

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

Contributors

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

Publication/Creation

[1912]

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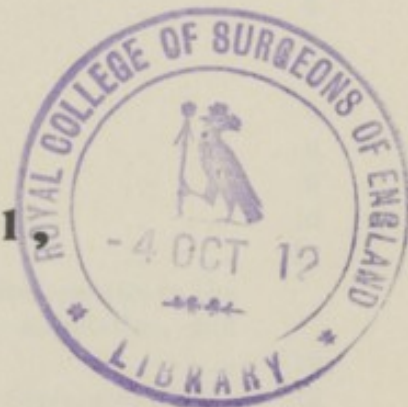
Metropolitan Borough of Poplar.

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE

YEAR 1911,

ON



The Sanitary Condition and Vital Statistics of the
Metropolitan Borough of Poplar, comprising
the Registration Sub-districts of **POPLAR,**
BROMLEY and **BOW,**

BY

FREDK. WM. ALEXANDER,
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

Metropolitan Borough of Poplar.

ANNUAL REPORT



YEAR 1911.

The Sanitary Condition and Vital Statistics of the
Metropolitan Borough of Poplar, comprising
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BROMLEY and BOW.

FREDK. WM. ALEXANDER,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.



CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Public Health and Housing Committee	vii.
Public Health Department	viii., ix.
Summary of Vital Statistics	x.
List of Boundary Streets and Roads	xi.
Inhabited Houses in the Registration Sub-Districts, Census, 1911 ..	xii.
Vital Statistics	1
Population	1
Births	2
Birth Rate	5
Illegitimate Births	5
Marriages	6
Marriage Rate	6
Deaths	7
Deaths of Illegitimate Children	8
Death Rate.. .. .	9
Zymotic Diseases, Death Rate	10
Respiratory Diseases, Death Rate	11
Infantile Mortality, Notification of Births Act, 1907, Discrepancies in the Registration of Births, Poplar Health Visiting Association, and Appointment of a Second Health Visitor	12
Sickness and Mortality Statistics during Quarter ended September 30th..	12
Ophthalmia Neonatorum, Compulsory Notification of, Conference of Medical Officers of Health, London County Council and Nursing Arrangements	16
Age Mortality	20
Tubercular Diseases—Deaths, Death Rates	21 & 22
Phthisis—Deaths	23
Prevention of Consumption—Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1908, Public Health (Tuberculosis in Hospitals) Regulations, 1911, Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1911, Total Number of Notifications under the Tuberculosis Regulations, Poor Law Institutions within and without the Borough, the Actual Number of Poor Persons on Register during the Years 1909, 1910 and 1911, Deaths of Poor Persons 1909, 1910 and 1911, Disinfection of Rooms and Articles, Pulmonary Tuberculosis	24
Public Health (Tuberculosis in Hospitals) Regulations, 1911, Hospitals within the Borough, Number of Notifications, Transfers and Second Notifications	27
Streets with which Cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis (Poor Persons and Hospitals) were Connected	27
Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1911	31
Milk and Dairies Bill	37
Anti-Tuberculosis Dispensary	37
National Insurance Act—Administration of Sanatorium Benefit, Section 16, Provision of Sanatoria, &c., Section 64	37
Tables of Deaths	39, 40, 41
Deaths from Drowning, etc.	42

	PAGE
Deaths of Persons of Unknown Addresses, included in the Mortality Statistics	42
Vital Statistics, Tables	44, 45, 46, 47 & 48
Notes on Nomenclature of Diseases	49
Tables of Deaths (Classification)	50-66
Tables of Deaths in Public Institutions and Certain Localities	67, 68, 69
Tables of Infectious Diseases	70-73
Zymotic Diseases, Notifications, Institutions, Errors in Diagnosis, Bacteriological Examinations, Infectious Diseases in Milkshops and on Homeworkers' Premises, Sickness and Mortality Statistics during Quarter ended September 30th	74
Alphabetical Street List of Infectious Diseases	81-88
Disinfecting Department—Rooms and Articles (Infectious and Verminous) Disinfected	89
Electrolytic Disinfecting Fluid—Output of Fluid, Distribution of Fluid, Cost of Material and Electricity, Bottles, Corks and Labels, Total Quantity Manufactured since Installation of Plant, Expenditure for the Year ended March 31st, 1911, and for Quarter ended June 30th, 1911, average Expenditure for the five years ended March 31st, 1911, Estimated Expenditure for the Year ended March 31st, 1912, and for the Year ending March 31st, 1913, Spraying and Cleansing of Floors of London County Council Schools with Electrolytic Disinfecting Fluid, Swimming Baths—the Use therein of Electrolytic Disinfecting Fluid, Comments on Adverse Criticisms	90
"Pollution of Swimming Baths," by J. Graham Forbes	94
Victoria Park Bathing Lake—Representations to the London County Council as to Cleansing and Flushing, Representation to the London County Council as to Supervision of Persons Using the Lake	100
Verminous Children attending Schools—London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1907, Children Act, 1908, Number of Verminous Children Bathed, Itch Cases, Agreement with the London County Council as to the Cleansing of School Children infested with Vermin, Bath Attendant	102
Cleansing of Persons Act, 1897	103
Verminous Persons in Common Lodging Houses—London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1907, Agreement with the London County Council as to the Bathing of Inmates of Common Lodging Houses without the Borough	104
Port Sanitary Notices	104
Plague—Rats at Wharves, etc.	105
Anthrax	107
Glanders—London (Notification of Glanders) Order, 1907	107
Hydrophobia	107
Puerperal Fever	108
Smallpox	108
Chickenpox—Emergency Notification Order, London County Council	112
Vaccination—Vaccination Acts (Repeal) Bill	112
Scarlet Fever	115
Continued and Typhus Fevers	116
Typhoid Fever—Notifications, Rate per 1,000 persons living, Drainage of Premises, Isolation, Shell-fish and Predisposing Causes, Errors in Diagnosis, Bacteriological Examinations of Doubtful and Convalescent Cases, Deaths	116

Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)—Notifications, Sex and School Age, Deaths, Bacteriological Examinations, Errors in Diagnosis, Condition of House Drainage, Isolation, Diphtheria Anti-toxin (London) Order, 1910, Diphtheria in Public Elementary Schools ..	121
Whooping Cough—Deaths	126
Influenza—Deaths	126
Measles - Deaths, Schools—Closure of Classrooms, Conference at Local Government Board Offices, Admission of Non-Pauper Cases of Measles into Hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, Local Government Board Order, Milkshops, Outworkers, Disinfection	127
"Spotted Fever" (Epidemic Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis)	130
Acute Polio-Myelitis or Acute Polio-Encephalitis	131
Diarrhoea and Enteritis—Deaths, and Sickness and Mortality Statistics for Quarter ended September 30th	132
Inquests and Deaths from Violence	135
Mortuary—Number of Bodies received into Council's Mortuary	136
Model Dwellings—Grosvenor, Council and Hanbury	137
Common Lodging Houses	140
Seamen's Lodging Houses	140
Canal Boats.. .. .	141
Workshops, Workplaces, Laundries and Outworkers—Registers and Inspections, Shops Act, 1911, Homework Order of April 10th, 1911, Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, Amendment Bill; Street Traders Bill, Employment of Children Act, 1903, Amendment Bill (H.L.); Prevention of Destitution Bill, Offices Regulation Bill	141
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 ..	145
Table B.—List of Trades, Workshops, &c.	146
Tables C, D, E and F.—Filled in at the request of the Secretary of State. Factories, Workshops, Laundries, Workplaces, Homework, &c. ..	148-151
Bakehouses - Inspections, Hours of Labour (Bakehouses) Bill	151
Slaughterhouses and Cowhouses	154
Slaughter of Animals Bill as amended by Standing Committee A	154
Offensive Trades—Number in Borough, Rag Flock Act, 1911, London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1908, Section 9—Vendors of Fried Fish, Fish Curers and Rag and Bone Dealers, Proposed Bye-laws	156
Coffee Shops, Eating Houses, Fried Fish Shops, Hotels, Restaurants, &c.. London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1908—Sanitary Regulations for the Premises used for the Sale, &c., of Food for Human Consumption	157
Hairdressers' Premises	158
Milkshops—Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order, London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1908, Power to Sanitary Authority to remove from or refuse to enter on Register the Names of Dairymen in certain circumstances, Milk and Dairies Bill	158
Smoke Nuisances	159
Ice Cream	160
Motor Vehicles—Motor 'Buses—Mudguards, Conference of Metropolitan Borough Councils <i>re</i> Nuisance from Motor Traffic, Motor Traffic (Street Noises) Bill	160

	PAGE
Food and Drugs Acts—Results of Analyses, Legal Proceedings, Preservatives in Butter, Margarine Act, 1887, Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1899, and the Butter and Margarine Act, 1907, Orders in Council under Section 5 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, Sale of Margarine Bill, Suggested Amendment of Sale of Milk Regulations, 1901, Suggested Legislation Prohibiting Colouring Matter in Milk, Suggested Amendment and Consolidation of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts	164
Inspection of Food and Examination of Unsound Food at Wharves, &c.—Examination of Foodstuffs at Wharves, &c., Seizure of Unsound Meat, Central Meat Market	174
Houses-Let-in-Lodgings or occupied by Members of more than one Family—Work of the Inspector, London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1907, Section 78, Water Supply in Tenement Houses, Suggested Appointment of Additional Inspector, Extension of Duties of Inspector of Houses-Let-in-Lodgings, Proposed new By-laws <i>re</i> Houses-Let-in-Lodgings (Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909, Section 16 (1))	175
Housing—Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909, Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910, Representations under Section 17, Representations and Closing Orders under Section 17 (2), Regulations as to Underground Rooms habitually used as sleeping places, Houses-Let-in-Lodgings—Proposed new By-laws, Section 16, Moveable Dwellings Bill (H.L.), Cheap Trains Bill	188
Water—Water Certificates	191
Combined Drainage—Work Executed by Council, Metropolitan Sewers and Drains Bill, Sewers and Drains Bill	192
Sewerage and Drainage	192
Customs and Inland Revenue Acts	193
London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1904, Verminous Rooms, Licensed Premises Urinals	194
Schools—Inspection of Schools	195
Sanitary Inspectors' Work, &c.—Fixing of W.c. Pans and Traps without Notice, List of Sanitary Works, Overcrowding, General, Janet Street School Playground, Douglas Street, Closing of Marsh Wall, Suggested Provision of Covers for Dust Pails, Legal Proceedings	195
Conference on Matters relating to Public Health—London County Council, Corporation of City of London, Metropolitan Asylums Board, Metropolitan, City and Borough Councils.. .. .	203
Sanitary Legislation—Rag Flock Act, National Insurance Act, Shops Act, London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1911, Orders in Council making Regulations under Section 5 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, Homework Order, April 10th, 1911, Orders of Secretary of State dated July 1st (relating to special exception <i>re</i> limewashing), August 12th (relating to the smelting of materials), and October 25th, 1911 (relating to the manufacture of household linen, &c.)	206-210
Proposed Sanitary Legislation—Street Trading (Young Persons) Bill, Daylight Saving Bill, Hours of Labour (Bakehouses) Bill, Factory and Workshop Act (1901) Amendment Bill, Sale of Margarine Bill, Street Traders Bill, Slaughter of Animals Bill, Public Health (Sewers and Drains) Bill, Prevention of Destitution Bill, Offices Regulation Bill, Cheap Trains Bill, Moveable Dwellings Bill, Vaccination Acts	

	PAGE
(Repeal) Bill, Employment of Children Act (1903) Amendment Bill	
(H.L.), Motor Traffic (Street Noises) Bill	211-212
Sanitary Inspectors' and Health Visitor's Reports—	
Mr. Boyce, Bow West Division	214
Mr. Field, Bow East Division	219
Mr. Langley, Bromley North Division	222
Mr. Miners, Bromley Central Division	227
Mr. Johnson, West Combined Division	235
Mr. Bullock, East Combined Division	240
Mr. Foad, Poplar South Division	250
Miss Tattersall (Lady Inspector)	259
Mr. Wm. Johnson, Inspector of Houses Let in Lodgings	261
Miss Alice E. Hall (Health Visitor)	265

Metropolitan Borough of Poplar.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOUSING COMMITTEE.

Chairman MR. ALFRED JAMES.
(Councillor).

Vice-Chairman REV. ERNEST ALURED DAWSON, M.A.
(Councillor).

BASSETT, FREDERICK HENRY
(Councillor).

CROSSE, GORDON, M.A.
(Councillor).

DAWSON, REV. ERNEST ALURED,
M.A.
(Councillor).

HUNT, ALBERT EDWARD
(Councillor).

HUNT, JOSEPH
(Councillor).

JAMES, ALFRED
(Councillor).

JUNGBLUT, HENRY
(Councillor).

LEWSEY, GEORGE EDWIN
(Councillor).

MASON, JOHN
(Alderman).

PARTRIDGE, ALFRED
(Councillor).

STEVENS, ALFRED WALTER
(Councillor).

WARREN, ALFRED HAMAN, J.P.
(Councillor).

WHITE, PETER ALEXANDER
(Councillor).

WILLIAMS, LOUIS
(Alderman).

WILSON, WALTER
(Councillor).

Mr. Councillor FREDERICK SEDGWICK, 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 :

Senior Clerk	-	-	-	H. C. RODFORD.
Second Clerk	-	-	-	P. SMITH.
Third Clerk	-	-	-	H. A. PURDY.
Correspondence Clerk	-	-	-	H. A. TIBBATTS (<i>Cert. San. Insp.</i>)
Fifth Clerk	-	-	-	F. J. WHITE.
Office Boy	-	-	-	D. T. TILSON.

*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.

Health Visitors :

Miss ALICE E. HALL.

Miss FRANCES E. ALLDRITT.

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

WILLIAM JOHNSON.

Messenger and Caretaker, Public Health Offices:

J. J. JACKSON.

Mortuary Keeper and Caretaker, Coroner's Court:

JAMES BROWN.

Mortuary:

High Street, Poplar.

Disinfecting Station, Shelter and Cleansing Station:

Yeo Street, Bromley.

<i>Chief Disinfector</i>	- - - - -	WM. DAVID QUESTED.
<i>Attendant at Shelter and Cleansing Station</i>	-	MRS. HOWE.
<i>Bath Attendant</i>	- - - - -	MRS. MACAREE.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1911.

Area of Borough (excluding Water) *	..	..	..	..	2,136 acres
" Poplar Sub-District "	..	..	..	..	1,004 "
" Bromley "	..	..	..	..	589 "
" Bow "	..	..	..	..	543 "
Population (Census 1901)—Borough	..	..	..	..	162,449
" Poplar Sub-District	..	..	..	..	56,327
" Bromley "	..	..	..	..	65,285
" Bow "	..	..	..	..	40,837
" Estimated to Middle of 1911—Borough	..	..	..	..	162,290
" Poplar Sub-District	..	..	..	..	56,272
" Bromley "	..	..	..	..	65,210
" Bow "	..	..	..	..	40,808
Density†—Borough	..	..	..	..	75·97
" Poplar Sub-District	..	..	..	..	56·03
" Bromley Sub-District	..	..	..	..	110·80
" Bow Sub-District	..	..	..	..	75·12
Marriages—Borough	..	..	..	..	1,394
" Poplar Sub-District	..	..	..	..	638
" Bromley "	..	..	..	..	452
" Bow "	..	..	..	..	304
Births—Borough ..	..	..	..	..	4,965
" Poplar Sub-District	..	..	..	..	1,694
" Bromley "	..	..	..	..	2,063
" Bow "	..	..	..	..	1,208
Birth Rate—Borough	..	..	..	..	30·59
" Poplar Sub-District	..	..	..	..	30·10
" Bromley "	..	..	..	..	31·63
" Bow "	..	..	..	..	29·60
Deaths—Borough	..	..	..	..	3,076
" Poplar Sub-District	..	..	..	..	1,070
" Bromley "	..	..	..	..	1,240
" Bow "	..	..	..	..	766
Death Rate—Borough	..	..	..	..	18·95
" Poplar Sub-District	..	..	..	..	19·01
" Bromley "	..	..	..	..	19·01
" Bow "	..	..	..	..	18·77
Infantile Mortality—Borough	..	..	..	..	158 per 1,000 births
" Poplar Sub-District	..	..	..	..	157 " "
" Bromley "	..	..	..	..	158 " "
" Bow "	..	..	..	..	161 " "
Inhabited Houses (Census 1911)—Borough	..	..	..	..	22,472
" Poplar Sub-District	..	..	..	..	8,201
" Bromley Sub-District	..	..	..	..	8,721
" Bow Sub-District	..	..	..	..	5,550

		* Land and Inland Water.		Inland Water only.	Tidal Water & Foreshore.
		Acres.		Acres.	Acres.
Sub-Districts }	Bow	..	555·7	..	12·5
	Bromley	..	605·8	..	17·3
	Poplar	..	1166·2	..	161·9
Borough		..	2327·7	..	191·7
		..		..	325·8

The last column "tidal water and foreshore" is *not* included in the first column, and therefore must not be deducted to arrive at "land" area.

† Without water.

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF POPLAR.

LIST OF BOUNDARY STREETS AND ROADS.

ANTILL ROAD - 129 to 143 (odd) and 138 to 168 (even).	OLD FORD ROAD 213 "Victory" P.H. (odd) upwards, 370 (even) upwards
BIRCHFIELD STREET East side only (all even numbers).	PARK STREET 15 to 92 (consecutive) only.
BOW COMMON LANE 2 to 122 (even), and house inside Gasworks premises.	PHOEBE STREET 1 to 30 (consecutive) only.
BOW ROAD (Whole Road in Borough).	ROMAN ROAD 129 to 337 (odd) and 144 to 348 (even).
CADOGAN TERRACE 69 "Morpeth Castle" to 129 "Miford Castle" (consecutive numbers)	SAXON ROAD (Whole of Road in Borough including Schoolhouse).
CANTRELL ROAD (Whole of Road in Borough).	SELWYN ROAD 2 to 24 (even) only.
CARPENTERS ROAD To First Bridge East of Waterden Road	STAINSBY ROAD East side only (all even numbers).
COBORN ROAD 2 to 110 (even) numbers only.	STANFIELD ROAD Stable only.
DRIFFIELD ROAD 2 to 88 (even) numbers only.	THREE COLT STREET 145 a Public House, 147 a Dwelling House, 149 a Factory
EAST INDIA DOCK ROAD "Poplar Hippodrome" & 57 (odd) upwards, 52 "London County and Westminster Bank" (even) upwards.	WALLIS ROAD (as recently altered) All even numbers including Hope Chemical Works.
GILL STREET 87 to 109 (odd) only.	WEST INDIA DOCK ROAD 45 to 75 (odd), "Blue Post Tavern," and the "Jamaica Tavern," "Railway Tavern," the "L.C.C. Fire Station," and the "Old Custom House."
LIMEHOUSE CAUSEWAY 49 to 71 (odd) only	WHITE POST LANE (as recently altered) (Whole of Lane in Borough).
LYAL ROAD 1 to 29 (consecutive numbers)	

The Whole of Isle of Dogs is in Borough.

The Eastern boundary is the River Lea to Bow Bridge.

North of Bow Bridge the Boundary is somewhat East of River Lea taking in part of Cook's Soap Works and the pump house opposite Dace Road.

* This list was compiled so that it might be circulated among Medical Practitioners and Midwives to assist them in their duties under the Notification of Births Act, 1907. Of course it also assists in the notification of infectious diseases and pulmonary tuberculosis.

INHABITED HOUSES IN THE REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICTS, CENSUS 1911.

The Registrar-General has been good enough to furnish the following figures with reference to the number of inhabited houses in the registration sub-districts within the Metropolitan Borough of Poplar according to the Census of 1911, viz. :—

Kind of Dwelling.	Number of Inhabited Buildings in Sub-Districts.		
	Poplar.	Bromley.	Bow.
Ordinary Dwelling Houses ...	6068	7499	4902
Flats and Maisonettes... ..	1130	249	76
Shops	765	793	452
Hotels, Inns and Public Houses	136	107	62
Offices, Workshops, etc., with sleeping accommodation ...	60	40	31
Institutions	18	10	13
Other Buildings ...	24	23	14
Total "Inhabited Houses "	8201	8721	5550

Total Inhabited Houses for whole of Borough ... 22,472



Metropolitan Borough of Poplar.

COMPRISING THE REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICTS OF POPLAR, BROMLEY AND 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 Officers' (London) Order, 1891," of the Local Government Board, dated 8th December, 1891, I have the pleasure of submitting to you my nineteenth Annual Report, which Report deals with the year 1911, 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. The Report of the Lady Health Visitor is also included.

VITAL STATISTICS.

POPULATION.

The population of the Borough, estimated to the middle of the year 1911, on the theory of the basis of the rate of change between the censuses of 1901 and 1911 being maintained, is 162,290:—

Registration London.		Poplar.		Bromley.		Bow.
4,522,628	...	56,272	...	65,210	...	40,808
being 69·72 per acre for the Borough of Poplar, 48·25 per acre in Poplar						

Sub-District, 107·64 in Bromley, and 73·43 in Bow.* These estimated populations are the figures used in calculating the various rates in the present Report for the year 1911.

The various rates quoted in this Report for the years 1893 to 1910 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 Sub-District of Bow figures respecting certain diseases have been extracted and the rates worked out so that the three sub-districts might be compared, but the rates in Tables IV., V., VI. and VII., have been calculated upon revised estimated populations based upon the known censuses of 1901 and 1911.

BIRTHS.

During the year 1911, 133 births were notified outside the Borough belonging thereto:—126 by the Medical Officer of Health of Stepney, one by the Medical Officer of Health of Hackney, four by the Medical Officer of Health of Finsbury, one by the Medical Officer of Health of Lambeth and one by the Medical Officer of Health of Leyton. The Stepney births occurred in the Mothers' Home, Commercial Road. The one birth in Hackney took place in the Hackney Union Infirmary. The Finsbury births occurred in the City of London Lying-in Hospital, the Lambeth birth in the Clapham Maternity Lying-in Hospital and the Leyton birth in the Whipp's Cross Infirmary.

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>
34	33	29	18	5	7

LONDON 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	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	1	3

* These figures are calculated upon the acreage of the district including the inland water area, not tidal and foreshore, but exclusive of area covered by water they are:—75·97 per acre for the Borough of Poplar, 56·03 for the Sub-District of Poplar, 110·80 for the Sub-District of Bromley and 75·12 for the Sub-District of Bow. County of London 60·0 (Census 1911).

WHIPP'S CROSS INFIRMARY, LEYTON.

POPLAR.		BROMLEY.		BOW.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	0	0	0	0	0

HACKNEY UNION INFIRMARY.

POPLAR.		BROMLEY.		BOW.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
0	0	0	0	1	0

CLAPHAM MATERNITY LYING-IN HOSPITAL.

POPLAR.		BROMLEY.		BOW.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
0	0	0	0	1	0

During the year 1911, births took place in institutions within the Borough as follows:—

	<i>Males. Females. Total.</i>			<i>Remarks.</i>
Poplar Union Workhouse	32	45	77	All Poplar Borough births with the exception of six females.
Sick Asylum	11	12	23	As above, with the exception of three—one male and two females.
Stepney Union Workhouse	14	11	25	All Stepney Borough births with the exception of one female belonging to Bromley Sub-district.
Poplar Hospital	1	0	1	This birth does not belong to Poplar Borough.

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

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Totals.</i>
Poplar ...	845	832	1677
Bromley ...	1045	982	2027
Bow ...	619	556	1175
Totals ..	2509	2370	4879

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

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Poplar ...	859	835	1694
Bromley ...	1066	997	2063
Bow ...	632	576	1208
Totals ...	2557	2408	4965

Particulars.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
* POPLAR (SUB-DISTRICT).			
Registrar's Weekly Returns ..	845	832	1677
<i>Births occurring outside the Sub-District of persons belonging thereto:—</i>			
Mothers' Home, Commercial Road	34	33	72
Sick Asylum, Bromley ..	2	2	
Whipp's Cross Infirmary, Leyton	1	0	
<i>Births occurring within the Sub-District of persons not belonging thereto:—</i>			
Poplar Union (Bromley)	10	15	55
Workhouse (Bow)	5	6	
(Others)	0	6	
31, Sturry Street	8	5	
Births, nett	859	835	1694
BROMLEY.			
Registrar's Weekly Returns ..	1045	982	2027
<i>Births occurring outside the Sub-District of persons belonging thereto:—</i>			
Mothers' Home, Commercial Road	29	18	72
Poplar Union Workhouse ..	10	15	
<i>Births occurring within the Sub-District of persons not belonging thereto:—</i>			
Sick Asylum	3	8	36
Stepney Union Workhouse ..	14	10	
Poplar Hospital	1	0	
Births, nett	1066	997	2063
Bow.			
Registrar's Weekly Returns ..	619	556	1175
<i>Births occurring outside the Sub-District of persons belonging thereto:—</i>			
Mothers' Home, Commercial Road	5	7	33
Poplar Union Workhouse ..	5	6	
Sick Asylum, Bromley ..	0	4	
Hackney Union Infirmary ..	1	0	
Clapham Maternity Lying-in Hospital	1	0	
City of London Lying-in Hospital	1	3	
Births, nett	632	576	1208

The annual birth rate per 1000 living being :—

						Borough of County of			
						Poplar.	Bromley.	Bow.	Poplar. 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
1907	...	30.50	...	31.89	...	29.65	...	30.83	25.6
1908	...	31.10	...	33.44	...	30.94	...	31.98	25.2
1909	...	29.34	...	31.71	...	28.68	...	30.10	24.2
1910	...	28.65	...	31.89	...	27.79	...	29.69	23.6*
1911	...	30.10	...	31.63	...	29.60	...	30.59	24.8

* This is the lowest rate recorded in the Metropolis since civil registration was established. The rate in England and Wales in 1911 was 24.3 per 1,000 of the estimated population.

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS (1911).

Particulars.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
POPLAR (SUB-DISTRICT).			
Registrar's Weekly Returns ...	37	40	77
<i>Births occurring outside the Sub-District of persons belonging thereto :—</i>			
Sick Asylum, Bromley ...	1 }	2	1 }
Whipp's Cross Infirmary, Leyton	1 }	0 }	1 }
<i>Births occurring within the Sub-District of persons not belonging thereto :—</i>			
Poplar Union Workhouse	8 }	14 }	19 }
31, Sturry Street ...	8 }	5 }	13 }
Births, nett ...	23	22	45
BROMLEY.			
Registrar's Weekly Returns ...	21	22	43

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS—*continued.*

<i>Particulars.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Totals.</i>
BROMLEY—<i>contd.</i>			
<i>Births occurring outside the Sub-District of persons belonging thereto:—</i>			
Poplar Union Workhouse	5	9	14
<i>Births occurring within the Sub-District of persons not belonging thereto:—</i>			
Sick Asylum ...	1	1	
Stepney Union Workhouse	12	8	22
Births, nett ...	13	22	35
Bow.			
Registrar's Weekly Returns ...	5	7	12
<i>Births occurring without the Sub-District of persons belonging thereto:—</i>			
Poplar Union Workhouse	3	2	
Sick Asylum, Bromley ...	0	1	
Clapham Maternity Lying-in Hospital ...	1	0	
Births, nett ...	9	10	19

making a corrected total of 99 illegitimate births for the Borough:—
45 males and 54 females.

MARRIAGES.

During the year the marriages of 2788 persons were registered in the Borough—Poplar, 1276; Bromley, 904; and Bow, 608—giving an annual rate of 17.17 per 1000 of the estimated population, the rate for England and Wales being 15.2 and for London 17.8.

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 ..	—	...	—

DEATHS.

In dealing separately with the sub-districts 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, certain additions and deductions from the sub-districts have to be made in respect of themselves, but when considering the Borough as a whole, then from the 2889 deaths which were registered there must be deducted 395 deaths of actual non-residents and 582 deaths in institutions entirely outlying must be added, making a total for the Borough of 3076 upon which the death rate is calculated.

The 1070 deaths in Poplar included 17 illegitimate children, 10 male and 7 female; the 1240 deaths in Bromley included 16 illegitimate children, 9 male and 7 female; the 766 Bow deaths included 5 illegitimate children, 4 male and 1 female, making a total for the Borough of 38 deaths of illegitimate children.

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Totals.</i>
Poplar . .	589	481	1070
Bromley ...	683	557	1240
Bow ...	403	363	766
Totals ...	1675	1401	3076

The excess of births was as follows :—

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total Gain.</i>
Poplar ...	270	354	624
Bromley ...	383	440	823
Bow ...	229	213	442
Totals ...	882	1007	1889

The male births in the Borough exceeded those of the female by 149, and the male deaths exceeded those of the female by 274, which makes a gain of 125 females.

At the end of the years 1898, 1899, and 1900 there was a gain of females for the Sub-Districts of Poplar and Bromley. In the Borough for the years 1901–1909 there was also a gain of females, but for the year 1910 the males gained over the females.

The following figures are the death rates per 1000 living for the past 27 years (see page 2) :—

	Borough of Poplar.			County of London.		
	Poplar.	Bromley.	Bow.	Poplar.	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	
1907	17.03	17.51	15.80	16.84	14.6	
1908	16.57	16.11	16.26	16.31	13.8	
1909	16.57	16.79	15.60	16.41	14.0	
1910	16.07	15.48	13.93	15.29	12.7	
1911	19.01	19.01	18.77	18.95	15.0	

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 XVIII., page 64, 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 XXI., page 66.

ZYMOTIC DISEASES.*Death rates per 1000 living.*

	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
1907	1.69	2.68	1.56	2.05	1.42
1908	2.08	2.25	2.20	2.18	1.35
1909	2.36	2.29	1.82	2.20	1.31
1910	1.53	1.68	0.73	1.39	1.14
1911	3.90	4.24	4.50	4.19	2.2

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
1907	99.41	153.19	98.82	121.22
1908	125.62	140.07	135.71	133.76
1909	142.85	136.60	117.21	134.18
1910	95.72	108.84	54.63	91.39
1911	205.60	223.38	240.20	221.39

RESPIRATORY DISEASES.*Death rates per 1000 living.*

		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
1907	...	3.73	...	3.77	...	3.66	...	3.73
1908	...	3.07	...	2.88	...	3.22	...	3.03
1909	...	3.47	...	3.88	...	2.91	...	3.49
1910	...	3.09	...	3.58	...	3.06	...	3.27
1911	...	3.18	...	3.81	...	2.91	...	3.37

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
1907	...	219.29	...	215.31	...	231.56	...	220.56
1908	...	185.44	...	179.03	...	197.14	...	185.90
1909	...	209.32	...	231.25	...	186.94	...	212.70
1910	...	192.46	...	231.29	...	220.19	...	210.32
1911	...	167.28	...	200.80	...	155.35	...	177.82

INFANTILE MORTALITY.*

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACT, 1907;
DISCREPANCIES IN REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS;
POPLAR HEALTH VISITING ASSOCIATION AND THE APPOINTMENT OF
A SECOND HEALTH VISITOR;§
SICKNESS AND MORTALITY STATISTICS DURING QUARTER ENDED
30TH SEPTEMBER. (See page 135).

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

There were 266 deaths of children under one year of age belonging to Poplar, 326 deaths under one year of age belonging to Bromley, and 195 deaths under one year of age belonging to Bow, making a total for the Borough of 787.† The death rates of children under one year per 1,000 births for the past 18 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
1907	116·49	134·11	119·49	124·40	116
1908	118·49	126·50	119·36	123·83	113
1909	128·92	132·86	128·32	130·40	108
1910	114·79	119·81	125·31	119·38	103
1911	157·02	158·02	161·42	158·50**	129†

* For Tables of Infantile Mortality, see Tables XIV., XV., XVI. and XVII. pages 59, 60, 61 and 62.

§ See also page 16.

† The 787 deaths of infants under one year of age include deaths in outlying institutions and allow for deductions of non-residents.

The actual deaths inside the Borough without deducting non-residents and not including deaths occurring in outlying institutions were 736—219 Poplar, 377 Bromley and 140 Bow.

** See Health Visitor's Report (page 266). Mortality rate among infants visited was 105·69 per 1000. The infants visited are for the most part in the poorest portions of the Borough.

† In the County of London during the year 1911 there were 111,738 children born, of whom 14,440 died under one year of age. "The rate in 1910 was only 103 per 1,000 births. This is the lowest London rate recorded, and is 29 per 1,000 below the average in the preceding 10 years."—REGISTRAR-GENERAL.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACT, 1907.

During the year 4545 notifications were received under the Notifications of Births Act, 1907.

DISCREPANCIES IN REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS.

The Committee's attention was again directed to discrepancies in the dates of births as notified to the Medical Officer of Health under the Notification of Births Act, and the dates of the same births as registered by the Registrars. In a recent case a birth was registered as having occurred three weeks after the actual date of birth. It appears the object in giving false information for registration is to avoid liability to the penalty to which persons are liable when the birth is not registered, without reasonable excuse, within 42 days of its occurrence.

The Committee had already called the attention of the Registrar General to the subject, and after the case mentioned above they directed that warning notices be issued calling attention to the penalties to which the responsible parties are liable.

Notification to the Medical Officer of Health under the Notification of Births Act, is required to be given within 36 hours of birth, but this notice is required in addition to, and not in substitution for, the notice required to be given to the Registrar within 42 days.

Under the Births and Deaths Registration Act, 1874, Section 40, any person who "makes any false statement with intent to have the same entered in any register of births and deaths, shall for each offence be liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

POPLAR HEALTH VISITING ASSOCIATION AND THE APPOINTMENT OF A SECOND HEALTH VISITOR.

The following letter was submitted to the Public Health and Housing Committee:—

POPLAR HEALTH VISITING ASSOCIATION.

St. Mildred's House,
Millwall, E.

October 13th, 1911.

To the Chairman, Public Health Committee.

Dear Sir,

At a meeting of the Poplar Health Visiting Association held

at the Town Hall on Friday, October 6th, the following resolution was passed :—

“ That the Poplar Health Visiting Association should approach the Public Health Committee with a view of asking them to make a recommendation to the Borough Council to appoint a Health Visitor to do similar work to that being done now by Miss Guest, who is leaving in December, and that the Public Health Committee be asked to receive a deputation from the Association.”

The Public Health Visiting Association for the last ten months has been able to place at the disposal of the Health Committee the services of a qualified and trained lady visitor (Miss D. Guest) who has been paid at the rate of £100 a year.

The Public Health Visiting Association has done its best to make the arrangement a permanent one, but it has failed, and the valuable work must come to an end after next month unless the Council are willing to take it up.

In Miss Hall the Council has a most capable organiser of health visiting, but in so large an area she needs assistance if all the ground is to be properly covered.

The infant death rate for the Borough of Poplar in 1910 was 119 per thousand births, as compared with 112 per thousand in Stepney, a very similar district.

The rate of mortality of infants visited by the Health Visitor and the Public Health Visiting Association was 98 per thousand. See pages 12 and 289 Dr. Alexander's Report. (*Annual Report, 1910.*)

Such a startling reduction in the death rate speaks for itself, and needs no words to emphasise the invaluable nature of the work done.

How urgent the matter is becomes clear when we remember that a heavy death rate among infants entails a heavy rate of inefficiency and disease among the children who grow up, and our experience in the last three years shows clearly that the systematic visiting of mothers and infants in their own homes by qualified visitors brings its reward in the gratifying reduction of the infant death rate as shown.

Miss Guest has paid in nine months 616 first visits and 2,740 re-visits, making a total of 3,356 visits, and these in the poorest streets of the Borough.

The Public Health Visiting Association, therefore, desires to urge upon the Committee the desirability of recommending the appointment of another Health Visitor, not only on humanitarian grounds, but on the certainty that the continuance of this work will bring in a large and increasing return of the best kind to the Borough.

To remove a possible misconception I am desired to add that the Public Health Visiting Association, while willing, of course, to co-operate in every way with the new officer, if appointed, recognise that she would be responsible solely to the Council and directed in her work solely by the Medical Officer of Health and the Public Health Committee.

A small deputation of the Public Health Visiting Association hope to attend the meeting of your Committee on Tuesday, October 24th, and will be most grateful if you will allow them to place their views before you.

I am, yours truly,

(Signed), (Miss) KATHLEEN WINTOUR,

Chairman, Executive, P.H.V. Assoc.

A deputation, comprising Mrs. Sydney Buxton, Mrs. R. H. Green, Dr. Ethel Lamport, Miss K. Wintour and Mr. H. Martley, introduced by Councillors H. R. Barge and R. H. Green, J.P., waited upon the Public Health and Housing Committee in support of the representations of the Health Visiting Association. It was stated that on the Isle of Dogs provision is made for support of the work and employment of a trained visitor by voluntary means, but in the remainder of the Borough the Association is unable to continue to collect the necessary funds for employment of a qualified visitor, or to depend upon voluntary help; and they considered it essential a second official Health Visitor should be appointed to work with Miss Hall as Miss Guest had hitherto done.

The Committee were strongly impressed with the value of the work accomplished by the Association and the Health Visitors, as shewn in the reduction of the rate of infantile mortality in the Borough. The deaths of infants under one year in 1908 were 123.83 per 1,000 births; while in

1910 the death rate in cases visited was 98·75 per 1,000 (such cases being those in which the death rate would ordinarily be highest), as against 119·38 per 1,000 births for the whole Borough and 103 for London in the same year. In addition to the saving of infant life effected, an important result of the work is that infants surviving are, by reason of the advice and assistance afforded, saved from rickets (caused by malnutrition from improper rather than insufficient feeding) and other sources of feebleness which eventuate in ill-health, incapacity and destitution in later life. The Committee were assured the attentions of the Health Visitors are never resented, but are welcomed and appreciated in the homes visited.

The Committee were of opinion it is desirable the work carried out by the Visitor employed by the Association, under Miss Hall's supervision, should be continued by the Council, and that to ensure this a second Health Visitor should now be appointed.

It is necessary the selection of the person to be appointed as a Health Visitor should be approved by the Local Government Board before the appointment is made.

The Committee recommended the Council:—

(a) That, subject to approval by the Local Government Board a second Health Visitor be appointed at a salary of £100, rising to £150 per annum by annual increments of £10; that advertisements be issued inviting applications from persons qualified, and that your Committee select three candidates for submission to the Council.*

(b) That application be made to the London County Council for payment, under Section 6 of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1908, of one-half of the salary of the Second Health Visitor appointed.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

COMPULSORY NOTIFICATION; CONFERENCE OF METROPOLITAN MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH; LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL AND NURSING ARRANGEMENTS.

COMPULSORY NOTIFICATION OF OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Notice was received from the London County Council that the

*Miss Frances E. Alldritt was appointed Second Health Visitor by the Council and commenced her duties on March 5th, 1912.

Council had made an order on February 7th, 1911, approved by the Local Government Board, that section 55 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, with respect to the notification of infectious disease shall apply, in the Administrative County of London to the disease known as ophthalmia neonatorum.

The order with reference to ophthalmia neonatorum came into operation on March 13th, 1911.

The midwives practising within the Borough of Poplar were circularised calling attention to the above Order, the effect of which is:—

To require that, on becoming aware that the inmate of any house, building, vessel, tent, van, shed, or similar structure used for human habitation within the Administrative County of London, is suffering from ophthalmia neonatorum, the head of the family to which the patient belongs, and in his default the nearest relatives of the patient present in the house or in attendance on the patient, and in default of such relatives every person in charge of or in attendance on the patient, and, in default of such person, the master of the house or other similar structure, shall send notice of the case to the Medical Officer of Health of the sanitary district in which the house or structure is situated; and every medical practitioner attending on or called in to visit the patient shall send to the same Medical Officer of Health a certificate giving full particulars of the case.

Every person required by the statute to send a notice or certificate who fails forthwith to send the same will be liable to a fine not exceeding forty shillings.

CONFERENCE OF METROPOLITAN MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH.

A Conference of Metropolitan Medical Officers of Health was held on March 17th. Sir Shirley F. Murphy, Medical Officer of Health for the London County Council, was present.

The Conference was called for the purpose of discussing the best methods of dealing with cases of ophthalmia neonatorum, and it was decided that with regard to cases of inflammation of the eye in the newly born, notified to Sir Shirley F. Murphy by midwives:—

(1) Visits will be paid in first instance by the London County Council Inspectors under the Midwives Act ;

(2) If hospital treatment is urgently necessary the Inspectors will take immediate steps to obtain it ;

(3) The name and address of each case will be sent to the Medical Officer of Health of the borough concerned, special note being made of the fact if the patient has gone to hospital ;

(4) After the notification has reached the Medical Officer of Health of the district concerned the responsibility for further action is in his hands ; and

(5) Information as to the patient's further progress should be sent to Sir Shirley Murphy for entry upon the records.

Sir Shirley Murphy asked the medical officers of health to let him know of any cases of inflammation of the eye, amongst midwives' patients attended by midwives in their districts, coming to their knowledge.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL AND NURSING ARRANGEMENTS.

A communication was received from Sir Shirley Murphy enclosing a memorandum showing the arrangements made by the London County Council in connection with cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum occurring in the practice of midwives, as follows :—

The London County Council's Inspectors visit all cases of inflammation of the eyes of infants in the practice of midwives and a record is kept of the conditions at the times of the visits and of the results.

Arrangements have been made with certain nursing associations in London for the nursing of cases which required special care on account of the severity of the symptoms or on account of the home conditions such as to make this assistance desirable, and the services of nurses from one or two other institutions have also been utilised. This assistance has been provided gratuitously by the following nursing institutions :—

Queen Victoria's Jubilee Institute for Nurses, 58, Victoria Street, S.W.—This institute has published a map

showing London in districts and giving the address of each local branch to which application for a nurse should be sent.

The Ranyard Nurses, Ranyard House, 25, Russell Square, W.C., to which address applications for a nurse should be sent. This Association has printed a list of districts and streets in which their nurses can be employed.

The North London Association for Nursing the Sick Poor, 413, Holloway Road, N.—This is an association supplying nurses to be used in the locality.

Nursing Sisters of St. John the Divine (3 addresses).—East End Nurses' District Home, 1, Bow Lane, Poplar, E.; S. John's Hospital, Morden Hill, Lewisham, S.E.; South-East London District Home, Watson Street, Deptford, S.E.

East London Nursing Society, Charterhouse, E.C.

The County Council has been in communication with various hospitals with a view to the admission of mother and child where the cases are so severe as to make this course desirable. The London Hospital receives a few cases under these circumstances.

The Metropolitan Asylums Board has undertaken to provide an ambulance for the removal of cases without charge, but does not provide a nurse.

AGE MORTALITY.

The number of deaths from one year to 65 years of age was 562 for Poplar, 684 for Bromley, and for Bow 423, making a total for the Borough of Poplar of 1669. The annual death rates per 1,000 living for the past eighteen 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
1907	...	9·41	...	9·91	...	8·78	...	9·45
1908	...	8·74	...	8·50	...	8·80	...	8·66
1909	...	9·19	...	9·13	...	8·49	...	8·99
1910	...	8·91	...	8·93	...	7·28	...	8·18
1911	...	9·98	...	10·48	...	10·36	...	10·28

The number of deaths over 65 years was 242 for Poplar, 230 for Bromley, and 148 for Bow, making a total of 620 for the whole Borough. The annual death rates per 1,000 living for the past eighteen 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	...	—

		Poplar.		Bromley.		Bow.		Borough of Poplar.
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
1907	...	4.06	...	3.32	...	3.47	...	3.62
1908	...	4.14	...	3.37	...	3.53	...	3.69
1909	...	3.60	...	3.44	...	3.42	...	3.49
1910	...	3.86	...	3.56	...	3.15	...	3.56
1911	...	4.30	...	3.52	...	3.62	...	3.82

TUBERCULAR DISEASES.*

See Table XXI., page 66.

(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
1907	...	123	...	133	...	72	...	328
1908	...	110	...	137	...	81	...	328
1909	...	89	...	115	...	90	...	294
1910	...	122	...	105	...	93	...	320
1911	...	96	...	105	...	88	...	289

* Including phthisis.

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
1907	2.04	1.98	1.67	1.92
1908	1.81	2.04	1.88	1.92
1909	1.46	1.72	2.08	1.72
1910	1.99	1.57	2.14	1.87
1911	1.70	1.61	2.15	1.78

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
1907	119.88	113.19	106.19	113.92
1908	109.67	127.08	115.71	117.94
1909	88.29	102.67	133.53	104.92
1910	124.23	102.04	153.97	122.37
1911	89.71	84.67	114.88	93.95

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
1907	...	94	...	91	...	53	...	238
1908	...	89	...	102	...	64	...	255
1909	...	72	...	96	...	69	...	237
1910	...	96	...	89	...	72	...	257
1911	...	73	...	86	...	69	...	228

PREVENTION OF CONSUMPTION.

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1908.

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS IN HOSPITALS) REGULATIONS, 1911.

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1911.

TOTAL NUMBER OF NOTIFICATIONS; POOR LAW INSTITUTIONS WITHIN AND WITHOUT BOROUGH; THE ACTUAL NUMBER OF POOR PERSONS ON REGISTER DURING THE YEARS 1909, 1910 AND 1911; DEATHS OF POOR PERSONS 1909, 1910 AND 1911; PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS IN HOSPITALS) REGULATIONS, 1911; HOSPITALS WITHIN BOROUGH, NUMBER OF NOTIFICATIONS, TRANSFERS AND SECOND NOTIFICATIONS; DISINFECTION OF ROOMS AND ARTICLES (SEE PAGE 89); STREETS WITH WHICH CASES OF PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS (POOR PERSONS AND HOSPITALS) WERE CONNECTED; PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1911; MILK AND DAIRIES BILL; ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY; NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT—ADMINISTRATION OF SANATORIUM BENEFIT—PROVISION OF SANATORIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Upon notification of a case of pulmonary tuberculosis under the regulations, the premises are visited and a card is left containing instructions to the patient and friends as to precautions to be taken by them. A spitting cup and bottle are loaned where necessary.

The total number of notifications received during the years 1909, 1910 and 1911, under the various forms of "The Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1908," was as follows:—

POPLAR SUB-DISTRICT.

	A.		B.		C.		D.		
	<i>Medical Officer, Poor Law Institution.</i>		<i>Medical Officer, District.</i>		<i>Superintending Officer, Poor Law Institution.</i>		<i>Relieving Officer, District.</i>		<i>Total.</i>
1909	...	125	...	81	...	27	...	1	234
1910	...	104	...	41	...	39	...	3	187
1911	...	112	...	47	...	31	...	0	190

BROMLEY.

1909	...	92	...	43	...	45	...	0	180
1910	...	91	...	63	...	40	...	1	195
1911	...	98	...	59	...	45	...	4	206

Bow.

1909	...	70	...	55	...	24	...	2	151
1910	...	80	...	63	...	30	...	3	176
1911	...	77	...	44	...	25	...	0	146

BOROUGH.

1909	...	287	...	179	...	96	...	3	565
1910	...	275	...	167	...	109	...	7	558
1911	...	287	...	150	...	101	...	4	542

INSTITUTIONS (POOR LAW) WITHIN BOROUGH.

Poplar Union Workhouse.

Poplar and Stepney Sick Asylum, also Blackwall Branch.

Stepney Union Workhouse.

Poplar Casual Wards.

Langley House Receiving Home.

POOR LAW INSTITUTIONS WITHOUT BOROUGH FROM WHICH
NOTIFICATIONS WERE RECEIVED.

Dunton Branch Workhouse.

Forest Gate Branch Workhouse.

Millfield Children's Infirmary, Rustington.

Hackney Union Infirmary.

Holborn Union Infirmary.

North-Eastern Hospital (M.A.B.)

Queen Mary Hospital for Children, Carshalton, Surrey.

Rochford Union Workhouse, Essex.

St. Marylebone Infirmary.

THE ACTUAL NUMBER OF POOR PERSONS ON REGISTER DURING THE
YEARS 1909, 1910 AND 1911, UNDER "THE PUBLIC HEALTH
(TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1908."

		1909	1910	1911
Poplar	...	165	139	172
Bromley	...	150	160	220
Bow	...	111	140	158
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Borough	...	426	439	550
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

It will be seen below that 112 deaths occurred among poor persons during the year, therefore 438 poor persons are on the register at the beginning of the year 1912.

DEATHS.

There were 112 deaths of poor persons during the year—Poplar, 48; Bromley, 32; Bow, 32.

		1909	1910	1911
Poplar	...	38	45	48
Bromley	...	32	42	32
Bow	...	26	38	32
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Borough	...	96	125	112
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS IN HOSPITALS) REGULATIONS, 1911.

The Local Government Board made regulations requiring notification to the Medical Officer of Health of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis treated at public hospitals and dispensaries. The hospital Medical Officer will notify cases to the Medical Officer of Health of the district in which the hospital is situated, who will in turn notify the Medical Officer of Health of the district in which the patient resides. A fee of 1s. is payable for each case notified.

Subject to nothing being done to enforce any penalties or prejudice any patient in relation to any matter affecting him or his occupation, the

Council, on the advice of the Medical Officer, may take measures for disinfection of infected articles or premises, supply of assistance, facilities and articles which will tend to diminish the risk of infection, loan or otherwise of utensils, etc.

The regulations came into operation throughout England and Wales on 1st May.

INSTITUTIONS WITHIN THE BOROUGH WHICH ARE "HOSPITALS"
UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS IN HOSPITALS)
REGULATIONS, 1911.

Poplar Hospital.

Mildmay Mission, 3 Dace Road, Bow.

Berger Hall Medical Mission, Epsom Street, Bromley.

Queen Victoria's Seamen's Rest, Jeremiah Street, Poplar.

NUMBER OF PERSONS BELONGING TO THE BOROUGH NOTIFIED UNDER
THE PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS IN HOSPITALS)
REGULATIONS 1911.

	Poplar.	Bromley.	Bow.	Borough.
1911 (May 1st) ...	73 ...	119 ...	73 ...	265

TRANSFERS AND SECOND NOTIFICATIONS.

Thirty-three notifications not included in the above list were second notifications and thirty-eight notifications were forwarded to other health authorities.

FOR DISINFECTION OF ROOMS AND ARTICLES, SEE PAGE 89.

STREETS WITH WHICH CASES OF PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS (POOR
PERSONS AND HOSPITALS) WERE CONNECTED.

