

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

Contributors

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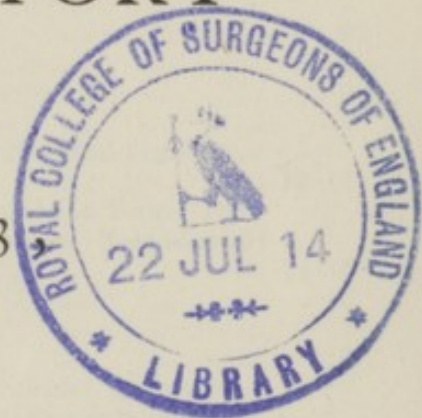
Metropolitan Borough of Poplar.

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE

YEAR 1913

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.

Missionary Board of Foreign Missions

Annual Report

For the Year 1880

Published by the Board of Foreign Missions

at the Office of the Board of Foreign Missions

in the City of New York

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Metropolitan Borough of Poplar.

PUBLIC HEALTH & HOUSING COMMITTEE.

Chairman - - - MR. FREDERICK HENRY BASSETT.
(*Councillor*).

Vice-Chairman REV. WILLIAM HENRY HUNT.
(*Councillor*).

ADAMS, ARCHIBALD RICHARD
(*Councillor*).

ATTLEE, MRS. T.
(*Councillor*).

BASSETT, FREDERICK HENRY
(*Councillor*).

GREEN, RICHARD HENRY
(*Councillor*).

CARTER, RICHARD GEORGE (jun.)
(*Councillor*).

CRABB, SAMUEL JOHN
(*Councillor*).

FITCH, JOSEPH
(*Councillor*).

GOODWAY, THOMAS JOHN
(*Councillor*).

HUNT, Rev. WILLIAM HENRY
(*Councillor*).

JUNGBLUT, HENRY
(*Councillor*).

KNIGHTBRIDGE, CLIFFORD
(*Alderman*).

LAX, Rev. WILLIAM HENRY
(*Alderman*).

LEWSEY, GEORGE EDWIN
(*Councillor*).

MAILLARD, Rev. JOHN MAY
(*Councillor*).

MASON, JOHN
(*Alderman*).

Mr. Councillor ALFRED HAMAN WARREN, 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. TIBBATS (Cert. San. Insp.)
Fifth Clerk	-	-	-	F. J. WHITE.
Office Boy	-	-	-	L. A. WELLER.

*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.

Chief Disinfecter - - - - - WM. DAVID QUESTED.

Attendant at Shelter and Cleansing Station MRS. HOWE.

Bath Attendant - - - - - MRS. MACAREE.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1913.

Area of Borough (excluding Water)*	...	...	...	...	...	2,136 acres
„ Poplar Sub-District	„	...	...	...	...	1,004 „
„ Bromley	„	...	...	...	...	589 „
„ Bow	„	...	...	...	...	543 „
Population (Census 1911)—Borough	...	...	...	...	...	162,449
„ „ Poplar Sub-District	...	...	...	...	...	56,327
„ „ Bromley	„	...	...	...	...	65,285
„ „ Bow	„	...	...	...	...	40,837
„ Estimated to Middle of 1913—Borough	...	...	...	...	...	160,913
„ „ „ Poplar Sub-District	...	...	...	...	...	55,885
„ „ „ Bromley	„	...	...	...	...	64,485
„ „ „ Bow	„	...	...	...	...	40,543
Density†—Borough	...	...	...	...	...	75.33
„ Poplar Sub-District	...	...	...	...	...	55.66
„ Bromley	...	...	...	...	...	109.48
„ Bow	...	...	...	...	...	74.66
Marriages—Borough	...	...	...	...	...	1,497
„ Poplar Sub-District	...	...	...	...	...	721
„ Bromley	„	...	...	...	...	466
„ Bow	„	...	...	...	...	310
Births—Borough	...	...	...	...	...	5,208
„ Poplar Sub-District	...	...	...	...	...	1,843
„ Bromley	„	...	...	...	...	2,152
„ Bow	„	...	...	...	...	1,213
Birth Rate—Borough	...	...	...	...	...	32.36
„ Poplar Sub-District	...	...	...	...	...	32.97
„ Bromley	„	...	...	...	...	33.37
„ Bow	„	...	...	...	...	29.91
Deaths—Borough	...	...	...	...	...	2,689
„ Poplar Sub-District	...	...	...	...	...	998
„ Bromley	„	...	...	...	...	1,067
„ Bow	„	...	...	...	...	624
Death Rate—Borough	...	...	...	...	...	16.71
„ Poplar Sub-District	...	...	...	...	...	17.85
„ Bromley	„	...	...	...	...	16.54
„ Bow	„	...	...	...	...	15.39
Infantile Mortality—Borough	...	...	...	...	112 per 1,000 births	
„ Poplar Sub-District	...	...	...	...	107 „	„
„ Bromley	„	...	...	...	117 „	„
„ Bow	„	...	...	...	112 „	„
Inhabited Houses (Census 1911)—Borough	...	...	...	...	...	22,472
„ „ Poplar Sub-District	...	...	...	...	...	8,201
„ „ Bromley	„	...	...	...	...	8,721
„ „ Bow	„	...	...	...	...	5,550

		*Land and Inland Water.	Inland Water only.	Tidal Water and Foreshore.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Sub-Districts {	Bow	555.7	12.5	9.8
	Bromley	605.8	17.3	19.1
	Poplar	1166.2	161.9	296.9
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, "Mitford 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," 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 Lee to Bow Bridge.

North of Bow Bridge the Boundary is somewhat East of River Lee 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, MADAM 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 twenty-first Annual Report, which Report deals with the year 1913, 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 Reports of the Lady Health Visitors are also included.

VITAL STATISTICS.

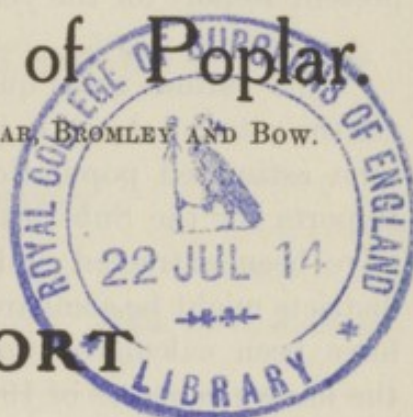
POPULATION.

The population of the Borough, estimated to the middle of the year 1913, on the theory of the basis of the rate of change between the censuses of 1901 and 1911 being maintained, is 160,913 :—

Registration

London.	Poplar.	Bromley.	Bow.
4,518,191 ...	55,885 ...	64,485 ...	40,543

being 69.12 per acre for the Borough of Poplar, 47.92 per acre in Poplar



Sub-District, 106.44 in Bromley, and 72.95 in Bow.* These estimated populations are the figures used in calculating the various rates in the present Report for the year 1913.

The various rates quoted in this Report for the years 1893 to 1911 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 AND TRANSFERABLE BIRTHS.

During the year 1913, 150 births were notified outside the Borough belonging thereto :—140 from Stepney, four from Finsbury, one from Woolwich, three from the City of London and two from Paddington. The Stepney births occurred in the Mothers' Home, Commercial Road, and in the London Hospital. The Finsbury births occurred in the City of London Lying-in Hospital, the Woolwich birth in the Home for Mothers', Woolwich, the City of London births in St. Bartholomew's Hospital and the Paddington births in Queen Charlotte's Lying-in Hospital.

MOTHERS' HOME, COMMERCIAL ROAD.

POPLAR.		BROMLEY.		BOW.	
<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>
38	34	28	26	6	4

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>
1	1	0	0	0	2

LONDON HOSPITAL.

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

* 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 :—75.33 per acre for the Borough of Poplar, 55.66 for the Sub-District of Poplar, 109.48 for the Sub-District of Bromley and 74.66 for the Sub-District of Bow. County of London 60.0 (Census 1911).

QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S 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	1	1	0	0

HOME FOR MOTHERS, WOOLWICH.

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

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL.

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

During the year 1913, births took place in institutions within the Borough as follows :—

	<i>Males. Females. Total.</i>			<i>Remarks.</i>
Poplar Union Workhouse	22	22	44	All Poplar Borough births.
Sick Asylum	10	22	32	As above, with the exception of four—one male and three females.
Stepney Union Workhouse	8	5	13	All Stepney borough births.
Poplar Hospital	0	0	0	
31, Sturry Street ...	3	3	6	Not Poplar births.

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

		<i>Males</i>		<i>Females.</i>		<i>Totals.</i>
Poplar	...	895	...	901	...	1796
Bromley	...	1010	...	1094	...	2104
Bow	...	583	...	599	...	1182
		—		—		—
Totals	...	2488	...	2594	...	5082
		—		—		—

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

	<i>Males.</i>		<i>Females.</i>		<i>Totals.</i>
Poplar ...	919	...	924	...	1843
Bromley ...	1037	...	1115	...	2152
Bow ...	597	...	616	...	1213
	—		—		—
Totals† ...	2553†	...	2655†	...	5208†
	—		—		—

† See page 5, Transferable Births.

<i>Particulars.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Totals.</i>
* POPLAR (SUB-DISTRICT).			
Registrar's Weekly Returns ...	895	901	1,796
<i>Births occurring outside the Sub-District of persons belonging thereto :—</i>			
Mothers' Home, Commercial Road	38	34	81
London Hospital ...	2	0	
Stepney Union Workhouse (Bromley)	0	0	
Sick Asylum ...	1	1	
Woolwich Home for Mothers ...	1	0	
St. Bartholomew's Hospital ...	0	2	
City of London Lying-in-Hospital ...	1	1	
<i>Births occurring within the Sub-District of persons not belonging thereto :—</i>			
Poplar Union Workhouse { Bromley ...	9	8	34
{ Bow ...	6	4	
{ Others ...	0	0	
{ ...	3	3	
31, Sturry Street ...	1	0	
Mellish Street (of Holborn) ...			
Births, nett ...	919	924	1,843
BROMLEY.			
Registrar's Weekly Returns ...	1,010	1,094	2,104
<i>Births occurring outside the Sub-District of persons belonging thereto :—</i>			
Mothers' Home, Commercial Road	28	26	74
Poplar Union Workhouse ...	9	8	
London Hospital ...	1	0	
Queen Charlotte's Lying-in-Hospital	1	1	
<i>Births occurring within the Sub-District of persons not belonging thereto :—</i>			
Sick Asylum ...	4	9	26
Stepney—Union Workhouse...	8	5	
Births, nett ...	1,037	1,115	2,152
Bow.			
Registrar's Weekly Returns ...	583	599	1,182
<i>Births occurring outside the Sub-District of persons belonging thereto :—</i>			
Mothers' Home, Commercial Road	6	4	31
Poplar Union Workhouse ...	6	4	
Sick Asylum ...	2	5	
Stepney Union Workhouse ...	0	0	
St. Bartholomew's Hospital ...	0	1	
London Hospital ...	0	1	
Queen Charlotte's Hospital ...	0	0	
City of London Lying-in Hospital	0	2	
Births, nett ...	597	616	1,213

† *Transferable Births Registered during the year 1913.*

At the beginning of the year 1914 the Registrar-General afforded the following information :—

	Inward Transfers.	Outward. Transfers.
Legitimate—Males ...	78	1
Females ...	71	3
Illegitimate—Males...	10	7
Females ...	3	6
Total—Males ...	88	8
Females ...	74	9

The corrected total of births for the Borough would therefore be :—

Males.	Females.	Total.
2568	2659	5227

giving a rate of 32.4 per 1000 inhabitants.

The corrected number of illegitimate births belonging to the Borough would be :—

Males.	Females.	Total.
57	46	103

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	...	28.69	...	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
1912 ...	29.69	...	32.95	...	29.67	...	30.93	...	24.5
1913 ...	32.97	...	33.37	...	29.91	...	32.36	...	24.5

* This is the lowest rate recorded in the Metropolis since civil registration was established. The rate in England and Wales in 1913 was 23.9 per 1,000 of the estimated population.

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS (1913).

<i>Particulars.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
POPLAR (SUB-DISTRICT).			
Registrar's Weekly Returns	27	29	56
<i>Births occurring outside the Sub-District of persons belonging thereto :—</i>			
Poplar and Stepney Sick Asylum ...	1	0	1
<i>Births occurring within the Sub-District of persons not belonging thereto :—</i>			
Poplar Union Work-house ...	9	7	23
31, Sturry Street ...	3	3	
Mellish Street ...	1	0	
Births, nett ...	15	19	34
BROMLEY.			
Registrar's Weekly Returns	22	17	39
<i>Births occurring outside the Sub-District of persons belonging thereto :—</i>			
Poplar Union Work-house ...	6	4	10
<i>Births occurring within the Sub-District of persons not belonging thereto :—</i>			
Sick Asylum ... 2	10	5	19
Stepney Union Work-house ... 8		4	
Births, nett ...	18	12	30
Bow.			
Registrar's Weekly Returns	5	3	8
<i>Births occurring outside the Sub-District of persons belonging thereto :—</i>			
Poplar Union Work-house ... 3	3	3	9
Poplar and Stepney Sick Asylum ... 0		3	
Births nett ...	8	9	17

making a corrected total of 81 illegitimate births for the Borough :—
41 males and 40 females. (See page 5 corrections received from Registrar General.)

MARRIAGES.

During the year the marriages of 2994 persons were registered in the Borough, giving an annual rate of 18·60 per 1000 of the estimated population, the rate for England and Wales being 15·5 and for London 18·3.

The annual marriage rate per 1000 living being :—

		Poplar and Bromley.	Bow.		Borough of Poplar.	County of London.	
1894	...	14·07	...	—	...	—	...
1895	...	13·7	...	—	...	—	...
1896	...	16·0	...	—	...	—	...
1897	...	16·92	...	—	...	—	...
1898	...	17·92	...	—	...	—	...
1899	...	17·90	...	—	...	—	...
1900	...	18·36	...	—	...	—	...
1901	...	18·7	...	23·6	...	19·9	...
1902	...	14·3	...	21·0	...	15·9	...
1903	...	16·6	...	19·9	...	17·4	...
1904	...	16·9	...	19·6	...	17·6	...
1905	...	16·2	...	18·3	...	16·7	...
1906	...	16·8	...	17·9	...	17·1	...
1907	...	17·01	...	18·93	...	17·49	...
1908	...	14·90	...	15·93	...	15·19	...
1909	...	16·23	...	15·74	...	16·11	...
1910	...	16·10	...	15·45	...	15·93	...

		Poplar.	Bromley.	Bow.		Borough of Poplar.	County of London.	
1911	...	22·67	...	13·86	...	14·89	...	17·17
1912	...	23·41	...	16·98	...	17·01	...	19·22
1913	...	25·80	...	14·45	...	15·29	...	18·60

DEATHS.

In the 53 weeks 2588 deaths were registered in the Borough of Poplar, 622 deaths having occurred in the Sub-District of Poplar, 1622 in Bromley, and 344 in Bow ; from the 622 deaths which took place in Poplar there must be deducted 44 deaths of non-residents, and to the remainder must be added 420 deaths which occurred in outlying institutions, making a total of 998 deaths of Poplar parishioners. Treating the 1622 registered deaths in Bromley in the same manner, viz., deducting 779 deaths of non-parishioners and adding 224 deaths in outlying institutions, the deaths to be assigned to this sub-district will be found to be 1067. From the 344 Bow deaths, there must be deducted 4 non-residents and added 284 deaths in outlying institutions, making a total of 624 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 2588 deaths which were registered there must be deducted 443 deaths of actual non-residents and 544 deaths in institutions entirely outlying must be added, making a total for the Borough of 2689 upon which the death rate is calculated.

The 998 deaths in Poplar included 8 illegitimate children, 5 male and 3 female ; the 1067 deaths in Bromley included 7 illegitimate children, 5 male and 2 female ; the 624 Bow deaths included 1 illegitimate male child, making a total for the Borough of 16 deaths of illegitimate children

		<i>Males.</i>		<i>Females.</i>		<i>Totals.</i>
Poplar	...	542	...	456	...	998
Bromley	...	561	...	506	...	1067
Bow	...	327	...	297	...	624
		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>
Totals	...	1430	...	1259	...	2689

The excess of births was as follows :—

		<i>Males.</i>		<i>Females.</i>		<i>Total Gain.</i>
Poplar	...	377	...	468	...	845
Bromley	...	476	...	609	...	1085
Bow	...	270	...	319	...	589
		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>
Totals	...	1123	...	1396	...	2519

The female births in the Borough exceeded those of the male by 102 and the male deaths exceeded those of the female by 171 which makes a gain of 273 females.

At the end of the years 1898, 1899 and 1900 there was a gain of females from the Sub-Districts of Poplar and Bromley. In the Borough for the years 1901-1909 and 1911-1912 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 29 years (see page 2) :—

		Poplar.		Bromley		Bow.		Borough of Poplar.		County of London.
1885	...	22.0	...	20.1	...	—	...	—	...	20.4
1886	...	21.7	...	15.6	...	—	...	—	...	20.6
1887	...	20.6	...	17.0	...	—	...	—	...	20.3
1888	...	21.5	...	18.9	...	—	...	—	...	19.3
1889	...	20.4	...	18.0	...	—	...	—	...	18.4
1890	...	27.4	...	15.9	...	—	...	—	...	21.4
1891	...	21.8	...	22.6	...	21.0	...	—	...	21.5
1892	...	23.8	...	21.3	...	22.1	...	—	...	20.7
1893	...	22.7	...	23.4	...	23.6	...	—	...	21.3
1894	...	19.4	...	19.2	...	18.7	...	—	...	17.8
1895	...	24.7	...	22.7	...	20.0	...	—	...	19.9
1896	...	21.6	...	20.3	...	20.4	...	—	...	18.6
1897	...	21.1	...	19.7	...	21.9	...	—	...	18.2
1898	...	21.4	...	21.1	...	24.9	...	—	...	18.3
1899	...	23.2	...	22.6	...	23.9	...	—	...	19.8
1900	...	23.7	...	20.5	...	22.8	...	—	...	18.8
1901	...	20.6	...	19.5	...	19.4	...	19.9	...	17.6
1902	...	21.2	...	18.9	...	18.5	...	19.9	...	17.7
1903	...	18.7	...	18.7	...	16.4	...	18.1	...	15.7
1904	...	18.7	...	18.8	...	17.9	...	18.6	...	16.6
1905	...	18.0	...	18.1	...	16.2	...	17.6	...	15.6
1906	...	17.8	...	18.0	...	16.4	...	17.5	...	15.1
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
1912	...	17.14	...	16.27	...	15.61	...	16.41	...	13.6
1913	...	17.85	...	16.54	...	15.39	...	16.71	...	14.2

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 80, 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 82.

ZYMOTIC DISEASES.*Death rates per 1,000 living.*

		Borough of County of								
		Poplar.		Bromley.		Bow.		Poplar.		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
1912	...	1.85	...	20.9	...	0.86	...	1.70	...	1.1
1913	...	2.23	...	1.79	...	2.12	...	2.03	...	1.4

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

		Borough of					
		Poplar.		Bromley.		Bow.	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
1912	...	108.22	...	128.78	...	55.11	103.69
1913	...	125.25	...	108.71	...	137.82	121.60

RESPIRATORY DISEASES.*Death rates per 1,000 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
1912	...	3.47	...	3.52	...	3.54	...	3.51
1913	...	3.56	...	3.36	...	2.98	...	3.33

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
1912	...	202.91	...	321.02	...	211.02	...	214.17
1913	...	199.39	...	203.37	...	193.91	...	199.70

INFANT MORTALITY.*

INFANTILE MORTALITY ;

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACT, 1907 ;

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON INFANTILE MORTALITY.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

There were 199 deaths of children under one year of age belonging to Poplar, 253 deaths under one year of age belonging to Bromley, and 136 deaths under one year of age belonging to Bow, making a total for the Borough of 588.† The death rates of children under one year per 1,000 births for the past 20 years being :—

	Borough of			County of		
	Poplar.	Bromley.	Bow.	Poplar.	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	
1912	119·59	103·83	101·07	108·40	90	
1913	107·97	117·56	112·11	112·90**	105‡	

* For Tables of Infantile Mortality, see Tables XIV., XV., XVI. and XVII., pages 75-78.

The 588 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 499—148 Poplar, 249 Bromley and 102 Bow.

** See Health Visitor's Report (page 258). Mortality rate among infants visited was 90·10 per 1000. The infants visited are for the most part in the poorest portions of the Borough, and the rate refers to those born in 1912. In 1911 the rate was 115·62, a year when diarrhoea was prevalent.

It will be seen that the rate for 1912 was even lower.

‡ In the County of London during the year 1913 there were 112,637 children born, of whom 11,869 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 4,650 notifications were received under the Notification of Births Act, 1907.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON INFANTILE MORTALITY.

An English Speaking Conference on Infant Mortality, convened by the National Association for the Prevention of Infant Mortality, was held at Westminster on August 4th and 5th. Councillor the Rev. W. H. Hunt and the Medical Officer of Health were appointed to attend the Conference.

The first resolution was: "That this conference urges that the Maternity Benefit be made the property of the mother, both in practice and in law." Resolution carried with absolute unanimity.

The second resolution was: "That in view of the damage liable to be wrought in growing girls by injudicious stress of education, especially during puberty and adolescence, this conference feels bound to deprecate any form of education for girls which pays insufficient attention to establishing good bodily health and development and complete fitness for maternity and the practical care of the home." Carried unanimously.

The third resolution was: "That this conference urges upon the Government the necessity, in the interests of both mother and child, of legislating for the registration of stillbirths." Carried unanimously.

The fourth resolution was: "That this conference urges upon the Government the necessity for more complete medical certification of death, and that the medical death certificates should be forwarded to the registrars as confidential documents under sealed cover." Carried.

Resolution five was as follows: "That the time has arrived for steps to be taken with a view to securing the better training of women who apply for the certificate of the Central Midwives Board." Carried.

The three following resolutions, submitted by the Chairman, were carried unanimously:—

"That this Conference requests the Executive Committee to communicate with the General Medical Council and the degree and licence conferring bodies with a view to infant hygiene being given a more important place in the medical curriculum"

"In view of the large percentage of stillbirths and infant deaths directly attributable to venereal diseases, and considering that infant blindness and other congenital defects are in many cases due to the same cause, the English Speaking Conference on Infantile Mortality urges the respective Governments of the countries therein represented each to appoint a Commission to inquire into the causes of prevalence, the provision of treatment, and the possibility of the prevention of these diseases."

"That the attention of the Board of Education be drawn to the extreme desirability of making the grant earned by 'recognised' Infant Welfare Centres depend in future on their efficiency on the number of registered attendances of the mothers at consultations, classes and talks; and on the number of home visits paid under adequate supervision."

Dr. Chalmers read the following resolution :—

"That it be referred to the Executive Committee to take whatever steps are necessary in order to secure that no microscopical examination of milk for tubercle bacilli, provided it is negative, be accepted as final without confirmation by inoculation tests." Carried.

The Conference also passed a resolution urging that the Milk Bill should be presented to Parliament, and passed with as little delay as possible.

The Chairman ruled the following resolution out of order, because it was quite germane to the proceedings: "That in the opinion of this conference it is of vital importance to the nation that scientific and medical research be instituted with regard to the cause and prevention of measles, and as to the possibility of rendering children immune from such disease."

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

NOTIFICATIONS; THE PUBLIC HEALTH (OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM) REGULATIONS, 1914.

NOTIFICATIONS OF OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Forty-seven cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were notified during the year, see Tables XXV.-XXVIII., 24 Poplar, 17 Bromley and 6 Bow.

Upon receipt of a notification the case is immediately visited by one of the Health Visitors.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH (OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM) REGULATIONS, 1914.

The Local Government Board issued an Order, dated 6th February, 1914, under Section 130 of the Public Health Act, 1875, extending the compulsory notification of the disease to every sanitary district in England and Wales.

The regulations require that certain additional information shall be given in each case beyond that required in connection with notifications under the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act.

In districts in which the disease is already notifiable (Poplar being one of the districts) a medical practitioner when giving a notification is required by the Regulations to furnish the additional information to which reference has been made.

By Article VI. every certified midwife attending on a child whom she suspects to be suffering from the disease is required to furnish a notification unless the case has already been notified by a medical practitioner.

The order will come into force on the 1st April, 1914.*

The Board were advised that general notification of this disease is desirable. A large proportion of the blindness contracted in childhood is due to the neglect of proper precautions against the disease, and, in the Board's view, it is important that Medical Officers of Health should have early information of all cases.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICES,
BOW ROAD, E.
(Corner of Fairfield Road).
23rd February, 1914.

Enclosure.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH (OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM) REGULATIONS, 1914. NOTIFICATION OF OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM. NOTICE TO MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS AND MIDWIVES.

Dear Sir or Madam,

The Local Government Board have issued an Order in reference to the notification of Ophthalmia Neonatorum, a copy of which is enclosed herewith together with a copy of the circular letter of the Board with regard to the same.

The Order comes into operation on April 1st, 1914, and I would call your attention to the definition of Ophthalmia Neonatorum in Article 1(i) of the Order—"a purulent discharge from the eyes of an infant commencing within twenty-one days from the date of its birth."

NOTIFICATION BY MEDICAL PRACTITIONER.

The medical practitioner will notify on the usual form in the ordinary way, but it will be seen by Article 5 of the Order that the additional information is required, and a special book of forms is being forwarded to each medical practitioner in order that he may write the necessary information on a form and attach it to the notification.

NOTIFICATION BY CERTIFIED MIDWIVES.

Midwives will notify under Article 6 of the Order and a book of forms is being forwarded to each certified midwife for her use in notifying cases occurring in her practice.

TRANSMISSION OF NOTIFICATIONS.

Under Article 7 of the Order notifications are to be forwarded to the Medical Officer of Health, Public Health Offices, Bow Road (corner of Fairfield Road), E., in sealed envelopes.

I am, dear Sir or Madam,
Yours faithfully,

FREDK. W. ALEXANDER,
Medical Officer of Health.

AGE MORTALITY.

The number of deaths from one year to 65 years of age was 563 for Poplar, 552 for Bromley, and for Bow 344, making a total for the Borough of Poplar of 1459. The annual death rates per 1,000 living for the past twenty 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
1912	...	9.69	...	8.96	...	8.33	...	9.05
1913	...	10.07	...	8.56	...	8.48	...	9.06

The number of deaths over 65 years was 236 for Poplar, 262 for Bromley, and 144 for Bow, making a total of 642 for the whole Borough. The annual death rates per 1,000 living for the past twenty years being :—

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

		Poplar.		Bromley.		Bow.		Borough of Poplar.
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
1912	...	3.90	...	3.88	...	4.27	...	3.99
1913	...	4.22	...	4.06	...	3.55	...	3.98

TUBERCULAR DISEASES.*

See Table XXI., page 82.

(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
1912	...	107	...	101	...	91	...	299
1913	...	117	...	122	...	77	...	316

* 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	...	—	...	—

		Poplar.		Bromley.		Bow.		Borough of Poplar.
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
1912	...	1.90	...	1.55	...	2.23	...	1.85
1913	...	2.09	...	1.89	...	1.89	...	1.96

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
1912	...	111.34	...	95.64	...	143.30	...	112.74
1913	...	117.23	...	114.33	...	123.39	...	117.51

PHTHISIS.

<i>Deaths (all ages).</i>						Borough of	
	Poplar.		Bromley.		Bow.	Poplar.	
1893	...	96	...	97	...	73	...
1894	...	96	...	101	...	76	...
1895	...	114	...	100	...	70	...
1896	...	112	...	113	...	90	...
1897	...	123	...	140	...	96	...
1898	...	135	...	111	...	106	...
1899	...	141	...	136	...	131	...
1900	...	115	...	127	...	80	...
1901	...	125	...	97	...	80	...
1902	...	116	...	106	...	94	...
1903	...	118	...	113	...	84	...
1904	...	125	...	109	...	83	...
1905	...	106	...	119	...	66	...
1906	...	126	...	103	...	57	...
1907	...	94	...	91	...	53	...
1908	...	89	...	102	...	64	...
1909	...	72	...	96	...	69	...
1910	...	96	...	89	...	72	...
1911	...	73	...	86	...	69	...
1912	...	87	...	83	...	79	...
1913	...	97	...	97	...	65	...

PREVENTION OF CONSUMPTION.**PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS,
1908.****PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS IN HOSPITALS)
REGULATIONS, 1911.****PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS,
1911.****PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS,
1912.****TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS.**

TOTAL NUMBER OF NOTIFICATIONS ; POOR LAW INSTITUTIONS WITHIN AND WITHOUT BOROUGH ; THE ACTUAL NUMBER OF POOR PERSONS ON REGISTER DURING THE YEARS 1909, 1910, 1911 AND 1912 ; PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS IN HOSPITALS) REGULATIONS, 1911 ; HOSPITALS WITHIN BOROUGH, NUMBER OF NOTIFICATIONS ; PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1911 ; PRIVATE

CASES ; SCHOOL CASES ; PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1912 ; SUMMARY OF NOTIFICATIONS RECEIVED ; TOTAL NUMBER OF NOTIFICATIONS RECEIVED DURING YEAR 1913 ; ACTUAL NUMBER OF CASES ON REGISTER, END OF YEAR 1913 ; BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS ; DISINFECTION OF ROOMS AND ARTICLES, SEE PAGE 107 ; STREETS WITH WHICH CASES OF PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS WERE CONNECTED ; TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS ; CONFERENCE OF METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCILS WITH LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL ; LATE BRUNSWICK PIER HOTEL AND SANATORIA AND HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION ; TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARIES ; THE BOROUGH OF POPLAR DISPENSARY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CONSUMPTION ; APPOINTMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS OFFICER AS DEPUTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH ; THE DISTRICT INSURANCE COMMITTEE (POPLAR BOROUGH) ; DEATHS, TUBERCULAR DISEASES AND PHTHISIS—NUMBERS AND RATES, SEE PAGES 17 and 18 ; TUBERCULOSIS ORDER, 1913, SEE PAGE 176 ; MILK AND DAIRIES BILL, SEE PAGE 177.

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. See Sanitary Inspectors' and Miss Tattersall's reports (pages 216-252).

The total number of notifications received during the years 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912 and 1913 (January only), under the various forms of "The Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1908," was as follows :—

POPLAR SUB-DISTRICT.

		A.		B.		C.		D.		
		<i>Medical</i>		<i>Medical</i>		<i>Superintending</i>		<i>Relieving</i>		
		<i>Officer,</i>		<i>Officer,</i>		<i>Officer,</i>		<i>Officer,</i>		
		<i>Poor Law</i>		<i>District.</i>		<i>Poor Law</i>		<i>District.</i>		
		<i>Institution.</i>				<i>Institution.</i>				<i>Total.</i>
1909	...	125	...	81	...	27	...	1	...	234
1910	...	104	...	41	...	39	...	3	...	187
1911	...	112	...	47	...	31	...	0	...	190
1912	...	114	...	47	...	27	...	0	...	188
1913	...	33	...	9	...	7	...	0	...	49

(January only)

BROMLEY.

		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	...	92	...	43	...	45	...	0	...	180
1910	...	91	...	63	...	40	...	1	...	195
1911	...	98	...	59	...	45	...	4	...	206
1912	...	92	...	84	...	39	...	1	...	216
1913	...	41	...	24	...	8	...	1	...	74

(January only)

Bow.

1909	...	70	...	55	...	24	...	2	...	151
1910	...	80	...	63	...	30	...	3	...	176
1911	...	77	...	44	...	25	...	0	...	146
1912	...	80	...	64	...	29	...	1	...	147
1913	...	16	...	35	...	4	...	0	...	55

(January only)

BOROUGH.

1909	...	287	...	179	...	96	...	3	...	565
1910	...	275	...	167	...	109	...	7	...	558
1911	...	287	...	150	...	101	...	4	...	542
1912	...	286	...	195	...	95	...	2	...	578
1913	...	90	...	68	...	19	...	1	...	178

(January only)

INSTITUTIONS (POOR LAW) WITHIN BOROUGH.

Poplar Union Workhouse.

Poplar and Stepney Sick Asylum.

Stepney Union Workhouse.

Poplar Casual Wards.

Langley House Receiving Home.

POOR LAW INSTITUTIONS WITHOUT BOROUGH FROM WHICH
NOTIFICATIONS WERE RECEIVED, JANUARY, 1913 (ONLY).

Brook Hospital (M.A.B.).

Queen Mary's Hospital for Children, Carshalton, Surrey.

Eastern Hospital (M.A.B.).

THE ACTUAL NUMBER OF POOR PERSONS ON REGISTER DURING THE
YEARS 1909, 1910, 1911 AND 1912, UNDER "THE PUBLIC
HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1908."

		1909	1910	1911	1912
Poplar	...	165	139	172	200
Bromley	...	150	160	220	278
Bow	...	111	140	158	191
		—	—	—	—
Borough	...	426	439	550	669
		—	—	—	—

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

Poplar Hospital.
Mildmay Mission, 1 & 3, Dace Road, Bow.
Berger Hall Medical Mission, Empson Street, Bromley.
Queen Victoria's Seamen's Rest, Jeremiah Street, Poplar.
Borough of Poplar Dispensary for the Prevention of
Consumption—Opened 22nd April, 1912.

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
1912	...	148	...	226	...	149	...	523
1913 (January only)...		51	...	87	...	67	...	205

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1911.

These regulations apply to private patients and school cases and
came into operation 1st January, 1912, and ceased 1st February, 1913.

PRIVATE CASES.

		Poplar.		Bromley.		Bow.		Borough.
1912	...	79	...	102	...	131	...	312
1913 (January only)	...	20	...	28	...	43	...	91

SCHOOL CASES.

			Poplar.		Bromley.		Bow.		Borough.
1912	...	...	13	...	17	...	5	...	35
1913	(January only)	...	12	...	9	...	1	...	22

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1912.

These regulations came into operation on the 1st February, 1913, and revoked previous Regulations and all Local Government orders made thereunder.

Notification by Medical Practitioners.

Article V.—Subject to the provisions of these Regulations every Medical Practitioner (unless acting as a School Medical Inspector), attending on or called in to visit any person (whether at an Institution or otherwise), shall, within forty-eight hours after first becoming aware that such person is suffering from Tuberculosis, make and sign a notification of the case in Form A., and shall transmit the notification to the Medical Officer of Health for the District within which the place of residence of the person is situate at the date of notification :

Provided that a Medical Practitioner shall not notify a case of Tuberculosis under this Article if he has reasonable grounds for believing that the case has already been notified, either under his Order or under the previous Regulations or otherwise, to the Medical Officer of Health for the District within which the place of residence of the person is situate :

Provided further that if a notification is required in pursuance of this Article in respect of an in-patient at an Institution, the notification shall be sent to the Medical Officer of Health for the District in which the usual place of residence of the patient is situate.

Weekly Notification by School Medical Inspectors.

Article VI.—Every School Medical Inspector shall, as soon as practicable after the end of each week, make and sign a notification in Form B. of all cases of Tuberculosis of which he has first become aware in the course of inspections made by him during the week of children attending Public Elementary Schools, and shall transmit the

notification to the Medical Officer of Health for the District within which the places of residence of the children are situate. When the places of residence are situate in more than one District, a separate notification shall be transmitted to the Medical Officer of Health of each District.

Weekly Notification by Medical Officers of Poor Law Institutions and Sanatoria.

Article VII.—The Medical Officer of a Poor Law Institution or of a Sanatorium, shall, as soon as practicable after the end of each week—

- (a) make and sign a notification in Form C. of all cases of Tuberculosis admitted during the week and not being cases which are required to be notified under Article V. of these Regulations, and transmit the notification to the Medical Officer of Health for the District within which the places of residence of the persons notified are situate ; and
- (b) make and sign a notification in Form D. of all cases of Tuberculosis discharged during the week, other than cases transferred to a poor Law Institution or a Sanatorium, and transmit the notification to the Medical Officer of Health for the District within which the places of destination of the persons notified are situate.

When the places of residence, or the places of destination, as the case may be, of the persons to be notified are situate in more than one District a separate notification shall be transmitted to the Medical Officer of Health of each District.

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF POPLAR (WHOLE BOROUGH).
PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1912.

Summary of notifications during the period from 1st February, 1913, to the end of the week ending on 3rd January, 1914.

Age Periods.	Number of Notifications on Form A.													Total Notifications (i.e., includ- ing cases previously notified by other doctors).	Number of Notifications on Form B.					Number of Notifications on Form C.†	
	Primary Notifications.														Primary Notifications.				Total Notifications (i.e., includ- ing cases previously notified by other doctors).	Poor Law Institu- tions.	Sana- toria.
	0 to 1	1 5	5 10	10 15	15 20	20 25	25 35	35 45	45 55	55 65	65 and upwards.	Total.	Under 5		5 to 10	10 to 15	Total.				
Pulmonary— Males ...	3	20	43	26	27	30	57	58	57	29	14	364	495	2	7	1	10	11	121	38	
Females ...	1	18	55	28	29	31	88	74	38	14	10	386	484	1	4	8	13	16	54	24	
Non-Pulmonary— Males ...	5	31	46	22	12	11	4	8	6	1	1	147*	165	—	11	13	24*	27	19	2	
Females ...	6	18	26	27	9	8	6	1	2	2	1	106*	122	1	5	1	7*	8	10	2	
Totals ...	15	87	170	103	77	80	155	141	103	46	26	1,003	1,266	4	27	23	54	62	204†	66†	

Form A Form B		Form A Form B		Form A Form B		Form A Form B		Form A Form B		Form A Form B	
*Bones & Joints—		Knee ...	18	3	Glandular—		Organs—		Various—		
Ankle... 5	—	Leg ...	2	—	Axillary ...	4	Eyes ...	2	Meninges ...	21	—
Cheek Bone ... 1	—	Rib ...	2	—	Chin ...	1	Intestines ...	7	Peritoneum ...	12	—
Elbow ... 2	—	Shoulder ...	1	—	Groin ...	1	Kidneys ...	4	Skin ...	20	—
Hands and Feet ... 7	1	Spine ...	30	6	Mediastinum...	4	Larynx ...	5	Others ...	11	—
Hip ... 46	8	Sternum ...	1	—	Neck ...	62					
Jaw Bone ... —	1	Wrist ...	3	1	Other ...	5					

Some patients are included twice, having been notified as suffering from Tuberculosis in various parts of the body.

† These figures do not represent the total admissions, as some of the inmates were notified on Form A—see Article VII. (a) of the Regulations.

‡ Some of these notifications represent new cases which have not been notified in Poplar on either form A or B.

ACTUAL NUMBER OF CASES ON REGISTER.*

The actual number of cases of Tuberculosis on Register during the year 1913, was 2630.

Died	...	...	...	...	...	...	416
Removed	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Recovered	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
(Borough of Poplar Dispensary)							
Total							467

Number of cases on Register at beginning of year 1914.	}	...	...	...	...	...	2,163

TOTAL NUMBER OF NOTIFICATIONS RECEIVED DURING 1913.

January—Poor Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	178
Hospitals	...	...	...	...	...	...	205
Private and Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	113
							496
February	...	...	...	...	...	...	285
March	...	...	...	...	...	...	210
April	...	...	...	...	...	...	195
May	...	...	...	...	...	...	165
June	...	...	...	...	...	...	129
July—September	...	...	...	...	...	...	434
October	...	...	...	...	...	...	119
November	...	...	...	...	...	...	119
December to 3rd January, 1914	...	...	...	...	...	...	156
Total							2,308
Transfers							124
							2,432

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

During the year ended 31st December, 1913, 168 samples of sputum were bacteriologically examined (48 at the Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine and 120 at the Borough of Poplar Dispensary for the Prevention of Consumption). The Tubercle bacillus was found to be present in 57 instances (33·9 per cent.).

FOR DISINFECTION OF ROOMS AND ARTICLES, SEE PAGE 107.

* Irrespective of form of notification.

STREETS WITH WHICH CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS WERE
CONNECTED.

(PLACES OF RESIDENCE PRIOR TO ADMISSION TO INSTITUTIONS.)

								Number of Cases.
Abbott Road...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Aberfeldy Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Albert Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Albert Terrace	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Alfred Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Allanmouth Road	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Alpha Road ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Alton Street ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Andrew Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Antill Road ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Appian Road	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Arcadia Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Archibald Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Armagh Road	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Arnold Road	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Ashton Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Athelstane Road	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Athol Street ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Atley Road ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Augusta Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Avenue Road	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Back Alley ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bakers Alley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Balmer Road	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Barchester Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Bath Street ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Beachy Road	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Beale Place ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Beale Road ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Benledi Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Benworth Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bickmore Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Billson Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Blackthorn Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Blair Street ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Blondin Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Bloomsbury Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Boat Street ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Botolph Road	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

Number
of Cases.

Bow Chambers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Bow Common Lane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Bow Institution	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Bow Lane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bow Road	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Box Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Brabazon Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Bream Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Bridge Road	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Brig Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bright Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
British Street, Bromley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Bromley Hall Road	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Broomfield Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Bruce Road	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Brunswick Road	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Brunswick Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Burcham Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Burdett Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Bygrove Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Byng Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Byron Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Cadogan Terrace	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Campbell Road	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Candy Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Canton Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Cantrell Road	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Cardigan Road	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Castor Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Cawdor Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Caxton Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Chad Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Chadbourn Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Charles Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Charles Terrace	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Chilcot Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Chiltern Road	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Chipka Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Chrip Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Clark's Place	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Claude Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Clayhall Road	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Clifton Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Cobden Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

Number
of Cases.

Coborn Road	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Coldharbour ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Colin Street ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Comboss Road	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Commodore Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Cook Street ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cordelia Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cording Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Corn Place ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Cotall Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Cottage Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Cotton Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Council Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Craven Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Creswick Road	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Crew Street ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cross Street ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dace Road ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Davey Road ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
David Street ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Davis Street ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Dee Street ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Deptford Ferry Road	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Desart Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Devas Street ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Devons Road	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Dewberry Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Dock Cottages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Dolphin Lane...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Donald Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Douro Street ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Driffeld Road	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Duff Street ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dunbar Cottages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Eagling Road...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
East Ferry Road	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
East India Dock Road	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Eastward Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Edgar Road ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Egleton Road	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Eglinton Road	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Eleanor Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Ellerthorpe Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Ellesmere Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5

Number
of Cases.

