

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

Contributors

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POP 29

Metropolitan Borough of Poplar.

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE

YEAR 1923.

ON

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

BY

FREDK. WM. ALEXANDER,

Medical Officer of Health.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

ANNUAL REPORT

YEAR 1923

The Federal Bureau of Investigation was organized in 1908 as the United States Department of Justice. It is the largest and most important of the Federal law enforcement agencies. Its jurisdiction extends to all Federal crimes and offenses, and it is the only Federal law enforcement agency which is organized on a national basis.

FREDK. W. M. ALEXANDER

Director of the Bureau

PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOUSING COMMITTEE.

Alderman J. Scurr, J.P., Mayor (*ex-officio*)

Councillor T. J. Blacketer (Chairman).

Councillor Mrs. J. A. March (Vice-Chairman).

Councillor A. Baker	Councillor J. T. O'Callaghan
„ H. E. Butler	„ C. Petherick
„ T. J. Goodway	„ W. Reigleuth
„ C. W. Key	„ J. Russell
Alderman Miss M. Lester	„ Mrs. J. Scurr, J.P.
Councillor Mrs. J. Mackay	„ W. J. Whitelock
Councillor C. E. Williams.	

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE.

Alderman J. Scurr, J.P., Mayor (*ex-officio*).

Alderman Miss M. Lester (Chairman).

Councillor W. J. Whitelock (Vice-Chairman).

Councillor T. J. Blacketer	Councillor G. A. Newton
„ G. J. Cressall	„ Mrs. J. Scurr, J.P.
„ Mrs. N. F. Cressall	<i>Co-opted Members:</i>
„ Mrs. J. A. March	Miss E. Herbert
	Mrs. Power

STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health:

FREDERICK WILLIAM ALEXANDER, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (EDIN.),
D.P.H. (ENG.).

Public Analyst:

ALBERT E. PARKES, F.I.C., F.C.S.

Chief Clerk:

HAROLD DYER.†

Sanitary Inspectors; Inspectors under the Food and Drugs
and Canal Boats Acts:

H. A. TIBBATTS.*	WM. JOHNSON.*†	C. A. GRABHAM.*†
J. JOHNSON.*§	A. J. FIELD.†	H. A. PEARCE.*†§‡
C. H. BROWN.*†‡§	W. BOYCE.†	F. A. SMITH.*†
H. J. LANGLEY.*		

MISS A. TATTERSALL† (resigned Jan., 1924).

Clerks:

F. J. WHITE.	H. C. RODFORD.	H. A. PURDY.
W. F. ROBERTS.	MISS S. FELLS.	MISS E. HAMILTON.
A. HAMILTON.		

MISS G. HOOD (transferred to M. and C. W. Staff).

Offices—Caretaker and Messenger:

J. J. JACKSON.

* Cert. S.I.E. Board. † Cert R.S.I. ‡ Cert. Meat and Food Inspector.
§ R.P.C.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Chief Health Visitor :

MISS A. E. HALL*† (Resigned).

MISS J. M. CARDOZO*¶ (from 1st Sept., 1923).

Health Visitors :

MISS E. A. FOSKETT.*¶ MRS. M. J. EDGELL.§ MISS M. MALLETT.*

MRS. E. K. HAYTHORNTHWAITE*¶ (from 22/2/23).

MISS G. E. PAICE*†† (from 24/9/23).

Clerk :

MISS V. F. WOOD (resigned).

MISS G. HOOD (from 18/8/23).

There are four Doctors, one Dental Surgeon and an Anæsthetist attending the Council's Clinics.

FREE MILK SCHEME.

Temporary Clerks :

MRS. R. BURWOOD (to 17th August only).

MISS R. WILLIAMS. MISS M. L. THOMPSON.

Investigation and Enquiry Officer :

C. A. WEBSTER (temporary).

TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY, 135, BOW ROAD.

(Removed to 1, Wellington Road, 1st January, 1924.)

Tuberculosis Officer :

W. C. P. SMITH, B.A. (Camb.), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. (Camb.).

Assistant Tuberculosis Officer :

D. H. GEFFEN, M.D. (Lond.), B.S., D.P.H.

Health Visitors :

MISS H. MESSEM.

MISS D. WOOD.‡

MISS N. ROBERTS.**

Dispenser :

MRS. A. M. SMITH.

MISS E. S. JONES.

Clerks :

MISS A. ROGERS.

Nurse-Helper :

MRS. E. TOMLINS (temporary).

Caretaker :

J. TYLER.

DISINFECTING STATION, YEO STREET.

Disinfectors :

W. D. QUESTED (Chief).

D. BOYCE.

Shelter and Cleansing Station Attendant :

MRS. A. HOWE.

MORTUARY.

Mortuary Keeper and Caretaker of Coroner's Court :

J. BROWN.

* C.M.B. † Cert. S.I.E.B. § Cert. Mid. Colonial Medical Association.

‡ H.V. Cert. R.S.I. and San. Insp. Cert. R.S.I.

** H.V. Cert. R.S.I. ¶ Three Years' General Nursing Certificate.

†† Fully Trained at Children's Hospital.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR 1923.

Area of Borough (excluding water)					2,136 acres
Population (Census, 1921)					162,618
Population, estimated to middle of 1923					166,400
Density					77.9
Number of Marriages					1,339
Number of Inhabited Houses (Census, 1921)					23,064
Number of families or separate occupiers					37,288
Rateable Value.. .. .					£932,704
Sum represented by a penny rate					£3,755
	Total	M.	F.		
Births—Legitimate ..	4,161	2,150	2,011	} Birth Rate 25.6	
—Illegitimate ..	95	54	41		
Deaths	1,880	1,049	831	} Death Rate 11.3	
Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, childbirth					{ from sepsis .. 7
				{ from other causes 7	
Deaths of Infants under one year of age, per 1,000 births:—					
	Legitimate, 58.	Illegitimate, 2.	Total, 60.		
Deaths from Measles (all ages)					22
„ Whooping Cough (all ages)					7
„ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)					32

Metropolitan Borough of Poplar

COMPRISING THE REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICTS OF POPLAR, AND BOW
AND BROMLEY.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

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

SIR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

In accordance with the "Sanitary Officers' Order, 1922," I have pleasure in submitting my thirty-first Annual Report. This deals with the year 1923, and differs slightly in arrangement from the reports of previous years.