REGULATIONS.			
	1908.	1911.	
		(hospitals)	
			1908 1911
			(hospitals)
Abbott Road ...	3	2	Alton Street ... 2
Alfred Street ...	1	—	Appian Road ... 2
Alfred Terrace ...	—	2	Arcadia Street ... 1
Allanmouth Road	1	3	Archibald Street 1 1

	1908	1911		1908	1911
		(hospitals).			(hospitals).
Armagh Road ...	5	2	Castor Street ...	1	—
Athol Street ...	1	—	Caterham Asylum	1	—
Atley Road ...	1	—	Cawdor Street ...	1	—
Augusta Street ...	1	—	Chad Street ...	—	1
Baffin Buildings...	1	1	Chadbourn Street	2	1
Balmer Road ...	—	1	Charles Street ...	—	1
Barchester Street	1	—	Chilcot Street ...	3	2
Bartlett Street ...	1	—	Chiltern Road ...	—	1
Beachy Road ...	2	1	Chrisp Street ...	1	1
Bedford Street ...	—	1	Christian Buildings	1	1
Bethnal Green In-			Clark's Place ...	1	—
firmary ...	3	—	Claude Street ...	1	—
Bird in-Hand Court	1	—	Clayhall Road ...	—	2
Blackthorn Street	2	1	Clutton Street ...	—	1
Blair Street ...	—	1	Coborn Road ...	—	1
Bloomsbury Street	—	1	Comboss Road ..	1	—
Botolph Road ...	3	1	Cordelia Street ...	—	1
Bow Road ...	10	3	Corn Place ...	1	—
Bowen Street ...	—	2	Cottage Street ...	2	1
Box Street ...	2	—	Dane Place ...	1	1
Brabazon Street...	2	2	David Street ...	—	—
Bream Street ...	—	1	Dee Street ...	1	1
Bright Street ...	—	1	Devas Street ...	4	1
British Street			Devons Road ...	5	3
(Bromley) ...	—	1	Dolphin Lane ...	2	2
Bromley Cottages	1	—	Donald Street ...	2	2
Bromley Street ...	1	—	Douglas Street ...	1	—
Broomfield Street	1	—	Driffield Road ...	—	2
Bruce Road ...	1	3	Duff Street ...	1	—
Brunswick Street	—	4	Dunkeld Street ...	—	1
Burcham Street ...	1	3	Eagling Road ...	1	—
Burdett Street ...	1	3	East Ferry Road	1	—
Buxton Terrace ...	—	1	East India Dock		
Bygrove Street ...	3	1	Road ...	2	1
Campbell Road ...	1	3	Eastward Street	3	—
Candy Street ...	1	—	Eglinton Road ...	1	1
Canton Street ...	—	1	Elizabeth Cottages	1	—
Carmen Street ...	1	1	Empson Street ...	—	1
Carshalton, Chil-			Ettrick Street ...	—	1
dren's Infirmary	4	—	Fairfield Road ...	1	1

	1908.	1911.		1908.	1911.
		(hospitals)			(hospitals)
Fairfoot Road ...	—	2	Ivy Cottages ...	2	1
Fern Street ...	1	1	James Place ...	—	1
Flint Street ...	2	—	Jebb Street ...	—	1
Ford Road ...	1	—	Jefferson Street ...	1	1
Ford Street ...	3	1	Jodrell Road ...	—	2
Forest Gate Work-			Kerbey Street ...	2	3
house ...	11	—	Knapp Road ...	—	2
Franklin Street ...	3	—	Laindon Branch		
Galbraith Street...	1	—	Workhouse ...	1	—
Gale Street ...	—	2	Langton Street ...	1	1
Gandy Court ...	1	—	Latham Street ...	—	1
Garford Street ...	1	2	Levesden Asylum	1	—
Gawthorn Street	1	—	Lefevre Road ...	4	6
Giraud Street ...	1	2	Leven Road ...	1	—
Glaucus Street ..	—	1	Libra Road ...	2	2
Glengall Road ...	—	4	Lingen Street ...	—	1
Goodliffe Street ...	—	1	Lochnagar Street	—	2
Gough Street ...	1	—	Locton Street ...	1	—
Grosvenor Build-			Lodore Street ...	—	2
ings ...	2	2	Lower North		
Grundy Street ...	2	2	Street ...	—	1
Hackney Union			Malabar Street ...	1	1
Infirmery ...	1	—	Malmesbury Road	—	4
Hancock Road ...	1	—	Manchester Road	3	—
Harley Street ...	1	1	Manilla Street ...	1	—
Havannah Street	—	1	Market Street ...	—	2
Hawgood Street	3	1	Marner Street ...	2	—
Hewlett Road ...	2	1	Marshfield Street	2	—
High Street (Bow)	2	—	Mary Place ...	2	—
High Street			Mauve Street ...	1	—
(Bromley) ...	—	2	Merchant Street...	1	1
High Street			Millfield (Rusting-		
(Poplar) ...	—	1	ton) ...	3	—
Hill Place Street	—	1	Miscellaneous ...	5	—
Hind Street ...	—	3	Milton Road ...	3	2
Holborn Union			Moness Street ...	1	3
Infirmery ...	1	—	Monier Road ...	1	2
Ida Street ...	3	—	Montreal Buildings	1	—
Imperial Street ...	1	—	Morant Street ...	—	1
Ireton Street ...	—	1	Morris Road ...	1	—

1908.			1911.			1908.			1911.		
			(hospitals)						(hospitals)		
Teviot Street	...	1		3		Wallis Road	...	1		1	
Three Mill Lane		1		—		Wansbeck Road	...	—		1	
Tibbatts Road	...	1		1		Washington Street		1		—	
Tidey Street	...	3		1		Wellington Street		1		2	
Tomlins Grove	...	1		1		Wells Street	...	3		—	
Totnes Cottages	...	1		—		Wendon Street	...	1		2	
Tredegar Road	...	—		1		West Ferry Road		8		5	
Trego Road	...	3		1		Weston Street	...	1		1	
Trellis Street	...	1		1		Whitethorn Street		1		—	
Upper North Street		2		1		Willis Street	...	2		3	
Usher Road	...	—		3		Wrexham Road	...	—		1	
Venue Street	...	—		1		Wright's Road	...	—		1	
Wade Street	...	1		—		Wyke Road	...	5		2	
Wades Place	...	1		—		Yattan Street	...	—		1	

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1911.

The Local Government Board issued an Order making pulmonary tuberculosis a notifiable disease under the Infectious Diseases Clauses of the Public Health (London) Act, as from January 1st, 1912, but no enactment rendering a patient or any other person liable to a penalty, or which subjects a patient to any restriction or disability affecting himself or his employment is to be applied in such cases. Notifications under the Order are to be treated as confidential. A fee of 2s. 6d. is to be paid to the notifying medical practitioner in respect of each case notified, except in the cases of Poor Law and hospital notifications, already provided for in a previous Order. School medical inspectors are to notify cases in schools.

In the circular which accompanied the Order, the Local Government Board pointed out that ability to convey infection is limited and intermittent, and that infection can be prevented by the patient himself when he has learnt to practice elementary precautions.

Upon receipt of a notification the Medical Officer of Health, either personally or through an officer acting under his instructions, is to take such steps as may appear to him to be necessary or desirable for preventing the spread of infection, and for removing conditions favourable to infection.

Apart from treatment, the Board urged upon local authorities the

great importance of making full use of their powers of preventing overcrowding and securing removal of any conditions tending to injure the health of their districts.

The Board also pointed out that local authorities have power to provide sanatoria, or contract for use of such institutions, and state that they are advised these powers enable local authorities to provide or contract for the use of dispensaries or out-patient hospitals.

The Public Health and Housing Committee were informed that sanatoria treatment for tuberculosis, however, was being provided for under the National Insurance Bill then before Parliament, and steps had been taken locally for the provision of a tuberculosis dispensary for Poplar by voluntary means. This dispensary will be in operation early in the year 1912.

In connection with the Local Government Board Order in respect of the notification and treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis, it was considered desirable that samples of sputum should be bacteriologically examined, and the Public Health and Housing Committee authorised examination by the Lister Institute on the same terms as for similar examinations in connection with cases of diphtheria and typhoid fever. The Council approved of the action of the Committee.

Each medical practitioner practising within the Borough of Poplar was supplied with the following letter and copy of the regulations, viz.:—

[Copy.]

Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1911.

Public Health Offices,

Metropolitan Borough of Poplar,

Bow Road, E.

(Corner of Fairfield Road),

.....191...

Sir,

I beg to draw your attention to the Order of the Local Government Board dated 15th November, 1911, which imposes important duties upon medical practitioners relating to the notification to the Medical Officer of Health of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis. A copy of the Order is enclosed, together with a copy of the official circular accompanying the Order.

The Order, which is entitled the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1911, completes the administrative machinery necessary for the notification to the Medical Officer of Health, as far as practicable, of all cases of pulmonary tuberculosis as soon as they are observed. It requires that, as from 1st January, 1912, all cases of pulmonary tuberculosis upon which a medical practitioner is in attendance must be notified by him within 48 hours of his first diagnosis of the cases as such to the Medical Officer of Health of the district in which the patient is residing.

Articles IV. and V. of the Order deal specially with the duties of medical practitioners and their remuneration. The notifications must be made in the prescribed Form A set forth in the schedule to the Order.

With regard to such cases of pulmonary tuberculosis as you observe, who reside within the district of this Council, the notification should be sent to the Public Health Offices, Metropolitan Borough of Poplar, Bow Road, E. (corner of Fairfield Road). A fee of 2s. 6d. for every case of pulmonary tuberculosis notified is payable by the Council of the area within which the address of the patient as given on the notification is situated.

You will receive from the Medical Officer of Health, in every case in which the address of the patient is not within his district, a notice informing you to which Medical Officer of Health the notification has been transferred. In such cases it is suggested that a record of the transfer should be made in order that you may readily be enabled to claim the fee from the Council from whom it is due.

In accordance with the provisions of the Order, I transmit to you a supply of the notification Form A. A further supply will be sent upon application.

The notification has attached to it duplicate counterfoils, which are drawn up to simplify the further proceedings. When notice is received that a notification has been transferred to another Medical Officer of Health, a memorandum should be made in the space provided on the counterfoils, so that the fee may be claimed from the proper Council.

The accounts should be sent in quarterly, made up to the usual quarter days.

Yours faithfully,

FREDK. WM. ALEXANDER,

Medical Officer of Health.

To.....

Medical Practitioner.

[N.B.—Poor Law District Medical Officers must still notify Poor Law patients, and forward their claims for fees as hitherto under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1908, on the forms supplied by the Guardians.]

Each medical practitioner was also supplied with a book of forms of notification under Schedule A of the regulations, in addition to which the following footnote had been added to the form:—

Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1911.

Notification by Medical Practitioners.

Article IV. (1) Subject as provided in Articles X., XI. and XII. of these regulations every medical practitioner attending on or called in to visit any person shall, within 48 hours after first becoming aware that such person is suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, complete, sign and transmit a notification of the case in the form shown in the Schedule A to these regulations to the Medical Officer of Health for the area within which the place of residence of the person is situate:

Provided that a medical practitioner shall not be required under these regulations to notify any case of pulmonary tuberculosis which has already, to his knowledge, under these regulations or under the Poor Law Regulations or under the hospital regulations, been notified to the Medical Officer of Health for the area within which the place of residence of the patient is situate.

[N.B.—Poor Law District Medical Officers must still notify Poor Law patients and forward their claims for fees as hitherto

under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1908, on the forms supplied by the Guardians.

The head master and head mistress of each public elementary school in the borough were supplied with a book of forms of notification under Schedule B of the regulations, and books of forms were also supplied to the London County Council. The London County Council were duly informed that books of forms had been supplied to the schools above-mentioned.

As each notification is received from a medical practitioner, the following letter is forwarded to him with the enclosures mentioned:—

[Copy.]

(Encl.)

Metropolitan Borough of Poplar,
Public Health Offices,
Bow Road, E.
.....191...

Dear Sir,

Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1911.

I am in receipt of your notification under the above-mentioned regulations that.....of.....is suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis.

I enclose herewith a stamped envelope and will be pleased to hear from you as to whether your patient would like the loan from the Poplar Borough Council of a spit-cup or pocket-flask.

I am sending you a picture card and printed card as to general precautions respecting the prevention of consumption, etc., which possibly you may care to give to the friends of the patient.

If at any time you may advise the disinfection of your patient's house, or part thereof, or of any of the articles contained therein, it would be carried out free of charge by the staff of the Public Health Department upon application being made.

I am, dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

Dr.....

..... Medical Officer of Health.

As the Council resolved to supply outfits for the bacteriological examination of sputum from suspected cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, the following letter was forwarded to the medical practitioners in the borough, and numerous requests to be supplied with outfits were received :—

[Copy.]

(Encl.)

Metropolitan Borough of Poplar,

Public Health Offices,

Bow Road, E.

(Corner of Fairfield Road),

January 3rd, 1912.

Dear Sir,

Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

I beg to inform you that the Public Health and Housing Committee have resolved to recommend the Borough Council to supply, free of charge, to medical practitioners, outfits for the bacteriological examination of sputum from suspected cases of pulmonary tuberculosis residing within the Borough of Poplar.

The Council will have the samples bacteriologically examined at their own expense and the results will be forwarded to medical Practitioners in due course.

I shall therefore be glad if you will inform me whether you wish to be furnished with outfits.

A stamped envelope is herewith enclosed.

I am, dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

Dr.....

..... Medical Officer of Health.

The card index system already in use under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1908, and the Public Health (Tuberculosis in Hospitals) Regulations, 1911, has also been adopted for the new

regulation, and one register is in use for all cases notified under the three regulations. A book of weekly statements of notifications received under the three regulations is also being kept for the return of cases to the London County Council in accordance with the regulations.

MILK AND DAIRIES BILL.

It is stated that early in the year 1912 a Milk and Dairies Bill will be introduced into the House of Commons.

ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY.

Whilst this report is being written an anti-tuberculosis dispensary is about to be opened in the Bow Road. The institution will be conducted on the lines of the Edinburgh scheme and is supported by voluntary contributions. The essential feature of the system is the provision of the services of a doctor who not only sees the patients when they come to the dispensary, but also visits them in their homes, advises as to hygienic conditions, and examines other members of the household. He is assisted in this home visiting by a trained nurse who makes periodical visits and ensures that the patients who are allowed to remain at home under treatment are following out the instructions they have received.

NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT—ADMINISTRATION OF SANATORIUM BENEFIT, SECTION 16—PROVISION OF SANATORIA,* ETC., SECTION 64.

By Section 16 (1) (a) Insurance Committees are to make arrangements (subject to the Commissioners) for "treatment for insured persons suffering from tuberculosis or any other such disease in sanatoria and other institutions, with persons or local authorities (other than Poor Law authorities) having the management of sanatoria, etc., approved by the Local Government Board." Also (b) arrangements for treatment "otherwise than in sanatoria or other institutions," which it shall be lawful for a local authority, if authorised by the Local Government Board, to

* In connection with the National Insurance Act Mr. Lloyd George appointed, in February, 1912, a Departmental Committee "to report at an early date upon the considerations of general policy in respect of the problem of tuberculosis in the United Kingdom in its preventive, curative and other aspects, which should guide the Government and local bodies in making or aiding provision for the treatment of tuberculosis in sanatoria or other institutions or otherwise."

undertake. It is further enacted that only persons recommended by an Insurance Committee shall be entitled to sanatorium benefit; but that, if so recommended, the Insurance Committee may not only pay the expenses of conveyance to or from a sanatorium of the patient, but may "extend sanatorium benefit to the dependants of such a patient."

Section 64 (4) lays down that:—

An Insurance Committee may, with the consent of the Insurance Commissioners, enter into agreements with any person or authority (other than a Poor Law authority) that, in consideration of such person or authority providing treatment in a sanatorium or other institution or otherwise for persons recommended by the Committee for sanatorium benefit, the Committee will contribute, out of the funds available for sanatorium benefit towards the maintenance of the institution or provision of such treatment, such annual or other payment, and subject to such conditions and for such period as may be agreed, and any such agreement shall be binding on the Committee and their successors, and any sums payable by the Committee thereunder may be paid by the Insurance Commissioners and deducted from the sums payable to the Committee for the purpose of sanatorium benefit.

TABLE I.

Deaths during the year 1911 in the POPLAR Sub-District 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.		1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total.
Poplar Sub-District	...	155	121	166	122	564
Union Workhouse	...	16	17	10	4	47
Sick Asylum, Blackwall	...	2	3	3	5	13
Baffin Buildings	...	...	...	1	...	1
Council Buildings	...	...	...	...	1	1
Grosvenor Buildings	...	6	1	1	3	11
Hudson Buildings	...	...	...	...	1	1
Hanbury Buildings	...	...	1	...	...	1
Montreal Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	0
Ontario Buildings	...	...	...	...	2	2
Ottawa Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	0
Prestage Buildings	...	...	...	2	2	4
Quebec Buildings	...	...	1	1	...	2
Toronto Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	0
Winnipeg Buildings	...	...	1	...	...	1
River Thames	...	1	7	5	1	14
East India Docks	...	...	1	2	...	3
West India Docks	...	1	1	...	3	5
South-West India Docks	...	...	1	...	...	1
Poplar Collier Dock	...	...	...	...	...	0
Millwall Docks	...	1	1	...	3	5
Limehouse Cut	...	...	...	1	1	2
Poplar Police Station	...	...	...	...	1	1
The High Seas	...	...	...	1	...	1
Bow Creek	...	...	...	2	...	2
		182	156	195	149	682
Deaths occurring outside the sub-district among persons belonging thereto*	... +	117	113	112	96	438 +
Deaths occurring within the sub-district among persons not belonging thereto	... —	9	19	12	10	50 —
Deaths at all ages—nett	...	290	250	295	235	1070

* Including 227 deaths in the Bromley Sub-District:—Sick Asylum, 197; Poplar Hospital, 28; Stepney Union Workhouse, 1; River Lea, Bromley, 1.

TABLE II.

Deaths during the year 1911 in the BROMLEY Sub-District 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.		1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total.
Bromley Sub-District ...	...	228	136	179	166	709
Sick Asylum ...	...	224	183	264	187	858
City of London Union Infirmary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stepney Union Workhouse ...	...	29	11	17	26	83
Poplar Hospital ...	...	24	31	38	34	127
Adelaide Buildings ...	...	...	1	1	1	3
Melbourne Buildings ...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Sydney Buildings ...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Wellington Buildings ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
River Lea ...	...	...	...	2	2	4
Limehouse Cut ...	...	1	...	...	1	2
Highway ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bow Creek ...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Bow Cemetery ...	...	...	...	1	...	1
		506	363	504	417	1790
Deaths occurring outside the sub-district among persons belonging thereto* ...	...	62	47	62	69	240 +
Deaths occurring within the sub-district among persons not belonging thereto ...	—	212	160	234	184	790—
Deaths at all ages—nett ...	...	356	250	332	302	1240

* Including 19 deaths in the Poplar and Bow Sub-Districts, viz. :—Union Workhouse, Poplar, 10; Blackwall Branch Sick Asylum, 3; Poplar Sub-District, 1; River Thames, Poplar, 1; Millwall Docks, 1; West India Docks, 1; East India Docks, 1; Bow Sub-District, 1.

TABLE III.

Deaths during the year 1911 in the Bow Sub-District 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.				1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total.
Bow Sub-District	...	...	...	151	70	119	72	412
Highway	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	1
River Lea	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	1
Duckett's Canal	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	3
				153	71	120	73	417
Deaths occurring outside the sub-district among persons belonging thereto*	...	...	...+	89	75	96	92	352+
Deaths occurring within the sub-district among persons not belonging thereto	...	...	—	...	2	...	1	3—
Deaths at all ages—nett	...	...	...	242	144	216	164	766

* Including 202 deaths in other parts of the Borough (Poplar and Bromley Sub-Districts), viz.:—Poplar Union Workhouse, 9; Sick Asylum, 191; Blackwall Sick Asylum, 2.

DEATHS FROM DROWNING, ETC., AND DEATHS OF PERSONS OF UNKNOWN ADDRESSES INCLUDED IN THE MOR- TALITY STATISTICS.

The following deaths have been included in the Mortality Statistics of the respective Sub-districts as there is no reason for believing that such deaths will be shown in the Mortality Tables of some other District:—

POPLAR (SUB-DISTRICT.)

Date and Place of Death.	Occupation and Address.	Sex.	Cause of Death.
1911.			
30th Jan. West India Docks.	Able seaman on board cable ship "Mackay Bennett," of Halifax, Nova Scotia.	M., 52.	Found dead. Suffocation by drowning, but how deceased came into the water and was so drowned the evidence fails to prove. Inq.
4th Feb. River Thames, off West India Dock entrance.	Unknown.	M., about 35.	Found dead. Suffocation by drowning. No evidence. Inq.
7th April. West India Docks.	Unknown.	M., about 35.	Found dead. Suffocation by drowning, but under what circumstances the evidence fails to prove. Inq.
29th April. River Thames, off Bullivant's Wharf.	Unknown.	F., 5mins.	Found dead. Want of atten- tion at birth, but under what circumstances the evidence fails to prove. Inq.
25th May. River Thames, off Lockes' Wharf.	Unknown.	F., about 5mins.	Violent. Strangulation. Murder against some person or per- sons unknown. P.M. Inq.
24th June. s.s. Captain of s.s. "Bru- " Brunette," nette," of 10, Topper- off Cook's stadt Stolp, Pom- Wharf, River meren, Germany. Thames.		M., 68.	Found dead. Syncope super- vening on chronic valvular disease of heart. Natural Inq. P.M.
8th July. s.s. Marine engineer, of "Umhloti," Sabie, Transvaal, off Dungeness, Africa. now lying in East India Dock.		M., 45.	Pulmonary Consumption. Car- diac failure.

Date and Place of Death.	Occupation and Address.	Sex.	Cause of Death.
1911.			
27th July. Lime-house Cut, off Violet Bridge.	Unknown.	M., about 45.	Found dead. Suffocation by drowning, but how he came into the water and was so drowned the evidence fails to prove. Inq.
22nd Sept. River Thames, off Port of London Wharf.	Unknown.	M., about 45.	Ditto.
30th Sept. Mill-wall Dock.	Unknown.	F., about 5mins.	Violent. Strangulation by being born in a caul and receiving no attention at birth, but under what circumstances the evidence fails to prove. Inq.
18th Nov. Mill-wall Docks.	Seaman on board s.s. "Agnete." Native of Nyborg.	M., 18.	Found dead. Suffocation by drowning, but how he came into the water and was so drowned the evidence fails to prove. Inq.

BROMLEY (SUB-DISTRICT).

2nd Aug. River Lea.	Unknown.	M., 5mins.	Found dead. Want of attention at birth, but under what circumstances the evidence fails to prove. P.M. Inq.
21st Oct. Lime-house Cut, off Bromley Lock.	Labourer, unknown address.	M., 36.	Violent. Suffocation by drowning. No evidence. Inq.
26th Oct. River Lea, off Bromley Lock.	Unknown parentage.	F., 15mins.	Found dead. Inattention at birth, but under what circumstances the evidence fails to prove. P.M. Inq.

BOW (SUB-DISTRICT.)

22nd Feb. River Lea, off Old Ford Lock.	Unknown.	M., 40.	Found dead. Suffocation by drowning, but how he came into the water and was so drowned the evidence fails to prove. Inq.
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TABLE IV.
Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1911 and Previous Years.
 POPLAR (WHOLE BOROUGH).

Year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births.			Total Deaths Registered in the District.		Transferable Deaths.†		Nett Deaths belonging to the District.			
		Uncorrected Number.	Nett.		Number.*	Rate.	of Non-residents registered in the District.	of Residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
			Number.	Rate.					Number.*	Rate per 1000 Nett Births.	Number.*	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1906 ..	165,476	5294	5363	32·4	3072	18·5	514	433	822	153	2991	18·0
1907 ..	164,839	5189	5249	31·8	2904	17·6	514	489	6·3	124	2879	17·4
1908 ..	164,201	5343	5451	33·1	2831	17·2	521	471	675	123	2781	16·9
1909 ..	163,564	5035	5138	31·4	2779	16·9	460	483	670	130	2802	17·1
1910 ..	162,927	4963	5076	31·1	2547	15·6	354	422	606	119	2615	16·0
1911 ..	162,290	4879	4965	30·5	2889	17·8	395	582	787	161	3076	18·9

NOTES.—This Table is arranged to show the gross births and deaths in the borough, and the births and deaths properly belonging to it with the corresponding rates. The rates are calculated per 1000 of the estimated gross population.

* In Column 6 are included the whole of the deaths registered during the year as having actually occurred within the borough.

In Column 12 are entered the number in Column 6, corrected by subtraction of the number in Column 8 and by addition of the number in Column 9. Deaths in Column 10 are similarly corrected by subtraction of the deaths under 1, included in the number given in Column 8, and by addition of the deaths under 1 included in the number given in Column 9.

† "Transferable Deaths" are deaths of persons who, having a fixed or usual residence in England or Wales, die in a district other than that in which they resided. The deaths of persons without fixed or usual residence—*e.g.*, casuals—are not included in Columns 8 or 9, except in certain instances under 3 (*b*) below.

The following special cases arise as to Transferable Deaths:—

(1) Persons dying in institutions for the sick or infirm, such as hospitals, lunatic asylums, workhouses and nursing homes (but not almshouses) are regarded as residents of the district in which they had a fixed or usual residence at the time of admission. If the person dying in an institution had no fixed residence at the time of admission, the death is not transferable. If the patient has been directly transferred from one such institution to another, the death is transferable to the district of residence at the time of admission to the first institution.

(2) The deaths of infants born and dying within a year of birth in an institution to which the mother was admitted for her confinement are referred to the district of fixed or usual residence of the parent.

(3) Deaths from violence are referred (*a*) to the district of residence, under the general rule; (*b*) if this district is unknown, or the deceased had no fixed abode, to the district where the accident occurred, if known; (*c*) failing this, to the district where death occurred, if known; and (*d*) failing this, to the district where the body was found.

Area of District in acres	} 2136.	Total population at all ages	.. 162,449)	At
(exclusive of area covered by water) ..		Number of inhabited houses	.. 22,472)	Census
		Average number of persons per house	7·22)	of 1911.

TABLE V.
Vital Statistics during 1911 and Previous Years.
POPLAR SUB-DISTRICT.

Year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births.		Total Deaths Registered in the District.		Transferable Deaths.†		Nett Deaths belonging to the District.					
		Uncorrected Number.	Nett.		Number.*	Rate.	of Non-residents registered in the District.	of Residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 Year of Age		At all Ages.		
			Number.	Rate.					Number.*	Rate per 1000 Nett Births.	Number.*	Rate.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
1906	..	57,366	1864	1860	32.4	781	13.6	77	364	293	157	1068	18.6
1907	..	57,147	1833	1837	32.1	711	12.4	65	380	214	116	1026	17.9
1908	..	56,928	1877	1882	33.0	680	11.9	74	397	223	118	1003	17.6
1909	..	56,710	1763	1784	31.4	695	12.2	70	383	230	128	1008	17.7
1910	..	56,491	1735	1751	30.9	636	11.2	51	397	201	114	982	17.3
1911	..	56,272	1677	1694	30.1	682	12.1	50	438	266	158	1070	19.0

NOTES.—This Table is arranged to show the gross births and deaths in the sub-district, and the births and deaths properly belonging to it with the corresponding rates. The rates are calculated per 1000 of the estimated gross population.

* In Column 6 are included the whole of the deaths registered during the year as having actually occurred within the sub-district.

In Column 12 are entered the number in Column 6, corrected by subtraction of the number in Column 8 and by addition of the number in Column 9. Deaths in Column 10 are similarly corrected by subtraction of the deaths under 1, included in the number given in Column 8, and by addition of the deaths under 1 included in the number given in Column 9.

† “Transferable Deaths” are deaths of persons who, having a fixed or usual residence in England or Wales, die in a district other than that in which they resided. The deaths of persons without fixed or usual residence—*e.g.*, casuals—are not included in Columns 8 or 9, except in certain instances under 3 (b) below.

The following special cases arise as to Transferable Deaths:—

(1) Persons dying in institutions for the sick or infirm, such as hospitals, lunatic asylums, workhouses and nursing homes (but not almshouses) are regarded as residents of the district in which they had a fixed or usual residence at the time of admission. If the person dying in an institution had no fixed residence at the time of admission, the death is not transferable. If the patient has been directly transferred from one such institution to another, the death is transferable to the district of residence at the time of admission to the first institution.

(2) The deaths of infants born and dying within a year of birth in an institution to which the mother was admitted for her confinement are referred to the district of fixed or usual residence of the parent.

(3) Deaths from violence are referred (a) to the district of residence, under the general rule; (b) if this district is unknown, or the deceased had no fixed abode, to the district where the accident occurred, if known; (c) failing this, to the district where death occurred, if known; and (d) failing this, to the district where the body was found.

Area of Sub-District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water) ..	} 1004.	Total population at all ages ..	56,327	} At Census of 1911.
		Number of inhabited houses ..	8,201	
		Average number of persons per house ..	6.86	

TABLE VI.
Vital Statistics during 1911 and Previous Years.
BROMLEY SUB-DISTRICT.

Year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births.			Total Deaths Registered in the District.		Transferable Deaths.†		Nett Deaths belonging to the District.				
		Uncorrected Number.	Nett.		Number.*	Rate.	of Non-residents registered in the District.	of Residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.		
			Number	Rate.					Number.*	Rate per 1000 Nett Births.	Number.	Rate.*	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
1906	..	66,726	2100	2141	32·0	1818	27·2	799	199	327	152	1218	18·2
1907	..	66,423	2110	2140	32·2	1766	26·5	820	229	287	134	1175	17·6
1908	..	66,119	2162	2237	33·8	1736	26·2	863	205	283	126	1078	16·3
1909	..	65,816	2068	2115	32·1	1685	25·6	778	213	281	132	1120	17·0
1910	..	65,513	2056	2120	32·3	1582	24·1	734	181	254	119	1029	15·7
1911	..	65,210	2027	2063	31·6	1790	27·4	790	240	326	160	1240	19·0

NOTES.—This Table is arranged to show the gross births and deaths in the sub-district, and the births and deaths properly belonging to it with the corresponding rates. The rates are calculated per 1000 of the estimated gross population.

* In Column 6 are included the whole of the deaths registered during the year as having actually occurred within the sub-district.

In Column 12 are entered the number in Column 6, corrected by subtraction of the number in Column 8 and by addition of the number in Column 9. Deaths in column 10 are similarly corrected by subtraction of the deaths under 1, included in the number given in Column 8, and by addition of the deaths under 1 included in the number given in Column 9.

† "Transferable Deaths" are deaths of persons who, having a fixed or usual residence in England or Wales, die in a district other than that in which they resided. The deaths of persons without fixed or usual residence—*e.g.*, casuals—are not included in Columns 8 or 9, except in certain instances under 3 (b) below.

The following special cases arise as to Transferable Deaths:—

(1) Persons dying in institutions for the sick or infirm, such as hospitals, lunatic asylums, workhouses and nursing homes (but not almshouses) are regarded as residents of the district in which they had a fixed or usual residence at the time of admission. If the person dying in an institution had no fixed residence at the time of admission, the death is not transferable. If the patient has been directly transferred from one such institution to another, the death is transferable to the district of residence at the time of admission to the first institution.

(2) The deaths of infants born and dying within a year of birth in an institution to which the mother was admitted for her confinement are referred to the district of fixed or usual residence of the parent.

(3) Deaths from violence are referred (a) to the district of residence, under the general rule; (b) if this district is unknown, or the deceased had no fixed abode, to the district where the accident occurred, if known; (c) failing this, to the district where death occurred, if known; and (d) failing this, to the district where the body was found.

Area of Sub-District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water) ..	} 589.	Total population at all ages ..	65,285	} At Census of 1911
		Number of inhabited houses ..	8,721	
		Average number of persons per house ..	7.48	

TABLE VII.
Vital Statistics during 1911 and Previous Years.
Bow SUB-DISTRICT.

Year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births.			Total Deaths Registered in the District.		Transferable Deaths.†		Nett Deaths belonging to the District.				
		Uncorrected Number.	Nett.		Number.*	Rate.	of Non-residents registered in the District.	of Residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 Year of Age		At all Ages.		
			Number.	Rate.					Number.*	Rate per 1000 Nett Births.	Number.	Rate.*	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
1906	..	41,384	1330	1362	32·9	473	11·4	5	237	202	148	705	17·0
1907	..	41,269	1246	1272	30·8	427	10·3	7	258	152	119	678	16·4
1908	..	41,154	1304	1332	32·3	415	10·0	6	291	169	119	700	17·0
1909	..	41,038	1204	1239	30·1	399	9·7	4	279	159	128	674	16·4
1910	..	40,923	1172	1205	29·4	329	8·0	3	278	151	125	604	14·7
1911	..	40,808	1175	1208	29·6	417	10·2	3	352	195	165	766	18·7

NOTES.—This Table is arranged to show the gross births and deaths in the sub-district, and the births and deaths properly belonging to it with the corresponding rates. The rates are calculated per 1000 of the estimated gross population.

* In Column 6 are included the whole of the deaths registered during the year as having actually occurred within the sub-district.

In Column 12 are entered the number in Column 6, corrected by subtraction of the number in Column 8 and by addition of the number in Column 9. Deaths in Column 10 are similarly corrected by subtraction of the deaths under 1, included in the number given in Column 8, and by addition of the deaths under 1 included in the number given in Column 9.

† "Transferable Deaths" are deaths of persons who, having a fixed or usual residence in England or Wales, die in a district other than that in which they resided. The deaths of persons without fixed or usual residence—*e.g.*, casuals—are not included in Columns 8 or 9, except in certain instances under 3 (b) below.

The following special cases arise as to Transferable Deaths:—

(1) Persons dying in institutions for the sick or infirm, such as hospitals, lunatic asylums, workhouses and nursing homes (but not almshouses) are regarded as residents of the district in which they had a fixed or usual residence at the time of admission. If the person dying in an institution had no fixed residence at the time of admission, the death is not transferable. If the patient has been directly transferred from one such institution to another, the death is transferable to the district of residence at the time of admission to the first institution.

(2) The deaths of infants born and dying within a year of birth in an institution to which the mother was admitted for her confinement are referred to the district of fixed or usual residence of the parent.

(3) Deaths from violence are referred (a) to the district of residence, under the general rule; (b) if this district is unknown, or the deceased had no fixed abode, to the district where the accident occurred, if known; (c) failing this, to the district where death occurred, if known; and (d) failing this, to the district where the body was found.

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water) ..	543.	Total population at all ages ..	40,837	} At Census of 1911.
		Number of inhabited houses ..	5,550	
		Average number of persons per house ..	7·35	

TABLE VIII.

Vital Statistics of separate Localities in 1911 and previous years.

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF POPLAR.

Names of Localities.			Borough.				Poplar.				Bromley.				Bow.			
Year.			Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births Registered. (Nett.)	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births Registered. (Nett.)	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births Registered. (Nett.)	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births Registered. (Nett.)	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
			<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>d</i>
1901	..	..	168,662	5821	3362	962	58,459	2081	1210	325	68,243	2347	1336	394	41,960	1393	816	243
1902	..	..	168,025	5890	3324	902	58,240	2035	1248	331	67,940	2467	1292	375	41,845	1388	784	196
1903	..	..	167,388	5843	3077	892	58,022	2006	1110	282	67,636	2439	1272	435	41,730	1398	695	175
1904	..	..	166,751	5544	3154	847	57,803	1930	1114	273	67,333	2306	1277	366	41,615	1308	763	208
1905	..	..	166,113	5441	2993	832	57,584	1845	1077	274	67,030	2268	1222	367	41,499	1328	694	191
1906	..	..	165,476	5363	2991	822	57,366	1860	1063	293	66,726	2141	1218	327	41,384	1362	705	202
1907	..	..	164,839	5249	2879	653	57,147	1837	1026	214	66,423	2140	1175	287	41,269	1272	678	152
1908	..	..	164,201	5451	2781	675	56,928	1882	1003	223	66,119	2237	1078	283	41,154	1332	700	169
1909	..	..	163,564	5138	2802	670	56,710	1784	1008	230	65,816	2115	1120	281	41,038	1239	674	159
1910	..	..	162,927	5076	2615	606	56,491	1751	982	201	65,513	2120	1029	254	40,923	1205	604	151
Averages, 1901-1910			165,794	5481	2997	786	57,475	1901	1084	264	66,877	2238	1201	336	41,441	1322	711	184
1911	..	..	162,290	4965	3076	787	56,272	1694	1070	266	65,210	2063	1240	326	40,808	1208	766	195

NOTES TO TABLES IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV. XVI. & XVII.

NOMENCLATURE OF DISEASES.

All "Transferable Deaths" of residents, *i.e.*, of persons resident in the district who have died outside it, are *included* with the other deaths in columns 2-10, Tables IX., X., XI. and XII., and Infantile Mortality, Tables XIV., XV., XVI. and XVII. Transferable deaths of non-residents, *i.e.*, of persons resident elsewhere in England and Wales who have died in the district, are in like manner *excluded* from these columns. For the precise meaning of the term "transferable deaths" *see* footnote to Tables IV., V. VI. and VII.

All deaths occurring in institutions for the sick and infirm situated within the district, whether of residents or of non-residents, are entered in Table XIII.

All deaths certified by registered medical practitioners and all inquest cases are classed as "Certified"; all other deaths are to be regarded as "Uncertified."

Under the heading of "Diphtheria" and "Croup" are included all deaths from Croup except those certified as due to "spasmodic," "stridulous," "catarrhal" or "false" croup.

Under the heading of "Tuberculous Meningitis" are included deaths from Acute hydrocephalus.

Under the heading of "Cancer" are included deaths under such headings as Carcinoma, Scirrhous, Epithelioma, Rodent ulcer, Sarcoma, Cancer and Malignant disease.

Under the heading of "Diarrhœa" and "Enteritis" are included deaths registered as due to Epidemic diarrhœa, Epidemic enteritis, Infective enteritis, Zymotic enteritis, Summer diarrhœa, Choleraic diarrhœa, Cholera (other than Asiatic), Gastro-enteritis, Gastro-intestinal catarrh, muco-enteritis, Colitis, etc. Deaths from diarrhœa secondary to some other well-defined diseases are included under the latter.

Under the heading of "Alcoholism" are included deaths from Delirium tremens, acute and chronic alcoholism, etc., but *not* those certified as due to organic disease attributed to alcoholism.

Under the heading of "Puerperal" are included deaths under such headings as Pyæmia, Septicæmia, Sapræmia, Pelvic peritonitis, Peri- and Endo-metritis occurring in the Puerperium.

Under the heading of "Congenital Debility" and "Malformation" including Premature birth, are included deaths from Atrophy and marasmus of infants, and want of breast-milk, but *not* from Atelectasis.

TABLE IX.
METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF POPLAR.
THE BOROUGH.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the Year 1911.

Causes of Death. (see page 49.)	Net Deaths in whole Borough at subjoined Ages.										Net Deaths in Public Institu- tions and certain localities within and outside Borough (at all ages) belonging thereto.							Net Total Deaths in Public Institutions, &c.
	All Ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Poplar Union Workhouse.	Sick Asylum.	Blackwall Sick Asylum.	Stepney Union Workhouse.	Poplar Hospital.	See Footnotes.	Outlying Institutions.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10									
All Classes { Certified Uncertified	3076	787	307	212	133	112	344	561	620	45	625	7	2	67	37	582	1365	
Enteric Fever	15	..	..	1	5	4	3	2	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	10	15
Smallpox	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Measles	221	38	91	81	11	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	39	48
Scarlet Fever	10	..	2	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	10
Whooping-cough	43	16	16	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	9	10
Diphtheria and Croup	47	5	10	19	11	2	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	2	..	34	39
Influenza	6	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Erysipelas	5	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	2	2
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	4	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Purulent Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Acute Meningitis and Encephalitis	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Acute Encephalitis	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Continued Fever	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dysentery	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Lead Poisoning	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	228	2	5	8	14	39	93	58	9	..	88	..	..	..	3	38	130
Tuberculous Meningitis	33	8	9	5	10	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	7	10
Other Tuberculous Diseases	28	4	4	5	8	1	1	4	1	..	4	..	..	1	..	9	14
Rheumatic Fever	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Cancer, Malignant Disease	149	..	..	..	..	..	26	75	48	..	67	1	..	1	..	31	100
Bronchitis	248	43	13	8	2	..	11	76	92	6	49	1	1	1	..	23	81	
Broncho-Pneumonia	118	44	35	15	8	2	1	8	5	1	16	..	..	6	..	20	43
Pneumonia (all other forms)	133	13	13	15	9	7	30	29	17	1	36	..	..	6	2†	26	65
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	48	24	2	1	4	1	4	10	2	1	2	..	..	1	..	11	17
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	343	234	72	9	3	2	4	8	11	2	44	..	..	8	..	47	101
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	11	..	..	..	2	4	2	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	10	11
Alcoholism	8	..	..	..	..	2	4	2	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	5
Cirrhosis of Liver	18	..	..	..	1	..	6	7	4	..	11	..	..	..	..	2	13
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	80	1	..	2	2	1	17	39	18	3	22	..	..	..	..	16	41
Puerperal Fever	4	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	3
Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	7	..	..	..	..	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth	257	245	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	1	..	1	..	37	65
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	126	23	3	12	12	14	26	22	14	4	13	..	1	19	24††	31	92	
Suicides	18	..	..	..	..	..	8	5	5	2	3	..	..	1	1‡	3	10
Murder	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Manslaughter	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1§	..	1
Execution	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Heat Apoplexy	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Other defined Diseases	848	81	17	14	26	28	90	206	386	20	213	4	..	14	7*	160	418	
Diseases ill-defined or unknown	5	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	2	4
All causes	3076	787	307	212	133	112	344	561	620	45	625	7	2	67	37	582	1365	

* On the High Seas (off Dungeness), 1. † Poplar Hippodrome, 1; River Thames, Poplar, 1. ** Bow Cemetery, Bromley, 1.
†† East India Docks, 1; Limehouse Cut, Poplar, 2; Limehouse Cut, Bromley, 2; West India Docks, 3; Bow Creek, Poplar, 2;
River Thames, Poplar, 4; Millwall Docks, 4; River Lea, Bromley, 2; River Lea, Bow, 1; Duckett's Canal, 3; ‡ River Lea,
Bromley, 1. § River Thames, Poplar, 1. ¶ Poplar Police Station, 1; River Thames, Poplar, 2; East India Docks, 1; River
Lea, Bromley, 1; Bow Sub-district, 1; Highway, Bow, 1.

TABLE X.
METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF POPLAR.
SUB-DISTRICT OF POPLAR.
Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the Year 1911.

Causes of Death. (see page 49.)		Nett Deaths in Sub-District at subjoined Ages.										Nett Deaths in Public Institu- tions and certain localities within and outside Sub-District (at all ages) belonging thereto.										Nett Total Deaths in Public Institutions, &c.
		All Ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Poplar Union Workhouse.	Sick Asylum.	Blackwall Sick Asylum.	Stepney Union Workhouse.	Poplar Hospital.	See Footnotes.	Outlying Institutions.					
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10												
All Classes	Certified	1070	266	110	53	47	37	126	189	242	26	197	2	1	28	20	211	485				
	Uncertified .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	9	..
Enteric Fever		9	..	..	1	5	1	1	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Smallpox		63	12	32	18	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	11	14	..
Measles		3	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..
Scarlet Fever		18	5	9	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..
Whooping-cough		12	2	2	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	9	..
Diphtheria and Croup		3	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Influenza		1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Erysipelas		2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Cerebro-Spinal Fever		1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Dysentery		1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Lead Poisoning		1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)		73	..	1	3	5	13	30	20	1	..	33	..	..	1	1*	13	48	..	..
Tuberculous Meningitis		13	3	3	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	2	5	..	..
Other Tuberculous Diseases		10	1	2	1	4	..	..	1	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	4	7	..	..
Rheumatic Fever .. .. .		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cancer, Malignant Disease		56	..	..	..	..	..	9	30	17	..	21	..	..	..	..	15	36	..	..
Bronchitis		90	15	6	1	..	..	2	24	42	5	17	1	1	..	..	7	31	..	..
Broncho-Pneumonia		26	11	7	2	2	..	1	2	1	..	4	..	..	2	..	8	14	..	..
Pneumonia (all other forms)		48	3	8	5	3	4	10	8	7	1	11	..	..	..	..	8	20	..	..
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs		15	7	..	1	3	..	1	1	2	1	..	..	..	2	..	5	8	..	..
Diarrhoea and Enteritis		115	77	27	1	1	1	..	2	6	1	8	..	..	4	..	12	25	..	..
Appendicitis and Typhlitis		4	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	..
Alcoholism		5	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..
Cirrhosis of Liver		9	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	3	..	5	..	..	..	..	1	6	..	..
Nephritis and Bright's Disease		30	..	..	..	1	1	7	17	4	..	8	..	..	..	..	5	13	..	..
Puerperal Fever .. .. .		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition		3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth		92	88	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	15	20	..	..
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide		58	11	1	4	7	4	12	11	8	3	6	..	..	12	14††	8	43	..	..
Suicides		5	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Murder		2	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Manslaughter		1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Heat Apoplexy		1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Defined Diseases		297	30	7	3	6	9	36	62	144	12	65	1	..	5	3‡	67	153	..	..
Diseases ill-defined or unknown.. .. .		4	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	3	..	..
All causes		1070	266	110	53	47	37	126	189	242	26	197	2	1	28	20	211	485	..	..

* On the High Seas (off Dungeness), 1. †† East India Docks, 1; Limehouse Cut, Poplar, 2; West India Docks, 2; Bow Creek, Poplar, 2; River Thames, Poplar, 4; Millwall Docks, 3. ‡ River Lea, Bromley, 1. § River Thames, Poplar, 1. ¶ Poplar Police Station, 1; River Thames, Poplar, 2.

TABLE XI.
METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF POPLAR.
SUB-DISTRICT OF BROMLEY.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the Year 1911.

Causes of Death. (see page 49.)	Nett Deaths in Sub-District at subjoined Ages.										Nett Deaths in Public Institu- tions and certain localities within and outside Sub-District (at all ages) belonging thereto.								Nett Total Deaths in Public Institutions, &c.
	All Ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Poplar Union Workhouse.	Sick Asylum.	Blackwall Sick Asylum.	Stepney Union Workhouse.	Poplar Hospital.	See Footnotes.	Outlying Institutions.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10										
All Classes { Certified Uncertified	1240	326	118	98	54	46	132	236	230	10	237	3	1	39	12	221	523		
Enteric Fever	5	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	5
Small-pox .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	92	17	34	36	5	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	18
Scarlet Fever	6	..	1	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	6
Whooping-cough	17	6	6	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	6	3
Diphtheria and Croup	25	2	5	12	5	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	18	22
Influenza	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Purulent Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
<hr/>																			
Acute Meningitis and Encephalitis	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	86	1	4	3	7	14	35	19	4	..	24	..	..	2	..	16	42
Tuberculous Meningitis	9	3	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Other Tuberculous Diseases	10	1	1	2	3	..	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	3	5
Rheumatic Fever	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Cancer, Malignant Disease	48	..	..	..	..	..	9	21	18	..	23	1	..	1	..	7	32
Bronchitis	103	25	4	3	2	..	5	33	31	..	18	..	..	1	..	8	27
Broncho-Pneumonia	60	22	18	8	4	2	..	3	3	..	9	..	..	4	..	8	21
Pneumonia (all other forms)	66	7	4	6	5	3	14	15	6	..	15	..	..	6	2†	8	31
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	26	13	2	..	1	1	2	7	..	..	1	..	..	..	1**	5	7
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	132	87	25	5	1	1	3	6	4	1	24	..	..	4	..	19	48
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	4	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4
Alcoholism	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Cirrhosis of Liver	5	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	3
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	27	1	..	2	..	..	6	11	7	1	6	..	..	..	..	8	15
Puerperal Fever	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	2
Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	3	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth	106	102	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	9	..	1	..	12	23
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	47	5	1	6	4	8	10	9	4	1	5	..	1	7	6††	16	35		
Suicides	7	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	2	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	4
Execution	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Other Defined Diseases	348	33	4	5	12	8	34	103	149	5	89	2	..	9	3*	52	160		
Diseases ill-defined or unknown .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All causes	1240	326	118	98	54	46	132	236	230	10	237	3	1	39	12	221	523		

† Poplar Hippodrome, Poplar, 1; River Thames, Poplar, 1. ** Bow Cemetery, 1. †† Limehouse Cut, Bromley, 2; Millwall Docks, 1; River Lea, Bromley, 2; West India Docks, 1. * East India Docks, Poplar, 1; River Lea, Bromley, 1; Bow Sub-District, 1.

TABLE XII.
METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF POPLAR.
SUB-DISTRICT OF BOW.
Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the Year 1911.

Causes of Death. (see page 49.)	Nett Deaths in Sub-District at subjoined Ages.										Nett Deaths in Public Institu- tions and certain localities within and without Sub-District (at all ages) belonging thereto.								Nett Total Deaths in Public Institutions, &c.
	All Ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Poplar Union Workhouse.	Sick Asylum.	Blackwall Sick Asylum.	Stepney Union Workhouse.	Poplar Hospital.	See Footnotes.	Outlying Institutions.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10										
All Classes { Certified Uncertified	766	195	79	61	32	29	86	136	148	9	191	2	..	..	5	150	357
Enteric Fever	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Small-pox	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	2
Measles	66	9	25	27	5	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	12	16
Scarlet Fever	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Whooping-cough	8	5	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4
Diphtheria and Croup	10	1	3	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	7	8
Influenza	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Erysipelas	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3
Cerebro-Spinal Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acute Encephalitis	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Continued Fever	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	69	1	..	2	2	12	28	20	4	..	31	..	..	..	..	9	40
Tuberculous Meningitis	11	2	3	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4
Other Tuberculous Diseases	8	2	1	2	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Rheumatic Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cancer, Malignant Disease	45	..	..	..	..	..	8	24	13	..	23	..	..	..	..	9	32
Bronchitis	55	6	3	4	..	..	4	19	19	1	14	..	..	..	..	8	23
Broncho-Pneumonia	32	11	10	5	2	..	3	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	4	8
Pneumonia (all other forms)	25	3	1	4	1	..	6	6	4	..	10	..	..	..	..	4	14
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	7	4	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	2
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	96	70	20	3	1	..	1	..	1	..	12	..	..	..	..	16	28
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	3
Alcoholism .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cirrhosis of Liver	4	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	4
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	23	..	..	..	1	..	4	11	7	2	8	..	..	..	..	3	13
Puerperal Fever	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth	59	55	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	1	..	..	..	10	22
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	21	7	1	2	1	2	4	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	††	7	13
Suicides	6	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	2	5
Other Defined Diseases	203	18	6	6	8	11	20	41	93	3	59	1	..	..	†	41	105
Diseases ill-defined or unknown	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
All causes	766	195	79	61	32	29	86	136	148	9	191	2	..	..	5	150	357

†† Duckett's Canal, 3; River Lea, Bow, 1. † Highway, Bow, 1.

TABLE XIII.

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 49.)				Poplar Union Workhouse.	Sick Asylum.	Blackwall Sick Asylum.	City of London Union Infirmary.	Stepney Union Workhouse.	Poplar Hospital.	Nett total deaths in Public Insti- tutions within the Borough.
All Classes	Certified	..	..	47	858	13	..	83	127	1128
	Uncertified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	5
Small-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	..	..	..	..	22	..	..	..	..	22
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping-cough	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	3
Diphtheria and Croup	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	6
Influenza	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2
Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	6
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acute Meningitis and Encephalitis	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	..	..	..	..	134	..	..	4	7	145
Tuberculous Meningitis	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	4
Other Tuberculous Diseases	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	1	6
Rheumatic Fever	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Cancer, Malignant Disease	..	..	..	..	88	2	..	1	3	94
Bronchitis	..	..	..	6	70	1	..	12	1	90
Broncho-Pneumonia	..	..	..	1	20	..	..	7	7	35
Pneumonia (all other forms)	..	..	..	1	46	..	..	5	6	58
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	2	1	6
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	..	..	..	2	75	..	..	..	10	87
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	5
Alcoholism	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	1	..	6
Cirrhosis of liver	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	12
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	..	..	..	3	29	..	..	..	..	32
Puerperal Fever	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Congenital Debility and Malforma- tion, including Premature Birth	..	..	..	1	37	1	..	1	1	41
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	..	..	..	6	20	..	..	8	43	77
Suicides	..	..	..	2	4	..	..	..	2	8
Other Defined Diseases	..	..	..	20	265	9	..	42	37	373
Diseases, Ill-defined or Unknown	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All causes	..	..	..	47	858	13	..	83	127	1128

TABLE XIV.
METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF POPLAR.
WHOLE BOROUGH.

Infantile Mortality during the Year 1911.

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

Causes of Death. (see page 49.)			Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 1 month.	1-3 months.	3-6 months.	6-9 months.	9-12 months.	Nett total Deaths under 1 year.
All Causes	{ Certified ..	..	127	28	30	20	205	135	158	149	140	7 87
	{ Uncertified ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Small-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicken-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	1	1	9	25	38
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria and Croup	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	5
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	3	1	6	5	16
Diarrhoea	..	..	..	1	3	1	5	23	55	40	40	163
Enteritis	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	8	21	25	14	71
Tuberculous Meningitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	1	2	8
Abdominal Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	4
Other Tuberculous Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Congenital Malformations	..	..	8	3	1	..	12	6	3	..	2	23
Premature Birth	..	..	64	5	8	3	80	8	2	..	..	90
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	..	..	22	9	3	4	38	37	30	16	11	132
Atelectasia	..	..	14	4	..	..	18	2	..	1	..	21
Injury at Birth	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	3
Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syphilis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	4
Rickets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	2	3	2	8
Convulsions	..	..	2	..	4	3	9	4	6	4	1	24
Gastritis	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	1	..	4
Laryngitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bronchitis	..	..	..	1	4	2	7	10	10	10	9	46
Pneumonia (all forms)	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	15	7	13	20	57
Suffocation, overlying	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	4	4	1	..	11
Other Causes	..	..	13	2	4	2	21	8	10	11	5	55
All Causes	..	..	127	28	30	20	205	135	158	149	140	787

Nett Births { Legitimate .. 4,866 Net Deaths { Legitimate infants .. 749
in the year { Illegitimate .. 99 in the year of { Illegitimate infants .. 38

TABLE XV.
METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF POPLAR.
POPLAR SUB-DISTRICT.

Infantile Mortality during the Year 1911.

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

Causes of Death. (see page 49.)				Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 1 month.	1-3 months.	3-6 months.	6-9 months.	9-12 months.	Nett total Deaths under 1 year.
All Causes	{ Certified ..	..	..	43	11	9	7	70	40	54	55	47	266
	{ Uncertified ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Small-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicken-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	6	4	12
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria and Croup	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	..	5
Diarrhoea	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	5	21	13	19	59
Enteritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	5	7	4	18
Tuberculous Meningitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	3
Abdominal Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Other Tuberculous Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congenital Malformations	..	..	..	2	2	1	..	5	2	..	..	2	9
Premature Birth	..	..	..	23	2	1	2	28	2	..	..	..	30
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	..	..	..	7	3	..	1	11	16	9	10	3	49
Atelectasis	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	4	..	..	1	..	5
Injury at Birth	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syphilis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Rickets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	4
Convulsions	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	4	1	1	1	..	7
Gastritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	1	..	4
Laryngitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	4	4	4	15
Pneumonia (all forms)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	2	6	14
Suffocation, overlying	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	2	..	..	5
Other causes	..	..	..	6	..	2	1	9	4	4	2	2	21
All Causes	..	..	..	43	11	9	7	70	40	54	55	47	266

Nett Births { Legitimate ..	1,649	Nett Deaths { Legitimate infants ..	249
in the year { Illegitimate ..	45	in the year of { Illegitimate infants ..	17

TABLE XVI.
METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF POPLAR.
BROMLEY SUB-DISTRICT.