Empson Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Ettrick Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Fairfield Road	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Fairfoot Road	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Fern Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Ferry Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Findhorn Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Flint Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Follett Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ford Road	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Ford Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Franklin Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Galbraith Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Gale Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Garford Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Gaselee Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Gaverick Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Gill Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Giraud Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Glaucus Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Glebe Road	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Glengall Road	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Goodliffe Place	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Goodliffe Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Gordon Chambers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Gough Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Grace Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Grosvenor Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Grove Villas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Grundy Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Guildford Road	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Gurley Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Hack Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hale Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Harrap Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Harrow Lane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Havannah Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Hawgood Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hewlett Road	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
High Street, Bow	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
High Street, Bromley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
High Street, Poplar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Highland Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hillplace Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Number
of Cases.

Hind Street ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Howard Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ida Street ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Imperial Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Ingleheim Cottages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ireton Street ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
James Place ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Jefferson Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Jeremiah Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Jodrell Road ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Johnson Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Joshua Street...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Kelday Road	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Kerbey Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Knapp Road ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Lamprell Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Landseer Terrace	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Langton Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Latham Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Launch Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Laura Cottages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Lefevre Road	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Lefevre Terrace	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Leven Road ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Libra Road ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Lindale Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Lingen Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Lion Street ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Lochnagar Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Locton Street...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Lower North Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Malabar Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Malmesbury Road	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Manchester Road	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Manilla Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Manisty Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Mansfield Terrace	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Maria Street ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Market Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Marner Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Marshfield Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Mary Place ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Mauve Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Maverton Road	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

							Number of Cases.
Melbourne Buildings...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Mellish Street...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Merchant Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Milton Place ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Milton Road ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Moness Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Monier Road ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Monteith Road	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Montreal Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Morant Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Morris Road ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Morville Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Mostyn Road	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mountague Place	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Nairn Street ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Nankin Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Naval Row ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Newby Place ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Newcastle Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Norman Road	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Norris Road ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Northumberland Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Oban Street ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Old Ford Road	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Olivers Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Orchard Place	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Orchard Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Ordell Road ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Oriental Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Orwell Road ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Otis Street ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ottawa Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Paris Terrace	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Park Place ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Park Street ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Parnell Road	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Payne Road ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pekin Street ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Pennyfields ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Perring Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Perry's Close ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pier Street ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

								Number of Cases.
Plevna Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Portree Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Powis Road, Bromley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Prestage Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Prestage Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Priory Street ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Priscilla Road	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Prospect Place, St. Leonard's Road	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Quebec Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Quickett Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Quixley Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Railway Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Ranwell Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Raverley Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Reeves Road ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Ricardo Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ridgdale Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Rippoth Road	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
River Street ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Roman Road	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rook Street ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Rothbury Road	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rounton Road	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Rowlett Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ruston Street...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sabbarton Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
St. James' Chambers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
St. Lawrence Cottages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
St. Leonard's Avenue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
St. Leonard's Road ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
St. Leonard's Street ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
St. Stephens Road	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Samuda Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Saxon Road ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Shenfield Place	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Shepperd Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Sherwood Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Ship Street ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sick Asylum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Simpsons Road	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Smeed Road ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Sophia Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Southeast Row	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

								Number of Cases.
Southill Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Spanby Road	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Spey Street ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Spring Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Stafford Road	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Stainsby Road	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Stebondale Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Stepney Union Workhouse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Stewart's Cottages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Stewart Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Stewart's Terrace	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Stour Road ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Stratfield Road	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Strattondale Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Sturry Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Suffolk Street...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Summer Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Sussex Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Sutherland Road	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Swale Street ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Swaton Road	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Sydney Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Talwin Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tapley Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Taylor's Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tetley Street ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Teviot Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Three Mill Lane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Tibbatt's Road	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Tidey Street ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tobago Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tomlin's Grove	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Tooke Street ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Toronto Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tredegear Road	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Trego Road ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Trellis Street ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Uamvar Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Ullin Street ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Ulmar Court ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Union Street ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Union Workhouse, Poplar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Upper North Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

								Number of Cases.
Usher Road ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Venue Street ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Vernon Road	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Vesey Street ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Wade Street ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Wades Place ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Wallis Road ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Wansbeck Road	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Washington Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Wellington Road	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Wellington Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Wells Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Wendon Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
West Ferry Road	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
West India Dock Road	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Weston Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Wharf Road ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Whitepost Lane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Whitethorn Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Wick Lane ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Willis Street ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Wilson Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Winnipeg Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Woodstock Road	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Woollett Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Woolmore Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Wright's Place	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Wright's Road	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Wyke Road ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Wyvis Street ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Yattan Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Zetland Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS.

CONFERENCE OF METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCILS WITH THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

The Public Health Committee of the London County Council desired to have an opportunity of conferring with representatives of the London sanitary authorities with regard to the treatment of Tuberculosis within the County of London, and invited the Council to appoint one member with the Medical Officer, to attend a Conference on the subject on the 28th February.

The Public Health and Housing Committee appointed Mr. Councillor R. H. Green to attend the Conference with the Medical Officer of Health.

The Greenwich Borough Council, following the Conference of Metropolitan Borough Councils with the London County Council on the subject of the treatment of tuberculosis, adopted the following resolutions, viz. :—

“(1) That, in the opinion of this Council, there is no advantage (but, on the contrary, definite disadvantage) in constituting the London County Council or any other Central Body, the Authority for dispensing relief and medical benefit to Tuberculosis patients except in Sanatoria. Owing to the vast area and the immense population of the County it would be impossible to avoid great delay in dealing with cases unless a special department were set up with a large staff and consequent heavy expense, while, if the Borough be taken as a unit both for Dispensary treatment and for recommending patients for Institutional treatment, there will exist the expert staff and machinery for dealing promptly with cases as they arise.

(2) That the Sanatoria should be provided by the County Council or other Body on the same lines as the County Asylums are at present provided, and that admission thereto should be on somewhat similar lines to those at present adopted for admission to hospital in cases of infectious disease. As a safeguard (if thought desirable) against unnecessary resort to the Sanatorium it could be provided that the Local Authority sending unsuitable cases should pay the cost of receiving, maintenance and removal.

(3) That the present control of the Local Government Board and the requirement that they shall approve the arrangements of the Borough Council are sufficient to ensure that such arrangements will be suitable, and that efficient Medical Officers will be appointed.

(4) That all Government Grants for Dispensary purposes should, in the opinion of this Council, be paid direct to Borough Councils, and not through the London County Council.

(5) That the President of the Local Government Board be asked to receive a Deputation of Representatives of this and other Borough Councils in support of the views expressed in the foregoing Resolutions.

(6) That a copy of the above Report and Resolutions be forwarded to each of the City and Metropolitan Borough Councils, and that they be asked (if they concur) to pass similar Resolutions and to forward the same to the President of the Local Government Board, and to appoint two Representatives to join the proposed Deputation."

The resolutions embodied the general agreement of the representatives of the Borough Councils at the Conference as against the views expressed on behalf of the London County Council.

The Public Health and Housing Committee were of opinion the resolutions adopted by the Greenwich Borough Council should be supported, and recommended the Council :—

That the resolutions of the Greenwich Borough Council, as stated, be approved, and the Local Government Board so informed ; and that the Council's representatives at the London County Council Conference, viz., Mr. Councillor R. H. Green and the Medical Officer of Health, be appointed to represent the Council on the proposed Deputation to the President of the Local Government Board.

TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS.

LATE BRUNSWICK PIER HOTEL AND SANATORIA AND HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

Early in the year the attention of the General Purposes Committee was called to the number of insured persons awaiting removal to Sanatoria for Consumptives. These were 6 in Hackney, 15 in Stepney and 29 in Poplar awaiting accommodation.

The General Purposes Committee was of opinion it is desirable some provision should be made for such persons until proper Sanatoria accommodation can be found, and thought the Blackwall branch of the Poplar and Stepney Sick Asylum would afford suitable provision for cases pending removal to Sanatoria.

The General Purposes Committee recommended the Council :—

That the London County Council and the Insurance Committee for the County of London be urged to take immediate steps to secure provision of the necessary sanatoria accommodation for consumptives, both insured persons and their dependents, and

that the disused Blackwall Asylum, formerly the Brunswick Hotel, which is situated in an isolated position open to the River and the Docks, be recommended as suitable for the purpose of the temporary accommodation and treatment of patients while waiting for vacancies in sanatoria; and that copies of this resolution be forwarded to the President of the Local Government Board, the National Insurance Commissioners, and the Councils of the East London Boroughs.

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

Borough of Holborn,

Council Offices,

197, High Holborn, W.C.

11th July, 1913.

Dear Sir,

TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Sanatoria and Hospital Accommodation.

The Holborn Borough Council at their meeting on Wednesday last had under consideration the resolution of the London County Council of the 17th June, on the question of the arrangements to be made for the provision of Sanatoria and Hospital accommodation for cases of Tuberculosis in the County of London, when the following resolutions were passed :—

(a) That the Council should express its agreement with the recommendation of the Public Health Committee of the London County Council adopted by that Council at its meeting on the 17th June, 1913, that in order to allow of a comprehensive scheme for the treatment of Tuberculosis in London, and in view of the fact that the London County Council has hitherto not been an authority providing treatment for tuberculous persons, and that the Metropolitan Asylums Board has available, the machinery necessary for the provision of residential treatment, it is essential that the Board should be enabled to become an authority providing institutions for residential treatment for tuberculous persons of all classes.

(b) That having regard to the very large number of cases of infectious sickness removed from Metropolitan Boroughs

for treatment in the Hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, and to the fact that the Metropolitan Borough Councils are the authorities in the Metropolis primarily charged with the prevention of infectious diseases in London, it is desirable that the constitution of the Metropolitan Asylums Board should be revised, with a view to the Metropolitan Borough Councils being represented on the Board so that the local sanitary authorities may be brought into closer relationship with the Hospital Authority in the Metropolis.

I was instructed to forward copies of these resolutions to the Local Government Board, the London County Council, the Metropolitan Asylums Board and the Metropolitan Borough Councils, and to ask the latter to take similar action, if they are in agreement with the views of the Council on the matter.

Yours truly,

LIONEL WALFORD,

Town Clerk.

The Town Clerk of the
Metropolitan Borough of Poplar.

The Public Health and Housing Committee recommended the Council, that the action of the Holborn Borough Council in this matter be supported.

TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS IN LONDON.

TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARIES, ETC.

The following letter was considered by the Public Health and Housing Committee :—

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF CHELSEA.

Town Hall, King's Road, S.W.

14th July, 1913.

Dear Sir,

Tuberculosis Dispensaries.

The Public Health Committee reported to the Council, at their last meeting, that it had come to their knowledge that the

London County Council are preparing a scheme to provide tuberculosis dispensaries over the whole of London, and to deprive Borough Councils of all control over these institutions, while calling upon such Councils to provide the necessary funds to carry on the proposed dispensaries.

The Council passed the following resolutions with regard thereto :—

(a) That a very strong protest be made to the Local Government Board, the London County Council, and the Insurance Commissioners, against the attempt that is being made to infringe upon the rights and duties of the Borough Councils in this matter.

(b) That a copy of this resolution be communicated to the Local Government Board, the London County Council, the Insurance Commissioners and the other Metropolitan Borough Councils.

If in agreement with Resolution “a,” I am to suggest the expediency of your Council adopting a similar resolution.

Yours faithfully,

T. HOLLAND,

Town Clerk.

The Town Clerk,

Metropolitan Borough of Poplar.

The Public Health and Housing Committee recommended the Council that the protest of the Chelsea Borough Council be supported.

The following copy of letter addressed by the Local Government Board to the London County Council was forwarded for the information of the Council, viz. :—

Local Government Board,

Whitehall, S.W.

24th September, 1913.

Sir,

I am directed by the Local Government Board to advert to Mr. Bird's letter of the 31st July last in regard to the arrangements

to be made for providing institutions for the treatment of tuberculosis in London.

The Board retain the views which they expressed in their letter of the 11th December last, to which Mr. Bird's letter refers. They consider that the London County Council should be the Tuberculosis Authority for the Metropolis, and that through the County Council all the various agencies should be properly co-ordinated so as to form parts of a complete scheme of institutional treatment for this disease.

The Departmental Committee on Tuberculosis pointed out that a complete scheme would comprise dispensaries and residential institutions, and they suggested that it should be considered whether in London the dispensaries should not be provided by the Metropolitan Borough Councils.

It is essential that the dispensary arrangements should be closely related to the preventive work which it is the duty of the Sanitary Authority to carry out, and there are many advantages in regarding the Metropolitan Borough as the unit area for dispensaries.

In their letter of the 11th December last the Board informed the County Council that they had acted on the view suggested by the Departmental Committee, and that they had invited the Metropolitan Borough Councils to provide or arrange for the provision of these institutions.

The Board agree with the view contained in the resolution of the County Council that all possible use should be made of existing institutions, and in their communications with the Metropolitan Borough Councils they have throughout pressed this view. In regard to this point the Board may observe that, in their opinion, any hospitals or other voluntary institutions which are to be recognised as forming part of the Tuberculosis scheme for London should be willing to work in close co-operation with the local authority.

Although the Board have invited the Metropolitan Borough Councils to provide or arrange for the provision of Dispensaries to serve the various boroughs, they would welcome any suggestions which the London County Council might be able to make for securing greater efficiency in this branch of the work. The Board agree with the County Council in thinking that as far as practicable

arrangements should be made for referring any specially difficult cases from a municipal or voluntary dispensary to some general or special hospital. In particular, the Board would be glad to learn what general rules the County Council would suggest should be observed in the working of the various local dispensaries so that the work performed by these institutions may properly form part of the whole scheme for London.

Brief particulars of the Dispensary arrangements which have already been approved are enclosed. The Board would have wished to consult the London County Council before approving any Dispensary arrangements, but in some cases the urgency of the matter has prevented the Board from taking this course. In the further development of the Dispensary schemes, the Board propose to give the London County Council an opportunity of making any observations which they may wish to make in regard to any new proposals.

As regards residential accommodation, the Board consider that upon the County Council should rest the responsibility of securing that the necessary accommodation is available. Much of this accommodation can no doubt be economically and efficiently provided by the Metropolitan Asylums Board in pursuance of agreement between the London County Council and that body. It may also be possible that the County Council could arrange with some of the great London hospitals to provide beds for special cases.

So far as insured persons and their dependents are concerned, agreements with the Metropolitan Asylums Board may be made in pursuance of the provisions of Section 39 of the National Insurance Act, 1913. As regards the rest of the community, the Board are disposed to the view that arrangements with the Metropolitan Asylums Board could also be made by the County Council under the provision of Section 3 of the Public Health (Prevention and Treatment of Disease) Act, 1913, and Section 80 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891.

The accommodation to be provided is to serve both the insured and the non-insured, and the London County Council should consult with the London Insurance Committee as to the arrangements which are required for insured persons, and as to the payments which the London Insurance Committee will make for the services provided for such persons.

The Departmental Committee made the suggestion that each area should have a Chief Clinical Tuberculosis Officer who should also act as Medical Adviser to the Insurance Committee of that area, and the Board would suggest that the London County Council should carefully consider whether this arrangement might not be carried out in the case of London. This Officer might also, in consultation with the other medical men concerned, supervise and generally direct the selection of cases to receive residential treatment.

As regards the financial arrangements to be made, the Board would remind the County Council that they have already invited their observations on this question, and particularly on the point whether the arrangements with the Insurance Committee for Dispensary treatment under the Insurance Act should be made by the County Council or by the various Borough Councils, and whether the expenditure should be locally or centrally defrayed. It seems to the Board to be desirable that the cost of the scheme should, at any rate to a large extent, be borne by London as a whole. Inasmuch, however, as the Dispensaries are to be provided locally, some proportion of the cost of providing these institutions should be charged locally.

It would simplify matters if, as regards the treatment of insured persons, the County Council were recognised as the providing authority for all the institutional treatment required, whether in Dispensaries or other institutions, so that the London Insurance Committee could make one agreement with the London County Council in regard to all the services rendered to insured persons.

Although Dispensaries are to be provided locally, it would seem to be practicable to regard the London County Council, for the purpose of such agreement, as the one providing Authority, if they were to make supplementary agreements with the other Authorities for the provision of dispensary services. Such supplementary agreements would afford a means by which the charge for dispensary services might be to some extent equalised as regards the Metropolis, and they would also facilitate the arrangements for securing uniform working.

The Board direct me to add that they would be happy to arrange for a further conference with representatives of the County Council if it should be considered that this would facilitate the formulation of a general scheme for the Metropolis.

A copy of this letter has been sent to the Common Council, to the Metropolitan Borough Councils, and to the Metropolitan Asylums Board.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

F. J. WILLIS,

Assistant Secretary.

The Clerk to the
London County Council.

The Public Health and Housing Committee deferred consideration of the matter pending formulation of the scheme of the London County Council.

[Copy.]

London County Council,
County Hall, Spring Gardens,

11th December, 1913.

Sir,

On the 8th ultimo I forwarded for the information of the Borough Council a copy of a resolution passed by the Council with reference to the payment of grants out of the County Fund in relief of the amount which would otherwise fall on the local rate in respect of the dispensary treatment of uninsured persons suffering from Tuberculosis.

I am now directed to draw the attention of the Borough Council to the following resolutions of the Council with regard to the treatment of tuberculosis in London :—

(a) That any comprehensive scheme for the treatment of tuberculosis in London shall provide for the undermentioned principles to be observed in any local scheme which the Council will approve for the provision of dispensary treatment :—

(i) The Council must be satisfied that the premises to be utilised as a dispensary are suitable for the purpose.

(ii) The scheme must include provision, either in the dispensary, or at a hospital working in connection with the dispensary, for the diagnosis not only of ordinary straightforward cases, but also for incipient, anomalous and difficult cases, specially referred on the ground of difficulty of diagnosis.

(iii) The physician in charge of the dispensary (or "tuberculosis officer") must be a man of experience, not only in dealing with tuberculosis affections, but also in general medicine.

(iv) Proper records and statistics in connection with the work of the dispensary shall be provided of the nature and in the form required by the Council and approved by the Local Government Board.

(v) The physician in charge of the dispensary shall supply to the medical officer of health of the borough from which the patients are drawn such information as the medical officer of health may reasonably require, and the county medical officer of health shall be entitled to receive this information from the borough medical officer of health. The physician in charge of the dispensary shall also furnish the requisite information to any medical practitioner carrying out domiciliary treatment, or in a case which is referred to a sanatorium, to the medical officer of that institution.

(vi) The scheme shall include provision for home visitation of patients, either by the dispensary physician or by the medical officer of health of the borough and his staff, and for the examination of the dispensary physician of such cases as the medical officer of health or a medical practitioner may require, either at the dispensary or in the home of suspects and contacts.

(vii) The scheme shall be conducted with reasonable economy, and the arrangements and expenditure shall be annually submitted to the Council for its approval.

(viii) The scheme shall provide for distinguishing clearly between the cost of treating insured and uninsured persons, having regard to the opinion expressed by the Council that insured persons should not be paid for out of the rates.

(b) That it be suggested to the local sanitary authorities that they should make arrangements to pay for patients residing in the districts under their respective jurisdiction, attending dispensaries attached to hospitals in any part of the Administrative County of London.

(c) That, in the opinion of the Council, it is essential that in connection with the treatment of tuberculosis in London :—

(i) All possible use should be made of existing institutions ; and

(ii) Approval should not be given to any scheme which fails to provide for each dispensary being linked up with a hospital to which special cases shall be referred for consultation or treatment, residential or otherwise ; and that the Local Government Board be so informed.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

LAWRENCE GOMME,

Clerk of the Council.

The Town Clerk,

Metropolitan Borough of Poplar.

On the 19th December a circular letter was issued by the Local Government Board, addressed to Metropolitan Borough Councils, with regard to the arrangements to be made for the institutional treatment of Tuberculosis in London.

The circular letter stated that the Board had invited Metropolitan Borough Councils to provide or arrange for the provision of dispensaries for the treatment of Tuberculosis in their Boroughs, and also that voluntary institutions should be recognised as forming part of the Tuberculosis Scheme for London, to work in close co-operation with the local authority. The communication also stated that any local institution carrying out dispensary treatment should refer specially difficult cases, for consultative purposes to appointed hospitals, and 12 hospitals with medical schools, including the London Hospital, are mentioned.

The Scheme for the provision of dispensaries in London includes the treatment at a voluntary or Borough Council dispensary, of any person suffering or suspected to be suffering from Tuberculosis, provided that

in the case of a voluntary dispensary the rules which the Board may find it necessary to make are carried out and the work is done in co-operation with the London County Council and the Borough Council ; that arrangements are made to include any voluntary dispensary in the scheme of the Borough Council, in which case an agreement should be entered into with the authorities of the dispensary indicating the nature and extent of the services which they will provide, and specifying the amount of the payment the Borough Council will make to them ; and a draft of any such agreement should be submitted to the Local Government Board and their approval obtained before the agreement is executed. A copy of the draft agreement should also be sent to the London County Council when it is submitted to the Local Government Board.

The voluntary dispensary should be affiliated to a general hospital or hospital for consumption to which specially difficult cases would be referred for diagnosis or treatment.

Beds should be available for watching cases and determining the form of treatment best adapted to the patients' needs. The Board consider that these beds should be provided not at the dispensary but by the London County Council.

It is essential that arrangements should be made for the complete co-ordination of the work of the dispensary with the preventive work of the Borough Council and their officers under the Tuberculosis Regulations, 1912. The circular letter defines in detail the manner in which the co-ordinating work of the dispensary and the public health department should be carried out.

In regard to finance, it appears to the Board that where the scheme of the Borough Council includes any voluntary dispensary it is desirable that the contributions of the Borough Council towards the expenses of the dispensary should be made in respect of the whole of the population of the borough, and that the payments of the London Insurance Committee for the dispensary treatment of insured persons should be made to the Borough Council. The Government Grant towards the annual cost of the scheme is limited to 50 per cent. of the amount chargeable to the rates, and no portion of the grant will be payable direct to the voluntary institutions.

The Borough Council is to be regarded as the providing authority for dispensaries, although the dispensary which serves the Borough is a voluntary organisation, and the dispensary is to serve the whole of the community, including insured persons.

The Borough Council is to arrange with the London Insurance Committee as to the contributions to be paid by the latter in respect of insured persons, and this should take the form of a lump sum rather than for fees per case.

On November 4th the London County Council resolved that under certain conditions they are prepared to contribute up to 50 per cent. of the net cost of the dispensary treatment of uninsured persons in the City of London and on the Metropolitan Boroughs after deducting the amount of the Government Grant. The scheme of the Borough Council should be forwarded to the London County Council when it is submitted to the Local Government Board, as well as the scheme for linking up the dispensary with the general hospital or hospital for consumption.

The Board should be informed as soon as possible of the arrangements proposed for completing the scheme.

The expenditure of the Borough Council on their dispensary scheme after deducting the payment made by the London Insurance Committee in respect of the treatment of insured persons, and any other contributions, will be met as follows :—

- (a) 50 per cent. from the Local Government Board.
- (b) 25 per cent. from the London County Council.
- (c) 25 per cent. out of the rates of the Borough.

When preparing the scheme the Borough Council should communicate with the London Insurance Committee with a view to arrangements being made between the two bodies as to the terms on which the services of the scheme will be available for insured persons residing in the Borough ; the Insurance Committee will inform the Insurance Commissioners of the arrangements proposed, and the Council should send similar information to the Local Government Board : the arrangements should not be finally completed until the Local Government Board have expressed their concurrence.

The approval of the dispensaries is to be given by the Local Government Board under the National Insurance Act, under certain conditions which are set out in the letter.

With respect to the provision of residential institutions both for insured and uninsured persons, the London County Council is prepared to arrange for this, and in the case of insured persons the cost will be borne by the Insurance Committee.

So far as the Metropolitan Borough of Poplar is concerned, there is the voluntary dispensary situate in 135, Bow Road, called the Borough of Poplar Dispensary for the Prevention of Consumption, which is supported entirely by voluntary contributions. This institution is working in co-ordination with the Public Health Department of the Borough ; has been recognised by the Borough Council as the Tuberculosis Dispensary of the Borough, the Council having appointed two of its members as representatives on the Executive Committee of the Dispensary, and in addition, the Medical Officer of Health for the Borough is *ex officio* a member of the Committee ; and, further, the Dispensary has been approved by the Local Government Board, and has been in full working order for nearly two years. The Staff consists of a principal medical officer (appointed on the lines of the "Astor" report), an assistant medical officer, a nurse (or health visitor), assistant nurse, dispenser, clerk and caretaker. The medical officers of this institution are not attached to the Borough Council Staff, but the Medical Officer of Health suggested that as matters existed the Chief Medical Officer of the Dispensary (the Tuberculosis Officer) might well be appointed Deputy Medical Officer of Health for the Borough, he being fully qualified to act as a Medical Officer of Health in the Metropolis, and the Medical Officer of Health of Poplar, at present, having no deputy as he should have. In some other districts where the dispensary is provided by the Local Authority, and the officers appointed by that body, the Tuberculosis Officer is also the Assistant Medical Officer of Health.

As the Dispensary is to serve the community of the Borough as a whole, including insured and non-insured persons, and the payments of the London Insurance Committee for treatment are to be made to the Borough Council, it appears that the Borough Council should take care that an adequate sum of money is provided by the Insurance Committee for the County of London for the treatment of insured persons at the Dispensary.

Up to 30th June, 1913, the Dispensary had treated 243 insured persons whose attendances had numbered 1,564. The Dispensary's applications for what is considered an adequate grant from the London County Insurance Committee on account of this work having failed, the Dispensary ceased to treat insured persons as from 30th June, 1913, and it will be remembered that on July 3rd of that year the Borough, upon the reception of the report of the Public Health and Housing Committee, adopted an amendment as follows :—

"And that a protest be made to the Insurance Commissioners against the benefits of the Tuberculosis Dispensary being denied to insured persons, and urging that the necessary funds should be provided to enable the Dispensary to treat such cases."

It appears, therefore, that the scheme for Dispensary Treatment of Tuberculosis cases in the Borough of Poplar is being fully carried out on approved lines, with the exception that the Dispensary is not affiliated to a general or consumption hospital to which specially difficult cases can be referred for diagnosis or treatment. Under the present administration there is no doubt that if any such cases are discovered, they will, if necessary, be referred to a general hospital, but the Principal Medical Officer is quite competent to undertake the diagnosis and treatment thereof, more especially as the Dispensary is fitted with an X-ray apparatus, and is equipped with all the latest up-to-date means of diagnosing Tuberculosis both clinically and bacteriologically. The records of the cases treated at the Dispensary are all up-to-date and the particulars thereof fully entered.

The Council is under an obligation to provide for the Borough, Dispensary treatment for Tuberculosis, and this may be accomplished by :—

1. Provision of a Dispensary by the Council.
2. Arrangement with one of the London Hospitals.
3. Arrangement with Stepney for a joint Dispensary.
4. Agreement with the Borough of Poplar Dispensary for the Prevention of Consumption, Bow Road.

The Bow Road Tuberculosis Dispensary has been recognised by the Borough Council and approved by the Local Government Board. The Council is represented on the management Committee of the Dispensary by two elected representatives, and the Medical Officer of Health, *ex officio*. The Dispensary is fully staffed and equipped with all necessary modern appliances.

The Public Health and Housing Committee were of opinion that the most advantageous course, in the interests of the Borough, would be for the Council to enter into an agreement with the Committee of the Bow Road Dispensary, and it is only by such agreement that the Government grant and London County Council and Insurance Committee's contributions, to the cost of maintenance of the Dispensary, can be made available for the existing Dispensary, thus enabling the Dispensary Committee to continue and extend its activities in connection with provision of milk and other necessities in suitable cases, open-air treatment in the country, loans of beds and bedding, etc., and other facilities for treatment of consumptive cases which would probably not be a legal charge on a rate established institution.

The course suggested would also avoid the heavy capital outlay necessary in the establishment by the Council of its own Dispensary (£2,000).

It would be necessary for arrangements to be made with the London Insurance Committee for treatment of insured persons, on terms to be agreed. A contribution of £400 per annum was suggested as a reasonable sum. The amount would be a matter of arrangement, but the Committee understood that the Insurance Committee offered £200 per annum to the Dispensary, but that, in view of the conditions laid down and consequent inadequacy of this amount, treatment of insured cases, as such, was discontinued at the Dispensary on the 30th June last.

Assuming a minimum contribution of £1,200 per annum by the Council to the Dispensary, and a payment of £400 by the London Insurance Committee for insured cases, the actual net charge on local rates would be £200 per annum, thus :—

		Alternative Figures.
Council's contribution to Dispensary...	£1,200	£1,600
Less—London Insurance Committee's contribution for insured persons, to be agreed (say)	400	200
	800	1,400
Less—Government Grant 50 per cent. ...	400	700
	400	700
Less—London County Council contribution, 50 per cent. of balance... ..	200	350
Council's net contribution	£200	£350

All the suggestions of the Local Government Board are already in full operation at the Bow Road Dispensary, with the exception of reference of special cases for consultative purposes to an appointed hospital, this having hitherto been considered unnecessary in view of the fact that the doctor in charge of the Dispensary is himself an expert in consumptive cases.

Any agreement would require to be submitted to the London County Council and to receive the sanction of the Local Government Board before completion.

The Public Health and Housing Committee recommended the Council—That agreement with the Committee of the Bow Road Dispensary for treatment of insured and non-insured cases of Tuberculosis

in the Borough on the lines suggested, be approved in principle, and that it be referred to the General Purposes Committee to negotiate the terms of such Agreement and report thereon to the Council.

THE BOROUGH OF POPLAR DISPENSARY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CONSUMPTION.

The Dispensary has now been in full working order for nearly two years, and Dr. Cullen, the Tuberculosis Officer, reported that 45 consumptive patients during the year 1913 had been brought back to working capacity as the result of treatment at the Dispensary, 16 of these patients were under Tuberculin injections. No deaths under tuberculin treatment occurred. In all probability, but for the Dispensary many of these patients would have been dead, and their dependents on the rates.

It was reported to the Public Health and Housing Committee that an Assistant Medical Officer and a Dispenser had been appointed at the Tuberculosis Dispensary, Bow Road, and that the Executive Committee of the Dispensary had agreed to undertake, free of charge, the examination of sputum samples submitted by the Public Health Department, and which were examined by the Lister Institute at a cost of about 4s. per sample.

Since 13th March, 1913, 120 specimens of Sputum have been examined at the Dispensary for the Public Health Department free of cost.

Number of Notifications (actual cases) received from the Borough of Poplar Dispensary for the Prevention of Consumption during the period from 1st January, 1913, to 31st December, 1913 :—

Age Periods.	Number of Notifications on Form A.											
	Primary Notifications.											Total.
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 and upwards	
Pulmonary—												
Males ...	—	11	36	16	8	9	21	17	10	6	—	134
Females ...	—	8	49	30	13	18	77	60	26	8	5	294
Non-pulmonary—												
Males ...	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Females ...	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Totals ...	—	19	91	48	21	27	98	77	36	14	5	436

The number of new cases who attended at the Dispensary during the year 1913 was 1,899; of these, 436 were tuberculous as per above table.

There was a total of 8,310 attendances at the Dispensary.

Insured persons have not been treated since the 30th June, 1913. This may account for the larger number of females shewn in the table suffering from the disease between the ages of 15—65 years.

TUBERCULOSIS EXHIBITION.

The Public Health and Housing Committee recorded an expression of their congratulations to the Dispensary Committee on the success of the Tuberculosis Exhibition, and their appreciation of the value of the Exhibition in connection with the problem of the eradication of Tuberculosis in the Borough.

APPOINTMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS OFFICER AS DEPUTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

The Public Health and Housing Committee considered the suggestion that the doctor in charge of the Bow Road Dispensary should be appointed Deputy Medical Officer for the Borough. It was not proposed that any salary or other allowance should be paid, but the proposed appointment would enable the register of notifications of tuberculosis to be open for inspection by the doctor as Deputy Medical Officer, such inspection being at present contrary to the Local Government Board's regulations unless specially authorised by resolution of the Council. It would be also convenient that a properly qualified deputy should be able to act in case of emergency in the absence of the Medical Officer of Health.

The Council resolved—

That Mr. James Alfred Patrick Cullen, M.D. (Lond.), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.P.H., of the Bow Road Tuberculosis Dispensary, be and is hereby, appointed Deputy Medical Officer of the Borough, and the Local Government Board be so informed. (The confirmation of the Local Government Board has been received.)

THE DISTRICT INSURANCE COMMITTEE (POPLAR BOROUGH).

The General Purposes Committee reported early in the year that the Insurance Committee for the County of London, in pursuance of the provisions of Section 59 (4) of the National Insurance Act, 1911, formulated a scheme for the appointment of District Insurance Committees within the County of London, after consultation with the London County Council.

The District Insurance Committee for the Borough will consist of 35 members, 7 of whom are to be appointed by the Borough Council. One of the Council's representatives must be a woman, one a medical practitioner and one the Medical Officer of Health, if willing to serve, and subject to the consent of the Council.

The General Purposes Committee recommended the Council that that Councillors Mrs. T. S. Attlee, R. H. Green, A. E. Thorpe (and two others), together with Dr. Jonathan Fearnley and the Medical Officer of Health, be appointed to represent the Council on the District Insurance Committee for the Borough.

Councillors M. Dalton and Edwin J. Aldrick were appointed by the Council.

DEATHS, TUBERCULAR DISEASES AND PHTHISIS—

NUMBER AND RATES SEE PAGES 17 AND 18.

TUBERCULOSIS ORDER, 1913, SEE PAGE 176.

MILK AND DAIRIES BILL, SEE PAGE 177.

TABLE I.

Deaths during the year 1913 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				145	106	123	127	501
Union Workhouse				12	17	11	19	59
Baffin Buildings				2	...	...	...	2
Council Buildings ... ..				...	1	1	1	3
Grosvenor Buildings				6	8	3	8	25
Hudson Buildings				1	...	...	1	2
Hanbury Buildings				1	...	...	1	2
Montreal Buildings ... ..				...	...	...	1	1
Ontario Buildings ... ..				...	1	...	1	2
Ottawa Buildings ... ..				...	...	...	...	0
Prestage Buildings ... ..				...	...	2	...	2
Quebec Buildings				2	...	2	2	6
Toronto Buildings ... ..				...	...	...	...	0
Winnipeg Buildings ... ..				...	...	...	...	0
River Thames				2	4	1	1	8
East India Docks				1	1	...	...	2
West India Docks ... ..				...	...	1	...	1
South-West India Docks ... ..				...	...	...	...	0
Poplar Collier Dock ... ..				...	1	...	...	1
Millwall Docks ... ..				...	1	1	...	2
Limehouse Cut				1	...	...	...	1
Aberdeen Wharf ... ..				...	...	...	...	0
Highway				1	...	...	...	1
Millwall Baths ... ..				...	1	...	...	1
London Graving Dock ... ..				...	...	...	...	0
				174	141	145	162	622
Deaths occurring outside the sub-district among persons belonging thereto*	+			113	109	87	111	420+
Deaths occurring within the sub-district among persons not belonging thereto	—			12	16	4	12	44—
Deaths at all ages—nett				275	234	228	261	998

* Including 220 deaths in the Bromley Sub-District:—Sick Asylum, 172; Poplar Hospital, 29; Stepney Union Workhouse, 2; Bow Institution, 17.

TABLE II.

Deaths during the year 1913 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	...	...	...	177	119	112	140	548
Sick Asylum	...	...	...	215	182	163	197	757
Bow Institution	...	...	...	34	17	16	19	86
Stepney Union Workhouse	...	...	...	26	20	17	13	76
Poplar Hospital	...	...	...	31	29	34	53	147
Adelaide Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Melbourne Buildings	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2
Sydney Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Wellington Buildings	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
River Lee	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2
Limehouse Cut	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Highway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Bow Creek	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
				486	368	343	425	1622
Deaths occurring outside the sub-district among persons belonging thereto*	...	...	...	50	58	54	62	224+
Deaths occurring within the sub-district among persons not belonging thereto	...	...	...	229	174	169	207	779—
Deaths at all ages—nett	...	...	...	307	252	228	280	1067

* Including 20 deaths in the Poplar Sub-District, viz.:—Union Workhouse, Poplar, 19; Poplar Collier Dock, 1.

TABLE III.

Deaths during the year 1913 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	...	...	...	92	68	82	97	339
Highway	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
River Lee	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Duckett's Canal	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2
				92	71	82	99	344
Deaths occurring outside the sub-district among persons belonging thereto*	...	...	...	75	61	74	74	284+
Deaths occurring within the sub-districts among persons not belonging thereto	...	...	—	...	1	1	2	4—
Deaths at all ages—nett	...	...	...	167	131	155	171	624

* Including 144 deaths in other parts of the Borough (Poplar and Bromley Sub-Districts), viz.:—Poplar Union Workhouse, 10; Sick Asylum, 128; Bow Institution, 6.

DEATHS FROM DROWNING, ETC., AND DEATHS OF PERSONS OF UNKNOWN ADDRESSES INCLUDED IN THE MORTALITY 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).

1913.

20th May ...	River Thames off Cook's Wf.	Unknown male, age 30	Found dead. Suffoca- tion from drowning, but when and by what means he got into the water and was so drowned the evidence fails to prove. Inq.
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19th Sept. ...	Blackwall Basin, West India Docks	Unknown male, age about 30.	Found dead. Ditto. Inq.
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No such deaths occurred in the Bromley and Bow Sub-Districts during the year 1913.

TABLE IV.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1913 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	
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
1912	...	161,597	4849	5009	30·9	2553	15·7	378	477	543	108	2652	16·4
1913	...	160,913	5082	5208	32·3	2588	16·0	827	928	588	112	2689	16·7

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*).

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	} 2327·7	Total population at all ages	... 162,449	} At	
(land and inland		Number of inhabited houses	... 22,472		} Census
water) ...		Average number of persons per house	7·22		

TABLE V.

Vital Statistics during 1913 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	
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
1912	...	56,035	1617	1664	29·5	613	10·9	57	405	199	119	961	17·1
1913	...	55,885	1796	1843	32·9	622	11·1	44	420	199	107	998	17·8

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 (land and inland water) ...	1166·2	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 1913 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	
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
1912	...	64,885	2056	2138	32·9	1608	24·7	763	211	222	103	1056	16·2
1913	...	64,485	2104	2152	33·3	1622	25·1	779	224	253	117	1067	16·5

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	} 605·8	Total population at all ages	...	65,285	} At	
acres (land and inland		Number of inhabited houses	...	8,721		} Census
water) ...		Average number of persons per house	...	7·48			of 1911.

TABLE VII.

Vital Statistics during 1913 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	
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
1912	...	40,677	1176	1207	29·6	332	8·1	3	306	122	101	635	15·6
1913	...	40,543	1182	1213	29·9	344	8·4	4	284	136	112	624	15·3

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 (land and inland water) ...	555·7	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 1913 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>
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	1068	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
1911	...	...	162,290	4965	3076	787	56,272	1694	1070	266	65,210	2063	1240	326	40,808	1208	766	195
1912	...	...	161,597	5009	2652	543	56,035	1664	961	199	64,885	2138	1056	222	40,677	1207	635	122
Averages, 1903-1912			164,514	5307	2902	732	57,035	1825	1041	245	66,269	2196	1168	314	41,209	1285	691	172
1913	...	...	160,913	5208	2689	588	55,885	1843	998	199	64,485	2152	1067	253	40,543	1213	624	136

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, Scirrhus, 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, &c. 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.

Under the heading of "Puerperal Fever" 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 1913.

Causes of Death (see page 64).										Net Deaths in whole Borough at subjoined Ages.										Net Deaths in Public Institutions 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.	Bow Institution.	Stepney Union Workhouse.	Poplar Hospital.	See Footnotes.	Outlying Institutions.			
1										2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10											
All causes	Certified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2688	587	183	122	113	92	358	591	642	57	537	...	37	4	64	12	543	1254
	Uncertified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
1	Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
2	Small Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69	10	37	20	1	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	13
4	Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	5	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	12
5	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	16	12	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	4
6	Diphtheria and Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	7	6	10	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	28	31
7	Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	4	1	4	9	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
8	Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
9	Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	259	3	14	9	15	40	106	60	12	1	102	...	1	...	2	...	57	163
10	Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	9	4	10	9	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	18	20
11	Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	5	4	3	2	2	3	4	1	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	6	10
12	Cancer, malignant disease...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	164	1	...	...	3	1	15	80	64	1	63	...	3	...	...	...	24	91

13	Rheumatic Fever ...	8	...	...	...	1	3	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
14	Meningitis ...	20	9	2	4	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4
15	Organic Heart Disease ...	270	...	...	1	7	14	50	95	103	9	67	...	7	1	...	133
16	Bronchitis ...	278	31	5	2	1	...	19	85	135	23	68	...	9	...	...	109
17	Pneumonia (all forms) ...	223	52	28	27	13	7	36	35	25	3	34	...	1	...	6	98
18	Other diseases of respiratory organs ...	36	16	2	2	1	...	6	5	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	8
19	Diarrhoea and Enteritis ...	171	113	38	7	...	...	2	3	8	2	11	...	...	...	...	68
20	Appendicitis and Typhlitis ...	8	...	...	...	1	...	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
21	Cirrhosis of Liver ...	30	...	...	1	1	...	6	21	1	...	6	...	...	...	...	12
21a	Alcoholism ...	10	...	...	...	...	...	6	3	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	4
22	Nephritis and Bright's Disease ...	66	...	...	1	...	3	16	26	20	4	23	...	4	...	...	45
23	Puerperal Fever ...	5	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	5
24	Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy & Parturition ...	8	...	...	...	...	1	7	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
25	Congenital Debility and Malformation, including																
	Premature Birth ...	243	234	6	1	2	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	2	68
26	Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide ...	108	19	2	8	17	5	15	29	13	...	12	...	...	1	26	74
27	Suicide ...	15	...	...	...	...	2	6	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	6
28	Other Defined Diseases ...	356	57	17	4	12	8	50	110	98	9	81	...	5	1	7	188
29	Diseases ill-defined or unknown ...	173	4	1	...	4	...	2	13	149	3	26	...	7	...	1	68
Total Deaths ...		2689	588	183	122	113	92	358	591	642	57	537	...	37	4	64	1255
SUB-ENTRIES (included in above figures.)																	
14	Cerebro-spinal Meningitis ...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
28a	Poliomyelitis... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28b	Dysentery ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28c	Tetanus ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Murder ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Pneumonia ...	94	7	4	10	8	5	21	26	13	...	20	...	1	...	2	35

* Highway, Poplar 1. † River Thames, 3; West India Docks, 1; Bow Creek, Bromley, 1; Poplar Collier Dock, 1; Highway, Bow, 2;
River Lee, Bow, 1. § Limehouse Cut, 1. ‡ Millwall Baths, 1.