Sub-Districts.—The Registration Sub-Districts were revised as from 1st February. Part of the Bromley Sub-District was amalgamated with that of Poplar, and the whole of Bow absorbed into the Bromley Sub-District, the enlarged areas being named "Poplar Sub-District" and "Bow and Bromley Sub-District."

Mortality.—The rate of mortality at all ages is the lowest recorded for the Borough, while the infantile mortality rate, calculated per 1,000 nett births, is 60, also a record. Deaths from violence reached the high figure of 106, owing to a large increase in the number of cases of accidental drowning. Deaths from cancer numbered 203, compared with 190 in the previous year. There were decreases in the numbers of deaths from tuberculosis and other diseases of the respiratory system.

Infectious Diseases.—Notifications of infectious diseases were fewer than in 1922, notwithstanding a four-fold increase in the number of cases of Zymotic Enteritis.

Tuberculosis.—The report of the Tuberculosis Officer is quoted *in extenso*. The number of new cases notified from all sources during the year was fewer than in the previous year. Six Tuberculous patients who died were not notified (3 per cent. of the total deaths from Tuberculosis), but 20 other cases were notified only after death.

Public Analyst.—The Public Analyst submits a report in connection with the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, etc.

Maternity and Child Welfare.—The report of the Chief Health Visitor (which, for convenience, has been compiled to 12th January, 1924), and also a very instructive and interesting report by the Senior Medical Officer of the Royal College of St. Katharine, are appended. The mortality rate amongst infants visited was the exceedingly low one of 38.4. The Dental Surgeon at the Council's Clinic has submitted statements of the work in connection with the Maternity and Child Welfare and Tuberculosis Dental Clinics.

Changes of Staff.—During the year Miss A. E. Hall resigned owing to ill health, after nearly sixteen years' service. Miss J. M. Cardozo was promoted to Chief Health Visitor, and Miss G. E. Paice was appointed to replace Miss Cardozo. Mrs. E. K. Haythornthwaite was appointed early in 1923 in place of Miss E. G. Littlewood, who had resigned. Miss V. F. Wood, clerk in the Maternity and Child Welfare Department, resigned on the occasion of her marriage, and Miss G. Hood was transferred from the Public Health Staff to the Maternity Department. The services of one of the temporary clerks employed in connection with the Free Milk Scheme were dispensed with owing to the reduction in the work.

Bacteriological Examinations.—In April, 1923, the bacteriological work (other than Tubercle) was undertaken by the Seamen's Hospital, Greenwich, and the new arrangement, which was made at the request of local practitioners for convenience, has proved very satisfactory.

I am, Sir, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

Fred R. W. Alexander.

Medical Officer of Health.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICES,

BOW ROAD, E. 3.

March, 1924.

AREA AND POPULATION.

The area of the Borough is 2,136 acres, and the population, estimated to the middle of the year by the Registrar-General, is 166,400, giving a density of 77.9 persons per acre. The estimated population given above has been used for calculating the various rates in the present report. The population of London is estimated at 4,564,109.

BIRTHS.

Early in the year 1924 the Registrar General supplied the following information, relating to the year under review :—

	Registered.	Inward Transfers.	Outward Transfers.	Nett.
Total Births—Males	1,990	235	21	2,204
Females	1,852	228	28	2,052
Illegitimate —Males	48	13	7	54
Females	44	7	10	41

The birth-rate per 1,000 population was 25.6 as against 20.4, 24.6, 34.1, 27.2 and 26.6 for the years 1918-1922. During the year 3,824 notifications were received under the Notification of Births Act, 1907.

MARRIAGES.

During the year the marriages of 2,678 persons were registered, giving a rate of 16.1, as against 16.7, 20.8, 18.7, 16.2 and 15.0 in the preceding five years.

DEATHS.

1,928 deaths were registered as having occurred in the Borough. 418 deaths of non-residents must be deducted and 370 deaths of Poplar residents which occurred outside the Borough must be added, giving a nett total of 1,880 and a rate of 11.3 per 1,000 of the estimated population.

It should be borne in mind, when studying death rates, that comparisons should be made with those of districts the inhabitants of which live under similar conditions. See Table IV., East Districts.

	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.
Deaths from all causes, rate per 1,000 population	22.7	14.4	14.7	12.7	14.3	11.3
Deaths under 1 year of age, rate per 1,000 nett births	107	83	82	83	79	60
Deaths over 65 years of age, rate per 1,000 total population ..	14.7	8.0	8.3	6.8	8.1	3.6
Zymotic diseases:—						
Death rate per 1,000 population	2.1	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.5	0.6
Proportion of 1,000 deaths	95.9	72.7	92.7	125.3	110.9	58.5
Tuberculosis, all forms:—						
Death rate per 1,000 population	2.5	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.2
Proportion of 1,000 deaths	112.0	100.3	112.2	105.7	94.4	103.7
Respiratory diseases (excluding phthisis):—						
Death rate per 1,000 population	4.8	3.0	3.6	2.6	3.6	2.4
Proportion of 1,000 deaths	212.0	208.8	250.8	208.6	254.6	212.7

DEATHS FROM VARIOUS DISEASES.

Disease.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.
Measles	151	7	33	39	62	22
Whooping Cough	61	24	50	29	88	7
Influenza	524	139	53	16	86	22
Pneumonia, all forms	377	215	235	193	260	163
Diarrhœa and Enteritis (all ages)	58	82	55	112	28	41

**DEATHS OF PERSONS OF UNKNOWN ADDRESSES, ETC.,
INCLUDED IN THE MORTALITY STATISTICS.**

The following deaths have been included in the mortality statistics of the Borough in accordance with the Registrar-General's rules relating to "Transferable Deaths."