Infantile Mortality during the Year 1911.

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

Causes of Death. (see page 49.)				Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 1 month.	1-3 months.	3-6 months.	6-9 months.	9-12 months.	Nett total Deaths under 1 year.
All Causes	Certified ..	..	..	56	12	17	9	94	57	69	51	55	326
	Uncertified ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Small-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicken-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	3	12	17
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria and Croup	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	..	3	6
Diarrhoea	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	4	9	24	20	13	70
Enteritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	7	6	2	17
Tuberculous Meningitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	3
Abdominal Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Other Tuberculous Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Congenital Malformations	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	3	3	..	..	10
Premature Birth	..	..	..	27	3	5	..	35	5	1	..	..	41
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	..	..	..	12	4	3	2	21	10	15	3	2	51
Atelectasis	..	..	..	8	2	..	..	10	2	..	..	..	12
Injury at Birth	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syphilis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Rickets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	3
Convulsions	..	..	..	1	..	1	3	5	3	4	3	1	16
Gastritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Laryngitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	5	7	5	4	4	25
Pneumonia (all forms)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	10	1	7	10	29
Suffocation, overlying	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
Other causes	..	..	..	3	1	1	..	5	3	3	3	3	17
All Causes	..	..	..	56	12	17	9	94	57	69	51	55	326

Nett Births	{ Legitimate ..	2,028	Nett Deaths	{ Legitimate infants ..	310
in the year	{ Illegitimate ..	35	in the year of	{ Illegitimate infants ..	16

TABLE XVII.
METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF POPLAR
Bow SUB-DISTRICT.

Infantile Mortality during the Year 1911.

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

Causes of Death. (see page 49.)				Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 1 month.	1-3 months.	3-6 months.	6-9 months.	9-12 months.	Nett total Deaths under 1 year.
All Causes	{ Certified ..	..	..	28	5	4	4	41	38	35	43	38	195
	{ Uncertified ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Small-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicken-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	9
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria and Croup	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	1	5
Diarrhœa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	10	7	8	34
Enteritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	6	9	12	8	36
Tuberculous Meningitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2
Abdominal Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2
Other Tuberculous Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Congenital Malformations	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	4
Premature Birth	..	..	..	14	..	2	1	17	1	1	..	..	19
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	..	..	..	3	2	..	1	6	11	6	3	6	32
Atelectasis	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	4
Injury at Birth	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syphilis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2
Rickets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Convulsions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Gastritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Laryngitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	2	1	6
Pneumonia (all forms)	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	3	4	4	14
Suffocation, overlying	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	..	4
Other causes	..	..	..	4	1	1	1	7	1	3	6	..	17
All causes	..	..	..	28	5	4	4	41	38	35	43	38	195

Nett Births { Legitimate .. 1,189 Nett Deaths { Legitimate infants .. 190
in the year { Illegitimate .. 19 in the year of { Illegitimate infants .. 5

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

				Annual Rate per 1,000 persons living.	Deaths of Children under one year of age to 1000 Births.
Poplar Borough	...	...	...	18.95	158†
Poplar (Sub-District)	...	...	..	19.01	157
Bromley	...	...	...	19.01	158
Bow	...	...	...	18.77	161
77 Great Towns	...	...	...	15.2	140
London	...	...	...	15.0	129
Liverpool	...	...	...	19.8	155
Manchester	...	..	...	16.9	154
Edinburgh	...	...	...	15.4	118
Glasgow	..	...	...	17.1	139
Dublin	...	...	...	21.3	157
Belfast	...	...	...	17.0	128
Berlin	...	...	...	15.5	180
Paris	...	...	...	17.1	116
Munich	...	...	...	15.9	176
Vienna	...	..	...	16.3	170
Moscow	...	...	...	28.1	—
St. Petersburg	...	...	...	21.0	—
Trieste	...	...	...	23.8	214
Breslau	...	...	...	19.5	205
Buda-Pesth	...	...	...	19.4	158
Prague	...	...	...	19.0	172
Calcutta	...	...	...	27.6	—
Madras	...	...	...	38.1	—
Bombay	...	...	...	35.7	381
New York	...	...	..	15.1	111
New Orleans	...	...	...	18.8	—
Chicago	...	...	...	14.5	—
Rio de Janeiro	...	...	...	21.1	—

* Compiled from Quarterly Returns, Registrar-General.

† See Footnote ** page 12.

TABLE XVIII.

CITIES AND BOROUGHES.	Estimated population to the middle of 1911.	Notifica- tions. Annual rate per 1,000 persons living.	Births. 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.
					Crude.	Corrected. *	
LONDON	4,521,301	5.4	24.8	2.2	15.0	15.8	129
<i>West Districts.</i>							
Paddington ..	142,513	3.9	21.4	1.7	13.3	14.3	127
Kensington ..	172,203	3.5	18.9	1.9	13.7	14.7	133
Hammersmith ..	121,766	4.7	24.1	2.4	15.6	16.2	146
Fulham	153,705	5.7	26.9	2.3	14.4	15.0	125
Chelsea	66,189	4.4	19.2	1.5	15.5	16.0	109
City of Westminster	159,662	3.3	14.8	0.8	12.5	14.0	103
<i>North Districts.</i>							
St. Marylebone ..	117,761	5.1	20.2	1.6	15.1	16.1	108
Hampstead ..	85,589	4.2	14.9	0.7	9.6	10.9	78
St. Pancras ..	217,941	5.3	25.6	1.9	15.5	16.2	112
Islington	327,203	5.4	24.8	2.0	14.9	15.5	127
Stoke Newington ..	50,644	4.5	20.7	1.6	13.0	13.6	102
Hackney	222,623	6.2	23.5	2.0	14.3	15.0	119
<i>Central Districts.</i>							
Holborn	49,092	5.2	19.3	1.2	15.7	16.9	115
Finsbury	87,566	7.6	30.6	3.2	19.8	20.5	156
City of London ..	19,466	3.6	11.6	0.7	15.1	16.6	124
<i>East Districts.</i>							
Shoreditch ..	111,199	5.5	31.9	3.7	20.1	21.1	170
Bethnal Green ..	128,144	5.8	31.5	3.6	18.2	18.3	151
Stepney	279,309	5.9	31.4	3.1	17.4	18.1	144
Poplar	162,290	6.4	30.5	4.1	18.9	19.5	158
<i>South Districts.</i>							
Southwark ..	191,531	6.1	29.8	2.7	18.4	19.2	144
Bermondsey ..	125,775	6.0	31.2	2.7	18.4	18.9	156
Lambeth	297,957	5.1	24.5	1.9	14.9	15.4	123
Battersea	167,712	4.8	26.1	2.4	14.3	15.3	124
Wandsworth ..	313,453	5.4	21.6	2.1	12.0	12.6	122
Camberwell ..	261,380	5.0	24.5	1.8	14.3	14.8	109
Deptford	109,472	6.8	27.5	2.8	15.6	16.4	142
Greenwich ..	95,973	8.1	24.8	2.4	14.7	15.0	128
Lewisham ..	161,712	5.3	21.2	1.3	11.3	11.8	104
Woolwich ..	121,487	7.2	23.2	1.2	12.8	13.7	97
Port of London ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* The Corrected Death Rates represent the Crude Death Rates multiplied by the respective factors for correction for differences of sex and age constitution of population.

TABLE XIX.—*The Year 1911.*

	POPULA- TION esti- mated to the middle of the Year 1911.	Per- sons to an Acre 1911. *	BIRTHS	DEATHS	The DEATHS registered include													Deaths in Public Institu- tions.
					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 and Enteritis.†	Violence.	Inquest Cases.		
\$77 Great Towns	16157797	—	412738	249312	57876	59209	—	12	7563	1025	2443	3839	983	21120	8747	19401	6749	
\$London ..	4522628	60·0	112810	67827	14440	17454	—	9	2570	172	612	1038	144	5313	2617	6757	27987	
Poplar Borough	162290	69·72	4965	3076	787	620	681	2	221	10	47	43	16	343	148	442	1313	
Poplar Sub-Dist.	56272	48·25	1694	1070	266	242	220	0	63	3	12	18	9	115	66	170	462	
Bromley ..	65210	107·64	2063	1240	326	230	277	0	92	6	25	17	5	132	55	183	503	
Bow	40808	73·43	1208	766	195	148	184	2	66	1	10	8	2	96	27	89	348	

* See footnote, pages x. and 2.

† London and 77 Great Towns under two years of age; Poplar all ages.

§ Compiled from Registrar General's Quarterly Returns.

TABLE XX.—*The Year 1911.*

	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 Institu- tions.	
			Principal Zymotic Diseases.	Smallpox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria	Whooping Cough.	Fever.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis.†	Violence.							
§77 Great Towns	25·2	15·2	—	0·00	0·45	0·06	0·14	0·23	0·06	1·31	0·53	140	—	—	7·8	27·1		
§London.. ..	24·6	15·0	—	0·00	0·54	0·04	0·13	0·22	0·03	1·17	0·57	129	—	—	10·0	41·3		
Poplar Borough	30·59	18·95	4·19	0·01	1·36	0·06	0·28	0·26	0·09	2·11	0·91	158*	10·28	3·82	14·36	42·68		
Poplar Sub-Dist.	30·10	19·01	3·90	0·00	1·11	0·05	0·21	0·31	0·15	2·04	1·17	157	9·98	4·30	15·88	43·17		
Bromley	31·63	19·01	4·24	0·00	1·41	0·09	0·38	0·26	0·07	2·02	0·84	158	10·48	3·52	14·75	40·56		
Bow	29·60	18·77	4·50	0·04	1·61	0·02	0·24	0·19	0·04	2·35	0·66	161	10·36	3·62	11·61	45·43		

* See Footnote ** page 12.

† London and 77 Great Towns under two years of age; Poplar all ages.

§ Compiled from Registrar General's Quarterly Returns.

TABLE XXI.

Showing Mortality from certain groups of Diseases and Proportions to 1000 of Population, and to 1000 Deaths, during the statistical year ended 31st December, 1911, excluding non-Parishioners and including deaths in outlying Institutions.

POPLAR (SUB-DISTRICT).

Estimated Population 56,272
Deaths from all causes 1,070

(All ages.)	Total Deaths.	Deaths per 1000 of population.	Proportion of deaths to 1000 deaths.
1. Seven principal Zymotic Diseases ..	220	3.90	205.60
2. Respiratory (other than Phthisis) ..	179	3.18	167.28
3. Tubercular Diseases	96	1.70	89.71

BROMLEY.

Estimated Population 65,210
Deaths from all causes 1,240

(All ages.)	Total Deaths.	Deaths per 1000 of population.	Proportion of deaths to 1000 deaths.
1. Seven principal Zymotic Diseases ..	277	4.24	223.38
2. Respiratory (other than Phthisis) ..	249	3.81	200.80
3. Tubercular Diseases	105	1.61	84.67

BOW.

Estimated Population 40,808
Deaths from all causes 766

(All ages.)	Total Deaths.	Deaths per 1000 of population.	Proportion of deaths to 1000 deaths.
1. Seven principal Zymotic Diseases ..	184	4.50	240.20
2. Respiratory (other than Phthisis) ..	119	2.91	155.35
3. Tubercular Diseases	88	2.15	114.88

BOROUGH OF POPLAR.

Estimated Population 162,290
Deaths from all causes 3,076

(All ages.)	Total Deaths.	Deaths per 1000 of population.	Proportion of deaths to 1000 deaths.
1. Seven principal Zymotic Diseases ..	681	4.19	221.39
2. Respiratory (other than Phthisis) ..	547	3.37	177.82
3. Tubercular Diseases	289	1.78	93.95

TABLE XXII.
POPLAR (SUB-DISTRICT).

*LIST OF DEATHS of Parishioners which occurred in Public Institutions,
etc., during the statistical year ended 30th December, 1911.*

Ansley House, Margate ...	1	Hospital, London ...	30
Asylum, Banstead ..	2	„ Middlesex ...	1
„ Caterham ...	2	„ Park ...	7
„ Claybury ...	12	„ Poplar ...	28
„ Colney Hatch ...	8	„ Royal Hants County	1
„ Dartford Heath ...	3	„ St. Bartholomew's	2
„ Hanwell ...	1	„ Seamen's ...	12
„ Horton ...	2	„ University College	1
„ Lancaster County...	1	Infirmity, Bethnal Green ...	1
„ Leavesden ...	2	„ Gravesend Union	1
„ Long Grove ...	6	„ Mile End ...	1
„ Tooting Bec ...	15	Isolation Hospital, Blean R.D.	1
Bow Creek, Poplar ...	2	Limehouse Cut, Poplar ...	2
Convalescent Home for		Millwall Docks ...	3
Children, Margate ...	1	Mothers' Home, Commercial	
East India Docks ...	1	Road ...	1
Fever Hospital, Brook ...	14	Poplar Police Station ...	1
„ Eastern ...	2	Regent's Canal, Bethnal Green	1
„ North-Eastern	1	River Lea, Bromley ...	1
„ South-Eastern	2	River Thames, off Fulham	
Hampstead Borough ...	1	Borough Council Wharf ...	1
High Seas ...	1	River Thames, Poplar ...	7
Holmesdale Gardens, Hastings	1	St. Anne's Home, Herne Bay	1
Home for Incurable Children,		St. Joseph's Hospice, Hackney	1
Hampstead ...	1	St. Luke's House, Kensington	2
Home for Sick Children,		Sick Asylum, Blackwall ...	2
Sydenham ...	1	Sick Asylum, Poplar and	
Hospital, Cheyne ...	1	Stepney ...	197
„ Children's, Great		Victoria Docks ...	1
Ormond Street ...	3	West Ham Borough ...	1
„ East London ...	41	West India Docks ...	2
„ German ...	1	Workhouse, Poplar ...	26
„ Homœopathic ...	1	„ Forest Gate ...	15
„ Infants', Vincent		„ Hampstead ...	1
Square ...	1	„ Stepney ...	1
„ Italian ...	1		

TABLE XXIII.

BROMLEY SUB-DISTRICT.

LIST OF DEATHS of *Parishioners which occurred in Public Institutions, etc., during the statistical year ended 30th December, 1911.*

Asylum, Banstead	1	Hospital, Queen Mary's, Car-	
„ Cane Hill	1	shalton	1
„ Caterham	1	„ Queen's, Hackney	
„ Claybury	8	Road	1
„ Colney Hatch	1	„ St. Bartholomew's	5
„ Darenth	4	„ St. Thomas'	1
„ Dartford Heath	1	„ Seamen's	4
„ Horton	4	„ Seamen's West Ham	1
„ Leavesden	4	Infirmary, Mile End	1
„ Long Grove	1	„ West Ham Union	1
„ Tooting Bec	8	Limehouse Cut, Bromley	2
„ West Ham Borough	1	London, Brighton and South	
„ Bethnal House	1	Coast Railway, Battersea	
Billericay U.D.	1	Park Station	1
Bow Cemetery	1	London, Tilbury and South-	
Bow Sub-District	1	end Railway, Plaistow	1
Bromley Gas Works, West		Millwall Docks	1
Ham	1	Poplar Hippodrome	1
Convalescent Home, Bognor	1	Quinton Polyclinic	1
Convalescent Home for Child-		River Lea, Bromley	3
dren, Margate	2	River Thames, Bermondsey	1
Fever Hospital, Brook	26	„ off Gravesend	1
„ Eastern	7	„ Poplar	1
„ North-Eastern	3	„ Rotherhithe	1
„ South-Eastern	1	Royal Albert Docks	2
„ Southern	1	Sandgate U.D.	1
Hastings Borough	1	St. Luke's House, Kensington	1
Hospital, Charing Cross	1	Sick Asylum, Blackwall	3
„ Chest, Victoria Park	2	Sick Asylum, Poplar and	
„ Children's, Great		Stepney	237
Ormond Street	1	Walthamstow U.D.	2
„ Convent, Paul Street,		Wandsworth Prison	1
Shoreditch	1	West Ham Borough	1
„ East London	37	Workhouse, Poplar	10
„ Great Northern	1	„ Poplar, Forest	
„ Lock	1	Gate Branch	12
„ London	51	„ Stepney	1
„ Middlesex	1	East India Docks	1
„ Park	3	West India Docks	1
„ Poplar	39	Tilbury Docks	1

TABLE 'XXIV.

BOW SUB-DISTRICT.

LIST OF DEATHS of *Parishioners which occurred in Public Institutions, etc., during the statistical year ended 30th December, 1911.*

Asylum, Bracebridge Heath...	1	Hospital, Royal, Waterloo ...	1
„ Claybury ...	5	„ St. Bartholomew's...	3
„ Colney Hatch ...	2	„ St. Mary's ...	2
„ Essex County ...	1	„ West London ...	1
„ Hants County ...	1	Infirmary, Bethnal Green ...	3
„ Leavesden ...	3	„ Hackney ...	3
„ Long Grove ...	2	„ Mile End ...	1
„ Tooting Bec ...	1	Medical Provident Home ...	1
Duckett's Canal ...	3	Mothers' Home, Commercial	
Fever Hospital, Brook ...	5	Road ...	1
„ Eastern ...	19	Quinton Polyclinic ...	1
„ Joyce Green ...	2	River Lea, Bow ...	1
„ North-Eastern ...	3	River Thames, off Victoria	
„ South-Eastern ...	1	Embankment ...	1
Greenwich Borough ...	2	Royal Albert Docks ...	2
Highway, Bow ...	1	St. Joseph's Hospice, Hackney	1
Hospital, Chest, Victoria Park	2	Sick Asylum, Blackwall ...	2
„ East London ...	3	„ Poplar and	
„ German ...	2	Stepney ...	191
„ London ...	40	Waterloo Station, London and	
„ Metropolitan ...	1	South-Western Railway ...	1
„ Middlesex ...	3	Workhouse, Holborn Union,	
„ Mildmay Mission ...	2	Mitcham ...	1
„ Park ...	5	„ Holborn Union,	
„ Queen Mary's, Car-		Shoreditch ...	1
shalton ...	2	„ Poplar ...	9
„ Queen's, Hackney		„ Poplar, Forest Gate	
Road ...	14	Branch ...	4

TABLE XXV.
METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF POPLAR.
BOROUGH OF POPLAR.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1911.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE BOROUGH.								Total Cases notified in each Sub-District.				No. of Cases removed to Hospital from each Sub-District.			
	At all Ages.	At Ages - Years.							Poplar.	Bromley.	Bow.	Total.	Poplar.	Bromley.	Bow.	Total Cases Removed.
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.	65 and upwards.								
Small-pox ..	11	..	2	4	..	5	..	..	..	2	9	11	..	2	9	11
Cholera ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	283	18	139	107	16	3	..	..	89	130	64	283	*77	*109	*56	*242
Erysipelas ..	202	8	15	13	17	67	57	25	65	90	47	202	**15	**11	**8	**34
Scarlet Fever ..	375	4	135	210	19	7	..	..	109	150	116	375	98	138	101	337
Typhus Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever ..	63	..	3	17	24	15	4	..	25	19	19	63	†23	†18	†17	†58
Relapsing Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Continued Fever	3	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	3	3	..	..	2	2
Puerperal Fever	11	..	..	..	2	9	..	..	1	4	6	11	..	†1	†4	†5
Plague ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Varicella*	143	16	78	45	3	1	..	..	56	65	22	143	..	..	..	..
Spotted Fever ..	6	1	1	1	1	2	..	..	4	2	..	6	§3	§1	..	§4
Polio-myelitis††	5	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	..	..	||1	||1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum‡‡	41	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	19	10	41	..	..	..	..
Phthisis.	Under Tuberculosis Regulations, 1908	236	..	5	17	40	104	63	7	78	102	56	236	..	..	..
	Under Tuberculosis Regulations, 1911	265	..	3	22	48	133	54	5	73	119	73	265	..	..	..
	Others ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	1644	88	385	437	171	346	179	38	512	702	430	1644	216	280	198	694

* See page 124. † See page 118. ‡ See page 108. § See page 131. || See page 132.
 ** 30 Sick Asylum, † St. Bartholomew's Hospital, ‡ London Hospital, § Children's Hospital, Shadwell. ¶ Notifiable from March 22nd to June 21st. †† Notifiable from September 1st, 1911. ‡‡ Notifiable from March 13th.

TABLE XXVI.
METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF POPLAR.

POPLAR SUB-DISTRICT.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1911.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.					CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE SUB-DISTRICT.								No. of Cases removed to Hospital from Sub-District.
					At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.							
						Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.	65 and upwards.	
Small-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	..	..	..	..	89	4	46	36	3	..	..	..	*77
Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	65	1	7	5	4	20	17	11	**15
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	109	..	33	68	6	2	..	..	98
Typhus Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever	..	..	..	..	25	..	2	7	9	6	1	..	†23
Relapsing Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Continued Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Plague	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Varicella¶	..	..	..	..	56	2	32	21	1	..	..	..	..
Spotted Fever	..	..	..	..	4	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	§3
Polio-myelitis††	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ophthalmia Neonatorum‡‡	..	..	..	..	12	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phthisis	{	Under Tuberculosis Regulations, 1908..	78	..	..	2	17	35	20	4	..	..
		Under Tuberculosis Regulations, 1911..	73	..	1	4	16	37	14	1	..	..
		Others..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals.					512	19	122	144	57	102	52	16	216

* See page 124. † See page 118. § See page 131.

** 14 Sick Asylum, 1 St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

¶ Notifiable from March 22nd to June 21st.

†† Notifiable from September 1st, 1911.

‡‡ Notifiable from March 13th.

TABLE XXVII.
METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF POPLAR
BROMLEY SUB-DISTRICT.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1911.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.					CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE SUB-DISTRICT.									No. of Cases removed to Hospital from Sub-District.
					At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.								
						Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.	65 and upwards.		
Small-pox	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
Cholera	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	..	..	..	..	130	7	69	47	5	2	..	..	*109
Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	90	4	5	4	12	31	27	7	**11
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	150	4	65	68	9	4	..	..	138
Typhus Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever	..	..	..	..	19	..	..	5	10	2	2	..	†18
Relapsing Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Continued Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	‡1
Plague	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Varicella¶	..	..	..	..	65	12	35	16	1	1	..	..	..
Spotted Fever	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	§1
Polio-myelitis††	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ophthalmia Neonatorum‡‡	..	..	..	..	19	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phthisis	{	Under Tuberculosis Regulations, 1908..	102	..	1	9	14	50	25	3	..	..
		Under Tuberculosis Regulations, 1911..	119	..	1	9	19	63	23	4	..	..
		Others..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	..	..	..	..	702	47	176	158	72	158	77	14	280

* See page 124. † See page 118. ‡ See page 108. § See page 131.

** 9 Sick Asylum, 1 London Hospital, 1 Children's Hospital, Shadwell.

¶ Notifiable from March 22nd to June 21st.

†† Notifiable from September 1st, 1911.

‡‡ Notifiable from March 13th.

TABLE XXVIII.
METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF POPLAR.

BOW SUB-DISTRICT.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1911.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE SUB-DISTRICT.											No. of Cases removed to Hospital from Sub-District.
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.										
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.	65 and upwards				
Small-pox	9	..	2	4	..	3	..	..	9	
Cholera .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	64	7	24	24	8	1	..	..	*56	
Erysipelas	47	3	3	4	1	16	13	7	**8			
Scarlet Fever	116	..	37	74	4	1	..	..	101	
Typhus Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever	19	..	1	5	5	7	1	..	†17			
Relapsing Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Continued Fever	3	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	2
Puerperal Fever	6	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	†4
Plague .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Varicella*	22	2	11	8	1	..	..	..	..
Spotted Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Polio-myelitis††	5	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	||1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum‡‡	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phthisis	Under Tuberculosis Regulations, 1908..	56	..	4	6	9	19	18	..			
	Under Tuberculosis Regulations, 1911..	73	..	1	9	13	33	17	..			
	Others.. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	430	22	87	135	42	86	50	8	198			

* See page 124. † See page 118. ‡ See page 108. || See page 132.

** 7 Sick Asylum, 1 Children's Hospital, Shadwell.

* Notifiable from March 22nd to June 21st.

†† Notifiable from September 1st, 1911.

‡ Notifiable from March 13th.

ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

NOTIFICATIONS ; INSTITUTIONS ; ERRORS IN DIAGNOSIS ; BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS ; INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN MILK SHOPS AND ON HOMEWORKERS' PREMISES ; SICKNESS AND MORTALITY STATISTICS DURING QUARTER ENDED SEPTEMBER 30TH, SEE PAGE 135.

There were 349 notifications of infectious diseases in Poplar, 462 in Bromley, and 291 in Bow, making a total of 1102 for the Borough of Poplar ; these do not include 79 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
1907	...	11·44	...	12·51	...	9·37	...	11·34
1908	...	9·07	...	12·43	...	11·15	...	10·91
1909	...	7·91	...	6·92	...	5·69	..	6·96
1910	...	5·30	...	6·42	...	4·22	...	5·46
1911*	...	6·20	...	7·08	...	7·13	...	6·79

* See page 78 for corrected rates.

INSTITUTIONS.

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

	Total Cases.	NOTIFICATIONS.							REMOVALS.						
		Smallpox.	Chickenpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Typhoid Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Smallpox.	Chickenpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Typhoid Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.
Poplar Union Work-house	10	..	5	..	..	..	..	5	..	5*	..	..	..	..	3*
Sick Asylum	6	..	..	..	5	..	..	†1	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
Sick Asylum, Blackwall ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stepney Union Work-house .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Children's Receiving Home, 54, East India Dock Road	4	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
Poplar Hospital	1	..	..	||1	..	..	..	..	..	..	||1	..	..	..	..

* Admitted into Sick Asylum.

† Member of the Staff.

|| Member of the Staff.

Of the 349 patients notified in Poplar, 215 were removed to hospitals and institutions; of the 462 in Bromley 280 were isolated, and of the 291 in Bow 198 were removed, so that of a total of 1102 notifiable diseases in the Borough 693 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.

* See Tables xxv.-xxviii., pages 70-73.

POPLAR SUB-DISTRICT.

No.	Disease (notified) with which Patient was admitted into Metropolitan Asylums Board's Hospital.	Date of Admission.	Report from Hospital.	Date returned home from Hospital.
		1910.		1911.
1	Scarlet Fever ..	21st Dec.	Not suffering ..	18th Jan.
		1911.		
2	do. ..	5th Jan.	do. ..	31st Jan.
3	Measles ..	10th Mar.	Chickenpox after Measles	—
4	Diphtheria ..	23rd Mar.	Not suffering* ..	—
5	Scarlet Fever ..	15th April	do. ..	27th April
6	Diphtheria ..	2nd May.	Scarlet Fever ..	Died 6th May
7	Measles ..	15th April	Diphtheria following	—
8	Diphtheria ..	12th May	Not Suffering ..	29th May
9	do. ..	10th May	do. ..	31st May
10	do. ..	24th May	Scarlatina following	8th Aug.
11	Scarlet Fever ..	4th July	Not suffering ..	29th July
12	Diphtheria ..	21st Aug.	do. ..	28th Aug.
13	Scarlet Fever ..	4th Sept.	do. ..	26th Sept.
14	Diphtheria ..	22nd Sept.	Scarlet Fever as well as	—
15	Scarlet Fever ..	2nd Sept.	Not suffering ..	28th Sept.
16	Diphtheria ..	3rd Oct.	do. ..	11th Oct.
17	do. ..	11th Nov.	do. ..	27th Nov.

* Klebs-Loeffler bacilli were found to be present before removal at East London Hospital, but fact was not notified to Fever Hospital on order.

BROMLEY SUB-DISTRICT.

No.	Disease (notified) with which Patient was admitted into Metropolitan Asylums Board's Hospital.	Date of Admission.	Report from Hospital.	Date returned home from Hospital.
		1910.		1911.
1	Scarlet Fever ..	15th Dec.	Not suffering ..	7th Jan.
		1911.		
2	Diphtheria ..	23rd Jan.	Scarlet Fever not Diphtheria	8th May
		1910.		
3	do. ..	9th Dec.	Not suffering ..	25th Jan.
		1911.		
4	Scarlet Fever ..	14th Feb.	do. ..	1st Mar.
5	do. ..	10th Mar.	do. ..	11th Mar.
6	Measles ..	10th Mar.	Scarlet Fever ..	Died 12th Mar (Scarlet Fever Septicæmia)
7	Scarlet Fever ..	4th Mar.	Not suffering ..	15th Mar.
8	do. ..	26th Feb.	do. ..	15th Mar.
9	Diphtheria ..	8th Feb.	do.* ..	14th Mar.
10	Measles ..	16th Feb.	Scarlet Fever ..	—
11	Diphtheria ..	7th Feb.	Not suffering ..	17th Mar.
12	Measles ..	18th Mar.	Scarlet Fever and Measles	Died 18th Apr.
13	Scarlet Fever ..	28th April	Not suffering ..	20th May
14	Diphtheria ..	20th May	do. ..	14th June
15	Enteric Fever ..	3rd June	do. ..	1st July
16	Diphtheria ..	3rd June	do. ..	6th July
17	Scarlet Fever ..	1st July	do. ..	1st Aug.
18	do. ..	29th June	do. ..	1st Aug.
19	do. ..	7th July	do. ..	—
20	do. ..	12th July	do. ..	—
21	do. ..	15th July	do. ..	—
22	do. ..	17th July	do. ..	14th Aug.
23	do. ..	23rd July	do. ..	14th Aug.
24	do. ..	19th July	do. ..	14th Aug.
25	do. ..	20th July	do. ..	14th Aug.
26	do. ..	25th July	do. ..	14th Aug.
27	do. ..	9th Aug.	do. ..	24th Aug.
28	do. ..	30th June	do. ..	1st Sept.
29	Diphtheria ..	22nd Aug.	do. ..	19th Sept.
30	Scarlet Fever ..	11th Oct.	do. ..	6th Nov.

* Klebs-Loeffler bacilli were found to be present at Poplar Hospital before removal.

BOW SUB-DISTRICT.

No.	Disease (notified) with which Patient was admitted into Metropolitan Asylums Board's Hospital.	Date of Admission.	Report from Hospital.	Date returned home from Hospital.
		1911.		1911.
1	Enteric Fever ..	14th Jan.	Not suffering ..	4th Feb.
2	Continued Fever ..	23rd Jan.	do. ..	15th Feb.
	Measles ..	9th Feb.	Diphtheria (Measles co-existing)	—
4	Scarlet Fever ..	17th Jan.	Nasal Diphtheria as well as	—
5	do. ..	20th Feb.	Not suffering ..	8th Mar.
6	Enteric Fever ..	16th Jan.	do. ..	20th Mar.
7	Measles ..	23rd Feb.	Scarlet Fever ..	—
8	Scarlet Fever ..	21st Nov. '10	Chickenpox after ..	—
9	do. ..	4th Mar.	Not suffering ..	7th April
10	Measles ..	20th Mar.	Scarlet Fever and Measles	9th Aug.
11	do. ..	8th Feb.	Chickenpox after ..	—
12	Scarlet Fever ..	4th April	Not suffering ..	22nd April
13	do. ..	19th April	Diphtheria, and not Scarlet Fever	19th May
14	do. ..	3rd April	Not suffering ..	—
15	do. ..	20th April	do. ..	1st May
16	Diphtheria ..	22nd April	do. ..	13th May
17	Scarlet Fever ..	15th April	do. ..	18th May
18	do. ..	20th April	do. ..	19th May
19	Diphtheria ..	7th July	Scarlet Fever following	—
20	Scarlet Fever ..	21st Aug.	Not suffering ..	29th Sept.
21	Diphtheria ..	6th Nov.	do. ..	27th Nov.

The corrected number of notifications would be—

Poplar ...	349	— 14 =	335 or 5.95 per 1000 living
Bromley ...	462	— 28 =	434 or 6.65 "
Bow ...	291	— 15 =	276 or 6.76 "
Borough of Poplar	1102	— 57 =	1045 or 6.43 "

In the course of the year 1911 it will be seen no fewer than 57 patients or a percentage on the total admissions of 9.62 were, after admission at the fever hospitals, found not to be suffering from the diseases (notifiable) mentioned in the medical certificates upon which they were removed to hospital. The percentage on the total (admission) scarlet fever cases was 10.38, diphtheria cases 7.86, and enteric fever cases 11.53.

Among the 35 cases wrongly certified as scarlet fever there were 1 pneumonia, 2 erythema, 7 tonsillitis, 9 r  theln, 2 stomatitis, 1 glossitis and 1 varicella. One case of scarlet fever was certified to be diphtheria. Among the 18 cases wrongly certified as diphtheria were 4 of tonsillitis, 1 bronchitis, 1 stomatitis and measles, 1 Vincent's angina, 2 broncho-pneumonia and 1 post pharyngeal abscess. 1 case was scarlet fever and not diphtheria. The continued fever case was certified to be one of appendicitis.

In the course of the year 1911 no fewer than 2,237 patients* against 1,723 in 1910, 2,322 in 1909, 2594 in 1908, 3,109 in 1907, 2151 in 1906, 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 11.2 in 1910, 10.2 in 1909, 9.27 in 1908, 9.7 in 1907, 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 for the years 1899—1911 which were removed to Infectious Diseases Hospitals, have been as follows :—

					Percentage of mistakes in total admissions.	
					Poplar.†	London.
1899	...	...	49 cases	...	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
1907	...	...	102 „	...	7.2	9.7
1908	...	...	89 „	..	6.28	9.27
1909	...	...	54 „	...	6.28	10.2
1910	..	...	50 „	...	8.50	11.2
1911	...	...	57 „	...	9.62	10.5

* The number of patients admitted into the Board's hospitals during 1911, was 21,138.

† Whole Borough.

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 124 and 120.)

Arrangements are still made that the positive results of bacteriological examinations are communicated to the medical officers of the Metropolitan Asylums Board's Fever Hospitals 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 scarlet fever, two cases of measles and one of erysipelas were connected with milkshops in Poplar. Four cases of scarlet fever, one of diphtheria, two of measles and one of typhoid fever were connected with milkshops in Bromley. One case of scarlet fever, one of diphtheria, four cases of measles, and one of typhoid fever, were connected with like premises in Bow. The sale of milk was stopped until after the premises and utensils had been disinfected.*

Seventeen premises with outworkers were† connected with infectious cases notified, two in Poplar, eleven in Bromley, and four in Bow—one smallpox, ten scarlet fever, two diphtheria, one puerperal fever and three 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. No case of measles was connected with outworkers' premises.

For notices which had been received from Port Sanitary Authorities respecting passengers coming to the Borough of Poplar see page 104.

* See page 159.

† See page 149.

ALPHABETICAL STREET LIST OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

ROAD, STREET OR PLACE.	Chickenpox and Smallpox.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Diphtheria and Mem. Croup.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.	Measles.	Total.
Abbott Road	1	4	..	1	..	2	..	..	5	13
Aberfeldy Street	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	4	8
Addington Road .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	5
Adelaide Buildings .. .. .	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Ailsa Street .. .. .	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Albert Street	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	12	15
Albert Terrace .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Alfred Street .. .. .	..	..	..	mc1	..	1	..	..	1	3
Allanmouth Road .. .. .	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1*	6	10
				mc1						
Alpha Road	2	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	10
Alton Street .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	4
Andrew Street .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Annabel Street .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Antill Road .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Appian Road .. .. .	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	16	18
Arcadia Street	2	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	12	17
Armagh Road.. .. .	..	2	1	2	..	3	..	..	28	37
				mc1						
Arnold Road .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4
Ashton Street .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	4
Athelstane Road	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
Athol Street .. .. .	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	3
Atley Road .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Augusta Street .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	7	9
Autumn Street .. .. .	..	1	2	4	..	1	..	..	6	14
			c.fev							
Avenue Road .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Bakers Alley .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4
Balmer Road .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Barchester Street .. .. .	..	6	..	1	..	1	..	..	12	20
Bartlett Street .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Bath Cottages, Bath Street	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Bath Street	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	8
Beachy Road.. .. .	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	17	18
Beale Place .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	6
Beale Road .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1*	12	14
Bedford Street .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
Benledi Street .. .. .	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	2	6
Bentley Terrace (Chrip Street)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Benworth Street .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Bickmore Street .. .. .	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	3	5
Billson Street .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	3
Birchfield Street .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Bird-in-Hand Court, Devons Road	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	4
Blackthorn Street	2	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	22	28
Blair Street .. .. .	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	6	10
Blondin Street .. .. .	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	3	6
Bloomsbury Street .. .. .	..	..	..	mc1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Botolph Road.. .. .	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	9	12
Bow Common Lane .. .. .	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	3	5
Bow Lane .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Bow Road	3	2	..	1	..	2	..	..	8	16
Box Street .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4
Brabazon Street .. .. .	..	2	..	..	..	4	1	..	16	23

* Acute Anterior Polio-Myelitis.

ROAD, STREET OR PLACE.	Chickenpox and Smallpox.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Diphtheria and Mem. Croup.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.	Measles.	Total.
Bradshaw Cottages, West Ferry Road	1	..	..	..	..	1	2
Bream Street	1	..	..	8	9
Brig Street	2	2
Bright Street	1	..	1	2	..	3	7
British Street, Poplar	5	5
British Street, Bromley	3	3
Bromley Cottages, St. Leonard's Road	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4
Bromley Hall Road	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3
Bromley Street	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
Broomfield Street	2	..	1	..	..	5	8
Bruce Road	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	4
Brunswick Road	6	..	2	..	2	2	..	12	24
Brunswick Street	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	11
Burcham Street	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	10	15
Burdett Street	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4
Bygrove Street	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	8	10
Byng Street	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3
Buxton Terrace, Cottage Street	2	2
Byron Street	1	..	1	..	..	8	10
Cadogan Terrace	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	6
Cahir Street	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	5
Caledonian Terrace, Jeremiah Street	1	1
Campbell Road	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	13	19
Candy Street	11	11
Canton Street	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	4
Cantrell Road	1	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	4	10
Cardigan Road	sp.1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	4	6
Carmen Street	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	4
Castalia Street	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Castor Street	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Cawdor Street	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	5
Caxton Street	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	4
Chad Street	3	3
Chadbourne Street	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	4	7
Chapelhouse Street	1	1	..	..	..	..	3	5
Charles Street	1	..	..	1	..	..	7	9
Chiltern Road	3	3
Chipka Street	1	..	..	..	..	5	6
Chrisp Street	1	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	8	13
Clarks Place, St. Stephen's Road	3	3
Claude Street	1	..	..	..	..	2	3
Clayhall Road	8	8
Clutton Street	1	1
Cobden Street	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	5
Coborn Road	2	2
Coborn Street	1	..	1	..	..	2
Cold Harbour	1	..	..	2	3
Colin Street	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
College View	1	1
Comboss Road	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	12
Commodore Court, High Street, Poplar	1	1
Cook Street	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
Cordelia Street	2	2
Cording Street	7	7
Cotall Street	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	7
Cottage Street	3	..	6	..	..	..	1	11	21

ROAD, STREET OR PLACE.	Chickenpox and Smallpox.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Diphtheria and Mem. Croup.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.	Measles.	Total.
Cottage Place, Grace Street ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Cotton Street.. ..	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	12
Craven Buildings, Wansbeck Road	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Crew Street .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	3
Croucher Place .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Cuba Street	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
Culloden Street .. ..	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	6	10
Dace Road .. ..	..	3	..	1	..	1	..	..	9	14
Davey Road .. ..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
David Street .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Davis Street .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Dee Street .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	6	8
Deptford Ferry Road .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Desart Street .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	3
Devas Street .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	5	8
Devons Road .. ..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	11	15
Devonshire Terrace, Strattondale Street .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2
Dock Cottages .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	19
Dolphin Lane .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
Donald Street .. ..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	4	8
Douglas Street .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3
Douro Street .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	5	6
Driffield Road .. ..	..	2	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	5
Duff Street .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2
Duffs Fields .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Dunbar Cottages, St. Leonards Road .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Dunkeld Street	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	4
Eagling Road	1	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	4	10
East Ferry Road .. ..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	9	11
East India Dock Road	2	7	..	1	..	1	1	..	5	17
Eastward Street	4	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	16	24
Edgar Road .. ..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	3
Egleton Road .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	6
Eglinton Road	1	1	..	2	..	1	1	..	8	19
Eleanor Street	sp. 5	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	6	7
Elizabeth Cottages, Castor Street	..	..	..	me 1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Elizabeth Place, Grundy Street ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Elizabeth Place, West Ferry Road	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Ellerthorpe Street .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Ellesmere Street .. ..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	3	7
Empson Street .. ..	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	3	8
Ettrick Street	2	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	4	9
Fairfield Road .. ..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	9	12
Fairfoot Road	1	6	..	2	..	5	..	..	34	48
Favonia Street .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Fern Street .. ..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	24	28
Ferry Street .. ..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	4
Findhorn Street .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6
Flint Avenue .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Flint Street .. ..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	7	9
Follett Street	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4
Ford Road	1	1	..	1	..	3	..	..	18	25
Ford Street	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	10	14

ROAD, STREET OR PLACE.				Chickenpox and Smallpox.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Diphtheria and Mem. Croup.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.	Measles.	Total.
Franklin Street	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	5	9
Furze Street ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	5
Galbraith Street	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	4	8
Gale Street ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7
Garford Street	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Gaselee Street	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	4
Gaverick Street	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	7
Gawthorne Street	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	4
Giraud Street	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4
Glaucus Street	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Glebe Road ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Glencoe Street	..	..	..	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	3	8
Glengall Road	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	11	17
Goodliffe Place	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	8	9
Goodliffe Street	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	8	11
Gough Street..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	3
Grace Street ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4
Griffin Cottages, Chapelhouse Street	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Grosvenor Buildings..	..	..	..	7	5	..	1	..	3	2	..	15	33
Grove Villas ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2
Grundy Street	..	..	..	5	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	6	14
Guerin Street	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Guildford Road	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	6	9
Gurley Street..	..	..	..	2	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	4	10
Hale Street ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4
Hanbury Buildings	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Hancock Road	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	5	9
Harley Street	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Harrap Street	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2
Havannah Street	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
Hawgood Street	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	7
Hepscott Road	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	6
Hewlett Road	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	8	13
High Street, Poplar..	..	..	..	1	3	..	3	..	3	..	..	12	22
High Street, Bow	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
High Street, Bromley	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	4	6
Hillplace Street	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	4
Hind Street ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	3	7
Holden Road	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Howard Street	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Hudsons Buildings	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Iceland Road	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Ida Street ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	8	11
Ireton Street ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5
Ivy Cottages, Bath Street	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	3
James Place, Lower North Street	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4
Jebb Street ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Jefferson Street	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	3
Jeremiah Street	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	3	6
Jodrell Road ..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	*1	12	17
Johnson Street	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	3
Joshua Street	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
Judkin Street	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Kelday Road ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	3
Kerbey Street..	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	..	1	..	..	8	15

* Acute Anterior Polio-Myelitis.

ROAD, STREET OR PLACE.				Chickenpox and Smallpox.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Diphtheria and Mem. Croup.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.	Measles.	Total.
King Street ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Knapp Road ..	..	..	..	1	2	..	mcl	..	1	..	..	16	21
Lacey Street ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	5
Lamprell Street ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	23	24
Landseer Road ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	3
Langton Street ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3
Latham Street ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
Launch Street ..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	7
Laura Cottages, West Ferry Road	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	3
Lawrence Road ..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
Layfield Place, Byron Street	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Lead Street ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	4
Lefevre Road ..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	14
Lefevre Terrace ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Leonards Buildings, Old Ford Road	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Leven Road ..	..	..	..	3	3	1	..	..	1	..	..	2	10
Libra Road ..	..	..	..	..	3	..	mcl	1	1	..	..	24	30
Lindale Street ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	4
Lingen Street ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	4	6
Lion Street ..	..	..	..	..	3	1	3	..	..	..	..	10	17
Lochnagar Street ..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	4	8
Locton Street..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	2	..	*1	11	18
Lyal Road ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	mcl	1	..	..	..	1	2
Lower North Street	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4
Malabar Street ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	..	..	..	5
Malmesbury Road ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	2	2	..	..	10	19
Manchester Road ..	..	..	..	1	5	..	mcl	4	..	2	1	37	51
Manilla Street ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	4	6
Maria Street ..	..	..	..	3	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	6
Market Street ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	3	5
Marner Street ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	1	..	..	7	13
Marsh Street ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	2
Marshfield Street ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5
Mary Place, Chrisp Street ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Mauve Street ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	4
Maverton Road ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	10
Melbourne Buildings ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
Mellish Street ..	..	..	..	5	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	12
Merchant Street ..	..	..	..	sp.1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	8	11
Milton Place, Chrisp Street	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Milton Road ..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	2	..	18	23
Mitford Terrace, Cadogan Terrace	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Moiety Road ..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Moness Street ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	4
Monier Road ..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	*1	29	33
Montague Place, West Ferry Road	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
Monteith Road ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	5	7
Montreal Buildings ..	..	..	..	..	..	c fev	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Morant Street ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	mcl	..	..	..	..	10	12
Mornington Road ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	3
Morris Road ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5
Morville Street ..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	9	14
Mostyn Road..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	3	7
Nairn Street ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4

* Acute Anterior Polio-Myelitis.

ROAD, STREET OR PLACE.	Chickenpox and Smallpox.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Diphtheria and Mem. Group.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.	Measles.	Total.
Naval Row South .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Newby Place .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Newcastle Street	3	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	4	10
Norfolk Street .. .. .	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
Norman Road .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5
Norris Road .. .. .	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	4	6
Northumberland Street	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	5	8
Oban Street	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4
Old Ford Road	2	12	..	2	1	1	1	..	34	53
Oliver's Court, Bow Road .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
Ontario Buildings .. .. .	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Orchard Place, Orchard House .. .. .	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Orchard Street .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Ordell Road	1	1	..	3	..	2	..	..	1	8
Oriental Street .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
Oriental Terrace, Grundy Street .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Orwell Road .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
Otis Street .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Ottawa Buildings .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4
Paris Terrace, Gough Street .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Park Place .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Park Street .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	7	10
Parnell Road	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	17	21
Payne Road	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Pekin Street	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	5	10
Pennyfields .. .. .	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	5	7
Perring Street	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	5	8
Perrys Close .. .. .	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	5
Phoebe Street .. .. .	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4
Pier Street	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3
Plevna Street .. .. .	..	1	1	1	..	2	..	..	16	21
Plimsoll Street .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Poplar Hospital .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
Poplar Union Workhouse	5	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	1	11
Portree Street	1	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	4	9
Powis Road, Bromley .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	7
Prestage Buildings .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
Prestage Street .. .. .	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5
Prestons Road .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
Prince Arthur's Avenue .. .. .	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	6	8
Priory Street .. .. .	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	4
Priscilla Road .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	10
Prospect Place, St. Leonard's Road .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Providence Cottages, Bridge Road .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Quebec Buildings .. .. .	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	7
Quickett Street .. .. .	..	..	2	2	..	1	..	..	2	7
Railway Street .. .. .	..	1	..	4	..	..	1	..	6	12
Ranwell Street .. .. .	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	5	6
Raverley Street	1	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	1	6
Reeves Road .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8
Remus Road	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	4	6
Ricardo Street .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
Ridgdale Street .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
Rigden Street .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Ripboth Road .. .. .	..	5	..	2	..	1	..	..	19	27
River Street .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4

ROAD, STREET OR PLACE.				Chickenpox and Smallpox.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Diphtheria and Mem. Croup.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.	Measles.	Total.
Robinhood Lane	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3
Roman Road	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	8	10
Rook Street	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	10
Rosebank Road	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
Rothbury Mansions, road	..	..	Rothbury	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Rothbury Road	..	..	..	..	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	13	21
Rounton Road	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	10	13
Rowlett Street	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
Ruston Street	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	14	18
Sabbarton Street	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	25
Salter's Buildings, Orchard House	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3
Samuda Street	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Sarah Cottages, Lindale Street	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Saxon Road	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
Scouler Street	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Selwyn Road	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Seyssell Street	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	4
Shenfield Place, St. Leonard's Street	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Sherman Street	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Sherwood Street	..	..	..	1	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	8	17
Ship Street	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	4
Shirbutt Street	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	5
Sick Asylum, Bromley	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	1	..	..	18	24
Silver Lion Court	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	2
Sophia Street	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	2	5
South East Row, Upper North Street	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Southill Street	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	4	6
Spanby Road	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	9
Spey Street	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	11	14
Spring Street	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	4
Stafford Road	..	..	..	sp. 2	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	9	15
Stainsby Road	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	1	..	..	2	7
Stebondale Street	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	1	..	17	22
Stewart Street	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	6
Stewarts Buildings, Devons Road	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3
Stour Road	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Strafford Street	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	2	4
Stratfield Road	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	6
Strattondale Street	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	6
St. Leonard's Road	..	..	..	1	2	1	4	..	3	..	..	34	46
St. Leonard's Avenue	..	..	..	..	..	..	mc1 3	..	..	..	..	4	7
St. Leonard's Street	..	..	..	1	8	1	..	..	1	1	..	2	14
St. Stephen's Road	..	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	2	..	..	13	20
Suffolk Street	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	6	9
Summer Street	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
Susannah Street	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Sussex Street	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	2
Sutherland Road	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	7
Swaton Road	..	..	..	2	7	..	4	..	3	..	..	15	31
Sydney Buildings	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	4
Talwin Street	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Tamar Street	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	4
Tapley Street	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	2	..	..	2	7
Tetley Street	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	10	12
Teviot Street	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	8	13

ROAD, STREET OR PLACE.	Chickenpox and Smallpox.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Diphtheria and Mem. Croup.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.	Measles.	Total.
Thomas Place, St. Leonard's Road	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Three Colt Street .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Three Mill Lane .. .. .	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	5
Tibbatt's Road .. .. .	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	2	7
Tidey Street	3	..	..	mc2	..	2	..	..	2	16
Tomlins Grove .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Tooke Street .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Toronto Buildings .. .. .	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Totnes Cottages, West Ferry Road	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
Tredegear Road	2	5	..	3	1	..	..	..	13	24
Trego Road .. .. .	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	4	8
Trellis Street .. .. .	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	5
Turners Buildings, Pennyfields ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Uamvar Street .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	3
Ullin Street .. .. .	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	3
				mc1						
Ulmar Place .. .. .	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	4	5
Upper North Street .. .. .	..	..	..	2	..	2	2	..	9	15
Usher Road	1	6	..	2	..	2	..	..	43	55
				mc1						
Venue Street	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	11
Vernon Road .. .. .	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	8	9
Vesey Street .. .. .	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	5
Victoria Cottages, Ford Street ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
Violet Road .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
Wade Street .. .. .	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	2	6
Wades Place .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3
Wallis Road .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
Walter Court, Albert Terrace ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Wansbeck Road .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	5
Warrington Place .. .. .	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	6
Washington Street	1	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	4
Wellington Road	1	8	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	13
Wellington Street .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7
Wells Street .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2
Wendon Street .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	11
West Ferry Road	1	..	2	4	..	2	..	..	20	29
Weston Street	4	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	4	10
Wharf Road .. .. .	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	4
Whitepost Lane	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	5
Whitethorn Street .. .. .	..	1	1	2	..	..	1	..	7	12
Wick Lane .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Willis Street .. .. .	..	1	1	1	..	2	1	..	10	16
Wilson Street	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
Winnipeg Buildings .. .. .	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
Woodstock Road .. .. .	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	3
Woolmore Street .. .. .	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	5
Woollett Street .. .. .	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	3	7
Wright's Road .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4
Wyke Road .. .. .	..	8	1	1	..	..	..	..	17	27
Wyvis Street .. .. .	..	3	..	mc1	..	1	..	..	8	13
Yattan Street	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	3	6
Zetland Street .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3

DISINFECTING DEPARTMENT.

ROOMS AND ARTICLES (INFECTIOUS AND VERMINOUS) DISINFECTED.

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

Sub-District, &c.	Rooms.	Beds.	Mattresses and Palliasses.	Pillows.	Bolsters.	Various.	Totals.
Poplar	236	227	157	478	252	3130	4244
Bromley	301	290	202	607	323	3372	4794
Bow	214	202	143	409	211	2383	3348
Total	751	719	502	1494	786	8885	12386
Miscellaneous, including articles from Poplar Hospital, other insti- tutions, and cases of non-notifiable disease..	35	58	131	237	80	1853	2359
Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 1908	218	221	39	549	228	2367	3404
Pulmonary Tuberculosis (Hospitals), 1911 ..	9	5	—	18	5	51	79
Total	1013	1003	672	2298	1099	13156	18228
Whole Borough — on account of Measles ..	613	615	53	1782	620	6561	9631
Grand Totals ..	1626	1618	725	4080	1719	19717	27859

Other articles also passed through the Council's apparatus, from the Shelter, Glaucus Street, disinfectors' clothing, overalls, drop sheets, &c., to the number of 5,469, and 7,815 articles of clothing from verminous persons were disinfested.