TABLE X.
METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF POPLAR.

SUB-DISTRICT OF POPLAR.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the Year 1913.

Causes of Death (see page 64).										Nett Deaths in whole Sub-District at subjoined Ages.										Nett Deaths in Public Institutions 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.	Bow Institution.	Stepney Union Workhouse.	Poplar Hospital.	See Footnotes.	Outlying Institutions.					
1										2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10													
All causes	Certified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	997	198	66	49	47	33	133	235	236	28	172	...	17	2	29	7	199	454	
	Uncertified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
1	Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Small Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	7
3	Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	7	14	9	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10
4	Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	4	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
5	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	10	6	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
6	Diphtheria and Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	6	
7	Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	1	1	2	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
8	Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	3	5	2	4	16	42	21	4	...	41	...	...	...	...	...	26	67	
10	Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	3	2	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	

11	Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	6	1	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	3
12	Cancer, malignant disease...	...	...	...	61	...	...	...	1	1	3	35	21	1	21	...	1	...	...	9	32
13	Rheumatic Fever	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
14	Meningitis	...	...	...	7	3	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
15	Organic Heart Disease	...	...	...	99	...	...	...	4	6	13	38	38	5	17	...	4	...	1	...	2
16	Bronchitis	...	...	...	105	18	...	...	...	...	7	32	48	11	21	...	5	...	1	...	46
17	Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	85	17	8	14	6	2	12	17	9	2	14	...	...	...	1	1*	42
18	Other diseases of respiratory organs	...	...	...	9	2	1	1	1	...	1	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	39
19	Diarrhoea and Enteritis	...	...	...	55	33	13	3	...	...	1	1	4	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	3
20	Appendicitis and Typhlitis	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
21	Cirrhosis of Liver	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	1	...	2	9	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1
21a	Alcoholism	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
22	Nephritis and Bright's Disease	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	7	14	7	1	9	...	1	...	...	...	16
23	Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy & Parturition	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
25	Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth	...	...	...	80	77	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	19
26	Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	...	...	...	41	6	1	4	8	1	7	10	4	...	1	...	...	1	16	4†	28
27	Suicide	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	1	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1§	2
28	Other Defined Diseases	...	...	...	123	15	7	...	4	3	23	41	30	4	27	...	3	1	...	...	64
29	Diseases ill-defined or unknown	...	...	...	77	1	...	...	3	...	2	4	67	1	11	...	3	...	1‡	13	29
Total Deaths					998	199	66	49	47	33	133	235	236	28	172	...	17	2	29	7	200	455
SUB-ENTRIES (included in above figures).																						
14	Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
28a	Polioomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Pneumonia	...	...	...	43	3	2	6	4	1	9	12	6	...	9	...	...	1	...	7	17

* Highway, 1. † River Thames, 3; West India Docks, 1. § Limehouse Cut, 1. ‡ Millwall Baths, 1.

TABLE XI.
METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF POPLAR

SUB-DISTRICT OF BROMLEY.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the Year 1913.

Causes of Death (see page 64).										Nett Deaths in whole Sub-District at subjoined Ages.										Nett Deaths in Public Institutions 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.	Bow Institution.	Stepney Union Workhouse.	Poplar Hospital.	See Footnotes.	Outlying Institutions.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10																			
All causes { Certified Uncertified	1067	253	73	50	40	37	140	212	262	19	237	...	14	2	35	2	204	513										
1 Enteric Fever	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Small Pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Measles	25	1	15	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	7
4 Scarlet Fever	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
5 Whooping Cough	12	4	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
6 Diphtheria and Croup	12	5	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
7 Influenza	11	...	...	...	3	...	2	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8 Erysipelas	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
9 Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	97	...	6	4	8	16	35	24	4	...	35	...	...	...	2	...	21	58							
10 Tuberculous Meningitis	13	5	1	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	8	9

11	Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	12	1	4	...	2	...	3	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	3	5
12	Cancer, malignant disease...	...	...	...	63	...	...	...	2	...	9	26	26	...	24	...	2	...	...	11	37
13	Rheumatic Fever	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
14	Meningitis	...	...	...	10	4	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
15	Organic Heart Disease	...	...	...	107	...	...	...	2	5	23	40	37	2	38	...	2	1	2	12	57
16	Bronchitis	115	12	4	1	1	...	9	31	57	8	29	...	2	...	1	...	2	42
17	Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	85	17	13	11	3	4	16	10	11	1	14	...	1	...	5	20	41
18	Other diseases of respiratory organs	...	...	...	17	10	1	1	...	...	4	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2
19	Diarrhœa and Enteritis	...	...	...	64	45	12	3	...	...	...	1	3	...	7	...	1	1	...	19	28
20	Appendicitis and Typhlitis	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
21	Cirrhosis of Liver	...	...	...	5	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	3
21a	Alcoholism	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	3
22	Nephritis and Bright's Disease	...	...	...	24	...	...	1	...	1	6	8	8	2	9	...	3	...	...	6	20
23	Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	3
24	Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy & Parturition	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Congenital Debility and Malformation, including	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Premature Birth	...	...	...	107	104	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	2	...	16	35
26	Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	...	...	...	45	8	...	3	6	4	5	11	8	...	8	...	...	10	2†	11	31
27	Suicide	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
28	Other Defined Diseases	...	...	...	153	33	7	2	3	2	17	40	49	5	36	...	1	...	7	34	83
29	Diseases ill-defined or unknown	...	...	...	65	3	1	...	1	...	...	5	55	1	10	...	3	...	...	13	27
Total Deaths					1067	253	73	50	40	37	140	212	262	19	237	...	14	2	35	2	204	513
SUB-ENTRIES (included in above figures).																						
14	Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28a	Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28b	Dysentery	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28c	Tetanus	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17b	Pneumonia	...	...	...	34	2	2	3	3	4	9	8	3	...	7	...	1	...	1	...	10

† Bow Creek, Bromley, 1; Poplar Collier Dock, Poplar, 1.

TABLE XII.
METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF POPLAR.

SUB-DISTRICT OF BOW.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the Year 1913.

Causes of Death (see page 64).										Nett Deaths in whole Sub-District at subjoined Ages.										Nett Deaths in Public Institutions and certain localities within and outside Sub-Districts (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.	Bow Institution.	Stepney Union Workhouse.	Poplar Hospital.	See Footnotes.	Outlying Institutions		
1										2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10										
All causes	{	Certified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	624	136	44	23	26	22	85	144	144	10	128	...	6	...	...	3	140	287
		Uncertified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1		Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
2		Small Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	2	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	...	5
3		Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
4		Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
5		Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	2	7	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	13
6		Diphtheria and Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7		Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8		Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	...	3	3	3	8	29	15	4	1	26	...	1	...	...	10	...	38

10	Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	...	6	1	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	4
11	Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	6	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2
12	Cancer, malignant disease...	...	...	...	...	40	1	...	...	...	...	3	19	17	...	18	...	...	...	4	22	
13	Rheumatic Fever	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Meningitis	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
15	Organic Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	64	...	...	1	1	3	14	17	28	2	12	...	1	...	...	15	30
16	Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	58	1	1	1	...	...	3	22	30	4	18	...	2	...	...	1	25
17	Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	...	53	18	7	...	4	1	8	8	5	...	6	...	2	...	...	12	18
18	Other diseases of respiratory organs	...	...	...	...	10	4	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	3
19	Diarrhoea and Enteritis	...	...	...	...	52	35	13	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	13	17
20	Appendicitis and Typhlitis	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
21	Cirrhosis of Liver	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	3	9	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	6
21a	Alcoholism	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Nephritis and Bright's Disease	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	2	3	4	5	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	3	9
23	Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
24	Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy & Parturition	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Congenital Debility and Malformation, including	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Premature Birth	...	...	...	...	56	53	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	11	14
26	Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	...	...	...	...	22	5	1	1	3	...	3	8	1	...	3	...	...	...	3†	9	15
27	Suicide	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
28	Other Defined Diseases	...	...	...	...	80	9	3	2	5	3	10	29	19	...	18	...	1	...	...	22	41
29	Diseases ill-defined or unknown	...	...	...	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	27	1	5	...	1	...	...	5	12
Total Deaths						624	136	44	23	26	22	85	144	144	10	128	...	6	3	140	287
SUB-ENTRIES (included in above figures).																							
14	Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28a	Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26a	Murder	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17a	Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	17	2	...	1	1	...	3	6	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	8

† Highway, Bow, 2; River Lee, 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 64).				Poplar Union Workhouse	Sick Asylum,	Blackwall Sick Asylum,	Bow Institution,	Stepney Union Workhouse,	Poplar Hospital.	Nett total deaths in Public Institu- tions within the Borough.
All causes	Certified	...	...	59	757	...	86	76	147	1125
	Uncertified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Enteric Fever	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
2	Small Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Measles	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	1	8
4	Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2
6	Diphtheria and Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
7	Influenza	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
8	Erysipelas	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3
9	Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	...	...	1	142	...	1	4	4	152
10	Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	8
11	Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	5
12	Cancer, malignant disease	...	...	1	79	...	6	...	4	90
13	Rheumatic Fever	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	3
14	Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
15	Organic Heart Disease	...	...	10	98	...	19	4	9	140
16	Bronchitis	...	...	24	94	...	20	7	3	148
17	Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	3	48	...	1	7	15	74
18	Other diseases of respiratory organs	...	...	...	9	...	2	1	2	14
19	Diarrhoea and Enteritis	...	...	2	16	...	...	4	4	26
20	Appendicitis and Typhlitis	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	3
21	Cirrhosis of Liver	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	1	10
21a	Alcoholism	...	...	1	3	...	...	2	2	8
22	Nephritis and Bright's Disease	...	...	4	38	...	4	3	2	51
23	Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3
24	Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	3
25	Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	3	43
26	Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	...	...	...	15	...	...	8	58	81
27	Suicide	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	6	8
28	Other Defined Diseases	...	...	10	112	...	23	11	19	175
29	Diseases ill-defined or unknown	...	...	2	24	...	10	25	...	61
Total Deaths				59	757	...	86	76	147	1125
SUB-ENTRIES (included in above figures).										
14	Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
28a	Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28b	Acute Polio-encephalitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
17a	Pneumonia	...	...	1	31	...	1	3	9	45

TABLE XIV.
METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF POPLAR.

WHOLE BOROUGH.

Infantile Mortality during the Year 1913.

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

Causes of Death (see page 64).				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	...	...	111	31	22	29	193	115	103	94	82	587
	Uncertified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Small Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	7	10
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	4	5	5	16
Diphtheria and Croup	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	2	3	7
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	3	9
Abdominal Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	5
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	3
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	9
Convulsions	...	...	...	5	1	1	1	8	3	9	1	1	22
Laryngitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	5	8	8	5	5	31
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	8	9	17	16	52
Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	4	16	18	20	11	69
Enteritis	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	3	15	10	11	5	44
Gastritis	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	3
Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Rickets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation, overlying	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	4	10	...	1	...	15
Injury at birth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
Atelectasis	...	...	...	10	...	2	1	13	...	...	...	...	13
Congenital Malformations	...	...	...	13	7	...	2	22	5	2	2	...	31
Premature birth	...	...	...	57	13	5	6	81	9	2	...	...	92
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	...	...	...	21	6	8	6	41	30	22	10	8	111
Other Causes	...	...	...	2	...	...	3	5	5	9	10	11	40
Total Deaths	...	...	...	111	31	22	29	193	115	103	95	82	588
Nett Births in the year	Legitimate	...	5,127*	Nett Deaths in the year of				Legitimate infants				...	572
	Illegitimate	...	81*					Illegitimate infants				...	16

* See pages 4-6.

TABLE XV.

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF POPLAR.

POPLAR SUB-DISTRICT.

Infantile Mortality during the Year 1913.

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

Causes of Death (see page 64).				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	...	...	37	7	11	10	65	42	29	33	29	198
	Uncertified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Small Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	4	7
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	3	3	2	10
Diphtheria and Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
Abdominal Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	3
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	3
Convulsions...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	3	2	...	...	7
Laryngitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	4	6	4	3	18
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	7	7	17
Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	8	5	7	3	26
Enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	1	7
Gastritis	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Rickets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation, overlying	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	4
Injury at birth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Atelectasis	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Congenital Malformations	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	3
Premature birth	...	...	...	19	3	2	2	26	2	1	...	...	29
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	...	...	...	10	3	6	3	22	11	5	4	3	45
Other Causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	2	1	8
Total Deaths				37	7	11	10	65	42	29	34	29	199

Nett Births { Legitimate ... 1,809* Nett Deaths { Legitimate infants ... 191
in the year { Illegitimate ... 34* in the year of { Illegitimate infants ... 8

* See pages 4-6.

TABLE XVI.

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF POPLAR

BROMLEY SUB-DISTRICT.

Infantile Mortality during the Year 1913.

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

Causes of Death (see page 64).				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	...	...	54	14	7	14	89	41	50	40	33	253
	Uncertified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4
Diphtheria and Croup	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	3	5
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	5
Abdominal Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	4
Convulsions...	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	5	...	6	...	1	12
Laryngitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	4	2	1	2	12
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	5	5	5	17
Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	4	11	9	6	31
Enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	6	...	14
Gastritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rickets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation, overlying	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	6	...	1	...	8
Injury at birth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Atelectasis	...	...	...	4	...	2	1	7	...	...	...	...	7
Congenital Malformations	...	...	...	8	4	...	2	14	2	1	1	...	18
Premature birth	...	...	...	27	6	2	1	36	4	...	...	...	40
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	...	...	...	11	1	1	3	16	12	12	4	2	46
Other Causes	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	4	2	4	5	8	23
Total Deaths				54	14	7	14	89	41	50	40	33	253

Nett Births } Legitimate ... 2,122* Nett Deaths { Legitimate infants ... 246
in the year } Illegitimate ... 30* in the year of } Illegitimate infants ... 7

* See pages 4-6.

TABLE XVII.

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF POPLAR.

BOW SUB-DISTRICT.

Infantile Mortality during the Year 1913.

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

Causes of Death (see page 64).				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	...	...	20	10	4	5	39	32	24	21	20	136
	Uncertified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2
Diphtheria and Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Abdominal Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	3
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2
Convulsions...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	3
Laryngitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	5	4	18
Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	4	2	12
Enteritis	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	3	8	4	4	4	23
Gastritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rickets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation, overlying	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	3
Injury at birth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atelectasis	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4
Congenital Malformations	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	6	2	1	1	...	10
Premature birth	...	...	...	11	4	1	3	19	3	1	...	...	23
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	3	7	5	2	3	20
Other Causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	3	2	9
Total Deaths	...	...	...	20	10	4	5	39	32	24	21	20	136

Nett Births { Legitimate ... 1,196* Nett Deaths { Legitimate infants ... 135-
in the year { Illegitimate ... 17* in the year of { Illegitimate infants ... 1

* See pages 4-6.

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 1,000 Births.
Poplar Borough	...	...	...	16·7	112†
Poplar (Sub-District)	...	...	...	17·85	107
Bromley	...	...	...	16·54	117
Bow	...	...	...	15·39	112
England and Wales	...	...	...	13·4	109
96 Great Towns‡	...	...	...	14·7	117
145 Smaller Towns	...	...	...	13·0	112
London	...	...	...	14·2	105
Liverpool	...	...	...	18·2	—
Manchester	...	...	...	15·8	—
Edinburgh	...	...	...	14·4	—
Glasgow	...	...	...	17·3	—
Dublin	...	...	...	20·6	—
Belfast	...	...	...	19·3	—
Berlin	...	...	...	13·6	—
Paris	...	...	...	15·9	—
Munich	...	...	...	14·6	—
Vienna	...	...	...	15·4	—
Brussels	...	...	...	12·2	—
St. Petersburg	...	...	...	21·4	—
Trieste...	...	...	...	21·7	—
Breslau	...	...	...	18·2	—
Buda-Pesth	...	...	...	18·9	—
Prague	...	...	...	17·7	—
Moscow	...	...	...	25·0	—
Bombay	...	...	...	33·0	—
New York	...	...	...	13·9	—
New Orleans	...	...	...	19·0	—
Chicago	...	...	...	15·3	—
Rio de Janeiro	...	...	...	21·2	—
Copenhagen	...	...	...	13·6	—
Stockholm	...	...	...	13·0	—

* Compiled from Quarterly Returns, Registrar-General.

† See Footnote ** page 12.

‡ Including London.

TABLE XVIII.

CITIES AND BOROUGHES.	Estimated population to the middle of 1913.	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.	Standard- ized.*	
LONDON ...	4,518,191	6.7	24.5	1.4	14.2	14.2	105
<i>West Districts.</i>							
Paddington ...	142,210	6.5	21.1	1.3	13.4	13.4	100
Kensington ...	171,284	5.0	19.3	1.2	13.7	13.6	112
Hammersmith ...	123,745	6.3	24.2	1.4	13.9	13.8	103
Fulham ...	157,117	7.6	26.9	1.3	12.5	12.9	96
Chelsea ...	64,598	4.9	19.1	0.8	13.9	13.2	90
City of West- minster	154,810	4.4	14.2	0.6	12.7	13.3	96
<i>North Districts.</i>							
St. Marylebone ...	114,532	5.6	19.1	0.9	14.0	14.3	91
Hampstead ...	86,346	4.4	15.1	0.7	10.7	11.3	73
St. Pancras ...	214,330	5.9	25.3	1.0	15.2	15.2	92
Islington ...	325,585	6.6	25.3	1.3	15.1	14.8	107
Stoke Newington	50,518	4.8	22.3	0.8	13.6	12.9	82
Hackney ...	223,353	6.2	24.3	1.1	13.4	13.5	99
<i>Central Districts.</i>							
Holborn ...	46,949	4.8	16.7	0.7	14.6	14.7	104
Finsbury ...	84,679	6.3	29.6	2.0	18.3	18.1	138
City of London...	17,916	5.1	9.2	0.4	15.2	15.8	96
<i>East Districts.</i>							
Shoreditch ...	109,654	6.6	31.5	2.7	18.6	19.2	155
Bethnal Green ...	127,824	7.2	30.8	2.0	15.4	16.1	118
Stepney ...	275,300	6.4	29.3	1.6	14.9	15.6	112
Poplar ...	160,913	8.2	32.0	1.9	16.3	16.1	112
<i>South Districts.</i>							
Southwark ...	188,487	8.0	31.0	1.9	17.4	17.6	115
Bermondsey ...	124,739	9.1	30.7	2.6	17.9	17.8	132
Lambeth ...	297,139	7.0	23.9	1.3	14.3	14.0	102
Battersea ...	167,464	8.2	24.9	1.6	13.9	14.0	111
Wandsworth ...	330,395	5.3	20.4	0.9	10.6	10.6	88
Camberwell ...	261,805	7.0	25.1	1.3	13.7	13.6	106
Deptford ...	109,280	10.1	27.9	1.9	15.3	15.2	112
Greenwich ...	96,015	7.4	26.0	1.4	14.2	14.0	103
Lewisham ...	168,822	7.2	20.5	0.9	10.6	10.4	78
Woolwich ...	122,382	9.2	23.3	0.7	12.6	13.0	79
Port of London	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* The Standardized 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 1913.*

	POPULATION estimated to the middle of the Year 1913.	Persons to an Acre 1913. *	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.	The DEATHS registered include													Deaths in Public Institutions.
					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.		
§ 96 Great Towns (including London)	17,852,766	—	455059	260155	53109	68481	—	1	6239	1230	2344	3065	717	13347	9426	20657	72210	
§ London ...	4,518,191	60.0	112637	65030	11869	18840	—	—	1570	188	431	800	114	3098	2558	6702	28381	
Poplar Borough	160,913	69.12	5208	2689	588	642	327	—	69	12	34	36	5	151	123	421	1243	
Poplar Sub-Dist.	55,885	47.9	1843	998	199	236	125	—	32	10	7	20	1	46	48	154	448	
Bromley ...	64,485	106.4	2152	1067	253	262	116	—	25	1	12	12	2	57	49	159	511	
Bow ...	40,543	72.9	1213	624	136	144	86	—	12	1	15	4	2	48	26	108	284	

* See footnote pages xii and 2.

‡ Under two years of age.

§ From Registrar General's Returns.

TABLE XX.—*The Year 1913.*

	ANNUAL RATE PER 1,000 PERSONS LIVING.										ANNUAL RATE		ANNUAL	PERCENTAGE		
	BIRTHS	DEATHS from all causes.	Deaths from							per 1,000 Births.		DEATH RATE	to Total			
			Principal Zymotic Diseases.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria	Whooping Cough.	Fever.	Violence.	per 1000 living	Deaths				
										Diarrhoea and En- teritis. †	DEATHS under One Year	Aged 1 to 65 years.	Aged 65 years & upwards	Inquest cases.	Deaths in Public Institu- tions.	
\$96 Great Towns (including London)	25.1	14.7	—	0.00	0.34	0.07	0.13	0.17	0.04	0.52	29.33	117	8.2	—	7.9	27.8
\$London ...	24.5	14.2	—	0.00	0.34	0.04	0.09	0.17	0.02	0.56	27.50	105	8.0	—	10.3	43.6
Poplar Borough	32.36	16.71	2.03	0.00	0.42	0.07	0.21	0.22	0.03	0.76	29.71	112*	9.06	3.98	15.65	46.22
Poplar Sub-Dist.	32.97	17.85	2.23	0.00	0.57	0.17	0.12	0.35	0.01	0.85	25.61	107	10.07	4.22	15.43	44.88
Bromley ...	33.37	16.54	1.79	0.00	0.38	0.01	0.18	0.18	0.03	0.75	27.09	117	8.56	4.06	14.90	47.89
Bow ...	29.91	15.39	2.12	0.00	0.29	0.02	0.36	0.09	0.04	0.64	40.60	112	8.48	3.55	17.30	45.51

* See footnote ** page 12.

‡ Under two years of age.

§ From Registrar General's Returns.

TABLE XXI.

Showing Mortality from certain groups of Diseases and Proportions to 1,000 of Population, and to 1,000 Deaths, during the statistical year ended 3rd January, 1914, excluding non-Parishioners and including deaths in outlying Institutions.

POPLAR (SUB-DISTRICT).

Estimated Population ... 55,885
Deaths from all causes ... 998

(All ages.)	Total Deaths.	Deaths per 1,000 of population.	Proportion of deaths to 1,000 deaths.
1. Seven principal Zymotic Diseases ...	125	2.23	125.25
2. Respiratory (other than Phthisis) ...	199	3.56	199.39
3. Tubercular Diseases ...	117	2.09	117.23

BROMLEY.

Estimated Population ... 64,485
Deaths from all causes ... 1,067

(All ages.)	Total Deaths.	Deaths per 1,000 of population.	Proportion of deaths to 1,000 deaths.
1. Seven principal Zymotic Diseases ...	116	1.79	108.71
2. Respiratory (other than Phthisis) ...	217	3.36	203.37
3. Tubercular Diseases ...	122	1.89	114.33

BOW.

Estimated Population ... 40,543
Deaths from all causes ... 624

(All ages.)	Total Deaths.	Deaths per 1,000 of population.	Proportion of deaths to 1,000 deaths.
1. Seven principal Zymotic Diseases ...	86	2.12	137.82
2. Respiratory (other than Phthisis) ...	121	2.98	193.91
3. Tubercular Diseases ...	77	1.89	123.39

BOROUGH OF POPLAR.

Estimated Population ... 160,913
Deaths from all causes ... 2,689

(All ages.)	Total Deaths.	Deaths per 1,000 of population.	Proportion of deaths to 1,000 deaths.
1. Seven principal Zymotic Diseases ...	327	2.03	121.60
2. Respiratory (other than Phthisis) ...	537	3.33	199.70
3. Tubercular Diseases ...	316	1.96	117.51

TABLE XXII.

POPLAR (SUB-DISTRICT).

LIST OF DEATHS of *Parishioners which occurred in Public Institutions, etc., during the statistical year ended 3rd January, 1914.*

Asylum, Abergavenny ...	1	Brought forward ...	157
„ Banstead ...	6	Hospitals Infants ...	1
„ Cane Hill ...	3	„ London ...	25
„ Caterham ...	1	„ Miller ...	1
„ Claybury ...	9	„ Poplar ...	29
„ Colney Hatch ...	6	„ Queen Mary's ...	2
„ Dartford Heath ...	10	„ Seamen's ...	8
„ Earlswood ...	1	„ St. Bartholomew's ...	2
„ Horton ...	1	Hove U.D. ...	1
„ Leavesden ...	3	Infirmery, Greenwich Union ...	1
„ Tooting Bec ...	12	„ Hammersmith ...	1
„ West Ham Borough ...	1	„ Malling Union ...	1
Bow Institution ...	17	„ Mile End... ...	1
Darenth Industrial Colony... ..	1	Leyton U.D. ...	1
Downs Sanatorium ...	1	Limehouse Cut, Poplar ...	1
Fever Hospital, Brook ...	12	Millwall Baths ...	1
„ Eastern ...	4	Mothers' Home, Stepney ...	3
„ Park ...	4	Paddington Railway Station ...	1
„ South-Eastern ...	2	River Thames, Bermondsey ...	1
Hastings U.D. ...	1	„ Greenwich ...	2
Highway, Poplar ...	1	„ Poplar ...	3
Hospital, Brompton... ..	1	„ West Ham... ..	1
„ Cancer ...	1	Romford U.D. ...	1
„ Chest, Bethnal ...		Sandgate U.D. ...	1
„ Green ...	3	Sick Asylum, Poplar and	
„ Children's, Great ...		Stepney ...	172
„ Ormond Street ...	4	Southend-on-Sea U.D. ...	1
„ City of London ...		St. Luke's House, Kensington ...	2
„ Lying-in ...	2	St. Peter's House, Covent	
„ East London ...	42	Garden ...	1
„ German ...	1	Union Workhouse, Poplar... ..	28
„ Guy's ...	3	„ Stepney ...	2
„ Homœopathic ...	2	West Ham Borough... ..	2
„ Horley Cottage ...	1	West India Docks, Poplar... ..	1
Carried forward ...	157	TOTAL ...	455

TABLE XXIII.

BROMLEY (SUB-DISTRICT).

LIST OF DEATHS of Parishioners which occurred in Public Institutions, etc., during the statistical year ended 3rd January, 1914.

Asylum, Banstead	5	Brought forward ...	190
„ Caterham	1	Hospital Mount Vernon ...	1
„ Claybury	8	„ New, For Women ...	2
„ Colney Hatch	4	„ Poplar	35
„ Dartford Heath	2	„ Queen's	3
„ East Sussex	1	„ Queen Charlotte's ...	1
„ Fountain	2	„ Royal Chest, City	
„ Leavesden	2	„ Road	2
„ Tooting Bec	13	„ St. Bartholomew's ...	2
Bexhill U.D.	1	„ St. Mary's	1
Bow Creek, Bromley	1	„ St. Thomas	1
Bow Institution	14	„ Seamen's	1
Clacton U.D.	1	Infirmery, Lambeth... ..	1
Downs Sanatorium	2	„ Mile End	2
East Cliff House, Margate ...	1	„ Radcliffe, Oxford ...	1
East Ham U.D.	1	„ Workhouse, Faver-	
Epileptic Colony, Godstone... ..	1	sham	1
Fever Hospital, Brook	8	Midland Railway (L.T. & S.	
„ Eastern	3	Section Barking)	1
„ Park	11	Mothers' Home, Stepney ...	3
„ South-Eastern	1	Poplar, Collier Dock	1
Finsbury Borough	1	River Thames, Erith	1
Herne Bay U.D.	2	St. Katharine's Dock	1
Hospital, Children's, Great		Sandgate U.D.	1
Ormond Street	5	Sick Asylum, Poplar and	
„ East London	28	Stepney	237
„ Eltham Cottage	1	Stepney Borough	1
„ Friedenheim	1	Union Workhouse, Poplar ...	19
„ German	1	„ Holborn	1
„ King's College	1	„ Stepney... ..	2
„ London	63	West Ham U.D.	1
„ Middlesex	4		
Carried forward ...	190	TOTAL ...	513

TABLE XXIV.

BOW (SUB-DISTRICT).

LIST OF DEATHS of *Parishioners which occurred in Public Institutions, etc., during the statistical year ended 3rd January, 1914.*

Asylum, Banstead ...	...	2	Brought forward ...	107
„ Caterham ...	...	1	Hospital Mildmay Mission ...	1
„ Claybury ...	...	5	„ National ...	1
„ Colney Hatch ...	...	2	„ Queen's ...	17
„ Fountain ...	...	1	„ Queen Mary's ...	2
„ Hanwell ...	...	3	„ Royal Free ...	1
„ Leavesden ...	...	4	„ St. Bartholomew's ...	1
„ Tooting Bec ...	...	6	„ St. George's ...	1
Bermondsey Borough ...	...	1	„ University College ...	1
Bethnal Green ...	...	1	„ West Ham ...	2
Bow Creek, West Ham ...	...	1	Infirmary Bethnal Green ...	2
Bow Institution ...	...	6	„ Hackney ...	2
Fever Hospital, Brook ...	...	1	„ West Ham Union ...	1
„ „ Eastern ...	...	13	Leytonstone Station (Mid-	
„ „ North-Eastern ...	...	3	land Ry.) ...	1
„ „ Park ...	...	2	Orsett R.D. ...	1
„ „ South-Eastern ...	...	1	River Lee, Bow ...	1
Finsbury Borough ...	...	1	River Thames, Tilbury ...	1
Hackney Borough ...	...	2	St. Anne's House, Herne Bay ...	1
Highway, Bow ...	...	2	Sandgate U.D. ...	1
Home and Hospital for Jewish Incurables ...	...	1	Sick Asylum, Poplar and	
Hospital, Central London			Stepney ...	128
Throat and Ear ...	...	1	Union Workhouse, Poplar ...	10
„ Chest, Bethnal			Waterloo Station (L. S. & W.	
Green ...	...	3	Ry.) ...	1
„ East London ...	...	2	Workhouse, Hackney Branch,	
„ German ...	...	1	Brentwood ...	1
„ Guy's ...	...	1	„ Holborn, Shore-	
„ London ...	...	39	ditch ...	1
„ Metropolitan ...	...	1	„ Whitechapel ...	1
				287
Carried forward ...	...	107		

TABLE XXV.
METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF POPLAR.

BOROUGH OF POPLAR.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1913.

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 ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1
Cholera, Plague ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (includ- ing Membranous Croup) ...	345	16	111	185	18	11	4	...	92	110	143	345	*79	*95	*128	*302
Erysipelas...	170	7	6	19	24	55	44	15	54	82	34	170	†9	†12	†4	†25
Scarlet Fever ...	756	16	234	457	38	10	1	...	332	276	148	756	‡18	257	138	713
Typhus Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever ...	40	1	3	11	15	6	4	...	17	17	6	40	†11	†11	†6	†28
Relapsing Fever ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1
Continued Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever ...	26	...	...	...	7	19	...	...	8	13	5	26	¶6	¶11	¶4	¶21
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis ...	5	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	3	...	2	5	§1	...	§1	§2
Poliomyelitis ...	3	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	3	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neo- natorum ...	47	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	17	6	47	...	...	...	...
Anthrax ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuber- culosis ...	773	4	41	172	117	277	138	24	267	326	180	773	...	...	...	...
Other forms of Tuberculosis ...	284	11	50	151	40	19	11	2	100	120	64	284	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	2452	104	448	997	260	400	202	41	901	962	589	2452	425	386	282	1093

* See page 136. † See page 129. ‡ See page 132. ¶ See page 119 § See page 146.

TABLE XXVI.

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF POPLAR.

POPLAR SUB-DISTRICT.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year 1913.

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	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Cholera, Plague ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Mem- branous Croup)	92	6	35	47	2	2	...	...	...	*79
Erysipelas	54	3	...	8	6	20	12	5	...	†9	
Scarlet Fever	332	6	92	217	15	2	...	...	...	318
Typhus Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	17	...	...	5	8	4	...	...	...	‡11
Relapsing Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	8	...	...	...	2	6	...	...	...	¶6
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis ...	3	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	§1
Poliomyelitis	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	24	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anthrax	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Totals	534	41	129	277	34	36	12	5	...	425	

* See page 136. † See page 129. ‡ See page 132. ¶ See page 119. § See page 146.

TABLE XXVII.

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF POPLAR.

BROMLEY SUB-DISTRICT.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1913.

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, Plague ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Mem- branous Croup)	110	7	33	59	7	3	1	...	...	*95
Erysipelas	82	3	5	7	11	25	23	8	...	†12	
Scarlet Fever	276	8	95	156	16	1	...	...	...	257
Typhus Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	17	1	2	5	4	2	3	...	...	‡11
Relapsing Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	13	...	...	...	4	9	...	...	...	¶11
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poliomyelitis	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	17	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	516	36	135	228	42	40	27	8	...	386	

* See page 136.

† See page 129.

‡ See page 132.

¶ See page 119.

TABLE XXVIII.

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF POPLAR.

BOW SUB-DISTRICT.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1913.

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, Plague ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Mem- branous Croup)	143	3	43	79	9	6	3	...	...	*128
Erysipelas	34	1	1	4	7	10	9	2	...	†4	
Scarlet Fever	148	2	47	84	7	7	1	...	...	138
Typhus Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	6	...	1	1	3	...	1	...	...	‡6
Relapsing Fever	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Continued Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	5	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	¶4
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	‡1
Poliomyelitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	345	12	93	169	27	28	14	2	...	282	

* See page 136. † See page 129. ‡ See page 132. ¶ See page 119. § See page 146.

ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

NOTIFICATIONS ; INSTITUTIONS ; ERRORS IN DIAGNOSIS ; BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS ; INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN MILK SHOPS AND ON HOMEWORKERS' PREMISES ; REMOVAL DIFFICULTIES—SCARCITY OF NURSES—METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS BOARD ; SUGGESTED METROPOLITAN AMBULANCE SERVICE ; LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS) ACT, 1913 (SEE PAGE 212)—AGREEMENTS AS TO AMBULANCE SERVICES ; NURSES REGISTRATION BILL.

NOTIFICATIONS.

There were 534 notifications of infectious diseases in Poplar, 516 in Bromley, and 345 in Bow, making a total of 1,395 for the Borough of Poplar ; these do not include 57 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
1912	...	4.90	...	5.50	...	4.84	...	5.13
1913	...	9.55	...	8.00	...	8.50	...	8.66

* See page 94 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.					
		Small-pox.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Typhoid Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Small-pox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Typhoid Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.
Poplar Union Work-house	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	*1	...	...	*1
Sick Asylum	2	...	...	...	...	†1	...	†1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sick Asylum, Blackwall	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bow Institution	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	*2
Stepney Union Work-house ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Children's Receiving Home, 54, East India Dock Road	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	*1
Poplar Hospital	1	...	...	...	||1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...

* Admitted into Sick Asylum.

† Members of the Staff.

|| Member of the Staff.

Of the 534 patients notified in Poplar, 425 were removed to hospitals and institutions ; of the 516 in Bromley 386 were isolated, and of the 345 in Bow 282 were removed, so that of a total of 1,395 notifiable diseases in the Borough 1,093 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 86-89.

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.
		1913.		1913.
1	Diphtheria	9th Jan.	Scarlet Fever and not Diphtheria	(Died 15 Jan.)
2	Do.	2-11-12	Scarlet Fever follow- ing	—
3	Do.	9th Jan.	Not suffering ...	25th Jan.
4	Do.	29th March	Do.	24th April.
5	Enteric Fever ...	27th Feb.	Not suffering ...	3rd May
6	Diphtheria	9th June	Scarlet Fever and not Diphtheria	(Died 11 June)
7	Do.	8th June	Scarlet Fever as well as Diphtheria	27th Aug.
8	Scarlet Fever ...	15th July	Not suffering ...	15th Aug.
9	Diphtheria	3rd Dec.	Scarlet Fever as well as	—
10	Scarlet Fever ...	12th Dec.	Diphtheria as well as	—
11	Enteric Fever ...	6th Nov. ...	Not suffering ...	19th Dec.

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.
1	Scarlet Fever ...	1912. 9th Dec.	Not suffering ...	1913. 9th Jan.
2	Diphtheria ...	22nd Nov.	Scarlet Fever follow- ing	—
3	Scarlet Fever ...	1913. 1st Jan.	Not suffering ...	21st Jan.
4	Do. ...	28th Jan.	Do. ...	13th Feb.
5	Do. ...	4th Feb.	Do. ...	21st Feb.
6	Do. ...	25th Jan.	Do. ...	6th March
7	Small Pox ...	9th March	Do. ...	9th March (notification withdrawn).
8	Diphtheria ...	27th Feb.	Scarlet Fever as well as	22nd April
9	Scarlet Fever ...	5th March	Not suffering ...	17th March
10	Diphtheria ...	29th March	Do. ...	7th May
11	Diphtheria ...	12th May	Not suffering ...	26th June
12	Do. ...	28th June	Not suffering ...	19th July
13	Scarlet Fever ...	17th July	Diphtheria following	6th Sept.
14	Diphtheria ...	8th Aug.	Scarlet Fever and not Diphtheria	24th Sept.
15	Scarlet Fever ...	9th Aug.	Not suffering ...	12th Sept.
16	Puerperal Fever ...	21st Aug.	Not suffering ...	—
17	Diphtheria ...	15th Sept.	Scarlet Fever follow- ing	5th Nov.
18	Do. ...	11th Oct.	Not suffering ...	30th Oct.
19	Do. ...	25th Oct.	Do. ...	19th Nov.
20	Do. ...	18th Nov.	Scarlet Fever only ...	—
21	Scarlet Fever ...	18th Nov.	Diphtheria as well as	—
22	Diphtheria ...	28th Oct.	Scarlet Fever follow- ing	—
23	Scarlet Fever ...	4th Dec.	Not suffering	18th Dec.

BOW.

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.
		1913.		1913.
1	Diphtheria	14th Jan.	Not suffering ...	29th Jan.
2	Scarlet Fever	10th Jan.	Diphtheria not Scarlet Fever	(Died 12 Jan.)
3	Diphtheria	15th Jan.	Not suffering ...	31st Jan.
4	Do.	18th Jan.	Do.	31st Jan.
5	Scarlet Fever	24th Sept.	Diphtheria but Scarlet Fever Doubtful	—
6	Diphtheria	18th Oct.	Not suffering ...	29th Oct.
7	Scarlet Fever	7th Oct.	Do.	3rd Nov.
8	Diphtheria	23rd Oct.	Scarlet Fever follow- ing	13th Dec.
9	Scarlet Fever	17th Oct.	Not suffering ...	10th Nov.
				1914.
10	Diphtheria	31st Aug.	Scarlet Fever after Diphtheria	22nd Jan.
11	Do.	7th Dec.	Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria	—
12	Scarlet Fever	11th Dec.	Not suffering ...	2nd Jan.

The corrected number of notifications would be—

Poplar	534 — 7 =	527 or 9.43 per 1000 living
Bromley	516 — 15 =	501 or 7.76 „
Bow	345 — 9 =	336 or 8.28 „
Borough of Poplar	1395 — 31 =	1364 or 8.47 „

In the course of the year 1913 it will be seen no fewer than 31 patients or a percentage on the total admissions of 3.02 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 1.82, diphtheria cases 5.19, and enteric fever cases 13.33.

Among the 13 cases wrongly certified as scarlet fever there were 1 bronchitis, 3 tonsillitis, 1 r  theln, and 1 septic  mia, 1 case was diphtheria and not scarlet fever. Among the 15 cases wrongly certified as diphtheria were 4 of tonsillitis, 1 Broncho-pneumonia, and 1 laryngitis. 4 cases were scarlet fever and not diphtheria.

In the course of the year 1913 no fewer than 2,501 patients* against 1899 in 1912, 2,237 in 1911, 1,723 in 1910, 2,322 in 1909, 2,594 in 1908, 3,109 in 1907, 2,151 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 8.1 in 1912, 10.5 in 1911, 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—1913 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
1912	...	...	29 „	...	5.63	8.1
1913	...	...	31 „	...	3.02	9.01

* The number of patients admitted into the Board's hospitals during 1913 was 27,746.
† 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 and also sputum from suspected tuberculous patients bacteriologically examined. (See pages 52, 136 and 139.)

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.

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

Thirty-one premises with outworkers were† connected with infectious cases notified, five in Poplar, eight in Bromley, and eighteen in Bow—twenty scarlet fever, eight diphtheria, 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. Two cases of measles were connected with out-workers' premises—none Poplar, none Bromley, and two Bow.

For notices which had been received from Port Sanitary Authorities respecting passengers coming to the Borough of Poplar see page 118.

REMOVAL DIFFICULTIES ; SCARCITY OF NURSES ; METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS BOARD.

On November 1st a letter was received from the Clerk of the Metropolitan Asylums Board stating that the difficulty experienced by the Managers in obtaining nurses in sufficient numbers to meet the demands

* See page 176.

† See page 165.

made upon the Fever Hospitals owing to the increasing prevalence of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria in London had rendered it impossible for the Managers to admit all cases for whose admission applications had been made, and that during the next few weeks only the most urgent cases should be selected for removal.

At the meeting of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, on Saturday, 15th November, a report from the Hospitals Committee was received, in which it was stated that, owing to the unusual incidence of Scarlet Fever this autumn, it had not been found possible to admit immediately every case notified for removal. This was due to the fact that, although there were vacant beds ready for patients, they could not be used, solely in consequence of inability to procure the requisite nursing staff of the lower grades.

The Chairman of the Hospitals Committee said he was pleased to be able to say that that morning there was not a single metropolitan case of Scarlet fever awaiting admission. The only case was one from Tottenham.

SUGGESTED METROPOLITAN AMBULANCE SERVICE.

The Wandsworth Borough Council having considered the need of a motor ambulance service in that borough had communicated with the London County Council urging the advisability of the establishment of such a service throughout London by the County Council, and suggested that it might be advantageous to co-operate with the Metropolitan Asylums Board or other Institutions possessing the necessary equipment, in establishing such service.

The General Purposes Committee recommended—

That the action of the Wandsworth Borough Council in the matter be supported.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS) ACT, 1913—AGREEMENTS
AS TO AMBULANCE SERVICES (SEE PAGE 212).

NURSES REGISTRATION BILL.

A Bill to regulate the Qualifications of Trained Nurses and to provide for their Registration.