1923.					
4th May.	In Randall's Market.	Unknown.	Male, newly-born.		Heart failure due to lack of attention at birth. Found dead wrapt in parcel in street. P.M. Inquest.
1st June.	St. Andrew's Hospital.	Lighterman, address unknown.	Male, 61.		Epithelioma of tongue. Bronchitis. P.M. Natural cause. Inquest.
29th June.	s.s. "Songster," West India Docks.	Ship's fireman.	Male, 38.		Ruptured aneurysm of aorta. P.M. Natural cause. Inquest.
7th Aug.	Millwall Docks.	Seaman of s.s. "Star."	Male, 21.		Found drowned. Open verdict. Inquest.
29th Aug.	R. Thames, off Fletcher's Dock.	Unknown.	Male, about 30.		Found drowned in River Thames (tidal water). Open verdict. Inquest.
25th Oct.	On board "Star," Millwall Docks.	s.s. Ship's coal trimmer, of Germany.	Male, 45.		Cerebral hæmorrhage. P.M. Inquest.
25th Oct.	Poplar Hospital.	Engine Fitter, of Kilmarnock, Scotland.	Male, 34.		Crushed between piston of engine and side of ship. Fractured ribs and internal hæmorrhage. P.M. Accidental. Inquest.

INFANT MORTALITY.

There were 255 deaths of children under one year of age, the death-rate per 1,000 births for the past 16 years being :—

		Borough of Poplar.		County of London.
1908	...	124 (104)	...	113
1909	...	130 (99)	...	108
1910	...	119 (106)	...	103
1911	...	158 (116)	...	129
1912	...	108 (90)	...	90
1913	...	113 (83)	...	105
1914	...	117 (117)	...	104
1915	...	134 (98)	...	112
1916	...	104 (78)	...	89
1917	...	95 (79)	...	103
1918	...	107 (68)	...	107
1919	...	83 (69)	...	85
1920	...	81 (48)	...	75
1921	...	83 (66)	...	80
1922	...	79 (38)	...	74
1923	...	60	...	60

Note.—The figures in brackets are the mortality rates amongst infants visited by the Health Visitors. The infants visited are, for the most part, resident in the poorest portions of the Borough. These rates are calculated upon births occurring in any particular year, and deaths in that and the following year.

The causes of death of infants under one year of age are shown in Table III., page 12.

INQUESTS AND DEATHS FROM VIOLENCE.

The number of inquests held in the Borough was 284. From this total must be deducted 84 of non-residents, and 42 added of residents who died outside the Borough, the nett total being 242.

Verdict of Violence :—

Railways	...	...	...	...	...	1
Vehicles and horses	...	...	...	...	...	16
Ships, boats and docks	...	...	...	...	...	3
Building operations	...	...	...	...	...	2
Conflagrations	...	...	...	...	...	0
Burns, scalds and explosions	...	...	...	...	...	10
Drowning (excluding suicides)	...	...	...	...	...	20
Suffocations in bed	...	...	...	...	...	4
Poisons and poisonous vapours	...	...	...	...	...	2
Other causes	...	...	...	...	...	27
Anthrax	...	...	...	...	...	1
Suicides	...	...	...	...	...	17
Murder	...	...	...	...	...	1
Manslaughter	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fish poisoning	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total	...	...	...	...	...	106
Verdict of Natural Causes	...	...	...	...	...	136
Total	...	...	...	...	...	242

For death rates from violence, and the percentage of inquest cases to total deaths, see Table V.

MORTUARY.

The number of bodies deposited in the Mortuary, Cottage Street, Poplar, during the year was 275 :—

	Residents.	Non-Residents.*
No age stated	1	0
Stillborn	0	1
Under 1 year	17	6
1 to 5 years	16	0
5 to 15 years	18	2
15 to 25 years	19	1
25 to 65 years	102	14
65 years and upward	68	10
Totals	241	34

* Brought from outside the Borough for the convenience of the Coroner.

Deaths during 1923 in 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	123	99	84	129	435
Bow and Bromley Sub-District	109	77	86	104	376
St. Andrew's Hospital	195	191	180	201	767
Poplar Institution	12	14	13	17	56
Bow Institution	26	32	23	30	111
Bromley House Institution	2	8	7	2	19
Poplar Hospital	28	24	30	22	104
Adelaide Buildings	—	—	—	—	—
Baffin	—	—	—	—	—
Council	1	—	—	1	2
Grosvenor	2	3	—	3	8
Hanbury	—	—	—	1	1
Hudson	—	—	—	—	—
Melbourne	—	—	—	1	1
Montreal	—	—	—	—	—
Ontario	1	1	—	—	2
Ottawa	—	—	—	—	—
Prestage	—	—	—	—	—
Quebec	—	1	—	—	1
Sydney	—	1	1	—	2
Toronto	—	—	—	—	—
Wellington	—	—	—	—	—
Winnipeg	—	—	—	—	—
River Thames	—	3	1	3	7
,, Lee	1	3	—	—	4
Limehouse Cut	—	—	3	—	3
Bow Creek	1	—	—	—	1
Ducketts Canal	—	—	—	—	—
East India Docks	—	—	—	—	—
West India Docks	1	—	2	—	3
Millwall Docks	1	—	1	1	3
Regents Canal	—	—	1	—	1
Highways	1	10	4	6	21
	504	467	436	521	1928
Deaths occurring outside the Borough of persons belonging thereto	106	78	88	98	370
Deaths occurring within the Borough of persons not belonging thereto	96	113	100	109	418
Deaths at all ages—nett	514	432	424	510	1880

TABLE I.
Vital Statistics during 1923 and Previous Years.
POPLAR (WHOLE BOROUGH).