Making a total of 41,143 articles.

ELECTROLYTIC DISINFECTING FLUID.

OUTPUT OF FLUID; DISTRIBUTION OF FLUID; COST OF MATERIAL AND ELECTRICITY; BOTTLES, CORKS AND LABELS; TOTAL QUANTITY MANUFACTURED SINCE INSTALLATION OF PLANT; EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1911, AND EXPENDITURE FOR QUARTER ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1911, AVERAGE EXPENDITURE FOR THE FIVE YEARS ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1911, ESTIMATE FOR YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1912, AND FOR YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH, 1913; SPRAYING AND CLEANSING FLOORS OF LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL SCHOOLS WITH ELECTROLYTIC DISINFECTING FLUID; SWIMMING BATHS, THE USE THEREIN OF THE ELECTROLYTIC FLUID; COMMENTS ON ADVERSE CRITICISMS.

OUTPUT OF FLUID.

At the seven depots the electrolytic fluid was still in great demand by the public.

The output of fluid during each month of the year 1911 was as follows:—

January	...	...	1,974 Gallons.
February	...	...	2,254 "
March	...	...	3,696 "
April	...	...	3,357 "
May	...	...	4,676 "
June	...	...	6,314 "
July	...	...	6,930 "
August	...	...	9,880 "
September	...	...	6,468 "
October	...	...	4,676 "
November	..	...	3,038 "
December	...	...	911* "
Total			53,063 "

* From stock as manufacturing depôt had been removed and reconstructed on east side of Violet Road on account of extension of the electricity works.

DISTRIBUTION OF FLUID.

The fluid was distributed as follows:—

1.	Violet Road Dépôt	...	...	12,599½	gallons.
2.	Bickmore Street Dépôt	...	...	5,675	"
3.	Old Ford Road Dépôt	...	...	1,928	"
4.	Ford Road Dépôt	...	...	4,970	"
5.	Trego Road Dépôt	...	...	3,716	"
6.	Stebondale Street Dépôt	...	...	3,777	"
7.	Millwall Dépôt	...	...	994	"
8.	Public Health Offices	...	...	66	"
9.	Poplar Baths	...	...	3,237	"
10.	Bow Baths	...	...	3,217	"
11.	Millwall Baths	...	...	1,106	"
12.	Poplar Town Hall	...	...	96	"
13.	Bromley Public Hall	...	...	69	"
14.	Works Department	...	...	3,448	"
15.	Guardians' Offices	...	...	255	"
16.	Poplar Union Workhouse	...	...	1,086	"
17.	Poplar Branch Workhouse, Forest Gate	...	...	450	"
18.	Langley House	...	...	60	"
19.	Poplar Training School, Hutton	...	...	22½	"
20.	Farm Colony, Laindon	...	...	99¾	"
21.	Casual Wards	...	...	116	"
22.	Bow Relief Offices	...	...	51	"
23.	Poplar Distress Committee	...	...	30	"
24.	Blackwall Branch Asylum	...	...	1,200	"
25.	Used at Council's Shelter in baths of verminous persons	...	...	62¼	"
26.	Electricity Works	...	...	50	"
27.	London County Council Schools	...	...	3,494	"
28.	Mortuary, High Street, Poplar	...	...	1,188	"
Total				53,063	gallons.

COST OF MATERIAL AND ELECTRICITY.

The cost of material in manufacturing 53,063 gallons of the electrolytic fluid was as follows:—

EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1911, AND EXPENDITURE FOR QUARTER ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1911, AVERAGE EXPENDITURE FOR THE FIVE YEARS ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1911, ESTIMATE FOR YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1912, AND FOR YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH, 1913.

	Expenditure for Year ended 31st March 1911.		Average Expenditure for 5 years ended 31st March, 1911.		ESTIMATE FOR YEAR ENDED 31st, MARCH 1912.		Expenditure for QUARTER ended 30th June, 1911.		ESTIMATE FOR YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH, 1913.		No.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
1. Wages (Manufacturing, bottling and delivery to Depôts, Guardians' Institutions, and Sick Asylums)	230		183		252		63		252		1
2. Rent and Insurance—Main Depôt	24		20		24		14		64*		2
3. Supervision of Plant	15		15		16		4		16		3
4. Electricity and Water	54		33		52		19		76		4
5. Materials (Chemicals)	58		31		48		14		60		5
6. Building and Plant .. .. .	..		100†		..		..		..		6
7. Bottles, Corks and Wax	27		46		48		11		48		7
8. Labels and Paste .. .. .	..		3		4		..		4		8
9. Sundries (including Testing Apparatus and Carboys)	49		34		36		7		36		9
10. Repairs—Depôt	34		52		40		3		20		10
11. Issuing—Wages (Public Health Department) .. (Old Ford Rd., Trego Rd., Ford Rd., Bickmore St., West Ferry Rd., and Stebondale Street Depôts)	243	491	206	517	236	520	55	135	236	576	11
12. Issuing—Cartage	26		11		28		8		32		12
13. Rent—Issuing Depôts (Ford Road, Trego Road and Stebondale Street)	31		14		32		8		32		13
14. Sundries	6		5		8		..		8		14
15. Petty Expenses	6		3		..		..		48		15
		312		239		304		71		312	
	803		756		824		206		888		
Less—Sale of Fluid	19		29		40		6		40		
	784		727		784		200		848		

* Increase caused through rates being now paid.

† Original installation cost £435.

Supplementary estimate—year ending March 31st, 1912—Removal and reconstruction of Electrolytic Disinfectant Manufacturing Depot, £240.

SPRAYING AND CLEANSING FLOORS OF LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL SCHOOLS WITH ELECTROLYTIC DISINFECTING FLUID.

A total 3,494 gallons were supplied to six London County Council Public Elementary Schools for spraying and cleansing floors of class rooms.

SWIMMING BATHS,* THE USE THEREIN OF THE ELECTROLYTIC FLUID.

The fluid continues to be added to the water in the swimming baths in the same quantity and strength as mentioned in the Annual Report for the year 1909, viz., 1 part of chlorine to 2,000,000 parts of water. 3237 gallons were supplied to the Poplar Baths, 3217 gallons to the Bow Baths and 1,106 gallons to the Island Baths, making a total of 7,560 gallons.

The Bath Superintendents repeat their statements that the addition of the fluid prevents the formation of slime in the water, the slime is not found at the bottom of the baths when they are emptied, and there is no offensive smell when the baths are being cleansed.

COMMENTS ON ADVERSE CRITICISMS.

It is somewhat amusing to learn that after the electrolytic process of manufacturing hypochlorite of magnesium has stood a successful trial of six years in the Borough of Poplar adverse criticisms have not ceased to be made. The experience gained in Poplar, in the opinion of many people, should have been sufficient for any ordinary intelligence, but it has not been unknown in the world's history that new institutions, processes, or discoveries, have sustained adverse criticisms largely founded on vested interests. Quotations from various scientific workers in laboratories are interesting enough, but broad common sense facts from practical workings are far more to the purpose. Without doubt, when the figures quoted in these comments are seen, pencil and paper will be immediately seized and there will be worked out the cost of chlorine manufactured in various ways to prove that the Poplar process is extravagant; it is, however, much easier to work out figures on paper than to carry on a producing process.

* See "The Pollution of Swimming Baths," by J. Graham Forbes, M.D., M.R.C.P., D.P.H., an up-to-date paper upon the serious matter of the evils and dangers lurking in our swimming baths, read before the Medical Officers of Schools Association, 22nd February, 1912. In a concluding paragraph Dr. Forbes states:—"There can be no doubt, therefore, that the value and practical use of the electrolytic method of disinfecting swimming baths shown in the Poplar district clearly demand its general application to all swimming baths, including not only those under the control of borough or district councils, but also those at our public schools." Dr. Graham Forbes' paper is published by J. & A. Churchill, 7, Great Marlborough Street. Price 1s. net.

In spite of adverse criticism I am fully convinced, after the six years' practical success of the electrolytic process of production adopted in Poplar that there is no more suitable means of producing a cheap, clean and effective chlorine solution. A solution of hypochlorite of magnesium is not caustic, it is non-poisonous, and is the least destructive to clothing of all the hypochlorites. It has the advantage over phenol (carbolic acid) disinfectants, there being no need to dispense it in coloured, particular shaped and specially labelled bottles, applicants requiring fluid are consequently enabled to bring their own bottles, which provides a great saving to the rate payers. Figures have been given in many of my former Annual Reports respecting the cost of distribution of carbolic acid disinfectants, and therefore need not be repeated. The process of making a hypochlorite solution as carried out in Poplar is quite simple:—Open the taps, switch on the electric current and the disinfectant is at once available.

Since the installation of the plant 200,000 gallons of fluid (at an average strength of 5 grammes of available chlorine per litre—at this strength the fluid is much too strong for domestic purposes and requires diluting) have been made for the sum of £380, out of which amount £212 were for electricity, leaving a sum of £168 for raw material, including water. Respecting the £212 for electricity, an advantage accrues to the Borough from this item of expenditure because £35, or 16 per cent., of this sum is clear profit.* It is quite possible a saving could be made upon the raw material, but as the plant is worked absolutely by unskilled men a rule of thumb must be adopted. If skilled labour were employed, the £168, or an average of £28 per annum, for six years would soon be swallowed up. It is obvious that municipal authorities adjacent to the sea, and owners of ships, would not require raw material, as the electrolyte—sea-water—is always at their doors.†

* Adverse critics and experts will probably carp and cavil at the cost of an electrolytic disinfectant when electricity is so cheap that a smokeless metropolis and other cities and towns exist, lighting, heating, and motive power being all effected by electricity obtained from municipal transforming stations—local main generating stations being shut down—supplied with extra high-tension current generated at the coalfields which so far as the metropolis is concerned are less than 150 miles away. The same remarks would apply should a main generating electricity station be installed at a port near the metropolis where there is plenty of room for stacking sea-borne coal, and the cables transmitting the extra high-tension current laid along the railways.

† As to the value of a hypochlorite made from sea-water by means of electrolysis the following facts ought to be sufficient:—

As to labour, carbolic acid disinfectants in being bottled and dispensed require the same amount of labour as the bottling and dispensing of the hypochlorite solution. It is true that more labour has been employed since the introduction of the electrolytic disinfectant at Poplar, for the very simple reason that the demands of the public for this disinfectant have been greater than when carbolic acid disinfectants were distributed, and, moreover, the electrolytic disinfectant being so much cheaper than the phenol disinfectant, and there being such a saving in bottles, the Borough being well able to afford to distribute it with a lavish hand have to employ more labour to meet the increased demand. I venture to say if hypochlorite of lime were extracted from bleaching powder there would be more labour entailed than with the present electrolytic process adopted in Poplar.

In Germany and America over seven hundred electrolyzers are now

In America an important operation was carried out in 1895 at a place called Riker's Island, East River, New York Harbour. Garbage had been "dumped" here for some years, and the place had become so pestilential that a writer in the "Electrical Engineer," a New York publication, said:—

"The stench was awful. I have been informed that it was nauseating three miles away on the open waters of the Sound; while residents at College Point, nearly two miles off and elsewhere, became loud in their outcry."

An installation for electrolyzing sea water, or salt water, was fitted upon a barge and sprayed the poisonous area with a hose. A complete cure was effected over the surface of the whole thirty acres in a brief three weeks. Half a dozen little sprays were at work. Riker's Island was completely disinfected, there was no active putrefaction going on and as a consequence the noxious gases and odours so much complained of were not perceptible on the grounds.

The sewage of Havre and Rouen has been treated with electrolysed sea water. The sewage of Worthing, Ipswich and Lytham has also been treated with the same disinfectant.

The War Office have adopted the Hermite system throughout the Victoria Hospital, Netley. The electrolysed solution of about half a gramme per litre is supplied to every closet, sink and ward in the hospital. A plant has been erected in a building close to shore and is capable of producing 500 gallons per hour of hermitine (electrolysed sea water by the Hermite process). The solution is pumped into a tank at the top of the main building and thence distributed by pipes into all parts.

Quite recently the Admiralty have installed at Osborne a system similar to that at Netley.

Ships and seaside hotels and hospitals can be fitted up with the apparatus as at Netley and Osborne. An apparatus was fitted on board a French troopship bound for Madagascar and gave great satisfaction. At a Catholic School in Marseilles a plant was installed.

in use in the textile and allied industries, or in hospitals and similar institutions in those countries, so that it is evident that electrolytically-produced compounds of chlorine can under favourable conditions be far more economically produced than solutions of chemically-produced compounds of chlorine hypochlorites (bleaching powder), and not only for the reason that the cost of production and labour is less, but that the resultant available chlorine is much more efficient than chlorine of the chemically-produced bleaching powder. This has been over and over again demonstrated by authorities. Experimenting in bleaching paper pulp it has been shown electrically-produced chlorine has a superior efficiency of 2 to 1. However, some results of recent researches endeavour to prove that there is but a small difference between the relative bleaching efficiency of chemically and electrolytically produced chlorine. I am not a chemist and do not wish to pose as such, but I have watched the process for six years in Poplar, to say nothing of the time spent in studying the process before it was installed in the Borough, and one fact is made distinctly patent to my mind, that the unstable fluid as it leaves the electrolyzers has quicker if not greater bleaching powers than when it has been made stable. This statement may be useful knowledge to bleachers who have no need to store fluid and who would immediately use the unstable fluid for bleaching purposes. I believe the greater bleaching properties of the unstable fluid are due to the presence of hypochlorous acid, hence the best process for bleaching purposes would be one with the most hypochlorous acid in the fluid in its unstable state. (See "Lancet," January 18th, 1908: "Electrolytically-produced fluids containing hypochlorites, their manufacture, and the rationale and chemistry of the process for securing stability.")

Respecting electrolytic processes which are referred to in opposition to the one adopted in Poplar, no information is given as to whether a hypochlorite of sodium, or of potassium, or of calcium, is made, or of magnesium, as in Poplar, but greater strengths of available chlorine are put forward as a plea against the Poplar process.*

Hypochlorite of magnesium belongs to the magnesia and not to the alkali group. It is not caustic, is non-poisonous, and to the clothes is the least destructive of all the hypochlorites. It is obvious that the stable solutions of electrolytically-made hypochlorites of magnesium are

* The fluid is made in Poplar at an average strength of 5 grammes of chlorine per litre, which strength is quite sufficient and requires dilution before using, but if it be so desired an apparatus could be constructed to produce fluid of a strength of 20 grammes and upwards of chlorine per litre.

preferable to those of sodium and potassium or even calcium, because for the purposes of rendering the three last mentioned solutions stable, there would have to be used hydroxide of the metals of the alkali or the alkaline earth calcium, which are extremely caustic, alkaline, and very soluble, and where varying strengths of electrolytic fluid, containing the hypochlorites of sodium and potassium, are produced, one may add too much or too little of the hydroxides of the alkalies when working with unskilled labour. But when the extremely insoluble hydroxide or oxide of magnesium is added and mixed, one can add and stir in any quantity, but only the necessary amount will be absorbed.

It is common knowledge that metallic hypochlorites of the alkali metals and alkaline earths may be obtained in the pure state by neutralising hypochlorous acid with certain metallic hydroxides of the alkali metals and alkaline earth groups. But to obtain hypochlorite of magnesium, even upon a small scale, to say nothing of the large quantity manufactured in Poplar, by means of electricity, and to render it stable by using the hydroxide or oxide of magnesium, should, in view of the practical experience obtained in Poplar during the past six years, necessitate no criticism.

Even supposing a solution of hypochlorite of calcium be produced more cheaply from bleaching powder by lixiviation than a solution of hypochlorite of magnesium by an electrolytic process—which is the better fluid for municipal domestic purposes? I venture to think the latter is, for the reason stated above, the public have consequently a better article.

Bleaching powder is subject to great fluctuations in price, and it contains from 33 to 37 per cent. of available chlorine, but it very rapidly loses its efficiency when exposed to the atmosphere, and it is no exaggeration to say that a further 15 to 18 per cent. must be deducted from the efficiency of available chlorine when bought to the chlorine as ultimately obtained.

Another point is, that with chloride of lime two-thirds, residue, must be disposed of in some way; it is generally allowed to accumulate on waste ground, where in time it becomes a nuisance. I certainly think that if hypochlorite of lime were extracted from bleaching powder there would be more labour required than with the electrolytic process adopted in Poplar.

Respecting the cost of the plant, its depreciation and the maintenance of the depot in which it is housed, it is certainly unfair at the present time to criticise past figures because six years ago a plant was installed and

additions and alterations had to be made to meet the various exigencies of the workings, inasmuch as at that time the whole process of making a stable electrolytic disinfectant for municipal purposes was quite an innovation.

The demand for the fluid increased, consequently the building had to be extended. The Borough Council was so pleased with the scheme that a second plant was erected, which entailed the dismantling and taking to pieces of the first plant, and quite recently on account of the extension of the Borough Electricity Works the depot in which the electrolytic plant was installed has been removed, reconstructed and enlarged upon another site. It is obvious that the dismantling and taking to pieces of the installations and the refixing of them must cause depreciation.

When the plant was first installed breakdowns occurred and one of them, which gave considerable trouble and anxiety, was due to the slate of the tanks in certain parts becoming eroded and causing short circuiting of the electric current to take place. This was due to electrical action on the walls of the tanks on account of the metal in the slate and tank after tank became destroyed. But this difficulty has been entirely overcome by having the tanks made of earthenware and constructed in a particular manner.

Another cause for depreciation in the first instance was that the zinc or negative electrodes contained impurities, resulting in electrical action being set up in the electrodes themselves. This difficulty is obviated by having the zinc as free as possible from impurities, notably iron.

Still another cause for depreciation was the frequent taking to pieces of the electrodes to find out the best way of working the installation and to prevent heating.

Without further describing difficulties which have occurred and which have been overcome there is no reason why any appreciable depreciation should be estimated in the future. The heating is prevented by simple adjustable resistances; the flow of the fluid is kept even by means of ball valve supply tanks. The platinum windings forming the positive electrodes have been rearranged so as to obtain greater efficiency, and in passing it may be mentioned that there is no depreciation in the platinum (the expensive portion of the installation), which is always an asset to the Borough, and so far as the taking to pieces for cleaning the zinc or negative electrodes is concerned there is no necessity to do this, as a switch has been so fixed that the current may be reversed once or twice

a week for a few minutes when the tanks are being washed out and any deposit upon the zinc electrodes is thrown off and thus they cleanse themselves. For those persons who have not seen the working of the plant it may be interesting for them to learn that the three-wire system is installed in the Borough, and one plant is worked from the negative below and the neutral above and the other plant from the positive below and the neutral above.

So far as labour is concerned, this has also been considerably lessened by a small motor stirring the fluid while making it stable, and quite recently this same motor has been arranged to keep the fluid in the large supply tank constantly stirred—which was formerly done by hand—so as to keep the electrolyte at a constant specific gravity.

For the success of the Poplar installation, I must cordially thank Mr. Bowden, the Borough Electrical Engineer, and his staff, who on all and every occasion, were ready and willing to give their valuable assistance.

VICTORIA PARK BATHING LAKE.

REPRESENTATIONS TO THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL AS TO CLEANSING AND FLUSHING.

REPRESENTATION TO THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL AS TO SUPERVISION OF PERSONS USING LAKE.

REPRESENTATIONS TO THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL AS TO CLEANSING AND FLUSHING.

In the summer of 1910 representations were made to the London County Council as to the bad condition of the water in the bathing lake in Victoria Park, and a letter from the Parks and Open Spaces Committee was submitted to the Borough Council in September, 1910, in which it was stated analysis showed the water was not offensive but was of sufficiently good quality for the purpose required, and it was not proposed to take any action until the following spring, when the periodical cleansing would take place. Representations were thereupon made to the London County Council by the Council—supported by the Hackney and Bethnal Green Borough Councils—expressing the opinion that the water in the lake had been most unsatisfactory, and urging a complete annual cleaning out of the lake and more adequate flushing during the summer months.

In August a temporary military encampment was formed in the park, when Colonel Ford, Principal Medical Officer (Sanitation), complained strongly of the insanitary condition of the bathing lake, and the London County Council was communicated with on the matter. The use of the lake for bathing purposes by the soldiers was prohibited by the Army Medical Authorities, the water being totally unfit for such purpose.

The lake was closed to the public for emptying and cleansing, but the Public Health and Housing Committee were of opinion the special attention of the London County Council should be directed to the matter with a view to securing more frequent cleansing and flushing of the lake in the future, as but for the accident of the military encampment it was improbable that any cleansing would have been effected on this occasion, notwithstanding the many thousands of people, in all conditions, who use the lake during the summer months.

The lake was cleaned out in the spring of 1911, and the fact that a further complete cleansing became indispensable in September showed how utterly inadequate is the triennial cleansing of the lake hitherto carried out by the London County Council.

In September the Public Health and Housing Committee recommended the Council—

“That representations be made to the London County Council on the subject, again urging that the bathing lake in Victoria Park should be completely cleansed not less than once a year, and that provision should be made for more adequate flushing during the summer months; and that the representatives of the Borough on the London County Council be asked to support such representations.”

REPRESENTATION TO THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL AS TO SUPERVISION OF PERSONS USING LAKE.

In September, as stated above, the Council directed representations to be made to the London County Council with reference to the foul condition in which the water in the Victoria Park bathing lake had been allowed to remain during the summer, and to which special attention had been directed owing to complaints by the Army Medical Authorities in connection with the temporary military encampment formed in the park. It was again urged that the lake should be thoroughly cleansed at least once a year, instead of triennially, and arrangements made for more adequate flushing during the summer.

No reply was received from the London County Council, but Mr. G. L. Bruce, L.C.C., brought the matter to the attention of that Council by a series of questions addressed to the Chairman of the Parks Committee. The Public Health and Housing Committee, in reporting to the Council, recorded their appreciation of the action taken by Mr. Bruce, and expressed the hope that the result might be more adequate attention given to the condition of the water in future bathing seasons.

In connection with the above subject the attention of the Public Health and Housing Committee was directed to the need for more effective restrictions being placed on the use of the bathing lake by persons in an obviously filthy and verminous condition, or suffering from disorders which render use of the lake by such persons objectionable in the interests of other bathers. The Committee were of opinion more adequate supervision in this respect should be afforded and undesirable persons referred to the cleansing stations, and recommended the Council that representations to the effect stated be made to the London County Council.

VERMINOUS CHILDREN ATTENDING SCHOOLS.* LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS) ACT, 1907, CHILDREN ACT, 1908.

NUMBER OF VERMINOUS CHILDREN BATHED; ITCH CASES; AGREEMENT WITH THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL FOR THE CLEANSING OF SCHOOL CHILDREN INFESTED WITH VERMIN; BATH ATTENDANT.

NUMBER OF VERMINOUS CHILDREN BATHED.

During the year 24 verminous school children—18 boys and 6 girls—were bathed and their clothes disinfested.

Miss Tattersall made 1,137 visits in connection with verminous school children :—505 Poplar, 532 Bromley, and 100 Bow.

* Verminous Rooms, London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1904, see page 194.

ITCH CASES.

One boy suffering with itch was bathed and his clothes disinfested.

Miss Tattersall made 55 visits in connection with children suffering from itch :—39 Poplar, 14 Bromley and 2 Bow.

ARRANGEMENT WITH THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL FOR THE CLEANSING OF SCHOOL CHILDREN INFESTED WITH VERMIN.

The Council sealed an agreement with the London County Council for the cleansing of verminous school children. The London County Council agreed to pay the Council 2s. per child in respect to the cleansing of children infested with vermin; the payment to cover a period of one calendar month from the date of the first cleansing, and within the period specified it is irrespective of the number of baths required, before a child is to be regarded as cleansed. The cleansing of the home, if necessary, to be enforced by the Borough Council, concurrently with the bathing of the child. The cleansing, under the above agreement, of verminous children from Public Elementary Schools commenced on the 8th January, 1912.

BATH ATTENDANT.

The Council approved of the action of the Committee in appointing Mrs. Macaree as bath attendant at the Cleansing Station and Shelter to assist Mrs. Howe the attendant, in her duties.

CLEANSING OF PERSONS ACT, 1897.

The Council is empowered by the Cleansing of Persons Act, 1897, to give any person applying, on the ground that he is infested with vermin, free use of any apparatus for cleansing his person and clothing, and may expend any reasonable sum on buildings, appliances and attendants for this purpose. Provision was made in 1905 for cleansing verminous persons.

During the year 432 persons had applied for baths and for their clothes to be disinfested. Since the notices were posted throughout the Borough, a total of 4,688 persons had applied for baths, etc., as mentioned above.

VERMINOUS PERSONS IN COMMON LODGING HOUSES, LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS) ACT, 1907.

AGREEMENT WITH THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL TO BATH INMATES FROM COMMON LODGING HOUSES FROM WITHOUT THE BOROUGH OF POPLAR.

An agreement was entered into by the Council and the London County Council to bath any inmates of common lodging houses sent from without the borough at a charge of 1s. per head, the bathing of verminous persons from common lodging houses within the Poplar Borough being carried out free of charge.

PORT SANITARY NOTICES.

On February 27th notice was received from the Port Medical Officer, Southampton, that 2 persons were proceeding to the Poplar District from the s.s. "Asturias." A case of small pox had occurred on board and had been landed at Lisbon on the 22nd February. One contact was not traced, the other was well and had been re-vaccinated on board the ship.

On March 2nd notice was received from the Port Medical Officer, Southampton, of a person proceeding to the Poplar district from the s.s. "Buelow." A case of smallpox had occurred on board and was landed at Colombo on February 5th. The contact was not traced.

Notice was received on April 1st from Southampton Port Medical Officer of a person proceeding to the Poplar district from the s.s. "Plassy," H.T., on which vessel a case of smallpox had occurred.

Notices were received as under of persons proceeding to the Poplar Borough from a vessel on which cases of smallpox and measles had occurred during the voyage, viz. :—

	From.	Ship.	Persons.	Report.
April 4.	London County Council ..	"Plassy," H.T. ..	.. 1 ..	Well.
.. 6.	London County Council ..	"Plassy," H.T. ..	.. 2 ..	Well.

Notices were received as follow of persons proceeding to certain addresses in Poplar from vessels on which cases of smallpox had occurred, viz. :—

	From.	Ship.	Persons.	Report.
May 12.	Southampton Port .. Medical Officer	s.s. "Grosser Kurfurst" ..	.. 1 ..	Well.
.. 13.	Liverpool Port Medical .. Officer	s.s. "El Argentino" ..	.. 3 ..	Well.

PLAGUE.

RATS AT WHARVES, ETC.

At a wharf in Stepney plague had occurred among rats. Dr. Reece, of the Local Government Board, interviewed the Mayor, Chairman of the Public Health and Housing Committee, Town Clerk, Borough Surveyor and the Medical Officer of Health, at the Council Offices, Poplar, on the 19th June, in regard to the matter.

Circular letters, as follow, were forwarded by the Medical Officer of Health, together with copies of the Memorandum issued by the Medical Officer of the Local Government Board, to the medical practitioners of the Borough, and extracts from the Memorandum to the occupiers of wharves, warehouses and factories situate in the Borough :—

Metropolitan Borough of Poplar,
Public Health Offices,

Bow Road, E.

Urgent.

(Corner of Fairfield Road),
20th June, 1911.

Dear Sir,

Re Plague.

At a wharf in the Metropolitan Borough of Stepney plague has occurred amongst rats.

Under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, plague in man is a notifiable disease, but should you in your practice have any doubt about a case you have under treatment will you please

inform me immediately so that (without cost) material may be taken for bacteriological examination.

May I ask you to be good enough to also inform me, should you learn, in the course of your visits, of the prevalence of rats in any particular neighbourhood, and also if you hear of any rats being found dead.

I am forwarding you copy of a "Memorandum" on plague by the Medical Officer of the Local Government Board.

Thanking you in anticipation,

I am, dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

(Signed), FREDK. WM. ALEXANDER,
Medical Officer of Health.

Dr.....

Metropolitan Borough of Poplar,
Public Health Offices,

Bow Road, E.

Urgent.

(Corner of Fairfield Road),

20th June, 1911.

Dear Sir,

Plague—Rats.

At a wharf in the Borough of Stepney, plague has occurred amongst rats.

Plague is a disease which is communicable from rats to man.

Will you please be good enough to immediately inform me if your premises are infested with rats, and if upon or near them any rats have been found ill or dead.

If you have found, or at a future time should find, any rats ill or dead, I shall be pleased to have them submitted for bacteriological examination.

On the other side is given information (extract from a "Memorandum on Plague," by the Medical Officer of the Local Government Board) as to how plague is communicable from rats to man, and precautions to be taken to prevent the disease.

Ill or dead rats should on no account be handled; a pair of tongs is the best implement to use.* (Information should be immediately given to the Medical Officer of Health, who will advise as to further precautions.)

The officers of the Public Health Department are only too anxious to co-operate with you in taking precautions against the spread of plague.

I am, dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

(Signed), FREDK. WILLIAM ALEXANDER,
Medical Officer of Health.

Fortunately no rats dead from plague were found in the Borough of Poplar.

ANTHRAX†, GLANDERS, AND HYDRO- PHOBIA IN MAN.

ANTHRAX; LONDON NOTIFICATION OF GLANDERS ORDER, 1907:
HYDROPHOBIA.

ANTHRAX.

No case of this disease was notified during the year.

LONDON NOTIFICATION OF GLANDERS ORDER, 1907.

During the year three notices were received from the Veterinary Inspector of the London County Council in accordance with the London

* Dead rats should be immediately thrown into undiluted disinfecting fluid, which can be obtained in any quantity (by sending your own receptacles—well stoppered stoneware jars or dark glass bottles) from the Council's Depots, as under:—

Bickmore Street, Poplar, between the hours of 8 a.m. and 12 noon. West Ferry Road (near Millwall Dock entrance), 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. (Saturdays excepted), 97, Stebondale Street, 8 a.m. to 12 noon. Old Ford Road, 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. (Saturdays excepted). 20, Ford Road (Clarke's Stone Yard), 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. (Saturdays excepted). 37, Trego Road, 8 a.m. to 12 noon. Violet Road, Bromley (adjoining Electricity Station), 9 a.m. to 1 p.m., and 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.—Saturdays, 9 a.m. to 12 noon.

† Woolsorters' disease, or splenic fever, or malignant pustule.

Notification Glanders Order, 1907, of the existence of glanders at premises within the Borough, all in the sub-district of Poplar.

HYDROPHOBIA.

No case of this disease was notified during the year.

PUERPERAL FEVER.*

Eleven cases of puerperal fever were notified—one Poplar, four Bromley and six Bow.

Three cases were treated in the Sick Asylum, Bromley—one Bromley and two Bow. One case from Bow was admitted into the London Hospital and one Bow case was treated in the Mothers' Home, Commercial Road. Four patients died—two Bromley and two Bow.

SMALLPOX.

During the year eleven cases of smallpox occurred within the Borough—two Bromley and nine Bow. Two of the Bow cases died.

(1.) A case of smallpox occurred in a female, aged 42 years, of Cantrell Road, Bromley, and was removed to hospital on February 23rd, on which date the rash had appeared. The patient (a widow) was a scrubber at the Mile End Infirmary. Her son, aged 21 years, and two daughters (twins), aged 7 years, were isolated at the Council's Shelter, Glaucus Street. The son was re-vaccinated, and the twins vaccinated on February 24th. There were 14 papers on the walls which were stripped and afterwards limewashed. The other inmates (four in number) of the premises were kept under daily observation.

(2.) March 7th, male, aged 6 years, unvaccinated, Eglinton Road, Bow. Taken ill on March 4th; rash appeared on March 6th; patient

* See page 49 as to what diseases are included under Puerperal Fever.

removed on March 7th by Metropolitan Asylums Board. Father, mother, sister and brother were re-vaccinated same date as disease was diagnosed, and were removed to Council's Shelter pending disinfection of the rooms. They were bathed and clothes disinfected. The dog was also taken to shelter and washed with a solution of electrolytic fluid. There were several contacts in this case who were kept under observation, and vaccination and re-vaccination advised as the case might have been. The Medical Officers of Health of the districts in which the contacts worked were communicated with.

This case was probably contracted from the three mentioned below.

(3.) March 9th, female, aged 30 years, of Eglinton Road, Bow. Stated to have been vaccinated in infancy. It appeared this patient had been ill for three or four weeks; no medical man in attendance; she had felt unwell and spots appeared on her body (see two cases below). The husband (who had been re-vaccinated) was employed at a hosier's in the City of London, and travelled backwards and forwards on the District Railway. At this same hosier's a man, residing in Bethnal Green, was also employed; he fell ill on February 24th, and was removed to hospital with smallpox on February 28th. The question was, did the husband carry the disease from his wife to the Bethnal Green case? The Medical Officer of Health of the City of London was immediately informed of these circumstances.

(4.) March 9th, female, aged 8 years, of Eglinton Road, Bow, unvaccinated, daughter of above case. Ill with spots on her for two or three weeks; no medical man in attendance. Removed to hospital on March 9th.

(5.) March 9th, female, aged 4 years, of Eglinton Road, Bow, unvaccinated, sister of the above case. Fell ill March 3rd, rash appeared March 7th, removed to hospital March 9th. The patient died on March 19th.

The father of the above two cases was removed to the Council's Shelter pending the disinfection of the rooms occupied by his family (stripping of walls and limewhiting); and the other inmates of the house (man, two adult females and two boys) also went to the Council's Shelter to be bathed and to have their clothes disinfected, pending the rooms occupied by them also being disinfected. The Medical Officer of Health of the district in which the adult male inmates work was immediately informed of the circumstances of the case, as also was the Secretary of the General Post Office in regard to the son. The man and one son

were re-vaccinated, as well as the woman looking after the children. The man's wife, an in-patient of the Sick Asylum and on the dangerous list, had been visited daily by people from the house. The Medical Superintendent of the Sick Asylum was immediately informed of this.

One of the inmates of the house was a female house to house hawker of tapes, needles, etc. Her goods were destroyed and she was compensated.

The Medical Officer (Education), London County Council, was communicated with as to the schools attended by the patients and inmates of the house. The whole of Stafford Road School was disinfected by the Public Health Department on March 9th.

(6.) Male, aged 35, Eglinton Road, Bow, vaccinated in infancy, and re-vaccinated on March 3rd (the re-vaccination was not successful), father of the above children. This patient went on March 10th to Joyce Green Hospital to visit his younger daughter who was on the dangerous list; the Medical Superintendent of the hospital telephoned to the Medical Officer of Health that the father would be detained as he (the Medical Superintendent) considered that he (the father) had had a very mild attack of smallpox (probably about a fortnight old and contracted from his wife); there was evidence of the disease on the soles of his feet.

This patient was the man mentioned above engaged at a hosier's who had been travelling backwards and forwards to the City on the District Railway, his wife and elder child being ill at home with smallpox, and it appeared he himself had been suffering from the disease.

(7.) A case of smallpox occurred in a male, aged 7 years, unvaccinated, of Stafford Road, Bow. The patient was notified and removed to hospital on March 29th, 1911. The inmates of the premises were all vaccinated or re-vaccinated on March 29th, and removed to the Council's shelter for bathing and for the disinfection of their clothes. Disinfection of the premises was duly carried out.

(8.) Male, 8 years, unvaccinated, of Ford Road, Bow, was notified on April 1st to be suffering from smallpox and removed to hospital on the same date. The usual precautions were taken. This patient died on April 7th and was a relation of a lodger living in the house in Eglinton Road from which four cases of smallpox had been removed.

(9.) Female, aged 4 years, Stafford Road, Bow, sister of No. 7 above. This patient was vaccinated for the first time March 29th, some

days after being exposed to infection; became ill on April 7th; rash appeared on April 8th; patient was removed on the latter date to South Wharf, was isolated there for observation and then transferred to Joyce Green Hospital. The attack was benign and the rash discrete. Patient had evidently not been vaccinated soon enough after exposure to prevent the disease. The inmates of the house, nine in number, who had all been vaccinated and re-vaccinated as the case might be on March 29th, were again taken to the Council's Shelter to be bathed and their clothes steamed whilst the house was being disinfected. A baby, aged 8 months, included among the inmates, was not re-vaccinated, as vaccination had already been performed.

In connection with the outbreak of smallpox, numerous contacts and absentees from schools were reported to the Public Health Department, and were kept under observation as much as possible.

(10.) A case of smallpox occurred in a male, aged 26 years, of Ford Street. The case was notified on 29th April and removed to hospital (South Wharf) same day, and thence to Joyce Green. The patient was stated to have been vaccinated in infancy only. The mother (aged 65 years) of the patient was so upset upon hearing that her son had been removed suffering from smallpox that she died suddenly, and her body was taken to the infectious disease mortuary pending the inquest. The patient (who is uncle of the child, aged 6 years, *No. 2 above*, who was removed from a house in Eglinton Road) was taken ill on the 23rd April; rash appeared on the 27th; he was at his work in the City (being employed as a packer of toys and sundries) all day on the 28th, and on the 29th went to Bartholomew's Hospital. The Medical Officer of Health for the City of London was communicated with, and the patient's father, sister and brother were taken to the Council's Shelter pending the disinfection of the whole house. The father, sister and brother were re-vaccinated on the day of removal of the patient after having been exposed to infection for some days. The father was a brush maker and a large quantity of material for brushmaking to the value of six pounds had to be destroyed. The sister was a homemaker and there was a quantity of material upon the premises which was taken away and disinfected.

(11.) A case of smallpox occurred in a male, aged 26 years, vaccinated in infancy, a lodger in Merchant Street, Bromley. The patient fell ill on the 12th May, the rash (benign discrete) appeared on the 14th, and the case was removed to hospital on May 15th. Patient was employed as a stick moulder by a City firm, and he stated he had attended at St. Bartholomew's Hospital on April 29th, and was in the same room

as a case of smallpox removed from that hospital on the date mentioned (*see Case No. 10 above*). Disinfection of the premises was carried out in the usual manner, and a number of the inmates went to the Council's Shelter to be bathed and their clothes disinfected. Re-vaccination of the inmates of the house was carried out with the exception of the patient's father.

CHICKEN-POX.

EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION ORDER, LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

Having regard to the outbreak of smallpox and to the fact that mild forms of that disease were liable to be mistaken for chicken-pox, the London County Council, at a meeting held on 14th March, 1911, made an order, as a case of emergency, applying Sections 55, 68 and 70 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, with respect to the notification and prevention of infectious diseases, to the disease known as chicken-pox, for a period of three calendar months from and including 22nd March, 1911. The Order was duly approved by the Local Government Board, advertised on 15th March, and came into operation on 22nd March.

During the three months 143 cases of chicken-pox were notified within the Borough :—56 Poplar, 65 Bromley and 22 Bow.

VACCINATION.

VACCINATION ACTS (REPEAL) BILL.

The Vaccination Officer, Mr. G. W. Mills, 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	...	5840	2467	7	629

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.

		Births notified.	Vaccinations.	Insusceptible.	Dead.
Poplar	...	1882	822	2	195
Bow	...	1336	532	1	134
Bromley	...	2114	796	2	216
Totals	...	<u>5332</u>	<u>2150</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>545</u>

1907.

		Births notified.	Vaccinations.	Insusceptible.	Dead.
Poplar	...	1832	683	1	165
Bow	...	1258	453	—	121
Bromley	...	2125	733	4	205
Totals	...	<u>5215</u>	<u>1869</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>491</u>

1908.

		Births notified.	Vaccinations.	Insusceptible.	Dead.
Poplar	...	1847	754	2	160
Bromley	...	2118	722	3	196
Bow	...	1274	403	—	114
Totals	...	<u>5239</u>	<u>1879</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>470</u>

1909.

		Births notified.	Vaccinations.	Insusceptible.	Dead.
Poplar	...	1769	841	1	159
Bromley	...	2080	819	4	194
Bow	...	1213	410	4	114
		—	—	—	—
Totals	...	5062	2070	9	467
		—	—	—	—

1910.

		Births notified.	Vaccinations.	Insusceptible.	Dead.
Poplar	...	1740	801	—	143
Bromley	...	2060	763	1	193
Bow	...	1173	355	1	106
		—	—	—	—
Totals	...	4973	1919	2	442
		—	—	—	—

1911.—1st January to 30th June.

		Births notified.	Vaccinations.	Insusceptible.	Dead.
Poplar	...	854	329	—	83
Bromley	...	1020	273	1	92
Bow	...	574	154	—	45
		—	—	—	—
Totals	...	2448	756	1	220
		—	—	—	—

VACCINATION ACTS (REPEAL) BILL.

A Bill was introduced into the House of Commons to repeal the Vaccination Acts.

SCARLET FEVER.

The number of Scarlet Fever cases notified for the three sub-districts, and the deaths which occurred for the past nineteen 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
1907	{ Cases notified	..	478	..	594	..	211	..	1283
	{ Deaths	..	15	..	22	..	6	..	43
1908	{ Cases notified	..	395	..	550	..	334	..	1279
	{ Deaths	..	10	..	20	..	6	..	36
1909	{ Cases notified	..	308	..	281	..	138	..	727
	{ Deaths	..	9	..	10	..	3	..	22
1910	{ Cases notified	..	173	..	220	..	78	..	471
	{ Deaths	..	2	..	9	..	1	..	12
1911	{ Cases notified	..	109	..	150	..	116	..	375
	{ Deaths	..	3	..	6	..	1	..	10

98 cases in Poplar (Sub-District) were removed to the Metropolitan Asylums Board's Hospitals, 138 in Bromley and 101 in Bow. So that 337 patients out of 375 notified cases in the Borough were isolated.

CONTINUED AND TYPHUS FEVER.

Three cases of continued fever were notified from the Bow Sub-district during the year. Two of these patients were removed to a Metropolitan Asylums Board hospital. One patient died. No case of typhus fever was notified.

TYPHOID FEVER.

NOTIFICATIONS ; RATE PER 1000 LIVING ; DRAINAGE OF PREMISES ; ISOLATION ; SHELLFISH AND PREDISPOSING CAUSES ; ERRORS IN DIAGNOSIS ; BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS OF DOUBTFUL AND CONVALESCENT CASES ; DEATHS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

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

		Poplar.		Bromley.		Bow.		Borough of Poplar.
1905	...	18	...	32	...	20	...	70
1906	...	33	...	37	...	16	...	86
1907	...	26	...	31	...	24	...	81
1908	...	25	...	19	...	17	...	61
1909	...	31	...	17	...	6	...	54
1910	...	14	...	32	...	16	...	62
1911	...	25	...	19	...	19	...	63

		1st Quarter.		2nd Quarter.		3rd Quarter.		4th Quarter.		Total.
Poplar	...	6	...	2	...	4	...	13	...	25
Bromley	...	4	...	3	...	5	...	7	...	19
Bow	...	7	...	2	...	6	...	4	...	19
		<hr/> 17		<hr/> 7		<hr/> 15		<hr/> 24		<hr/> 63

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
1907	...	0.43	...	0.46	...	0.55	...	0.47
1908	...	0.41	...	0.28	...	0.39	...	0.35
1909	...	0.50	...	0.25	...	0.13	...	0.31
1910	...	0.22	...	0.48	...	0.36	...	0.36
1911	...	0.44	...	0.29	...	0.46	...	0.38

DRAINAGE OF PREMISES.

The 25 cases in Poplar were notified from 21 premises, the 19 cases in Bromley from 15 premises, and the 19 cases in Bow were notified from 19 premises; in the first instance 1 house drain was found defective, in the second 1, and in the third 0, the smoke test being used. So that the

63 cases in the Borough were notified from 55 houses, and the drains were defective in 2 instances.

ISOLATION.

Twenty-three cases in Poplar, eighteen in Bromley, and seventeen in Bow were removed to various hospitals, as follows:—

POPLAR (SUB-DISTRICT).

Metropolitan Asylums Board's Hospitals	...	...	9
Sick Asylum	...	...	5
London Hospital	...	...	3
East London Hospital for Children	...	...	4
Seamen's Hospital, Greenwich	...	...	1
St. Bartholomew's Hospital	...	...	1
			<hr/>
			23

BROMLEY.

Metropolitan Asylums Board's Hospitals	...	...	7
London Hospital	...	...	2
Sick Asylum	...	...	9
			<hr/>
			18

BOW.

Metropolitan Asylums Board's Hospitals	...	...	10
Sick Asylum	...	...	4
London Hospital	...	...	1
Queen's Hospital	...	...	1
St. Bartholomew's Hospital	...	...	1
			<hr/>
			17

SHELLFISH AND PREDISPOSING CAUSES.

Six cases of Typhoid Fever were stated by the patients or their friends to be due to eating shellfish, as follow:—

No.	Date.	Age.	Sex.	Address.	Remarks.
	1911.				
1	June 13th	21 years	Female	Malabar Street ..	Had eaten winkles.
2	Sept. 13th	23 years	Male	Aberfeldy Street ..	Had eaten cockles at South-end.

No.	Date.	Age.	Sex.	Address.	Remarks.
1911.					
3	Oct. 7th	45 years	Female	Aberfeldy Street ..	Mother of the above patient ; had nursed him for three weeks prior to notification of enteric fever.
4	Oct. 4th	28 years	Male	Cardigan Road ..	Had eaten cockles five weeks previously.
5	Dec. 14th	2 years	Female	Chapelhouse Street	Mother states that child had been eating shrimps a week previously.
6	Dec. 27th	7 years	Male	Whitepost Lane ..	Stated by doctor in attend- ance to have eaten cockles and winkles.

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

No.	Date.	Age.	Sex.	Address.	Remarks.
1911.					
1	Jan. 25th	12 years	Male	Beachy Road ..	There had been a previous case at this address.
2	Mar. 11th	18 years	Male	Quickett Street ..	Ditto.
3	July 13th	27 years	Female	Tamar Street ..	Had stayed at N. Weald on a farm and had drunk well water.
4	Aug. 3rd	41 year	Male	West Ferry Road..	Patient had been abroad and it was alleged had suffered from malarial fever. Had also recently been suffering from pneumonia and con- gestion. Had previously lived on a plantation on the West Coast of Africa near Morocco.
5	Oct. 6th	9 years	Male	Gaverick Street ..	Had been playing at river side and came home very wet.
6	Oct. 12th	17 years	Female	Plevna Street ..	Had just recovered from double pneumonia.
7	Nov. 16th	37 years	Male	Galbraith Street ..	Patient, a seafaring man, had been ailing for some time ; had recently been in Russian ports, also Egypt (Alex- andria), and had only been home three days.

No.	Date.	Age.	Sex.	Address.	Remarks.
	1911.				
8	Nov. 25th	16 years	Male	Driffield Road	.. Patient had been drinking water at business (in Finsbury) connected with lavatory. Had also been burning trade refuse, and he had partaken of tinned salmon.
9	Dec. 13th	—	Male	Morant Street	.. Had been drinking impure water on board ship, the s.s. "Intava," from Natal, and was taken ill on board.

63 cases of typhoid fever were notified during the year, but in many instances no causes or predisposing influences were stated.

ERRORS IN DIAGNOSIS.

Three cases sent to various hospitals, 0 in Poplar, 1 in Bromley, and 2 in Bow were certified (*see* list pages 76-78) as not suffering from typhoid fever—so that in the 63 notified cases, 3 patients were certified from hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Board* as not suffering from the complaint (*see* page 79).

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS OF DOUBTFUL AND CONVALESCENT CASES.

Thirty-six specimens of blood from doubtful cases of typhoid fever were forwarded to the Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine. In 18 instances (50 per cent.) the typhoid (Widal) reaction was obtained.

DEATHS.

Nine Poplar parishioners died from typhoid fever, 5 fatal cases occurred among the Bromley patients, and 1 among the Bow, making a total of 15 deaths in 60 cases.

* Twenty-six cases were removed to hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, and 32 cases were treated in other institutions. (*See* page 118.)

DIPHTHERIA INCLUDING MEMBRANOUS CROUP.

NOTIFICATIONS; SEX AND SCHOOL AGE; DEATHS; BACTERIOLOGICAL
EXAMINATIONS; ERRORS IN DIAGNOSIS; CONDITION OF HOUSE
DRAINAGE; ISOLATION; THE DIPHTHERIA ANTI-TOXIN (LONDON)
ORDER, 1910; DIPHTHERIA IN PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Eighty-nine cases of diphtheria were notified in Poplar, 130 cases of diphtheria were notified in Bromley, and 64 cases of diphtheria were notified in Bow, making a total of 283 cases of diphtheria for the whole Borough.

Cases notified:—

		Poplar.		Bromley.		Bow.		Borough of Poplar.
1893	...	214	...	406	...	514	...	1134
1894	...	141	...	277	...	281	...	699
1895	...	252	...	323	...	200	...	775
1896	...	170	...	356	...	166	...	692
1897	...	254	...	345	...	148	...	747
1898	...	178	...	212	...	76	...	466
1899	...	151	...	180	...	92	...	423
1900	...	316	...	238	...	89	...	643
1901	...	180	...	374	..	66	...	620
1902	...	166	...	231	...	70	...	467
1903	...	221	...	126	...	77	...	424
1904	.	124	...	303	...	241	...	668
1905	...	73	...	140	...	278	...	491
1906	...	69	...	67	...	109	...	245
1907	...	110	...	138	...	110	...	358
1908	...	66	...	174	...	74	...	314
1909	...	82	...	85	...	43	..	210
1910	...	66	...	70	...	39	...	175
1911	...	89	...	130	...	64	...	283

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
1907	...	1.82	...	2.05	...	2.56	...	2.10
1908	...	1.09	...	2.60	...	1.71	...	1.84
1909	...	1.34	...	1.27	...	0.99	...	1.23
1910	...	1.08	...	1.05	...	0.87	...	1.02
1911	...	1.58	...	1.99	...	1.56	...	1.74

SEX AND SCHOOL AGE.

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

		All Ages.					
		Males.		Females.		Totals.	
Poplar	41	...	48	...	89
Bromley	68	...	62	...	130
Bow	35	...	29	...	64
Totals	144	...	139	...	283

3 to 10 years.

		Males.		Females.		Totals.	
Poplar	27	...	34	...	61
Bromley	31	...	40	...	71
Bow	16	...	16	...	32
Totals	74	...	90	...	164

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

		Poplar.		Bromley.		Bow.		Total per- centage.
1894	...	30.1	...	44.6	...	—	...	39.9
1895	...	50.5	...	49.4	...	—	...	50.6
1896	...	47.1	...	58.7	...	—	...	55.5
1897	...	62.35	...	56.74	...	—	...	61.60
1898	...	60.66	...	59.56	...	—	...	60.00
1899	...	56.40	...	53.47	...	—	...	54.07
1900	...	61.19	...	61.15	...	—	...	61.01
1901	...	57.77	...	62.56	...	48.48	...	59.67
1902	...	54.81	...	64.93	...	57.14	...	60.17
1903	...	59.72	...	60.31	..	62.33	...	60.37
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
1907	...	67.27	...	60.14	...	52.72	...	60.05
1908	...	71.21	...	68.96	...	71.62	...	70.06
1909	...	57.31	...	57.64	...	60.46	...	58.09
1910	...	62.12	...	52.85	...	71.79	...	60.57
1911	...	68.53	...	54.61	...	50.00	...	57.93

DEATHS.

Number of deaths for the past nineteen 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
1907	...	18	...	21	...	11	...	50	...	13.96

										Mortality per
										100 cases
										notified.
		Poplar.		Bromley.		Bow.		Borough of Poplar.		
1908	...	4	...	23	...	6	...	33	...	10.50
1909	...	8	...	6	...	4	...	18	...	8.56
1910	...	11	...	5	...	5	...	21	...	12.00
1911	...	12	...	25	...	10	...	47	...	16.60

For number of deaths and death rates from diphtheria, also see Tables XIX. and XX., page 65.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

157 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 52 instances (33.1 per cent.), and the pseudo diphtheritic bacillus in 6 cases.

ERRORS IN DIAGNOSIS.

See pages 76–78 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.

CONDITION OF HOUSE DRAINAGE.

The 89 cases in Poplar were notified from 86 premises, the 130 cases in Bromley from 107 premises, and the 64 cases in Bow from 53 houses, and of these premises the drains were found to be defective in 18 instances—7 Poplar, 11 Bromley, and 0 Bow.

ISOLATION.

74 cases in Poplar (sub-district), 103 in Bromley, and 53 in Bow were removed to hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Board. Three patients from Poplar (sub-district) were treated in the East London Hospital for Children, one patient from Bromley was treated in the London Hospital, two were treated in the East London Hospital for Children, one in the Children's Hospital, Great Ormand Street, and two in the Sick Asylum, and one patient from Bow was treated in the Sick Asylum, one in the Queen's Hospital, and one in St. Bartholomew's Hospital. So that 242 patients out of 283 notified cases in the Borough were isolated.