This Bill had been prepared at the instance of the Central Committee for the State Registration of Trained Nurses, which represents by delegation the British Medical Association, the Matrons' Council of Great Britain and Ireland, the Royal British Nurses' Association, the Society

for the State Registration of Trained Nurses, the Fever Nurses' Association, the Association for the Promotion of the Registration of Nurses in Scotland, the Scottish Nurses' Association, and the Irish Nurses' Association, comprising not less than 30,000 medical practitioners and nurses.

Hitherto no minimum standard of knowledge for professional nurses has been defined or enforced. The object of the Bill is to ensure that the community shall have a guarantee that the nurses they employ are skilled in their professional duties, and through standardisation to give security to the public that the services of fully qualified nurses shall be readily obtainable.

The Bill establishes a "General Council for the Registration of Nurses in the United Kingdom," composed of persons appointed by the Privy Council, the Local Government Boards in the United Kingdom, associations of registered medical practitioners, and direct representatives of the nursing profession. The duties and powers of this Council are defined in Clause 10 of the Bill; amongst the most important of them are the standardisation of training, and the examination and registration of nurses.

In 1905 a Select Committee of the House of Commons on registration of nurses, which took evidence during two sessions, unanimously reported that "Your committee are agreed that it is desirable that a register of nurses should be kept by a central body appointed by the State."

The registration of trained nurses is in force in Cape Colony, Natal, the Transvaal, and the Orange River Colony in South Africa, in New Zealand, in the province of Ontario in Canada, in the State of Queensland, Australia, in the Bombay Presidency in India, in 34 of the United States of America, in the German Empire, and in Belgium.

ALPHABETICAL STREET LIST OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

ROAD, STREET OR PLACE.	Diphtheria and Mem. Croup.	Erysipelas.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Measles.	Total.
Abbott Road ...	3	...	8	1	...	...	...	1	13
Aberfeldy Street ...	2	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	8
Addington Road ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Adelaide Buildings ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Ailsa Street ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Albert Street ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Albert Terrace, Bow ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Alfred Street ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	5
Allanmouth Road ...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	5
Alton Street ...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
Alpha Road ...	...	2	3	...	...	...	1	1	7
Andrew Street...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Annabel St. ...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	4
Antill Road ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Appian Road ...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	5
Arcadia Street...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	1	5
Archibald Street ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Armagh Road ...	8	...	4	...	...	...	1	6	19
Arnold Road ...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	4
Ashton Street ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Athelstane Road ...	2	...	2	...	...	1†	...	1	6
Athol Street ...	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	5
Atley Road ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Augusta Street ...	1	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	5
Autumn Street ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Back Alley, Bromley...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Balmer Road ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Barchester Street ...	1	...	6	1	...	...	...	7	15
Bath Street ...	1	1	4	...	...	...	...	3	9
Beachy Road ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5
Beale Road ...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4
Bedford Street ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Benledi Street ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Benworth Street ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Billson St. ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2
Birchfield Street ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Blackthorn Street ...	...	1	8	...	...	...	...	12	21
Blair Street ...	1	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	6
Blondin Street ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Boat Street ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	3
Botolph Road ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	3
Bow Lane ...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	5
Bow Road ...	3	8	6	1*	...	...	...	2	20
Bow Common Lane ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2
Bowen Street ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Box Street ...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Brabazon Street ...	4	...	5	...	...	...	...	1	10
Bream Street ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Bridge Road ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Brig Street ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Bright Street ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
British St., Poplar ...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	2	5
British St., Bromley ...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	4
Bromley Street ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	4
Bromley Hall Road ...	1	2	7	...	...	...	1	1	12

† Post Basic Meningitis.

* Relapsing Fever.

[illegible]

ROAD, STREET OR PLACE.	Diphtheria and Mem. Croup.	Erysipelas.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Measles.	Total.
Devas Street ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Devons Road ...	3	2	2	...	...	...	...	3	10
Dewberry Street ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
Dock Cottages...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	5
Dolphin Cottages, Canton Street	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Donald Street ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Douglas Street ...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2
Douro Street ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	6
Driffeld Road ...	1	...	5	...	1	...	...	2	9
Duke Street ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Dunkeld Street ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Eagling Road ...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2
East Ferry Road ...	2	1	8	2	...	...	1	4	18
East India Dock Road	2	1	4	1	...	1*	...	...	9
Eastward Street ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	4
Edgar Road ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
Egleton Road ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	3
Eglinton Road ...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	3
Eleanor Street...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
Ellerthorpe Street	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ellesmere Street ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Emmett Street ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Empson Street ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Ettrick Street ...	1	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	12
Fairfield Road...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	7
Fairfoot Road ...	2	...	5	...	...	...	...	9	16
Fawe Street ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Fern Street ...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	5	9
Ferry Street ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5
Findhorn Street ...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	6
Flint Street ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Follett Street ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Folly Wall ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ford Road ...	6	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	14
Ford Street ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Franklin Street ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	3
Furze Street ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4
Galbraith Street ...	3	...	6	1	...	...	...	6	16
Gale Street ...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	3
Garford Street...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	3
Gaselee Street ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Gaverick Street ...	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	5	10
Gawthorne Street ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2
Giraud Street ...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3
Glaucus Street ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2
Glebe Road ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Glencoe Street...	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	6
Glengall Road ...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	12	16
Goodliffe Place, Goodliffe Street }	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Gough Street ...	2	...	3	...	...	1*	...	4	10
Gray Street ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Grosvenor Buildings	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	7	11
Grove Villas ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Grundy Street ...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	1	6

* Acute Polio-Myelitis.

ROAD, STREET OR PLACE.	Diphtheria and Mem. Croup.	Erysipelas.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Measles.	Total.
Guerin Street ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	3
Guildford Road ...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	4
Hack Street ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hale Street ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	3
Hancock Road ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Harley Street ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Harrap Street ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Havannah Street ...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	6
Hawgood Street ...	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	6
Hewlett Road ...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	2	7
High Street, Poplar ...	2	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	9
High Street, Bow ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
High Street, Bromley ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Highland Street ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hind Street ...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	4
Holden Road ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Ida Street ...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	6
Ingleheim Cottages, West Ferry Road ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	6
Ireton Street ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ivy Cottages, Bath Street ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
James Place, Lower North Street ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Janet Street ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	5
Jefferson Street ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Jeremiah Street ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Jodrell Road ...	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	2	8
Johnson Street ...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	4
Joshua Street ...	...	...	2	...	1†	...	...	...	3
Judkin Street ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2
Kelday Road ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	4
Kerbey Street ...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	8
Kinnears Buildings, Bakers Alley ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Knapp Road ...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	6	9
Lamprell Street ...	2	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	14
Landseer Terrace ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Langton Street ...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
Latham Street ...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	5
Launch Street ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4
Laura Cottages, West Ferry Road ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Lawrence Road ...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5
Lea Passage, Orchard House ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Lefevre Road ...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	5	10
Lead Street ...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3
Lefevre Terrace ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Leven Road ...	4	2	2	...	1†	...	...	3	12
Libra Road ...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	2	7
Limehouse Causeway ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Lindale Street ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Lingen Street ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

† Puerperal Sapræmia.

ROAD, STREET OR PLACE.	Diphtheria and Mem. Croup.	Erysipelas.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Measles	Total.
Lion Street ...	2	1	8	...	...	...	...	1	12
Lochnagar Street ...	...	1	4	...	...	...	2	...	7
Locton Street ...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5
Lower North Street ...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
Lyal Road ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Malabar Street ...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	5
Malmesbury Road ...	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	7	12
Manchester Road ...	6	2	16	1	...	...	1	20	46
Manilla Street ...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	2	8
Mansfield Terrace, Stewart's Street ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Maria Street ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	3
Market Street ...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4
Marner Street ...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	1	5
Marsh Street ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Marshfield Street ...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	3	10
Mauve Street ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Maverton Road ...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	4
Melbourne Buildings ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Mellich Street ...	...	1	18	1	...	...	1	4	25
Merchant Street ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Milton Place, Chrisp Street ...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	4
Milton Road ...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	6
Mitford Terrace ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Moness Street ...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4
Monier Road ...	1	...	4	2	1*	...	...	3	11
Monteith Road ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
Morant Street ...	2	1	5	...	...	...	...	1	9
Morris Road ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Morville Street ...	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	6
Mostyn Road ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	4
Nairn Street ...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	6
Naval Row ...	1	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	...	...	3
Newby Place ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Newcastle Street ...	...	1	5	...	1	...	1	8	16
Norman Road ...	...	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	5
Norris Road ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Northumberland Street ...	...	...	5	...	...	...	1	1	7
Nye Street ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Oban Street ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	3
Old Ford Road ...	19	3	9	...	...	...	...	7	38
Ontario Buildings ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3
Orchard Place, Orchard House ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	6	8
Orchard Street ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Orwell Road ...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	5
Otis Street ...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Ottawa Buildings ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Paradise Cottages, Gray Street ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Paris Terrace, Gough Street ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Park Place, Park Street ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Park Street ...	1	3	3	...	...	...	1	2	10
Parnell Road ...	8	...	2	...	...	...	...	5	15

* Puerperal Septicæmia.

† Small Pox.

ROAD, STREET OR PLACE.	Diphtheria and Mem. Croup.	Erysipelas.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Measles.	Total.
Payne Road ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pekin Street ...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	6
Perring Street ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	9
Phoebe Street ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
Pier Street ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	3
Plevna Street ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	6	8
Plimsoll Street ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Poplar Workhouse ...	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	5
Poplar Hospital ...	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	5
Portree Street ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Powis Road, Bromley ...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
Prestage Buildings ...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	4
Prestage Street ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Prestons Road ...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
Prince Arthur's Avenue St. Stephen's Road...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	4
Priory Street ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Priscilla Road ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Quickett Street ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Railway Street ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	4
Ranwell Street ...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4
Reeves Road ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Remus Road ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Reynold's Place, Lower North Street	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ricardo Street ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Ridgdale Street ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Rigden Street ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ripboth Road ...	1	...	3	2	...	...	...	1	7
Roach Road ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	3
Robin Hood Lane ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Roman Road ...	2	1	2	...	...	...	1	2	8
Rosebank Road ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rothbury Mansions, Rothbury Road	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	4
Rothbury Road ...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	4
Rounton Road ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	4	6
Rowlett Street ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2
Ruston Street ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Sabbarton Street ...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	2	6
Salter's Buildings ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5
Samuda Street ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	3
Saxon Road ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Seyssell Street ...	1	...	2	1	...	...	1	1	6
Shepperd Street ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sherwood Street ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	5
Ship Street ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Shirbutt Street ...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	4
Sick Asylum ...	3	22	3	6	7	...	3	8	52
Silver Terrace, Lead Street ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Smeed Road ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Sophia Street ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	3
South East Row, Upper North Street	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Southill Street...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	1	6

ROAD, STREET OR PLACE.	Diphtheria and Mem. Croup	Erysipelas	Scarlet Fever	Enteric Fever	Puerperal Fever.	Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Measles.	Total
Spey Street ...	1	3	9	...	1	...	1	...	15
Spring Street ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	3
Stafford Road ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Stainsby Rd. ...	1	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	7
Stebondale Road ...	...	...	10	...	...	...	2	21	33
Strafford Street ...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	1	5
Stewart Street...	...	...	8	1	...	...	...	4	13
Stewart's Cottages, Back Alley ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Stour Road ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	3
Strattondale Street ...	1	...	8	...	...	1	...	5	15
Sturry Street ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
St. Leonard's Road ...	6	...	12	1	...	...	1	2	22
St. Leonard's Street ...	2	4	1	...	...	...	1	...	8
St. Stephen's Road ...	7	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	12
Suffolk Street ...	1	1	7	...	...	...	...	1	10
Summer Street ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Susannah Street ...	1	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	5
Sussex Street ...	2	1	7	...	...	...	1	2	13
Sutherland Road ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	3
Swale Street ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Swaton Road ...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	7	13
Sydney Buildings ...	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	6
Taylor's Buildings ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Tetley Street ...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	4
Teviot Street ...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	4
Tibbatt's Road ...	2	...	1	5	...	...	...	2	10
Three Mill Lane ...	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	7
Tidey Street ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3
Tobago Street ...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	3
Tomlin's Grove ...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2
Tooke Street ...	...	1*	4	...	...	...	...	1	6
Totnes Cottages, West Ferry Road ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Tredegar Road ...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	5
Trego Road ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	3
Tryphena Place, Bow Common Lane ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Turners Buildings ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pennyfields ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Uamvar Street ...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	3
Upper North Street ...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	7
Usher Road ...	6	...	8	...	...	...	...	6	20
Venue Street ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Vernon Road ...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	5
Vesey Street ...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	4
Victoria Cottages, Ford Street ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
Violet Road ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	3
Vulcan Street ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Wade Street ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Wade's Place ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Wansbeck Road ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Warrington Place, Blackwall ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1

* Anthrax.

ROAD, STREET OR PLACE.	Diphtheria and Mem. Croup.	Erysipelas.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Measles.	Total.
Washington Street ...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	4
Wellington Buildings...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Wellington Road ...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4
Wells Street ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Wendon Street ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	5
West Ferry Road ...	7	3	17	...	...	...	1	23	51
Weston Street ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2
Wharf Road ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2
Whitepost Lane ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Whitethorn Street ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	4
Willis Street ...	2	1	14	...	...	...	1	2	20
Winnipeg Buildings ...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	4
Woolmore Street ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Wrexham Road ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Wright's Road ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Wyke Road ...	4	1	4	1	...	...	...	3	13
Wyvis Street ...	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	6
Yattan Street ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Zetland Street ...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	6

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 Palliasces	Pillows.	Bolsters.	Various.	Totals.
Poplar	400	380	306	813	408	4,643	6,550
Bromley	377	383	295	819	400	4,559	6,456
Sick Asylum*	—	11	44	60	—	1,489	1,604
Bow	288	274	185	563	279	3,293	4,594
Totals	1,065	1048	830	2,255	1,087	13,984	19,204
Miscellaneous	101	104	22	266	95	1,416	1,903
Totals	1,166	1152	852	2,521	1,182	15,400	21,107
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	197	182	20	489	185	2,127	3,003
Totals	1,363	1334	872	3,010	1,367	17,527	24,110
Measles	197	191	5	672	195	2,036	3,099
Grand Totals	1,560	1525	877	3,682	1,562	19,563	27,209

Other articles also passed through the Council's apparatus, from the Shelter, Glaucus Street, disinfectors' clothing, overalls, drop sheets, &c., to the number of 14,096, and 37,440 articles of clothing from verminous persons were disinfected.

Making a total of 78,745 articles.

In addition, 69 bundles were disinfected for the Sick Asylum. 43 articles and 3 bundles were destroyed.

* During repairs to Disinfecting Apparatus at the Sick Asylum a letter, dated 19th January, had been received from the Medical Superintendent of the Poplar and Stepney Sick Asylum, Bromley-by-Bow, stating that their disinfecting apparatus had to be repaired, and asking that the disinfection could be carried out by the Public Health Department until the said apparatus was in working order.

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, 1913, AND EXPENDITURE FOR HALF-YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1913, AVERAGE EXPENDITURE FOR THREE YEARS ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1913, ESTIMATE FOR YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1914, AND FOR YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH, 1915 ; 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 1913 was as follows :—

January	...	...	...	3,105 Gallons.
February	...	...	...	2,865 "
March	...	...	...	3,165 "
April	...	...	...	3,930 "
May	...	...	...	6,480 "
June	...	...	...	8,025 "
July	...	...	...	7,875 "
August	...	...	...	7,785 "
September	...	...	...	7,830 "
October	...	...	...	7,245 "
November	...	...	...	4,305 "
December	...	...	...	4,130 "
Total				66,740 "

DISTRIBUTION OF FLUID.

The fluid was distributed as follows :—

1. Violet Road Depot	17,456	gallons.
2. Bickmore Street Depot	7,410	"
3. Old Ford Road Depot	3,384	"
4. Ford Road Depot	4,896	"
5. Trego Road Depot	4,460	"
6. Stebondale Street Depot	4,125	"
7. Millwall Depot	780	"
8. Public Health Offices	84	"
9. Poplar Baths	7,456	"
10. Bow Baths	8,244	"
11. Millwall Baths	2,475	"
12. Poplar Town Hall	132	"
13. Bromley Public Hall	51	"
14. Works Department	1,120	"
15. Guardians' Offices	285	"
16. Poplar Union Workhouse	1,100 $\frac{1}{4}$	"
17. Langley House	15	"
18. Poplar Training School, Hutton	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
19. Farm Colony, Laindon	101 $\frac{1}{4}$	"
20. Bow Relief Offices	21	"
21. Poplar Distress Committee... ..	12	"
22. Blackwall Branch Asylum	96	"
23. Used at Council's Shelter in baths of verminous persons	182	"
24. London County Council Schools	1,094	"
25. Mortuary, High Street, Poplar	1,218	"
26. Borough of Poplar Dispensary	11	"
27. In stock	500	"
Total	<u>66,740</u>	"

COST OF MATERIAL AND ELECTRICITY.

The cost of material in manufacturing 66,740 gallons of the electrolytic fluid was as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
Electricity, 11,367 units at 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per unit	71	0	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chloride of Magnesium, 5 tons $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. ...	24	16	8
Salt, 10 tons	17	8	6
Caustic Soda	10	18	9
Water	3	0	9

Total cost of materials to produce 66,740

gallons... .. £127 5 6 $\frac{1}{2}$

	£	s.	d.
Electric motor for stirring : 310 units ...	1	18	9

BOTTLES, CORKS AND LABELS.

Bottles*	£24	4	0
Corks	11	5	0
Labels (no labels ordered)	0	0	0
	£35	9	0

* A large stock remains on hand, as order was given in December.

TOTAL QUANTITY MANUFACTURED SINCE INSTALLATION OF PLANT.

Since the installation of the plant, a period of eight years, 312,999 gallons of fluid have been manufactured at a cost for electricity of £326 18s. 10d., and materials of £285 13s. 0d. (under $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per gallon).*

Year.	Output, gallons.	Material, Chloride of Magnesium, Salt, Caustic Soda and Water.			Electricity.			Total.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1906	17,000	17	12	5	15	17	10	33	10	3
1907	15,586	14	16	9	14	13	2	29	9	11
1908	28,280	27	14	7	28	7	10	56	2	5
1909	27,216	23	4	7	29	17	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	53	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
1910	50,726	47	11	10	50	10	6	98	2	4
1911	53,063	50	17	9	56	16	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	107	14	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
1912	54,388	41	7	10	59	14	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	101	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
1913	66,740	62	7	3	71	0	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	133	8	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total	312,999	£285	13	0	£326	18	10	£612	11	10

The Public Health Department is not only furnished with the disinfectant and the various institutions of the Council (the public baths, etc.), but the institutions of the Managers of the Sick Asylums and of the Board of Guardians (within and without the Borough) are supplied with an unlimited quantity free.

For the Fluid supplied to the Works Department a charge of 1d. per gallon is made; the Public Health Department is credited with this amount although no actual monetary transaction takes place.

As applicants now usually bring their own receptacles to the depots there is also a very appreciable saving in the expense on bottles alone.

* See "Comments on Adverse Criticisms," Annual Report, 1911.

EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1913, AND EXPENDITURE FOR HALF-YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1913,
AVERAGE EXPENDITURE FOR THREE YEARS ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1913, ESTIMATE FOR YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH,
1914, AND FOR YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH, 1915.

	Expenditure for Year ended 31st March, 1913.		AVERAGE Expenditure for 3 years ended 31st March, 1913.		ESTIMATE for year ended 31st March, 1914.		Expenditure for half-year ended 30th Sept., 1913.		ESTIMATE FOR YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH, 1915.		No.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
1. Wages (Manufacturing, bottling and delivery to Depots, Guardians' Institutions, and Sick Asylums)...	239		241		255		130		255		1
2. Rent, Rates and Insurance—Main Depot ...	64		47		60		29		60		2
3. Supervision of Plant	15		15		16		7		16		3
4. Electricity and Water	78		67		76		51		80		4
5. Materials (Chemicals)	34		49		60		32		60		5
6. Bottles, Corks, Wax, Labels and Paste	33		27		44		6		40		6
7. Sundries (including Testing Apparatus and Carboys) ...	18		27		36		11		24		7
8. Repairs—Depot	35		40		25		5		15		8
	—516		—513		—572				—550		
9. Issuing—Wages (Public Health Department) Old Ford Road, Trego Road, Ford Road, Bickmore Street, West Ferry Road and Stebondale Street Depots ...	228		236		236		116		236		9
10. Issuing—Cartage	23		28		32		17		32		10
11. Rent—Issuing Depots (Ford Road, Trego Road and Stebondale Street)	31		31		32		16		32		11
12. Sundries and Petty Expenses	12		12		10		3		12		12
	—294		—307		—310				—312		
	—810		—820		—882			3	—862		13
13. Less—Sale of Fluid	8		14		14				12		
	—	802	—	806	—	868	—	420	—	850	
14. Removal and Re-construction of Electrolyser		8		91		...		...		...	14

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

A total 1,094 gallons were supplied to four 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. 7,456 gallons were supplied to the Poplar Baths, 8,244 gallons to the Bow Baths and 2,475 gallons to the Island Baths, making a total of 18,175 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.

It should be said that the electrolytic fluid in the Poplar Baths is not used with the idea of rendering unnecessary periodic changes of the pond water, but to keep the water in the pond fresh and free from harmful organisms all the time it is in use. The class of persons who use the swimming ponds in Poplar is always likely to contain uncleanly or infected individuals, and it is to guard against danger from the latter that the fluid finds its chief application.

At Poplar the electrolytic fluid costs in its preparation about £2 per 1,000 gallons, or a little less than $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per gallon. Thirty gallons are added to a swimming pond of 85,000 gallons capacity on first filling, and subsequent additions are made as required, at intervals of two or three days.

COMMENTS ON ADVERSE CRITICISMS RESPECTING THE PROCESS.

See annual report, 1911.

At Poplar, the hypochlorite of magnesia solution is prepared by the electrolysis of Water Board water, containing certain definite proportions of sodium chloride and magnesium chloride.

In spite of adverse criticisms, the process has been a success for eight years.*

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 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.

* In addition to the plants already supplied to the British War Office and Admiralty, quite recently plants have been sent to Finland, Buenos Aires and Rangoon. The Gateshead Municipal Corporation have also given an order for a plant to be erected, and while this report is being written, a large plant is being installed for the Portsmouth Corporation. It is interesting to note that in the last case, the fluid to be electrolysed is sea-water itself which, of course, is close at hand, and a ready and powerful disinfectant is manufactured by this process without cost of materials but merely that of electric current.

One feels sure that, when this is generally known, without doubt, other seaside towns will follow the example of Portsmouth, and afford an unlimited supply of a disinfectant for municipal purposes for the benefit of the health of the townspeople and visitors.

Since the apparatus was first installed, eight years ago, many improvements have been made which have been described in previous reports. Recently a very important improvement has been introduced for the reception of the fluid from the electrolyzers. Instead of the glass receptacles, which are apt to break, and are very costly, specially made cheap metal drums have been substituted.

Whilst this report is being written, a double cell has been constructed of slate, in such a form that the "creeping" of the current (which comes direct from the Council's mains) from one cell to another is prevented. This is a most important item. All slate contains metal, and the current in "creeping" from the electrodes in one cell to the electrodes in the other cell causes erosion to take place, and sooner or later a "dead short" happens, and a new double cell is required, which is an expense.

The present cells are earthenware, and replaced the original slate ones and were made by a firm of potters in the Borough at the special request of the Medical Officer of Health and under his direction and supervision, potters outside the Borough having refused to make them as they stated the baking would be a failure. However, the tanks or cells were made and as stated above are the present ones, having been in use for some years. Electricity, on account of moisture, will even creep with an earthenware cell and efficiency will be lost and if the partition of the earthenware cell or tank is not properly glazed it will in course of time become destroyed by the electrical current (240 volts and 20 amperes) acting upon the fluid which soaks into the unglazed earthenware. Earthenware cells take a long time to make (possibly four months), and one is never certain that in the firing of earthenware there will not be defects in the articles when they are taken out of the kilns. A slate double-cell can be made in a few days, is cheap, and as now constructed will not permit the current to "creep" and erosion to take place, whereby we have cheapness, safety and greater efficiency. The current being taken direct from the Council's mains saving the expense of a "converter" with its consumption of current and necessary skilled attention.

VICTORIA PARK BATHING LAKE.

CONDITION OF THE WATER IN MEN'S BATHING LAKE.

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

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF BETHNAL GREEN.

Town Clerk's Office,

Town Hall,

Bethnal Green, E.

25th July, 1913.

Dear Sir,

Men's Bathing Lake, Victoria Park.

The Bethnal Green Borough Council has again had under consideration the question of the condition of the water in the men's bathing lake, Victoria Park, and I am to inform you that the Council, at its meeting held last evening, passed a resolution on the subject in the following terms :—

“That the Council call the attention of the London County Council to the fact that owing to the large number of bathers during the summer months in the Victoria Park men's bathing lake, the water becomes polluted more rapidly than it can be renewed by the means available at present, and that the Council therefore request the London County Council to provide means by which an adequate supply of fresh water to the lake can be maintained during the summer months.”

In view of the very large number of persons using the lake at this period of the year, serious consequences might arise if the water in the lake is not kept in a fit condition for bathing.

I am directed by the Council to transmit a copy of the above resolution to the Poplar Borough Council, and to express the hope that that authority will see its way to support the representations made by this Council to the London County Council, and urge the County Council to give immediate attention to the matter.

Yours faithfully,

C. G. E. FLETCHER,

Town Clerk.

Leonard Potts, Esq.,

Town Clerk to the Borough of Poplar.

This matter had been before the Council on several occasions during the past three years, and strong protests against the condition of the water had been made to the London County Council, urging that the bathing lake should be thoroughly cleansed annually instead of triennially, and arrangements made for more adequate flushing during the summer months; also that more adequate supervision should be exercised in respect of the condition of persons using the lake. The County Council, however, considered the water was in sufficiently good condition for the purpose. In the summer of 1911 a temporary military encampment was formed in the park; complaints of the condition of the water were made by the Army Medical Authorities, and bathing in the lake by the men was forbidden. The lake was thereupon emptied and cleansed.

The Public Health and Housing Committee were of opinion more adequate attention should be given by the London County Council to the condition of the lake.

And recommended the Council that the action of Bethnal Green Borough Council in this matter be supported.

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

NUMBER OF VERMINOUS CHILDREN BATHED; ITCH CASES.

NUMBER OF VERMINOUS CHILDREN BATHED.

The following numbers of children were cleansed, during the year ended 31st December, at the Council's Cleansing Station, Glaucus Street, under an agreement renewed with the London County Council 28th August 1912, by which the London County Council make payment to the Poplar Borough Council at the rate of two shillings per cleansing, such payment to cover any number of attendances of the child for a period of one calendar month from the date of the first cleansing, viz. :—

* Verminous Rooms, London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1904, see page 205.

Quarter.	Total number of Cleanings.	No. of First Cleanings.	No. of Second Cleanings.	Amount.
1913.				£ s. d.
March	582	299	283	29 18 0
June	663	335	328	33 10 0
September ...	415	225	190	22 10 0
December ...	577	307	270	30 14 0
Totals ...	2,237	1,166	1,071	116 12 0

Representing 1788 cleanings belonging to the Borough (868 males and 920 females) and 445 cleansings outside the Borough (267 males and 178 females).

Miss Tattersall made 1,254 visits in connection with verminous school children—279 Poplar, 802 Bromley, and 173 Bow.

ITCH CASES.

Three men with itch were bathed and their clothes disinfected.

Miss Tattersall made 122 visits in connection with children suffering from itch—45 Poplar, 61, Bromley and 16 Bow.

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 258 persons (including 250 from Common Lodging Houses—see below) had applied for baths and for their clothes to be disinfested. Since the notices were posted throughout the Borough, a total of 5,324 persons had applied for baths, etc., as mentioned above.

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

NUMBER OF PERSONS CLEANSED WITHIN AND WITHOUT BOROUGH FROM COMMON LODGING HOUSES; AGREEMENT WITH THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL TO BATH INMATES FROM COMMON LODGING HOUSES FROM WITHOUT THE BOROUGH OF POPLAR.

NUMBER OF PERSONS CLEANSED WITHIN AND WITHOUT BOROUGH FROM COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

The following number of persons from Common Lodging Houses within and without the Borough of Poplar were cleansed at the Council's Cleansing Station, Glaucus Street, during the year ended 31st December, 1913.

Common Lodging House.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Bow Chambers, 193-7, Bow Road ...	163	—	163
St. James' Chambers, 217, High St., Poplar	79	—	79
Pennyfields, 38 ...	2	—	2
Workman's Home, Bow Road ...	2	—	2
Rambler's Rest, High Street, Poplar ...	0	—	0
Church Army, Bow Road ...	2	—	2
Gordon Chambers ...	2	—	2
	250	—	250
From Common Lodging Houses without the Borough of Poplar—			
White House, Settle Street, Stepney ...	3	—	3
Hanbury Street, 194, Whitechapel ...	—	42	42
Heneage Street, 1, Stepney ...	0	—	0
High Street, 224, Shadwell ...	3	3	6
Wentworth Street, 90, Stepney ...	0	1	1
	6	46	52

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

The agreement with the London County Council for the cleansing at the Borough Council's Cleansing Station, of verminous inmates of common lodging-houses, expired on the 22nd July, 1912, and it was renewed for a period of three years.

The agreement provides that the Council shall cleanse free of charge any inmate of a common lodging-house in the borough, and at a charge to the County Council of one shilling any inmate of a common lodging-house outside the borough, sent to the Cleansing Station by the London County Council.

PORT SANITARY NOTICES.

On 25th March telephonic communication was received from the Poplar Medical Officer that a fireman of the s.s. "Gœa" was proceeding to an address in Poplar. Upon enquiry it was reported the person mentioned was not known at the premises, and the Port Medical Officer was duly informed of this by letter dated 27th March.

On 27th March further communication was received from the Port Medical Officer that another person from the above ship, was proceeding to an address in Poplar. He was reported to be well.

On 26th March communication was received from the London County Council Medical Officer of Health that a soldier discharged from the Ex-H.T. "Dongola," from which vessel a case of Measles had been landed at Gosport, was proceeding to an address in Poplar. Upon enquiry it was reported that the soldier was in good health.

On August 15th notice was received from the London Port Medical Officer of Health that a person was proceeding to an address in Poplar from the s.s. "Batavier III." from Rotterdam, on which vessel there had been a convalescent case of Small Pox. The person was traced and reported to be in good health.

PLAGUE.

No passengers from a plague stricken foreign port were reported as proceeding to the Poplar borough.

ANTHRAX†, GLANDERS, & HYDROPHOBIA IN MAN.

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

ANTHRAX.

On May 10th, a male, aged 44 years, of Tooke Street, Poplar, was notified as suffering from Anthrax, and subsequently removed to the London Hospital. Patient was a stevedore's labourer employed in the Docks of the United Supply Co., Millwall Docks, on the boats plying between Russian Ports, the Baltic and London; the ship he was at work on was the s.s. "Perm." Patient had handled bales of horse hair, and the ship carried horses. The Home Office and Port Medical Officer were duly informed of the case.

LONDON NOTIFICATION OF GLANDERS ORDER, 1907.

In accordance with the London (Notification of Glanders) Order, 1907, notice was received from the Veterinary Inspector of the London County Council of the existence of Glanders at premises in the Borough:—0 Poplar, 1 Bromley, 0 Bow.

HYDROPHOBIA.

No case of this disease was notified during the year.

PUERPERAL FEVER.*

NUMBER OF CASES; DEATHS.

Twenty-six cases of puerperal fever were notified—eight Poplar, thirteen Bromley, and five Bow.

(1) A case of puerperal fever occurred in a patient aged 38 years, of Monier Road, Bow. Notified 28th January. Admitted into sick asylum 2nd January. Died 5th February.

(2) A case of puerperal fever was notified on 23rd January as occurring in a patient, aged 35 years, of Leven Road, Bromley. The patient was treated at home.

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

* See page 65 as to what diseases are included under Puerperal Fever.

(3) A case of puerperal fever was notified on 8th February as occurring in a patient of Norman Road, Row. The woman and her baby having been removed to the Eastern Hospital on that date, disinfection was carried out by the Public Health Department. Subsequently, on 11th February, the baby was notified by the Hospital Medical Officer to be suffering from Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

(4) Patient, aged 26 years, of Marner Street, Bromley, notified and admitted into the Sick Asylum on 29th March.

(5) Patient, aged 26 years, of Dewberry Street, Bromley, admitted into London Hospital on 30th March, notified on 1st April.

(6) Patient, aged 26 years, of Joshua Street, Bromley, notified on 14th April and treated at home.

(7) Patient, aged 23 years, of Sabbarton Stteet. Admitted into Sick Asylum and notified on 18th April.

(8) Patient, aged 19 years, of Cawdor Street, Bromley. Notified on 27th April. Removed to London Hospital on that day (Sunday), and had been confined on the 21st.

(9) Patient, aged 33 years, of Malabar Street, Poplar. Notified on 3rd May. Patient was confined on 30th April, and was treated at home.

(10) Patient, aged 28 years, of Balmer Road, Bow. Notified on 21st May. Confined on 11th May, and was treated at home.

(11) A patient, aged 19 years, of Chrisp Street, Bromley, admitted into the Sick Asylum on 24th May and notified on 3rd June from that Institution.

(12) A patient, aged 21 years, of Campbell Road, Bromley, notified on 9th June and removed on that date to the South-Eastern Hospital. Patient died on the 14th June.

(13) A patient, aged 25 years, of Gale Street, notified on 19th June and removed on that date to a Hospital of the Metropolitan Asylums Board.

(14) A patient, aged 29 years, of Spey Street, admitted into the London Hospital on 15th June and notified on 19th June from that Institution. Patient was confined on 7th June at home.

(15) Notified 4th August. Patient, aged 26 years, of Driffield Road, Bow. Patient admitted into St. Bartholomew's Hospital on 27th July.

(16) Notified 5th August. Admitted into London Hospital on 4th August. Patient, aged 42 years, of Coborn Road, Bow. Died on 7th August.

(17) Patient, aged 29 years, of Crew Street, Poplar. Notified 9th August, removed to South-Eastern Hospital on the 22nd, together with infant.

(18) Patient, aged 28 years, of Fern Street, Bromley. Admitted into Sick Asylum on 11th August, was confined in Sick Asylum on 12th August, and notified on 15th August.

(19) Patient, aged 28 years, of Chiltern Road, Bromley. Notified on 19th August, removed to South-Eastern Hospital on 21st. Certified on 20th September as not suffering from the complaint or any other notifiable disease.

(20) Patient, aged 25 years, of Cottage Street, Poplar. Notified 29th September, admitted London Hospital 28th September.

(21) Patient, aged 31 years, of Pier Street, Poplar. Notified 21st October, removed to South-Eastern Hospital, 21st October.

(22) Patient, aged 22 years, of Eastward Street, Bromley. Notified on 3rd November having been admitted into the Sick Asylum on 27th October. The birth took place on 21st October at Eastward Street. Died 3rd December.

(23) Patient, aged 33 years, of Marner Street, Bromley. Patient confined with twins on 26th and 27th October, notified on 6th November, and removed to Eastern Hospital on 6th November. Died 10th November.

(24) Patient, aged 39 years, of Newcastle Street. Notified 7th November, and removed to Eastern Hospital on that day.

(25) A case of puerperal fever was notified on December 1st as occurring in a patient, aged 27 years, of Arcadia Street. Patient was admitted into the Sick Asylum on 24th November. The child was stillborn.

(26) A case of puerperal fever was notified on 1st January, 1914, as occurring in a patient, aged 22 years, of Johnson Street, Poplar. The case was removed to the South-Eastern Hospital on the date of notification.

In cases of puerperal fever, should there be a doctor attending he is immediately communicated with by letter asking him to warn all persons in attendance upon the patient that they must not go near nor attend upon another lying-in case for some weeks to come and then only after their clothes, etc., have been properly disinfected, and he is informed that disinfection is carried out free of charge upon application being made to the Public Health Department; the midwife, should there be one and all other persons in attendance upon the patient, are also communicated with by letter in which the above warning and information are embodied; the London County Council are also informed of the case; and the premises and clothes of the patient are disinfected in due course.

DEATHS.

Five patients died—none Poplar, three Bromley, and two Bow.

SMALL-POX.

A case of small pox (a male, aged 16 years, of Abbott Road, Bromley) was notified and removed to South Wharf, Rotherhithe, on 9th March, but was returned home and certified on that date to be not suffering from the complaint or any other notifiable disease. It was reported that the patient was to be admitted subsequently into the London Hospital for special treatment of a serious ailment of the heart, and the Secretary was duly informed of the circumstances by letter dated 27th March.

The Public Health and Housing Committee considered a reference to them from the Council to report on the subject of the Isolation of Small Pox Contacts, especially in relation to a case of Small Pox which occurred in the Borough. A report was presented as follows:—

“As directed by the Public Health and Housing Committee a full report is here presented respecting the case of Small Pox which recently occurred within the Borough, and also, as requested, the Medical Officer of Health reports upon the isolation and maintenance of contacts.

“On 1st May, 1913, by telephonic message from a medical practitioner the Medical Officer of Health was requested to see a patient in Naval Row. The request was immediately complied with. The patient, a female, aged 34 years, was suffering from Small Pox, and stated she had never been vaccinated, was of no occupation, and had been living apart from her husband. She had been residing in Poplar since 12th April and previous to that date had been resident in the Borough of Shoreditch. She fell ill on the 26th of April, the rash appeared on the 29th. The patient was removed, as soon as possible—on the 1st of May—by the Metropolitan Asylums Board to the Board's Small Pox Hospital.

"The Vaccination Officer and Public Vaccinator were immediately communicated with, and the tenant Landlady, together with her three children, were at once re-vaccinated, and the children excluded from School.

"A visitor to the house, a resident in West Ham, who was present in the house, was also re-vaccinated, and two other visitors from a house in Sussex Street, Poplar, were re-vaccinated.

"The elder daughter of the landlady was employed in a City factory.

"The Medical Officers of Health for the City of London, and the Boroughs of Shoreditch and West Ham, were immediately communicated with by telephone and letter respecting the case and the contacts residing or employed in their respective districts.

"The firm where the elder girl was employed, upon being communicated with by the Medical Officer for the City, stated they would not permit her to return to work for a fortnight and probably longer as work was slack.

"As soon as possible all the inmates of the house were bathed at the Council's Shelter and their clothes disinfected; the patient's room with contents was disinfected and the walls of the room stripped and lime-washed.

"The washing on the premises, received from a person outside the Borough, was taken away and disinfected at the Council's Station.

"The houses in Naval Row and Sussex Street were visited by the Sanitary Inspectors for sixteen days after the removal of the patient to enquire whether all the inmates were in good health. Happily no further cases have occurred.

"The house appeared to be a resort of seamen, the landlady stated she took in seamen lodgers, but gave the Medical Officer no coherent statement. The Public Health Department of the London County Council was immediately communicated with as it was stated the premises were not registered as a seamen's lodging-house.

"The landlady stated she was without means, and was therefore referred by the Medical Officer of Health to the Poplar Board of Guardians.

"The Medical Officer of Health states that there is no enactment which empowers the isolation of contacts, and maintenance of contacts by the Council, but the Local Government Board has stated that whenever maintenance by the Council is carried out upon the recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health such a procedure must be at once fully reported to the Local Government Board and reasons given why the Medical Officer of Health has recommended maintenance. For reasons

which at present need not be entered into the Medical Officer did not consider this was a case in which consideration might have been shown by help from the Council to prevent the family becoming paupers.

“ A letter was received from the Clerk to the Guardians which stated *inter alia* that ‘ the Relieving Officer reports that he is informed the children play in the recreation ground and the other members of the family are in no way isolated.’ ”

“ As stated above there is no power to isolate contacts and in the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health a person who has been in contact with a Small Pox case, and is immediately vaccinated or re-vaccinated and has had his or her clothing disinfected, is absolutely of no danger to the public. If there were danger to the public then all nurses in attendance on Small Pox cases would have to be continually isolated and not allowed to mix with the public or travel in public conveyances, etc. ; even the Medical Officer himself would have to be isolated, as he is in close contact with patients and is engaged some time examining them, especially when there is any doubt. However, for the information of the Committee, the Medical Officer states that he, for the protection of the public, always puts on an overall before going into the room occupied by a small Pox patient (the overall after use is taken to the Station and disinfected), he is also re-vaccinated from time to time as he finds he is susceptible to vaccination which shews that he would be liable to contract Small Pox if he were not re-vaccinated. .

“ As to the isolation and maintenance of contacts by the Council, it will be remembered that during the last Small Pox epidemic of 1901—2, in this Borough there was an attempt to carry out as thoroughly as possible preventive measures in a practical manner, according to the opinion of the Royal Commission on the second question upon which the Commission were requested to report. These measures were applied in detail by the Public Health Department, but the Medical Officer of Health is of opinion, from the experience then gained, that although the maintenance was thoroughly carried out on the part of the Department the isolation of the inmates was not satisfactorily effected as in some instances friends visited the houses and numbers of the residents of the houses did not remain isolated, for at night time many of them went out and in some cases visited places of amusement.

“ The expenditure from 4th December, 1901, to 12th September, 1902, was as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
Maintenance (Food) of Contacts in their Homes	1,089	3	3½
Rents and Insurance Clubs, etc.	259	9	11
Medical Attendance	25	14	6
Compensation for Clothing, etc., destroyed ...	26	4	1¾

Miscellaneous petty items	...	...	...	14	3	8½
Glaucus Street Shelters, Food	...	...	...	60	1	11¼
Ditto	Washing	...	...	16	5	2¾
Ditto	Periodicals	...	...	2	0	3
Lime, etc., for cleansing infected houses	...	...	...	19	13	3½
				<hr/> £1,512 16 3¼ <hr/>		

“The amount of £1,512 16s. 3¼d. was allowed by the Local Government Board after some correspondence.

“There were 410 infected premises, and entire maintenance, etc., was carried out in 224 houses. With the other cases where isolation was not observed, daily observation was kept upon the premises.

“The above amounts do not include any expenditure for Gear, Tools and Overalls used in the cleansing of infected houses.

“Wages of any description are not included.