Year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births.			Total Deaths Registered in the Borough.		Transferable Deaths.†		Nett Deaths belonging to the Borough.			
		Uncorrected Number.	Nett.		Number.*	Rate.	Of Non-residents registered in the Borough.	Of Residents not registered in the Borough.	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
1918 ..	{ 139,530 156,338	2901	3203	20.4	3526	25.2	896	548	344	107	3178	22.7
1919 ..	{ 153,644 160,051	3671	3949	24.6	2337	15.2	549	425	328	83	2213	14.4
1920 ..	{ 159,766 159,941	5107	5457	34.1	2318	14.5	410	444	447	81	2352	14.7
1921 ..	164,100	4117	4478	27.2	2107	12.8	431	414	374	83	2090	12.7
1922 ..	165,700	3990	4417	26.6	2396	14.4	480	456	349	79	2372	14.3
1923 ..	166,400	3842	4256	25.6	1928	11.6	418	370	255	60	1880	11.3

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, but excluding the deaths of soldiers and sailors that have occurred in hospitals and institutions in the district.

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

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

The following special cases arise as to Transferable Deaths—

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

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

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

Area of District in acres (land and inland water)	} 2327.7	Total population at all ages ..	162,618	{ At Census of 1921.
		Number of inhabited houses ..	23,064	
		Average number of persons per house ..	7.05	
		Total families or separate occupiers ..	37,288	

TABLE III.
METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF POPLAR.
THE BOROUGH.

Infantile Mortality during the Year 1923.

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

Causes of Death	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.		
										Poplar.	Bow and Bromley	Whole Borough
All causes	81	20	11	5	117	37	38	38	25	124	131	255
	Certified											
	Uncertified											
Small Pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicken Pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	2	3	5
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	2	1	3
Diphtheria and Croup	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	2
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Tuberculous Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	2
Abdominal Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Tuberculous Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	2	3
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	2
Convulsions	1	—	—	—	1	2	1	1	—	2	3	5
Laryngitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	4	2	7	4	11
Pneumonia (all forms)	1	1	1	1	4	4	10	10	11	16	23	39
Diarrhoea	—	1	—	—	1	1	3	4	1	6	4	10
Enteritis	—	2	—	—	2	4	7	4	2	8	11	19
Gastritis	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Syphilis	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	2
Rickets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suffocation, overlying	2	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	2	2	4
Injury at birth	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Atelectasis	4	—	—	—	4	—	1	—	—	3	2	5
Congenital Malformations	11	1	3	—	15	6	1	1	1	9	15	24
Premature birth	52	9	3	2	66	4	1	2	—	38	35	73
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	6	5	4	1	16	6	5	2	—	17	12	29
Other Causes	3	1	—	—	4	2	2	3	2	7	6	13
Total Deaths	81	20	11	5	117	37	38	38	25	124	131	255

Nett Births / Legitimate .. 4,161* Nett Deaths / Legitimate infants 246
in the year / Illegitimate .. 95* in the year of / Illegitimate infants 9
Medical Officer of Health's figures—

Legitimate, 4,152; Illegitimate, 95; total, 4,247.

* Registrar-General.

TABLE IV. (1923).

CITIES AND BOROUGHES.	Estimated population to the middle of 1923.	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.
LONDON	4,564,109	..	20.2*	?	11.2*	60*
<i>West Districts.</i>						
Paddington	146,200	..	17.9	0.4	11.7	69
Kensington	178,500	..	17.5	0.69	12.3	70
Hammersmith	133,600	..	20.2	0.5	11.0	64
Fulham	161,600	..	18.4	0.5	10.5	64
Chelsea	64,480	..	15.1	0.4	12.2	58
City of Westminster	140,430	..	12.5	0.09	10.6	46.6
<i>North Districts.</i>						
St. Marylebone	105,400	..	15.8	0.48	11.7	66
Hampstead	87,410	..	14.3	0.4	10.3	42
St. Pancras	214,400	..	20.3	0.6	12.1	63
Islington	336,600	..	21.1	0.38	11.6	66
Stoke Newington	52,820	..	18.2	0.23	10.2	46
Hackney	226,400	..	19.6	0.23	10.6	58
<i>Central Districts.</i>						
Holborn	43,376	..	13.67	0.53	12.1	79
Finsbury	77,230	..	23.9	0.76	13.03	60.7
City of London	13,480	..	8.2	0.22	11.2	60
<i>East Districts.</i>						
Shoreditch	106,200	..	26.9	0.8	13.0	82
Bethnal Green	118,700	..	24.2	0.88	11.3	68.7
Stepney	253,850	..	22.8	0.7	11.0	62
Poplar	166,400	..	25.6	0.6	11.3	60
<i>South Districts.</i>						
Southwark	187,464	..	24.3	0.8	12.8	68
Bermondsey	121,700	..	24.0	..	12.2	76
Lambeth	308,500	..	27.04	0.4	11.2	42.7
Battersea	170,600	..	20.1	0.67	10.8	49.5
Wandsworth	336,100	..	16.28	0.39	10.14	52.5
Camberwell	272,300	..	20.7	0.7	11.0	56.7
Deptford	114,900	..	21.1	0.65	11.1	59
Greenwich	102,777	..	20.51	0.46	10.95	60
Lewisham	182,400	..	18.07	0.4	10.14	43
Woolwich	140,000	..	20.5	0.2	9.9	43

*These provisional figures are taken from a table furnished by the Registrar-General. Other figures supplied by Medical Officer of Health of borough concerned.

The following death rates for the year 1923 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	11.3	60†
*England and Wales	11.6	69
*105 Great Towns‡	11.6	72
*157 Smaller Towns	10.6	69
*London	11.2	60
Liverpool	13.7	99
Manchester	13.4	88
Edinburgh	13.8	82
Glasgow	14.2	90
*Dublin (City)	14.4	111
Belfast	13.8	101

* Provisional figures furnished by the Registrar-General.

‡ Including London.

TABLE V.

BIRTH-RATE, DEATH-RATE, AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1923.