* See page 80.

THE DIPHTHERIA ANTI-TOXIN (LONDON) ORDER, 1910.

Twenty-eight thousand units of diphtheria anti-toxin were supplied during the year.

DIPHTHERIA AND PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

On January 31st notice was received from the Medical Officer (Education) London County Council, that on account of diphtheria in Glengall Road School (Infants' Department), the head master had been requested to exclude from classroom G all children suffering from sore throat, and to forward particulars to the Medical Officer on Form 84; and that the children would not be allowed to resume attendance at school until certificates (based upon bacteriological examination) had been furnished, stating that they are free from infection, or until further instructions to the head teacher.

On June 6th a letter from the Medical Officer (Education) London County Council was received, stating that the head teacher of Alton Street (Infants) School had been requested to exclude from room B all children suffering from sore throat, and to forward all particulars to the Medical Officer of Health on Form 84; and that the children would not be allowed to resume attendance at school until certificates (based upon bacteriological examination) had been furnished, stating they were free from infection, or until the teacher received further information from the London County Council.

On October 9th a communication was received from the Medical Officer (Education), London County Council, that the head teacher of Cubitt Town (Infants) School had been requested to exclude from room A all children suffering from sore throat, and that they would not be allowed to resume attendance at school until certificates (based upon bacteriological examination) had been furnished stating that they were free from infection, or until the teacher received further instructions.

On December 13th a communication was received from the Medical Officer (Education), London County Council, that the head teacher of Malmesbury Road (Infants) School had been requested to exclude from room B all children suffering from sore throat, and to forward all particulars to the Medical Officer of Health on Form 84; and that they would not be allowed to resume attendance at school until certificates (based upon bacteriological examination) had been furnished stating that they were free from infection, or until the teacher received further instructions from the Medical Officer (Education).

WHOOPIING COUGH.

DEATHS.

		Poplar.		Bromley.		Bow.		Borough of Poplar.
1893	...	24	...	32	...	17	...	73
1894	...	16	...	32	...	4	...	52
1895	...	31	...	29	...	18	...	78
1896	...	57	...	62	...	33	...	152
1897	...	27	...	24	...	24	...	75
1898	...	24	...	63	...	32	...	119
1899	...	41	...	40	...	16	...	97
1900	...	34	...	36	...	28	...	98
1901	...	23	...	33	...	16	...	72
1902	...	36	...	31	...	25	...	92
1903	...	28	...	37	...	11	...	76
1904	...	20	...	32	...	23	...	75
1905	...	29	...	37	...	9	...	75
1906	...	35	...	5	...	10	...	50
1907	...	22	...	41	...	18	...	81
1908	...	33	...	18	...	17	...	68
1909	...	28	...	39	...	11	...	78
1910	...	34	...	38	...	8	...	80
1911	...	18	...	17	...	8	...	43

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

* Sub-Districts of Poplar and Bromley only.

		Poplar.		Bromley.		Bow.		Borough of Poplar.
1903	...	4	...	10	...	2	...	16
1904	...	4	...	4	...	10	...	18
1905	...	3	...	8	...	5	...	16
1906	...	10	...	17	...	8	...	35
1907	...	11	...	9	...	10	...	30
1908	...	11	...	17	...	10	...	38
1909	...	8	...	7	...	5	...	20
1910	...	3	...	11	...	8	...	22
1911	...	3	...	1	...	2	...	6

MEASLES.

DEATHS, SCHOOLS—CLOSURE OF CLASSROOMS, CONFERENCE AT LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD OFFICES, ADMISSION OF NON-PAUPER CASES OF MEASLES INTO HOSPITALS OF THE METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS BOARD, LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD ORDER, MILKSHOPS, OUTWORKERS AND DISINFECTION.

DEATHS.

The following figures are the deaths from Measles for the past nineteen 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
1907	...	25	...	55	...	14	...	94
1908	...	25	...	31	...	24	...	80
1909	...	59	...	54	...	39	...	152
1910	...	18	...	20	...	3	...	41
1911	...	63	...	92	...	66	...	221

Twenty-two deaths (nine of which belonged to the Borough of Poplar) occurred in the Sick Asylum.

For death rates see Tables XIX. and XX., page 65.

At the end of the year there were 2,004 entries in the Measles Register (559 Poplar, 745 Bromley and 700 Bow), representing the number of premises where measles had been stated to have occurred. Upon inquiry respecting these entries 42 cases were stated to have recovered, 18 were found not to be cases, 4 had moved away before inquiries could be made, and one was unknown. So that practically as far as is known 1,939 cases of measles had occurred in the Borough.

REMOVALS.

Two hundred and twenty-four cases were removed to the hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Board—42 Poplar, 64 Bromley and 118 Bow.

SCHOOLS—CLOSURE OF CLASS ROOMS.

Notices were received from the Medical Officer (Education), London County Council, that in consequence of the presence of measles in the undermentioned schools, he had directed that unprotected children as specified below be excluded from attendance at school for the periods stated:—

School.	Unprotected Children excluded.	Period of Exclusion.
Marner Street	In classroom D ..	January 19th to 24th.
Roman Road	In classroom H ..	January 23rd to 27th.
" Hay Currie "	All under 5 years ..	January 23rd to February 7th.
Monteith Road	In room Hb	January 25th to February 7th.
St. John's	All under 5 years ..	January 26th to February 17th.
Devons Road	All under 5 years ..	January 30th to February 17th.
Roman Road	In classroom H ..	Exclusion reported on January 19th extended to February 3rd.
Roman Road	In rooms E and I ..	February 6th to 24th.
St Leonards Road ..	Under 5 years	February 6th to 24th.
Fairfield Road	In room B	February 9th to 17th.
Atley Road	Under 5 years	February 13th to March 3rd.
High Street, Bromley ..	"	February 13th to March 3rd.
Fairfield Road	In room B	Extended to February 24th.
Smeed Road	Under 5 years	February 16th to March 10th.
Knapp Road	"	February 17th to March 3rd.
Alton Street	"	February 20th to March 10th.
St. Saviour's	"	February 22nd to March 10th.
Tredegar Road	"	February 23rd to March 10th.

School.	Unprotected Children excluded.		Period of Exclusion.
Culloden Street ..	In room B ..	..	February 23rd to March 10th.
Ricardo Street ..	Under 5 years ..	..	February 27th to March 17th.
Glengall Road ..	" ..	..	February 27th to March 17th.
St. Gabriel's ..	" ..	..	March 1st to March 24th.
Culloden Street ..	From Room B ..	..	March 6th to 17th.
Monteith Road..	From Room Hb ..	..	March 6th to 24th.
Woolmore Street ..	From Room A ..	..	March 6th to 24th.
Dingle Lane ..	From Room B ..	..	March 9th to 31st.
Marnier Street ..	All under 5 years ..	..	March 13th to 31st.
Dingle Lane ..	From room C ..	..	March 17th to 31st.
Bromley Hall Road ..	All under 5 years ..	..	March 20th to April 4th.
Oban Street ..	From room G ..	..	March 23rd to 31st.
Woolmore Street ..	From Room D ..	..	27th to Easter Holidays.
Knapp Road ..	All under 5 years ..	..	29th to Easter Holidays.
St. Leonards Road ..	" ..	..	April 3rd to Easter Holidays.
Roman Road ..	" ..	..	April 3rd to Easter Holidays.
Upper North Street ..	" ..	..	April 5th to Easter Holidays.
Malmesbury Road ..	Room D ..	..	April 10th to Easter Holidays.
Devons Road ..	Classroom A ..	..	May 15th to 19th.
British Street ..	Classroom A ..	..	May 10th to 26th.
Monteith Road ..	Classroom H1 ..	..	May 15th to 19th.
Dingle Lane ..	Classrooms B and C ..	..	May 15th to June 2nd.
Upper North Street ..	Classroom A ..	..	May 18th to 23rd.
High Street, Bromley..	Classroom D ..	..	May 15th to 19th.
Fairfield Road ..	Infants' Dept. ..	..	May 15th to June 6th.
St. Saviour's ..	Room B (all under 5 years)	..	May 19th to June 2nd.
Devons Road ..	Room A ..	..	Extended to May 26th.
Upper North Street ..	Room E ..	..	May 19th to June 2nd.
Upper North Street ..	Room A ..	..	Extended to June 9th.
St. Matthias ..	All under 5 years ..	..	May 29th to June 6th.
" Hay Currie " ..	Room A ..	..	June 6th to 9th.
Culloden Street ..	Room A ..	..	June 16th to 27th.
Knapp Road ..	All under 5 years ..	..	July 10th to Summer Holidays.

CONFERENCE AT LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD OFFICES.

A conference of Metropolitan Medical Officers of Health was convened by the Medical Officer of the Local Government Board on March 13th at the Offices of the Board, with regard to the mode of procedure in cases of measles already in operation, and the possibility of adopting further preventive measures. The President of the Local Government Board was present.

ORDER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD—ADMISSION OF NON-PAUPER CASES IN HOSPITALS OF METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS BOARD.

The Local Government Board made an Order providing that non-pauper cases of measles shall be received into hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Board only when there is room available beyond the requirements of pauper cases of measles; and only on the recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health, or in case of sudden or urgent necessity, by direction of the Clerk of the Asylums Board.

MILKSHOPS.

Eight cases of measles occurred in connection with milkshops.

DISINFECTION AND OUTWORKERS.

Six hundred and thirteen rooms (585 houses) were disinfected by the Public Health Department (see page 89), and the remainder were disinfected by the tenants, medical practitioners giving certificates that disinfection had been satisfactorily carried out.

Respecting outworkers and the articles disinfected by the Council see pages 80 and 89.

SPOTTED FEVER.

EPIDEMIC CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS.*

The Local Government Board on March 1st, 1911, approved an Order of the London County Council requiring the notification of cases of cerebro-spinal fever for a further period of twelve months from and including March 13th, 1911.

Six cases occurred within the Borough—4 Poplar and 2 Bromley. Five of the patients died, shown as follows:—

* Posterior basal meningitis is included in the term "cerebro-spinal fever," but does not include meningitis due to tuberculosis, syphilis, middle ear disease, and injury. The Local Government Board approved an Order of the London County Council made on February 27th, 1912, requiring the notification of cases of cerebro-spinal fever (epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis) from and including March 13th, 1912.

(1.) A male, 8 months, Tibbatts Road, was notified on April 11th. Patient was removed to the London Hospital on March 24th and died on April 10th.

(2.) A male, 1 year and 9 months, Market Street, notified April 20th, removed on April 19th, to the London Hospital and died the same day.

(3.) A male, aged 38 years, of Cottage Street, Poplar, notified on May 10th. The patient was admitted into the London Hospital April 11th.

(4.) A male, aged 20 years, of Fern Street, Bromley, June 24th. Patient died June 30th.

(5.) A male, aged 8 years, of Bickmore Street, Poplar, admitted into the London Hospital on August 3rd, was notified as suffering from typhoid fever on September 12th, a "Widal" reaction having been obtained. Died on September 18th in the London Hospital, the cause of death being "purulent cerebro-spinal meningitis, exhaustion," a post-mortem examination having been made. The case was subsequently notified as one of epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis, as the doctor was of opinion the cause of death would come under that heading.

(6.) A male, aged 30 years, of Hind Street, Poplar, was notified on December 15th. The patient had been ill since December 3rd, was treated at home, and died at midnight on Sunday, December 17th.

ACUTE POLIO-MYELITIS, OR ACUTE POLIO-ENCEPHALITIS.

The London County Council made an Order requiring the notification under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, in the Administrative County of London, of cases of acute polio-myelitis or acute polio-encephalitis up to and including March 12th, 1912. The Order came into operation on September 1st.*

* The Local Government Board approved an Order of the London County Council made on February 7th, 1912, requiring the notification of acute polio-myelitis or acute polio-encephalitis, from and including March 13th, 1912.

Five cases were notified in the Sub-district of Bow:—

(1.) Male, aged 14 months, of Monier Road, Bow. Out-patient at London Hospital. Patient was notified on October 11th. Taken ill on September 7th.

(2.) Female, aged 1 year and 10 months, of Jodrell Road, Bow. Out-patient at Queen's Hospital, Hackney Road. Patient was notified on October 13th. Taken ill on September 14th.

(3.) Male, aged $1\frac{1}{2}$ years, of Locton Street, Bow. Out-patient at Queen's Hospital, Hackney Road. Patient was notified on October 27th. Taken ill September 30th.

(4.) Female, aged 1 year 7 months, of Beale Road, Bow, an out-patient at Queen's Hospital, Hackney Road. Notified November 1st. Taken ill October 7th.

(5.) Male, aged $6\frac{1}{2}$ years, of Allanmouth Road, Bow, an in-patient at Queen's Hospital, Hackney Road. Notified November 3rd. Taken ill October 18th.

DIARRHŒA AND ENTERITIS.

SICKNESS AND MORTALITY STATISTICS QUARTER ENDING
SEPTEMBER 30TH.

DIARRHŒA AND ENTERITIS.

Under this heading are included deaths registered as due to epidemic diarrhœa, epidemic enteritis, infective enteritis, zymotic enteritis, summer diarrhœa, choleraic diarrhœa, cholera (other than Asiatic), gastro-enteritis, gastro-intestinal catarrh, muco-enteritis, colitis, etc.

Deaths from dysentery are not included, but tabulated separately, and one fatal case from this disease occurred in the sub-district of Poplar (see Table X.).

	Poplar.	Bromley.	Bow.	Borough.	London.
1911	115	132	96	343	1.18

Deaths from diarrhoea* at all ages for the past eighteen 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
1907	...	19	...	36	...	15	...	70	...	1510
1908	...	51	...	54	...	37	...	142	...	2592
1909	...	32	...	40	...	20	...	92	...	1577
1910	...	27	...	33	...	12	...	72	...	1368

Deaths from enteritis† at all ages for the past eleven years were as follows:—

		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
1907	...	16	...	25	...	13	...	54
1908	...	14	...	20	...	12	...	46
1909	...	6	...	18	...	9	...	33
1910	...	10	...	16	...	17	...	43

* Under the heading of "Diarrhoea" are included deaths registered as due to epidemic diarrhoea, epidemic enteritis, infective enteritis, zymotic enteritis, summer diarrhoea, dysentery and dysenteric diarrhoea, choleraic diarrhoea, cholera (other than Asiatic or epidemic) and cholera nostras.

† Under the heading of "Enteritis" are included deaths registered as due to enteritis, muco-enteritis, gastro-enteritis, gastric catarrh and gastro-intestinal catarrh. Gastritis is not included.

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
1907	...	15	...	23	...	12	...	50
1908	...	37	...	37	...	30	...	104
1909	...	21	...	27	...	13	...	61
1910	...	16	...	20	...	7	...	43
1911	...	59	...	70	...	34	...	163

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
1907	...	11	...	14	...	7	...	32
1908	...	9	...	11	...	5	...	25
1909	...	1	...	12	...	5	...	18
1910	...	6	...	8	...	12	...	26
1911	...	18	...	17	...	36	...	71

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
1907	...	26	...	37	...	19	...	82
1908	...	46	...	48	...	35	...	129
1909	...	22	...	39	...	18	...	79
1910	...	24	...	30	...	19	...	73
1911	...	77	...	87	...	70	...	234

* See Tables XIV., XV., XVI. and XVII.

† Gastritis is included in Enteritis, 1900-1910.

**SICKNESS AND MORTALITY STATISTICS DURING THE THREE MONTHS
ENDED SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1911.**

	Notifications. Annual rate per 1,000 persons living.	Death rate from all causes per 1,000 persons living.	Deaths under 1 year to 1,000 Births registered.
Borough of Poplar	6.29	20.9	273
„ Shoreditch	6.92	21.3	266
„ Bethnal Green	6.15	20.1	255
„ Stepney	6.33	18.8	223
London	5.36	15.5	203

The cause of the high rate for deaths under one year to 1,000 births registered was due to diarrhoea and enteritis.

For the three months ended September 30th, 1911, the deaths from these diseases of children under two years of age were:—

Poplar	...	...	...	...	283
Shoreditch	...	...	...	...	176
Bethnal Green	...	...	...	...	211
Stepney	...	...	...	...	379
County of London	...	...	...	...	4,310

INQUESTS AND DEATHS FROM VIOLENCE.

Inquests and Deaths from violence during the year 1911 were as follows:—

Sub-Districts.	Number of Inquests held in the Sub-Districts.	Deduct Inquests held on non-parishioners.	Add Inquests held on parishioners from outlying districts.	Total Inquests belonging to each Sub-District.	Verdict from Violence.	Verdict from Natural Causes.
POPLAR ..	148	28	50	170	66	104
BROMLEY	273	122	32	183	55	128
BOW ..	59	3	33	89	27	62
TOTALS	480	153	115	442	148	294

For annual rates of deaths from violence per 1000 persons living, and the percentages of inquest cases to total deaths, see Tables XIX. and XX., page 65.

	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	2	..	..	4	..
By Vehicles and Horses..	1	18	1	3	1	1
Ships, Boats and Docks (exclusive of drowning) ..	..	8	..	..	3	..
Building Operations .. ..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Conflagrations .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Burns, Scalds and Explosions ..	..	12	..	..	1	1
Drowning (accidental not suicidal)	21	5	4	3	4	..
Suffocation in Bed	5	2	6	..	..	..
Poisons or Poisonous Vapours ..	2	3	..	..	..	2
Other and not stated Causes ..	17	34	3	2	4	2
Homicide	2	..	..	1	..	..
Suicide	7	10	1	..	1	2
Manslaughter .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Execution .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	..
TOTAL ..	56	96	15	9	19	8

MORTUARY.

NUMBER OF BODIES RECEIVED INTO COUNCIL'S MORTUARY.

The following is a list of the number of bodies received into the Council's Mortuary classified according to the ages of the deceased:—

No. age stated	...	...	...	1
Stillborn	...	...	...	3
Under 1	...	...	...	102
1 to 5 ...	...	...	...	56
5 to 15 ...	...	...	...	26
15 to 25	...	...	...	17
25 to 65	...	...	...	177
65 and upward	...	...	...	89
Total	...	...	...	471

MODEL DWELLINGS.

GROSVENOR, COUNCIL, AND HANBURY BUILDINGS.

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

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

	Total Cases.	NOTIFICATIONS.							REMOVALS.					
		Smallpox.	Chickenpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.	Typhoid Fever.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Erysipelas.	Small-pox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Typhoid Fever.	Erysipelas.	Total.
Grosvenor Buildings	19	..	7†	5	1	..	2	3	..	4	..	..	1*	5
Council Buildings ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hanbury Buildings	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1*	..	1

* Sick Asylum.

† Notifiable from March 22nd to June 21st.

15 cases of Measles came to the notice of the Public Health Department in connection with Grosvenor Buildings.

The deaths were as follows:—

			Residents.	Outlying.
Grosvenor Buildings	...	...	11	18
Council	„	...	1	1
Hanbury	„	...	1	1
			—	—
			13	20

GROSVENOR, HANBURY, AND COUNCIL BUILDINGS.

Causes of Death. (See page 49.)	Deaths belonging to Buildings at subjoined Ages.										Deaths in Public Institutions within and without Borough (at all ages).				Total Deaths in Public Institutions, &c.
	All Ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Poplar Union Workhouse.	Sick Asylum.	Poplar Hospital.	Outlying Institutions.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10						
Enteric Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Small-pox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Scarlet Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping-cough	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria and Croup .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Influenza .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cerebro Spinal Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	5	..	..	..	1	..	1	3	..	..	1	1	..	2
Tuberculous Meningitis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Tuberculous Diseases .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rheumatic Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cancer, Malignant Disease	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1
Bronchitis	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	1	..	..	2
Broncho-Pneumonia .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pneumonia (all other forms) .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	2
Appendicitis and Typhlitis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Alcoholism .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cirrhosis of Liver	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1
Nephritis and Bright's Disease .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congenital Debility and Malformation, includ- ing Premature Birth	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Violent Deaths, exclud- ing Suicide	3	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	2
Suicides	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Other defined Diseases	10	2	..	..	1	1	1	3	2	..	3	1	3	7
Diseases ill-defined or unknown .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All causes	33	7	3	..	2	1	4	6	10	2	8	4	6	20	

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

Asylum, Colney Hatch	...	...	...	1
„ Hanwell	...	...	...	1
„ Tooting Bec	...	...	...	1
Fever Hospital, Brook	...	...	...	1
Hospital, Children's Great Ormond Street	...	...	...	1
Hospital, Children's, East London	...	...	...	1
Hospital, Poplar	...	...	...	4
Sick Asylum, Devons Road...	...	...	...	8
Union Workhouse, Poplar	...	...	...	2
Total	...	...	...	20

The mortality for the above buildings for the past seventeen 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
			1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.				
			34	.. 38	.. 23	.. 29	.. 33				

Mr. Lough, Clerk to the Guardians, has been good enough to furnish me with the following information for the year 1911:—

	Visiting Medical Orders.	Dispensary Medical Orders.	Number on Permanent List.
Hanbury Buildings	5	9	0
Grosvenor Buildings	38	78	42
Council Buildings	0	0	0

The following figures are the number of poor-law 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
			1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.				
			16	.. 23	.. 15	.. 9	.. 14				

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
			1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.					
			81	.. 115	.. 104	.. 135	158					

COUNCIL BUILDINGS.

1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
34	.. 4	.. 1	.. 1	.. 0

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

Applications for licences were received in respect of common lodging-houses in the County of London and considered by the Public Health Committee, which sat as the licensing authority on behalf of the London County Council, at a Special Meeting held at the Clerkenwell Sessions House on June 26th, 1911, at 10.30 o'clock a.m., as follow :—

- 65, Bow Lane, 41 men, John Moore.
 193, 5, 7, Bow Road, Bow Chambers, 640 men, Wm. Henry Grayson.
 196, Bow Road, 56 men, George J. Betts.
 217, Bow Road, 78 men, Thomas Levy.
 97, High Street, 15 men, Henrick Müller.
 144, High Street, 29 men, Frederick James Simpson.
 207, High Street, 199 men, George Benjamin Oyler.
 378, Old Ford Road, 31 men, Betha Nicholson.
 38, Pennyfields, 54 men, Mary Stephenson.

SEAMEN'S LODGING HOUSES.

Merchant Shipping Act, 1894.

No.	Address of Premises.	Lodgers.	Keeper.
75	Garford Street	10	Bertha Peterson.
97	Garford Street (Scandinavian Home) ..	168	Axel Welin
148	Jeremiah Street (Queen Vic. S. Rest) ..	46	David Roe (Rev.)
187	3, Pennyfields	7	Felix Twede
153	5	11	Chas. King
104	11	6	Albert Müller
175	42	33	Chang Ahon
	46	13	Pow Sang
	48	17	Ah Chow
	54	9	Wong Kie
37	Gough Street	3	Mrs. Pfretzsehner.

CANAL BOATS.

For the year ended December 31st, 1911, the inspections and reports of the Inspectors respecting registered canal boats and non-registered canal boats were as follow :—

		Registered.	Non-Registered.
Mr. J. Johnson—West Combined Division	...	8*	1
Mr. J. Bullock—East Combined Division	...	0	0
Mr. C. Foad—Poplar South Division	...	0	0
Mr. H. J. Langley—Bromley North Division	...	0	27†
Mr. R. E. Miners—Bromley Central Division	...	1‡	15
Mr. A. J. Field—Bow East Division	...	2	0
Mr. W. Boyce—Bow West Division	...	1	30
		<hr/> 12	<hr/> 73

* Mr. Johnson reported that he inspected one registered boat thrice.

† Mr. Langley reported two non-registered boats were visited twice by him.

‡ Sailing barge.

WORKSHOPS,* WORKPLACES, LAUNDRIES AND OUTWORKERS.

REGISTERS AND INSPECTIONS. SHOPS ACT, 1911 (SEE PAGE 207).

HOME WORK ORDER, APRIL 10TH, 1911 (SEE PAGE 208).

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT (1901) AMENDMENT BILL.

OFFICES REGULATION BILL. STREET TRADERS' BILL. EMPLOY-

MENT OF CHILDREN ACT (1903) AMENDMENT BILL, (H.L.)

PREVENTION OF DESTITUTION BILL.

REGISTERS AND INSPECTIONS.

As to the number and description of workshops on the registers see Tables A and B, pages 145 and 146.

** A special form is submitted by the Secretary of State for the guidance of Medical Officers of Health (see pages 145 to 151) 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

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 1,070, but this number varies with each six monthly return, see Table A, page 145, and Tables C and D, pages 148 and 149.

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

See Miss Tattersall's report, pages 259 and 260, and the Sanitary Inspectors' reports, pages 218, 224, 237 and 248.

For outworkers connected with infectious cases, see page 80.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT (1901) AMENDMENT BILL.

A Bill was introduced into the House of Commons to regulate night employment, and to prohibit week-end employment in certain factories and workshops.

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.*

* To wit, in Table A, under "Laundries, Domestic Workshops," there were 9 on the register at the end of the year, but during the year, especially in the summer, some of these premises were "Workshop Laundries," and the inspections would come under Workshop Laundries.

OFFICES REGULATION BILL.

A Bill was introduced into the House of Commons to provide that the provisions of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, relating to the health and protection of persons employed in factories and workshops, shall extend and apply to persons employed as clerks in offices.

The purpose of this Bill is to bring under inspection offices in which clerks are employed, by extending and applying the provisions of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, relating to the health and protection of persons employed in factories and workshops, to persons employed as clerks in offices.

STREET TRADERS' BILL.

A Bill was introduced into the House of Commons to make provision for the licensing and registration of street traders.

PREVENTION OF DESTITUTION BILL.

A Bill was introduced into the House of Commons to provide for the more effectual prevention of destitution and the better organisation of public assistance.

The Bill embodies such of the recommendations of the Minority Report of the Poor Law Commission as require legislative enactment. It does not, however, include all the amendments of the Lunacy Acts or the Education Acts proposed either by the Royal Commission on the Care and Control of the Feeble-minded or by the Poor Law Commission, nor yet the necessary changes in the statutes relating to Exchequer contributions. Nor does it, save by the grant of the necessary general powers to the departments concerned, attempt to prescribe the administrative orders and rules which, in substitution for the present poor law orders of the Local Government Board, may be found necessary to give effect to the changes proposed.

The Bill is divided into four parts. The First Part contains general provisions, together with the establishment of a new department under a Minister for Labour. The Second Part provides for the abolition of the

boards of guardians, and the transfer of all provision of public assistance for the non-able-bodied (whether children, the sick and infirm, the aged, or the mentally defective) to the county or county borough council, with suitable arrangements for the City of London, the metropolitan borough councils, and for the councils of the non-county boroughs and urban district councils, of the more populous places. The Third Part describes the powers and duties of the Minister for Labour, and provides for the abolition of distress committees, and the transfer of all matters affecting unemployment and the regulation of the hours and conditions of labour to the department of the Minister for Labour. The Fourth Part applies the Bill to Scotland.

Throughout the Bill the several authorities are empowered and required to take steps to prevent the occurrence of destitution, as well as to make provision for those who are destitute.

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN ACT (1903) AMENDMENT BILL (H.L.)

A Bill entitled an Act to amend the Employment of Children Act (1903), and for other purposes connected therewith.

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 1911.			Number of Inspections.	Number of Intimations.	Number of Notices.	Number of Final Notices.	Number of Prosecutions.
	Male.	Female.	Total.					
Bakehouses (Factories) ..	2*	..	2*	11	1	..	..	..
Bakehouses (Workshops)	71†	..	71†	290	57	2	..	..
Bakehouses (Domestic Workshops)	18†	..	18†	112	16	..	..	..
Factories (Laundries and Miscellaneous Factories)	..‡	..‡	..‡	83‡	2	..	..	..
Laundries (Workshops)	1	19	20	28	6	2	..	..
Laundries (Domestic Workshops) (See footnote, page 141)	1	8	9	16	1	..	..	..
Workshops	182	183||	315||	499	58	18	1	..
Workshops (Domestic) ..	11	21	32	71	..	..	..	..
Workplaces	157	..	157	305	9	3	1	..
Workplaces (Domestic) ..	19	..	19	54	4	1	1	..
Places where food is sold or prepared	278§	..	278§	965¶	116	16	1	..
Milk Premises	325	..	325**	1110	3	..	..	..
Cowsheds	14	..	14	48	1	..	..	..
Slaughterhouses	14	..	14	92	2	..	..	..
Other offensive trade premises	8§§	..	8§§	39	1	..	..	..
Ice Cream premises ..	116	..	116	223	15	..	..	..
Registered houses-let-in-lodgings .. ..	..	..	1124	2674††	152‡‡	342|||	6	..
Homeworkers' premises	68	1002	1070	1410	9	4	..	..

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

† Twenty Bakehouses were disused at the date of the last inspection. See Annual Report, pages 151 to 153.

‡ No Register is kept of Factories. Figures are from Journals and Card Index.

|| Including 6 workshops where both men and women are employed.

§ Power is used in 34 of these premises where sausages are made.

¶ Including inspections of all factories where food is prepared.

** Including 14 cowsheds.

§§ 7 registered premises, by the London County Council.

†† See Inspector's Report, pages 261 to 264.

‡‡ 68 intimations were for 104 verminous rooms.

||| 228 for cleansing and 90 for overcrowding.

TABLE B.

WORKSHOPS ON REGISTER (MALE), 1911.

15 Bootmakers	1 Mica chimney cutter
1 Bladder works	1 Meat cloth maker
1 Bellows maker	4 Metal marine stores
3 Boat builders	1 Mineral water
3 Brush making	1 Oar maker
1 Blind maker	1 Photographer
1 Beef extract maker	2 Printers
1 Bottle maker	1 Picture frame maker
5 Builders	1 Pickle works
1 Box maker	1 Paint can cleaner
3 Cycle makers	2 Plumbers
3 Cork cutters	1 Painter's fitter
1 Comb maker	1 Rag sorter
1 Composition works	1 Rubber works
1 Cigar maker	2 Stick makers
2 Cooperage	1 Sail maker
8 Cabinet makers	1 Scale maker
2 Coffee extract makers	1 Sack and tarpaulin maker
2 Chemical works	1 Stonemason
3 Confectioners	5 Tailors
1 Carpenter	1 Toy maker
1 Clay pipe maker	1 Tiles and earthenware
1 Draught board	2 Tar roofing and paving
16 Farriers	1 Upholsterer
1 Fish curer	2 Undertakers
2 Furriers	1 Ventilator maker
1 Frilling maker	2 Vinegar works
1 Garage shed	3 Wheelwrights
4 Harness makers	1 Wood chopper
1 Keg and drum maker	3 Wire workers
1 Laundry	3 Zinc workers

WORKSHOPS ON REGISTER (MEN AND WOMEN EMPLOYED).

1 Cork cutter	1 Tailor
1 Confectioner	1 Upholsterer
1 Clay pipe maker	1 Picture frame maker

DOMESTIC WORKSHOPS ON REGISTER (WHERE MEN ARE EMPLOYED).

9 Bootmakers	1 Laundry
1 Confectioner	

HOME WORKERS ON REGISTER (MALE).

58 Boots	1 Furrier
1 Brushmaker	8 Tailors

WORKSHOPS AND DOMESTIC WORKSHOPS ON REGISTER (FEMALES).*

73 Tailors	1 Dressing gown maker
27 Laundresses	1 Pickle maker
9 Boot upper makers	1 Glass blower
37 Dressmakers	1 French polisher
1 Shroud maker	3 Mantle makers
2 Upholsterer	2 Paper and rag sorters
1 Sheet and tent maker	4 Wood choppers
1 Cork cutter	1 Bibmaker
10 Skirt and blouse makers	1 Bracemaker
3 Waterproof garment makers	2 Shirt front and collar makers
3 Sack and bag makers	1 Rubber balloons
7 Shirt and pyjama makers	1 Trimming maker
2 Furriers	2 Corset makers
1 Underclothing maker	1 Coffee extractor
1 Ladies' tailor	1 Flag maker
1 Seal stamper	1 Artificial flower maker
11 Milliners	1 Bottle washer
9 Tiemakers	1 Whale bone cutter
6 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 145, and remarks in italics pages 141 and 142.

TABLE C.**See remarks in italics, pages 141 and 142.***Factories, Workshops, Laundries, Workplaces and Homeworkers.****I.—INSPECTION.**

Premises.	Number of				
	Inspections.	Written Notices.			Prosecutions.
		Intima- tion.	Statu- tory.	Final.	
Factories (Including Factory Laundries.)	83	3	..	..	..
Workshops† (Including Workshop Laundries.)	817†	121	22	1	..
Domestic Workshops‡	199‡	17	..	..	..
Workplaces (Males)	305	9	3	1	..
Domestic Workplaces (Males)	54	4	1	1	..
Places where food is sold or prepared || ..	965||	116	16	1	..
Homeworkers' Premises	1410	9	4	..	..
Total	3833	279	46	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 145.

‡ Including Domestic Bakehouses and Laundries. See Table A, page 145.

|| The inspections of all factories where food is prepared are included. Power is used to chop meat for sausages, etc., in 34 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 Act :</i>				
Want of cleanliness	506	506		
Want of ventilation	4	4		
Overcrowding	2	2		
Want of drainage of floors .. .. .	..	..
Other nuisances	175	175		
Sanitary accommodation. { insufficient .. .. .	..	..
{ unsuitable or defective .. .. .	..	..
{ not separate for sexes .. .. .	..	..
<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 Table D of this Report.)				
Total	687	687		

* * These defects refer to premises as mentioned above under table of Inspection.

TABLE D.
HOME WORK.

HOME WORK.

Nature of Work.	Outworkers' List, Section 107.									Outwork in un-wholesome premises, Section 108.*			Outwork in infected premises,* Sections 109, 110.		
	Lists received from Employers.						Notices served on Occupiers as to keeping or sending lists.	Prosecutions.		Instances.	Notices served.	Prosecutions.	Instances.†	Orders made (S. 110).	Prosecutions. (Sections 109, 110).
	Twice in the year.			Once in the year.				Failing to keep or permit inspection of lists.	Failing to send lists.						
	Lists.	Outworkers.		Lists.	Outworkers.										
		Con-tractors	Work-men.		Con-tractors	Work-men.									
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Wearing Apparel—															
(1) Making, &c. . .	122	91	1802	5	..	30									
(2) Cleaning and washing Household Linen . .															
Lace, lace curtains and nets															
Curtains and furniture hangings															
Furniture and Upholstery															
Electro-plate															
File Making															
Brass and Brass articles . .															
Fur pulling															
Cables and Chains															
Anchors and Grapnels . . .															
Cart Gear															
Locks, Latches and Keys . .															
Umbrellas, &c.															
Artificial Flowers															
Nets, other than wire nets															
Tents															
Sacks															
Racquet and Tennis Balls															
Paper Bags and Boxes . .	18	..	947												
Brush Making															
Pea Picking															
Feather Sorting															
Carding, &c. of buttons, &c.															
Stuffed Toys															
Basket Making															
Total	140	91	2749	5	..	30							†		

* For Infectious Diseases see page 80.

† See page 80.—1 Small Pox, 10 Scarlet Fever, 2 Diphtheria, 1 Puerperal Fever and 3 Erysipelas.

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

Class of Homework.	1911. 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 Out-workers.	No. of Lists.	No. of Out-workers.	Due Feb. 1.	Due Aug. 1.	Due Feb. 1.	Due Aug. 1.
Total	76	1463	69	1377	824	811	1058	1042
Tailoring	54	614	47	597				
Shirtmaking ..	5	203	5	196				
Miscellaneous ..	4	92	4	92				
Shoemakers ..	4	47†	4	52‡				
Boxes	9	507	9	440				

* See pages 141, 142 and 149. † 36 Males and 11 Females. ‡ 36 Males and 16 Females.

TABLE E.

REGISTERED WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Workshops and Workplaces, etc., on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.							Number.
(1)							(2)
Important classes of workshops, such as workshop bakehouses, may be enumerated here.	{	Bakehouse Workshops	71 †	89
		Bakehouse Domestic Workshops	..	..	..	18 †
		Laundries Workshops	..	..	..	20
		Laundries Domestic Workshops	..	..	..	9
		Workshops	..	..	..	315*
		Domestic Workshops	..	..	..	32
		Workplaces	..	..	..	157
		Workplaces Domestic	..	..	..	19
		Places where food is sold or prepared	..	..	..	278†
Total number of workshops and workplaces, etc., on Register							919‡

* 6 where men and women are employed.

† Power is used in 34 of these premises.

‡ See Tables A and B, and pages 145 and 146.

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)	23
Action taken in matters referred	Notified by H.M. Inspector .. 5
by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5)	
Other	4
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) :—	
Certificates granted during the year	25
In use at the end of the year	

BAKEHOUSES.**INSPECTIONS. HOURS OF LABOUR (BAKEHOUSES) BILL.****INSPECTIONS.**

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

There are 111 bakehouses in the Borough of Poplar, 36 Poplar (including 1 factory bakehouse), 48 Bromley (including 1 factory bakehouse), 27 Bow, but at the date of the last inspection 5 were disused in Poplar, 11 in Bromley and 4 in Bow, so that there were in use 91 bakehouses, 31 Poplar, 37 Bromley and 23 Bow. See Table A, page 145, number made up to end of year.

There are 35 underground bakehouses in the Borough, 8 Poplar, 15 Bromley and 12 Bow. At the autumnal half-yearly inspection 10 were not in use—2 Poplar, 5 Bromley and 3 Bow.

Cleansing was necessary in the various bakehouses on 115 occasions. Eleven other nuisances were also remedied.

*Bakehouses marked with * are underground.*

„ „ „ † *Empty or not used as a bakehouse at date of last inspection.*

EAST COMBINED DIVISION.

*Abbott Road, 94	Grundy Street, 163
Brunswick Street, 34	High Street, 201
Brunswick Road, 41	†High Street, 281
Cotton Street, 7	High Street, 294
Cotton Street, 60	High Street, 229
East India Dock Road, 277	Ida Street, 67
*East India Dock Road, 287A	†St. Leonard's Road, 64
Grundy Street, 135	*St. Leonard's Road, 66
†Grundy Street, 166	

WEST COMBINED DIVISION.

Upper North Street, 43	Chrisp Street, 107
Upper North Street, 69	*Kerbey Street, 74
Upper North Street, 97	†Kerbey Street, 103
Upper North Street, 108	*†East India Road, 163
Upper North Street, 120	East India Road, 93
High Street, 22	†Grundy Street, 80
High Street, 37	Grundy Street, 33
*High Street, 167	Sturry Street, 1
High Street, 45	Market Street, 19
Guildford Road, 24	Suffolk Street, 51
Chrisp Street, 158	*Sabbarton Street, 28
*Chrisp Street, 78	High Street, 94
*Chrisp Street, 46	

POPLAR SOUTH DIVISION.

*West Ferry Road, 39	Manchester Road, 473
*†West Ferry Road, 49	*Manchester Road, 364
West Ferry Road, 95	Stebondale Street, 56
West Ferry Road, 187	†East Ferry Road, 2A
Manchester Road, 116	

BROMLEY NORTH DIVISION.

Bow Road, 16 (Factory)	Devons Road, 19
*†Bow Road, 70	Devons Road, 94
*Archibald Street, 27	Devons Road, 308
*†Campbell Road, 46	†Reeves Road, 2
Devons Road, 200	Edgar Road, 10
Devons Road, 115	St. Leonard's Street, 35
Blackthorn Street, 100	*†St. Leonard's Street, 1
Bow Common Lane, 90	†St. Leonard's Street, 81
Bow Common Lane, 102	†Swaton Road, 16
*Devons Road, 13A	

BROMLEY CENTRAL DIVISION.

*Abbott Road, 156 (Factory)	†Empson Street, 70
Brunswick Road, 133	St. Leonard's Street, 78
St. Leonard's Road, 119	†St. Leonard's Road, 267
*Tapley Street, 12	*†St. Leonard's Road, 181
*Dewberry Street, 1A	St. Leonard's Road, 241
*Teviot Street, 66	*†Brunswick Road, 269
Devas Street, 90	Devas Street, 41

BOW EAST DIVISION.

High Street, 7	†Monier Road, 22
†Bow Road, 247	Monier Road, 51
*†Bow Road, 198	White Post Lane, 56
*†Cadogan Terrace, 71	

BOW WEST DIVISION.

*†Old Ford Road, 391	Roman Road, 296
*Old Ford Road, 564	Roman Road, 285
Old Ford Road, 440	*Roman Road, 328
Old Ford Road, 386	Roman Road, 313
*Roman Road, 129	Tredegar Road, 36
*Roman Road, 153A	*Tredegar Road, 110
Roman Road, 182	*Tredegar Road, 153
Roman Road, 193	St. Stephen's Road, 49
*Roman Road, 249	*Morville Street, 133
Roman Road, 286	*Wright's Road, 14

HOURS OF LABOUR (BAKEHOUSES) BILL.

A Bill was introduced into the House of Commons to restrict the hours in Bakehouses to 8 hours per day, and not more than 48 hours per week, and to regulate the same.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES & COW-HOUSES.

RENEWAL OF LICENSES. SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS BILL AS AMENDED
BY STANDING COMMITTEE A.

RENEWAL OF LICENSES.

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 Monday, the 30th October, at 10.30 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 16 slaughter-houses : 4 Poplar, 5 Bromley, and 7 Bow, and 14 cow-houses : 2 Poplar, 5 Bromley, and 7 Bow.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

Division.	Reg. No.	Premises and Tenant.
West Combined ...	240	42, High Street, Poplar, (<i>Pigs only</i>)*††
East Combined ...	233	Bow Lane (west side), Henry Wickes and Sons.
East Combined ...	249	38, St. Leonard's Road, William Mace (<i>Small cattle only</i>)*
East Combined ...	241	318, High Street, Poplar, John Hagmaier (<i>Pigs only</i>)*

* In the cases marked * the exact words of the endorsement are : " This license is granted on the undertaking of the licensee to kill small cattle (or pigs) only at these premises."

†† Not renewed.

Poplar South	...	252	48/50, West Ferry Road, John Faulconbridge
Bromley North	...	234	18, Bow Road, Horace John Woollven
Bromley North	...	235	138, Bow Road, J. Furze (<i>Small cattle only</i>)*
Bromley North	...	239	218, Devons Road, Arthur Wm. Harvey
Bromley North	...	250	34, St. Leonard's Street, Robert Phillips (<i>Small cattle only</i>)*
Bow East	...	236	231, Bow Road. ††
Bow West	...	248	338, Roman Road, Annie Elizabeth Jarrett.
Bow West	...	251	114, Tredegar Road, Arthur Charles Tozer
Bow West	...	246	258, Roman Road, William Henry Browne (<i>Small cattle only</i>)*
Bow West	...	244	241, Old Ford Road, David Mitchell (<i>Pigs only</i>)*
Bow West	...	245	220, Roman Road, George Weston†
Bow West	...	247	288, Roman Road, Henry Bull (<i>Small cattle only</i>)*

COWHOUSES.

Division.	Reg. No.	Premises and Tenant.
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
Bromley North	...	172 13, Whitethorn Street, Reuben Lawrence Alexander.
Bromley North	...	170 48, St. Leonard's Street, Charles Neall
Bromley North	...	163 14, Botolph Road, David William Jones
Bromley Central	...	157 27, Abbotts Road, C. Steward
Bow East	...	158 3, Alfred Street, Joseph Hunt

* See note previous page.

† This license is granted on condition that the slaughtering of cattle on the premises shall be limited to the requirements of the shop attached to the premises.

‡ Closed early in the year 1912.

†† Not renewed.

Bow East	...	169	457, Old Ford Road, Thomas Joseph Green and George Green
Bow West	...	159	75, Armagh Road, Elizabeth Davies
Bow West	...	160	103, Armagh Road, Jessie Anderson
Bow West	...	167	17/19, Morville Street, Frederick Chandler
Bow West	...	168	361, Old Ford Road, John William Lewis
Bow West	...	162	10, Beale Road, Hugh Lewis Thomas and Edwin Hopkins Thomas

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS BILL AS AMENDED BY STANDING COMMITTEE A.

A Bill as amended by Standing Committee A to amend the law relating to slaughtering of animals for human food.

This Bill introduces a uniform system for the licensing and regulation of slaughter-houses throughout the United Kingdom. Under the present law there is no adequate control over slaughter-houses in large areas of the country, and in some areas there is no control at all. The Bill proposes that all persons carrying on the business of slaughterers, in rural as well as urban districts, shall be required to take out licences which will require periodical renewal.

The Bill also contains provisions intended to prevent, as far as possible, the occurrence of cruelty in connection with the slaughtering of animals for human food, and, with the same object, proposes that a licence shall be required for all men employed to kill animals.

The Bill does not touch the powers of local authorities to provide public slaughter-houses.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

RAG FLOCK ACT, 1911 (SEE PAGE 206).

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS) ACT, 1908
SECTION 9—VENDORS OF FRIED FISH, FISH CURERS, AND RAG
AND BONE DEALERS—PROPOSED BYE-LAWS.

The premises where offensive trades may be carried on within the

Borough of Poplar under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, Section 19, are :—

Yard attached to 39, White Post Lane ...	}	Tripe Boilers.
277, Roman Road*		
East London Soap Works		Soap Boilers.
241, Old Ford Road	}	Fat Melters.
80, White Post Lane		
31, White Post Lane		
Messrs. C. & B. Webb, Yeo Street ...		Tallow melters and bone boilers.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS) ACT, 1908, SECTION 9.—VENDORS OF FRIED FISH, FISH CURERS AND RAG AND BONE DEALERS.—PROPOSED BYE-LAWS.

In July, 1910 the County Council under the above-named Act made draft by-laws regulating the conduct of the business of a vendor of fried fish, a fish curer, and a rag and bone dealer. These by-laws have been submitted to the Local Government Board, but have not yet been confirmed.

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

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS) ACT, 1908.—SANITARY REGULATIONS FOR PREMISES USED FOR SALE, ETC., OF FOOD FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION.

The number of premises in the Borough where food is sold or prepared for sale is 278: 144 Poplar, 76 Bromley, and 58 Bow. (See Table A, page 145).

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS) ACT, 1908.

965 visits were paid to these premises during the year and the Sanitary Regulations under the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1908, Section 8, were enforced.

* Discontinued July, 1911.

* See Tables A and C, pages 145 and 148.

Want of cleanliness was found in 207 instances, and 77 other defects existed.

116 intimations were served, which in 16 cases were followed up by Statutory notices and one final notice, but no legal proceedings were taken.

A register of these premises is kept.

See Sanitary Inspectors' reports, pages 218, 225, 232, 236, 246 and 256.

HAIR-DRESSERS' PREMISES.

The hairdressers' premises were inspected during the year.

MILKSHOPS.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS ORDER.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS) ACT, 1908.—POWER TO SANITARY AUTHORITIES TO REMOVE FROM OR REFUSE TO ENTER ON REGISTER NAMES OF DAIRYMEN IN CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES. MILK AND DAIRIES BILL.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS ORDER.

At the end of the year there were in the Borough 325 registered premises (including 14 cow-houses, 2 Poplar, 5 Bromley and 7 Bow) where milk is sold, 100 Poplar, 143 Bromley and 82 Bow. These milkshops were kept under observation (see Inspectors' reports pages, 217, 220, 224, 230, 238, 247 and 255).

Cleansing of premises was necessary in 1 instance. 12 other defects were remedied.

14 milkshops had been placed on the register during the year, 4 Poplar, 6 Bromley and 4 Bow. 39 Premises were on account of change

of occupiers re-registered as milkshops, 9 Poplar, 12 Bromley and 18 Bow.

The sale of milk was discontinued on 18 premises—6 Poplar, 5 Bromley and 7 Bow.

For milkshops connected with infectious diseases, see page 80.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS) ACT, 1908.

PART II.

SANITARY PROVISIONS.

POWER TO SANITARY AUTHORITIES TO REMOVE FROM OR REFUSE TO ENTER ON REGISTER NAMES OF DAIRYMEN IN CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES.

No circumstances arose during the year calling for the enforcement of the power given to the Sanitary Authority under the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1908, Section (5). See Sanitary Inspectors' reports, pages 217, 220, 224, 230, 238, 247 and 255.

MILK AND DAIRIES BILL.

I understand that a Milk and Dairies Bill is to be specially introduced in the year 1912.

SMOKE NUISANCES.

63 smoke nuisances were dealt with during the year:—30 Bow East, 3 Bow West, 7 North Bromley, 9 Bromley Central, 6 East combined, 3rd West combined, and 5 Poplar South.

33 intimations and 25 statutory notices were served.

Two summonses were applied for (see page 202).

ICE CREAM.

About the middle of the year 1911 all the known premises within the Borough where ice-creams are manufactured were inspected. There are 116 such premises within the Borough, 53 Poplar, 37 Bromley and 26 Bow. (See Table A, page 145.)

Cleansing of premises was necessary in 27 instances. 18 other nuisances were remedied.

See Inspectors' reports, pages 217, 225, 233, 239, 247 and 255.

MOTOR VEHICLES.

MOTOR 'BUSES—MUD GUARDS. CONFERENCE OF METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCILS RE NUISANCES FROM MOTOR TRAFFIC. MOTOR TRAFFIC (STREET NOISES) BILL.

MOTOR 'BUSES—MUD GUARDS.

From time to time the General Purposes Committee have considered the matter of the provision of proper splash guards on motor omnibuses (see Annual Report, 1910, page 192), and following up the subject during the year 1911, the General Purposes Committee reported to the Council:—

“The Council has repeatedly requested the Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis to enforce the provision of proper splash guards on all motor omnibuses plying within the Metropolitan Police District, and has pointed to the effective operation of such splash guards on the rear wheels of omnibuses plying between Piccadilly and Hammersmith.”

“The Commissioner states no objection would be raised to the attachment of similar devices by the proprietors of omnibuses plying in Poplar, and on being urged to enforce such provision, states he would not feel justified in going further in the matter at present.”

“The objection to the enforcement of the provision of splash guards appears to be the cost, estimated at £8 to £10 per vehicle

per annum, but this would be reduced by one half if the near side wheels only, as on the Hammersmith route, are guarded."

"The West Ham Town Council has addressed a communication to the Commissioner urging the enforcement of splash guards."

In view of the very grave nuisance to pedestrians and to shopkeepers and residents on motor omnibus routes, the General Purposes Committee were of opinion the small relative cost of protecting the public against this nuisance ought not to influence the Commissioner of Police, and that he should be again urged to take steps for the protection of the public in the matter.

The General Purposes Committee recommended the Council that the Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis be again urged to enforce the provision of efficient splash guards on the near side wheels at least, of all motor omnibuses plying in the Metropolitan Police District, and that other Borough and Urban District Councils in the Metropolitan Police District be requested to take similar action.

The following letters were received from the Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis on the subject of the resolution of the Council urging the compulsory provision of splash guards on motor omnibuses plying in the Metropolitan Police area:—

Metropolitan Police Office,

New Scotland Yard, S.W.

March 23rd, 1911.

Re Splash Guards for Motor Omnibuses.

Sir,

With reference to your letter of the 18th inst., I am directed by the Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis to acquaint you that he has no objection to a proprietor having any form of guard fitted to his vehicles if he so desires, provided that the guard is not affixed in such a manner as to be a source of danger. I am to add that the Commissioner is not prepared to go further than this in the matter.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. L. BATHURST,

Chief Clerk.

The Town Clerk,

Metropolitan Borough of Poplar.

Metropolitan Police Office,
New Scotland Yard.

March 20th, 1911.

Sir,

With reference to your letter of the 14th inst., enclosing a copy of a petition from a number of tradesmen in the Bow Road who complain of injury to their premises by mud splashing, I am directed by the Commissioner of the Police of the Metropolis to acquaint you that the Police have from time to time kept observation on the traffic with the view of ascertaining the actual nature of the nuisance of mud splashing. It was noticed that mud is splashed higher and for a longer distance by the feet of horses than by omnibuses. In wet weather all forms of fast moving traffic splash mud to a greater or less extent, especially on certain road surfaces. In the circumstances, the Commissioner does not feel justified in going beyond what he has already decided, viz., to allow proprietors to fit any approved form of mud guard if they so desire.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. L. BATHURST,

Chief Clerk.

The Town Clerk
of Poplar.

In accordance with the direction of the Council communications were addressed to the local authorities in the Metropolitan Police area asking their support to the proposal of the Council, that splash guards should be enforced. Mr. Councillor G. Lansbury, M.P., also addressed a question in Parliament to the Home Secretary on the subject.

In July the General Purposes Committee reported:—

“The Council of the County Borough of West Ham has convened a Conference of the Councils of Greater London to discuss the question of mud splashing by motor omnibuses, with a view to bringing further pressure to bear on the Commissioner of Police to induce him to accede to a reasonable request for the abatement of this long continued nuisance.”

The General Purposes Committee appointed Mr. Councillor Robert Brown to attend the Conference.