“The cost of fitting up and furnishing the two Shelters is not included.

“If isolation without vaccination is carried out it means shutting up the occupants of the houses for fourteen days, then if another case of Small Pox occurs at the expiration of that period it means shutting them up for a further period of fourteen days, and if a third case occurs then another fourteen days must elapse before the occupants can be freed from isolation, and so on. The Medical Officer of Health can call to mind that during the epidemic of 1901—2, cases of Small Pox occurred again and again in this manner, necessitating the occupants of some of the houses being isolated and maintained for over two months.

“For the information of the Committee, the following words in *italics* formed the question upon which the Royal Commission were requested to report, and those in *inverted commas* are some answers to that question, viz. :—

“What means, other than vaccination, can be used for diminishing the prevalence of Small Pox ; and how far such means can be relied on in place of vaccination ?”

“We have no difficulty in answering the question, What means other than vaccination can be used for diminishing the prevalence of Small Pox ? We think that a complete system of notification of the disease, accompanied by an immediate hospital isolation of the persons attacked, together with a careful supervisor, or if possible isolation for sixteen days of those who had been in immediate contact with them, could not but be of a very high value in diminishing the prevalence of Small Pox (499).

' We can see nothing to warrant the conclusion that in this country vaccination might safely be abandoned, and replaced by a system of isolation. If such a change were made in our method of dealing with Small Pox and that which had been substituted for vaccination proved ineffectual to prevent the spread of the disease (it is not suggested that it would diminish its severity in those attacked), it is impossible to contemplate the consequences without dismay (503).

' Power should, in our opinion, be conferred on Sanitary Authorities to give compensation for loss of wages, and generally for any expenses occasioned either by the isolation of the patients, or persons who have come in contact with them, or such supervision of them, as is necessary, whether in hospital or elsewhere (506).'

" As stated above, the Medical Officer reported that there was no difficulty in feeding the contacts and keeping the accounts when the staff of the Public Health Department was increased, but there was considerable difficulty in effecting complete isolation of the contacts, and the Committee will see that the Commission stated that they could see nothing to warrant the conclusion that in this country vaccination might safely be abandoned and replaced by a system of isolation."

The Public Health and Housing Committee reported to the Council that they were of opinion the precautions taken in this case were sufficient, and while the isolation of contacts may, in the case of epidemics, be desirable, there is no authority to enforce it, and it is not practicable to make voluntary isolation effective. At the time of the Small Pox epidemic in 1901-2 the Local Government Board expressed the view that quarantining of contacts was not necessary in Districts properly administered as regards sanitation and vaccination, and that if actual patients were at once removed, the dwelling and articles exposed to infection properly disinfected, and the other inmates re-vaccinated or vaccinated, there was nothing to be gained by keeping these inmates at home commensurate with the expense involved; that these inmates were unlikely to infect other people unless and until they themselves developed Small Pox, and all that was necessary was to keep them under observation for a fortnight.

The Public Health and Housing Committee recommended the Council—

That the action of the Medical Officer of Health, in the case in question, be approved.

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	...	5567	2414	6	621
		—	—	—	—

1905.

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

1906.

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

1907.

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

1908.

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

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.

		Births notified.	Vaccinations.	Insusceptible.	Dead.
Poplar	...	1667	758	—	162
Bromley	...	2028	747	3	210
Bow	...	1175	414	2	99
		—	—	—	—
Totals	...	4880	1919	5	471
		—	—	—	—

1912.

		Births notified.	Vaccinations.	Insusceptible.	Dead.
Poplar	...	1634	603	1	112
Bromley	...	2091	602	3	201
Bow	...	1186	285	1	77
		—	—	—	—
Totals	...	4911	1490	5	390

1913.

1st January to 30th June.

		Births notified.	Vaccinations.	Insusceptible.	Dead.
Poplar	...	873	225	1	50
Bromley	...	1030	212	—	79
Bow	...	593	108	—	42
		—	—	—	—
Totals	...	2496	545	1	171
		—	—	—	—

VACCINATION ACTS (REPEAL) BILL.

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

ERYSIPELAS.

170 cases of Erysipelas were notified during the year; 54 Poplar, 82 Bromley, and 34 Bow. 25 patients were isolated as follows:—

POPLAR SUB-DISTRICT.

Sick Asylum ...	...	...	...	...	...	7
London Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	2
						—
						9
						—

BROMLEY SUB-DISTRICT.

Sick Asylum ...	...	...	...	...	.....	10
London Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	1
Children's Hospital, Great Ormond Street	...	...	...	...	...	1
						—
						12
						—

BOW SUB-DISTRICT.

Sick Asylum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
St. Giles' Infirmary	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
							—
							4
							—

Four deaths occurred ; one Poplar, two Bromley, and one Bow.

SCARLET FEVER.

The number of Scarlet Fever cases notified for the three sub-districts and the deaths which occurred for the past twenty-one years were as follows :—

			Poplar.		Bromley.		Bow.		Borough of Poplar.
1893	Cases notified	...	627	...	854	...	313	...	1,794
	Deaths	...	39	...	48	...	13	...	100
1894	Cases notified	...	239	...	331	...	225	...	795
	Deaths	...	12	...	22	...	8	...	42
1895	Cases notified	...	343	...	330	...	329	...	1,002
	Deaths	...	20	...	19	...	8	...	47
1896	Cases notified	...	274	...	429	...	243	...	946
	Deaths	...	8	...	19	...	7	...	34
1897	Cases notified	...	251	...	476	...	373	...	1,100
	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	...	1,283
	Deaths	...	15	...	22	...	6	...	43
1908	Cases notified	...	395	...	550	...	334	...	1,279
	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
1912	Cases notified	...	109	...	146	...	59	...	314
	Deaths	...	1	...	2	...	0	...	3
1913	Cases notified	...	332	...	276	...	148	...	756
	Deaths	...	10	...	1	...	1	...	12

318 cases in Poplar (Sub-District) were removed to the Metropolitan Asylums Board's Hospitals, 257 in Bromley and 138 in Bow. So that 713 patients out of 756 notified cases in the Borough were isolated.

On May 2nd a letter was received from one of the London County Council School Medical Officers concerning 7 school children, resident in Poplar, who were contacts of a case of Scarlet Fever, removed to the Brook Hospital on April 28th. All were reported on inquiry to be in good health. The case occurred in a school boy of Flint Street, Bromley, and subsequently (on May 15th) a further case occurred in a sister of the first patient, not included in the above 7 contacts.

CONTINUED AND TYPHUS FEVER.

No cases of continued and typhus fever were notified.

TYPHOID FEVER.

NOTIFICATIONS ; RATE PER 1,000 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
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
1912	...	12	...	15	...	9	...	36*
1913	..	17	...	17	...	6	...	40

		1st quarter.		2nd Quarter.		3rd Quarter.		4th Quarter.		Total.
Poplar	...	7	...	2	...	4	...	4	...	17
Bromley	...	2	...	3	...	1	...	11	...	17
Bow	...	0	...	1	...	1	...	4	...	6
		—		—		—		—		—
		9		6		6		19		40
		—		—		—		—		—

* The lowest number of cases recorded in the past twenty-one years.

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
1912	...	0.21	...	0.23	...	0.22	...	0.22
1913	...	0.30	...	0.26	...	0.14	...	0.24

DRAINAGE OF PREMISES.

The 17 cases in Poplar were notified from 16 premises, the 17 cases in Bromley from 11 premises, and the 6 cases in Bow were notified from 3 premises ; in the first instance three house drains were found defective, in the second one and in the third not one, the smoke test being used. So that the 40 cases in the Borough were notified from 30 houses, and the drains were defective in four instances.

ISOLATION.

Eleven cases in Poplar, eleven in Bromley, and six in Bow were removed to various hospitals, as follows :—

POPLAR (SUB-DISTRICT).

Metropolitan Asylums Board's Hospitals ...	...	...	9
London Hospital ...	...	...	2
			—
			11
			—

BROMLEY.

Metropolitan Asylums Board's Hospitals ...	...	...	3
Poplar Hospital ...	...	...	1
Sick Asylum ...	...	...	2
London Hospital ...	...	...	5
			—
			11
			—

BOW.

Metropolitan Asylums Board's Hospitals ...	...	...	3
Sick Asylum ...	...	...	3
			—
			6
			—

SHELLFISH AND PREDISPOSING CAUSES.

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

No.	Date. 1913.	Age.	Sex.	Address.	Remarks.
1	Feb. 4th	21 years	Female	High Street (Bromley)	Had partaken of oysters at Stratford, E., and being taken ill the same night, was taken to West Ham Hospital and detained there.
2	Aug. 8th	40 years	Female	Augusta Street	...Had eaten a crab 15 days previously which at the time she thought was not up to the mark, and had also eaten a crab a week prior to that.
3	Sep. 20th	38 years	Female	Cook Street	... Had eaten mussels 5 or 6 weeks previously. Drain defective and frequently obstructed.
4	Oct. 6th	46 years	Male	Tomlin's Grove	... Had eaten shellfish purchased in Roman Road (six weeks previously.)

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. 1913.	Age.	Sex.	Address.	Remarks.
1	Jan. 4th	16 years	Male	Crew Street ...	Patient had been in a delicate state of health.
2	Jan. 4th	18 years	Male	East Ferry Road ...	Patient had been in a delicate state of health.
3	May 31st	17 years	Male	Castor Street ...	Plumber's apprentice. Boy Scout. Had been to camp with the Scouts at Guildford.
4	Sep. 2nd	13 years	Female	Seyssell Street ...	Had stayed for a holiday (from the 7th to the 21st August) near Oxford, and states that the water was exceedingly bad in that District. Died 4th September.
5	Sep. 30th	23 years	Female	Sick Asylum ...	Nurse (Staff).
6	Oct. 27th	23 years	Male	Manchester Road ...	Patient is a ship's carpenter, ship lying in the Tilbury Dock. He complained of badly cooked food on his ship. He had also contracted a very severe chill.
7	Nov. 2nd	6 years	Female	Tibbatts Road ...	Had all partaken of conger eel and skate purchased in the Devons Road 3 weeks previously. Four children slept together in room, used as a bed-living room by the whole family, same is overcrowded. A Widal re-action was obtained from the mother.
8		4 years	Female		
9		2 years	Male		
10		8 years	Male		
11		$\frac{3}{11}$ years	Female		
12	Nov. 15th	61 years	Male	Abbott Road ...	Ambulatory. Had been ailing since August, and had never recovered from shock of two sisters being burnt to death. Died 15th November.
13	Dec. 4th	19 years	Female	East Ferry Road ...	Following double pneumonia.

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

ERRORS IN DIAGNOSIS.

Two cases sent to Metropolitan Asylums Board hospitals from Poplar, were certified (*see* list, page 92) as not suffering from typhoid fever—so that in the 40 notified cases, two patients were certified from hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Board* as not suffering from the complaint.

* Fifteen cases were removed to hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, and thirteen were treated in other institutions. (*See* pages 133–134.)

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS OF DOUBTFUL AND CONVALESCENT CASES.

Twenty-seven specimens of blood from doubtful cases of typhoid fever were forwarded to the Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine. In ten instances (37·03 per cent.) the typhoid (Widal) reaction was obtained.

DEATHS.

One Poplar parishioner died from typhoid fever, two fatal cases occurred among the Bromley patients, and two among the Bow, making a total of five deaths in 40 cases.

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.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Ninety-two cases of diphtheria were notified in Poplar, 110 cases were notified in Bromley, and 143 cases were notified in Bow, making a total of 345 cases 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

		Poplar.		Bromley.		Bow.		Borough of Poplar.
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
1912	...	85	...	97	...	70	...	252
1913	...	92	...	110	...	143	...	345

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
1912	...	1.51	...	1.49	...	1.72	...	1.55
1913	...	1.64	...	1.70	...	3.52	...	2.14

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	...	...	...	45	...	47	...	92
Bromley	...	...	...	40	...	70	...	110
Bow	...	...	...	65	...	78	...	143
				<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>
Totals	...	...	...	150		195		345
				<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>

3 to 10 years.

				Males.		Females.		Totals.
Poplar	...	...	...	25	...	33	...	58
Bromley	...	...	...	24	...	41	...	65
Bow	...	...	...	48	...	46	...	94
				<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>
Totals	...	...	...	97		120		217
				<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>

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
1912	...	68.23	...	57.73	...	54.28	...	60.31
1913	...	63.04	...	59.09	...	65.73	...	62.89

DEATHS.

Number of deaths for the past twenty-one years was as follows :—

										Mortality per
										Borough 100 cases
										of Poplar. notified.
		Poplar.		Bromley.		Bow.				
1893	...	29	...	59	...	91	...	179	...	15·78
1894	...	23	...	40	...	42	...	105	...	15·02
1895	...	55	...	64	...	29	...	148	...	19·09
1896	...	26	...	56	...	23	...	105	...	15·17
1897	...	58	...	49	...	12	...	119	...	15·93
1898	...	43	...	29	...	16	...	88	...	18·88
1899	...	28	...	33	...	16	...	77	...	18·20
1900	...	50	...	49	...	13	...	112	...	17·41
1901	...	20	...	49	...	13	...	82	...	13·22
1902	...	24	...	28	...	3	...	55	...	11·77
1903	...	36	...	17	...	5	...	58	...	13·67
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
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
1912	...	10	...	5	...	3	...	18	...	9·23
1913	...	7	...	12	...	15	...	34	...	9·85

For number of deaths and death rates from diphtheria, also see Tables XIX. and XX., page 81.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

311 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 118 instances (37.94 per cent.).

ERRORS IN DIAGNOSIS.

See pages 92-95 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.

* See page 96.

CONDITION OF HOUSE DRAINAGE.

The 92 cases in Poplar were notified from 87 premises, the 110 cases in Bromley from 79 premises, and the 143 cases in Bow from 126 premises, and of these premises the drains were found to be defective in 18 instances—seven Poplar, three Bromley, and eight Bow.

ISOLATION.

72 cases in Poplar (sub-district), 90 in Bromley, and 127 in Bow were removed to hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Board. Five patients from Poplar (sub-district) were treated in the East London Hospital for Children, one in the Children's Hospital, Great Ormond Street, and one in the Poplar Hospital; one patient from Bromley was treated in the London Hospital, three were treated in the East London Hospital for Children, and one in the Poplar Hospital; and one patient from Bow was treated in the London Hospital. So that 302 patients out of 345 notified cases in the Borough were isolated.

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

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

WHOOPIING COUGH.DEATHS, ADMISSION OF CASES INTO THE HOSPITALS OF THE METROPOLITAN
ASYLUMS BOARD.

		DEATHS.			Borough		
		Poplar.		Bromley.	Bow.	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

		Poplar.		Bromley.		Bow.		Borough of Poplar.
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
1912	...	22	...	32	...	7	...	61
1913	...	20	...	12	...	4	...	36

ADMISSION OF CASES INTO THE HOSPITALS OF THE
METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS BOARD.

A communication, dated 11th April, was received from the Clerk of the Metropolitan Asylums Board to the effect that for the present the admission of non-pauper cases of measles and whooping cough to the Managers' Hospitals had been suspended.

A subsequent letter dated 26th April, was received, stating that such suspension has now been removed.

INFLUENZA.

		DEATHS.						
		Poplar.		Bromley.		Bow.		Borough of Poplar.
1894	...	7	...	7	...	—	...	14*
1895	...	14	...	11	...	—	...	25*
1896	...	6	...	9	...	—	...	15*
1897	...	12	...	5	...	—	...	17*
1898	...	15	...	13	...	—	...	28*
1899	...	14	...	37	...	—	...	51*
1900	...	13	...	28	...	12	...	53
1901	...	10	...	17	...	6	...	33
1902	...	6	...	14	...	4	...	24
1903	...	4	...	10	...	2	...	16
1904	...	4	...	4	...	10	...	18
1905	...	3	...	8	...	5	...	16
1906	...	10	...	17	...	8	...	35
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
1912	...	3	...	4	...	2	...	9
1913	...	9	...	11	...	1	...	21

* Sub-Districts of Poplar and Bromley only.

MEASLES.

DEATHS, SCHOOLS—CLOSURE OF CLASSROOMS, DISTRIBUTION OF LEAFLETS THROUGHOUT THE BOROUGH, ADMISSION OF PAUPER AND NON-PAUPER CASES OF MEASLES INTO HOSPITALS OF THE METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS BOARD, LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD ORDER, MILKSHOPS, OUT-WORKERS AND DISINFECTION. SUGGESTED CONFERENCE OF METROPOLITAN LOCAL AUTHORITIES—*re* MEASLES.

DEATHS.

The following figures are the deaths from Measles for the past 21 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
1912	...	44	...	59	...	10	113
1913	...	32	...	25	...	12	69

Seven deaths (five of which belonged to the Borough of Poplar) occurred in the Sick Asylum.

For death rates see Tables XIX. and XX., page 81.

At the end of the year there were 500 entries in the Measles Register (252 Poplar, 140 Bromley and 108 Bow), representing the number of premises where measles had been stated to have occurred. Upon inquiry respecting these entries, 13 cases were stated to have recovered, 7 were found not to be cases, and 9 had moved away before inquiries could be made. So that practically as far as is known at 493 premises measles had occurred in the Borough.

SCHOOLS—CLOSURE OF CLASS ROOMS.

Reports were received, as under, from the School Medical Officer, London County Council, that instructions had been issued for the following exclusions on account of infectious disease, to be carried out at the schools specified :—

Report received. 1913.	School.	Dept.	Disease.	Unprotected Children Excluded.	Period of Exclusion.
Jan. 16	British Street	...Infts.	Measles	In room E ...	17th to 24th January
" 17	Devons Road	... "	"	In room C ...	17th to 24th January
" 20	Devons Road	... "	"	In room D ...	20th to 24th January
" 20	Devons Road	... "	"	In room A & B...	20th to 31st January
" 21	Knapp Road	... "	"	In room F ...	20th to 31st January
" 23	Knapp Road	... "	"	In room C ...	22nd Jan. to 7th Feb.
" 25	Monteith Road	... "	"	In room E ...	27th Jan. to 5th Feb.
" 31	Monteith Road	... "	"	In room E ...	Previous exclusion extended to 7th Feb.
Feb. 4	Glengall Road	... "	"	In room B ...	7th to 14th February
" 7	Glengall Road	... "	"	In rooms D & G	6th to 14th February
" 7	St. John's	... "	"	In room G ...	6th to 14th February
" 10	Bow Creek	... "	"	In room B ...	10th to 21st February
" 10	Glengall Road	... "	"	In rooms G & D	Previous exclusion extended to 21st Feb.
" 12	Monteith Road	... "	"	In room E ...	Ditto to 14th Feb.
" 13	Malmesbury Rd.	... "	"	In room A ...	11th to 21st February
" 13	Devons Road	... "	"	In room A ...	12th to 21st February
" 15	Atley Road	... "	"	In room E ...	14th to 28th February
" 18	Malmesbury Road	... "	"	In room C ...	17th to 28th February
" 18	Devons Road	... "	"	In room G ...	17th to 28th February
" 21	Roman Road	... "	"	In room B ...	20th to 28th February
" 21	Smeed Road	... "	"	In room C ...	20th to 28th February
" 25	Malmesbury Road	... "	"	In room D ...	24th Feb. to 7th March
" 27	Roman Road	... "	"	In room F ...	26th Feb. to 7th March
Mar. 1	Bow Creek	... "	"	In room A ...	28th Feb. to 7th March
" 3	St. Luke's	... "	"	From R. Master's Class	3rd to 19th March
" 6	Bow Creek	... "	"	In room A ...	Extended to 19th March
" 7	Smeed Road	... "	"	In room B ...	6th to 19th March
" 7	St. Matthias	... "	"	In room 2 ...	6th to 19th March
" 8	Devons Road	... "	"	In room B ...	7th to 19th March
" 15	Glengall Road	... "	"	In room D ...	14th to 19th March
" 15	Alton Street	... "	"	In room D ...	14th to 19th March
" 18	St. Luke's	... "	"	In room B ...	17th to 19th March
" 22	Stafford Road	... "	"	In room B ...	31st March to 4th April
Apr. 8	Cubitt Town	... "	"	In room E ...	7th to 18th April
" 10	Woolmore Street	... "	"	In room D ...	9th to 18th April
" 10	Cubitt Town	... "	"	In rooms A & D	9th to 25th April
" 17	Monteith Road	... "	"	In room G ...	16th April to 2nd May

Report received 1913.	School.	Dept.	Disease.	Unprotected Children Excluded.	Period of Exclusion.
Apr. 24	Monteith Road ...	Infnts.	Measles	In room L ...	21st April to 9th May
" 24	Cubitt Town ...	"	"	In room C ...	23rd April to 9th May
" 24	Woolmore Street ...	"	"	In room G ...	23rd April to 9th May
May 1	British Street ...	"	"	In rooms D, E & G ...	April 30th to May 16th
" 2	British Street ...	"	"	In room A ...	May 1st to 16th
" 6	British Street ...	"	"	In room B ...	May 5th to 23rd
" 6	Culloden Street ...	"	"	In room A ...	May 5th to 23rd
" 6	Glengall Road ...	"	"	Under 5 years ...	May 5th to 16th
" 15	Glengall Road ...	"	"	In rooms A1, A2 and B	May 14th to 23rd
" 21	Glengall Road ...	"	"	In rooms B, E, H, and D	May 19th to 30th
" 24	Glengall Road ...	"	"	In room F ...	May 26th to June 6th
June 13	St. Edmund's ...	"	"	In room A ...	June 11th to 27th
July 8	High St., Poplar ...	"	"	In rooms A, B1 and B2	July 7th to 23rd
" 14	St. Edmund's ...	"	"	In room A ...	July 14th to 23rd
" 15	Millwall ...	"	"	In room I ...	July 14th to 23rd
" 19	St. Edmund's ...	"	"	In room B ...	July 18th to 23rd

On December 6th a report was received from the School Medical Officer of the London County Council that the unprotected children in Room A of Dingle Lane Infants' School had been excluded from school from December 5th to 19th on account of Measles.

DISTRIBUTION OF LEAFLETS THROUGHOUT THE BOROUGH.

The Public Health and Housing Committee on the 19th November, 1912, considered the question of the prevalence of Measles in the Borough, and the high mortality arising therefrom. Measles not being a compulsory notifiable infectious disease, information is generally received only in respect of cases occurring in connection with public Elementary Schools. The Committee were of opinion the seriousness of measles is not generally recognised, and that if proper precautions were taken, the spread of the disease, and its fatal effects, might largely be prevented.

The Committee considered it desirable the leaflet, which is always left (with other papers) at any house where a case of measles is discovered, should be circulated throughout the Borough and recommended the Council that the leaflet on Measles above referred to, be printed and distributed from house to house throughout the Borough.

ORDER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD—ADMISSION OF (NON-PAUPER AND PAUPER) CASES INTO HOSPITALS OF METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS BOARD.

Forty-two cases were removed to the hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Board—14 Poplar, 15 Bromley, and 13 Bow.

A communication, dated 11th April, was received from the Clerk of the Metropolitan Asylums Board to the effect that for the present the admission of non-pauper cases of Measles and Whooping Cough to the Managers' Hospitals had been suspended.

A subsequent letter, dated 26th April, was received stating that such suspension has now been removed.

MILKSHOPS.

No cases of measles occurred in connection with milkshops.

DISINFECTION AND OUTWORKERS.

One hundred and ninety-seven rooms (165 houses) were disinfected by the Public Health Department (see page 107), 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 96 and 107.

SUGGESTED CONFERENCE OF METROPOLITAN LOCAL AUTHORITIES—*re* MEASLES.

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

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF WANDSWORTH.

Council House, Wandsworth, S.W.,

23rd December, 1913.

Dear Sir,

MEASLES.

This Council has on several occasions had under consideration the subject of Mortality from Measles, and in July last sent to the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Chairman of the Medical Research Committee, a resolution expressing the opinion that it was vitally important to the Nation that scientific and medical research should be instituted as to the cause and prevention of Measles, and as to the possibility of rendering children immune from such disease.

This Council has again had the subject under consideration and has directed me to call the attention of the London County Council, the City Corporation, and the other Metropolitan City and Borough Councils to the expense to the ratepayers caused by the continued prevalence of the disease in the Metropolis. They understand that during the six months ending 29th June last, 3,091 cases of Measles were admitted into the Metropolitan Asylums Board's Hospitals, and in addition to the expenditure of the Asylums Board there are the heavy expenses of the several Boards of Guardians and other Bodies in connection with the disease. I am directed to ask whether, in the opinion of your Council, it is desirable to convene a Conference to consider if some steps could be taken with a view to lessening the incidence and mortality of the disease.

Yours faithfully,

D. A. NICHOLL,

Town Clerk.

The Town Clerk,

Town Hall, Poplar.

The Public Health and Housing Committee recommended the Council that, in the opinion of the Council, it is desirable a Conference on the subject of Measles be convened as suggested.

SPOTTED FEVER.

EPIDEMIC CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS.*

The Local Government Board approved an Order made by the London County Council, on the 27th February, requiring the notification of cases of cerebro-spinal fever (cerebro-spinal meningitis) from and including 13th March, 1912.

Six cases occurred within the Borough—three Poplar, one Bromley, and two Bow, as follows :—

(1.) A case of Cerebro-Spinal Fever was notified on 18th March as occurring in a male, aged 8 years, of Harley Street, Bow,

* Posterior basal meningitis is included in the term "cerebro-spinal fever," which does not include meningitis due to tuberculosis, syphilis, middle-ear disease, and injury.

(2.) A case of Basal Meningitis (Spotted Fever) occurred in a patient, male, aged 11 months, of Mellish Street, Poplar, notified on May 8th. The child died in the Shadwell Hospital on May 6th from "Pertussis Bronchitis and Cerebral congestion."

(3.) A case of Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis ("Spotted Fever") occurred in a male, aged 18 years, of Arcadia Street, Poplar. Notified and removed to the Eastern Hospital on May 28th; the patient died in that Institution from Chronic Otitis Media on June 4th.

(4.) A case of Cerebro-Spinal Post Basic Meningitis ("Spotted Fever") occurred on 10th July in a female, aged 17 months, of Athelstane Road, Bow. Patient was admitted into the Queen's Hospital on July 7th.

(5.) A case of Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis, female, $1\frac{1}{2}$ years, notified 15th October, from the Poplar Hospital, of Strattondale Street, Poplar. Died 16th October.

(6.) A patient, aged 5 years, of Nairn Street, Bromley, died in the London Hospital on 30th January from Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis. No notification was received in this case.

ACUTE POLIO-MYELITIS, OR ACUTE POLIO-ENCEPHALITIS.

The Local Government Board approved an Order of the London County Council made on 27th February, 1912, requiring the notification of acute polio-myelitis or acute polio-encephalitis, from and including 13th March, 1912.

Three cases were notified—two Poplar and one Bromley.

(1.) A case of anterior polio-myelitis (infantile paralysis) was notified on the 16th January from the London Hospital as occurring in a female, aged 3 years, of Gough Street, Poplar.

(2.) A case of polio-myelitis occurred on 21st July in a female, aged $3\frac{1}{2}$ years, of East India Dock Road, Bromley.

(3.) A case of polio-myelitis was notified on November 2nd, as occurring in a patient, aged 9 months, a female, of Shirbutt Street, Poplar. Patient had attended at London Hospital and is reported to be now at home and getting on well.

DIARRHŒA AND ENTERITIS.

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 two fatal cases from this disease occurred in the sub-district of Bromley (see Table XI.).

	Poplar.		Bromley.		Bow.		Borough of Poplar.		London.
1911	115	...	132	...	96	...	343	...	5,433*
1912	24	...	35	...	14	...	73	...	1,371*
1913	55	...	64	...	52	...	171	...	3,098*

Deaths from diarrhœa† at all ages for the following eighteen years were as follows :—

	Poplar.		Bromley.		Bow.		Borough of Poplar.		London
1893	54	...	83	...	30	...	167	...	3,446
1894	20	...	29	...	12	...	61	...	1,780
1895	52	...	56	...	24	...	132	...	3,600
1896	61	...	72	...	25	...	158	...	3,223
1897	46	...	68	...	47	...	161	...	4,104
1898	66	...	124	...	42	...	232	...	4,376
1899	82	...	99	...	44	...	225	...	4,196
1900	48	...	92	...	90	...	230	...	3,564
1901	65	...	78	...	54	...	197	...	3,931
1902	35	...	39	...	34	...	108	...	2,504
1903	46	...	77	...	32	...	155	...	2,958
1904	63	...	117	...	70	...	250	...	4,801
1905	52	...	102	...	48	...	202	...	3,410
1906	92	...	120	...	74	...	286	...	4,424
1907	19	...	36	...	15	...	70	...	1,510
1908	51	...	54	...	37	...	142	...	2,592
1909	32	...	40	...	20	...	92	...	1,577
1910	27	...	33	...	12	...	72	...	1,368

* Under two years for London only.

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

Deaths from enteritis* at all ages for the following 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

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
1912	...	11	...	13	...	5	...	29
1913	...	26	...	31	...	12	...	69

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

* 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.

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

‡ Gastritis is included in Enteritis, 1900-1910.

		Poplar.		Bromley.		Bow.		Borough.
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
1912	...	8	...	9	...	6	...	23
1913	...	7	...	14	...	23	...	44

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
1912	...	19	...	22	...	11	...	52
1913	...	33	...	45	...	35	...	113

* † See Footnotes, pages 148-149.

INQUESTS AND DEATHS FROM VIOLENCE.

Inquests and Deaths from violence during the year 1913, 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 ...	131	25	48	154	48	106
BROMLEY	284	154	29	159	49	110
BOW ...	70	4	42	108	26	82
TOTALS	485	183	119	421	123	298

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

† Gastritis is included in Enteritis, 1900-1910.

For annual rates of deaths from violence per 1,000 persons living, and the percentages of inquest cases to total deaths, see Tables XIX. and XX., page 81.

	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	...	...	...	...
By Vehicles and Horses ...	...	14	3	4	3	4
Ships, Boats and Docks (exclusive of drowning) ...	...	14	...	...	...	...
Building Operations	1	3	...	...	1	1
Conflagrations ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burns, Scalds and Explosions	1	10	1	1	3	1
Drowning (accidental not suicidal)	14	3	3	3	1	2
Suffocation in Bed	4	9	3	...	...	...
Poisons or Poisonous Vapours	1	4	...	...	...	...
Other and not stated Causes	8	57	2	...	3	1
Homicide ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suicide	7	10	3	...	3	1
Manslaughter ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Murder ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	...
Anthrax ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	36	125	16	8	14	10

MORTUARIES.

WELLINGTON ROAD AND BOW CHURCHYARD MORTUARIES.

NUMBER OF BODIES RECEIVED INTO COUNCIL'S MORTUARY, COTTAGE STREET.

The Public Health and Housing Committee advised the Council that they did not propose any steps should be taken with reference to the Bow Churchyard Mortuary, which was in good condition and might be available in case of emergency, but they considered the Wellington Road Mortuary, originally established by the Poplar Board of Works for use in connection with infectious cases, should be put into repair, and retained for use in the event of an epidemic of infectious disease.

The Borough Surveyor submitted an estimate of £38 for renewal of the roof timbers, covering with zinc, and constructing a roof light.

NUMBER OF BODIES RECEIVED INTO COUNCIL'S MORTUARY.

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

No age stated	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Stillborn	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Under 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	70
1 to 5 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
5 to 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
15 to 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
25 to 65	...	...	...	...	...	...	194
65 and upward	...	...	...	...	...	...	98
							—
Total ...							437

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.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.	Typhoid Fever.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Erysipelas.	Small-pox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Typhoid Fever.	Erysipelas.	Total.
Grosvenor Buildings ...	4	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	3
Council Buildings ...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Hanbury Buildings ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Seven 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	...	26	...	14
Council Buildings	...	3	...	2
Hanbury Buildings	...	2	...	0
		—		
		31	...	16
		—		

GROSVENOR, HANBURY, AND COUNCIL BUILDINGS.

Causes of Death. (See page 64.)	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 ...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping-cough ...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) ...	5	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	2	2
Tuberculous Meningitis	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cancer, Malignant Disease ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	1	...	1	2
Rheumatic Fever ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Organic Heart Disease	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	1	1	...	2
Bronchitis ...	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	1	...	...	...	1
Pneumonia (all forms)	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Appendicitis and Typhlitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alcoholism ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nephritis and Bright's Disease ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Puerperal Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Debility and Malformation, includ- ing Premature Birth	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Violent Deaths, exclud- ing Suicide ...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Suicides ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other defined Diseases	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	3	...	1	4
Diseases ill-defined or unknown ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	1	...	1	2
All causes ...	47	5	2	3	4	...	4	15	14	2	6	2	6	16	
SUB-ENTRIES (included in above figures.															
Pneumonia ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

Asylum, Tooting Bec	...	...	...	...	...	1
St. Luke's House, Kensington	...	...	...	...	...	1
Asylum, Dartford Heath	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hospital, London	...	...	...	...	...	2
Hospital, Poplar	...	...	...	...	...	2
Sick Asylum, Devons Road...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Union Workhouse, Poplar	...	...	...	...	...	2
Darenth Industrial Colony	...	...	...	...	...	1
						—
Total	...	...	...	...	...	16
						—

The mortality for the above buildings for the past nineteen 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.	1912.	1913.																
34	...	38	...	23	...	29	...	33	...	31	...	47.										

Mr. Lough, Clerk to the Guardians, has been good enough to furnish me with the following information for the year 1913 :—

	Visiting Medical Orders.	Dispensary Medical Orders.	Number on Permanent List.
Hanbury Buildings ...	3	5	0
Grosvenor Buildings ...	26	49	18
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.	1912.	1913.																
16	...	23	...	15	...	9	...	14	...	6	...	8										

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.	1912.	1913.																		
81	...	115	...	104	...	135	...	158	...	152	...	93												

COUNCIL BUILDINGS.

1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
34 ...	4 ...	1 ...	1 ...	0 ...	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 23rd, 1913, at 10.30 o'clock a.m., as follows :—

- 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.

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
104	11, "	6	Albert Müller
175	42, "	33	Chang Ahon
	48, "	17	Ah Chow
37	Gough Street	3	Mrs. Pfretzsehner
49	High Street, Poplar	22	Fred. Low
70	" "	14	Noogi Mayeda
5	Mountague Place	9	George Carle
38	Pennyfields	40	Charles King
60	"	9	Ah See

The above licences in respect of seamen's lodging-houses in the administrative County of London were considered by the Public Health Committee, on behalf of the London County Council, as the licensing authority, at a Special Meeting held at the Clerkenwell Sessions House, on 1st December, 1913.

CANAL BOATS.

For the year ended 31st December, 1913, the inspections and reports of the Inspectors respecting registered canal boats and non-registered canal boats were as follows :—

	Registered.	Non-Registered.
Mr. J. Bullock, East Combined Division ...	—	—
*Mr. J. Johnson, West Combined Division ...	—	—
Mr. C. Foad, Poplar South Division ...	—	—
Mr. H. J. Langley, Bromley North Division	—	18
†Mr. R. E. Miners, Bromley Central Division	5	30
‡Mr. A. J. Field, Bow East Division ...	7	—
Mr. W. Boyce, Bow West Division ...	—	55
	—	—
	15	103
	—	—

*Mr. Johnson reported that on each occasion when passing the portion of canal in his District no canal boats have been observed.

†Mr. Miners reported that he inspected one non-registered boat twice.

‡Mr. Field reported that he inspected one registered boat twice.

WORKSHOPS,* WORKPLACES, LAUNDRIES AND OUTWORKERS.

REGISTERS AND INSPECTIONS, SHOPS ACTS, 1912 AND 1913 (SEE PAGE 212).

THE HOME WORK ORDER OF THE 20TH JANUARY, 1913 (No. 91).

ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE: EMPLOYMENT AT NIGHT OF MALE YOUNG PERSONS OF 16 YEARS AND UPWARDS. FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901, AMENDMENT BILL. FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901, AMENDMENT BILL (No. 2). UNDERGROUND WORKROOMS BILL (H.L.). FACTORY (HOURS OF LABOUR) BILL. EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN BILL. EIGHT HOURS WORKING DAY BILL. HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS BILL. DAYLIGHT SAVING BILL. WEEKLY REST-DAY BILL.

REGISTERS AND INSPECTIONS.

As to the number and description of workshops on the registers see Tables A and B, pages 161 and 162.

* See Footnote, page 157.

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 1,254, but this number varies with each six monthly return, see Table A, page 161, and Tables C and D, pages 164 and 165.

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 252 and 253 and the Sanitary Inspectors' reports, pages 216-251.

For outworkers connected with infectious cases, see page 96.

** A special form is submitted by the Secretary of State for the guidance of Medical Officers of Health (see pages 164-167) in preparing the report on factories and workshops in pursuance of Section 132 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.*

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

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

* To wit, in Table A, under "Laundries, Domestic Workshops," there were 10 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.

SHOPS ACTS, 1912 AND 1913 (SEE PAGE 212).

THE HOME WORK ORDER OF THE 20TH JANUARY, 1913 (No. 91).

In pursuance of Sections 107, 108, and 110 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, the Secretary of State made an order relating to the following classes of work :—

1. The making or filling of Cosaques, Christmas Crackers, Christmas Stockings or similar articles or parts thereof, and any work incidental thereto.
2. The weaving of any textile fabric, and any process incidental thereto.

ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, DATED MAY 21, 1913, EXTENDING SPECIAL EXCEPTION :—EMPLOYMENT AT NIGHT OF MALE YOUNG PERSONS OF 16 YEARS AND UPWARDS (No. 565).

Special exception by which a male young person may be employed during the night shall extend, so far as regards young persons of the age of 16 years and upwards, to the factories or parts thereof in which is carried on the process of Galvanising Sheet Metal and Wire.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901, AMENDMENT BILL.

A Bill to amend the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, by reducing the period of employment in cotton factories to forty-eight hours per week.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901, AMENDMENT (No. 2) BILL.

A Bill to regulate Night Employment and to prohibit Week-end Employment in certain Factories and Workshops.

UNDERGROUND WORKROOMS BILL. (H.L.)

A Bill intituled an Act to make better provision for the protection of the Health of Persons employed in Underground Workrooms.

FACTORIES (HOURS OF LABOUR) BILL.

A Bill to amend the Factory Acts in relation to Hours of Labour

The object of this Bill is to limit the hours of labour of women and young persons engaged in the tailoring trades. Under the present law, women and young persons may be employed for ten and a half hours a day. This Bill proposes to reduce the hours to nine.

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN BILL.

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

EIGHT HOURS WORKING DAY BILL.

A Bill to limit the Hours of Employment to Eight per Day.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS BILL.

A Bill to regulate the conditions of employment of persons in Hotels and Restaurants.

DAYLIGHT SAVING BILL.

A Bill to promote the earlier use of Daylight in certain Months yearly ; and for other purposes relating thereto.

WEEKLY REST-DAY BILL.

A Bill to amend and consolidate the Acts relating to Sunday employment, and to regulate the conditions of Labour upon the basis of six Working Days in the Week with Sunday as the normal weekly Rest-Day, and for other purposes connected therewith.

The object of this Bill is to amend and consolidate the Acts relating to Sunday employment and to regulate the conditions of labour upon the basis of six working days in the week with Sunday as the normal Rest-day.

By clause 1, Sunday employment is made generally unlawful, both for a person who is himself carrying on an occupation and for persons employed by him. Clause 2 deals with the Sunday closing of shops. Clause 3 enables certain occupations of necessity or mercy (specified in the First Schedule) to be carried on upon a Sunday. By clause 4 a local authority is given power, with respect to such occupations *only* as are specified in the Second Schedule, to make orders permitting them on Sunday, on the grounds of necessity or mercy, and to grant exemptions to Jews who observe Saturday as the weekly rest-day. Under Clause 5, the Home Secretary may supervise the powers of the local authority as to the making of orders, and may add occupations to, or withdraw them from, the Second Schedule. By Clause 6 it is provided that in cases of employment on Sunday, with certain necessary exceptions, an equivalent period of rest shall be given within the week, and that no person shall be employed on more than 26 Sundays in the year. The remaining clauses contain the necessary machinery for carrying the Act into effect.

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 1913.			Number of Inspections.	Number of Intimations.	Number of Notices.	Number of Final Notices.	Number of Prosecutions.
	Male.	Female.	Total.					
Bakehouses (Factories)	2*	...	2*	10	1	...	...	...
Bakehouses (Workshops)	57†	...	57†	286	52	1	...	...
Bakehouses (Domestic Workshops) ...	26†	...	26†	119	19	...	...	...
Factories (Laundries and Miscellaneous Factories) ...	‡	‡	‡	82‡	4	...	...	...
Laundries (Workshops)	...	12	12	18	3	2	...	...
Laundries (Domestic Workshops) ... (See footnote page 157)	1	9	10	16	1	...	...	...
Workshops ...	149	172||	321||	574	52	23	...	...
Workshops (Domestic)	11	28	39	67	1	...	...	...
Workplaces ...	161	...	161	334	21	9	...	...
Workplaces (Domestic)	28	...	28	55	5	...	...	...
Places where food is sold or prepared ...	283§	...	283§	908¶	98	14	...	...
Milk Premises ...	396	...	396**	1281	1	...	...	...
Cowsheds ...	12	...	12	78	...	...	...	...
Slaughterhouses ...	14	...	14	89	2	1	...	...
Other offensive trade premises ...	6§§	...	6§§	21	...	...	...	...
Ice Cream premises ...	120	...	120	268	12	5	...	...
Registered houses-let-in-lodgings ...	...	...	1,148	2863††	244‡‡	360|||	...	...
Homeworkers' premises	110	1,144	1,254	1301	16	2	...	...

* 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-four Bakehouses were disused at the date of the last inspection. See page 167.

‡ 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 35 of these premises where sausages are made.

¶ Including inspections of all factories where food is prepared.

** Including 12 cowsheds.

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

†† See Inspector's Report, page 254.

‡‡ 53 intimations were for 69 verminous rooms.

||| Including 186 for cleansing and 94 for overcrowding.