-----	BIRTH-RATE PER 1,000 TOTAL POPULATION.	ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 CIVILIAN POPULATION.										RATE PER 1,000 BIRTHS.		PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DEATHS.*			
		All Causes.	Enteric Fever.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	Violence.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years).	Total Deaths under One Year.	Causes of Death Certified by Registered Medical Practitioners.	Inquest Cases.	Uncertified Causes of Death.		
England and Wales† ..	19.7	11.6	0.01	0.00	0.14	0.03	0.10	0.07	0.22	0.44	7.7	69	92.0	6.9	1.1		
105 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London†	20.4	11.6	0.01	0.00	0.15	0.03	0.12	0.09	0.22	0.40	9.9	72	92.2	7.2	0.6		
157 Smaller Towns (adjusted Populations 20,000-50,000)† ..	19.8	10.6	0.01	—	0.19	0.02	0.10	0.06	0.21	0.38	6.4	69	92.6	6.1	1.3		
London† *	20.2	11.2	0.01	0.00	0.08	0.02	0.09	0.13	0.17	0.45	10.2	60	90.8	9.1	0.1		
Poplar Borough.. ..	25.6	11.3	0.02	0.00	0.13	0.03	0.04	0.19	0.13	0.64	7.5	60	87.1	12.8	0.05		

* Non-civilians are included in these figures for England and Wales, but not for other areas.

† Provisional figures for England and Wales, 105 Great Towns, 157 Smaller Towns and London.

The rates for England and Wales and for Poplar have been calculated on a population estimated to the middle of 1923, while those for the towns have been calculated on populations estimated to the middle of 1922.

TABLE VI.

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF POPLAR.

Total Deaths (at all ages) in Public Institutions within the Borough.

(Residents and Non-Residents included.)

CAUSES OF DEATH.		Sex.	Poplar Institution.	St. Andrew's Hospital.	Bow Institution.	Bromley House Institution.	Poplar Hospital.	Total deaths in Public Institutions within the Borough.
All causes	Certified ..	M	40	442	87	14	66	649
		F	16	325	24	5	38	408
	Uncertified ..	M	—	—	—	—	—	—
		F	—	—	—	—	—	—
1. Enteric Fever ..		M	—	1	—	—	—	1
		F	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Small-pox ..		M	—	—	—	—	—	—
		F	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Measles ..		M	—	5	—	—	—	5
		F	—	2	—	—	—	2
4. Scarlet Fever ..		M	—	—	—	—	—	—
		F	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough ..		M	—	1	—	—	—	1
		F	—	3	—	—	—	3
6. Diphtheria ..		M	—	1	—	—	1	2
		F	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Influenza ..		M	—	—	—	—	—	—
		F	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Encephalitis Lethargica ..		M	—	1	—	—	—	1
		F	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Meningococcal Meningitis		M	—	1	—	—	—	1
		F	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Tuberculosis of respiratory system ..		M	1	42	1	—	1	45
		F	—	29	1	—	1	31
11. Other Tuberculous Diseases ..		M	—	10	—	—	3	13
		F	—	5	—	—	2	7
12. Cancer, malignant disease		M	1	78	5	—	3	87
		F	2	38	3	—	—	43
13. Rheumatic Fever ..		M	—	—	—	—	—	—
		F	—	2	—	—	—	2
14. Diabetes ..		M	—	1	—	—	—	1
		F	—	2	1	—	—	3
15. Cerebral hæmorrhage, etc.		M	1	9	4	1	1	16
		F	1	5	—	—	1	7
16. Heart Disease ..		M	15	28	34	2	1	80
		F	7	35	11	1	3	57

TABLE VI. (continued).

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF POPLAR.

Total Deaths (at all ages) in Public Institutions within the Borough.

(Residents and Non-Residents included.)

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Sex.	Poplar Institution.	St. Andrew's Hospital.	Bow Institution.	Bromley House Institution.	Poplar Hospital.	Total deaths in Public Institutions within the Borough.
17. Arterio-sclerosis ..	M	1	38	14	—	—	53
	F	1	38	1	—	—	40
18. Bronchitis ..	M	6	62	7	—	—	75
	F	2	60	2	—	—	64
19. Pneumonia (all forms) ..	M	5	50	1	—	10	66
	F	—	20	—	—	6	26
20. Other Respiratory Diseases ..	M	2	7	—	—	—	9
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—
21. Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum ..	M	—	6	—	—	4	10
	F	—	1	—	—	—	1
22. Diarrhœa, etc. ..	M	—	9	—	—	3	12
	F	2	6	—	—	—	8
23. Appendicitis and Typhilitis ..	M	—	1	—	—	2	3
	F	—	—	—	—	3	3
24. Cirrhosis of Liver ..	M	—	2	—	—	—	2
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—
25. Acute and Chronic Nephritis ..	M	4	6	6	1	2	19
	F	1	10	3	—	2	16
26. Puerperal Sepsis ..	M	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	5	—	—	—	5
27. Other accidents and diseases of pregnancy and parturition ..	M	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	4	—	—	1	5
28. Congenital Debility and malformation, premature birth ..	M	3	6	—	—	1	10
	F	—	7	—	—	—	7
29. Suicide ..	M	—	1	1	—	—	2
	F	—	3	—	—	—	3
30. Other Deaths from Violence ..	M	—	18	2	—	25	45
	F	—	12	—	—	11	23
31. Other Defined Diseases ..	M	1	58	12	10	9	90
	F	—	38	2	4	8	52
32. Causes ill-defined or unknown ..	M	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—
All causes ..	M	40	442	87	14	66	649
	F	16	325	24	5	38	408
TOTALS ..	..	56	767	111	19	104	1057

TABLE VII.
METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF POPLAR.
THE BOROUGH.
Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1923.