At a Conference of twenty-one local authorities of Greater London, convened by the West Ham Town Council, on the subject of mud splashing by motor omnibuses, the following resolution was adopted, viz. :—

“That this Conference, representing twenty-one local authorities in Greater London, recognising the great damage and annoyance to persons and property caused by the mud splashed from the wheels of motor omnibuses, and having regard to the refusal of the Commissioner of Police to take reasonable steps to obtain an abatement of the nuisance, requests the Secretary of State for the Home Department to receive a deputation from this Conference with a view to his intervening and requiring the Commissioner to make it a condition of his licence that all motor omnibuses plying within the limits of his jurisdiction be fitted with efficient splashguards.

“That this Conference further resolves that a copy of the preceding resolution be forwarded to the Members of the Government and also to the representatives in Parliament of Greater London requesting their support.”

The General Purposes Committee reported that :—

“The Home Secretary, in reply to the request that he would receive the deputation, states he is advised there is at present no mudguard suitable for use in London streets which can be said to be efficient, and which, therefore, could be compulsorily imposed on the omnibus companies. He would be glad to consider any information which may be submitted as to mudguards considered to be satisfactory for use on motor omnibuses.”

The General Purposes Committee considered communications from inventors and others, submitting diagrams and particulars of splashguards stated to be suitable for use on motor omnibuses, to prevent side splashing. The General Purposes Committee directed these inventions be brought to the notice of the Chief Commissioner of Police, and he be again urged to take steps to enforce the use of splash guards on all motor omnibuses licensed under his jurisdiction, in order to terminate what has become an intolerable nuisance.

CONFERENCE OF METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCILS RE NUISANCES FROM MOTOR TRAFFIC.

The Hampstead Borough Council proposed to convene a Conference of Metropolitan Borough Councils to consider the question of routes taken by motor omnibuses, and the cutting up of roadways by that class of traffic, with consequential vibration; the serious annoyance to the inhabitants, and, in many cases, positive danger to premises along the line of route; and the loss of rates from unoccupied houses in the thoroughfares through which the traffic passes.

The Council was invited to appoint delegates to the Conference.

MOTOR TRAFFIC (STREET NOISES) BILL.

A Bill was introduced into the House of Commons to amend the law in respect of warning instruments on motor vehicles.

The object of this Bill is to give powers to make regulations defining the nature of the warning instruments which may be used on motor vehicles, and making obligatory during certain hours and in particular areas the use of certain descriptions of instrument. The regulations will be made under Section 6 of the Locomotives on Highways Act, 1896, under which there is power to confine the application of any regulations to a particular area.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

RESULTS OF ANALYSES. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS. PRESERVATIVES IN BUTTER. MARGARINE ACT, 1887, SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1899, AND THE BUTTER AND MARGARINE ACT, 1907. ORDERS IN COUNCIL UNDER SECTION 5 OF THE POISONS AND PHARMACY ACT, 1908. SALE OF MARGARINE BILL. SUGGESTED AMENDMENT OF SALE OF MILK REGULATIONS, 1901. SUGGESTED LEGISLATION PROHIBITING COLOURING MATTER IN MILK. SUGGESTED AMENDMENT AND CONSOLIDATION OF THE SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

The results of the analyses of 377 samples were reported to the Committee during the year 1911, the samples being as follows :—

SAMPLES.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Total.
Milk.. ..	51	42	50	48	191*
Butter	26	28	28	22	104
Margarine	2	6	1	5	14
Lard	5	5	6	8	24
Cocoa	2	3	1	3	9
Coffee	3	3	..	3	9
Mustard	1	..	..	1	2
Pepper	1	..	..	..	1
Golden Syrup .. ..	..	1	..	..	1
Arrowroot	1	1	..	2	4
Rice	7	..	..	..	7
Vinegar .. ..	..	..	..	1	1
Malt Vinegar	1	..	..	..	1
Camphorated Oil ..	2	..	..	..	2
Saffron .. ..	..	1	..	..	1
Olive Oil .. ..	..	1	..	..	1
Tartaric Acid .. ..	..	..	1	..	1
Cod Liver Oil .. ..	..	..	1	..	1
Beeswax .. ..	..	..	..	2	2
Syrup of Phosphate of Iron with Strychnine and Quinine.	..	..	1	..	1
TOTALS ..	102	91	89	95	377

* Of the 191 samples of milk, 39 samples were procured on Sundays from itinerant vendors and 39 from itinerant vendors on weekdays. Twenty-three samples were taken on delivery at institutions within the Borough, viz., 6 Poplar Union Workhouse, 6 Sick Asylum, 5 Blackwall Sick Asylum and 6 Stepney Union Workhouse. All the samples were genuine with the exception of one procured on delivery at the Poplar and Stepney Sick Asylum (see legal proceedings, page 167).

RESULTS OF ANALYSES.

Of these 377 samples legal proceedings were instituted in 12 cases.

Milk	...	...	...	...	11
Butter	...	...	...	...	1
					—
					12
					—

The Public Analyst reported that during the year he had analysed 377 samples ; 11 or 2·9 per cent. were found to be adulterated.

This result compares with 3·2 per cent. for 1910, showing a satisfactory decrease. The Public Analyst in his report states :—"which was the lowest recorded in the Borough since the work has been in my hands."

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
1907	...	...	...	...	7.3
1908	...	...	...	...	8.6
1909	...	...	...	...	6.2
1910	...	...	...	...	3.2
1911	...	...	...	...	2.9

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

The results of legal proceedings under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts were as follow :—

Sample Procured (date).	Sample. Particulars of Adulteration, &c.	Summons heard. (date)	Costs.			Penalty.		
1911.		1911.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
MILK.								
12 Jan.	Milk deficient in solids not fat, 3.5 per cent. Dismissed, warranty proved.	9 Feb.	—			—		
20 Jan.	Milk deficient in fat and solids not fat 5 per cent. and 2.3 per cent. respectively, indicating the presence of 2.3 per cent. of added water.	17 Feb.	1	3	0	2	0	0
BUTTER.								
13 Jan.	Butter—Vendor refused to sell	6 Feb.	1	3	0	1	0	0
Total for Quarter ended 31st March, 1911			£2	6	0	£3	0	0

Sample Procured (date). 1911.	Sample. Particulars of Adulteration, &c.	Summons heard. (date) 1911.	Costs.			Penalty.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
MILK.								
12 May	Milk deficient in fat and solids not fat 16·6 per cent. and 2·3 per cent. respectively. Procured on delivery to a public institution (Poplar and Stepney Sick Asylum, Bromley-by-Bow, E.) Dismissed, warranty proved, but no costs allowed against the Borough Council.	13 June	—			—		
8 June	Milk deficient in fat 23·3 per cent. ... Fined	6 July	1	0	0	—		
Total for Quarter ended 30th June, 1911			£1	0	0	—		

MILK.

10 Aug.	Milk deficient in solids not fat 4·7 per cent. Proper warranty not served.	8 Sep.	1	3	0	—		
11 Aug.	Milk deficient in solids not fat 8·2 per cent.	8 Sep.	1	3	0	0	7	0
17 Aug.	Milk deficient in fat and solids not fat 20 per cent. and 7 per cent.	15 Sep.	1	3	0	0	10	0
Total for Quarter ended 30th September, 1911 ...			£3	9	0	£0	17	0

MILK.

27 Oct.	Milk deficient in fat 10 per cent. (Letter of caution sent to defendant in regard to a previous sample on 28th September, 1910.)	28 Nov.	1	3	0	2	0	0
Carried forward ...			1	3	0	2	0	0

Sample Procured (date). 1911.	Sample. Particulars of Adulteration, &c.	Summons heard. (date) 1912.	Costs.			Penalty.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	Brought forward ...		1	3	0	2	0	0
2 Dec.	Milk deficient in solids not fat 7 per cent. (Defendant previously summonsed on 29th May, 1902. Summons withdrawn.)	4 Jan.	1	3	0	0	7	0
8 Dec.	Milk deficient in fat 96.6 per cent. (itinerant vendor). Summons dismissed as Magistrate was of opinion the sale was not to the prejudice of the purchaser.*	4 Jan.	---			---		
29 Dec.	Milk deficient in solids not fat 8.2 per cent.)	19 Jan.	1	3	0	1	0	0
Total for Quarter ended 31st December, 1912			£3 9 0			£3 7 0		

* In the above case the evidence given before the Court was that on December 8th milk was sold in Newcastle Street, Cubitt Town, without declaration at the time of the purchase that it was separated milk. No notice or placard was displayed on the barrow from which it was sold to that effect. On the barrow was marked in large letters, "The New Farmers Milk Supply." On the side of the hand can engraved in the metal was marked, "Separated Milk." This could not be seen at the time of purchase as the milk seller fetched the jug from door of 17, Newcastle Street, took it into the street to his barrow, and returned with the milk. It was pointed out to the Magistrate that had this lettering on the hand can been in black or white it could have been seen. In cross-examination for the defence, the person who purchased for the Inspector admitted having some time previously purchased some milk from defendant's man at 3d. per quart. It was therefore urged that she knew the milk to be separated. The Magistrate, in dismissing the case, warned the defendant, and remarked that when separated milk was sold the fact should be clearly advertised. Section 11, Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1899, does not apply to ordinary separated or skimmed milk. The Section in question states that every tin or other receptacle containing condensed, separated, or skimmed milk must bear a label clearly visible to the purchaser on which the words "machine-skimmed milk" or "skimmed milk," as the case may require, are printed in large and legible type, etc., etc., etc. Under these circumstances, and from the result of the above case, it would be as well if, when further legislation upon the sale of food and drugs is being considered, a similar clause should be inserted respecting skimmed or separated milk, and a placard conspicuously displayed on the barrow in the case of itinerant vendors.

The Public Health and Housing Committee considered the report on the

SUMMARY FOR THE YEAR 1911.

Quarter ended.	Total.			Milk.			Butter.		
	Costs.		Penalty.	Costs.		Penalty.	Costs.		Penalty.
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
March 31st	2	6	0	3	0	0	1	3	0
June 30th	1	0	0	—			—		
September 30th	3	9	0	0	17	0	—		
December 31st	3	9	0	3	7	0	—		
	£10	4	0	7	4	0	9	1	0

Penalties	...	...	...	£7	4	0
Costs	...	...	...	10	4	0
				£17	8	0

PRESERVATIVES IN BUTTER.

Of the 104 samples of Butter 39 contained percentages of boric acid as follow :—

0·4% ; 0·5% ; 0·5% ; 0·1% ; 0·25% ; 0·5% ; 0·1% ; 0·25% ; 0·5% ; 0·5% ; 0·4% ; 0·5% ; 0·25% ; 0·3% ; 0·3% ; 0·5% ; 0·5% ; 0·5% ; 0·5% ; 0·25% ; 0·1% ; 0·25% ; 0·25% ; 0·25% ; 0·1% ; 0·5% ; 0·3% ; 0·5% ; 0·1% ; 0·1% ; 0·4% ; 0·25% ; 0·4% ; 0·25% ; 0·25% ; 0·3% ; 0·25% ; 0·25% ; 0·5% .

proceedings against the itinerant vendor for selling milk deficient in fat to the extent of 96·6 per cent., and as it was stated the can on the barrow was engraved "separated milk," and the case was dismissed with a caution. The Committee were of opinion that it is desirable in any future legislation on the subject that provision should be made that at any shop and on any barrow or other vehicle used for sale of skimmed or separated milk, the fact should be required to be plainly indicated by adequate notice visible to any purchaser.

The Committee recommended that the Council endorse such opinion, and representations be made to the Local Government Board and the Board of Agriculture, to the effect stated.

MARGARINE ACT, 1887, SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1899,
AND THE BUTTER AND MARGARINE ACT, 1907.

The following is the number of premises in each Sub-District of the Borough registered under the above-mentioned Acts, up to and including 31st December, 1911, viz. :—

Sub-District.	Margarine.		Butter.	
	Wholesale Dealer.	Manufacturer.	Factory.	Wholesale Dealer in Milk-blended.
Poplar .. ..	..	1	..	..
Bromley	3	1	1	1
Bow	6	..	1	2
Totals	9	2	2	3

The above table includes premises registered for two purposes, as follows :—

In Bromley the premises of one vendor are registered both for the purposes of manufacturing and for the wholesale dealing in margarine, and the premises of another vendor are registered for the purposes of a wholesale dealer in margarine and milk-blended butter.

In Bow two premises are each registered as being used for the purposes of a wholesale dealer in margarine and milk-blended butter.

ORDER IN COUNCIL, MARCH 22ND, 1911, MAKING REGULATIONS
UNDER SECTION 5 OF THE POISONS AND PHARMACY ACT, 1908
(8 EDW. 7 C. 55), AS TO THE SALE OF POISONOUS SUBSTANCES.

(1.) In the sale by retail of any substance to which Section 5 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, applies, the label required by the said Section to be affixed to the box, bottle, vessel, wrapper, or cover, in which the substance is contained shall bear, distinctly printed thereon, the additional words, "Not to be taken."

(2.) In the sale by retail of any liquid substance to which Section 5

applies, such substance shall not be delivered or sent out except in bottles or other containers rendered distinguishable by touch from ordinary bottles or containers.

By Section 5 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, it is enacted that—

“(1.) It shall not be lawful to sell any substance to which this section applies by retail, unless the box, bottle, vessel, wrapper or cover in which the substance is contained is distinctly labelled with the name of the substance and the word ‘Poisonous,’ and with the name and address of the seller of the substance, and unless such other regulations as may be prescribed under this section by Order in Council are complied with; and, if any person sells any such substance otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of this section or of any Order in Council made thereunder, he shall, on conviction under the Summary Jurisdiction Acts, be liable for each offence to a fine not exceeding five pounds.

“(2.) The substances to which this section applies are sulphuric acid, nitric acid, hydrochloric acid, soluble salts of oxalic acid, and such other substances as may for the time being be prescribed by Order in Council under this section.”

ORDER IN COUNCIL, JULY 5TH, 1911, APPLYING SECTION 5 OF THE POISONS AND PHARMACY ACT, 1908 (8 EDW. 7 C. 55), TO LIQUID PREPARATIONS CONTAINING MORE THAN 5 PER CENT. BY WEIGHT OF FREE AMMONIA.

From February 1st, 1912, liquid preparations containing more than 5 per cent. by weight of free ammonia shall be substances to which Section 5 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, applies. (See italics above.)

SALE OF MARGARINE BILL.

A Bill was introduced into the House of Commons to provide for the further prevention of the fraudulent sale of margarine.

The object of this Bill is to prevent margarine from being coloured so as to resemble butter and prevent its fraudulent sale as such.

The report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Food Products Adulteration, 1896, at page 29 says:—

"However, your committee cannot but feel that the adulteration of butter with margarine and the fraudulent sale of margarine for butter are greatly facilitated in many instances by the artificial use of ingredients to colour margarine. While your committee are reluctant to interfere with the manufacture of any edible commodity they cannot in the interests of honest trading arrive at any conclusion other than to recommend the absolute prohibition of the artificial colouring of margarine to resemble or imitate butter."

The last report of the Local Government Board, Part 2, page 102, states that:—

"The fact that one sample of butter in every sixteen was condemned shows that the practice of selling margarine when butter is demanded has not been put down."

The present definition of margarine, as contained in the Butter and Margarine Act, 1907, is "any article of food whether mixed with butter or not which resembles butter and is not milk-blended butter."

The purpose of the present Bill is to prevent margarine from resembling butter, and would destroy the existing definition.

The definition in this Bill is so framed as to cover the substance now known as margarine, but it is necessary to exclude lard from the definition, and therefore the fat of beef and mutton is specifically mentioned.

SUGGESTED AMENDMENT OF SALE OF MILK REGULATIONS, 1901.

The Public Health and Housing Committee considered a communication from the Council of the Royal Borough of Kensington on the subject of the regulations of the Board of Agriculture with respect to separated or skimmed milk. The regulations provide that where a sample of such milk contains less than 9 per cent. of milk solids it shall be presumed, until the contrary is proved, that the milk is not genuine. Thus a sample containing 1·5 per cent. of fat and 7·5 per cent. of solids other than fat is reported as genuine, inasmuch as it contains 9 per cent. of milk solids, although it has also 11·8 per cent. of added water.

The Kensington Borough Council had made representations to the Board of Agriculture urging amendment of No. 3 of the Sale of Milk Regulations, 1901, by substituting a limit of 8·7 per cent. of milk solids

not fat for the present limit of 9 per cent. of total milk solids, and asked the Poplar Borough Council to support such representations.

The Public Health and Housing Committee recommended the Council to support the action of the Council of the Royal Borough of Kensington.

SUGGESTED LEGISLATION PROHIBITING COLOURING MATTER IN MILK.

The Kensington Borough Council called attention to a case of analysis of a sample of "nursery milk" reported to be inferior and artificially coloured with a dye, probably of coal tar origin.

The Kensington Borough Council had represented to the Board of Agriculture that, in any impending legislation, the admixture of colouring matter of any description with milk should be absolutely prohibited, and asked that such representation should be supported.

The Public Health and Housing Committee recommended the Council to support the action of the Council of the Royal Borough of Kensington.

SUGGESTED AMENDMENT AND CONSOLIDATION OF THE SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

The Council of the Royal Borough of Kensington had communicated with the Local Government Board and the Board of Agriculture urging the necessity for immediate action to be taken in the direction of the introduction of legislation for the amendment and consolidation of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, for laying down for the guidance of local authorities definite standards or limits in respect of all the principal classes of foods in common use, for establishing a Court of Reference as mentioned in the recommendations of the Departmental Committee of 1901, and for adequately dealing with the difficulties surrounding the questions of "Warranties" and "Disclosures" as protecting the vendor of an adulterated or sophisticated article of food.

The Public Health and Housing Committee had reported from time to time on the difficulties which had arisen in the administration of the Food and Drugs Acts, especially in respect of "Warranties." The Committee recommended the Council that communications be addressed to the Local Government Board and Board of Agriculture in support of the representations made to them by the Council of the Royal Borough of Kensington.

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

EXAMINATION OF FOOD STUFFS AT WHARVES, ETC. SEIZURE OF UNSOUND MEAT AND THE CENTRAL MEAT MARKET.

EXAMINATION OF FOOD STUFFS AT WHARVES, ETC.

With respect to the examination of food stuffs see Sanitary Inspectors' reports, pages 218, 219, 225, 232, 237, 246, 248 and 255.

SEIZURE OF UNSOUND MEAT AND THE CENTRAL MEAT MARKET.

The Marylebone Borough Council called attention to seizure of unsound meat deposited for sale which had recently been purchased at the Central Meat Market. Upon proceedings being taken the vendors endeavoured to show that meat purchased at the market is always examined by the qualified inspectors of the City Corporation. Upon a letter being addressed to the City Corporation, a report of the Medical Officer of Health was sent in reply stating that it was impossible with the staff at his command to examine minutely every carcase delivered at the market, and guarantee that every pound of meat purchased there was fit for human consumption.

The Public Health and Housing Committee directed a communication be addressed to the City Corporation urging such increase of the staff of meat inspectors as shall ensure that no meat unfit for human consumption is allowed to be sold at the Central Meat Market.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS OR OCCUPIED BY MEMBERS OF MORE THAN ONE FAMILY.

WORK OF THE INSPECTOR. LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS) ACT, 1907, SECTION 78—WATER SUPPLY IN TENEMENT HOUSES. SUGGESTED APPOINTMENT OF AN ADDITIONAL INSPECTOR. EXTENSION OF DUTIES OF THE INSPECTOR OF HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS. PROPOSED NEW BY-LAWS HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS (HOUSING, TOWN PLANNING, ETC., ACT, 1909, SECTION 16 (1)).

WORK OF THE INSPECTOR.

At the end of the year there were 1,124 houses on the register.

For Inspector's report see pages 261 to 264.

Legal proceedings were instituted in three instances:—2 in respect of cleansing and one in respect of water supply (see pages 201 and 202).

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS) ACT, 1907, SECTION 78—WATER SUPPLY IN TENEMENT HOUSES.

During the year nine notices were served under this Act (see Inspector's Report, page 262).

Legal proceedings were instituted in one instance (see page 201).

SUGGESTED APPOINTMENT OF AN ADDITIONAL INSPECTOR.

The Public Health and Housing Committee considered the reference from the Council "to consider and report on the desirability of appointing another Inspector of Houses Let in Lodgings." The following report was presented on the subject, viz. :—

To the Chairman and Members of the Public Health and Housing Committee.

Gentlemen,

The suggestion of the appointment of an additional inspector for "Houses Let in Lodgings, or occupied by members of more than one family," having been referred by the Council to the Public Health and Housing Committee, one cannot do better than again, with some additions, present the report, dated September 11th, 1907, on the same subject, which was considered by the Council on October 3rd, 1907.

From the report it will be seen that the enforcing of the cleansing of verminous rooms under the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1904, Section 20, was added to the duties of the inspector on October 5th, 1905, and, since that date, in order that the work of the Inspector for Houses Let in Lodgings might be more effectually carried out, the Council added to his duties the enforcement of (a) the cleansing of water closets, etc., under Clause 25 of the By-laws made under Section 39 (1) of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891; (b) the By-laws made under that Section (2) with respect to the keeping of water-closets supplied with sufficient water for their effective action; and (c) the By-laws made under Section 50 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, with respect to the cleansing of cisterns.

The Council has also empowered the inspector to act under the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909, Section 17 (7), in respect of underground rooms habitually used as sleeping places; and under the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1907, Section 78, with respect to the supply of water to tenement houses.

Whether the Public Health and Housing Committee do, or do not, recommend the Council to appoint the additional Inspector for Houses Let in Lodgings, experience shows that, for the advantage in keeping houses fit for human habitation, saving time and preventing duplication of work and annoyance to the landlords and tenants, the inspector should be empowered to serve intimations and notices, and to enforce legal proceedings, in respect of defective roofs, eaves gutters, rainwater pipes, flooring and yard paving.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

FREDK. WM. ALEXANDER,

Medical Officer of Health.

The following is the report mentioned above, with the tabulated statement of work executed, brought up to date:—

By Section 94, Sub-section 1, of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, every sanitary authority shall make and enforce such by-laws as are requisite for the following matters, that is to say—

(a) For fixing the number of persons who may occupy a house or part of a house which is let in lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family, and for the separation of the sexes in a house so let or occupied.

(b) For the registration of the houses so let or occupied.

(c) For the inspection of such houses.

(d) For enforcing drainage for such houses, and for promoting cleanliness and ventilation in such houses.

(e) For the cleansing and limewashing at stated times of the premises.

(f) For the taking of precautions in case of any infectious disease.

I must again repeat what I have so often pointed out when it has been stated that more inspections could be made, viz.:—that whenever an inspection takes place to secure the abatement of a nuisance it may ultimately be necessary to bring the circumstances of the case before a Court of Summary Jurisdiction, and all entries in note books, journals, and the serving of notices and necessary documents, must therefore be carefully executed in the manner prescribed by law. I think it speaks well for the department that for the past fifteen years no summons has been dismissed except upon a legal technicality or as to whether the owner or the local authority was liable.

The clerical work of the Inspector for Houses Let in Lodgings cannot be carried out by a clerk as the inspector must enter up his register and write out the necessary documents himself. The following is an outline of what clerical work is necessary when a house is placed on the register and when various clauses of the by-laws have to be enforced:—

A declaration form, together with a copy of the By-laws,

is served upon the landlord of the house and these papers are accompanied by a notice signed by the Town Clerk requesting that the necessary information be furnished.

Declarations should be returned within fourteen days, but it is seldom that they are received until repeated applications and letters are sent, and frequently in the cases of illiterate landlords the inspector has to fill in the papers on the premises.

When declarations are received the addresses of the houses are reported to the Public Health and Housing Committee in order that the premises may be registered. The landlord of each registered house is then notified of the fact by a printed intimation signed by the Medical Officer of Health. The particulars stated on the declarations are then entered in the journal and register.

As soon as possible the houses are inspected, and, if necessary, the cubic capacity of the rooms ascertained and all particulars and dimensions entered in the register.

The books kept are as under :—

- 3 registers,
- 10 journals,
- 1 book of notices to supply information,
- 1 book of notices for cleansing, overcrowding, etc.,
- 1 book of notices of intimation *re* registration,
- 1 book of notices *re* verminous rooms, and
- 1 book of particulars *re* overcrowding,

and I would here point out that in the carrying out of the whole clerical work, including writing of notices, intimations, etc., no assistance whatever is received from the clerical staff of the department as is the case with the district inspectors, and, moreover, it would be impossible with the present clerical staff to afford any such assistance.*

I would further mention that in enforcing these bye-laws no assistance whatever is rendered by the inspector's labourers.

* Intimations and Notices are now served under the By-laws, as mentioned in the second paragraph at the beginning of the report.

TABULATED STATEMENT OF WORK EXECUTED DURING THE YEARS 1905
TO 1910 (INCLUSIVE).

	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
Number of houses on Register in Borough	877	960	1020	1010	1044	1095
Rooms measured and capacity entered in Register	894	507	467	204	141	278
Houses registered	114	75	93	22	34	58
Houses re-registered	41	35	—	—	—	—
Intimations of houses being placed and Registers sent	155	110	93	22	34	58
Cases of overcrowding discovered	74	108	135	103	156	146
Cases of overcrowding abated ...	—	—	127	117†	147	125
Cases of overcrowding outstanding	—	—	—	6	9	21
Notices for information and declaration sent out	170	110	93	27	41	78
Notices for information and declaration returned	—	—	93	23	41	58
Notices served for cleansing to be carried out	148	183	313	221	256	261
Notices served for abatement of overcrowding	27	35	70	79	92	92
Notices served for animals improperly kept in living rooms	1	1	—	—	—	—
Notices served <i>re</i> vermin in rooms under London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1904 ...	7	20	61	48	75	49
Notices served for means of ventilation to be put in proper working order	—	—	35	105	208	100
Means of ventilation of stair-cases repaired and put in working order	—	—	18	9	20	17
Means of ventilation in rooms repaired and put in working order	—	—	17	96	188	162

† Including 20 cases from 1907.

	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
Final notices served for cleans- ing and overcrowding ...	14	25	21	9	20	15
House-to-house inspections ...	251	323	397	306	413	419
House-to-house visits for regis- tration purposes ...	412	369	329	175	121	116
Re-inspections ...	1946	2333	2339	2045	2540	2377
Night and early morning in- spections ...	—	—	292	206	139	116
Rooms stripped and cleansed ...	—	—	756	536	558	618
Passages stripped and cleansed	—	—	108	54	88	92
Staircases stripped and cleansed	—	—	123	59	62	108
Yard walls cleansed ...	—	—	247	166	200	204
Wash-houses cleansed ...	—	—	261	166	215	188
Water closets cleansed ...	—	—	267	170	207	195
Water closet soil pans cleansed	—	—	—	—	—	35
Areas cleansed ...	—	—	37	17	25	28
Rooms rid of vermin ...	—	—	95	72	104	73
Notices served under L.C.C. (General Powers) Act, 1907, Section 78, <i>re</i> water supply in tenement houses ...	—	—	—	—	3	—
Notices served under Public Health (London) Act, Sec. 39	—	—	—	—	—	35
Notices served under Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, Section 17 ...	—	—	—	—	—	12

The abatement of overcrowding and making responsible persons keep premises clean and free from vermin are essentially among the most important duties of a Sanitary Authority, and therefore I unhesitatingly suggest for the consideration of the Committee that another inspector should be appointed to enforce the by-laws for Houses Let in Lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family, and that the Borough be split up into two divisions, north and south, allowing the Limehouse Cut to be the dividing line.

The Public Health and Housing Committee were of opinion the appointment of an additional Inspector of Houses Let in Lodgings was not then desirable or necessary, and recommended the Council that the reference to them be discharged.

The Council referred the recommendation back to the Public Health and Housing Committee.

The Public Health and Housing Committee considered the reference back of their recommendation that the reference to them "to consider and report on the desirability of appointing another Inspector of Houses Let in Lodgings," be discharged.

The Public Health and Housing Committee were of opinion, in view of the present financial position and the decision of the London County Council to withhold a proportion of its contribution towards salaries of sanitary officers owing to the deficiency in the Exchequer Grants, it is not desirable that a further appointment should now be made, and, further, the Committee were not satisfied that any considerable addition to the Register of Houses Let in Lodgings, requiring special inspection, which the appointment of an additional inspector would involve, is urgently necessary. The Committee repeated their recommendation to the Council that the reference of the matter to them be discharged.

The Council adopted the recommendation.

EXTENSION OF DUTIES OF THE INSPECTOR OF HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

The Public Health and Housing Committee recommended the Council that the Inspector of Houses Let in Lodgings be empowered to serve intimations and notices, and to enforce legal proceedings, in respect of defective roofs, eaves gutters, rain water pipes, flooring and yard paving; and that the Seal of the Council be affixed to a new warrant to include these duties.

HOUSING, TOWN PLANNING, ETC., ACT, 1909, SECTION 16 (1),
EXTENSION OF POWER OF MAKING BY-LAWS WITH RESPECT
TO LODGING-HOUSES FOR THE WORKING CLASSES, 54 AND
55 VICT., c. 76.

The following by-laws were made by the Public Health and Housing Committee, and on February 15th, 1912, the proposed by-laws were approved and adopted by the Council, and the seal of the Council was affixed thereto. Application has been made to the Local Government

Board for confirmation of the by-laws, the necessary public notice having expired :—

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1891, AND THE HOUSING,
TOWN PLANNING, ETC., ACT, 1909.

BY-LAWS

made by the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Metropolitan Borough of Poplar, with respect to Houses Let in Lodgings, or occupied by members of more than one family, in the Metropolitan Borough of Poplar.

Interpretation of Terms.

‘1. In these by-laws, unless the context otherwise requires, the following words and expressions have the meanings hereinafter respectively assigned to them ; that is to say—

“Council” means the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Metropolitan Borough of Poplar :

“Lodging-house” means a house or part of a house intended for the working classes which is let in lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family :

“Landlord,” in relation to a lodging-house, means the owner within the meaning of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891 :

“Tenant” means the person who, whether as owner or otherwise, has an interest in the premises of such nature and extent as to entitle the said person to let the lodging house in lodgings or for occupation by members of more than one family, or for the time being, to receive the profits arising from the said letting :

“Lodger,” in relation to a lodging-house, means a person to whom any room or rooms in the lodging-house may have been let as a lodging or for his use and occupation.

Exempted Houses.

2. In either of the following cases a lodging-house shall be exempt from the operation of these by-laws; that is to say—

(a) Where the rent or charge payable by each lodger, and exclusive of any charge for the use by the lodger of any furniture, is at the rate of not less than ten shillings per week.

(b) Where the rent or charge payable by each lodger, and inclusive of any charge for the use by the lodger of any furniture, is at a rate of not less than twelve shillings and sixpence per week.

3. A lodger in a lodging-house, and, subject to the provisions of these by-laws, the tenant of the lodging-house shall not knowingly cause or suffer a greater number of persons than will admit of the provision of three hundred cubic feet of free air space for each person of an age exceeding ten years, and of one hundred and fifty cubic feet of free air space for each person of an age not exceeding ten years, to occupy, at any one time, as a sleeping apartment, a room which is used exclusively for that purpose, and which, in the case of the lodger, has been let to that lodger.

4. A lodger in a lodging-house, and, subject to the provisions of these by-laws, the tenant of the lodging-house shall not knowingly cause or suffer a greater number of persons than will admit of the provision of four hundred cubic feet of free air space for each person of an age exceeding ten years, and of two hundred cubic feet of free air space for each person of an age not exceeding ten years to occupy, at any one time, as a sleeping apartment, a room which is not used exclusively for that purpose, and which, in the case of the lodger, has been let to that lodger.

5. The tenant of a lodging-house, within a period of fourteen days after he has been required by a notice in writing, signed by the Medical Officer of Health to the Council and duly served upon or delivered to the tenant, to supply the information necessary for the registration of the lodging-house by the Council, shall, himself, or by his agent duly authorised in that behalf, sign and furnish to the Council a true statement of the following particulars with respect to the lodging-house; that is to say—

- (a) The total number of rooms in the house.
- (b) The total number of rooms let in lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family.
- (c) The manner of use of each room.
- (d) The number, age and sex of the occupants of each room used for sleeping.
- (e) The Christian name and surname of the lessee of each room ; and
- (f) The amount of rent or charge per week payable by each lessee.

6. Where the tenant of a lodging-house resides in any part of the premises, the tenant, and where the tenant of a lodging-house does not reside in any part of the premises, every lodger who is entitled to have or to exercise the control of the outer door of the premises, and every other person who being resident in any part of the premises is entitled to have or to exercise the like control, shall, at all times when required by the Medical Officer of Health, the sanitary inspector, or any other officer specially appointed or authorised by the Council in that behalf, afford any such officer free access to the interior of the premises for the purpose of inspection.

7. Every lodger in a lodging-house shall, at all times when required by the Medical Officer of Health, the sanitary inspector, or any other officer specially appointed or authorised by the Council in that behalf, afford any such officer free access for the purpose of inspection to the interior of any room or rooms which may have been let to the lodger.

8. Where the Medical Officer of Health, the sanitary inspector or any other officer specially appointed or authorised by the Council in that behalf, has, for the purpose of inspection, obtained access to the interior of a lodging-house or to the interior of any room or rooms in a lodging-house, a person shall not wilfully obstruct any such officer in the inspection of any part of the premises, or, without reasonable excuse, neglect or refuse, when required by any such officer, to render him such assistance as is reasonably necessary for the purpose of his inspection.

9. Where a lodger in a lodging-house is entitled to the exclusive use of any court, courtyard, area, or other open space within the curtilage of the premises, the lodger, and where two or more lodgers in a lodging-house are entitled to the use in common of any court, courtyard, area, or other open space within the curtilage of the premises, the tenant shall, subject to the provisions of these by-laws, cause the court, courtyard, area, or other open space to be thoroughly cleansed from time to time as often as is requisite for the purpose of keeping the same in a cleanly condition.

10. Subject to the provisions of these by-laws—

The landlord of a lodging-house shall cause every drain or means of drainage, with which any water closet belonging to the lodging-house may communicate, to be maintained at all times in good order and efficient action.

He shall also cause all such means of ventilation as are provided in or in connection therewith to be maintained at all times in good order.

11. Every lodger in a lodging-house shall cause all solid or liquid filth or refuse to be removed once at least in every day from every room which has been let to him, and shall once at least in every day cause every vessel, utensil or other receptacle for the said filth or refuse to be thoroughly cleansed.

12. Where a lodger in a lodging-house is entitled to the exclusive use of any staircase, landing, or passage in the lodging-house, the lodger shall cause every part of the staircase, landing, or passage to be thoroughly cleansed from time to time as often as is requisite.

13. A lodger in a lodging-house shall not cause or suffer any animal to be kept in any room which has been let to the lodger, or elsewhere upon the premises, in such a manner as to render the condition of the room or premises filthy.

14. Subject to the provisions of these by-laws, the tenant of a lodging-house shall cause every common passage or staircase in the lodging-house to be thoroughly cleansed from time to time as often as is requisite.

15. Subject to the provisions of these by-laws—

The landlord of a lodging-house shall, in the month of April in every year, and at such other times as the condition thereof may render it necessary, cause every part of the premises to be cleansed.

He shall, at the same time, cause the walls of every area, the surface of every ceiling, and the interior surface of every wall of every room, staircase and passage in the lodging-house, and of every water closet belonging to the premises to be thoroughly lime-washed in every case where lime-washing is necessary for effective cleansing.

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

16. Subject to the provision of these by-laws, the landlord of a lodging-house shall provide adequate means of ventilation in or in connection with every common passage or staircase in the lodging-house, and shall cause the said means of ventilation to be maintained at all times in good order.

17. Subject to the provision of these by-laws, the landlord of a lodging-house shall cause all such means of ventilation as are provided in or in connection with any room in the lodging-house to be maintained at all times in good order.

18. Where, in pursuance of any statutory provision in that behalf, an order of a justice has been obtained for the removal from a lodging-house to a hospital of a person who is suffering from any dangerous infectious disease and is without proper lodging or accommodation, the tenant of the lodging-house, where the tenant resides in any part of the premises and the lodger to whom any room whereof the person aforesaid may be an occupant, has been let, shall, on being informed of the order, forthwith take

all such steps as are requisite on the part of the tenant and of the lodger, respectively, to secure the safe and prompt removal of the said person in compliance with the order, and shall in and about the removal adopt all such precautions as, in accordance with any instructions which the tenant and the lodger, respectively, may receive from the Medical Officer of Health of the Council, are most suitable for the circumstances of the case.

19. Where a duty imposed upon or a prohibition applied to the landlord or the tenant of a lodging-house is by any by-law expressly imposed or applied subject to the provisions of these by-laws, proceedings shall not be taken against the landlord or tenant for an offence against the by-law unless and until the landlord or tenant, after service upon him of a notice in writing by the Council requiring him within such reasonable time as is specified in the notice to comply with the by-law, has failed to comply with the by-law within the time so specified.

Penalties.

20. Every person who shall offend against any of the foregoing by-laws shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty of five pounds, and in the case of a continuing offence to a further penalty of forty shillings for each day after written notice of the offence from the Council:

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

21. From and after the date of the confirmation of these by-laws, the by-laws with respect to houses let in lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family, which were made by the Council of the Metropolitan Borough of Poplar on the second day of June, in the year one thousand nine hundred and four, and which were confirmed by the Local Government Board on the seventh day of September, in the year one thousand nine hundred and four, shall be repealed.

The Seal of the Council of the Metropolitan Borough of Poplar was affixed hereto by order of the Council on the fifteenth day of February, one thousand nine hundred and twelve.

HOUSING, TOWN PLANNING, Etc., ACT, 1909.

HOUSING (INSPECTION OF DISTRICT) REGULATIONS, 1910. REPRESENTATIONS UNDER SECTION 17. REPRESENTATIONS AND CLOSING ORDERS UNDER SECTION 17 (2). REGULATIONS AS TO UNDERGROUND ROOMS HABITUALLY USED AS SLEEPING PLACES. HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS PROPOSED NEW BY-LAWS, SECTION 16 (SEE PAGE 181). CHEAP TRAINS BILL. MOVEABLE DWELLINGS BILL (H.L.).

HOUSING (INSPECTION OF DISTRICT) REGULATIONS, 1910.

130 premises were inspected under Section 17 (1) of the Housing and Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909, and in the first place, as a rule, intimations and statutory notices were served upon owners under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, in order that the defects might be remedied and thereby prevent "Representations" under the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909, which would be followed by the Council making "Closing Orders." The following is a list of dwelling-houses inspected, and the work has been executed, except in those instances marked with an asterisk; but in 7 cases "Representations" were made, followed by "Closing Orders":—

Bromley Cottages	...	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,
Chadbourne Street	...	1, 2, 3, 4, 4A, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 22, 23, 24, 25.
Crew Street	...	9.
Claude Street	...	7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 18, 19, 21.
Davey Road	...	13,* 15,* 17.*
Devas Street	...	18, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53.
Gaverick Street		14.
Hawgood Street	...	1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22.

Hetches Court	...	2, 3.
Leamouth Place	...	9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19.
Orchard Street	...	Empty house, Silvocia Wharf.
Do.	...	Prior's Wharf, cottages.
Do.	...	Great Eastern Railway Depôt, foreman's house.
Park Place	...	2.
Phœbe Court	...	1, 2, 3, 4 5.
Providence Cottages	...	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.
Walter's Court	...	3, 4.
Wellington Street	...	11.
Woolmore Street	...	13, 21, 23, 29, 31, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 58, 60.
Do.	...	11,* 17,* 19*, 27,* 52,* 54,* 56,* 62,* 64.*

REPRESENTATIONS AND CLOSING ORDERS UNDER SECTION 17 (2).

The dwelling-houses, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, Chadbourne Street, 13, 14 and 15, Davey Road, were represented to be in such a state as to be dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation. The Council made Closing Orders prohibiting the use of such dwelling-houses for human habitation until in the judgment of the Council they were rendered fit for that purpose.

DETERMINATION OF CLOSING ORDERS, SECTION 17 (6).

A Closing Order was made on November 9th, 1910, in respect of 26A, Cuba Street. These premises were incorporated with 35, Cuba Street, and, the necessary works to render it fit for human habitation having been carried out, the Closing Order was determined by the Council.

A Closing Order was made on November 17th, 1910, in respect of 2, Walter Court. These premises having been rendered fit for human habitation, the Closing Order was determined by the Council.

The Council also determined Closing Orders made in respect of 1, 2, 3 and 4, Chadbourne Street, which premises had been closed during the year 1911 and rendered fit for human habitation.

REGULATIONS* AS TO UNDERGROUND ROOMS HABITUALLY USED AS SLEEPING PLACES. SECTION 17 (7).

HOUSING TOWN PLANNING, ETC., ACT, 1909.

The consent of the Local Government Board was given on April 21st, 1911, to the above Regulations.

During the year the Seal of the Council was affixed to a Closing Order, under Section 17, Sub-section 7, of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909, in respect of a back underground basement room at 90, Lefevre Road, habitually used as a sleeping place, and which did not comply with the regulations made by the Council, with the consent of the Local Government Board, under the said Act.

CHEAP TRAINS BILL.

A Bill was introduced into the House of Commons to amend the law relating to cheap trains for the working classes.

The purpose of this Bill is to remove some of the difficulties experienced in London and other large towns in housing the working classes, by making provision for an ample service of trains for workmen, so as to provide a cheaper means of communication between the central stations and the outer suburbs.

"The Cheap Trains Act of 1883, 46 and 47 Vict. c. 34, by means of which a bargain was struck between the nation and the railway companies, requires all companies to provide proper and sufficient workmen's trains for workmen going to and returning from their work, at such fares and such times between six p.m. and eight a.m. as may appear to the Board of Trade to be reasonable."

There has been no general legislation on this subject since 1883,

* Set out *in extenso* on pages 212-215 of Annual Report of Medical Officer of Health, 1910.

when the Cheap Trains Act was passed, whereby the passenger duty was remitted on all fares not exceeding the rate of one penny a mile, and a reduction from two to five per cent. of the duty on first and second class fares in certified urban districts, on condition that all railway companies should provide sufficient workmen's trains for workmen going to and returning from their work, at such fares and such times between six p.m. and eight a.m. as may appear to the Board of Trade to be reasonable.

The object of this Bill is to provide for a sufficient service of cheap trains, and to fix for passengers by all workmen's trains arriving at the various stations up to eight a.m. a maximum return fare between any central station and the outer suburbs up to twenty miles. The Royal Commission on the Housing of the Working Classes strongly urged the need for cheap workmen's trains to run up to eight o'clock in the morning.

By reference to the Board of Trade Return to Parliament, May 25th, 1900, it will be seen that with a few exceptions there are no workmen's trains running up to eight o'clock in the morning—the time laid down by the Act of 1883.

It is also shown by the same return that the fares charged by some of the companies are much higher than those proposed by this Bill.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS BILL (H.L.).

A Bill as amended (on report) entitled an Act to provide for the regulation of moveable dwellings was considered by the House of Lords.

WATER.

WATER CERTIFICATES.

Water certificates were authorised to be given under Section 48 (2) of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891—Fire Brigade Station, Parnell Road; Fire Brigade Station, Brunswick Road; 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36 and 38, Ridgdale Street, Bow; 68A, East India Dock Road.

COMBINED DRAINAGE.

WORK EXECUTED BY COUNCIL. METROPOLITAN SEWERS AND
DRAINS BILL. SEWERS AND DRAINS BILL.

WORK EXECUTED BY COUNCIL.

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:—35 and 37, Alpha Road; Nos. 1 to 9, Lion Street; 23 to 33, Sherwood Street; 21 and 23, Susannah Street, Stables, Nye Street, 4, Lindale Street; 20, Samuda Street; 135, Bow Road; 6 to 10, Wades Place and 7 to 13, Shirbutt Street; "Coat and Badge," 10, Chrisp Street; 7, Plimsoll Street (front area).

METROPOLITAN SEWERS AND DRAINS BILL.*

It was intended that the Bill should be again introduced during this present Session, but its introduction was postponed owing to Mr. Dickinson (who had charge of the Bill) being abroad on account of ill-health. It appears to be very questionable whether the Bill will become law without the co-operation of the Government.

PUBLIC HEALTH (SEWERS AND DRAINS) BILL.

A Bill was introduced into the House of Commons to amend the Public Health Acts with respect to sewers and drains, but this Bill does not relate to the Metropolis.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.

The Borough Surveyor reported to the Works Committee that an old brick barrel sewer beneath the southern footway of East India Dock

*This Bill was set out *in extenso* Annual Report, 1910, pages 216 and 217.

Road between Lower North Street and the premises of Messrs. Geary had been opened on complaint of its defective condition, and it was found that the portion west of Nos. 112 and 114 had been cut off and was unused, and that the remainder of the sewer was in use for the drainage of the two houses mentioned only. The barrel being of 18in. diameter, of old construction, with an inefficient gradient and small flow, had led to nuisance, and the Works Committee approved the connection, by the Borough Surveyor, of the drainage of 112 and 114, East India Dock Road to the Council's sewer in the centre of the roadway, and the demolition of the old brick barrel.

The Borough Surveyor presented to the Works Committee a plan and estimate for the reconstruction of the sewer in St. Leonard's Street from Talwin Street (late Love Lane) to Priory Street. The Surveyor reported that the sewer in question was one handed over to the late Board of Works for the Poplar District on the constitution of that Authority in 1855.

The old sewer in Brunswick Road between Findhorn Street and East India Dock Road was reported by the Borough Surveyor to be in a bad condition. The sewer, the Surveyor reported, consisted of one ring of brick barrel.

CUSTOMS AND INLAND REVENUE ACTS, 1890-1.

Cap. 8, Sect. 26 (2.)

REVENUE ACT, 1903.

3 Edw. 7, Cap. 46.

No certificates for exemption under the Customs and Inland Revenue Acts, 1890-1, and the Revenue Act, 1903, were granted during the year.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS) ACT, 1904.

VERMINOUS ROOMS.* LICENSED PREMISES' URINALS.

VERMINOUS ROOMS.

Verminous rooms are still 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.

Seven certificates had to be given to the Public Health and Housing Committee.

During the year 240 rooms have been cleansed of vermin :—

Poplar South Division	...	...	12
West Combined Division	...	...	20
East Combined Division	...	...	32
Bromley Central Division	...	...	5
Bromley North Division	...	...	30
Bow West Division	...	...	18
Bow East Division	...	...	19
Houses Let in Lodgings	...	...	104

No summonses were applied for.

LICENSED PREMISES' URINALS.

Six notices were served under Section 22 of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1904, calling upon the owners to provide proper doors to the urinals attached to their licensed premises.

* For the Cleansing of Verminous Persons see pages 102 and 103.

SCHOOLS.

INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS.

The Schools of the Borough were inspected and the sanitary conveniences and water supplies were found in a satisfactory condition.

SANITARY INSPECTORS' WORK, ETC.

FIXING OF W.C. PANS AND TRAPS WITHOUT NOTICE. LIST OF
SANITARY WORKS. OVERCROWDING. GENERAL. JANET
STREET SCHOOL PLAYGROUND. DOUGLAS STREET. CLOSING
OF THE MARSH WALL. SUGGESTED PROVISION OF COVERS
FOR DUST PAILS. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

FIXING OF W.C. PANS AND TRAPS WITHOUT NOTICE.

In two cases where w.c. pans and traps were 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 builders were written to asking them to open the ground, otherwise legal proceedings, which had been authorised by the Committee, would be instituted against them for infringing the bye-law. This mode of procedure prevents good work being constructed on to defective work. Whenever drainage work is 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.

LIST OF SANITARY WORKS CARRIED OUT IN THE METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF POPLAR, FROM JANUARY 1ST, 1911, TO DECEMBER 31ST, 1911.*

	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.. .. .	1534	1284	1843	1292	1569	1540	1563	10625
Walls and ceilings of premises cleansed throughout	8	13	24	23	17	16	7	108
Do. do. do. partially	180	166	294	173	70	58	155	1096
Roofs repaired and made watertight	148	44	142	85	65	95	105	684
Eaves gutters and rain-water pipes repaired	96	68	91	116	109	74	39	593
Dampness of walls remedied.. .. .	87	41	95	234	24	31	35	547
Baths, sinks and lavatory waste pipes repaired, trapped or disconnected from drains	15	20	47	3	..	6	..	91
Rain-water pipes disconnected from drains .. .. .	..	6	5	2	3	2	..	18
Cisterns cleansed and covered	1	1	111	5	..	4	1	123
Water service altered so as to draw direct from main	1	..	42	5	..	4	1	53
Water supplies reinstated where cut off through defective fittings	11	20	20	3	8	7	11	90
Defective water fittings repaired (causing nuisance from dampness)	11	19	27	54	19	8	3	141
Drains tested with smoke (primary tests)	386	111	134	98	114	121	125	1089
Drains found defective	66	45	32	22	69	28	42	304
Drains opened and cleansed	181	63	85	186	147	47	91	800
Inlets to drains trapped with stoneware gullies	9	26	38	17	..	5	3	98
Drains reconstructed, repaired or amended	80	84	32	186	92	28	70	572
Soil pans provided with sufficient water supply or supply reinstated	54	32	66	66	34	14	39	305
Foul soil pans cleansed	15	34	50	43	19	14	13	188
Soil pans properly trapped	11	25	22	11	23	..	2	94
New soil pans provided	79	34	33	15	92	14	28	295
Water closets newly constructed or better situated	9	11	3	1	3	3	5	35
Water closets' ventilation improved	1	5	41	2	1	3	5	58
Yards, forecourts, areas and washhouses paved	56	88	121	42	58	9	35	409
Do. do. do. do. drained	56	65	84	68	58	17	3	351
Inundations abated	3	14	9	13	..	1	..	40
Overcrowdings abated†	5	13	13	11	..	4	1	47
Nuisances from improper keeping of animals abated .. .. .	..	3	6	7	..	2	..	18
Dung receptacles provided or repaired .. .. .	..	5	6	5	..	2	7	25
Accumulations of dung and other refuse removed	11	26	43	40	30	10	23	183
Public-house urinals cleansed or repaired	1	7	21	3	15	5	2	54
Other nuisances abated, consisting principally of dilapidations and want of underfloor ventilation	405	185	417	242	100	150	108	1557
Breaches of L.C.C. Bye-laws abated	4	12	40	51	..	74	7	188
Intimations served	459	318	626	401	418	426	480	3128
Statutory notices served	118	107	231	181	318	82	222	1259
Final notices served	21	11	32	35	79	..	10	188
Summonses applied for .. .. .	..	2	33	..	..	4	..	39
Reinspections made	3865	2780	3479	3738	2427	2156	1458	19903
In respect of verminous rooms the number cleansed whether in conjunction with, or separate from other defects	12	20	32	5	30	19	18	126

* This list does not include work carried out by the Inspector of Houses Let in Lodgings nor by the Lady Inspector (pages 261, 259 and 260).
† See page 197 under heading of "Overcrowding."

OVERCROWDING.

Certificates were given under Section 4 (3) (c) of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, respecting two cases of overcrowding, and the Committee directed that the necessary notices should be served; 45 cases of overcrowding were abated upon service of intimations, so that there were in connection with private houses, 47 of overcrowding abated; two cases of overcrowding were abated in workshops (see Miss Tattersall's report, page 259); 136 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, page 261). In no instances were legal proceedings instituted.

GENERAL.

7,858 communications were received, and 794 complaints (including 63 smoke) as to nuisances were made.

JANET STREET SCHOOL PLAYGROUND.

The General Purposes Committee again considered the condition of the playground at Janet Street School, which is covered with ashes, and recommended the Council that a protest against the condition of the playground at Janet Street School be made to the London County Council, with a request that the playground should be properly paved and thrown open out of school hours to the children of the neighbourhood, and that the representatives of the Borough on the London County Council be asked to take action in the matter.

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

London County Council.

Education Offices,

Victoria Embankment, W.C.,

September 22nd, 1911.

Janet Street Ground, Millwall.

Sir,

I am in receipt of your letter of the 15th instant, relating to the above-named ground.

In reply thereto, I am to inform you that the question of levelling the ground and putting it into good order is already being dealt with. The proposal that the ground should be thrown open out of school hours to the children of the neighbourhood will be submitted to the appropriate committee in due course.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

R. BLAIR,

Education Officer.

The Town Clerk,

Metropolitan Borough of Poplar.

The following letters were submitted to the General Purposes Committee :—

London County Council.

Education Offices,

Victoria Embankment, W.C.

November 9th, 1911.

Janet Street Site—Poplar.

Sir,

Your letter of the 14th ultimo, concerning the suggestion of the Poplar Metropolitan Borough Council that the site at Janet Street should be laid out in permanent paving and opened out of school hours for use by the children of the neighbourhood generally, has been considered by the appropriate Sub-Committee of the Council.

In reply thereto, I am to inform you that the ground is required in connection with the organised games of the pupils from the schools in the neighbourhood. The games played include football, hockey and cricket, and a paved ground for such games is not considered desirable. Arrangements will be made, however, for the surface of the ground to be put into thoroughly good condition.