TABLE B.**WORKSHOPS ON REGISTER (MALE), 1913.**

18 Bootmakers	1 Mattress maker
1 Bladder works	3 Metal marine stores
1 Bellow maker	1 Mineral water
3 Boat builders	1 Oar maker
3 Brush making	1 Oil refiner
1 Blind maker	1 Organ builder
1 Beef extract	3 Plumbers
1 Bottle maker	2 Printers
5 Builders	2 Provision stores
3 Cycle makers	1 Picture frame maker
3 Cork cutters	1 Pickle works
1 Comb maker	1 Paint can cleaner
1 Coach builder	1 Painters' fitters
1 Composition works	2 Rag sorters
2 Cooperage	1 Rubber works
6 Cabinet makers	2 Stick makers
1 Cigar works	1 Sail makers
1 Clog maker	1 Solder works
1 Chemical works	1 Scale makers
3 Confectioners	1 Sack and tarpaulin maker
1 Clay pipe maker	1 Stone mason
1 Carpenter	7 Tailors
1 Draught board maker	1 Toy makers
1 Engineer	1 Tiles and earthenware
13 Farriers	1 Tar roofing and paving
1 Frilling maker	2 Tin smiths
1 Fish curer	2 Upholsterers
1 Furrier	3 Undertakers
4 Garage sheds	1 Ventilator maker
1 Glass bender	1 Vinegar works
2 Horse hair works	1 Whistle maker
4 Harness makers	2 Wheelwrights
1 Keg and drum maker	1 Wood chopper
1 Mica Chimney cutter	3 Wire workers
1 Meat cloth maker	3 Zinc workers

WORKSHOPS ON REGISTER (MEN AND WOMEN EMPLOYED).

1 Clog maker	2 Upholsterers
1 Tailor	1 Clay pipe maker
1 Confectioner	

DOMESTIC WORKSHOPS ON REGISTER (WHERE MEN ARE EMPLOYED).

9 Bootmakers	1 Laundry
1 Confectioner	

HOME WORKERS ON REGISTER (MALE).

97 Bootmakers	13 Tailors
---------------	------------

WORKSHOPS AND DOMESTIC WORKSHOPS ON REGISTER (FEMALES).*

61 Tailors	1 Pickle maker
21 Laundresses	1 Glass blower
8 Boot upper makers	5 Mantle makers
35 Dressmakers	3 Paper and rag sorters
1 Shroud maker	4 Wood choppers
2 Upholsterers	1 Bibmaker
1 Sheet and tent maker	1 Bracemaker
1 Cork cutter	2 Shirt front and collar makers
12 Skirt and blouse makers	1 Rubber balloons
3 Waterproof garment makers	1 Trimming maker
2 Sack and bag makers	2 Corset makers
3 Shirt and pyjama makers	1 Flag maker
3 Furriers	1 Artificial flower maker
2 Underclothing makers	1 Bottle washer
1 Seal stamper	1 Whale bone cutter
16 Milliners	2 Feather sorters
12 Tiemakers	1 Horse hair sorter
4 Confectioners	1 Polishmaker
1 Umbrella maker	1 Boxmaker
1 Dressing gown maker	

* 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 161, and remarks in italics page 157.

TABLE C.**See remarks in italics, page 157.***FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, LAUNDRIES, WORKPLACES AND HOMEWORKERS.
1.—INSPECTION.**

Premises.	Number of				
	Inspection.	Written Notices.			Prosecutions.
		Intimation.	Statutory.	Final.	
Factories (Including Factory Laundries.)	92	5	...	...	...
Workshops† (Including Workshop Laundries.)	878†	107	26	...	...
Domestic Workshops‡	202‡	21	...	...	...
Workplaces (Males)	334	21	9	...	...
Domestic Workplaces (Males)	55	5	...	...	...
Places where food is sold or prepared ||	908||	98	14	...	...
Homeworkers' Premises	1,301	16	2	...	...
Total	3,770	273	51	...	...

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

† Including Workshop Bakehouses. See Table A, page 161.

‡ Including Domestic Bakehouses and Laundries. See Table A, page 161.

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

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.*

Particulars. (1)	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecu- tions. (5)
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Act :</i>				
Want of cleanliness	556	556		
Want of ventilation	2	2		
Overcrowding	1	1		
Want of drainage of floors ... ..	...	...
Other nuisances	168	168		
Sanitary accommodation. {	insufficient	2	2	
	unsuitable or defec- tive ... ..	...	...
	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	729	729		

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

TABLE D.—HOME WORK.

Nature of Work.	Twice in the year.			Once in the year.			Notices served on Occupiers to keep sending list	Failing to keep or per- mit inspec- tion of lists.	Failing to send lists.	Instances.	Notices served.	Prosecutions.	Instances. †	Orders made (S. 110).	Prosecutions. (Sections 109, 110.)
	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—															
„ Making, &c. ...	100	137	1,146	15	8	131									
„ Cleaning & Washing															
Household Linen ...															
Lace, lace curtains & 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, &c., Boxes, Paper															
Bags ...	10	...	552	3	...	32									
Brush Making ...															
Pea Picking ...															
Feather Sorting ...															
Carding, &c., of buttons, &c															
Stuffed Toys ...															
Basket Making ...															
Chocolates & Sweetmeats															
Cosaques, Christmas															
Crackers, Christmas															
Stockings, &c. ...															
Textile Weaving ...															
Total ...	110	137	1,698	18	8	163									

* For Infectious Diseases see page 96. † See page 96.—20 Scarlet Fever, 8 Diphtheria, and 3 Erysipelas.

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

Class of Homework.	1913. 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 ...	65	949	63	1,097	497	554	1,008	956
Tailoring ...	46	464	42	468				
Shirtmaking ...	3	96	5	132				
Miscellaneous ...	5	102	6	99				
Shoemakers ...	4	51†	4	50‡				
Boxes ...	7	236	6	348				

* See pages 157 and 165. † 31 Males and 20 Females. ‡ 32 Males and 18 Females.

See Miss Tattersall's report (page 252) under heading of Outworkers and National Insurance Act.

TABLE E.

REGISTERED WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Workshops and Workplaces, etc., on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year. (1)						Number. (2)
Important classes of workshops, such as workshop bakehouses may be enumerated here.	Bakehouse Workshops ...	...	...	...	...	57
	Bakehouse Domestic Workshops ...	...	...	...	...	26
	Laundries Workshops ...	...	...	...	...	12
	Laundries Domestic Workshops ...	...	...	...	...	10
	Workshops ...	...	...	...	...	321*
	Domestic Workshops ...	...	...	...	...	39
	Workplaces ...	...	...	...	...	161
	Workplaces Domestic ...	...	...	...	...	28
	Places where food is sold or prepared ...	...	...	...	...	283†
Total number of workshops and workplaces, etc., on Register						937‡

* 6 where men and women are employed.

† Power is used in 35 of these premises.

‡ See Tables A and B, and pages 161-162.

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)	22
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5)	...
Other	...
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) :—	
Certificates granted during the year	...
In use at the end of the year	25

BAKEHOUSES.**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 2 factory bakehouses), 48 Bromley (including 2 factory bakehouses), 27 Bow, but at the date of the last half-yearly inspection in September, 7 were disused in Poplar, 13 in Bromley and 4 in Bow, so that there were in use 87 bakehouses, 29 Poplar, 35 Bromley and 23 Bow. See Table A, page 161, 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—3 Poplar, 5 Bromley and 2 Bow.

Cleansing was necessary in the various bakehouses on 126 occasions. Four other nuisances were found.

*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, 70	High Street, 294
Cotton Street, 45	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	*Kerby Street, 74
†Upper North Street, 97	Kerby 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, 45	Sturry Street, 1
*†High Street, 167	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, 161	*Tredeggar Road, 110
Roman Road, 182	*Tredeggar Road, 153
Roman Road, 193	St. Stephen's Road, 49
*Roman Road, 241	*Morville Street, 133
Roman Road, 286	*Wright's Road, 14

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES AND COW-HOUSES.

RENEWAL OF LICENSES.

Notices were received from occupiers of slaughter-houses and cow-houses of their intention to apply for the renewal of their licenses at a Special Meeting of the Public Health Committee of the London County Council, held at the Clerkenwell Sessions House, on Monday, the 27th October, at 11 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 14 slaughter-houses : 3 Poplar, 5 Bromley, and 6 Bow, and 14 cow-houses : 2 Poplar, 5 Bromley, and 7 Bow.

One Cow-house licence has lapsed in Poplar and one was refused in Bromley so that there are twelve cow-houses in use in the Borough.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

Division.	Reg. No.	Premises and Tenant.
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>)*
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, William Hardie (<i>Small cattle only</i>)*
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, George Newton (<i>Pigs only</i>)*
Bow West ...	245	220, Roman Road, George Weston†
Bow West ...	247	288, Roman Road, Charles Valentine Applegate (<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	20, Wells Street (License lapsed).
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

* 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."

† 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.

COWHOUSES—*continued.*

Division.	Reg. No.	Premises and Tenant.
Bromley Central ...	157	27, Abbott Road (License refused).
Bow East ...	158	3, Alfred Street, Joseph Hunt
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

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

NUMBER IN BOROUGH.

SUMMONSES—CARRIAGE OF OFFENSIVE MATTER.

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

NUMBER OF OFFENSIVE TRADES IN BOROUGH.

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 (Entry cancelled) ...	
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.

SUMMONSES—CARRIAGE OF OFFENSIVE MATTER.

Two summonses were heard in respect of Carriage of Offensive
Matter in unsuitable Vehicles (see Legal Proceedings, page 211).

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

The London County Council submitted revised draft Bye-laws in the form approved by the Local Government Board, relating to the conduct of the business of (1) Fish Curer ; (2) Fried Fish Vendor ; (3) Rag and Bone Merchant.

The Public Health and Housing Committee received copy of Petition to the Local Government Board which was proposed to be signed by marine store dealers, soap makers, tallow melters, bone boilers, artificial manure manufacturers and glue makers, against the confirmation of the bye-laws, on the ground that the regulations relating to Rag and Bone Dealers will limit the supply or increase the price of bones and fat required for use in their respective businesses.

The Public Health and Housing Committee reported that the Council had already approved the original draft Bye-laws, which are Public Health regulations only, and the alterations made therein by the Local Government Board are merely for the purpose of more explicit definition and do not materially affect the regulations proposed.

The Public Health and Housing Committee recommended the Council that the draft Bye-laws, as revised, be approved, but the Council referred the matter back to the Committee.

The Committee considered the reference back of their recommendation that Bye-laws made by the London County Council be approved.

The Bye-laws provide as follows :—

FISH CURERS.

No person suffering from infectious disease may assist in preparation, storage or distribution.

Gutting, cleansing and curing (otherwise than by drying or smoking) to be carried on in a room or place with roof (if done in wet weather), such room to be adequately lighted.

Area of windows or openings to be equal to 1-10th of floor area, half to be made to open. Openings to be provided for permanent ventilation : walls and floor, so far as necessary to prevent absorption of filth, to be made of impervious material, and drainage to be provided.

Precautions to be adopted to prevent effluvium arising, and the work not to be done in any place in which animals or poultry are kept.

Means for securing personal cleanliness to be provided.

Vessels with closely fitting covers to be provided for garbage, and to be kept clean.

Floors, walls and ceilings to be kept in repair and limewashed four times a year.

Kilns for smoking or drying to be of proper fire proof materials and fumes to be effectually conveyed away.

Impervious material for gutting surfaces to be provided.

Vats or tanks for salting, etc., to have impervious interior surface. (*These bye-laws were allowed by the Local Government Board, 28th February, 1914.*)

VENDOR OF FRIED FISH.

Similar provisions are made as in the case of a fish curer, and, in addition baskets, etc., in an offensive condition which have contained wet fish are not to be kept on the premises more than 24 hours ; fish to be thoroughly gutted and cleansed before frying. (*These bye-laws were allowed by the Local Government Board 28th February, 1914.*)

RAG AND BONE DEALER.

No article intended for food to be in a place where sorting, dusting or grinding of rags is carried on.

No bones, fat or rags collected from dust wharf, dust bin or cart, or infected premises, to be brought on to premises, unless acquired in ordinary course of business from a sanitary authority.

No rags, bones, rabbit skins, etc., to be stored in a room or place unless such room or place is enclosed with walls of brick, stone, concrete or other impervious material, so constructed as to prevent the harbouring of vermin, and to have rain-proof ceiling or roof.

The room or place to be lighted with windows or openings equal to 1-10th of floor space, and to have permanent openings for ventilation. Floor to be constructed of, or covered with, impervious material, to prevent harbouring of vermin.

(This Bye-law not to apply to storage of rags in bales or sacks in a room used solely for such storage, and not to apply to room in which materials are manipulated until 12 months after confirmation).

Rags, bones, fat, rabbit skins, etc., not to be stored or manipulated in any room used as sleeping room, or which communicates with any sleeping apartment, except by means of close fitting and self-closing door.

Proper receptacles, with closely fitting covers to be provided for storing and conveying bones and fat, and refuse from rag sorting.

Refuse from rag sorting to be burned or put into suitable vessels daily.

Storage receptacles to be removed at least once a week.

Floor surfaces, yards, window lights, utensils and appliances to be cleansed as often as necessary to ensure cleanliness and prevent harbouring of vermin.

Inner surfaces of parts of premises used for the business to be limewashed twice a year.

Premises to be kept in repair and properly drained.

The Public Health and Housing Committee were still of opinion the Bye-laws are reasonable and necessary, and repeated their recommendation to the Council which was adopted.

The Bye-laws have not yet been confirmed by the Local Government Board.

COFFEE SHOPS, EATING-HOUSES, FRIED-FISH SHOPS, HOTELS AND 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 283 : 149 Poplar, 74 Bromley, and 60 Bow. (See Table A, page 161.)

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS) ACT, 1908.

908 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.

Want of cleanliness was found in 176 instances, and 61 other defects existed.

98 intimations were served, which in 14 cases were followed up by Statutory notices.

A register of these premises is kept.

See Sanitary Inspectors' reports, pages 216-251.

HAIRDRESSERS' 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. TUBERCULOSIS ORDER, 1913 (BOARD OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES). MILK AND DAIRIES BILL.

† See Tables A and C, pages 161 and 164.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS ORDER.

At the end of the year there were in the Borough 396 registered premises (including 13 cow-houses, 1 Poplar, 5 Bromley and 7 Bow) where milk is sold, 128 Poplar, 179 Bromley and 89 Bow. These milkshops were kept under observation (see Inspectors' reports pages 216-251).

Cleansing of premises was necessary in 21 instances. Four other defects were remedied.

17 milkshops had been placed on the register during the year, 4 Poplar, 9 Bromley, and 4 Bow. 34 Premises were on account of change of occupiers re-registered as milkshops, 10 Poplar, 19 Bromley and 5 Bow.

The sale of milk was discontinued on 13 premises—4 Poplar, 2 Bromley and 7 Bow.

For milkshops connected with infectious diseases, see page 96.

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 216-251.

ORDER OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES

(DATED 13TH FEBRUARY, 1913.)

TUBERCULOSIS ORDER OF 1913.

This Order aims at securing the destruction of every cow found to be suffering from tuberculosis of the udder, or to be giving tuberculosis milk, as well as of all bovine animals which are suffering from tuberculosis with emaciation, since these are known to disseminate freely the germs of the disease.

MILK AND DAIRIES BILL.

A Bill to make better provision with respect to the sale of milk and the Regulation of Dairies.

The main objects of this Bill are to provide for—

- (1.) The more effective registration of dairies and dairymen.
- (2.) The inspection of dairies and the examination of cows therein and the examination of milk.
- (3.) The prohibition of the supply of milk from a dairy where such a supply has caused or would be likely to cause infectious diseases, including tuberculosis.
- (4.) The prevention of the sale of tuberculous milk.
- (5.) The regulation of the importation of milk so as to prevent danger to public health arising therefrom.
- (6.) The issue of regulations for securing the supply of pure and wholesome milk.
- (7.) The establishment by local authorities in populous places of milk depots for the sale of milk specially prepared for infants.

The provisions as to registration supersede the provisions as to the registration of dairies contained in the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts and the orders made thereunder.

The provisions as to the inspection of dairies and the prohibition of the supply of milk are based on the provisions of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897.

The clause as to the prohibition of the sale of tuberculous milk is taken from the model milk clauses, which have been incorporated in many local Acts, but the scope of the enactment is somewhat extended.

The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries have issued an order under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, dealing with tuberculous cows, and providing for the payment of compensation in cases of slaughter. The Treasury are prepared, subject to the assent of Parliament, to sanction the payment from the Exchequer of one half of the net amount paid by way of compensation for a period of five years.

SMOKE NUISANCES.

NUMBER OF NUISANCES.

SMOKE ABATEMENT BILL.

NUMBER OF SMOKE NUISANCES.

54 smoke nuisances were dealt with during the year :—13 Bow East, 4 Bow West, 8 North Bromley, 4 Bromley Central, 8 East Combined, 8 West Combined, and 9 Poplar South.

34 intimations and 23 statutory notices were served.

1 summons was applied for.

SMOKE ABATEMENT BILL.

A Bill to provide for the Abatement of Smoke.

The Smoke Abatement Bill has for its purpose the prevention of nuisances caused by the improper emission of smoke.

By section 1 it is made incumbent upon the owner, occupier, or user of a furnace to have such furnace constructed so that it will consume its own smoke ; and the emission of smoke or grit from such furnace or its chimney is constituted a nuisance. At the same time the Local Government Board are given power to make special exemptions in those cases in which it is impracticable to avoid making smoke in carrying on a business, but such power to exempt is limited to ten years from the passing of the Act, and an exemption itself must be renewed every two years.

Section 2 lays down the penalties for offending against the Act, and also the procedure of prosecution.

By section 3 the Local Government Board are authorised to set up local smoke abatement authorities in those areas in which the local sanitary authorities are failing to carry out their duties with regard to smoke abatement. In London, the London County Council is made the local smoke abatement authority.

Under section 4 local smoke inspectors may be appointed by the local authority, subject to certain requirements as to experience, and to the control of the Local Government Board.

By section 5 the Local Government Board are given the right to inspect the records of offences under the Act, in order to see if the local authority is properly carrying out its duties, and, subject to such obligation being satisfied, the Local Government Board may pay not more than half the salary of local smoke inspectors by way of grant in aid.

The same section requires the central authority themselves to appoint Government smoke inspectors, and authorises such inspectors to prosecute in cases where the local authority has failed to do so.

The manner of providing for the expenses of local smoke abatement authorities is dealt with in section 6, together with a power of allocation by the Local Government Board.

By section 7 existing powers as to the abatement of smoke nuisances are expressly preserved.

ICE CREAM.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS) ACT, 1902, SEC. 43.

Twice annually and as often as may be necessary all the known premises within the Borough where ice-creams are manufactured are inspected. There are 120 such premises within the Borough, 49 Poplar, 40 Bromley and 31 Bow. (See Table A, page 161.)

Cleansing of premises was necessary in 29 instances. 11 other nuisances were remedied.

See Inspectors' reports, pages 216-251.

MOTOR VEHICLES.

MOTOR 'BUSES—MUD GUARDS; SPEED OF MOTOR OMNIBUSES AND TRAMCARS; STREET TRAFFIC REGULATION 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 Reports, 1910-1912).

The Works Committee considered a memorial signed by 80 ratepayers in West Ferry Road, complaining of the vibration caused by the motor omnibuses recently placed on the route to Millwall Docks by the London General Omnibus Company, and also of the mud splashing by such

vehicles in wet weather. The Works Committee directed the Omnibus Company be communicated with, asking that the speed of motor 'buses should be reduced when the roads are muddy, especially in West Ferry Road, where the narrowness of the thoroughfare renders the nuisance particularly acute.

The Works Committee were informed that Messrs. Thomas Tilling, Limited, proposed fixing splash guards, in course of construction, to a number of their omnibuses, and the Borough Surveyor would make an inspection as soon as the first batch were fitted, with a view to pressure being brought to bear upon the Authorities to require splash guards to be affixed to all motor omnibuses should the experiment prove successful.

At a later date the Works Committee reported that, communications having been addressed to the London General Omnibus Company, suggesting a reduction of speed in West Ferry Road and other thoroughfares in wet weather, the Company state in reply that they have given instructions to their drivers to proceed at a slower speed through the roads likely to give trouble by mud-splashing.

SPEED OF MOTOR OMNIBUSES AND TRAMCARS.

The General Purposes Committee reported to the Council that :—

In accordance with the resolution of the Council a deputation attended before the Chief Commissioner of Police on the subject of danger arising, from motor 'bus traffic, to children attending schools in the neighbourhood of Bow. The Commissioner undertook to make representations to the London General Omnibus Company with a view to reduction of speed at the several points in question, and to take any other steps possible to ensure safety.

The Works Committee were of opinion that the speed of Motor 'Buses and Tramcars between St. Leonard's Road and Brunswick Road should be limited, and that a police officer should be stationed in East India Dock Road near this point for the purpose of regulating the traffic and affording children and other pedestrians facilities for crossing in safety. The Works Committee directed the London General Omnibus Company, the London County Council, and the Police Authorities be communicated with on the subject.

The following letter was submitted to the Works Committee :-

London County Council,

County Hall, Spring Gardens, S.W.

12th December, 1913.

Sir,

Motor Car Acts, 1896 and 1903.

With reference to your letter, dated 17th October, 1913, I am directed to state that, after full consideration, the Council does not see its way to apply to the Local Government Board for the issue of regulations prescribing a reduced speed limit for motor vehicles in East India Dock Road between St. Leonard's Road and Aberfeldy Street.

So far as the speed of tramcars is concerned, I am to point out that special instructions have been given to motormen to exercise caution in this part of East India Dock Road and that the Council is satisfied that the cars are not run at an excessive speed. As the Poplar Metropolitan Borough Council is aware, temporary street refuges have been recently fixed in this road, with a view to the better regulation of the traffic, etc.

In these circumstances there does not appear to the Council to be any justification for a reduced speed limit.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

L. GOMME,

Clerk to the Council.

The Town Clerk of the
Metropolitan Borough of Poplar.

STREET TRAFFIC REGULATION BILL.

A Bill to enable Public Authorities to prohibit one Person from having charge of two Horses and two Vehicles.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

RESULTS OF ANALYSES. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS. THE PUBLIC HEALTH (MILK AND CREAM) REGULATIONS, 1912. PRESERVATIVES IN BUTTER, PRESERVATIVES IN MARGARINE. MARGARINE ACT, 1887, SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1899, AND THE BUTTER AND MARGARINE ACT, 1907. ITINERANT MILK VENDORS AND VESSELS CONTAINING WATER ON THEIR VEHICLES; SUGGESTED REPEAL OF CLAUSES RELATING TO WARRANTIES; SUGGESTED AMENDMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH (MILK AND CREAM) REGULATIONS, 1912; FACING OR POLISHING RICE FOR SALE; SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS BILL; MERCHANDISE MARKS BILL; MEDICAL PRESCRIPTIONS BILL (H.L.).

The results of the analyses of 373 samples were reported to the Committee during the year 1913, the samples being as follows :—

SAMPLE.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	
Milk	50	39	49	50	188*
Butter	21	25	23	18	87
Margarine	8	10	9	16	43
Lard	2	3	1	3	9
Cocoa	1	3	...	1	5
Coffee	7	4	2	2	15
Honey ... ..	...	1	...	1	2
Saffron ... ..	...	2	...	...	2
Arrowroot	2	1	...	...	3
Glycerine ... ..	...	...	3	2	5
Vinegar	1	...	1	...	2
Cod Liver Oil ... ..	...	1	1	...	2
Cream ... ..	...	...	1†	1	2
Preserved Cream	...	...	...	1	1
Sulphate of Quinine ... ..	...	...	1	1	2
Sugar	1	...	2	2	5
Totals ...	93	89	93	98	373

* Of the 188 samples of milk, 47 samples were procured on Sundays from itinerant vendors and 31 from itinerant vendors on weekdays. Three Sunday samples and one weekday sample were not in accordance with the standard and legal proceedings were instituted. Twenty-seven samples were taken on delivery at institutions within the Borough, viz., 6 Poplar Union Workhouse, 9 Sick Asylum, 2 Blackwall Sick Asylum, 8 Stepney Union Workhouse, 1 Langley House, and 1 Out-relief Stores, North Street. All the samples at institutions were genuine with the exception of one, in which case the solicitors advised letter of caution.

† This sample contained Boric Acid in the proportion of 0.24%.

RESULTS OF ANALYSES.

Of these 373 samples legal proceedings were instituted in 27 cases.

Milk ...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Butter ...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Margarine (unlawfully exposed for sale without proper label) ...	...	...	...	...	...	1

The Public Analyst reported that during the year he had analysed 373 samples ; 28 or 7.5 per cent. were found to be adulterated.

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
1912	...	...	...	...	1.86
1913	...	...	...	...	7.5

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

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

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS—ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION REGARDING SAMPLES NOT REPORTED TO BE GENUINE.

Name of Article.	No.	Result of Analysis.	Legal proceedings under Food and Drugs Acts.	Under other Acts.	If no legal proceedings, course of action taken.	Information as to previous convictions.
1913.						
1ST QUARTER.						
Milk	637	Deficient in solids not fat 9.4 per cent.	Convicted, 20s. penalty, and 23s. costs	...	...	... ..
Milk	7F	Deficient in fat 16.6 per cent.	Convicted, 20s. penalty, and 23s. costs	...	...	... ..
Milk	644J	Deficient in fat 19 per cent.	Convicted, 60s. penalty, and 23s. costs	...	...	... ..
Milk	894	Deficient in fat and solids not fat, 4 per cent. and 20.9 per cent.	Convicted, 60s. penalty, and 23s. costs	...	...	... ..
Milk	895	Deficient in fat 18 per cent.	Convicted, £5 penalty, and 23s. costs	...	...	18th October, 1910, fined 20s. and 23s. costs <i>re</i> milk deficient in fat 5 per cent.
Milk	11F	Deficient in fat and solids not fat, 3.3 per cent. and 5 per cent. respectively	Convicted, 17s. penalty, and 23s. costs	...	...	23rd March, 1909, warrant proved <i>re</i> milk from which 6.6 per cent. fat had been abstracted. Summons dismissed.
Butter	896	Consisting entirely of Margarine	Dismissed (see under)	...	...	... ..
Margarine	896	Unlawfully exposed for sale without proper label	Convicted, 5s. penalty, and 23s. costs (see above)	...	...	... ..
Milk	127	Deficient in fat 10 per cent.	Convicted, 25s. penalty, and 23s. costs	...	...	... ..
2ND QUARTER.						
Milk	652	Deficient in fat 13.3 per cent.	Convicted, 20s. penalty, and 23s. costs	...	...	... ..
Milk	320	Deficient in fat 10 per cent.	Convicted, 20s. penalty, and 23s. costs	...	...	Same defendant as above.
Margarine	86	Contained an excess of water, 1.9 per cent.	... ..	...	On advice of solicitor	On June 6th, 1912, sold "Shilling" butter labelled "Margarine," found upon analysis to be Margarine. No action taken.
Milk	131	Deficient in fat to the extent of 15.6 per cent.	Convicted, 40s. penalty, and 23s. costs	...	...	... ..
Milk	87	Deficient in fat to the extent of 9.3 per cent.	Dismissed, warranty produced. No costs against the Council	...	...	... ..
Milk	134	Deficient in fat to the extent of 16 per cent.	Ditto. (See copy of letter from solicitors, forwarded.)	...	...	... ..
Milk	325	Deficient in fat and solids not fat, to the extent of 8 per cent. and 11 per cent. respectively	Convicted, 60s. penalty, and 23s. costs	...	...	... ..

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS—ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION REGARDING SAMPLES NOT REPORTED TO BE GENUINE—*continued.*

Name of Article.	No.	Result of Analysis.	Legal proceedings under Food and Drugs Acts.	Under other Acts.	If no legal proceedings, course of action taken.	Information as to previous convictions.
3RD QUARTER.						
Milk	29F	Deficient in solids, not fat, 5·8 per cent.	Convicted, 40s. penalty, and 23s. costs	...	...	Not proved
Milk	668	Deficient in fat 16 per cent.	Dismissed, milk sold as supplied by the cow	...	...	<i>Re</i> milk, 7th March, 1907, fined 5s. and 23s. costs; 3rd December, 1907, fined 70s. and 23s. costs; 30th March, 1909, fined £3.
Milk	143	Adulterated with 0·01 per cent. formaldehyde	Convicted, £3 penalty, and 23s. costs	...	...	... ..
Milk	146	Deficient in solids, not fat, 4·3 per cent.	Dismissed on proof of warranty	...	...	<i>Re</i> milk, 26th October, 1906, dismissed, warranty; 9th February, 1911, dismissed, warranty.
Milk	666	Deficient in solids, not fat, 2·7 per cent. (Procured on delivery to a Poor Law Institution.)	... ..	...	Letter of caution on advice of solicitors	12th August, 1907, <i>re</i> margarine, fined 5s. and 23s. costs; 13th April, 1910, <i>re</i> milk, letter of caution.
Milk	151	Deficient in fat and solids not fat, 12·3 per cent. and 4·7 per cent. respectively	Convicted, £3 penalty, and 23s. costs	...	...	... ..

Milk	...	...	336	Deficient in fat and solids not fat, 29.6 per cent. and 24 per cent. respectively	Convicted, £10 penalty, and 23s. costs	...	...	18th September, 1902, fined £4 and 23s. costs <i>re</i> milk deficient in fat 26.6 per cent.
Milk	...	...	110	Deficient in fat 24.6 per cent.	No conviction, but defendant ordered to pay 23s. costs	...	...	January, 1902, <i>re</i> milk, summons dismissed. Sale not to prejudice of purchaser.
Milk	...	...	108	Deficient in fat 18 per cent.	Dismissed, milk sold as supplied by the cow	...	...	23rd July, 1902, <i>re</i> milk, summons withdrawn, 3rd portion burst bottle.
4TH QUARTER. Milk	...	...	678	Adulterated with .007 per cent. formaldehyde	...	...	See letter of Town Clerk of 23rd Dec., 1913 Local Government Board	...
Milk	...	...	933	Deficient in solids, not fat, 18.7 per cent.	Convicted, 40s. penalty, and 23s. costs	...	...	...
Milk*	...	...	677	Deficient in solids, not fat, according to Milk Regulations	...	...	Letter of caution to vendor	...
Butter	...	...	352	Consisting wholly of foreign fat, namely Margarine	Convicted, 20s. penalty, and 23s. costs	...	...	...
Milk	...	...	126	Deficient in fat and solids not fat, 17.3 per cent. and 1.1 per cent. respectively	Summons dismissed, milk sold as given by the cow. Magistrate stated that until the legislature enacted that standard of milk fat should be not less than 3 per cent. under any circumstances, and without qualification he could not convict if he was satisfied the milk had come direct from the cow and was therefore genuine.			

* Stated on analyst's certificate, "a sample of genuine milk, although deficient in solids, not fat, according to the Milk Regulations," and the solids, not fat, amounted to 8.3 (including 0.69 Ash), and the fat 6.1 per cent.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH (MILK AND CREAM) REGULATIONS, 1912.

Report for the year ended 31st December, 1913.

1. *Milk ; and Cream not sold as Preserved Cream.*

—	(a) Number of samples examined for the presence of a preservative.	(b) Number in which a preser- vative was reported to be present.
Milk ...	188	2*†
Cream ...	1	—

Nature of preservative in each case in column (b) and action taken under the Regulations in regard to it.

2. *Cream sold as Preserved Cream.*

(a) Instances in which samples have been submitted for analyses to ascertain if the statements on the label as to preservatives were correct.

(i) Correct statements made 3

(ii) Statements incorrect —

Total 3

(b) Determinations made of milk fat in cream sold as preserved cream.

(i) Above 35 per cent. 2

(ii) Below 35 per cent. —

Total 2

(c) Instances where (apart from analyses) the requirements as to labelling or declaration of preserved cream in Article V. (1) and the proviso in Article V. (2) of the Regulations have not been observed 1†

(d) Particulars of each case in which the regulations have not been complied with, and action taken.—*See below.*

3. *Thickening substances.* Any evidence of their addition to cream or to preserved cream. Action taken where found.—*Nil.*4. *Other observations if any.*—*Nil.*

* 0·01 per cent. formaldehyde, vendor fined £3 and 23s. costs (see Food and Drugs Acts report.)

† 0·007 per cent. formaldehyde. See letter of Town Clerk, 23rd December, 1913, to Local Government Board.

‡ Letter of caution to vendor and wholesale dealers.

PRESERVATIVES IN BUTTER.

Of the samples of Butter 44 contained percentages of Boric Acid as follows :—

0.2% ; 0.1% ; 0.2% ; 0.2% ; 0.1% ; 0.1% ; 0.1% ; 0.1% ; 0.1% ; 0.1% ; 0.2% ; 0.1% ; 0.1% ; 0.3% ; 0.1% ; 0.1% ; 0.3% ; 0.2% ; 0.2% ; 0.2% ; 0.3% ; 0.3% ; 0.2% ; 0.2% ; 0.1% ; 0.1% ; 0.2% ; 0.2% ; 0.3% ; 0.3% ; 0.3% ; 0.2% ; 0.2% ; 0.1% ; 0.2% ; 0.2% ; 0.1% ; 0.1% ; 0.1% ; 0.1% ; 0.2% ; and 0.2%.

PRESERVATIVES IN MARGARINE.

Of the samples of Margarine 37 contained percentages of boric acid as follows. :—

0.2% ; 0.2% ; 0.1% ; 0.2% ; 0.1% ; 0.1% ; 0.1% ; 0.3% ; 0.2% ; 0.1% ; 0.1% ; 0.1% ; 0.2% ; 0.3% ; 0.3% ; 0.1% ; 0.1% ; 0.1% ; 0.3% ; 0.1% ; 0.1% ; 0.1% ; 0.1% ; 0.3% ; 0.2% ; 0.3% ; 0.1% ; 0.1% ; 0.3% ; 0.2% ; 0.2% ; 0.2% ; 0.1% ; 0.1% ; 0.1% ; 0.2% ; 0.1%.

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, 1913, viz. :—

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

ITINERANT MILK VENDORS AND VESSELS CONTAINING WATER ON THEIR VEHICLES.

The Stepney Borough Council called attention to a practice adopted by a certain class of milk vendors of carrying on their vehicles, when selling milk by retail, vessels containing water side by side with vessels containing pure milk, and of pouring water into the can they are about to deliver to a customer and adding a quantity of milk. If a sample be taken in the course of delivery and the vendor declares at the time a sample is demanded by an Inspector that he is selling a mixture of milk and water, no conviction can be obtained, and the evidence of the consumer that unadulterated milk was expected is liable to be tampered with before the hearing.

The Stepney Borough Council, therefore, urged the Local Government Board to promote legislation to make the sale of milk and water for human consumption illegal, and to prohibit milk sellers from carrying water in addition to milk upon their vehicles.

The Public Health and Housing Committee recommended the Council—

That the action of the Stepney Borough Council in the matter be supported.

SUGGESTED REPEAL OF CLAUSES RELATING TO WARRANTIES.

The Public Health and Housing Committee considered the circumstances of the prosecution of a milk seller of Benledi Street, in respect of a sample of milk found on analysis to be deficient in fat to the extent of 15 per cent. The summons was dismissed on production of a written warranty from the wholesale vendors, who obtained their milk from farmers in the country, who gave the company a written warranty. The Committee considered the question of proceeding against the wholesale vendors in this case, but in view of the fact that the same company had already successfully appealed against a conviction, on proof of warranty to them, the Committee were advised a prosecution would probably be unsuccessful.

The operation of the provisions of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts in respect of warranties is to render ineffective the protection against adulteration intended to be afforded by the act to consumers, especially where the vendors are in a large way of business.

The Committee on previous occasions directed attention to similar cases, and were of opinion the clauses relating to warranties should be repealed, and that the retailer should be absolutely responsible for the

unadulterated character of the food he sells, and should be left to his remedy of proceedings against the wholesale vendor in any case of breach of warranty.

The Committee recommended the Council to—

Concur in such opinion, and that representations on the subject be made to the Board of Agriculture and the Local Government Board.

SUGGESTED AMENDMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH (MILK AND CREAM) REGULATIONS, 1912.

The Public Health and Housing Committee considered the question of taking proceedings in respect of a sample of milk taken for analysis and found to contain a large proportion of formaldehyde as a preservative, contrary to the provisions of the Public Health (Milk and Cream) Regulations, 1912. The milk was supplied to the vendor by a local dairyman who obtained his supply from a Limited Company, who obtained it from a farmer. All these had been written to for explanations, in accordance with the regulations, and all denied the possibility of the addition of the preservative while the milk was in their possession.

The Public Health and Housing Committee were advised, that in view of the fact that wilful neglect to observe the regulations must be proved to secure conviction, proceedings were not likely to be successful in the absence of admission of the offence or of direct evidence against either of the parties.

The Committee directed communications be addressed to the Local Government Board and Board of Agriculture, urging amendment of the regulations, to provide that the retailer should be liable in respect of preservatives found in any milk or cream sold by him, and also that the certificate of the Public Analyst should be accepted, without attendance of the Analyst in case of Police Court proceedings, as in the case of proceedings under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

FACING OR POLISHING RICE FOR SALE.

The Council of the Royal Borough of Kensington called attention to samples of rice found to contain various percentages of powdered tale, used for facing or polishing rice for sale, and had urged upon the Local Government Board that the addition of any mineral matter to rice should be totally prohibited, and the Council was asked to support such action.

The Public Health and Housing Committee recommended—

That the action of the Kensington Borough Council in this matter be supported.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS BILL.

A Bill to make further provision for securing the purity of Articles of Food and preventing the misdescription thereof.

MERCHANDISE MARKS BILL.

A Bill to amend the Law as to Trade Marks and Trade Descriptions.

MEDICAL PRESCRIPTIONS BILL (H.L.).

A Bill intituled an Act to restrict the undue use of certain Medical Prescriptions.

The object of this Bill is to prevent medical prescriptions which contain scheduled poisons from being used as a means of obtaining an undue quantity of the medicine prescribed. At present it is not an uncommon practice for a patient who has received a prescription for his or her doctor to use the prescription again and again without further medical authority. It is obvious that this practice, in some cases at least, leads to abuses. If a doctor sees a patient and prescribes a certain quantity of a certain medicine it by no means follows that the doctor intends the patient to use that medicine repeatedly or indiscriminately. The Bill proposes, therefore, that where a medicine prescribed by a doctor contains a scheduled poison the prescription is not to be dispensed more than once unless the doctor gives directions either specifying the number of times it may be dispensed and supplied to the patient or stating that it may be supplied to him or her as often or in such quantities as is desired.

RAG FLOCK ACT.

Nine samples of Rag Flock were procured during the year and in two instances were found not to conform to the Regulations. Letters were sent to the persons concerned.

INSPECTION OF FOOD AND EXAMINATION OF UN SOUND FOOD AT WHARVES, Etc.

EXAMINATION OF FOOD STUFFS AT WHARVES, ETC.

With respect to the examination of food stuffs see Sanitary Inspectors' reports, pages 216-251.

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.

WORK OF THE INSPECTOR.

At the end of the year there were 1,148 houses on the register.

For Inspector's report see page 254.

Legal proceedings were instituted in two instances—both in respect of defects under Public Health (London Act), 1891.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS) ACT, 1907, SECTION 78—WATER SUPPLY IN TENEMENT HOUSES.

During the year eight notices were served under this Act (see Inspector's Report, page 254).

No legal proceedings were instituted.

HOUSING, TOWN PLANNING, Etc., ACT, 1909.

HOUSING (INSPECTION OF DISTRICT) REGULATIONS, 1910. REPRESENTATIONS AND CLOSING ORDERS UNDER SECTION 17. DETERMINATION OF CLOSING ORDERS, SECTION 17 (6) ; DEMOLITION ORDERS, SECTION 18 (2). REGULATIONS AS TO UNDERGROUND ROOMS HABITUALLY USED AS SLEEPING PLACES. ENLARGEMENT OF WOOLMORE STREET AND ALTON STREET SCHOOLS. DEMOLITION OF HOUSES ; HOUSING OF WORKING CLASSES BILL, 1913. LETTER TO LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL ; HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES BILL ; HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES BILL (No. 2) ; COTTAGE HOMES FOR AGED PERSONS BILL.

HOUSING (INSPECTION OF DISTRICT) REGULATIONS, 1910.

REPRESENTATIONS AND CLOSING ORDERS UNDER SECTION 17 (2).

156 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 was executed ; but in 30 cases "Representations" were made followed by "Closing Orders" :—

Bartlett Street, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12.	.....
Box Street, 2	... ..	Closing order made 25/9/13 ; notice to owners to appear before Committee on 24/2/14 ; served 15/1/14 ; demolition order made by Council 26/2/14 ; Council to consider postponement of operation of demolition order 26/3/14.
Boat Street, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9.	.....
Chrisp Street, 177.	.....
Chadbourne Street, 4a, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12.	.....
Davis Street (flats), 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16.	.....
Devas Street, 6, 8, 10.	... ..
Duke Street, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.	.....
Donald Street, 62.	.....
Eastward Street, 1, 3, 5, 9, 13, 15, 17, 20 and 26	... ..	Closing orders made 25/9/13 ; notice to owners to appear before Committee on 24/2/14 ; served 15/1/14 ; demolition orders made 26/2/14 ; Council to consider postponement of operation of demolitions in respect of 1, 3, 5 and 9 on 26/3/14.
Eastward Street, 7	... ..	Closing order made 23/10/13 ; notice to owner 26/2/14 to appear before Committee on 7/4/14 <i>re</i> demolition.
Empson Street, 72.	.....
Franklin Street, 5	... ..	Closing order made 13/3/13 ; determined 17/7/13.
Furze Street, 5, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19.	... ..	Closing orders made 25/9/13 ; notice to owners 15/1/14 to appear 24/2/14 ; demolition order made 26/2/14 ; Council to consider postponement of operation of same on 26/3/14.

Furze Street, 7.		Closing order made 23/10/13 ; notice to owners 26/2/14 to appear <i>re</i> demolition on 7/4/14.
Ida Street, 74.		.....
Lamprell Street, 61, 61a ...		Closing order made 5/6/13 ; determined 20/11/13.
Lee Passage, 1, 2. ...		.....
Orchard Place, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26.		.....
Park Street, 46, 47, 48, 49		Closing orders made 16/1/13 ; determined 25/4/13.
River Street, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 7a, 8, 8a, 9, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 24.		.....
Union Street, 1, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17.		.....
Victoria Cottages, 1 ...		Closing order made 6/11/13 ; notice to owner 26/2/14 to appear 7/4/14.
West Ferry Road, 15.		.....
Do. 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321,		
Do. 323, 325, 327, 329. 331, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230.		
Do. 232, 234, & 236.		Closing orders 6/11/13 ; notice to owners, 26/2/14 ; to appear, 7/4/14.
Wrights Place, 1, 2, 3, 4.		.....