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.	Bow and Bromley.	Poplar.	Bow and Bromley.	Total Cases Removed.			
		Under 1.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 35.	35 to 45.						45 to 65.	65 and upwards.	
Small-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera (C), Plague (P)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	303	8	21	24	43	26	115	35	13	12	4	2	—	179	124	172	123	295	
Erysipelas	79	3	—	2	2	—	1	6	3	11	18	21	12	41	38	13	16	29	
Scarlet Fever	263	6	19	27	36	24	86	46	10	6	2	1	—	154	109	149	104	253	
Typhus Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Enteric Fever	8	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	6	—	—	—	4	4	3	3	6	
Relapsing Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Continued Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Puerperal Fever	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	10	4	—	—	9	7	8	6	14	
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	1	
Acute Poliomyelitis and Acute Polioencephalitis	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	
Acute Encephalitis Lethargica	7	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	2	—	2	—	4	3	3	3	6	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	38	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	19	4	4	8	
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	284	2	2	—	1	4	12	12	30	109	57	51	4	153	131	?	?	?	
Other forms of Tuberculosis	121	3	13	12	12	5	29	12	10	17	4	4	—	60	61	?	?	?	
Zymotic Enteritis	350	93	119	40	19	10	22	12	4	12	5	11	3	171	179	—	—	—	
Anthrax	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	
Trench Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Pneumonia (all forms)	460	52	58	36	28	16	31	22	23	48	43	66	37	257	203	153	120	273	
Malaria	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Totals	1934	205	235	141	142	85	297	148	95	234	137	159	56	1054	880	507	381	888	

NOTE.—Cases reported "not suffering," etc., are excluded from the above table.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

NOTIFICATIONS.

There were 1,529 notifications of cases of infectious diseases, excluding 58 second notifications and 89 cases in which diagnosis was not confirmed. The notification rate was 9.2 as against 4.7, 5.7, 13.8, 12.9 and 6.6 for the preceding five years.

NUMBER OF CASES OCCURRING IN INSTITUTIONS.

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

	Total Cases.	NOTIFICATIONS.							REMOVALS.							
		Diphtheria.	Erysipelas.	Scarlet Fever.	Smallpox.	Puerperal Fever.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Zymotic Enteritis.	Pneumonia (all forms).	Diphtheria.	Erysipelas.	Scarlet Fever.	Smallpox.	Puerperal Fever.	Zymotic Enteritis.	Pneumonia (all forms).
Poplar Institution ..	12	1	1	..	..	..	..	5	5	1**	1*	..	..	..	1*	2*
St. Andrew's Hospital	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1*
Bow Institution ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bromley House Institution ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1*	..	..	..	..	..
Langley House, 54, East India Dock Road ..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1**	..	..	..	1*
Poplar Hospital ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

° Admitted into St. Andrew's Hospital.

** Removed to M.A.B. Hospitals.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN MILKSHOPS AND HOMEWORKERS' PREMISES.

One case of infectious disease (measles) was connected with a milkshop.

Six premises with outworkers were connected with infectious cases notified: 5 diphtheria and 1 erysipelas.

No notices were served under the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, Sections 108 and 110, but, where there was any risk of infection the work was discontinued, and any work found on the premises was disinfected before being returned. No cases of measles were connected with outworkers' premises.

REMOVAL OF CASES OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES TO HOSPITAL.

Disease.	M.A.B. Hospitals	Poor Law Institu- tions	General Hospitals	Total Removals	Percent- age of cases notified.
Diphtheria	290	2	3	295	97.4
Erysipelas ..	1	26	2	29	36.7
Scarlet Fever ..	252	—	1	253	96.2
Enteric fever ..	1	2	3	6	75.0
Puerperal Fever ..	3	9	2	14	87.5
Cerebro-spinal Fever Encephalitis	—	—	1	1	50.0
Lethargica	—	3	3	6	85.7
Ophthalmia Neona- torum	6	1	1	8	21.0
Pneumonia ..	—	273	—	273	59.3
Malaria	—	1	—	1	100.
Anthrax	—	—	1	1	100.
Poliomyelitis ..	—	—	1	1	100.

N.B.—Cases reported to be “not suffering” have been excluded from above table.

COMPARATIVE MORTALITY.

				Diphtheria	Scarlet fever	Enteric fever
1918	Cases notified	..	..	305	231	12
	Deaths	..	..	31	2	1
	Mortality rate per cent.	..	..	10.2	0.9	8.3
1919	Cases notified	..	..	320	370	23
	Deaths	..	..	38	4	6
	Mortality rate per cent.	..	..	11.9	1.1	26.1
1920	Cases notified	..	..	698	1,400	17
	Deaths	..	..	59	14	4
	Mortality rate per cent.	..	..	8.4	1.0	23.5
1921	Cases notified	..	..	648	1423	16
	Deaths	..	..	64	13	5
	Mortality rate per cent.	..	..	9.9	0.9	31.2
1922	Cases notified	..	..	626	415	10
	Deaths	..	..	62	7	0
	Mortality rate per cent.	..	..	9.9	1.7	0.0
1923	Cases notified	..	..	303	263	8*
	Deaths	..	..	32	5	3
	Mortality rate per cent.	..	..	10.6	1.9	37.5

* The lowest number of cases recorded.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

681 swabbings from doubtful cases of Diphtheria were examined. Of these 100 gave positive results (14.7 per cent).

4 blood specimens from doubtful cases of Enteric Fever were examined, positive results being obtained in one case (25 per cent).

DIPHTHERIA ANTI-TOXIN.

16,000 units of Diphtheria anti-toxin were issued to medical practitioners during the year.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Report of Dr. W. C. P. Smith, Tuberculosis Officer and Assistant Medical Officer of Health for Tuberculosis Purposes.

INFORMATION REQUIRED BY MINISTRY OF HEALTH.

(i.) *A list of dispensaries, specifying also branch dispensaries and visiting stations; a list of the Tuberculosis Officers employed; a statement of the numbers of other officers employed in dispensary work; a list of residential institutions, specifying for each the number of beds normally available for patients from the area of the Local Authority, and the type of case for which these beds are used. In the case of residential institutions belonging to the Local Authority, the names of Medical Officers and the number of other officers should be given.*

(1) (a) *Tuberculosis Dispensary.*—Alexandra House, 135, Bow Road, E.