With regard to the question of the use of the ground out of school hours, the Council is of opinion that it is not desirable that the ground should be opened as a playground for play of a general and unorganised kind, since considerable damage would be caused

to the ground and its usefulness for school purposes would be impaired. The Borough Council is probably aware, however, that in the case of the Glaucus Street ground arrangements have been made for the ground to be used on summer evenings and on Saturday mornings for organised and supervised play by the Evening Play Centres Committee, and it is not anticipated that there will be any difficulty in making similar arrangements in respect of the Janet Street ground.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

B. M. ALLEN,

Deputy Education Officer.

The Town Clerk,

Poplar Metropolitan Borough Council.

DOUGLAS STREET.

The attention of the Works Committee had been called by the Public Health and Housing Committee to the condition of Douglas Street, a cul de sac, not in the charge of the Council, at Cubitt Town. The Borough Surveyor suggested gravel footways, kerbing, and flint roadway, and that the road be not taken over by the Council. The Works Committee recommended that Douglas Street be repaired as proposed, and the cost apportioned upon the respective owners, the street thereafter remainin repairable by the owners.

CLOSING OF THE MARSH WALL, MILLWALL.

The Justices at Quarter Sessions on July 11th made an Order for the closing of part of the Marsh Wall and the King's Arms Stairs, as approved by the Council. The Order to become operative on the completion of the new road from West Ferry Road and the new river stairs, and their certification as satisfactory by two Justices.

The London County Council approved the construction of a new street for foot traffic on the western side of West Ferry Road in substitution for the tortuous footway on the Marsh Wall to be closed under an Order of the Justices.

SUGGESTED PROVISION OF COVERS FOR DUST PAILS.

The Public Health and Housing Committee, on March 30th, reported to the Council they had had before them questions raised at the last Council meeting as to provision of covers for dust pails. They had on two occasions made representations to the Works Committee urging such provision on public health grounds, and had also pointed out the requirements of the London County Council By-Laws in the matter. The Works Committee, however, considered the provision of covers impracticable, and in view of the frequent removal of house refuse, unnecessary. The Committee had again considered the matter, but, being equally divided, submitted no recommendation on the subject.

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.
20, Ellerthorpe Street ..	Inspector summoned to show cause why closing order made by magistrate on 1st February, 1910, should not be rescinded.	12th January ..	Closing order rescinded ..	Mr. J. Johnson
64, Brabazon Street	Drain obstructed	2nd February ..	16s. penalty and 4s. costs..	Ditto
35, Ellesmere Street.. ..	Main and washhouse roofs and rainwater pipe defective and washhouse walls foul and broken.	2nd February ..	10s. penalty and 4s. costs..	Ditto
4, Harrow Lane	Roof defective and ground floor front room damp.	2nd February ..	10s. penalty and 23s. costs..	Ditto
179, Stebondale Street ..	Defendant did unlawfully assault and beat Inspector against the peace while executing her duties under the London County Council (General Powers) Act.	12th May ..	40s. penalty and 2s. costs ..	Miss A. Tattersall
Tomatoes	Tomatoes sold and intended for the food of man which were unsound, unwholesome and unfit for the food of man.	18th May ..	Ordered to be destroyed ..	Mr. J. Johnson
Ditto	On 17th May defendant unlawfully sold 67 boxes of tomatoes, contents of which were intended for the food of man and were unsound, unwholesome and unfit for the food of man.	5th July Adjourned to 31st July	Committed for trial at Old Bailey	Ditto
Ditto	Defendant (salesman) did unlawfully abet, counsel, and procure the above sale of tomatoes.	Ditto ..	Ditto	Ditto
319, West Ferry Road (tenement house) ..	Not provided with a proper and sufficient supply of water for sanitary and domestic purposes. London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1907.	18th July ..	40s. penalty and 23s. costs..	Mr. W. Johnson

POLICE COURT PROCEEDINGS—Continued.

No. of Street or Name of Premises or Locality, &c.	Nature of Complaint.	Date of Attendance at Police Court.	Result.	Name of Officer.
319, West Ferry Road (lodging house) ..	* The landlord did not cause every part of lodging house to be cleansed after notice dated 8th June requiring compliance with Bye-law 15 of Bye-laws for Houses-let-in-Lodgings.	18th July ..	£5 penalty and 23s. costs ..	Mr. W. Johnson
321, West Ferry Road (lodging house) ..	Ditto	18th July ..	£5 penalty and 23s. costs ..	Ditto
Hawthorn's Wharf, Cold-harbour	Not provided with a proper and sufficient supply of water for sanitary and domestic purposes.	21st November ..	40s. penalty and 23s. costs..	Mr. Bullock
228, West Ferry Road ..	Defendant did unlawfully assault and beat Inspector's assistant against the peace on the 23rd November.	1st December ..	20s. penalty and 2s. costs ..	J. Nye (assistant to Sanitary Inspector)
Works, White Post Lane ..	Defendants did on 29th November, 1911, make default in complying with notice of the Council dated 12th May to abate nuisance from chimney sending forth black smoke in such quantity as to be a nuisance on 29th November, 1911.	20th December Adjourned to 3rd January, 1912	44s. costs	Mr. Field
Ditto ..	Ditto in regard to a similar nuisance on the 7th December, 1911.	Ditto ..	44s. costs	Ditto

CONFERENCE ON MATTERS RELATING TO PUBLIC HEALTH.

The following letter was submitted to the Public Health and Housing Committee:—

London County Council,
County Hall, Spring Gardens, S.W.

March 2nd, 1911.

Sir,

It will be remembered that on July 7th, 1904, a conference, convened by the Council, was held at the County Hall in Spring Gardens, at which representatives of the Metropolitan Borough Councils attended. The object of the conference was to afford the Metropolitan Borough Councils an opportunity of exchanging views as to the results of the experience gained in the administration of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, and of discussing any general principles which it might appear to be desirable to adopt with a view to the Act being equally and uniformly enforced throughout London. The holding of this conference was attended with beneficial results and the Council is of opinion the time has arrived when another conference should be convened with a view to discussing the many and diverse matters of public health interest which have arisen since the previous conference was held. The Council has therefore decided to convene a conference to meet at the County Hall in Spring Gardens on Thursday, April 6th, 1911, at 11 a.m., and I am to express the hope that the Poplar Metropolitan Borough Council will appoint two representatives to attend the conference, accompanied by the Town Clerk and the Medical Officer of Health.

Among the subjects which the Council suggests might usefully be considered are the following:—

1. Regulation of furnished and unfurnished rooms,
2. Action to be taken in connection with cases of pulmonary phthisis.

3. Supply of water to tenement houses under the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1907.

4. Regulation of places where food is prepared for sale.

5. Action arising out of the Notification of Births Act.

6. Question of making measles a notifiable disease.

It would, of course, be understood that only members of the Borough Council would vote on any motion which might be made.

If the Borough Council agree to take part in the conference and appoint two representatives accordingly, I shall be obliged if you will be so good as to inform me of the names and addresses of the representatives appointed to attend the conference.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. GOMME,

Clerk of the Council.

Councillors A. H. Warren and A. James, Chairman and Vice-Chairman respectively of the Committee, were appointed to represent the Council at the conference, together with the Medical Officer of Health and the Town Clerk.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Conference on Matters Relating to Public Health at a meeting of the conference of representatives of the Corporation of the City of London, the Metropolitan Asylums Board, and the Metropolitan Borough Councils, held in the County Hall, Spring Gardens, S.W., on Thursday, April 6th, 1911:—

Furnished Rooms.

None.

Houses Let in Lodgings.

That the efficient administration of Section 95 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, relating to the registration and regulation of houses let in lodgings is a matter of extreme importance to the public health of London.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

(A)—That the principle of compulsory notification should be extended to all cases of pulmonary tuberculosis.

(B)—That the establishment of tuberculosis dispensaries throughout London is urgently required.

Measles.

(A)—(1) That a better organisation is desirable in London for the control of measles in schools.

(2) That during a serious outbreak of measles children under five years of age should be excluded from school attendance.

(3) That compulsory notification of measles is desirable.

(4) That the cleansing of the infants' departments and of the furniture, lower walls and floors thereof, shall take place once a week.

(5) That accommodation should be provided in the Metropolitan Asylums Board's hospitals for urgent non-pauper cases of measles.

(B)—That in the interests of public health the school regulations should provide that all children from houses infected with measles should be prohibited from school attendance.

Water Supply to Tenement Houses.

That houses of three or more storeys, occupied by more than one family of the working-class, should have at least one water supply and a sink placed on a landing convenient for the occupants of the second and third storeys.

Places where Food is Prepared and Exposed for Sale.

(A)—That it is desirable that regulations should be made to limit the pollution resulting from exposure in an improper manner in public places or adjacent to the public way, of food and food receptacles.

(B)—That it is desirable that all places where food is prepared for sale should be regulated by by-laws made by the London County Council and administered by the sanitary authorities, and should be subject to annual licensing by the sanitary authority.

Notification of Births Act, 1907.

That in view of the adoption of the Notification of Births Act, 1907, throughout London, and the provisions of the recent orders of the Local Government Board with regard to the compulsory notification of consumption, the appointment of one or more women health visitors, or women sanitary inspectors, in each metropolitan borough is eminently desirable.

Chapels of Rest.

That it is desirable that chapels of rest, apart from mortuaries for bodies awaiting inquest, should be established by sanitary authorities.

That all private mortuaries should be registered and regulated

SANITARY LEGISLATION.

RAG FLOCK ACT, 1911.

An Act to prohibit the sale and use for the purpose of the manufacture of certain articles of unclean flock manufactured from rags.

The Act makes it unlawful for any person to sell or have in his possession for sale flock manufactured from rags or to use for the purpose of making any article of upholstery, cushions or bedding flock manufactured from rags, or to have in his possession flock manufactured from rags intended to be used for any such purpose, unless the flock conforms to such standard of cleanliness as may be prescribed by regulations to be made by the Local Government Board, and, if any person sells or uses or has in his possession flock in contravention of this Act, he shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding, in the case of a first offence, ten pounds, or in the case of a second or subsequent offence, fifty pounds.

NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT.

Administration of sanatorium benefit, Section 16 (see page 37).
Enquiries into causes of excessive sickness, etc., Section 63, provision of sanatoria, etc., Section 64 (see page 38).

SHOPS ACT, 1911.*

An Act to amend and extend the Shops Regulation Acts, 1892 to 1904.

Among the Sections are Sections relating to hours of employment and meal times, closing of shops on weekly half-holiday, provisions as to trading elsewhere than in shops, and provisions as respects shops where more than one business is carried on.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS) ACT, 1911.

POWER TO METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCILS TO REPAIR
FOOTWAYS IN STREETS NOT REPAIRABLE BY THEM.

14. The provisions of Section 3 of the Metropolis Management Amendment Act, 1890, shall extend and apply to the footway or footways of any such carriage road as is referred to in that section, and it shall be lawful for any Metropolitan Borough Council to execute any necessary works or repair upon any such footway or footways or any part thereof, and to pay, apportion and recover the expenses of and incident to such repair in the same manner and subject to the same conditions as are provided by the said section with reference to works of repair of a carriage road and the expenses of and incident to such repair.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL MAKING REGULATIONS UNDER SECTION 5
OF THE POISONS AND PHARMACY ACT, 1908 (SEE PAGE 170).

*Shops Act, 1912 (March 29th, 1912). Consolidates Shops Regulation Acts, 1892 to 1911, and comes into operation on the first day of May, 1912. Shops Regulation Acts, 1892 to 1911, are repealed.

The Act consolidates the five earlier Acts relating to shop hours and employment in shops, extending their application and enforcing new regulations. Its main provisions impose new statutory requirements as to closing of shops and employment of shop assistants, and it constitutes the charter of shop assistants for a weekly half holiday and definite hours for meals.

IN PURSUANCE OF SECTIONS 107, 108 AND 110 OF THE FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901. A HOME WORK ORDER WAS MADE ON APRIL 10TH, 1911.

1. Section 107 (relating to lists of out-workers) and Section 108 (relating to employment in unwholesome premises) shall apply to the following classes of work:—

The making, cleaning, washing, altering, ornamenting, finishing, and repairing of wearing apparel;

The making up, ornamenting, finishing and repairing of table linen, bed linen or other household linen (including in the term linen articles of cotton or cotton and linen mixtures) and any processes incidental thereto;

The making, ornamenting, mending, and finishing of lace and of lace curtains and nets;

The making of curtains and furniture hangings and any processes incidental thereto;

Cabinet and furniture making and upholstery work;

The making of electro-plate;

The making of files;

The manufacture of brass and of any articles or parts of articles of brass (including in the term brass any alloy or compound of copper with zinc or tin).

Fur pulling;

The making of iron and steel cables and chains;

The making of iron and steel anchors and grapnels;

The making of cart gear, including swivels, rings, loops, gear buckles, mullin bits, hooks, and attachments of all kinds;

The making of locks, latches, and keys;

The making or repairing of umbrellas, sunshades, parasols, or parts thereof;

The making of artificial flowers;

The making of nets other than wire nets;

The making of tents;

The making or repairing of sacks;

The covering of racquet or tennis balls;

The making of paper bags ;

The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper, cardboard, chip, or similar materials ;

The making of brushes ;

Pea picking ;

Feather sorting ;

The carding, boxing, or packetting of buttons, hooks and eyes, pins and hairpins ;

The making of stuffed toys ;

The making of baskets ;

And any processes incidental to the above.

2. Section 110 (relating to the prohibition of home work in places where there is infectious disease) shall apply to the following classes of work :—

The making, cleaning, washing, altering, ornamenting, finishing, and repairing of wearing apparel and any work incidental thereto (as in the said section specified) ;

The making up, ornamenting, finishing and repairing of table linen, bed linen or other household linen (including in the term linen articles of cotton or cotton and linen mixtures (and any processes incidental thereto ;

The making, ornamenting, mending, and finishing of lace and of lace curtains and nets ;

The making of curtains and furniture hangings and any processes incidental thereto ;

Upholstery work ;

Fur pulling ;

The making or repairing of umbrellas, sunshades, parasols, or parts thereof ;

The making of artificial flowers ;

The making of nets other than wire nets ;

The making of tents ;

The making or repairing of sacks ;

The covering of racquet or tennis balls ;

The making of paper bags ;

The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper, cardboard, chip, or similar material;

The making of brushes;

Pea picking;

Feather sorting;

The carding, boxing, or packeting of buttons, hooks and eyes, pins, and hairpins;

The making of stuffed toys;

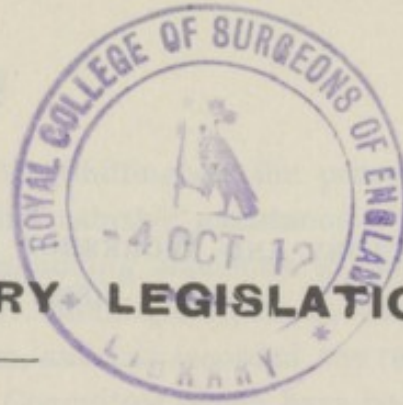
The making of baskets;

And any processes incidental to the above.

IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 1 (4) OF THE FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901, AN ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE WAS MADE, DATED JULY 1ST, 1911, GRANTING SPECIAL EXCEPTION:—LIMEWASHING, ETC.

IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 79 OF THE FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901, REGULATIONS, DATED AUGUST 12TH, 1911, WERE MADE BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE, FOR THE SMELTING OF MATERIALS CONTAINING LEAD, THE MANUFACTURE OF RED OR ORANGE LEAD, AND THE MANUFACTURE OF FLAKED LITHARGE.

AN ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, DATED OCTOBER 25TH, 1911, WAS MADE, APPLYING THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 116 OF THE FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901 (1 EDW. 7, C. 22), WITH MODIFICATIONS, TO THE MANUFACTURE OF HOUSEHOLD LINEN; CURTAINS AND FURNITURE HANGINGS, AND LACE.



PROPOSED SANITARY LEGISLATION.

STREET TRADING (YOUNG PERSONS) BILL.

A Bill to prohibit street trading by children and young persons.

DAYLIGHT SAVING BILL.*

A Bill to promote the earlier use of Daylight in certain months yearly; and for other purposes relating thereto.

HOURS OF LABOUR (BAKEHOUSES) BILL, (SEE PAGE 154).

* On January 18th, 1912, the General Purposes Committee reported to the Council:—

"It is proposed to re-introduce the Daylight Saving Bill into the House of Commons at an early date, and the Council is asked to express an opinion in favour of the Bill."

"The effect of the adoption of the Bill would be to advance standard time by 60 minutes on the morning of the third Sunday in April, and revert to existing standard time on the third Sunday in September each year."

"It is pointed out that over 400 corporations and town councils, including the Common Council of the City of London and ten Metropolitan borough councils have passed resolutions in favour of the Bill."

The General Purposes Committee were of opinion the operation of the scheme would be beneficial, and recommended the Council—

"That the passing of the Daylight Saving Bill would conduce to the physical, mental, moral and financial welfare of the nation, and that it is deserving of the support of all classes of the community."

"That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Prime Minister, the Home Secretary, and the Leader of the Opposition, accompanied by an expression of hope that they will give facilities for this Bill; and to the Members of Parliament for the Borough, requesting them to vote for the Bill."

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT (1901) AMENDMENT BILL
(SEE PAGE 142).

SALE OF MARGARINE BILL (SEE PAGE 171).

STREET TRADERS' BILL.

A Bill to make provision for the licensing and registration of street traders.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS BILL (SEE PAGE 156).

PUBLIC HEALTH (SEWERS AND DRAINS) BILL (SEE PAGE 192).

PREVENTION OF DESTITUTION BILL (SEE PAGE 143).

OFFICES REGULATION BILL (SEE PAGE 143).

CHEAP TRAINS BILL (SEE PAGE 190).

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS BILL (H.L.) (SEE PAGE 191).

VACCINATION ACTS (REPEAL) BILL (SEE PAGE 114).

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN ACT (1903) AMENDMENT BILL (H.L.)

An Act to amend the Employment of Children Act (1903) and for other purposes connected therewith.

MOTOR TRAFFIC (STREET NOISES) BILL (SEE PAGE 164).

Again I am deeply indebted to Mr. Shillinglaw, the principal Clerk in the Town Clerk's Department, for his valuable 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.

Medical Officer of Health.

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF POPLAR,

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICES, BOW ROAD, E.

March, 1912.

REPORT OF SANITARY INSPECTOR, BOW WEST DIVISION.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

December 31st, 1911.

To the Medical Officer of Health.

SIR,—

I beg to lay before you my twenty-second Annual Summary of the Sanitary work carried out in my Division during the year ended 31st December, 1911, as follows:—

Inspections on complaints of nuisances ...	...	1,092
Do. on notifications of infectious diseases		338
Do. on house-to-house visitation ...	...	102
Do. Canal Boats ...	...	31
Re-inspections ...	...	1,458
Making a total of ...		3,021 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 (1,563 houses and other premises) of primary inspections made, I found that various works of sanitary amendment were needed to be carried out in 30·7 per cent. of the premises thus inspected—requiring the service of 480 written intimations, 222 statutory, and 10 final notices. In many of these cases, on the service of the usual written intimations, which in all cases precede the service of statutory notices, the required works were executed by the respective persons liable, but in no case was it found necessary to have recourse to legal proceedings to ensure enforcement.

House-to-House Visitation.

The house-to-house inspection comprised the undermentioned roads and places—

Lamprell Street
Victoria Cottages

Prince Arthur's Avenue

Drainage Reconstructions.

Whole and partial reconstruction on old lines :—

Armagh Road, 108, 83, 138, 139, 141 and 143.
Beale Road, 17, 19, 21 and 23.
Cardigan Road, 70.
Ford Street, 21 and factory in rear of 3.
Gunmakers Lane, John, Son and Watts' factory
Hewlett Road, 2, 4, 6 and 8.
Jodrell Road, 35, 37, 39 and 41.
Lamprell Street, 85.
Lacey Street, 29 and 30.
Lefevre Road, 102 and 104.
Libra Road, 51, 53, 55 and 57.
Norman Road, 32.
Monteith Road, 37, 39, 41 and 43.
Old Ford Road, 257, 259, 253, 251, 588, 381A and 381B.
Ordell Road, 15.
Parnell Road, 22.
Roman Road, 152c, 152d, 196, 198, 259, 261, 263, 278 and 280.
Ruston Street, 32.
Stafford Road, 7.
Usher Road, 1 and 23.
Tredegar Road, 38, 56, 57, 59, 104 and 148.
Wendon Street, 24, and 26.

SUB-DISTRICT 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	Monteith Road	42
Appian Road	69	Morville Street	99
Armagh Road	175	Mostyn Road	56
Athelstane Road	38	Norman Road... ..	45
Balmer Road	10	Old Ford Road, Nos. 213 to 403, odd Nos.; Nos. 370 to 604, even Nos.	216
Beale Place	15	Ordell Road	38
Beale Road	60	Parnell Road	168
Candy Street	78	„ Lock Cottages... ..	2
Cardigan Road	61	Prince Arthur's Avenue	9
Chad Street	25	Ranwell Street	32
Coborn Road, Nos. 94 to 110, even Nos.	8	Roman Road, Ncs. 129 to 337, odd Nos.; Nos. 144 to 348, even Nos.	220
Clark's Place	3	Rosebank Road	18
Dane Place	10	Ruston Street... ..	38
Driffield Road, Nos. 2 to 88 even Nos. only	44	Saxon Road, Nos. 1 to 16, and 17 to 25, and School- house	26
Eglinton Road	73	Selwyn Road, Nos. 2 to 24, even Nos. only	12
Ford Road	93	St. Stephen's Road	166
Ford Street	95	Stafford Road... ..	61
Gawthorne Street	45	Stanfield Road, stable only	1
Gunmakers' Lane	2	Sutherland Road	60
Hewlett Road... ..	95	Tamar Street	9
Jodrell Road	77	Tredegar Road	178
Jodrell Terrace	4	Usher Road	180
Lacey Street	31	Vernon Road	54
Lamprell Street	73	Victoria Cottages	20
Lefevre Road	133	Wendon Street	49
Lefevre Terrace	13	Wright's Road	30
Libra Road	82		
Locton Street	72		
Lyal Road, Nos. 1 to 29	29		
Milton Road	78		

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	Mrs. Elizabeth Davies.
103, Armagh Road	Miss Jessie Anderson.
10, Beale Road	Messrs. Hugh Lewis Thomas and Edward Hopkins Thomas
19, Morville Street	Mr. Frederick Chandler.
361, Old Ford Road	Mr. John William Lewis.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

239, Old Ford Road	Mr. George Newton.
220, Roman Road	Mr. George Weston.
258, Roman Road	Mr. William Browne.
288, Roman Road	Mr. Henry Bull.
338, Roman Road	Mrs. Annie E. Jarrett.
114, Tredegar Road	Mr. Arthur Charles Tozer.

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

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

*Bakehouses	19
Registered Milksellers	54
Public House Urinals	25
Marine Store Dealers	5
Butchers' Shops	16
Fishmongers' Shops	16
Fruiterers' Shops	8
Ice Cream Shops	3
Hairdressers' Shops	20
Offensive Trade (Fat Melter)	1
Sausage and Brawn Factories	5
*Underground	9

Food and Drugs Acts.

By your direction I have submitted 52 varied samples of food to the

Public Analyst for Analysis, of which 7 butters were certified to have contained in varying small proportions boric acid.

Places where Food is Prepared.

The 33 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.

The market places have been regularly inspected. 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.

Factory and Workshop Acts.

The workshops, workplaces and outworkers' premises 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.

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, 1911.

To the Medical Officer of Health.

SIR,—

I beg to report that during the year ended December 31st, 1911, the following inspections have been made in the Bow East Division:—

Primary Inspection of Premises:—

On Complaints of Nuisances	...	...	1149
On Notifications of Infectious Diseases	...	...	965
On House-to-House Inspection	..	...	126
			—
			1540

House-to-House Inspection in the Division was carried out in the following streets:—

Allanmouth Road	Beachy Road
Remus Road	Benworth Street
Kelday Road	Davey Road
Walters Court	Ridgodale Street

Canal Boats Acts and Regulations.

Under the Canal Boats Acts and Regulations 2 registered canal boats have been examined. The boats were found in fair condition and in compliance with the Acts and Regulations.

Unsound Food.

The following unsound foods were dealt with during the year:—

One double case of coal fish.
 Three boxes of roes.
 249 carcasses of diseased pigs.
 12 casks of colonial rabbits.
 44 sides of bacon.
 1299 sacks of flour.

Verminous Rooms.

19 verminous rooms have been cleansed under the provisions of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1902.

Slaughterhouses, 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.

There are now no slaughterhouses in the Division, the last licence was cancelled at the Licensing Meeting of the London County Council.

Food and Drugs Acts.

Under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts fifty-nine varied samples have been purchased and submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis. On analysis two were found to be adulterated.

Milk.—Deficient in solids not fat to the extent of 23.3 per cent. Fined 20s.

Milk.—Deficient in solids not fat to the extent of 8.2 per cent. Fined 20s. and 23s. costs.

Five samples of butter were mixed with a foreign substance, *i.e.*, boric acid (preservative), in varying small proportions, making in all seven defective samples.

Number of samples of butter obtained	...	...	13
„ containing boric acid	...	...	5
„ „ foreign fat	...	...	—
„ „ excess of water	...	...	—

Particulars of samples containing preservatives :—

Butter containing boric acid	...	0.4	per cent
" " " "	...	0.5	"
" " " "	...	0.3	"
" " " "	...	0.5	"
" " " "	...	0.3	"
No. of samples of margarine obtained	...	2	
Genuine ...	...	...	2
Containing boric acid	...	...	—

Of the 31 samples of milk analysed none contained boric acid nor other preservative.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ALFRED J. FIELD, A.R.San.I.,

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

REPORT OF INSPECTOR, BROMLEY NORTH DIVISION.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICES,

BOW ROAD, E.,

December 31st, 1911.

To the Medical Officer of Health.

Sir,—

I beg to submit my seventh Annual Report of the sanitary work executed in the Bromley North Division for the year ended 1911.

The sanitary work executed was as follows :—

1569 premises have been inspected.
 1224 in response to complaint of nuisances.
 280 on account of notified infectious diseases.
 65 house-to-house inspections.

House-to-House Inspection.

House-to-house inspections have been made in the undermentioned streets :—

Arnold Road, 1 to 19.	Fern Street, 68, 70, 72.
Franklin Street, 31 to 37.	Hawgood Street 4 to 22.

Drainage Construction.

New drainage systems for which plans and particulars were submitted to the Council for approval have been laid at the following premises, viz. :—

Safe Works, Hancock Road.
 Devon's Road Boys' School.

Drainage Reconstruction.

Merchant Street, 68, 70, 72, 16 and 18.
 Devons Road, 15, 17 and 19.
 Knapp Road, 70, 72 and 74.
 Jukes and Coulston, Hancock Road.
 St. Leonard Street, 93, 95, 97, 99, 101 and 103.
 Sherwood Street, 23 to 33.
 Bruce Road, 2, 4, 6, 8 and 84.
 Campbell Road, 166, 168 and 164.
 Whitethorn Street, 38, 40, 32, 34 and 36.
 Eastward Street, 12, 14 and 16.
 Swaton Road, 63 to 77, 64, 66, 68, 70 and 70A.
 Mornington Road, 21 to 25.
 Imperial Street, 17, 19, 21, 23 and 25.
 Franklin Street, 31 to 37.

Drains Partially Reconstructed.

Swaton Road, 33.
 Campbell Road, 7 and 36.
 Devons Road, 159, 168 and 88.
 Ireton Street, 56.
 River Street, 2.
 Raverley Street, 31 and 33.
 Sherwood Street, 55.
 Fern Street, 75.
 Whitethorn Street, 84.
 St. Leonard Street, 45.
 Rounton Road, 77.
 Archibald Street, 40.
 Washington Street, 28.
 Tibbatts Road, 19.
 Merchant Street, 30 and 32.
 Wellington Road, 9.
 Tomlin's Grove, 26.
 Otis Street, 14.

Food and Drugs Acts

Under your instructions 51 samples of food stuffs have been purchased and submitted to the Public Analyst.

The undermentioned articles were bought, viz. :—

Milk, 24 ; butter, 16 ; rice, 1 ; cocoa, 1 ; margarine, 1 ; lard, 5 ; malt vinegar, 1 ; tartaric acid, 1 ; mustard, 1.

The results of the analyses of above samples showed that none of the articles were found to be adulterated.

Factories, Workshops, Workplaces and Outworkers.

During the year the premises upon the Register have been periodically inspected, and where necessary, for sanitary purposes, notices have been duly served upon the responsible persons, and the nuisances were abated thereon.

Milk Shops.

There are 56 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 at least 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 of milking ; I find that in all of the sheds a pail of warm water is provided for this purpose.

Canal Boats.

These boats are visited whenever lying alongside a wharf. 30 have been inspected during the year without cause of complaint.

Slaughter Houses.

There are four licensed slaughter houses in the district. These are periodically inspected, and are kept in a satisfactory condition. Only small animals are allowed to be killed in these registered premises. Oft-times a visit is made while slaughtering is in progress.

Eating Houses.

These were inspected and found satisfactory. Included under this heading are eight fried fish shops, which are visited for the purpose of inspecting the class of fish used in the trade and sold to the public.

Bake-Houses.

There are 17 bake-houses in the district, and all are regularly inspected. The work of cleansing is carried out satisfactorily.

Hairdressers' Shops.

There are 20 of these shops upon the register and they are visited frequently. The utensils used in this business are kept clean.

Ice Cream Shops.

There are many of these shops throughout the district, but on a small scale; the owners only supply the ice cream during the summer months, and during that period frequent visits are made and the utensils inspected. The place where the ice cream is stored over night is particularly investigated.

Schools.

There are 5 in the Bromley North District and these are visited twice a year *re* drinking water supply and w.c. accommodation. On each visit everything has been found in perfect order.

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.

The class of meat sold, has, in my opinion, been sound and fit for human food.

Unsound Food.

Large quantities of unsound food are received from outlying wharves and sent into the Bromley North Division for destruction; such food

stuff is not allowed to be destroyed until the District Inspector has verified the amount and weight of each load sent from the wharf to his district. The goods are then destroyed under his supervision. The following quantities have been destroyed so as to prevent its reappearance on the market as a cheap food for the working class. The residue is used only for cattle food and manure.

Total destroyed :—

196 carcases.
11 tons of grain.
6,492 tins of various meats.
371 boxes of dates.
49 cases of biscuits.
63 bags of flour.
10 boxes of butter.
10 pails of lard.
15 cases of Quaker Oats.
3 cases of oatmeal.
1 case of split peas.
3 barrels of pork.

Smoke Nuisances.

A few smoke nuisances have been notified, but on the service of an intimation in each case the nuisance was abated.

Offensive Matter.

There is a great improvement in the manner in which offensive material is conveyed through the district. Only on two occasions were carriers cautioned, but the nuisances were very slight.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

H. J. LANGLEY,

*Cert. Sanitary Inspector Exam. Board (Lond.) also
Cert. Sanitary Inspector Royal San. Inst:
75 Act; Inspector under the Sale of Food
and Drugs Acts, and Canal Boats Act,
Bromley North Division.*

REPORT OF INSPECTOR, BROMLEY CENTRAL DIVISION.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

December 31st, 1911.

To the Medical Officer of Health.

SIR,—

I beg to submit to you my twenty-second Annual Report of the Sanitary Works executed for the remedying of defects and abatement of nuisances, which have existed in the Central Division of the Sub-District of Bromley under the Public Health and Housing Committee of the Council for the Metropolitan Borough of Poplar for the year ended 31st December, 1911.

Inspection of District.

I have inspected 1,292 premises, 990 in response to complaints of nuisances, and notices received under the London County Council By-laws and the Public Health Tuberculosis Regulations, 1908, 166 on account of cases of infectious diseases notified, and 136 were house-to-house visitations. Of the 1,292 premises so dealt with 575 were found to be in a fairly sanitary condition, whilst in the 717 premises (the remainder) defects and nuisances were found to exist, which necessitated the following works of sanitary repairs (see tabulated statement page 196). In the supervision of same 3,738 re-inspections were made.

Public Health Tuberculosis Regulations, 1908.

Of the pulmonary tuberculosis cases and for which notifications were received the great majority of patients were removed to various institutions for treatment. Inspections were made of the premises, as above stated, the necessary precautions (disinfection, etc.) adopted, and where required the work of cleansing was readily carried out by the responsible persons.

Measles.

In accordance with your instructions, visits were made and precautions adopted similar to the other infectious cases during the year.

*Drains newly Constructed and Reconstructed on the old lines of
Drainage.*

The drains of the under-mentioned premises were newly constructed or reconstructed on the old lines, 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:—

Abbott Road Nos. 27 (upstairs closets only refitted), 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192.

Brunswick Road, Nos. 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311.

Cobden Street, No. 30.

Dewberry Street (builder's yard, portions), Phoenix Mills, 2 men's closets and urinal.

Ida Street, No. 73.

Marner Street, Nos. 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62.

Spey Street, Nos. 80, 82, 84, 86, 88.

Wyvis Street, No. 33.

Drains Tested.

The drains of 120 premises were tested by means of the "rocket" smoke test. Twenty-two were proved defective, not gastight, whilst in 98 cases (the remainder) the result was negative.

The water test was applied in all new drainage work, and where practicable to drains partially reconstructed or repaired.

*Names of Roads, Streets, etc., Numbers of Premises, etc.,
Bromley Central Division.*

Abbott Road, 180.

Aberfeldy Street, 23.

Ailsa Street, 34.

Andrew Street, 19.

Bartlett Street, 13.

Bell Road, 2.

Bromley Cottages, 10.

Bromley Hall Road, 70.

Bromley Street, 12.

Bromley Place, 8.

Bromley Locks, 4.

Brunswick Road, 214.

Bright Street, 35.

Brickfield Road, 9.

Burcham Street, 71.

Byron Street, 56.

Chadbourne Street, 25.

Clutton Street, 18.

Church Avenue, 9.

Colin Street, 31.

Cobden Street, 40.

Coventry Cross, 2.

Cross Street, 5.

Croucher Place, 8.

David Street, 4.
 Devas Street, 105.
 Dewberry Street, 27.
 Desart Street, 15.
 Donald Street, 99.
 Dunbar Cottages, 10.
 Devons Road, 1.
 East India Road, 8.
 Empson Street, 106.
 Ettrick Street, 26.
 Favonia Street, 6.
 Findhorn Street, 44.
 Glencoe Street, 40.
 Gurley Street, 34.
 Hack Street, 9.
 Highland Street, 16.
 Ida Street, 16.
 Joshua Street, 24.
 Layfield Place, 10.
 Lanrick Road, 1.
 Leven Road, 99.
 Lingen Street, 42.
 Lochnagar Street, 47.
 Marner Street, 86.
 Mauve Street, 18.

Moness Street, 56.
 Nairn Street, 46.
 Oban Street, 58.
 Parian Street, Nil.
 Peter Street, 9.
 Portree Street, 60.
 Prospect Place, 12.
 Railway Street, 55.
 Shenfield Place, 17.
 St. Leonard's Road, 264.
 St. Leonard's Street, 97.
 St. Leonard's Avenue, 36.
 Spey Street, 87.
 Teviot Street, 139.
 Tapley Street, 42.
 Uamvar Street, 30.
 Ullin Street, 39.
 Venue Street, 89.
 Wellington Street, 31.
 Wilson Street, 43.
 Willis Street, 40.
 Wyvis Street, 62.
 Yattan Street, 51.
 Zetland Street, 41.

Total number of dwelling houses, business premises, etc., etc.,
 Bromley Central Division, 3,195.

Housing, Town Planning Act, 1909.

Sixty-two special house-to-house inspections were carried out, "Intimations," statutory notices and "final" notices served on the owners to abate the several nuisances at the following premises:—

Chadbourne Street, 24.
 Devas Street, 7.
 Wellington Street, 31.

with the result that they were complied with, with exception of Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, Chadbourne Street, and in consequence "closing orders" were served in accordance with this Act, which received prompt attention, the necessary works were carried out, and the premises put in a thorough

state of repair, and made fit for habitation, to allow upon the owner's application for the "orders" to be "determined" prior to re-occupation.

In consequence of the insanitary condition of No. 1, Bromley Cottages two "intimations" only, relating to choked drains, were served, as the premises generally were in a dirty, dilapidated, damp state; as directed by you a "closing" order was served and the necessary work has been put in hand.

Bromley Cottages, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10,

which comprise the whole row of four-roomed houses, with No. 1, are now under repair simultaneously with work in hand under "order" on No. 1, by same owner.

House to House Inspections—Sections of Streets.

Abbott Road.	Marner Street.
Bartlett Street.	Moness Street.
Brunswick Road.	Portree Street.
Donald Street.	Railway Street.
Glencoe Street.	Shenfield Place.
Ida Street.	St. Leonard's Road.
Leven Road.	Spey Street.

*London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1904—
Verminous Rooms.*

During the year 25 verminous rooms were cleansed in the usual course of dealing with other matters, therefore it was not necessary to enforce the provisions of above Act.

The Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order of 1885.

The cowshed for which notice was received for renewal of the licence at 27, Abbott Road, was again inspected and found to be in sanitary order; no opposition to the application of the licensee to the London County Council was made.

The milk sellers' and purveyors' premises were from time to time visited. Registers at Public Health Office corrected in the cases of those found non-registered through change of occupancy, etc., etc. The persons in question were supplied with forms which in every case were

duly signed for the required alteration. Attention was given to inforcement of regulations relating to cleanliness of utensils, more particularly regarding the sanitary conditions under which milk was retailed, in compliance with "order."

Factory and Workshops Act, 1901.

I have, as instructed, made the periodical inspections of the 13 bakers' premises (three bakehouses were not in use), and where required served extracts of above Act for the necessary work of cleansing, etc., and "intimations," notices, etc., for the remedying of sanitary defects and nuisances of such premises in general.

Legal Proceedings under the Public Health (London) Act 1891, Metropolis Local Management Acts, London County Council General Powers Act, Bye-laws, and Council's Bye-laws.

In pursuance of the different orders of authorisation granted by the Public Health and Housing Committee, it has not in any case been necessary to institute legal proceedings, the "written intimations," notices, "final notices," served for the abatement of nuisances, remedying of defects and infringements of bye-laws respectively, being complied with.

Public-House Urinals, etc.

Attention has been given to these places of public convenience and as far as practicable they were kept clean and furnished with the fittings in compliance with the Act.

Hairdressers' Shops.

The above shops and premises in general were inspected, attention given to the cleanliness of the trade utensils and accessories, also sanitary conditions. Where defects existed the same were duly dealt with.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, etc.

I have, as directed by you, procured 56 samples of food, etc., which were submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis. Of that number (11 being samples of butter) 3 contained boric acid preservatives to the extent of 2=0.5 and 1=0.25 per cent. respectively. Of the 29 samples of milk 4 were certified to be so adulterated that summonses were issued against the respective vendors.

Particulars of adulterated samples of milk and results of proceedings are as follows :—

No. 198. Milk.—Deficient in fat and solids to the extent of 5 per cent. respectively, those deficiencies indicate the presence of at least 2·3 per cent. of added water.

Vendor fined 40s. and 23s. costs. February 17th, 1911.

No. 216. Milk.—Deficient in fat and solids not fat to the extent of 16·6 per cent. and 2·3 per cent. respectively, these deficiencies indicated the presence of at least 2·3 per cent. of added water.

Summons against itinerant vendor (contractors) dismissed upon evidence in support of warranty. June 13th, 1911.

No. 238. Milk.—Deficient in fat to the extent of 10 per cent.

Vendor fined 40s. and 23s. costs. November 28th, 1911.

No. 245. Milk.—Deficient in solids not fat to the extent of 7 per cent. This deficiency indicates the presence of 7 per cent. of added water.

Vendor fined 7s. and 23s. costs. January 4th, 1912.

Unsound Food.

I have, upon application made by tradesmen and itinerant vendors, examined articles of food (mostly fish) purchased by them at the markets, and when found unwholesome recommended them to make application to the salesmen for recompense on date of transaction.

At other times I have not found any article of food exposed for sale at any premises in such condition to complain of.

*Eating Houses (Coffee Shops), Fried Fish Shops, Pork Butchers,
Sausage and Brawn Makers' Premises.*

Inspections were made of the above described business premises, all necessary works of repairs and periodical cleansing, limewhiting, etc., were carried out, in several cases without service of "intimations," etc.

In no instance upon such visits made was there cause for complaint so far as the preparation of food was concerned.

Ice-Cream Makers and Vendors.

Where ice-creams were known to be made and sold the premises were visited, with the object of detecting nuisances and infringements of the London County Council General Powers Act, 1902. The barrows were found to be legibly marked with names and addresses, etc., of itinerant vendors, etc., utensils and surroundings kept clean, and ice-creams were wholesome and properly stored.

Public Schools.

Oban Street Council Schools.

Bromley Hall Road Council Schools.

Hay Currie Council Schools.

St. Leonard's Road Council Schools.

Marner Street Council Schools.

The above schools were visited and sanitary conveniences were in fair condition; the drinking water supplies were drawn direct from Metropolitan Water Board's mains. The storage tanks were furnished with covers and periodically cleansed; these tanks are only used for supplies to lavatories and closets, etc.

Factory and Workshops Inspections.

Nuisances arising within the several factories, workshops, workplaces, etc., were dealt with. The whole of the ascertained above business premises were inspected and found, in the majority of cases, to be in fair sanitary condition. In the remainder the work of repairs, cleansing, etc., was carried out in compliance with "intimations," notices, etc.

Smoke Nuisances.

Nuisances from smoke emitted from chimneys other than those belonging to dwelling-houses, viz., factories, workshops, workplaces, etc., etc., either on complaints made or otherwise were abated on the service of the usual documents. In no instance was it necessary to resort to legal proceedings.

Canal Boat Acts and Regulations.

Several inspections were made, more particularly at tide time for the

purposes of above Acts, with the result that 16 non-registered barges, and 1 registered sailing barge were visited, no infringement of regulations was discovered.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

RICHARD E. MINERS, *Cert. San. Inst.*

*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, 1911.

To the Medical Officer of Health.

SIR,—

I beg to lay before you my eleventh 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 year, rendering as far as possible a detailed account of nuisances abated, inspections made, summonses applied for, etc.

Inspection of Division.

In investigating complaints and making inspections of all kinds 1284 houses or other premises have been visited, necessitating 2780 re-inspections, 190 of these visits being on account of infectious diseases. In addition to these, 130 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis have been notified, and where possible, visited and dealt with as required under the regulations.

This number shows a decrease of 16 cases of infectious disease upon those of the previous year, and an increase of 31 cases of tuberculosis. Of the 190 notifications 7 were received from the Poplar and Stepney Sick Asylum, 2 from Langley House Receiving Home and 8 from the Poplar Union.

House to House Inspections.

These visits were carried out under the Public Health and Town Planning Acts as opportunity offered in various localities, and any works requiring attention were put in hand.

Drain Reconstructions.

The drains of 79 premises were taken out 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 work being thoroughly tested before being passed as sound :—

Brabazon Street, No. 64.
 Bygrove Street, Nos. 21, 23, 25, 27, 29.
 Barchester Street, Nos. 15, 17, 19, 43, 45.
 Bowley Street, Marine Store yard.
 Canton Street, " Norfolk Hero " P.H., Nos. 9, 62, 64, 66.
 Chrisp Street, " Coat and Badge " B.H., Nos. 32, 34.
 Cotall Street, Nos. 4, 3.
 Cottage Street, Nos. 37, 39.
 Garford Street, No. 69.
 Giraud Street, No. 77.
 Gough Street, Nos. 109.
 Guildford Road, Nos. 35, 37, 39, 41.
 Goodliffe Place, Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9.
 Grundy Street, No. 61.
 Hill Place Street, Nos. 4, 6.
 High Street, Nos. 164.
 Lion Street, " Red Lion " P.H., Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9,
 Morris Road, No. 23.
 Pekin Street, No. 48.
 Perrys Close, No. 5 (part).
 Plimsoll Street, Nos. 5, 7 (first areas).
 Sussex Street, Nos. 18, 19 (first areas).
 Sabbarton Street, Nos. 44 (part), 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25,
 27, 29.
 Shirbutt Street, Nos. 7, 9, 11, 13.
 Upper North Street, Nos. 47, 49, 55, 153, " City of Canton " P.H.
 Woollett Street, No. 7.
 Woodstock Road, No. 12 (part).
 Wades Place, Nos. 6, 8, 10.

The drains of a number of premises were also amended where found necessary.

Coffee and Eating Houses.

These premises have been periodically inspected during the year, alterations in tenancy and new shops opened have been registered and the registers brought up to date.

While inspecting these places, so far as possible attention has been paid to the food in preparation for cooking.

The premises have been cleansed when found necessary.

Food Inspection at Wharves, etc.

At Aberdeen Wharf, where food, skins, and potted meats and fish are landed for transit, inspections have been made from time to time and everything always found in first class condition.

The butchers' premises and stalls in Chrisp Street Market were inspected at night times, at week ends and at times on Sunday mornings.

In each place where sausages and brawn and such like are made special attention has been given. These places are registered and the businesses are conducted in a clean and proper manner, and the premises are regularly cleansed.

Odd consignments of damaged wheat, rice and barley, etc., have been received into the district from the "docks" to be made up into poultry food. These consignments have been inspected and watched through the process.

Odd lots of foodstuffs have been surrendered during the year and destroyed in the Council's destructor.

Factories and Workshops.

These places have been visited periodically, and when necessary cleansing "notices" have been served and complied with. New workshops opened have been placed on the register and duly inspected.

No case of overcrowding or infectious disease has been found to exist, but some cases of infectious diseases notified as residing in the district have been dealt with by notifying the authorities in whose district they worked.

Outworkers.

The premises where male outworkers live have been visited at intervals. Changes of address have been noted and registered, and where necessary "notices" for cleansing have been served and the work carried out.

Bakehouses.

The occupied bakehouses have been regularly inspected during the year. The bi-annual cleansing has been carried out satisfactorily and the places kept in very good order.

Dairies, Cowsheds, Milkshops and Slaughterhouses.

These places are regularly visited during the year. All dippers and storage vessels have been closely inspected as to cleanliness and have, generally speaking, been kept as clean as possible.

All changes of tenancy have been dealt with and the registers brought up to date.

Canal Boats Acts.

Canal boats that are "registered" as such under the Acts are visited as opportunities offer.

They have been found, as regards the living quarters, in a perfectly clean condition, and advantage has always been taken of the regulation means of ventilation provided.

When asked for the "certificates" have been produced for inspection and compared with the number of occupants, and in no case was any overcrowding found to exist. No cases of illness have been discovered on the boats.

Smoke Nuisances.

Complaints from the London County Council (which have been exceptionally few this year) have been attended to, and also my own observations of shafts. No legal proceedings were necessary, all "notices," whether verbal or "statutory," have been attended to.

Food and Drugs Acts, 1875 to 1907.

During the year samples of various kinds have been purchased for analysis, also many have been procured on delivery and at the workhouse in the district.

In no case this year has it been necessary (for the first time in eleven years) to institute legal proceedings for adulteration, although some have had a large proportion of preservative in them, principally the samples of butter.

Public Health (London) Act, 1891.

All cases of infectious diseases notified during the year have received attention with a view to tracing their origin if possible.

Very many visits to premises have been paid respecting notifications of tuberculosis, and where possible, precautions taken upon advice tendered to the patients and household generally.

Respecting the "closing order" made last year at the Thames Police Court for a house in Guildford Road, I was summoned to attend the Court regarding the order being rescinded. As the work under "notice" was all executed no objection was raised and the "order" was duly cancelled.

"Proceedings" have been commenced against a Covent Garden firm of fruit merchants, and also against their salesman, for selling unsound tomatoes to a stall keeper in the Chrisp Street Market. For the present the matter is in abeyance pending the hearing at the High Court of Justice.

London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1904.

Under this Act some 20 rooms have been successfully freed from vermin. No legal proceedings were necessary to ensure this result as the particular section of the Act requiring this work to be done is now more thoroughly understood.

The public-house urinals, as far as possible, have been kept in a cleanly state.

*Ice-Cream Regulations.**London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1902.*

All premises where ice-cream is made have been inspected and attention given to all the utensils used. They have been kept in a most clean and satisfactory condition.

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, 1911.

To the Medical Officer of Health.

SIR,—

I beg to submit to you my sixteenth Annual Report of the sanitary work carried out in my district (East Combined Division) during the twelve months ended 31st December, 1911.

Inspection of Division.

1843 premises have been inspected, 1617 in response to complaints of nuisances, 125 on account of notifications of infectious diseases, and the remainder (101) part house-to-house inspections and part under the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909.

Of the 1843 premises so dealt with 1217 were found to be in a fair sanitary condition, whilst at the remainder (626) nuisances were found to exist, necessitating sanitary works being carried out (see tabulated list, page 196).

House-to-House Inspections.

House-to-house inspections have been carried out under the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909, in the following streets:—

Leamouth Place
Orchard Street

Orchard Place
Woolmore Street

House-to-House Inspections have been carried out in sections of the following Streets:—

Ashton Street
Athol Street
Cold Harbour
Cotton Street

Culloden Street
Dunkeld Street
East India Dock Road
Follett Street

High Street
Orchard Place
Susannah Street

Willis Street
Wright's Place

Names of the Roads, Streets and Places, East Combined Division.

Abbott Road
Aberfeldy Street
Albert Street
Ann Street
Ashton Street
Athol Street
Bedford Street
Benledi Street
Blair Street
Bloomsbury Street
Bow Lane
Brunswick Road
Brunswick Street
Cawdor Street
Commodore Court
Cook Street
Cotton Street
Culloden Street
Dee Street
Desart Street
Duke Street
Dunkeld Street
East India Dock Road
East India Dock Wall
Road
Follett Street
Gaselee Street
Gray Street
Greenfield Street
Grosvenor Buildings
Grundy Street
Hales Terrace
Harrap Street
High Street

Howard Street
Ida Street
Leamouth Place
Leicester Street
Lindale Street
Lodore Street
Manisty Street
Mountague Place
Naval Row
Naval Row South
Newby Place
Norfolk Street
Nye Street
Orchard Place
Orchard Street
Paradise Cottages
Prestage Street
Prestage Buildings
Preston's Road
Quixley Street
Robin Hood Lane
Raleana Road
Rowlett Street
St. Leonard's Road
Salter's Buildings
Scouler Street
Susannah Street
Tetley Street
Union Street
Wells Street
Warrington Place
Willis Street
Woolmore Street
Yabsley Street

Names and Number of Tenements in East Combined Division.

Adelaide Buildings, Ann Street, 40.
 Baffins Buildings, Prestons Road, 25.
 Council Buildings, Raleana Road, 50.
 Grosvenor Buildings, 542.
 Hudsons Buildings, Prestons Road, 25.
 Melbourne Buildings, Ann Street, 40.
 Montreal Buildings, Cotton Street, 50.
 Ontario Buildings, Prestons Road, 50.
 Ottawa Buildings, Prestons Road, 50.
 Prestage Buildings, Prestage Street, 42.
 Quebec Buildings, Prestons Road, 50.
 St. Lawrence Cottages, Norfolk Street, 14.
 Sydney Buildings, Ann Street, 55.
 Toronto Buildings, Manisty Street, 20.
 Winnipeg Buildings, Prestons Road 50.

Drain Reconstructions.

The drains of 134 premises were tested either with smoke or chemical tests, and in 32 premises defects were found.

During the year the drains of the undermentioned premises were constructed or reconstructed, and in every case (where there was sufficient fall to the sewer) intercepted, ventilated and furnished with means of access front and back of premises, in accordance with the requirements of the London County Council's bye-laws and the regulations of the Borough Council, plans of each having been submitted to and approved by the Council:—

Aberfeldy Street (old tram stables).
 Bloomsbury Street, 1A.
 Brunswick Street 44.
 Cotton Street, 44.
 Cotton Street, 47, 47½.
 Dunkeld Street, All Hallows' Mission Room and Vicarage.
 East India Dock Road, 202A, Falcon B.H.
 Follett Street, 36 (partially).
 Lindale Street, 4, 6.
 Newby Place, All Saints' Institute.
 Nye Street (stables).

Orchard Place, Messrs. Hawkins and Tipson, Messrs.
Fowler Bros.
Surrey Place West, 1, 2, 3 (partially).
Susannah Street, 21, 23.

Drainage Reconstruction on Old Lines.

The drains of the undermentioned premises have been relaid on the old lines, and where practicable intercepted and provided with access chambers, or inlets, at each end for cleansing purposes should a stoppage occur, also where necessary proper means of ventilation :—

Ashton Street, 24, 25, 26.
Bedford Street, 14, 16.
Brunswick Street, 46.
Cotton Street, 45, 46, 48, 48½, 49, 50.
East India Dock Road, 196, 329, 431, 433 (partially).
Ettrick Street, 68, 70, 72.
High Street, 213, 215, 217, 322, 324.
Orchard Place, Union Oil and Cake Mills (partially)

Soil Pans and Traps.