DETERMINATION OF CLOSING ORDERS. SECTION 17 (6).

The Closing Orders made on the 6th June, 1912, in respect of 61, 63, and 67 Bath Street, were determined on the 16th January, 1913.

On the 21st November, 1912, the Council made Closing Orders, pursuant to Section 17 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909, in respect of Nos. 147 and 149, Stebondale Street, and on the 16th January, 1913, made similar Closing Orders in respect of Nos. 46, 47, 48 and 49, Park Street, prohibiting the use of such premises for human habitation, until, in the judgment of the Council, they should have been rendered fit

for that purpose. The necessary works to render the houses fit for human habitation having been carried out, the Council determined the orders on the 24th April, 1913.

A closing order was made on the 21st November, 1912, in respect of 28 Rook Street. The question of the demolition of these premises was considered by the Committee on the 2nd December, 1913. The owner agreed to do the necessary work and the Closing Order was determined by the Council on the 26th February, 1914.

A Closing Order made on the 13th March, 1913, in respect of 5 Franklin Street, was determined by the Council on 17th July, 1913. The Closing Orders made on the 5th June, 1913, in respect of 61 and 61a Lamprell Street, were determined on the 20th November, 1913.

DEMOLITION ORDERS. SECTION 18 (2).

On the 20th November, 1913, the Council made Demolition Orders in respect of 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17 Victoria Cottages. The Closing Orders had been made on the 19th December, 1912. Nos. 8 and 18 are still closed.

REGULATIONS† AS TO UNDERGROUND ROOMS HABITUALLY USED AS SLEEPING PLACES. SECTION 17 (7).

HOUSING, TOWN PLANNING, ETC., ACT, 1909.

During the year no closing order was made under these regulations.

ENLARGEMENT OF WOOLMORE STREET AND ALTON STREET SCHOOLS. DEMOLITION OF HOUSES.

The London County Council proposed to proceed immediately with the demolition of the houses on sites acquired for the enlargement of Woolmore Street and Alton Street Schools: seventeen houses were to be demolished in Alton Street and Flint Street, and five houses in Ashton Street and Woolmore Street. The rooms demolished number 97, and the total number of persons displaced, 175. The County Council submitted a schedule of rooms to let in the neighbourhood, and had arrived at the conclusion that in view of the housing conditions prevailing, it would not be desirable or expedient to undertake the erection of new dwellings under a special scheme for re-housing the persons displaced, and had asked the Local Government Board to decide that a re-housing scheme is not necessary.

The provision of the additional school accommodation was stated to be urgent.

† Set out *in extenso* on pages 212-214 of Annual Report of Medical Officer of Health 1910.

Upon the matter coming before the Council, the following resolution was passed :—

That the Council do not concur in the opinion of the Committee and that the Local Government Board be asked to require the London County Council to formulate a scheme for re-housing the persons displaced by the demolition of their homes for school sites in the Borough.

HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES BILL, 1913.

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

London County Council,
County Hall,
Spring Gardens,
S.W.

29th July, 1913.

Sir,

The Housing of the Working Classes Committee of the Council have had under consideration clause 8 of the Housing of the Working Classes Bill, 1913, which was withdrawn after having passed second reading in the House of Commons. The clause reads as follows :—

“The London County Council may at any time make an arrangement by agreement with the Council of any metropolitan borough for the exercise by the County Council on any occasion of any of the powers of the Council of the metropolitan borough under Part II. of the principal Act, subject to such terms and conditions as may be contained in the agreement, and, subject thereto, for dealing with any expenses incurred by the Council in the exercise of any such powers as though they were expenses incurred by the County Council under Part I. of the principal Act.”

The powers referred to are those relating to closing and demolition orders and the removal of obstructive buildings, and presumably should be taken to include the provisions of sections 17 to 21 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909, which extends the powers of local authorities in this respect.

It appears to the Committee that the application of this clause would be of great assistance to the Council in its administration of the Housing of the Working Classes Acts, and they propose

therefore to recommend the Council, when it re-assembles in October next, itself to promote legislation on these lines in the session of Parliament of 1914.

The Committee are strongly of opinion that the vigorous enforcement of the provisions of Part II. of the Act of 1890, as extended by the Act of 1909, relative to closing and demolition orders and the removal of obstructive buildings, would do much to ameliorate the evils existing in many unhealthy areas and groups of insanitary houses, which are, unfortunately, far too numerous to permit, on account of the excessive cost, of their being dealt with in a complete and comprehensive manner by means of improvement or reconstruction schemes.

The Committee feel that the present divided administration does not conduce to uniformity of action throughout London, and that under the law as it now stands the incidence of cost is unevenly divided. It is in fact more frequently the case that the boroughs in which there is the greatest cause for a rigorous enforcement of the provisions of the Housing Acts are the most severely handicapped on financial grounds.

I am to add that the suggested legislation is intended to supplement, and not in any way to detract from, the present powers of the metropolitan borough councils whose support of the proposal the Committee seek to enlist.

A second proposal for legislation which the Committee have before them is that powers should be sought to enable the Council to charge part of the cost of acquiring insanitary property for the purposes of a new school site against the Dwelling House Improvement Fund, out of which the expenditure of the Council under the Housing Acts is met. It is found in practice, when acquiring a site for a new school, that it is often much cheaper to take good residential property with large gardens than a slum area upon which the buildings are thickly crowded. The Education Committee of the Council feel bound to advise the Council to acquire the site involving the minimum of expenditure, and the result is that often well-built and respectably occupied houses are destroyed, leaving insanitary property in the neighbourhood. It is obvious that the reverse policy should prevail if this can be done without sacrifice of suitability, but it is felt that if the selection of a slum area for a school site is made in the interests of public health and housing, the additional cost should not fall on the Education Account. It often happens that a Metropolitan Borough Council

urges the acquisition of an alternative site more expensive than that selected by the Council, and in one such case in 1911, a certain Borough Council offered to contribute towards the additional cost which would be involved if the site which it suggested were chosen. The Borough Council, however, had no power to make such a contribution, and the proposal was perforce dropped. Inasmuch as Part II. of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, permits of the clearance of small insanitary areas at the joint expense of the Council and the Metropolitan Borough Councils, it occurs to the Housing of the Working Classes Committee that if the Council were enabled to charge part of the cost of acquiring a school site on an insanitary area against the Dwelling House Improvement Fund, it would be useful if power were also obtained to enable a Borough Council to contribute towards the cost, should it deem it desirable to do so. The Committee propose therefore that the application to Parliament should include such a provision.

Both proposals are purely permissive and any action under the new powers, if obtained, must, in so far as the Borough Councils are concerned, be the subject of future agreement. In submitting the application, however, it will be necessary for the Council to show in evidence the extent to which further powers are required, and doubtless Parliament will attach weight to the wishes of the Metropolitan Borough Councils in the matter. I have accordingly been directed to ascertain the views of the Council of the Metropolitan Borough of Poplar on the subject. I shall be glad to be favoured with a reply to this letter as soon as convenient, and in any event not later than the last week in September next.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

JAMES BIRD,

Deputy Clerk to the Council.

The Public Health and Housing Committee were of opinion it is desirable powers should be obtained by the London County Council as suggested, in order that the cost of dealing with insanitary property may be charged over all London, and also that slum properties may be dealt with as sites for schools, where the conditions are suitable, without undue charge on the Education Funds and recommended the Council :—

That the proposals of the Housing of the Working Classes Committee of the London County Council in this matter be approved and supported.

HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES BILL.

A Bill to provide for the better application and enforcement of the Housing of the Working Classes Acts and to amend the Small Dwellings Acquisition Act, 1899.

This Bill amends and adds to the powers of Local Government Board and those of local authorities under the Housing Acts. These Acts are already very complicated, and, until a consolidating enactment is passed, an amending Bill, drafted as it must be with reference to the existing Acts, cannot avoid adding to the complication.

The Bill adopts the principle of the existing Acts, especially those of the principal Act of 1890, and, apart from some minor alterations, aims only at the better enforcement of those principles, in the view that, subject to minor alterations, existing legislation would be sufficient, if it were properly enforced.

The main alterations proposed with a view to enforcing the Acts are—

(a) A special department of the Local Government Board is to be formed which will be employed exclusively in the supervision of the operations of local authorities under the Housing Acts. This department will co-ordinate the work of the various officers of the Board already employed in the work. It will assist local authorities by advice and information, and will annually make a special report to Parliament on housing matters.

Where a local authority is culpably neglecting its housing duties, the Local Government Board will be empowered, after application to the Court, to deal with slums and to provide housing accommodation itself in place and at the cost of the local authority.

(b) In some areas the failure to deal with the slum evil and to carry out housing schemes under Part III. of the principal Act arises not from any unwillingness on the part of the local authority, but from financial difficulties. It is therefore proposed by the Bill to provide parliamentary grants in aid of housing operations.

Various other alterations of the existing Acts are proposed by the Bill with a view to lessening the cost of, and facilitating in other ways the exercise by, local authorities of their housing functions. In particular, an amendment is proposed of the compensation sections of the Act of 1890 which aims at carrying the principles of these sections—at present often nugatory—into effect.

HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES BILL (No. 2).

A Bill to amend the Housing of the Working Classes Acts, 1890 to 1909, and the Small Dwellings Acquisition Act, 1899 ; and to encourage the private ownership of dwelling-houses and business premises amongst the working classes.

The object of this Bill is to enlarge the powers and stimulate the activities of voluntary associations and also of municipal authorities with a view to securing a better supply of housing and, to some extent, of shop accommodation for the working classes ; and especially to enable State credit to be used with a view to enabling occupiers to become owners. The Bill proposes to do this in three ways :—

(1) Section 67 of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, as amended by section 4 of the Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909, allows the Public Works Loan Commissioners to lend up to two-thirds of the amount required by voluntary associations who are undertaking the work of providing dwelling-houses for the working classes ; but there is no provision in these sections (which extend only to “ dwellings for the working classes ”) to cover the case of small shops. In many poor class neighbourhoods it is desirable that power should be available for constructing a house and shop together.

(2) Many members of the working classes, especially in the north of England, desire to acquire the ownership of their own houses. In Oldham, according to the Local Government Board Report of May, 1909, out of 33,000 inhabited houses, over 10,000, or about a third, are owned, or in course of being purchased by artisan proprietors. The Bill proposes to assist voluntary associations ; whether friendly societies, building societies, co-operative societies, insurance societies, or similar bodies who are promoting this work of house purchase. The societies at present generally advance up to three-quarters or four-fifths of the purchase price of a house to their members, and then receive payment of principal and interest over a period of years, the advance being secured, till paid off, by a mortgage on the house.

It is the experience of these societies that with money borrowed at, say, five per cent. (which is the usual rate), an occupier can by repayments spread over a period of fifteen years to twenty years acquire the ownership of his house. These repayments generally do not exceed in amount, and in many cases are actually less than, previously paid in rent.

The Bill proposes to allow Government money to be advanced at a low rate of interest, say, three and a half per cent., to authorised societies up to two-thirds of the amount required; with two-thirds of the capital required thus provided at a low rate of interest better terms could be offered by the societies to the purchasing tenant than at present. The society would be an intermediary between the purchasing owner and the State. Its active interest would be engaged by requiring that one-third of the capital necessary should be found by the society; and, in addition, it would have to be authorised by the Local Government Board. Regulations would also be made requiring societies who obtained a loan to make proper provision for safeguarding the interest of purchasing owners, who would be in the position of mortgagors, while, at the same time, preventing the machinery of the Bill from being exploited by speculative builders.

(3) The Small Dwellings Acquisition Act of 1899 was passed with a view of encouraging local authorities to assist artisans to purchase their own houses. Very little use has, however, been made of its provisions. The Bill, therefore, proposes, to relax some of these provisions with a view to encouraging local authorities to set the Act in operation.

COTTAGE HOMES FOR AGED PERSONS BILL.

A Bill to facilitate the provision of Cottage Homes for Aged Persons.

The object of this Bill is to facilitate the provision of homes for old people over 65. It is intended chiefly to be operative in rural parishes where difficulty arises in finding comfortable and respectable accommodation for old agricultural labourers and other working folk of advanced age. The Bill enables a council to erect cottage homes where sites for that purpose are given to them. It proceeds on the principle of co-operation between the local authority and landowners or other private persons to provide homes in the locality for those who have spent many years of their lives in working in the district, and in this way to enable old people to pass their later years in comfortable homes and familiar surroundings.

It limits the sum which may be expended out of the rates, and permits a small rent to be charged.

All taint of pauperisation is thus avoided, and the charge thrown on the rates will be extremely small, but the power of incurring this small charge will enable the desired object to be attained.

The Bill is adoptive, and not compulsory.

WATER.

WATER CERTIFICATES.

Water certificates were authorised to be given under Section 48 (2) of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891—2, 4, 6 and 8, Morant Street ; 59 and 61, Bow Lane, Poplar ; Caretaker's House, J. Gliksten & Son, Ltd., Carpenter's Road, Bow ; 56, Ridgdale Street, and 1st house, Baldock Street ; Nos. 25 and 27, Ridgdale Street, Bow.

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 :—24 to 30, Eglinton Road ; 13 to 21 Lion Street ; 29 to 35 Moness Street ; 5 and 6 Rook Street ; 21 Grove Villas ; 16 Cuba Street ; 12 to 14 Ivy Cottages.

METROPOLITAN SEWERS AND DRAINS BILL.*

The Metropolitan Boroughs' Standing Joint Committee have under consideration a Bill to be promoted at the joint cost of the Borough Councils, by re-introduction of a Bill on the lines of the Metropolitan Sewers and Drains Bill of 1908.

The Bill would provide that all means of drainage, other than a sewer approved by the proper Authority as a sewer, shall be a drain maintainable by the owners.

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 the 2 ft. brick barrel sewer in Cadogan Terrace, Bow, was giving trouble, and an examination had revealed a falling in of the crown opposite Nos. 115 and 124, whilst a further collapse was indicated by the condition of the length opposite Nos. 109 to 115.

* This Bill was set out *in extenso* Annual Report, 1910, pages 216 and 217.

The invert was also of such irregular formation as to impede the flow, and fouling and blockage of the sewer consequently occurred.

The sewer was of very old construction, the records shewing it to have been in existence at the formation of the Board of Works for the Poplar District in 1855, and it was one of the sewers transferred to that authority by the Commissioners of Sewers. It consisted of a half-brick ring, and the jointing was disintegrated. The manholes were of very old pattern and contained deep sumps which contributed to a sluggish flow as well as causing a deposit of solid matter to collect therein.

The Borough Surveyor submitted plan for re-construction of the sewer in 12 in. stoneware pipes at an estimated cost of £1,000.

The Borough Surveyor also reported that the Wright's Road Sewer from Beale Road to Libra Road, was in such condition as to necessitate re-construction before the paving works in the road were executed.

The sewer was 3 ft. by 2 ft., a half-brick in thickness, and egg shaped. It was constructed in 1865, and the sluggish flow and deposit were consequent upon the defective condition of the invert and sides.

It was proposed by the Borough Surveyor that the sewer be re-constructed in 12 in. stoneware pipes at an estimated cost of £327.

The Borough Surveyor examined the sewer in the portion of Chrisp Street proposed to be paved, and found it to be defective. It was an old brick barrel. The surveyor recommended that the sewer should be reconstructed in stoneware pipes before the paving was laid.

CONSTRUCTION OF WATER CLOSETS—NEW BYE-LAWS.

BYE-LAWS MADE BY THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL UNDER THE PUBLIC
HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1891.

Bye-Laws under Section 39 (1).

With respect to water-closets, earth-closets, privies, ashpits, cesspools, and receptacles for dung, and the proper accessories thereof, in connection with buildings, whether constructed before or after the passing of this Act.

BYE-LAW made by the Council defining the person responsible under the bye-laws made in pursuance of the provisions of section 39 (1) of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, in so far as they relate to the construction of any water-closet, earth-closet, privy, ashpit, cesspool, or receptacle for dung, and the proper accessories thereof.

Notwithstanding anything contained in the bye-laws made by the London County Council in pursuance of the provisions of section 39 (1) of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, in the case of the construction of any water-closet, earth-closet, privy, ashpit, cesspool, or receptacle for dung and the proper accessories thereof, the builder shall observe all the requirements contained in the said bye-laws, and he shall be liable to the penalties provided for a breach of the said bye-laws. Provided that this bye-law shall not remove or interfere with any of the obligations which have been specifically imposed by the said bye-laws upon the owner or occupier of any premises.

In this bye-law "builder" means the builder, contractor, or person actually carrying out the work, but does not include a workman in the employ of such builder, contractor, or person.

The foregoing bye-law was made by the London County Council on the 15th day of April, 1913, and the common seal of the London County Council was hereunto affixed on the 19th day of June, 1913.

JAMES BIRD,

Deputy Clerk of the London County Council.

Allowed by the Local Government Board the eleventh day of July, 1913.

H. C. MONRO,

Secretary.

Acting on behalf of the said Board under the authority of their General Order dated twenty-sixth day of May, 1877.

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,"

* For the Cleansing of Verminous Persons see pages 115-117.

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.

Sixty-eight certificates had to be given to the Public Health and Housing Committee.

During the year 251 rooms have been cleansed of vermin :—

Poplar South Division ...	...	...	18
West Combined Division ...	...	...	18
East Combined Division ...	...	...	19
Bromley Central Division ...	...	...	50
Bromley North Division ...	...	...	30
Bow West Division ...	...	...	20
Bow East Division ...	...	...	27
Houses Let in Lodgings ...	...	...	69

No summonses were applied for.

LICENSED PREMISES URINALS.

No notices were served under Section 22 of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1904, calling upon owners to provide proper doors to the urinals attached to their licensed premises.

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. CONDITION OF HIGHWAYS. OVERCROWDING OF RAILWAY CARRIAGES. SUGGESTED ADDITIONAL PUBLIC URINALS. CUL-DE-SAC—PRISCILLA ROAD. SUGGESTED NEW OPEN SPACE, CUBITT TOWN. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

	South. Mr. Foad.	Comptroller. Mr. Johnson.	Combined. Mr. Bullock.	Combined. Mr. Miners.	Combined. Mr. Langley.	Combined. Mr. Field.	Combined. Mr. Boyce.	TOTAL.
Houses or other premises inspected	1,738	1,619	1,858	1,403	1,549	1,231	1,503	10,901
Walls and ceilings of premises cleansed throughout	19	24	21	19	20	78	36	217
Do. do. do. partially	347	239	301	184	116	113	168	1,468
Roofs repaired and made watertight	187	44	97	71	63	130	69	661
Eaves gutters and rain-water pipes repaired	137	109	87	116	93	137	51	730
Dampness of walls remedied	123	85	85	251	30	31	58	663
Baths, sinks and lavatory waste pipes repaired, trapped or disconnected from drains	65	12	12	35	1	9	23	157
Rain-water pipes disconnected from drains	4	15	3	6	...	1	1	30
Cisterns cleansed and covered	5	2	160	15	1	4	...	187
Water service altered so as to draw direct from main	3	1	3	12	...	3	...	22
Water supplies reinstated where cut off through defective fittings	12	12	8	5	11	8	4	60
Defective water fittings repaired (causing nuisance from dampness)	14	3	34	66	11	8	6	142
Drains tested with smoke (primary tests)	370	34	144	86	93	119	122	968
Drains found defective	57	15	36	31	79	33	60	311
Drains opened and cleansed	140	27	59	79	94	74	49	522
Inlets to drains trapped with stoneware gullies	35	32	34	17	77	3	...	198
Drains reconstructed, repaired or amended	55	47	36	120	65	33	65	421
Soil pans provided with sufficient water supply or supply reinstated	81	30	62	77	50	9	41	360
Foul soil pans cleansed	11	32	54	51	30	12	12	202
Soil pans properly trapped	3	8	24	5	1	...	1	42
New soil pans provided	25	35	26	30	84	14	14	228
Water closets newly constructed or better situated	15	3	11	6	...	25	2	62
Water closets' ventilation improved	15	3	48	3	...	3	2	74
Yards, forecourts, areas and washhouses paved	89	71	144	60	70	5	65	504
Do. do. do. do. drained	16	165	103	83	70	29	5	471
Inundations abated	2	11	9	3	4	...	...	29
Overcrowdings abated†	3	7	15	17	6	11	...	59
Nuisances from improper keeping of animals abated	10	5	4	5	3	...	1	28
Dung receptacles provided or repaired	10	9	2	7	4	1	5	38
Accumulations of dung and other refuse removed	20	27	35	51	12	7	8	160
Public-house urinals cleansed or repaired	5	11	31	7	20	2	1	77
Other nuisances abated, consisting principally of dilapidations and want of underfloor ventilation	458	232	475	216	150	214	101	1,846
Breaches of L.C.C. Bye-laws abated	5	7	17	78	30	53	5	195
Intimations served	595	363	490	493	380	362	417	3,100
Statutory notices served	151	171	229	142	234	42	257	1,226
Final notices served	19	12	22	34	55	3	26	171
Summonses applied for ... ..	...	3	...	...	1	6	...	10
Reinspections made	3,699	3,700	4,232	3,440	2,730	2,361	1,701	21,863
In respect of verminous rooms the number cleansed whether in conjunction with, or separate from other defects	18	18	19	50	30	27	20	182

* This list does not include work carried out by the Inspector of Houses Let in Lodgings nor by the Lady Inspector (pages 254 and 252).

† See page 208 under heading of "Overcrowding."

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.

OVERCROWDING.

Certificates were given under Section 4 (3) (c) of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, respecting five cases of overcrowding, and the Committee directed that the necessary notices should be served ; 54 cases of overcrowding were abated upon service of intimations, so that there were in connection with private houses, 59 of overcrowding abated ; no cases of overcrowding were found in workshops (see Miss Tattersall's report, page 252) ; 121 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 254). Legal proceedings were not instituted in any instance.

GENERAL.

8,259 communications were received, and 873 complaints (including 54 smoke) as to nuisances were made. 5,024 communications were despatched.

CONDITION OF HIGHWAYS.

The Borough Surveyor reported that the Highways on the whole were in better condition than they were three years ago, although the character of the traffic at the present time is more detrimental to the roadways than was the case even so recently as the date on which the last paving scheme was approved by the Council.

OVERCROWDING OF RAILWAY CARRIAGES.

The attention of the Public Health and Housing Committee was called to the dangerous and insanitary over-crowding, at certain hours, of the District Railway trains running through the Borough between the City and East Ham and Barking. The Committee was advised this

excessive over-crowding is dangerous to health and life, and were of opinion more adequate accommodation should be provided. The Committee recommended the Council that the attention of the Board of Trade be called to the matter.

SUGGESTED ADDITIONAL PUBLIC URINALS.

A suggestion that additional urinals should be provided in the borough the Borough Surveyor pointed out that there exists 33 surface urinals and 3 sanitary conveniences having accommodation for both sexes.

As compared with surrounding Boroughs the Surveyor reported that Poplar stands as follows :—

Name of Borough.	Number of Con- veniences and Urinals.	Male Popula- tion.				
Stepney ...	61	140,000	equals 1 urinal for every 2,300 males.			
Bethnal Green	12	62,500	„	1	„	5,200 „
Hackney ...	25	103,000	„	1	„	4,000 „
POPLAR ...	36	81,000	„	1	„	2,200 „

Regarding the condition and repair of existing urinals, the Borough Surveyor reported that it has been the practice for years past to substitute modern stalls in two or three urinals annually and at the same time thoroughly renovate these urinals.

As a consequence very few defective urinals now exist, and these would be attended to shortly.

CUL-DE-SAC.—PRISCILLA ROAD.

Attention was called to the condition of a portion of Priscilla Road, by the flank of No. 48 and in front of Nos. 45, 47 and 49, forming a *cul de sac*.

This is repairable by the owners, and it is proposed to make up the carriageways in flints, and to kerb and pave the footway on the south side with patent stone, the cost being apportioned on the owners under Section 3 of the Metropolis Management Act, 1890, and Section 14 of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1911. It is not intended that the Council should adopt the place as a public highway. The Works Committee recommended that the *cul de sac* in Priscilla Road be made up as proposed, and the cost apportioned upon the respective owners, but that the place be not adopted as a public highway.

SUGGESTED NEW OPEN SPACE—CUBITT TOWN.

The following letter was submitted to the Works Committee :—

London County Council,
County Hall, Spring Gardens, S.W.
16th August, 1913.

Sir,

With reference to your letter of 6th June last, on the subject of the acquisition of certain land at Cubitt Town, Poplar, for the purpose of a public open space, I am directed to inform you that as a result of further negotiations with the owners of the property, the Parks and Open Spaces Committee are prepared to recommend the council to purchase, in addition to the land which has been the subject of previous correspondence, a strip of adjoining land, nearly an acre in extent, which has a frontage to East Ferry Road from the Welcome Institute to a point nearly opposite No. 11, Charteris Terrace. The purchase-money has been provisionally agreed at £10,000, and of the total area of about 17 acres it is proposed to utilise about 3 acres 28½ poles, shown by pink colour on the accompanying plan, as a school background in connection with the George Green's School, leaving the remainder for use as a public open space.

Having regard, therefore, to the modification of the original scheme, the Parks and Open Spaces Committee will be glad to know whether, in the event of the Council acquiring and utilising the land in the manner now suggested, the Poplar Metropolitan Borough Council will be prepared to contribute one-third of the total cost, including legal and incidental expenses, of such part of the land as will be devoted to open space purposes. Such contribution would, of course, be within the maximum of £3,000 offered by the Borough Council towards the cost of purchasing the land included in the original scheme.

I send herewith a plan showing the total area of land proposed to be acquired for the two purposes mentioned.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

MONTAGUE H. COX,

Assistant Clerk of the Council.

The Town Clerk of the

Metropolitan Borough of Poplar.

The Works Committee were of opinion that the additional land proposed to be acquired will be of public advantage, and recommended that, subject to the Council's contribution not exceeding the £3,000 already agreed, the Council do agree to contribute one-third of the total cost, including legal and incidental expenses, of the acquisition of such part of the land as will be devoted to public open space purposes.

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.
15, Bakers Alley	Yard paving defective (Bye-laws)	1913. 25th February ...	1s. penalty, 23s. costs...	Johnson, W.
15, Bakers Alley	Roof of wash-house defective and not water-tight ...	25th February ...	1s. penalty, 23s. costs ...	Johnson, W.
Offensive matter, Bow Road	Carried through Bow Road in unsuitable carriage or vessel, contrary to Bye-laws	17th July	2s. penalty, 2s. costs...	Langley, H.J.
Ditto	Caused to be ditto	17th July	5s. penalty, 23s. costs ...	Langley, H.J.
Lush & Cook, Ltd., Allamouth Road	Smoke nuisance, October 9th, default in complying with Council's notice	4th November ...	£1 penalty, £2 2s. costs ...	Field, A. J.
7, Eastward Street	Unlawfully disobeyed Closing Order made by the Council, 23rd October	31st December ...	Adjourned <i>sine die</i> , defendant reported to have been taken away to Lunatic Asylum	Johnson, W.

SANITARY LEGISLATION.

SHOPS ACT, 1912, 2 GEO. 5, CAP. 3.

This statute codifies, without any material alteration of substance, the provisions of the following Acts relating to shops :—Shop Hours Act, 1892 ; Shop Hours Act, 1893 ; Shop Hours Act, 1895 ; Seats for Shop Assistants Act, 1899 ; Shop Hours Act, 1904 ; Shops Act, 1911 ; As to repeal see section 22.

SHOPS REGULATIONS.

Regulations, dated April 1, 1912, made by the Secretary of State for the Home Department, in pursuance of the Shops Act, 1912.

SHOPS ACT, 1913, 2 & 3 GEO. 5, CAP. 24.

An Act to amend the Shops Act, 1912, in its application to premises for the sale of refreshments. (7th March, 1913.)

THE HOMEWORK ORDER OF 20TH JANUARY, 1913 (No. 91), (SEE PAGE 158).

ORDER OF SECRETARY OF STATE, EMPLOYMENT AT NIGHT OF MALE YOUNG PERSONS OF 16 YEARS AND UPWARDS (SEE PAGE 158).

TUBERCULOSIS ORDER, 1913, (BOARD OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES)
(SEE PAGE 176).

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS) ACT, 1913—AGREEMENTS
AS TO AMBULANCE SERVICE.

And whereas it is expedient that the Council and other authorities should be empowered to enter into and carry into effect arrangements with the object of obtaining an ambulance service to deal with cases of accident or illness (other than infectious disease) :

15. The Council on the one hand and the managers of the metropolitan asylums district the Port of London Authority the metropolitan borough councils and boards of guardians of poor law unions within or adjoining the administrative County of London or any of such authorities on the other hand may enter into and carry into effect agreements for the working and use by the Council or any of such authorities for the purposes of the ambulance service authorised by the Metropolitan Ambulances Act 1909 of ambulances lands premises and appliances used by the Council or any of such authorities in connection with ambulance services provided by them for purposes other than those of the said Act and for utilising for the purposes of the ambulance service authorised by the said Act the services of any persons employed by the Council or any of such authorities.

PROPOSED SANITARY LEGISLATION.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS) BILL, 1914.

Part IV.—Lying-in Homes.

- 15 Registration of lying-in homes.
- 16 Powers as to entry and inspection.
- 17 Bylaws as to lying-in homes.
- 18 Penalties for offences in respect of lying-in homes.
- 19 Saving for certain premises.

Part V.—Establishments for Nursing or Special Treatment.

- 20 Registration of establishments for nursing or special treatment.
- 21 Powers as to entry and inspection.
- 22 Further powers as to entry and inspection in special cases.
- 23 By-laws as to establishments for nursing and special treatment.
- 24 Penalties for offences in respect of establishments for nursing, &c.
- 25 Saving for certain premises.

Part VI.—Cinematograph Films, Celluloid and Dangerous Businesses.

- 27 Licensing of raw celluloid factories and dangerous businesses and registration of celluloid stores.
- 28 Provisions as to celluloid factories.
- 29 Power to make regulations as to celluloid stores.
- 30 Means of escape to be maintained by owners.
- 31 Appeal to magistrate by persons aggrieved.

Part XI.—Miscellaneous and Financial Provisions.

- 74 Arrangements between London County Council and Metropolitan Borough Councils as to exercise of powers under Housing Acts.

NURSES REGISTRATION BILL (SEE PAGE 97).

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901, AMENDMENT BILL (SEE PAGE 158).

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901, AMENDMENT BILL (No. 2)
(SEE PAGE 158).

UNDERGROUND WORKROOMS BILL (H.L.) (SEE PAGE 158).

FACTORIES (HOURS OF LABOUR) BILL (SEE PAGE 159).

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN BILL (SEE PAGE 159).

EIGHT HOURS WORKING DAY BILL (SEE PAGE 159).

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS BILL (SEE PAGE 159).

DAYLIGHT SAVING BILL (SEE PAGE 159).

WEEKLY REST DAY BILL (SEE PAGE 159).

VENDORS OF FRIED FISH, FISH CURERS, AND RAG AND BONE DEALERS—
PROPOSED BYE-LAWS (SEE PAGE 171).

MILK AND DAIRIES BILL (SEE PAGE 175).

SMOKE ABATEMENT BILL (SEE PAGE 178).

STREET TRAFFIC REGULATION BILL (SEE PAGE 181).

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS BILL (SEE PAGE 182).

MERCHANDISE MARKS BILL (SEE PAGE 182).

MEDICAL PRESCRIPTIONS BILL (H.L.) (SEE PAGE 182).

HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES BILL (SEE PAGE 193).

HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES BILL (NO. 2) (SEE PAGE 193).

COTTAGE HOMES FOR AGED PERSONS BILL (SEE PAGE 193).

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, Madam and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

Fred R. W. Alexander.

Medical Officer of Health.

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF POPLAR,

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICES, BOW ROAD, E.

March, 1914.

REPORT OF SANITARY INSPECTOR, BOW WEST DIVISION.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

December 31st, 1913.

To the Medical Officer of Health.

SIR,—

I beg to lay before you my twenty-fourth Annual Summary of the Sanitary work carried out in my Division during the year ended 31st December, 1913, as follows :—

Inspections on complaints of nuisances	...	1,056
Do. on notifications of infectious diseases		435
Do. on house-to-house visitation	...	12
Do. Canal Boats	... ..	55
Re-inspections	... ..	1,701
<hr/>		
Making a total of	... ..	3,259 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 (1,503 houses and other premises) of primary inspections made, I found that various works of sanitary amendment were needed to be carried out in 27·74 per cent. of the premises thus inspected—requiring the service of 381 written intimations, 257 statutory, and 26 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.

Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909.

One case of “Representation” was made, followed by a “Closing Order” :—

Victoria Cottages, No. 1.

*Rag Flock Act, 1911.**Rag Flock Regulations, 1912.*

Three samples were obtained and submitted to analyses with satisfactory results ; no infringement of regulations.

House-to-House Visitation.

The house-to-house inspection comprised the undermentioned :—
A section of Appian Road.

Drainage Reconstructions.

Whole and partial reconstruction on old lines :—

Appian Road, 24.
 Armagh Road, 138 and 177.
 Beale Road, "The Gladstone" B.H.,
 Candy Street, 1, 3, 5, 7, and 67.
 Eglinton Road, 24, 26, 28 and 30.
 Ford Street, 39, 48, 48a, 50, 52, 54 and 56.
 Jodrell Road, 53 and 61.
 Lamprell Street, 2 and 40.
 Lefevre Road, 61.
 Libra Road, 16, 70 and 72.
 Milton Road, 10.
 Monteith Road, 20, 28, 30 and 32.
 Norman Road, 5 and 24.
 Old Ford Road, N.L.Ry. Station, 243, 245 and 432.
 Parnell Road, 10, 12, 121, 123 and 166.
 Roman Road, 215, 217, 219 and 278.
 Tredegar Road, 121, 123 and 125.
 Usher Road, 29.
 Victoria Cottages, 17, 18 and 19.
 Wright's Road, 6, 8, 10, 12, 17, 19, 21 and 23.

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,				Morville Street	...	...	99
odd Nos. ; Nos. 138 to 168,				Mostyn Road	...	...	56
even Nos. ...	...	...	24	Norman Road	...	...	45
Appian Road	...	...	69	Old Ford Road, Nos. 213 to			
Armagh Road	...	...	175	403, odd Nos. ; Nos. 370 to			
Athelstane Road	...	...	38	604, even Nos.	...	...	216
Balmer Road	...	...	10	Ordell Road	...	...	38
Beale Place	...	...	15	Parnell Road and L.C.C. Fire			

Names of the Roads, Streets and Places—continued.

	Total number of Dwelling Houses.	Total number of Dwelling Houses.
Beale Road	60	Station, omitting Nos. 71,
Candy Street	78	73 and 74 to 72 170
Cardigan Road	61	Parnell Road, Lock Cottages 2
Chad Street	25	Prince Arthur's Avenue ... 9
Coborn Road, Nos. 94 to 110,		Ranwell Street 32
even Nos.	8	Roman Road, Nos. 129 to 337,
Clark's Place	3	odd Nos. ; omitting No. 213,
Dane Place	10	Nos. 144 to 348, even Nos. 221
Driffield Road, Nos. 2 to 88,		Rosebank Road 18
even Nos. only	44	Ruston Street 38
Eglinton Road	73	Saxon Road, Nos. 1 to 16,
Ford Road	93	and 17 to 25, and School-
Ford Street	95	house 26
Gawthorne Street	45	Selwyn Road, Nos. 2 to 24,
Gunmakers' Lane	2	even Nos. only 12
Hewlett Road	95	St. Stephen's Road 166
Jodrell Road	77	Stafford Road 61
Jodrell Terrace	4	Stanfield Road, stable only ... 1
Lacey Street	31	Sutherland Road 60
Lamprell Street	73	Tamar Street 9
Lefevre Road	133	Tredegar Road 178
Lefevre Terrace	13	Usher Road 180
Libra Road	82	Vernon Road 54
Locton Street	72	Victoria Cottages 20
Lyal Road, Nos. 1 to 29 ...	29	Wendon Street 49
Milton Road	78	Wright's Road 30
Monteith Road	41	

Giving a total number of 3,444 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. Charles Applegate.
338, Roman Road ...	...	Mrs. Annie E. Jarret.
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	...	...	...	...	20
Registered Milksellers	...	...	...	...	43
Public House Urinals	...	...	...	...	25
Marine Store Dealers	...	...	...	...	5
Butchers' Shops	...	...	...	...	17
Fishmongers' Shops	...	...	...	...	16
Fruiterers' Shops	...	...	...	...	8
Ice Cream Shops	...	...	...	...	3
Hairdressers' Shops	...	...	...	...	17
Offensive Trade (Fat Melter)	...	...	...	...	1
Butter Blender	...	...	...	...	1
Sausgae and Brawn Factories	...	...	...	...	4

Food and Drugs Acts.

By your direction I have submitted 57 varied samples of food and 1 sample of a drug to the Public Analyst for Analyses, of which 1 margarine was certified to have contained an excess of 1.9 per cent. of water. The Vendor was cautioned. 1 milk was certified to be deficient in fat to the extent of 9.3 per cent. The Vendor proved a warranty. 1 milk was certified to be deficient in fat to the extent of 18.0 per cent. Case dismissed. Vendor proved the milk sold was as the cow gave it. 1 milk was certified to be deficient in fat to the extent of 24.6 per cent. The Vendor was ordered to pay 23s. costs only. 1 milk was certified to be deficient in fat and solids not fat to the extent of 17.3 per cent. and 1.1 per cent. respectively. Case subsequently dismissed, vendor proved the milk sold was as the cow gave it.

Places where Food is Prepared.

The 29 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 instances 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 Act 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, 1913.

To the Medical Officer of Health.

SIR,—

I beg to report that during the year ended December 31st, 1913, 1231 primary inspections due to complaints, Notifications of Infectious diseases, and house-to-house inspections, were made in the Division.

The House-to-House Inspection was made in the following streets :—

Rothbury Road	White Post Lane
Allanmouth Road	Hepscott Road
Trego Road	Taylor's Buildings
Walters Court	

Construction and reconstruction of drainage was carried out at the undermentioned premises :—

“ White Horse and Woolpack ” Old Ford Road.

Ovoleo Works, Fairfield Road.

7 Smeed Road.

5 Albert Terrace.

81 Bow Road.

812 Old Ford Road.

135 Bow Road.

209–215 Bow Road.

New Houses, Baldock Street.

International Harvester Co., Roach Road.

78 Malmesbury Road.

Messrs. Barringer's, Wallis Road.

Church Institute, Avenue Road.

171 Malmesbury Road.

417 Old Ford Road.

559 Old Ford Road.

Rag Flock Act and Regulations

Food and Drugs Acts.

Under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, 50 samples were procured and submitted to analyses, and 2 samples of Rag Flock were similarly dealt with under the Rag Flock Act and Regulations.

Of the foods submitted to analyses four were found to be adulterated, necessitating legal proceedings being taken against the vendors with the following result.

Vendor of adulterated milk fined	40/-	with	23/-	costs.
" " " " "	60/-	"	23/-	"
" " " " "	100/-	"	23/-	"
" " " " "	5/-	"	23/-	"

Both Samples of Rag Flock were found to comply with the standard prescribed by the Act.

The samples of milk and butter analysed have been free from Boric Acid or other preservative.

Canal Boats.

Under the Canal Boats Acts and regulations six registered canal boats were visited, one on two occasions, and found to conform with the requirements of the Act. No women or children were found to be living in any of the boats visited.

Verminous Rooms.

27 verminous rooms were required to be cleansed in conformity with the provisions of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1902.

Tuberculosis.

101 new cases of Tuberculosis were notified as against 100 for the previous twelve months.

General.

The cowsheds, milkshops, coffee houses and places of every description where food is prepared for human consumption, including ice cream, have been subjected to observation and inspection from time to time.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ALFRED J. FIELD, A.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.,

*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, 1913.

To the Medical Officer of Health.

SIR,—

I beg to submit my ninth Annual Report of the sanitary work executed in the Bromley North Division for the year ended 1913.

The sanitary work executed was as follows :—

- 1,549 premises have been inspected.
- 1,012 in response to complaint of nuisances.
- 442 on account of notified infectious diseases.
- 95 house-to-house inspections.

House-to-House Inspection.

House-to-house inspections have been made in the undermentioned streets :—

River Street, 2 to 24.	Quickett Street, 2 to 52.
Ireton Street, 2 to 46.	Rounton Road, 71 to 69.
Tidey Street, 1 to 3.	Quickett Street, 54 to 72.
Hawgood Street, 1 to 22.	Knapp Road, 15 to 19.
Eastward Street, 2.	Quickett Street, 1 to 17.

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. :—

- Burdett Street, 25 to 33.
- Priory Tavern.
- Convent, Bow Road.
- Bow Road, 124.

Drainage Re-construction.

- British Street, 62.
- Devons Road, 137 and 139.
- Wellington Road, 46.
- Priory Tavern.

Bird in Hand Yard.

Eleanor Street, 19 to 21.

Kemball Bishops.

Perring Street, 12 to 16.

High Street, 12 and 14.

Campbell Road, 1.

Burdett Street, 18, 19, 20.

Weston Street, 2, 3, 4, 5.

Ireton Street, 44 to 56.

Drains Partially Reconstructed.

British Street, 62, 67.

Campbell Road, 36, 40, 28.

Devons Road, 137, 139.

Weston Street, 3.

Bruce Road, 37.

Bow Common Lane, 70.

Burdett Street, 12.

Box Street, 1, 5.

Quickett Street, 46, 56.

St. Leonard Street, 23.

Rounton Road, 74.

Bow Road, 18.

Fern Street, 23.

Three Mill Lane, 3.

Blackthorn Street, 12, 71.

Food and Drugs Acts.

Rag Flock Act and Regulations.

Under your instructions 49 samples of food stuffs have been purchased and submitted to the Public Analyst.

During the year one sample of Rag Flock was also taken.