These premises were vacated during the latter part of December, and a move was made to 1, Wellington Road. The new premises are in every way an improvement on the old. Careful planning of the necessary alterations has resulted in an arrangement of the various rooms, which promises to facilitate the work and to prove more convenient and comfortable both for the patients and the staff.

(b) *Proposed Branch Dispensary.*—No further action has been taken with regard to the proposed branch dispensary at 134, High Street, Poplar. In the meantime the fares to and from the Bow Road Dispensary are refunded to necessitous patients living south of the East India Dock Road.

Tuberculosis Officer: W. C. P. Smith.

Assistant Tuberculosis Officer: D. H. Geffen.

Other Officers:—

- 3 Health Visitors.
- 1 Dispenser.
- 1 Clerk
- 1 Assistant Clerk.
- 1 Part-time helper (female).
- 1 Caretaker.

The approval of the Minister of Health of the proposed appointment of a paid officer, to act as Secretary to the Care Committee, and Organiser of care work generally, has been received. Owing to the lack of accommodation at 135, Bow Road, it was decided to leave this matter

in abeyance until the new dispensary was ready for occupation. The appointment is to be made early in the new year.

Residential Institutions:—

(a) Sanatoria—hospitals and homes available under the L.C.C. scheme (which now includes all classes of patients, whether insured, uninsured, or ex-Service men).

(b) The Poor Law Infirmary.

(c) A few In-patient letters for Victoria Park or other hospitals when obtainable.

(ii.) *In the case of administrative counties, precise particulars of arrangements for co-operation with Sanitary Authorities and their officers.*

Nil.

(iii.) *The nature and extent of co-operation with general and special hospitals, school clinics, and other institutions.*

General Hospitals.—Under an agreement between the Council and the London Hospital, cases of surgical tuberculosis and certain other cases are referred to this hospital for opinion or treatment.

Also under the L.C.C. scheme, the dispensary is “linked” to the London Hospital for purposes of consultation in special cases.

Cases of lupus are treated by the Finsen Light at the London Hospital on the recommendation of the Tuberculosis Officer. A charge of 5s. is made for each application of the treatment, and if more than twelve applications are required for any case a further recommendation from the Tuberculosis Officer is necessary. Four new cases have been recommended during the year. Thirteen cases in all have been attending, and have received a total of 233 applications of this treatment.

Special Hospitals.—No special arrangements exist, except that cases in which an artificial pneumothorax has been produced may be referred to Brompton Hospital for the necessary refills at a charge of 10s. for each refill.

Non-tuberculous pulmonary cases are referred generally to Victoria Park Hospital either by cards or out-patient letters. Similar cases in children are sent to one or other of the Children’s Hospitals—at Shadwell and Hackney Road

School Clinics.—As intimated in the last report, an extension of the scheme of co-operation with the school medical service has been in

operation during the year. Children in three categories, viz., (a) "unsatisfactory children," (b) apparently healthy contact, and (c) unexamined contacts, are referred to the Divisional School Medical Officer, who arranges to have them kept under observation and periodically examined—usually for six months—and to report the result to the Tuberculosis Officer. During the Year 297 children have been dealt with in this way.

In addition to the above, a number of children having defects—aural, nasal, dental, etc.—have been brought to the notice of the Divisional School Medical Officer with a view to treatment.

(iv.) *Any special arrangements made to secure the co-operation of medical practitioners and the working of the arrangements for periodical reports on insured patients under domiciliary treatment.*

The Tuberculosis Officer communicates with every local practitioner who notifies a case of tuberculosis, offering to confer as to the best means of dealing with the case. The practitioner is also invited to avail himself of the services of the care committee for any case occurring in his private practice in which he thinks they will prove helpful.

A number of cases have been sent to the dispensary by local practitioners for investigation. In each case—usually after a short period of observation—a report has been sent to the practitioner by the Tuberculosis Officer. 523 such reports have been sent during the year.

A revised scheme for the co-ordination of the work of Tuberculosis Officers and Insurance Practitioners (Memo. 286) was received from the Ministry of Health, December 27th. This is to come into operation on January 1st, 1924. It provides for the interchange of information concerning definite or suspected cases of tuberculosis occurring in insured persons, and for the closer co-operation of the Tuberculosis Officer and the Panel Practitioner in the treatment and care of such cases.

(v.) *The arrangements for following up patients in cases where the diagnosis is doubtful.*

Cases of doubtful diagnosis are kept under observation at the dispensary. If a decision as to diagnosis cannot be come to after a short period, they are either referred to the London Hospital for an opinion, or recommended under the L.C.C. scheme for admission to hospital for further observation.

(vi.) *The arrangements for securing the examination and systematic supervision of "home contacts."*

Home contacts are examined at the dispensary—as a rule by special appointment. The arrangements for their attendance and their subsequent supervision are in the hands of the Health Visitors. A special effort is made to keep under observation the contacts of sputum positive cases, and to re-examine them at short intervals. 1,020 contacts have been examined during the year.

(vii.) *Information as to special methods of diagnosis and treatment in use and the number of persons to whom these special methods have been applied.*

The X-ray apparatus is constantly in use for screen examinations.

A small number of selected cases were given nasal insufflations of B.E. with the object of testing the efficacy of this treatment. The insufflations were given three times a week, and very careful records were kept over a period of from three to four months. As none of the cases showed improvement in any direction, it was felt that the results were not sufficiently encouraging to warrant a continuance or extension of this form of treatment.

(viii.) *The results of local experience as to the relative value of each form of treatment.*

See (vii.) above.

(ix.) *The nature and extent of any dental treatment provided by the Council for tuberculous patients.*

A dental clinic has been held weekly at the Old Ford Wesleyan Mission Hall since October, 1922, to which all cases needing dental treatment, and for whom no provision is otherwise made, are referred by the Tuberculosis Officer.