New soil pans and traps have been fixed at the undermentioned premises :—

Brunswick Street, 119.
Brunswick Road, 39.
Cotton Street, 1.
East India Dock Road, 225, 227, 263.
Grosvenor Buildings 148, 372.
Harrap Street, 5.
Orchard Place, 31.
Rowlett Street, 15.
Sydney Street, "Lakes of Killarney" B.H.
Susannah Street, 42.
Wells Street, 46.

Verminous Rooms.

32 verminous rooms have been cleansed under the provisions of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1904.

Bakehouses.

I have, as instructed, made periodical inspections of the bakehouses (now numbering fifteen, two having been closed since my last report. Three of the bakehouses are underground.

The bi-annual cleansing in each case has been carried out satisfactorily.

The general conditions of the bakehouses were found satisfactory.

Cowsheds and Slaughterhouses.

Five notices were received for renewal of licences. The premises were duly inspected regarding the cleansing, limewashing and general sanitary condition in accordance with the provisions of the Dairy and Cowsheds Order; any defects found to exist were remedied and the limewashing done before the renewals of the licences were granted.

The slaughterhouses have been frequently visited, often when killing was in progress, and everything found satisfactory; limewashing in each case has been done in compliance with the London County Council's bye-laws.

The number of these premises now on the register is—cowsheds, 2; slaughterhouses, 3.

Food and Drugs Acts, 1875 to 1907.

Under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts 52 varied samples have been taken and submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis.

On analysis four were found to be adulterated. Summonses were issued against the vendors.

Particulars of adulterated samples and results of legal proceedings are appended:—

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

Defendant proved warranty. Summons dismissed.

Milk.—Deficient in solids not fat to the extent of 4·7 per cent.

Defendant gave due notice of a warranty, which Mr. Young, Solicitor, proved was not a true copy within the meaning of the Act, and defendant was ordered to pay 23s. costs.

Milk.—Deficient in solids not fat to the extent of 8·2 per cent.

Vendor fined 7s. and 23s. costs (first offence).

Milk.—Deficient in fat and solids not fat to the extent of 20 per cent. and 7 per cent. respectively.

Vendor fined 10s. and 23s. costs (first offence).

Eight samples of butter were found to be mixed with a foreign substance, *i.e.*, boric acid (preservative) in varying small proportions.

Number of samples of butter obtained	...	...	15
„ containing boric acid	...	...	8
„ „ foreign fat	...	...	0
„ „ excess of water	...	...	0

Particulars of samples containing preservatives:—

Butter containing boric acid, 0·1 per cent.

„	„	0·5	„
„	„	0·1	„
„	„	0·5	„
„	„	0·5	„
„	„	0·25	„
„	„	0·25	„
„	„	0·5	„

Legal Proceedings under the Public Health (London) Act 1891 and Bye-laws.

In pursuance of the different orders of authorisation granted by the Public Health and Housing Committee, it was found necessary in only one case to institute legal proceedings (against the owner of "Hawthorn's Wharf," Cold Harbour, for disobeying the order of the Council, *viz.*, to provide a suitable and proper water supply for the use of the workmen). Defendant was fined 40s. and 23s. costs.

Smoke Nuisances.

During the year the shafts throughout the district have been under careful observation, and in five instances nuisances were detected. In these cases intimations and statutory notices were served, which have had the desired effect of abating the nuisances. No recurrence of the nuisances took place, therefore there was no necessity to institute legal proceedings.

Unsound Food, Shops and Stalls.

The shops and stalls in the district have been frequently inspected, and there has been no occasion to seize any article exposed for sale.

During the year several applications have been made by tradesmen and others to examine articles of food which, when examined, were found to be "unsound, unwholesome and unfit for human food." In each instance applicant was advised to have the same taken to the Council's destructor, and on being informed by telephone that the said food had been destroyed a certificate was given and the purchasers reimbursed.

*Cleansing of Cisterns (Bye-law under Public Health (London) Act.
Section 50).*

The cisterns of the undermentioned buildings have been inspected, and the usual cleansing has been carried out in accordance with the Bye-law:—

Adelaide Buildings 2, Baffin Buildings 2, Grosvenor Buildings 55, Hudson Buildings 2, Melbourne Buildings 4, Montreal Buildings 4, Ontario Buildings 4, Ottawa Buildings 4, Quebec Buildings 4, Council Buildings 5, St. Lawrence Cottages, Norfolk Street 14, Sydney Buildings 4, Toronto Buildings 2, Winnipeg Buildings 4.

Public House Urinals.

The public house urinals in the district have been frequently inspected, and the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1904, strictly enforced (see tabulated list page 196).

*Coffee Houses, Restaurants, Private Hotels, Sausage Makers, Fried
Fish Shops, etc.*

Periodical inspection of these premises have been made during the year and change of ownership, etc., duly reported and noted in register.

While inspecting these premises attention has been paid to the food in preparation for cooking.

The premises have been cleansed where necessary and the conditions generally were found to be very satisfactory.

Hairdressers' Shops.

The haircutting and shaving rooms have been periodically inspected, the condition of the utensils used in the business being carefully noted. Where cleansing was necessary intimations were served.

Factory and Workshops Acts.

The workshops and domestic workshops, etc., have been periodically inspected, only in a few instances it being found necessary to serve intimations for cleansing.

Ice Cream Manufacturers and Itinerant Vendors.

The premises where ice creams are made have been frequently inspected and the sanitary conditions found very satisfactory. The barrows and utensils of itinerant vendors have been under constant supervision, no cause for complaint being found.

Canal Boats.

The inspection of canal boats was without any particular incident during the year.

Milk Shops and Milk Sellers.

I have by your instructions made periodical inspections of the premises where milk is stored and sold in the district with the object of enforcing the regulations of the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order of 1885, as amended by the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Amending Order of 1886, and the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1908, Section 5 (Milk Clauses), in respect to the sanitary condition of the premises, cleanliness of the measures, counter pans, means of storage, and prevention of contamination, especially in respect to other articles kept for sale in close proximity to where milk is kept.

Number of Milk Sellers registered	...	...	36
Number of Milk Sellers, change of ownership	...		7
Number of Milk Sellers discontinued selling milk			3
Number of Milk Sellers added to Register	...		0

Overcrowding.

During the year 13 cases of overcrowding were dealt with; in

each case the nuisance was abated after service of an intimation followed by a statutory notice, without recourse to legal proceedings.

Outworkers.

The premises where male outworkers live and work have been inspected, intimations and notices having been served where necessary.

Riverside Wharves where Food is Stored, etc.

There is only one wharf in my district, viz., Concordia Wharf, Cold Harbour (Ramornie Meat Co.), where food (all tinned) is landed, some of which is warehoused for various firms. The Ramornie Meat Company's consignments are examined by an expert examiner employed by the firm before being sent out, either for home consumption or for exportation. A large amount is purchased for the Mercantile Service, all of which is again examined, especially labelled and passed by Board of Trade officials before leaving the premises.

The following tinned foods were found, on examination by the consignees, to be unfit for human consumption and rejected, being set aside by the consignees in a separate building for the purpose of being sent to a fat boiler in the district to be rendered down for fat, precautions being taken to prevent the condemned food being used for any other purpose :—

821-6lbs. beef, 2-4lbs. beef, 1074-2lbs. beef, 282-1lb. beef, 2965-6lbs. mutton, 751-2lbs. mutton, 308-1lb. mutton, 80 meats various, 7-2lbs. kidneys, 70-1½lbs. chicken, 8-2lbs. soup, 172-2lbs. steak, 79-2lbs. tongues, 136-1lb. tongues, 244-1lb. salmon, 71-2lbs. fruit various.

Public Elementary Schools.

I have, as specially instructed, inspected the Public Elementary Schools in my district, particularly in respect to the water supplies and sanitary conveniences.

The water supply for drinking purposes at each school was found to be drawn from the rising main.

The storage cisterns (which are used for supplying the sanitary conveniences only) are cleansed out every three months. The sanitary conveniences and offices (with two exceptions) were found to be in a clean

and satisfactory condition. In some cases drinking cups were found to be missing but have since been reinstated.

Places where Bread is Sold.

With reference to a communication received from the London County Council the shops in my district where bread is sold have been periodically inspected under Section 8 of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1908, which refers to the sanitary regulations of premises used for the sale of food for human consumption.

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, 1911.

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, 1911, viz.:—

The details of which were entered in my journal day by day and reported to the Public Health and Housing Committee month by month.

Number of Inspections, special, periodical and on complaint				
	of nuisances	...	...	1,318
„	„	Inspections <i>re</i> notifications of infectious diseases		129
„	„	Inspections, house-to-house visitations	...	87
Total Inspections				1,534
Re-inspections	...	...	...	3,865

House-to-House Inspections.

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

The whole of—
Deptford Ferry Road.

Sections of—
Claude Street.
East Ferry Road.
Gaverick Street.
Crew Street.
Manilla Street.
Glengall Road.
Stewart Street.
Stebondale Street.
Malabar Street.

Of the total premises inspected 977 were found to be in fair

condition; 37 per cent. required various works of sanitary improvement, which necessitated the service of 459 written intimations, 106 statutory notices, and 21 final notices.

Premises Reported under the Housing and Town Planning Act.

Premises.	Result of Procedure. Nature and extent of Work Executed.
Stewart Street, 5, 6, 7 ...	Drain and water closets entirely reconstructed. Dampness remedied by inserting damp-proof coursing in walls, concreting ground area beneath floors (basement level) and rendering lower surfaces of walls in cement. Yards re-paved in concrete. Roofs made water-tight. Gutters and pipes renewed or repaired. Walls and ceilings, floors, hearths, window sashes and frames repaired. Walls and ceilings cleansed throughout.
Stewart Street, 15 to 23 ...	Drain, water closets, and yard paving entirely reconstructed. The front basement rooms (which were damp and dark and below the street level) have been bricked up and areas filled in to street level and paved. Roofs—rain-water pipes and gutters repaired or renewed. Internal surfaces, walls, ceilings, floors, etc., thoroughly repaired and cleansed throughout.
Galbraith Street, 19, 21 ...	Excessive dampness remedied by inserting damp-proof coursing in walls, and concreting ground area beneath floors, and providing suitable under floor ventilation.
Cuba Street, 26 ...	Premises consisting of two rooms situated in a narrow passage. Light and ventilation improved

by enlarging window opening. Doorway cut in party wall and these premises are now let in conjunction with and form a portion of 35, Cuba Street (since renumbered).

Charles Terrace, 2 to 8 ... Premises cleansed and repaired throughout. Dampness remedied by damp-proof coursing. Roof rain-water pipes and gutters, yard paving and water fittings overhauled and repaired.

The supervision of the above sanitary improvements, including the testing of new drains and fittings, etc., examining damp-proof coursing, etc., entailed many visits and occupied much of my time. In one or two instances on my report of slow progress, you communicated with the owners, with the result that more men were put on the work. The work was completed in each case to your satisfaction and permission was given for re-occupation.

Dangerous Structures.

I reported in five instances dangerous structures to the London County Council, which were dealt with by the District Surveyor.

Drains.

During the year 66 drains were proved defective by the smoke and chemical tests, and in 320 instances the application of tests revealed no defects.

Drainage construction and reconstruction, including means of access and ventilation, were carried out at the following premises :—

Chipka Street, 29 to 41.

Stewart Street 15 to 23.

Samuda Street, 20, 21.

East Ferry Road, 32 to 46.

Manchester Road, 310.

St. John's Vicarage, Roserton Street.

West Ferry Road, 296, 298, "Tooke Arms," Sufferance Wharf.

Alpha Road, 35, 37, 67 to 83.

The drains of the undermentioned premises were reconstructed partially or wholly on the old lines, in most cases including the fixing of new w.c. pans, traps and yard gullies :—

Manchester Road, 487 to 495.

West Ferry Road, 178, 52, 54, 247, 249, 417, Nelson Wharf, Messrs.

Le Bas Engineering Works, "Anchor and Hope" P.H.

Glengall Road, Silex Works, and Nos. 36 to 42.

Janet Street, 32.

Claude Street, 9.

Tobago Street, 5.

Stebondale Street, 10, 6, 139, 131.

Chapel House Street, Griffin's Cottages, 2.

Maria Street, 3, 4.

Plevna Street, 7.

Galbraith Street, 10, 14.

Devonshire Terrace, 6.

Moiety Road, Fisher's Wharf.

Gaverick Street, 14.

Stewart Terrace, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 to 13.

Lead Street, 3.

Havannah Street, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13.

Wharf Road, Coldthurst and Hardings.

Cuba Street, 32, 33.

Where practicable the water test was applied to new work.

Factories.

Improved or sufficient sanitary accommodation for workmen has been provided at the following factories :—

Messrs. Le Bas Engineering Works, West Ferry Road.

Cannon Ironworks, Cheval Street.

Messrs. Bullivants, West Ferry Road.

Messrs. Hodges and Son, West Ferry Road.

Nelson Wharf, West Ferry Road.

Messrs. F. and T. Thorne, builder's shop and yard, Manchester Road.

Public House Urinals.

Public house conveniences were visited and nuisances abated on the service of written intimations.

Workshops, etc.

The workshops and workplaces—numbering 43—were regularly inspected and their sanitary condition improved in many instances by lime-washing, better ventilation and paving, etc., in response to the intimations and notices served.

Hairdressing and Shaving Rooms.

The hair cutting and shaving rooms were inspected and dealt with where necessary. In every case an antiseptic was in use.

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. 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.

Inspection of Schools.

The schools in my division (Poplar South) number eight, each of which was inspected during the year.

In one case only was it necessary to serve a written intimation and this was promptly attended to. With this exception the sanitary condition of the lavatories, conveniences, water supplies, and fittings was satisfactory.

Tuberculosis and Measles.

In addition to the ordinary notifications of infectious diseases, in all cases of measles notified from schools and tuberculosis from poor law institutions the homes of the patients were inspected and sanitary conditions remedied where necessary.

Rats and Plague.

Printed circulars explaining the connection of rats with plague were

left at all riverside premises and factories throughout my district by your direction.

Premises where Food Stuff's were Sold or Prepared for Sale.

Periodical inspections were made of the following premises :—

Bakehouses, 7.

Slaughterhouses, 1.

Tripe dressers and sausage makers, 11.

Dairies and milk shops, 21.

Ice cream vendors, 22.

Coffee shops and dining rooms, 33.

Fish shops, 12.

In all cases where cleansing, limewashing, or other works of sanitary improvements were necessary the matter was brought to the notice of the occupiers by written intimation, which in every case was complied with. The regularity of the periodical inspection of these premises has impressed upon the occupiers the necessity of cleanliness and limewashing, etc., of kitchens and places where food is prepared or stored. This was proved by the amount of work already completed or in progress (without notice) at the time of my visits.

Riverside Wharves and Food Preserving Factories.

Frequent visits were made to the undermentioned wharves and factories and records were kept of all unsound foodstuffs and methods of destruction.

Maconochie's Wharf and Food Preserving Factory, West Ferry Road.

The total amount of food stuffs rejected as unsound by this firm and destroyed in the furnaces on the premises at the time of my visits during the past year was 1,699 tins, varying in weight from $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. to 14lb., and consisting of meat, fish, poultry, fruit, and vegetables.

In response to notice from the Port Sanitary Authority in February last that 63 cases of damaged oranges were consigned to the above factory, I awaited the delivery and the goods were sorted by the firm immediately on arrival, with the result that $7\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. were found to be unsound and were destroyed.

Sufferance Wharf and Food Preserving Factory, West Ferry Road
(for export only).

The tinned food stuff rejected and destroyed by this firm during the year amounted to 144 cases, each containing about 48 tins, which contained principally preserved fish. These cases were marked unsound and sealed and were put overboard at sea from the firm's boats.

During the year three notices were received from the Port Sanitary Authority of returned tinned goods from abroad consigned to the above factory. In each case the goods were examined on delivery with results as follows:—

10 cases of jars of fish paste—contents of jars in sound condition.

8½ cases of tinned shrimps—contents of tins sound.

11 cases of tinned lobster, about 48 tins per case—contents of tins partially decomposed (destroyed in furnace).

1 case of tinned herring—unsound and unfit for food.

This case, on the firm's application, was removed by your permission to their factory at Lowestoft for investigation, and the Medical Officer of Lowestoft was notified of its despatch.

Victoria Wharf and Stores for Pickles only, West Ferry Road.

No unsound food stuffs seen during my visits to these premises.

St. Andrew's Wharf, Cattle Food Factory.

No information respecting food stuff delivered to this factory for conversion into cattle food.

No notice was received from H.M. Office of Customs under the regulations made under the Public Health (Regulations as to Food) Act, 1907, of food stuff imported by water into this district during the past year, and no infringement of the Act was observed by myself.

INSPECTION OF FOOD—SHOPS AND STALLS.

The shops and stalls in the main thoroughfares were regularly visited. Surprise visits were made frequently on Saturday nights and occasionally on Sunday mornings. Although several small articles were destroyed as suspicious or tainted, in no instance was I justified in seizing any food stuff exposed for sale during these visits.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

Fifty-six samples of food were purchased and submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis as under:—

Milk, 30, 14 of which were purchased from street vendors.

Butter, 14.

Margarine, 3.

Lard, 3.

Coffee, 2.

Cocoa, 3.

Rice, 1.

Of the 14 samples of butter taken four contained boric acid preservatives ranging from 0·1 to 0·5 per cent. Of the milks procured one was certified to be deficient in fat to the extent of 96·6 per cent. A summons was issued against the vendor and was dismissed with a caution.

In this case the evidence given before the Court was that on the 8th December milk was sold in Newcastle Street, Cubitt Town, without declaration at the time of the purchase that it was separated milk. No notice or placard was displayed on the barrow from which it was sold to that effect. On the barrow was marked in large letters, "The New Farmers Milk Supply." On the side of the hand-can engraved in the metal was marked, "Separated Milk." This could not be seen at the time of purchase as the milk seller fetched the jug from door of 17, Newcastle Street, and took it into the street to his barrow, and returned with the milk. It was pointed out to the Magistrate that had this lettering on the hand-can been in black or white it could have been seen. In cross-examination for the defence, the person who purchased for the Inspector admitted having some time previously purchased some milk from defendant's man at 3d. per quart. It was therefore urged that she knew the milk to be separated. The Magistrate, in dismissing the case, warned the defendant, and remarked that when separated milk was sold the fact should be clearly advertised. Section 11, Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1899, does not apply to ordinary separated or skimmed milk. The Section in question states that every tin or other receptacle containing condensed, separated, or skimmed milk must bear a label clearly visible to the purchaser on which the words "machine-skimmed milk" or "skimmed milk," as the case may require, are printed in large and

legible type, etc., etc., etc. Under these circumstances, and from the result of the above case, it would be as well if, when further legislation upon the sale of food and drugs is being considered, a similar clause should be inserted respecting skimmed or separated milk, and a placard conspicuously displayed on the barrow in the case of itinerant vendors.

The remaining samples were certified genuine.

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, 1911.

To the Medical Officer of Health.

SIR,—

I beg to present my twelfth Annual Report which deals with the work done in factories, workshops, among outworkers, and other miscellaneous inspections during the year 1911.

Verminous Children, Phthisis and Scabies.

A large proportion of time has been devoted to the inspection of the homes of children reported as attending school in a verminous condition, and as, at the time of writing this report, the cleansing station is in operation to bathe and disinfest the clothing of the children, it is hoped there will be much visible improvement during the next year or two.

The homes of children suffering from scabies (itch) and phthisis have also been visited, leaflets left and advice given.

Inspection of Schools.

The sanitary accommodation for the girls and infants in the 36 elementary schools in the Borough have been inspected and various defects remedied or reported to the London County Council (Education Dept.).

Outworkers.

The outworkers' lists have been inspected at the premises from which work was given out, and 145 lists have been received from employers in the Borough; 355 lists have been forwarded from other Boroughs containing the names of persons who live in Poplar; 392 lists have been sent to other Councils containing the names of persons who work for employers in Poplar.

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 December 31st, 1911:—

	Poplar.	Bromley.	Bow.	Total.
Workshops, Workplaces, Laundries, &c., Number of on the Register	51	88	92	231
Workshops, Number of Workrooms therein	81	145	143	369
„ Number of Inspections of	73	103	123	299
„ Number of Re-inspections of	19	32	47	98
„ found to be overcrowded	—	2	—	2
„ &c., newly discovered and registered	2	9	15	26
„ Workrooms therein measured	4	15	30	49
„ Reported to H.M. Inspector on discovery	2	9	12	23
Houses visited for enquiry at which no female hands were employed	166	515	531	1212
Written Intimations issued	13	10	19	42
Statutory Notices	1	4	13	18
Final Notices .. .. .	..	1	..	1
Works carried out under supervision:—				
(a) Additional means of ventilation provided	—	1	3	4
(b) Rooms cleansed and whitewashed.. ..	14	11	20	45
Overcrowding of Workrooms, cases of, abated	—	2	—	2
Visits <i>re</i> Scabies	39	14	2	55
„ Phthisis	40	73	13	126
„ Outworkers' Lists	29	22	42	93
„ Inspection of Schools	17	14	7	38
„ Verminous School Children	505	532	100	1137

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

ALICE TATTERSALL.

Cert. Royal Sanitary Inst.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR FOR "HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS," OR OCCUPIED
BY MEMBERS OF MORE THAN ONE FAMILY.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
BOW ROAD,

December 30th, 1911.

To the Medical Officer of Health.

SIR,—

I beg to hand you my eighth Annual Report and details of the work carried out by myself under the Bye-laws, for the year ended December 30th, 1911.

Overcrowding.

A large number of cases were dealt with during the year, and inspections were made at night time at the overcrowded areas. The following streets are where overcrowding took place:—

Arcadia Street.	Park Street.
Baker's Alley.	Perring Street.
Barchester Street.	Ruston Street.
Box Street.	Rothbury Road.
Clifton Street.	Sabbarton Street.
Crew Street.	Sophia Street.
Eastward Street.	Sherwood Street.
Gale Street.	Stebondale Street.
Hawgood Street.	St. Leonard's Road.
High Street, Poplar.	Wendon Street.
Lamprell Street.	Wyke Road.
Libra Road.	West Ferry Road.
Milton Road.	Whitethorn Street.

Registration.

At the present time there are 1124 houses on the registers, 21 having been added during the year.

Inspection and Cleansing.

During the year the work of cleansing rooms, staircases, passages, etc., and repairing roofs, gutters and yard paving, and cleansing of cisterns, etc., was carried out at houses in the following streets:—

Arcadia Street.	Milton Road.
Barchester Street.	Park Street.
Broomfield Street.	Parnell Road.
Beachy Road.	Portree Street.
Box Street.	Rook Street.
Bartlett Street.	Rothbury Road.
Brabazon Street.	Ricardo Street.
Clifton Street.	Ruston Stree
Eastward Street.	Sabbarton Street.
Gale Street.	Sherwood Street.
Hawgood Street.	St. Leonard's Road.
High Street, Bromley.	Stebondale Street.
High Street, Bow.	Stewart Street.
High Street, Poplar.	Sophia Street.
Hill Place Street.	West Ferry Road.
Lamprell Street.	Wyke Road.
Libra Road.	Wendon Street.
Manchester Road.	Whitethorn Street.

*London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1904.**(Section 20). "Cleansing of Verminous Rooms."*

The whole of the work done under this Act was under the intimations served, and in no cases were certification and subsequent notices necessary. There were 68 intimations served, referring to 104 rooms.

*London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1907.**"Water Supply in Tenement House."*

During the year notices were served under this Act for provision of a proper and sufficient supply of water on the upper floors at nine houses. At three of the houses the work was carried out at once, but the landlord of the other six houses objected to the notices and legal proceedings had to be taken at the Thames Police Court, when the magistrate ordered the supply to be provided (see Legal Proceedings).

Legal Proceedings.

At the Thames Police Court, on 18th July, the landlord of Nos. 319 and 321, West Ferry Road, Millwall, was summoned for not providing "a proper and sufficient supply of water on each storey," according to notices served, also for not carrying out cleansing, and having rooms rid of vermin, according to further notices served.

Fined *re* No. 319, £2 and 23s. costs *re* water supply.

„ No. 319, £5 and 23s. costs *re* cleansing.

„ No. 321, £5 and 23s. costs *re* cleansing.

Total £15 9s.

Tabulated Statement for the Year ended December 30th, 1911.

Houses registered	...	...	...	...	21
Notices sent out <i>re</i> houses being placed on register	...	...	...	...	21
Declarations for information, outstanding 1910	...	...	...	...	10
„ with information, sent out	...	...	...	...	15
				—	25
„ with information returned	...	...	...	...	21
House-to-House inspections	...	...	...	...	331
Rooms measured, and capacity entered in registers	...	...	...	...	116
House-to-House visits, for registration purposes	...	...	...	...	30
Cases of overcrowding, outstanding December 31st, 1910	21				141
„ discovered during the year	120				
„ abated	...	...	...	...	136
„ outstanding at the end of the year	...	...	...	...	5
Notices served for cleansing to be carried out	...	...	...	...	228
„ abatement of overcrowding	...	...	...	...	90
„ where means of ventilation were not in good order	...	...	...	...	105
„ under Public Health (London) Act, 1891.	...	...	...	...	84
„ under London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1904, Section 20	...	...	...	...	68
Final notices served for cleansing to be carried out	...	...	...	...	6
Re-inspections	...	...	...	...	2343
House-to-house enquiries <i>re</i> smallpox	...	...	...	...	21
Notices served under London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1907	...	...	...	...	9
Night Inspections	...	...	...	...	73
Rooms stripped and cleansed	...	...	...	...	494
Yards limewashed	...	...	...	...	168

Areas limewashed	...	...	...	...	...	20
Wash-houses cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	144
Water Closets	„	...	...	...	...	158
Soil Pans	„	...	...	...	...	48
Staircase walls stripped and cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	100
Passages and landings stripped and cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	57
Rooms where means of ventilation were put in proper working order	...	...	...	...	...	172
Staircases	„	„	„	...	...	18
Rooms rid of vermin	...	...	...	...	...	104
Rain-water pipes repaired	...	...	...	...	...	7
Roofs made watertight	...	...	...	...	...	20
Yard pavings repaired	...	...	...	...	...	9
Floorings repaired	...	...	...	...	...	17
Gutters made good	...	...	...	...	...	4
Cisterns cleansed and covered	...	...	...	...	...	1

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM JOHNSON, *A.R. San. I.*

Cert. San. Insp. Exam. Board (Lond.)

Cert. Meat and Food Insp. (Lond.)

Sanitary Inspector and Inspector of Houses Let in Lodgings.

REPORT OF HEALTH VISITOR.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICES,

BOW ROAD, E.

January 1st, 1912.

To the Medical Officer of Health.

SIR,—

I beg to present the fourth Annual Report of my work.

The year has been rather an eventful one in the history of the Poplar Health Visiting Association. At the close of 1911 the Executive Committee appointed a paid worker to visit in the Borough, at a salary of £100 per year. £50 was guaranteed by friends of Miss Wintour's; a concert held in February realised £21 16s. 10½d.; the remainder was given by friends. The Committee, however, soon decided that it would be impossible for them to obtain the funds necessary for making the appointment a permanent one, and decided to approach the Borough Council and ask them to do this. The application was afterwards redrafted and only a donation was asked for. The Borough Council referred the matter to the Local Government Board, and they replied that such a donation would be illegal. The Executive Committee then decided to approach the Public Health and Housing Committee and ask them to recommend the Borough Council to appoint a second Health Visitor, who should be entirely under the control of the Borough Council, and a deputation was appointed to wait on the Public Health and Housing Committee to explain the views of the Association. That the deputation was favourably received may be judged by the result—an assistant Health Visitor has been appointed. The Executive Committee appointed two delegates to represent the Association at the National Conference for the Prevention of Destitution held in Caxton Hall in the summer, and they have affiliated to the newly-formed Association of Infant Consultations and Schools for Mothers. Six meetings of the Executive Committee have been held during the year, the average attendance at each being eight. There have been several alterations in the personnel, the chief being the resignation of the Hon. Treasurer (the Rev. H. Mosley) and

the addition of Doctors Binns, Cardale, Millea, Rome Hall and Toland to the list of Hon. Consultants. These are especially welcome, local interest being decidedly the most satisfactory. The Executive Committee have now agreed to provide literature and the funds necessary to pay the bonus on members' savings in the Maternity Club to any centre starting. Poplar has started, but the North and South Bromley Centres think that under the Insurance Bill such clubs will be unnecessary. The attendances at the Consultation Days show a considerable decrease, due (1) to the record epidemics of measles and infantile diarrhoea—the Island Centre finding it necessary to close altogether for a time; (2) closing of South Bromley Centre for two months, owing to the place of meeting being closed for that period; and (3) alteration of date of consultation day at North Bromley to meet the convenience of the Hon. Consultant. The number of workers remains practically the same:—sixty, inclusive of eight Hon. Consultants, five Hon. Secretaries, and forty-seven Visitors. The number of infants visited in each centre has increased, except in the case of the Isle of Dogs, and that shows a slight decrease only because there were fewer births. The visits of the paid worker are shown in the totals. The London City Mission (Grundy Street) and the nurses of St. John Divine have ceased to co-operate with the Association. We welcome workers from St. Stephen's and St. Saviour's Churches (Poplar). In making any comparison between the rates of mortality Borough v. infants visited, I wish particularly to call your attention to the fact that the rate of mortality (105·69) given by me refers to infants born in 1910 and kept under supervision for a year. The excessive mortality during the diarrhoea epidemic, therefore, affects those statistics only slightly; the real effect will be seen when the figures for 1911 are given next year. In conclusion, I wish to again express my thanks to every one for their hearty co-operation—the Hon. Consultants, the Visitors, the friends who provide meeting places for our Consultation Days, the "cup that cheers" for the mothers—trusting that their efforts will not flag, even though the results shown are not quite so good as last year. Best thanks are also due to Messrs. K. G. Hobday and C. F. Short for the help they so willingly gave me in the organisation of the concert, and to the Committee of the Charity Organisation Society for providing milk for necessitous cases. Every case which I have referred to them has been taken up, a quart of milk daily being allowed for four months in one case of delicate twins. My idea of a milk fund in connection with the Association is still—an idea!

POPLAR HEALTH VISITING ASSOCIATION.

President	...	Mrs. Sidney Buxton.
Vice-Presidents	...	Mrs. R. H. Green.
		Miss K. Wintour.
Hon. Treasurer	...	Miss Bevan.

NORTH BROMLEY CENTRE.

Hon. Sec.	...	Mrs. G. H. Newton.
Hon. Consultants	...	Dr. Binns.
		Dr. Saint.
		Dr. Toland.

Delegate to Executive :—

Miss Hiscock.

Number of Visitors	...	10
„ Infants visited	...	175

Consultation Days—First Tuesday in the month at All Hallow's Schoolroom, Blackthorn Street. Fourth Wednesday in the month at the Vicarage Room, High Street, Bromley. E.

SOUTH BROMLEY CENTRE.

Hon. Sec.	...	Mrs. G. R. Young.
Hon. Consultant	...	Dr. G. R. Young.

Delegates to Executive :—

Sister Honora.	Mrs. S. March.
Number of Visitors ...	8
„ Infants visited ...	143

Consultation Day—First Friday in the month at St. Frideswides' Mission Room, Lodore Street, Poplar, E.

POPLAR CENTRE.

Hon. Sec.	...	Miss K. Wintour.
Hon. Consultant	...	Dr. Ethel Lamport.

Delegates to Executive:—

Mrs. H. Bolitho.	Miss H. Mackay.
Number of Visitors ...	...
„ Infants visited	...
	9
	209

Consultation Day—Second Friday in the month at the Town Hall
Newby Place, Poplar, E.

ISLE OF DOGS CENTRE.

Sec. ...	Miss A. Childe.
Hon Consultants ...	Dr. Cardale.
	Dr. Millea.
	Dr. Rome Hall.

Delegates to Executive :—

Miss K. Wintour.	Miss A. Childe.
Number of Visitors ...	...
„ Infants visited	...
	10
	481

Consultation Days—First and third Fridays in the month at St.
Mildred's House, West Ferry Road, Isle of Dogs, E.

BOW CENTRE.

Hon. Sec. ...	Mrs. H. Mason.
Hon. Consultant ...	Dr. Ethel Lamport.

Delegates to Executive :—

Mrs. Shaw.	Miss K. Fleming.
Number of Visitors ...	...
„ Infants visited	...
	10
	69

and all in St. Stephen's Parish once, more often if necessary.

Consultation Day—Third Thursday in the month at the Bow Baths,
Roman Road, E.

Organisations Co-operating with the Association.

St. Frideswides' Mission, Poplar.
St. Stephen's Church, Bow.
St. Leonard's Church, Bromley.

All Hallows' Church, Poplar.
 St. Gabriel's Church, Bromley.
 Bruce Road Congregational Church.
 Bath Street Methodist Chapel.
 Poplar Wesleyan Mission.
 Presbyterian Settlement, Poplar.
 „ Church, Bow Road.
 Fern Street School Settlement, Devons Road.
 St. Mildred's House, Isle of Dogs.
 The Evans Hurndall Mission.
 St. Saviour's Church, Poplar.
 St. Stephen's Church, Poplar.

Visiting.

No. of visits paid by Voluntary Helpers	...	1,487
Removed before visit	... ..	46
Died before visit	... ..	40
Still-births	... ..	3
No. of re-visits paid by Voluntary Helpers	...	15,570
Removed and not traced	... ..	314
Died	... ..	146

Total number of visits, 17,057—an increase of 4,818 compared with 1910.

Health Visitor.

Visits	... ..	383
Removed before visit	... ..	2
Died before visit	... ..	8
Still-births	... ..	2

leaving 371 alive. At the time of my visit, these were being fed, as follows:—

Breast-fed	... ..	92.99 per cent.
Mixed feeding	... ..	1.62 „
Hand-fed	... ..	5.39 „

Mothers who worked during pregnancy:—

Home work	... ..	7.27 per cent.
Factory, workshop, charring, etc.	... ..	9.43 „

Families occupying:—

1 room per family	...	...	...	10.77 per cent.
2 ,,	...	...	...	13.47 ,,
Re-visits	...	...	...	1691
Removed and not traced	...	...	...	102
Died	...	...	...	34

Mothers who worked after birth of child:—

Home work	...	...	...	5.92 per cent.
Factory, workshop, charing, etc.	...	...	...	8.35 ,,

Consultation Days.

There were 1,694 attendances at the Consultation Days for mothers and babies, a decrease of 691 compared with 1910, the average attendance at the various Centres being as follows:—

Roman Road Baths	...	...	...	32.3
All Hallows' Schoolroom	...	...	...	29.1
St. Frideswides' Mission Room	...	...	...	28.5
Town Hall, Poplar	...	...	...	21
Vicarage Room, High Street	...	...	...	16.9
St. Mildred's House	...	...	...	13.3

Maternity Club.

Number joining	...	...	...	50
,, paid out	...	...	...	36
,, on books	...	...	...	28
,, borrowed clothes...	...	...	...	18
Average amount deposited	...	...	...	4s.

Vital Statistics.

The figures appended refer to infants born in 1910 and kept under supervision for a year; they show an increase of 85 in the number kept under supervision, and an increase of 6.94 per thousand in the rate of mortality, as compared to 1909.

Visited	...	...	...	1,531
Removed and not traced	...	...	...	329
Died	...	...	...	128

Rate of mortality per 1,000 visited, 105.69.

The feeding of the above infants during the first six months of life was as follows :—

(1.) Those alive at end of completed year (December, 1911)

Breast-fed	...	...	...	83·57 per cent.
Mixed feeding	...	...	...	14·40 „
Hand-fed	...	...	...	2·03 „
				<hr/>
				100·00
				<hr/>

(2.) Those who died:—

Breast-fed	...	...	...	62·5 per cent.
Mixed feeding	...	...	...	30·47 „
Hand-fed	...	...	...	7·03 „
				<hr/>
				100 00
				<hr/>

(3.) Comparison of rates of mortality between infants —

Breast-fed	...	...	...	8·12 per cent.
Mixed feeding	...	...	...	20·00 „
Hand-fed	...	...	...	29·03 „

530 of the infants born in 1910 attended the Consultation Days, an increase of 77 compared with 1909. The average attendance at each was 3·04, a decrease of 2·24.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Notifications received	...	...	...	43
Visits paid	...	...	...	43
Re-visits paid	...	...	...	79
Still under supervision	...	...	...	2
Recovered	...	...	...	37
Sight of one eye impaired	...	...	...	2

(Handed over to N.S.P.C.C.)

Blind	2
-------	-----	-----	-----	---

(One died while still under treatment.)

Thirty-two of the cases (including the four last) were attended by midwives, eleven by medical men.

Five were admitted into the London Hospital, afterwards being made out-patients, three were admitted into the Sick Asylum, thirteen attended the Hospital as out-patients, twenty-five were treated by private practitioners, the nurses of the East London Nursing Association visited five cases, the nurses of St. John Divine three.

With reference to the cases handed over to the N.S.P.C.C., one mother failed to attend hospital regularly and was found at home the worse for drink one day when she should have been at the hospital, the second case, the mother discharged herself from the Sick Asylum and refused to allow the child to remain, she also refused to allow it to stay in the hospital where it had been taken at a later date.

Of the two whose sight was destroyed, one was taken regularly to the hospital but the mother declined the services of a nurse. The child was hand-fed and died of epidemic diarrhoea. The other, both mother and child were delicate and were treated in the Sick Asylum, this child also was hand-fed.

Miscellaneous Visits.

Complaints from London Hospital, etc. ... 50

I remain, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

ALICE E. HALL,

*Certificates—Royal Sanitary Inst.; Lond.
Insp. Exam. Board; Lond. Obst. Soc.,
Central Midwives Board, etc.*



INDEX.

A

	PAGE
Admission of Non-pauper Cases of Measles into M.A.B. Hospitals	130
Age Mortality	20
Agreement with London County Council for the Cleansing of School Children infested with Vermin	103
Alphabetical Street List of Infectious Diseases	81-88
Analyses, Results of	164
Anthrax	107
Antitoxin London Order	125
Anti-Tuberculosis Dispensary	37
Appointment of Second Health Visitor	13

B

Bacteriological Examinations	80 & 120-124
Bakehouses	151
Bathing Lake, Victoria Park	100
Birth Rate	5
Births	2
Births, Illegitimate	5
Bodies received into Council's Mortuary, Number of	136
Boundary Streets and Roads, List of	xi.
Boyce, W., Sanitary Inspector, Report	214
Bullock, J., Sanitary Inspector, Report	240
Butter and Margarine Act, 1907	170
Butter, Preservatives in	169

C

Canal Boats	141
Cheap Trains Bill	190

	PAGE
Chicken-pox	112
Children Act, 1908	102
Cleansing of Persons Act, 1897	103
Cleansing of Verminous School Children	102
Coffee Shops, etc.	157
Colouring Matter in Milk, Suggested Legislation Prohibiting	173
Combined Drainage	192
Common Lodging Houses	140
Common Lodging Houses, Verminous Persons in	104
Condition of House Drainage in Diphtheria Cases	124
Consumption, Prevention of	24
Continued and Typhus Fevers	116
Council Buildings	137
Cowhouses... ..	154
Customs and Inland Revenue Acts	193

D

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order	158
Daylight Saving Bill	211
Death Rate	9
Death Rate, Respiratory Diseases... ..	11
Death Rate, Tubercular Diseases	21
Death Rate, Zymotic Diseases	10
Deaths	7
Deaths of Poor Persons (Tuberculosis Regulations) during 1909, 1910 and 1911	26
Deaths from Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	123
Deaths from Drowning	42
Deaths from Measles	127
Deaths from Typhoid Fever	120
Deaths from Whooping Cough	126
Deaths in Institutions, Tables of	58 & 67-69
Deaths of Illegitimate Children	8
Deaths of Persons of Unknown Addresses	42
Deaths, Tables of	39-41, 44-48
Deaths, Tables of (Classification)	50-62
Deaths, Tubercular Diseases	21
Diarrhœa and Enteritis	132
Diarrhœa and Enteritis, Statistics for September Quarter, 1911	135

	PAGE
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup, Bacteriological Examinations	124
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup, Condition of House Drainage in cases of	124
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup, Deaths	123
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup, Errors in Diagnosis...	124
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup, Isolation	124
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup, Notifications	121
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup, Sex and School Age Cases	122
Diphtheria Anti-toxin London Order, 1910	125
Diphtheria in Public Elementary Schools	125
Discrepancies in Registration of Births	13
Disinfecting Department	89
Disinfection in cases of Measles	89
Disinfection, Tuberculosis	27 & 89
Dispensary, Anti-Tuberculosis	37
Douglas Street	199
Drainage of Premises in Typhoid Fever Cases	117
Drowning, Deaths from	42
Dustpails, Suggested Provision of Covers for	200

E

Eating Houses, etc.	157
Electrolytic Disinfecting Fluid	90
Electrolytic Disinfecting Fluid, Comments on Adverse Criticism	94
Electrolytic Disinfecting Fluid, Cost of Material and Electricity	91
Electrolytic Disinfecting Fluid, Distribution	91
Electrolytic Disinfecting Fluid, Expenditure	93
Electrolytic Disinfecting Fluid, Spraying Floors of London County Council Schools with	94
Electrolytic Disinfecting Fluid, Output	90
Electrolytic Disinfecting Fluid, Quantity Manufactured	92
Electrolytic Disinfecting Fluid, Use of in Swimming Baths	94
Enteritis, Diarrhoea and	132
Employment of Children Act, 1903, Amendment Bill	212
Epidemic Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis (Spotted Fever)	130
Errors in Diagnosis	75-79, 120 & 124
Errors in Diagnosis, Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	120 & 124

Errors in Diagnosis, Typhoid Fever	...	...	120
Examinations of Food, etc., at Wharves	...	...	174

F

Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, Amendment Bill	142
Field, A. J., Sanitary Inspector, Report	...	...	219
Fish Curers, etc., Proposed Bye-laws	...	...	156
Foad, C., Sanitary Inspector, Report	...	...	250
Food and Drugs Acts	...	...	164
Food and Drugs Acts, Suggested Consolidation of	...	...	173
Fried Fish Shops, etc.	...	...	157
Fried Fish Vendors, etc., Proposed Bye-laws	...	...	156

G

Glanders	107
Grosvenor Buildings	...	...	137

H

Hairdressers' Premises	158
Hall, Miss A. E., Health Visitor, Report	...	...	265
Hanbury Buildings	...	...	137
Health Visiting Association, Poplar	...	...	267
Health Visitor, Appointment of Second	...	...	13
Health Visitor's Report	...	...	265
Homework Order, 1911	...	...	208
Homeworkers' Premises, Infectious Diseases in	...	...	80
Hotels, etc.	...	...	157
Hours of Labour (Bakehouses) Bill	...	...	154
Houses, Inhabited, Census, 1911	...	...	xii.
Houses Let in Lodgings, Inspector's Report	...	...	261
Houses Let in Lodgings, Proposed New Bye-laws	...	...	181
Houses Let in Lodgings, Suggested Appointment of Additional Inspector	...	...	175
Houses Let in Lodgings, Work of Inspector	...	...	175
Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910	...	...	188
Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, Section 17, Representa- tions and Closing Orders under	...	...	189
Hydrophobia in Man	...	...	107

I

Ice Cream	...	...	...	160
Illegitimate Births	...	...	...	5
Illegitimate Children, Deaths of	...	...	...	8
Infantile Mortality	...	...	...	12
Infectious Diseases, Alphabetical Street List of	...	...	...	81-88
Infectious Diseases in Milkshops	...	...	...	80
Infectious Diseases on Homeworkers' Premises	...	...	...	80
Infectious Diseases, Tables of	...	...	...	70-73
Influenza	...	...	...	126
Inhabited Houses, Census, 1911	..	...	...	xii.
Inquests and Deaths from Violence	...	...	...	135
Inspection of Bakehouses, Laundries, Workshops, etc., (Tables A to F)	...	...	...	145-151
Inspection of Food, etc., at Wharves	...	...	...	174
Inspection of Schools	...	...	...	195
Institutions, etc., Tables of Deaths in	...	...	...	58
Isolation of Diphtheria Cases	...	...	...	124
Isolation of Typhoid Fever Cases	...	...	...	118
Itch Cases	...	...	...	103

J

Janet Street School Playground	...	...	...	197
Johnson, J., Sanitary Inspector, Report	...	...	...	235
Johnson, W., Sanitary Inspector for Houses Let in Lodgings, Report	...	...	...	261

L

Langley, H. J., Sanitary Inspector, Report	...	...	...	222
Legal Proceedings	...	...	...	201
Legal Proceedings under Food and Drugs Acts	...	...	...	166
Legislation, Sanitary	...	...	...	206
Legislation, Sanitary, Proposed	...	...	...	211
Licensed Premises Urinals	...	...	...	194
List of Boundary Streets and Roads	...	...	...	xi.
List of Sanitary Works Executed	...	...	...	196
Lodging Houses, Common	..	...	...	140
Lodging Houses, Seamen's	...	...	...	140
Lodging Houses, Verminous Persons in	...	...	...	104

	PAGE
London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1902, Sec. 43, Ice Cream	160 & 239
London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1904 ...	194
London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1907 ...	102 & 104
London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1907, Sec. 78	175
London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1908 ...	159
London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1908, Sec. 9, Proposed Bye-Laws	157
London (Notification of Glanders) Order, 1907 ...	107

M

Margarine Act, 1887	170
Marriage Rate	6
Marriages	6
Marsh Wall, Public Footway, Closing of	199
Measles, Admission of Non-pauper Cases into Metropolitan Asylums Board Hospitals	130
Measles, Conference at Local Government Board Offices...	129
Measles, Deaths	127
Measles, Milkshops	130
Measles, Outworkers and Disinfection	130
Measles, Schools	128
Metropolitan Sewers and Drains Bill	192
Milk and Dairies Bill	159
Milk Colouring Matter in, Suggested Legislation Prohibiting	173
Milkshops	158
Milkshops, Infectious Diseases in	8C
Miners, R. E., Sanitary Inspector, Report	227
Model Dwellings	137
Mortality, Age	20
Mortality, Infantile	12
Mortuary	136
Mortuary, Number of Bodies received into	136
Motor 'Buses	160
Motor Traffic, Conference <i>re</i>	164
Motor Traffic (Street Noises) Bill	164
Motor Vehicles	160
Moveable Dwellings Bill	191
Mudguards to Motor 'Buses, etc.	160

N

	PAGE
National Insurance Act	37 & 207
Noise from Heavy Motor Vehicles	164
Nomenclature of Diseases, Notes on	49
Notes on Nomenclature of Diseases	49
Notices from Port Sanitary Authority	104
Notification of Births Act, 1907	13
Notification of Glanders Order, 1907	107
Notifications, Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	121
Notifications, Typhoid Fever	116
Number of Bodies received into Council's Mortuary	136

O

Offensive Trades	156
Offices Regulation Bill	143
Ophthalmia Neonatorum, Compulsory Notification of	16
Ophthalmia Neonatorum, Conference of Medical Officers of Health	17
Ophthalmia Neonatorum, L.C.C. and Nursing arrangements	18
Output of Electrolytic Fluid	90
Outwork and Disinfection in Cases of Measles	130
Outworkers, Laundries, etc.	141-151
Overcrowding	197

P

Phthisis	23 & 24
Plague	105
Plague, Rats at Wharves, etc.	105
Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908	170 & 171
Polio-myelitis and Polio-encephalitis	131
Poor Law Institutions	25
Poor Persons on Register (Tuberculosis Regulations), Number of	26
Poplar Health Visiting Association	267
Population	1
Port Sanitary Notices	104

Power to Sanitary Authorities to Remove from or to Refuse to Enter on Register Names of Dairymen in Certain Circumstances	159
Predisposing Causes in Cases of Typhoid Fever ...	118
Preservatives in Butter	169
Prevention of Consumption	24
Prevention of Destitution Bill	143
Proposed Bye-Laws <i>re</i> Fried Fish Vendors, etc. ...	157
Proposed Sanitary Legislation	211
Public Footway, Marsh Wall, Closing of	199
Public Health and Housing Committee	vii.
Public Health, Conference on Matters Relating to ...	203
Public Health Department	viii.
Public Health (Sewers and Drains) Bill	192
Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1908 ...	24
Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1908, Total Number of Notifications received	27
Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1911 ...	31
Public Health (Tuberculosis in Hospitals Regulations, 1911 ...	26
Puerperal Fever	108
Pulmonary Tuberculosis, Disinfection	27 & 89
Pulmonary Tuberculosis, Streets Connected with cases of ...	27

R

Rag and Bone Dealers, Proposed Bye-laws	157
Rag Flock Act, 1911	206
Reports of Sanitary Inspectors	214-264
Representations under Section 17 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act	189
Respiratory Diseases, Death Rate	11
Restaurants, etc.	157
Results of analyses	164

S

Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1899... ..	164
Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, Suggested Consolidation of ...	173
Sale of Margarine Bill... ..	171
Sanatoria, Provision of under National Insurance Act ...	37
Sanitary Inspectors' Reports	214-264
Sanitary Inspectors' Work	195

	PAGE
Sanitary Legislation	206
Sanitary Legislation, Proposed	211
Sanitary Regulations for Premises Used for Sale of Food	157
Scarlet Fever	115
Schools	195
Schools, Inspection of	195
Schools, Use of Electrolytic Fluid in	94
Seamen's Lodging Houses	140
Sewerage and Drainage	192
Sewers and Drains Bill	192
Sex and School Age in Cases of Diphtheria ...	122
Shell Fish and Predisposing Causes in Cases of Typhoid Fever	118
Shops Acts, 1911 and 1912	207
Sickness and Mortality Certificates for September Quarter	135
Slaughter Houses and Cowhouses	154
Slaughter of Animals Bill	156
Smallpox	108
Smoke Nuisances	159
"Spotted Fever"	130
Statistics, Vital	1
Statistics, Vital, Summary of	x.
Statistics, Vital, Tables of	44-48
Street List of Infectious Diseases	81-88
Street Traders Bill	143
Streets and Roads, List of Boundary	xi.
Streets with which Cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were Connected	27
Summary of Vital Statistics	x.
"Swimming Baths," Pollution of	94
Swimming Baths, use therein of Electrolytic Fluid ...	94

T

Tables A to F	145-151
Tables of Deaths	39-41
Tables of Deaths (Classification)	50-62
Tables of Deaths in Institutions, etc.	58 & 67-69
Tables of Infectious Diseases	70-73
Tables of Vital Statistics	44-48
Tattersall, Miss A., Lady Inspector's Report ...	259
Tubercular Diseases	21

	PAGE
Tuberculosis, Disinfection	89
Tuberculosis National Insurance Act	37
Tuberculosis Regulations, 1908 and 1911 (Hospitals) ...	24
Tuberculosis Regulations, 1908, Total Number of Poor Persons on Register	26
Tuberculosis, Streets Connected with Cases of ...	27
Typhoid Fever, Bacteriological Examinations ...	120
Typhoid Fever, Deaths	120
Typhoid Fever, Drainage of Premises	117
Typhoid Fever, Errors in Diagnosis	120
Typhoid Fever, Isolation	118
Typhoid Fever, Notifications	116
Typhoid Fever, Notifications, Rate per 1,000 Living ...	117
Typhoid Fever, Shell Fish and Predisposing Causes ...	118
Typhus Fever	116

U

Underground Rooms, Regulations as to	190
Unknown Addresses, Deaths of Persons of	42
Unsound Meat. Seizure of	174
Use of Electrolytic Fluid in Swimming Baths... ..	94

V

Vaccination	112
Vaccination Acts (Repeal) Bill	114
Vendors of Fried Fish, Proposed Bye-laws	157
Verminous Children; Agreement with London County Council for cleansing school children	103
Verminous Children attending School	102
Verminous Children, Cleansing of	102
Verminous Children, Number Bathed	102
Verminous Inmates of Common Lodging-houses, Agree- ment with London County Council as to Cleansing ...	104
Verminous Persons in Common Lodging Houses ...	104
Verminous Rooms	194
Verminous School Children, Cleansing of	102
Victoria Park Bathing Lake	100
Violence, Inquests and Deaths from	135
Vital Statistics	1
Vital Statistics, Summary	x.
Vital Statistics, Tables	44-48

W

	PAGE
Water Certificates	191
Water Supply in Tenement Houses	175
W.C. pans and traps fitted without notice	195
Wharves, Inspection of Food at	174
Whooping Cough	126
Workshops, Workplaces, Laundries and Outworkers ...	141

Zymotic Diseases, Bacteriological Examinations ...	80
Zymotic Diseases, Death Rate	10
Zymotic Diseases, Errors in Diagnosis	75
Zymotic Diseases, Institutions	75
Zymotic Diseases, Notifications	74