The undermentioned articles were purchased, viz. :—

Milk, 25 ; butter, 11 ; cocoa, 3 ; margarine, 6 ; lard, 2 ; glycerine, 1 ; rag flock, 1 ;

The results of the analyses of the above samples showed that one sample of milk was deficient in solids not fat to the extent of 9·4 per cent. The vendor was fined 20s. and 23s. costs. In another case of poor milk a letter of caution was sent.

During the year 6 itinerant milk vendors were sampled in the streets and 5 Sunday samples were taken, 8 other samples were taken at Institutions.

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 58 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 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 found to be lying alongside a wharf. 26 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. Oftentimes a visit is made while slaughtering is in progress, and the carcasses are inspected. Killing is often carried out during the late evening hours.

Eating Houses.

These were inspected and found satisfactory. Included under this heading are nine 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 overnight 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 to preventing the sale of unsound food. Night inspectors 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 :—

6,941 tins of various meats.

11 tons, 5 cwts., 2 qrs., 16 lbs. meat.

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. In one instance only was the driver and owner fined for improperly conveying offensive material through the street.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

H. J. LANGLEY,

*Cert. Sanitary Inspector Exam. Board, Lond.: also
Cert. Sanitary Inspector Royal San. Inst. :
1875 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, 1913.**To the Medical Officer of Health.*

SIR,—

I beg to submit to you my twenty-fourth 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 of the Metropolitan Borough of Poplar for the year ended 31st December, 1913.

Inspection of District.

I have inspected 1,403 premises, 1,127 in response to complaints of nuisances, and notices received under the London County Council Byelaws and 158 were in consequence of cases of infectious diseases notified. All reported cases of measles were in accordance with your instructions, dealt with, almost in a similar manner to the notified infectious cases, as also 191 cases notified under the Public Health Tuberculosis Regulations, 1908. Included in the 118 house-to-house inspections 19 were specially carried out under the Town Planning Act, 1909.

Of the 1,403 premises so dealt with 599 were found to be in a fair sanitary condition, whilst in 804 premises (the remainder) defects and nuisances were found to exist, which necessitated sanitary repairs (see tabulated statement page 207). In the supervision of same 3,440 re-inspections were made.

Public Health Tuberculosis Regulations.

Of the whole of tuberculosis cases 191 and for which notifications were received, 160 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.

Drains newly Constructed on improved or old lines of Drainage, including upstairs Closets, Soil-Pipes, etc., etc.

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, and Metropolis Local Management Acts :—

- Brunswick Road, No, 163a (workwomen's upstairs closet, soil pipe, etc.).
 Brunswick Road, No. 321 "The Cherry Tree" public house (upstairs closet, soil-pipe, etc.).
 Colin Street, Bell's Match Factory (women's, men's new closets, urinals, etc.).
 Chadbourne Street, No. 25.
 Church Avenue, Mission Hall, St. Andrew's, caretaker's house.
 Devas Street, No. 6.
 Empson Street, Nos. 96, 98 (at rear).
 Lingen Street, Nos. 23, 25 (new closets).
 Moness Street, Nos. 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43.
 Nairn Street, No. 8.
 Railway Street, No. 19a, closet drain reconstructed to access chamber.
 St. Leonard's Road Council Schools, Teachers. Two new inside closets, soil pipe, etc.
 St. Leonard's Street, No. 138, Commission yard men's (new) closet, stable, drainage, etc.
 South Bromley Station, London North Western Railway, surface water, wash basins, waste pipe, drainage, etc.
 Teviot Street, Nos. 134, 136, 138.
 Venue Street, Nos. 45, 47.
 Wilson Street, Nos. 24, 26, Chemical Factory yard surface drainage.
 Zetland Street, Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, closets, gullies, branch drains.

In connection with above drainage work four plans were submitted to Council for approval.

Drains Tested.

The drains of 117 premises were tested by means of the "rocket" smoke test. Seven were proved defective, not gastight, whilst in 110 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., Number of Premises, etc., Bromley Central Division.

- | | |
|--|---|
| Abbott Road ; 180 (whole of odd numbered side (even ditto, 112A to 196). | Gurley Street, 34. |
| Aberfeldy Street, 23 ; (odd Nos. 73 to 97, even Nos. 74 to 92). | Hack Street, 9. |
| Ailsa Street, 34. | Highland Street, 16. |
| Andrew Street, 19. | Ida Street, 16 ; (odd Nos. 71A, 71B, 69, 71, 73 (stables), even Nos. 52 to 72). |

Bartlett Street, 13.	Joshua Street, 24.
Bell Road, 1.	Layfield Place, 10.
Bromley Cottages, 10.	Lanrick Road, 1.
Bromley Hall Road, 70.	Leven Road, 99.
Bromley Street, 12.	Lingen Street, 42.
Bromley Place, 8.	Lochnagar Street, 47.
Bromley Locks, 4.	Marner Street, 86.
Brunswick Road, 214.	Mauve Street, 18.
Bright Street, 35.	Moness Street, 56.
Brickfield Road, 9.	Nairn Street, 46.
Burcham Street, 71.	Oban Street, 58.
Byron Street, 56.	Parian Street, Nil.
Chadbourne Street, 25.	Peter Street, 9.
Clutton Street, 18.	Portree Street, 60.
Church Avenue, 9.	Prospect place, 12.
Colin Street, 32.	Railway Street, 55.
Cobden Street, 40.	Shenfield Place, 17.
Coventry Cross, 2.	St. Leonard's Road, 264.
Cross Street, 5.	St. Leonard's Street, 97 (even Nos. 52 upwards, odd Nos. 137 upwards).
Croucher Place, 8.	St. Leonard's Avenue, 36.
David Street, 4.	Spey Street, 87.
Devas Street, 105.	Teviot Street, 139.
Dewberry Street, 27.	Tapley Street, 42.
Desart Street, 15 ; (north side, Nos. 17 to 31 consecutive).	Uamvar Street, 30.
Donald Street, 99.	Ullin Street, 39.
Dunbar Cottages, 10.	Venue Street, 89.
Devons Road (Poplar and Stepney Sick Asylum).	Wellington Street, 31.
East India Dock Road, 8.	Willis Street, 40 ; (north side, odd Nos. 7 to 85).
Empson Street, 107.	Wilson Street, 43.
Ettrick Street, 26 ; (north side odd Nos. 1 to 51).	Wyvis Street, 62.
Favonia Street, 6.	Yattan Street, 61.
Findhorn Street, 44.	Zetland Street, 41.
Glencoe Street, 40.	

Total number of dwelling houses, business premises, etc., Bromley Central Division is 3,196.

Housing, Town Planning Act, etc., 1909.

There were 19 premises dealt with for enforcement of provisions of above Acts.

No. 74 Ida Street, voluntarily closed, altered from shop into dwelling premises, necessary repairs executed.

Nos. 6, 8, 10, Devas Street, necessary repairs executed.

No. 72, Empson Street, necessary repairs executed.

Nos. 4A, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, Chadbourne Street, change of ownership took place, voluntarily closed, reoccupied after the houses were put in good order.

Nos. 8, 9, 12, Bartlett Street, under notice (Nos. 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, were empty, being voluntarily put in order) to be reoccupied.

No. 62, Donald Street, under notice.

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, etc., etc.

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 at Police Court, the "written intimations," statutory notices, "final notices," served for the abatement of nuisances, remedying of defects and infringements of bye-laws respectively, having been complied with.

House-to-House Inspections—The Whole and Sections of Streets.

Bartlett Street—Nearly the whole.	Lingen Street—Sections.
Bromley Hall Road—Sections.	Lochnagar Street—Sections.
Brunswick Road—Sections.	Marner Street—Sections.
Burcham Street—Sections.	Moness Street—Sections.
Chadbourne Street—Nearly the whole.	Nairn Street—Sections.
David Street—The whole.	St. Leonard's Avenue—Sections.
Devas Street—Sections.	Shenfield Place—The whole.
Empson Street—Sections.	Teviot Street—Sections.
Ida Street—The whole in the Division.	Uamvar Street—Sections.
Joshua Street—Sections.	Venue Street—Sections.
Leven Road—Sections.	Yattan Street—Sections.
	Zetland Street.—Sections.

London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1904.

The provisions of this Act were not enforced as during the course of the year 50 verminous rooms were cleansed having been dealt with, with other matters, for which the usual notices were served, under the Public Health London Act.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, 1875 to 1907., Margarine Act, 1887, Butter and Margarine Act, 1909, The Sale of Milk Regulations, 1912, The Public Health (Milk and Cream) Regulations, 1912.

During the year 51 varied samples of food, etc., etc., were obtained, and submitted for analysis.

Of that number 31 were samples of milk. 9 were taken on delivery at the Poplar and Stepney Sick Asylum, and 7 were obtained of Sunday itinerant vendors respectively.

On analysis three were found to be adulterated, and one "Butter" wholly, "not of the nature, substance, quality demanded." Summonses were issued against the vendors.

Particulars of 4 samples, and results of legal proceedings are as follows :—

*Milk.—No. 320. Deficient in fat to the extent of 10 per cent. Itinerant vendor fined 20s., 23s. costs.

*Milk.—No. 325. Deficient in fat and solids not fat to the extent of 8 and 11 per cent. respectively. Vendor fined £3 and 23s. costs.

Milk.—No. 336. Deficient in fat and solids not fat to the extent of 29.6 per cent. and 24 per cent. respectively. Vendor fined £10 and 23s. costs; this was the second conviction.

Butter.—No. 352. Consisted wholly of foreign fats, viz., Margarine served in unstamped wrapper from unlabelled slab. Vendor fined 20s. and 23s. costs.

The Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order of 1885.

The empty cowshed premises for which notice was received in October for renewal of the licence under the name of the late tenant of 27, Abbott Road, was opposed. The premises had been empty since the end of 1912. The licence was not renewed.

The 47 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 or through change of occupancy, etc., etc. The persons in question were supplied with forms which in each case was duly signed for the required alteration. Attention was given to enforcement 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—Bakehouses.

In accordance with your instructions periodical inspections of ten bakehouses were carried out (four were closed before and since commencement of year) and where required, extract copies of above act, "intimations," notices, etc., were served, all of which received attention in every case the necessary cleansing and limewhiting work being done and defects remedied.

* Itinerant vendors on Sundays.

*Bakehouses marked with * are underground.*

Bakehouses marked with † empty or not used as a bakehouse at date of last inspection.

*Abbott Road, 156 (Factory).	†Empson Street, 70 (General Shop).
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 (Coffee Shop).
Devas Street, 90.	†Devas Street, 41 (Rag, etc., shop).

8 Coffee Shops (Eating houses), 7 Fried Fish Shops, 4 Sausage, Brawn Makers' Premises.

Inspections were made of these business premises, all necessary repairs for abatement of nuisances, peiodical cleansing, limewhiting, etc., were carried out in the majority of cases without service of "intimations."

In no instance was there cause for complaint as to the quality, and preparation of food.

15 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 fittings in compliance with the Act.

11 Hairdressers' Shops.

The above shops and premises 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.

Ice Cream Makers and Vendors.

The premises where "ice-creams" were known to be made were inspected with the object of detecting infringements of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1902, viz: that barrows used by vendors, should be legibly marked with names and addresses, and utensils and surroundings kept clean, and that the ice creams were wholesome and properly stored.

Public Elementary Schools.

Oban Street Council Schools.
 Bromley Hall Road Council Schools.
 Hay Currie Council Schools.
 St. Leonard's Road Council Schools.
 Marner Street Council Schools.

Inspections were made of the five public elementary schools, the sanitary conveniences, etc., were in fair condition. The water supplies for drinking purposes were drawn direct from main. Storage tanks used for supply of closets and lavatories, etc., were well-covered. Drains were periodically cleansed by means of discharge of storage water.

There are no non-provided or private schools in this Division.

Factory and Workshops Inspections.

Nuisances arising within the several factories, workshops, workplaces, etc., were dealt with. The 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 and notices.

Classification of Businesses, etc., etc.

The names of all persons carrying on each particular trade, were duly noted, checked with lists, and the premises classified, as directed.

Smoke Nuisances.

Nuisances from smoke emitted from chimneys other than those belonging to dwelling-houses, viz., factories, workshops, workplaces, 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 visits were made, more particularly at tide time, at the locks for the purpose of the above Acts, with the result that 31 non-registered barges, and 3 registered sailing barges and one residential barge were inspected, no infringement of regulations were 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, 1913.

To the Medical Officer of Health.

SIR,—

I beg to lay before you my thirteenth 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, 1,619 houses or other premises have been visited, necessitating 3,700 re-inspections, 247 of these visits being on account of infectious diseases. In addition to these a large number of pulmonary tuberculosis notifications and notifications of tuberculosis in neck and legs have been attended to, and dealt with as circumstances required.

This number shows an increase of 75 infectious cases as compared with last year, owing to the epidemic of scarlet fever which occurred in the summer, and which was general in the metropolis.

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 38 premises have been taken out and reconstructed in compliance with the Bye-laws of the London County Council and Borough Council, they have been intercepted, ventilated, and provided with proper means of access for cleansing in times of stoppages, the whole work being thoroughly tested before being passed.

The drains of a number of premises have also been 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 register brought up-to-date.

While inspecting these places, so far as possible attention has been paid to the food.

The premises have been cleansed when found necessary.

Food Inspection at Wharves, etc.

At Aberdeen Wharf, where food of different kinds is landed for transit, inspections have been made from time to time, and everything found in first-class condition.

The butchers' premises and stalls in Chrisp Street market were inspected at night times and at week-ends.

In each place where sausages and brawn are made, special attention has been given. These premises 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 throughout the process.

Odd lots of foodstuff, tinned and otherwise, have been surrendered during the year and destroyed in the Council's destructor.

Factories and Workshops.

These places have been visited periodically, and where 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 had been found to exist, but several cases of infectious diseases notified as residing in the district were dealt with by notifying the authorities in whose districts 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.

These places were 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.

Where infectious disease has occurred at any milkshop, the milk on the premises has been destroyed and the utensils disinfected before milk has been allowed to be sold again; no case has been "nursed" at home where milk was sold.

Smoke Nuisances.

All complaints from outside quarters (which have been very few this year) have been attended to, and also my own observations of shafts. No legal proceedings have been necessary, all "notices" whether verbal or statutory having been attended to.

Food and Drugs Acts, 1875 to 1907.

During the year 54 samples of various kinds have been purchased for analysis, including several from the workhouse and relief stores while the milk was being delivered.

Legal proceedings were compulsory in three instances owing to extent of adulteration of articles sampled, and in several others preservatives were freely used.

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. In some cases

"patients" had been playing with each other during the period of invasion.

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.

Ice Cream Regulations.

London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1902.

All premises where ice cream is made have been inspected, and attention given to the utensils used. They have been kept in a most clean and satisfactory condition.

London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1904.

Under this Act 18 rooms have been freed from vermin, all walls being thoroughly stripped and crevices and cracks raked out and properly filled in afterwards to prevent recurrence of the nuisance.

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, 1913.

To the Medical Officer of Health.

SIR,—

I beg to submit to you my eighteenth Annual Report of the sanitary work carried out in my district (East Combined Division) during the twelve months ended 31st December, 1913.

Inspection of Division.

1,858 premises have been inspected, 1,639 in response to complaints of nuisances, 156 on account of notifications of infectious diseases and the remaining 63 part house-to-house inspections and part under the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909.

Of the 1,858 premises so dealt with 1,168 were found to be in a fair sanitary condition, whilst at the remaining 690, nuisances were found to exist, necessitating sanitary works being carried out. (See tabulated list, page 207).

House-to-House Inspections.

House-to-house inspections have been carried out under the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909, in the following streets :—

Boat Street.	Duke Street
Greenfield Street.	Lee Passage.
Union Street.	Wright's Place.

House-to-House Inspections have been carried out in sections of the following streets :—

Blair Street.	Follett Street.
Cold Harbour.	High Street.
Creek Side.	Ida Street.
Culloden Street	Orchard Place.
Dee Street.	St. Leonard's Road.
East India Dock Road.	Tetley Street.
Ettrick Street.	Wells Street.

Willis Street.

Names of the Roads, Streets and Places, East Combined Division.

Abbott Road.	Howard Street.
Aberfeldy Street.	Ida Street.
Albert Street.	Leamouth Place.
Ann Street.	Leicester Street.
Ashton Street.	Lindale Street.
Athol Street.	Lodore Street.
Bedford Street.	Manisty Street.
Benledi Street.	Mountague Place.
Blair Street.	Naval Row.
Bloomsbury Street.	Naval Row South.
Bow Lane.	Newby Place.
Brunswick Road.	Norfolk Street.
Brunswick Street.	Nye Street.
Cawdor Street.	Orchard Place.
Commodore Court.	Orchard Street.
Cook Street.	Paradise Cottages.
Cotton Street.	Prestage Buildings.
Culloden Street.	Prestage Street.
Dee Street.	Preston's Road.
Desart Street.	Quixley Street.
Duke Street.	Robin Hood Lane.
Dunkeld Street.	Raleana Road.
East Inda Dock Road.	Rowlett Street.
East India Dock Wall Road.	St. Leonard's Road.
Follett Street.	Salter's Buildings.
Gaselee Street.	Scouler Street.
Gray Street.	Susannah Street.
Greenfield Street.	Tetley Street.
Grosvenor Buildings.	Union Street.
Grundy Street.	Wells Street.
Hales Terrace.	Warrington Place.
Harrap Street	Willis Street.
High Street.	Woolmore Street.
	Yabsley Street.

Names and Number of Tenements in East Combined Division.

Adelaide Buildings, Ann Street, 40.
 Baffin Buildings, Prestons Road, 25.
 Council Buildings, Raleana Road, 50.
 Grosvenor Buildings, 542.
 Hudson 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.

Drains newly Constructed and Reconstructed on the old lines of Drainage.

The drains of the undermentioned premises were newly constructed or reconstructed on the old lines, and also (where practicable) intercepted, ventilated and furnished with means of access for cleansing purposes, in accordance with the London County Council's drainage bye-laws :—

Aberfeldy Street, 35.
 Cold Harbour, Crown Wharf, Messrs. A. Vickers & Co.
 Cold Harbour, Patent Tread Co.
 East India Dock Road, 196, 221, 447.
 East India Dock Wall Road, Brunswick Stables.
 East India Dock Wall Road, Hydraulic Station.
 High Street, 305.
 Ida Street, 16, 18, 20.
 Orchard Place, Union Castle Engineering Works.
 Orchard Place, Limmer Asphalte Paving Co.
 Orchard Place, Messrs. Fowler Bros. Sugar Refinery.
 Robin Hood Lane, Grand Picture Palace.
 Rowlett Street, 27, 28, St. Leonard's Road, 25.

Soil Pans and Traps.

New soil pans and traps have been fixed at the undermentioned premises :—

Aberfeldy Street, 45.
 Brunswick Street, 26.
 Blair Street, 57.
 Ettrick Street, 44.
 Follett Street, 19.
 Gray Street, 10.
 Grosvenor Buildings, 14.
 High Street, 330.
 Ida Street, 26.
 Wells Street, 39.

Verminous Rooms.

19 verminous rooms have been cleansed under the provisions of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1914.

Bakehouses.

I have, as instructed, made periodical inspections of the bakehouses, sixteen in number. Three of the bakehouses are underground, and, where required, served extracts of the Factory and Workshops Act, 1901, for the necessary work of cleansing, etc., and "intimations," "notices," etc., for the remedying of sanitary defects and nuisances of such premises in general.

Cowsheds and Slaughterhouses.

Four notices were received for renewal of licences. The premises were duly inspected regarding the cleansing, limewashing and general sanitary conditions in accordance with the provisions of the Dairy and Cowsheds Order. Any defects found to exist were remedied, and limewashing done before 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 Bye-laws.

The number of these premises now on the register is—cowsheds, 1 ; slaughterhouses, 3.

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.

Factory and Workshops Acts.

The workshops, domestic workshops, workplaces and domestic workplaces in the district where male labour is employed have been inspected, the number engaged in each case being checked, particularly in respect

to overcrowding ; the terms of the Acts relating thereto have been met with in response to intimation and statutory notices when necessary, and in no instance was there occasion to take legal proceedings.

Canal Boats.

The inspection of canal boats was without any particular incident during the year.

Ice Cream Manufacturers and Itinerant Vendors.

All the premises where ice creams are made have been inspected with the view of detecting nuisances, also any infringement of the London County Council's (General Powers) Act, 1902, Part viii. Each itinerant vendor's barrow and utensils have been inspected. In each case the manufacturer's name was found to be legibly affixed thereto, the ice cream and utensils were found to be satisfactory, and there was no cause for action to be taken.

Food and Drugs Acts, 1875 to 1907.

Under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, 56 varied samples have been taken and submitted for analysis.

Seven 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 4·7 per cent.

Vendor fined £2 and 23s. costs.

Milk.—Deficient in fat to the extent of 10 per cent. Vendor fined

25s. and 23s. costs.

Milk.—Deficient in fat to the extent of 15·6 per cent. Vendor fined

40s. and 23s. costs.

Milk.—Deficient in fat to the extent of 16 per cent. Summons dismissed on production of warranty (first offence).

Milk.—Containing 0·01 per cent. of Formaldehyde. Vendor fined £3 and 23s. costs.

Milk.—Deficient in solids, not fat, to the extent of 4·3 per cent.

Summons dismissed on production of warranty.

Milk.—Deficient in fat and solids, not fat, to the extent of 12·3 and 4·7 per cent. respectively. Vendor fined £3 and 23s. costs.

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	...		2
Number of Milk Sellers discontinued selling milk			1
Number of Milk Sellers added to register	...		1

Overcrowding.

During the year fifteen 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, no case of overcrowding discovered, premises were found to be in a sanitary condition.

Coffee Houses, Restaurants, Private Hotels, Sausage Makers, Fried Fish Shops, etc.

Periodical inspection has been made of these premises during the past year ; change of proprietorship, new premises opened and those closed have been duly reported and noted in the register. At each inspection particular attention was paid to the food under preparation, and in no instance was there cause for complaint ; in some cases it was necessary to serve intimations and statutory notices respecting cleansing of the kitchens, etc.

Hairdressers' Shops.

The whole of the hairdressers' shops throughout the district have been inspected, the sanitary conditions of the premises, cleanliness of the articles used in the business being carefully noted. In some few cases intimations were required to be served. Generally there is a marked improvement in these premises.

Smoke Nuisances.

During the year the shafts throughout the district have been under careful observation, and in two instances only, nuisances were detected. In these cases intimation and statutory notices were served, which has had the effect of abating the nuisances, 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, there has been no occasion to seize any article exposed for sale.

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-laws :—

Adelaide Buildings 2, Baffin Buildings 2, Grosvenor Buildings 106, 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, Sidney 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 207).

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 Co.'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, specially 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 were 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, precaution being taken to prevent the condemned food being used for any other purpose :—

February	7—176	tins of Beef, Mutton, Soups and Ox Tongues.		
April	10—835		"	"
June	3—375		"	"
July	7—303		"	"
August	19—589		"	"
October	18—268		"	"
November	25—762		"	"
December	29—615		"	"
<hr/>				
3,923				

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 were found to be in a clean and satisfactory condition. In some cases the drinking cups were found to be missing but have since been reinstated.

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, 1913.

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, 1913, 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	...	...	...	...	1,083
„	„	Inspections <i>re</i> notifications of infectious diseases				520
„	„	Inspections, house-to-house visitations				115
„	„	Inspections under Town Planning Act...				20

	Total Inspections	...	...	...	...	1,738
	Re-inspections	...	...	...	...	3,699

House-to-House Inspections.

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

The whole of—	Sections of—
Davis Street (model dwellings).	Stebondale Street.
	Manchester Road.
	East Ferry Road.
	Marshfield Street.
	Janet Street.
	Mellish Street.
	Claude Street.
	West Ferry Road.

Of the total premises inspected 1,098 were found to be in fair condition ; 37 per cent. required various works of sanitary improvement, which necessitated the service of 595 written intimations, 151 statutory notices, and 19 final notices.

Drains.

During the year 57 drains were proved defective by the smoke and chemical tests, and in 313 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 :—

West Ferry Road, 369, 371, 373, 375.

West Ferry Road, 285A, Stable premises.

West Ferry Road, Magnet Beer House.

West Ferry Road, Langbourne Wharf Chemical Works.

Tobago Street, 14, 16, 18.

Byng Street, Messrs. Bellamy's Works (section only).

Mellish Street, 2, 13, 15, 17, 19.

Manchester Road, 204, 206, 208, 210.

Stebondale Street, 147, 149, 155, 157.

Manchester Road, Dorset Arms, P.H.

Roserton Street, St. John's Church.

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 :—

West Ferry Road, 79, 170, St. Paul's Church.

Millwall Dock Tavern.

Stebondale Street, 9, 15, 19, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 92, 105, 125, 179.

Ship Street, 26, 28.

Pier Street, 11, 15.

Glengall Road, 10, 63, 73, 96, Millwall School.

Davis Street, 14, 15.

Charles Terrace, 6.

Galbraith Street, 10.

Strattondale Street, 21.

Marshfield Street, 32, 34.

Johnson Street, North Greenwich Railway Station.

Manchester Road, 156, 601.

East Ferry Road, 75.

Cuba Street, 16.

Manilla Street, 5, 7, 9, 19, 21, 47.

Havannah Street, 29, 31.

Janet Street, 28, 30.

Mellish Street, 4.

Crew Street, 9.

Lead Street, 5.

West Ferry Road (Rose's Wharf).

Manchester Road (Morton's Factory).

British Street (Florentia works).

Factories.

Improved or additional sanitary accommodation for workmen has been provided at the following factories.—

East Ferry Road, Engineering works.
 Middlesex Chemical Company, West Ferry Road.
 Messrs. Bellamy's works, Byng Street.
 Messrs. Power and Dean, Ransomes Wharf Road (repaired).
 Star Manufacturing Company, Davis Street.
 Messrs. R. Walbers, Moiety Road.
 Manganese and Bronze Company, St. David's Wharf, West Ferry Road.
 Messrs. Coubro and Scruttons, West Ferry Road (repaired).
 Messrs. Hunt's, Engineers, Mellish Street (repaired).

Public House Urinals.

Public house conveniences were inspected and nuisances abated on the service of written intimations, and in two instances were reconstructed with improved sanitary arrangements.

Workshops and Workplaces.

The workshops and workplaces—numbering 41—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 number eight, each of which was inspected during the year.

The sanitary condition of the lavatories, conveniences, water supplies, and fittings was satisfactory.

Tuberculosis and Measles.

In addition to the ordinary notification of infectious diseases, in all cases of measles notified from schools and in cases of tuberculosis the homes of the patients were inspected and advice given *re* isolation and disinfection, to prevent the spread of infection and all insanitary conditions were dealt with.

Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909.

The premises, 232, 234, 236, West Ferry Road, were reported to be dealt with under this Act, as unfit for human habitation and upon your representation to the Council closing orders were made—at the date of this report the premises are unoccupied.

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, 9.

Dairies and milk shops, 19.

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.

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 231 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.

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 1,226 tins, varying in weight from $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. to 14lb., and consisting of meat, fish, poultry, fruit and vegetables.

St. Andrew's Wharf and Cattle Food Factory, West Ferry Road.

711 bags of unsound walnuts (in rancid condition) were received at the above factory with a guarantee that the stuff should be used for cattle food and for the extraction of oil for soap or paint making.

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 me.

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-three samples of food were purchased and submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis as under :—

- *Milk 29.
- Butter 11.
- Margarine 5
- Lard 1.
- Coffee 3.
- Cocoa 1.
- Cod Liver Oil 1.
- Glycerine 2.

* 10 of the milk samples were obtained from itinerant vendors, 8 of which were purchased on Sunday morning.

Of the samples taken, 3 were certified to be so adulterated that summonses were issued against the respective vendors. The remainder were certified genuine and free from preservatives.

The nature of samples and extent of adulteration with results of prosecutions are indicated below :—

Sample 7 F.—Milk deficient in fat, 16·6 per cent, vendor fined £1 and 23s. costs.

Sample 11 F.—Milk deficient in fat and solids not fat to the extent of 3·3 and 5 per cent. respectively, vendor fined 17s. and 23s. costs.

Sample 29 F.—Milk deficient in solids not fat 5·8 per cent, vendor fined £2 and 23s. costs.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

CEPHAS FOAD,

*Sanitary Inspector, and Inspector under
the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts,
and Inspector of Canal Boats, Poplar
South Division.*

REPORT OF LADY SANITARY INSPECTOR.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

31st December, 1913.

SIR,—

I beg to present my fourteenth Annual Report which deals with the work done in factories and workshops, among outworkers and other miscellaneous inspections during the year 1913.

Verminous Children, Phthisis and Scabies.

The homes of children attending school in a verminous and dirty condition have again absorbed much time and though there is still much room for improvement it is encouraging to note an increased attention to cleanliness, both in the homes and persons of the children.

The homes of children suffering from scabies (itch) have also been visited, leaflets left, advice given, and frequently disinfection of bedding carried out.

I have had under observation the homes of tuberculous patients attending the dispensary especially where shelters, bedsteads or bedding have been lent by the Committee.

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 Department).

Outworkers and National Insurance Act.

The outworkers' lists have been inspected at the premises from which work was given out, and 128 lists have been received from employers in the Borough; 327 lists have been forwarded from other Boroughs containing the names of persons who live in Poplar; 223 lists have been sent to other Councils containing the names of persons who work for employers in Poplar.

There is again a marked decrease in the number of outworkers employed. This decrease has been gradual for some years and it appears probable that in the future more work will be done in factories and workshops and less in the homes of the people.

The following is a tabulated statement of further details:—

Tabulated statement of Inspections of Insanitary Conditions found existing, and of Re-inspections, &c., during the twelve months ended 31st December, 1913.

	Poplar.	Bromley.	Bow.	Total.
Workshops, Workplaces, Laundries, &c., Number of, on the Register	47	91	83	221
Workshops, Number of Workrooms therein	69	131	120	320
„ Number of Inspections of	49	78	121	248
„ Number of Re-inspections of	24	33	41	98
„ found to be overcrowded	—	—	1	1
„ &c., newly discovered and registered	2	8	13	23
„ Workrooms therein measured	—	10	25	35
„ Reported to H.M. Inspector on discovery	2	7	13	22
Houses visited for enquiry at which no female hands were employed	146	476	514	1,136
Written intimations issued	11	12	13	36
Statutory Notices	5	5	7	17
Final Notices	—	—	—	—
Works carried out under supervision:—				
(a) Additional means of ventilation provided	—	1	1	2
(b) Rooms cleansed and whitewashed	14	8	12	34
Overcrowding of workrooms, cases of, abated	—	—	—	—
Visits re Scabies	45	61	16	122
„ Phthisis	42	70	25	137
„ Outworkers' Lists	27	23	38	88
„ Inspection of Schools	15	14	8	37
„ Verminous School Children	279	802	173	1,254
Miscellaneous Inspections	11	30	11	52

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,

31st December, 1913.

To the Medical Officer of Health.

SIR,—

I beg to hand you my tenth Annual Report and particulars of the work carried out ; under the Bye-laws ; Public Health (London) Act, 1891 ; and London County Council General Powers Act, 1904, for the year ended 31st December, 1913, and the Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909.

Overcrowding.

Many inspections were made at night time in the areas which were known to be overcrowded. Cases were dealt with in the following streets, during the year :—

Alpha Road.	Marshfield Street.
Arcadia Street.	Otis Street.
Barchester Street.	Park Street.
Broomfield Street	Perring Street.
Bygrove Street.	Prince Arthur's Avenue.
Corn Place.	Portree Street.
Eastward Street.	Ranwell Street.
Charles Terrace.	Rook Street.
Elizabeth Cottages.	Ruston Street.
Franklin Street.	Sophia Street.
Finch's Yard.	Tidey Street.
Furze Street.	Wendon Street.
Gale Street.	Wyke Road.
Hawgood Street.	Whitethorn Street.
High Street, Poplar.	West Ferry Road.
Libra Road.	
Lamprell Street.	

Legal Proceedings.

During the year only one instance of legal proceedings arose : against the landlord of No. 15, Bakers Alley, for not complying with the Council notices, *re* roof and yard paving. Fined 2s. and £2 6s. costs.

Registration.

During the year 11 houses were added to the Register, bringing the total to 1,148.

House to House Inspection.

During the year 294 premises, situated in the streets set out below, were inspected and work of various descriptions was carried out. (See tabulated list.)

Alpha Road.	Kerbey Street.
Arcadia Street.	Langton Street.
Bakers Alley.	Libra Road.
Beachy Road.	Lamprell Street.
Brunswick Street.	Marshfield Street.
Barchester Street.	Manchester Road.
Box Street.	Northumberland Street.
Broomfield Street.	Park Street.
Bygrove Street.	Parnell Road.
Charles Terrace.	Perring Street.
Devas Street.	Portree Street.
Eastward Street.	Rook Street.
Franklin Street.	Rothbury Road.
Furze Street.	Ruston Street.
Gale Street.	Stebondale Street.
Hill Place Street.	Stour Road.
Hawgood Street.	Shirbutt Street.
High Street, Bow.	Tidey Street.
High Street, Bromley.	Whitethorn Street.
High Street, Poplar.	Wyke Road.

Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909.

During the year several premises were dealt with under this Act :—

Nos. 46, 47, 48, 49, Park Street, were cleansed throughout, all old woodwork and flooring replaced, the old w.c.'s demolished, and new ones built on approved lines.

No. 5, Franklin Street, cleansed throughout, new floorings, and all dilapidations made good.

No. 28, Rook Street, cleansed throughout, new flooring and part of w.c. rebuilt.

Nos. 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, Furze Street, and 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 13, 15, and 17, Eastward Street—are at present quite unfit for habitation, and remain closed, under the Act, pending arrangements being made for either demolition or being put into habitable condition.

Tabulated Statement for the Year ended 31st December, 1913.

Houses registered	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Notices sent out <i>re</i> houses being placed on register	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Declarations with information, sent out	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
„ with information, returned	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
House-to-House inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	294
Rooms measured, and capacity entered in registers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	182
House-to-House visits, for registration purposes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Cases of overcrowding, outstanding December 31st, 1912	10							149
„ discovered during the year	139							
„ abated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ outstanding at the end of the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Notices served for cleansing to be carried out	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	186
„ abatement of overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94
„ under Public Health (London) Act, 1891	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Intimations under London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1904, Section 20, <i>re</i> verminous rooms	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
Final notices served for cleansing to be carried out	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Re-inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,569
Night Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64
Rooms stripped and cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	372
Yards limewashed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140
Wash-house doors refitted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
„ roofs made watertight	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
„ pavings repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Water closet doors repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Flushing cisterns made workable	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Areas limewashed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Wash-houses cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	125
Water closets	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	132
Soil pans	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
Staircase walls stripped and cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79
Passages and landings stripped and cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
Water closet roofs made watertight	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Sink waste pipes repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
New water closets erected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
House-to-House visits <i>re</i> Housing and Town Planning Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Notices served under Housing and Town Planning Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
„ „ L.C.C. Bye-laws	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
Rooms where means of ventilation were put in proper working order	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76
Rooms rid of vermin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69
Rain-water pipes repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19

Roofs made watertight	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
Yard pavings repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Floorings repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	102
Gutters made good	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Gullies supplied with grids	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Intimations served under Public Health (London) Act, 1891	...	...	...	...	...	...	164
„ „ Poplar Borough Council Bye-laws	...	...	...	...	...	...	27

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 MISS HALL, HEALTH VISITOR.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICES,

BOW ROAD, E.,

January 5th, 1914.

SIR,—

I beg to present the sixth Annual Report of my work.

The paid Organising Secretary of the Poplar Health Visiting Association commenced her duties early in January. I now, therefore, have no communication with the Voluntary Helpers, and know nothing of the work carried on by the Association except as regards the visiting. Case Papers are sent out from this department weekly or on request, direct to the Organising Secretary, who returns them monthly for the purpose of tabulating the number of visits paid, etc., for the report to the Public Health and Housing Committee. I regret to have to report a still further decline in this branch of the Association's work, there being a decrease of 4,422 in the number of visits paid, compared to 1912.

With your permission I undertook to organise the work of the Demonstrators at the Tuberculosis Exhibition, attending each day, and lecturing to "Mothers" each afternoon. My grateful thanks are due to those ladies and gentlemen, who by their hearty co-operation, made my task such a pleasant one, and helped to make the exhibition the success it undoubtedly was. Later on I also organised a "Baby Show" in connection with a "Garden Fete" held in the Poplar Recreation Grounds, and would like to express my thanks to everyone who helped, more especially to Doctors Cullen, J. Fearnley, E. Gorrie, Rome Hall and G. R. Young, who very kindly undertook the difficult task of judging.

My thanks are also due to the Charity Organisation Society and the Children's Invalid Aid Association for help received during the year.

The reduction in the number of "Mothers working at Home," I put down as due to the operation of the National Insurance Act.

The number of infants kept under supervision during 1912 shows an increase (665), the rate of mortality amongst them a decrease (25.52 per 1,000) in comparison with 1911.

Included under the heading "Miscellaneous" are visits paid while carrying out investigations for the London County Council Inspector of Midwives and in connection with births not notified. The cases referred to this department by the hospitals have been very few.

VISITING.

(1) *Poplar Health Visiting Association.*

No. of visits paid	...	...	...	...	993
Removed before visit	...	...	...	...	32
Died before visit	...	...	...	...	35
Still-births	...	...	...	...	1
No. of re-visits paid	...	...	...	...	11,177
Removed and not traced	...	...	...	...	162
Died	...	...	...	...	72

Total number of visits 12,170, a decrease of 4,422 compared with 1912.

(2) *Health Visitor (Organising).*

Visits	...	...	...	...	...	998
Removed before visit	...	...	...	...	...	29
Died before visit	...	...	...	...	...	7
Still-births	...	...	...	...	...	4

leaving 958 alive. At the time of my visit, these were being fed as follows :—

Breast fed	...	...	...	...	96.55 per cent.
Mixed feeding	...	...	...	...	1.36 „
Hand fed	...	...	...	...	2.09 „

Mothers who worked during pregnancy :—

Home-work	...	...	...	...	5.10 per cent.
Factory, workshop, charring, etc.	...	...	...	...	9.39 „

Families occupying :—

One room per family	...	...	...	...	11.37 per cent.
Two rooms per family	...	...	...	...	22.96 „
Re-visits	...	...	...	...	2,995
Removed and not traced	...	...	...	...	297
Died	...	...	...	...	47

Mothers who worked after birth of child :—

Home-work	...	...	...	...	5.21 per cent.
Factory, workshop, charring, etc.	...	...	...	...	6.99 „

Vital Statistics.

The figures appended refer to infants born in 1912, and kept under supervision for a year—they show an increase of 665 in the number kept under supervision, and a decrease of 25.52 per thousand in the rate of mortality, as compared to 1911.

Visited	...	...	...	...	...	2,511
Removed and not traced	...	...	...	...	...	591
Died	...	...	...	...	...	173
Rate of mortality per 1,000 visited	...	...	...	...	...	90.10

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, 1913) :—

Breast-fed	...	...	...	...	77.73 per cent.
Mixed feeding	...	...	...	...	20.72 „
Hand-fed	...	...	...	...	1.55 „

(2) Those who died :—

Breast-fed	...	...	...	...	54.9 per cent.
Mixed feeding	...	...	...	...	35.27 „
Hand-fed	...	...	...	...	9.83 „

(3) Comparison of Rates of Mortality between infants.

Breast-fed	...	...	...	...	6.5 per cent.
Mixed feeding	...	...	...	...	14.4 „
Hand-fed	...	...	...	...	38.6 „

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Notifications received	...	...	...	...	46
Visits paid	...	...	...	...	42
Re-visits paid	...	...	...	...	50
Recovered	...	...	...	...	40
Died while under treatment	...	...	...	...	1
Removed while under treatment	...	...	...	...	1
Remaining under supervision	...	...	...	...	2

One case occurred in the Poplar Workhouse, two in the Sick Asylum, fifteen in the practice of medical practitioners, twenty-eight in the practice of midwives.

Four were admitted into Hospital, nine attended as out-patients, the remainder were treated privately. A nurse was only required in one case.

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I remain, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

ALICE E. HALL.

REPORT OF MISS F. E. ALLDRITT, HEALTH VISITOR.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICES,

BOW ROAD, E.

January 1st, 1914.

To the Medical Officer of Health.

SIR,—

I beg to present the second Annual Report of my work, all particulars of which are given in the tabulated statement of details printed below :

Visits.

Visits	712
Still-born	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Died before visited	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Removed	...	...	...	...	...	...	40

The remaining 706 were fed as follows :—

Breast-fed	...	...	...	...	91.21 per cent.
Hand-fed	...	...	...	...	4.67 „
Mixed feeding	...	...	...	...	4.10 „

Mothers working during pregnancy :—

At Home	...	...	...	...	12.60 per cent.
Elsewhere	...	...	...	...	10.05 „

Families occupying :—

1 Room	...	...	...	...	13.59 per cent.
2 Rooms	...	...	...	...	16.00 „

Re-Visits.

Re-visits	3,099
Removed and not traced	...	...	...	...	...	...	260
Died	...	...	...	...	...	...	50

The remaining 2,789 were fed as follows :—

Breast-fed ...	...	...	...	47·68 per cent.
Hand ...	...	...	...	21·94 „
Mixed feeding ...	...	...	...	30·33 „

Mothers working after birth of child :—

At Home ...	...	...	...	2·47 per cent.
Elsewhere ...	...	...	...	2·33 „

I am, Sir,

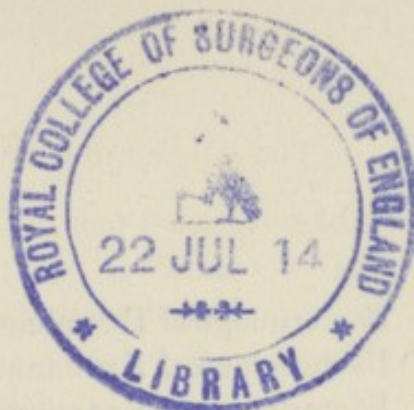
Your obedient Servant,

FRANCES E. ALLDRITT,

*Certificates—Royal Sanitary Institute,
Central Midwives Board. Diploma
National Health Society. (Silver
Medallist.)*



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