Cases requiring new dentures are referred to the Care Committee for assessment of the amount of contributions payable by the patient, and for any assistance the Committee may be able to furnish towards the cost. Details of the work done are given in the Dental Surgeon's Report. (See p. 41.)

(x.) *Any arrangements for the provision of nursing or of extra nourishment for patients living at home.*

Nursing where necessary for children up to 10 years of age can be provided by the Council. No special provision is made for the nursing of older children or of adults, but the services of a district nurse or help from a local nursing association can be obtained through the Care Committee.

Extra nourishment in the form of dried milk and eggs has been provided for a number of cases on the terms laid down by the Minister of Health. In other cases extra nourishment has been obtained from the Guardians or the Red Cross Society.

(xi.) *The arrangements for treating non-pulmonary tuberculosis, especially tuberculosis of bones and joints in adults and in children, and for the provision of surgical apparatus, etc.*

Non-pulmonary cases requiring residential treatment are referred to the L.C.C. for sanatorium or hospital treatment. Cases that can suitably be dealt with as out-patients are referred to the London Hospital according to the terms of the agreement referred to, as are also cases of lupus for Finsen Light treatment.

Surgical apparatus is obtained through hospital almoners, Invalid Children's Aid Association, Charity Organisation Society, or other charitable bodies.

(xii.) *The arrangements for "care" and "after care" and their working.*

The Care Committee meets fortnightly at the dispensary. Most of the public or voluntary organisations connected with social work are represented, as well as the London Insurance Committee and the Panel Practitioners. The services of the Committee are available for any case of tuberculosis in the borough, but the sanction of the patient is obtained before his case is brought before it. A special Secretary for care work is to be appointed shortly.

(xiii.) *Particulars as to any local arrangements for finding employment for patients.*

No arrangements exist for finding employment for patients except the Labour Bureaux, which are of little or no value to the tuberculous patient, who usually requires light occupation.

(xiv.) *Statement as to the supply and supervision of shelters at the homes of patients.*

One shelter has been purchased and loaned.

(xv.) *Any special points noted locally as to the incidence of tuberculosis (i.e., occupation).*

Nothing of special note.

(xvi.) *Any special methods adopted or proposed for the prevention of tuberculosis.*

No special measures have been in use. The provision of spit cups or flasks and of disinfectant, the arrangement, where possible, of separate sleeping accommodation, advice on general hygiene, the removal of infectious cases or of contacts from close association with them, the reference of ailing and delicate children to other agencies for treatment or convalescence, and where possible the improvement of housing conditions are all of them routine measures of a preventive kind.

(xvii.) *Special difficulties encountered.*

The difficulty of finding light employment or light hours of employment for patients who return from sanatorium fit for something short of full time work.

The difficulty of improving adverse home conditions consequent upon the shortage of houses.

Attendances at Dispensary	...	...	...	...	7,325
New patients examined	...	...	...	...	1,966
Contacts examined for first time	...	...	...	...	761
Total contacts examined	...	...	...	...	1,020
Notifications by Tuberculosis Officer:—					
Pulmonary	...	...	...	...	174
Non-pulmonary	...	...	...	...	34
Health Visitors' visits	...	...	...	...	9,074
Doctors' visits	...	...	...	...	329
*Sputum examinations:—					
For Dispensary	...	...	...	...	1,665
For Public Health Department	...	...	...	...	159
Reports to Practitioners	...	...	...	...	523
Other reports	...	...	...	...	1,616

* This at 3/6 an examination, the fee usually charged by research laboratories, represents an expenditure of approximately £320—exclusive of cost of postage.

W. C. P. SMITH,

Tuberculosis Officer.

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1912.

Summary of Notifications received during the period from the 31st December, 1922, to the 29th December, 1923.

THE BOROUGH.

Age Periods.	Notifications on Form A.										Notifications on Form B.				Number of Notifications on Forms C and D.							
	Number of Primary Notifications.										Total Notifi- cations on Form A.	Number of Primary Notifications.			Total Notifica- tions on Form B.	Form C.		Form D.				
	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 and up- wards.		Total Primary Notifi- cations.	Under 5	5 to 10		10 to 15	Total Primary Notifi- cations.	Poor Institu- tions.	Law Sana- toria.	Poor Institu- tions.	Law Sana- toria.	
	Pulmonary—																					
Males	1	3	6	5	12	19	33	33	22	13	4	151	268	—	—	2	2	3	18	171	16	144
Females	1	4	4	5	18	29	28	24	13	3	—	129	222	—	2	—	2	2	11	82	17	70
Non-Pulmonary—																						
Males	2	20	17	6	6	4	2	3	2	2	—	64	82	1	—	—	1	2	8	8	4	7
Females	1	21	11	5	4	9	2	1	—	—	—	54	79	—	1	1	2	7	11	15	11	14
Totals	5	48	38	21	40	61	65	61	37	18	4	398	651	1	3	3	7	14	48	276	48	235

New cases of Tuberculosis coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health, during the period 31st December, 1922, to the 29th December, 1923, otherwise than by notification on Form A or Form B under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1912.

Age Periods	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 up- wards.	Total cases.
Pulmonary—												
Males	1	1	—	—	—	1*	1	1†	—	—	—	5
Females	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Non-pulmonary—												
Males	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1

* Royal Navy.

† Ministry of Pensions.

Remainder from Registrars' Returns of Deaths.

ACTUAL NUMBER OF CASES ON REGISTER.

Number of cases on Register at beginning of year 1923	4,438	
Add new cases during year	407	
Cases returned to Register	18	
		4,863
Deduct:—		
Died (notified cases only)	185	
Removed, etc.	626	
Arrested or cured		
Removed from Register—cases not notified since 1914	413	
		1,224
Number of cases on Register beginning of 1924 ...		3,639

SMALLPOX.

No cases of smallpox were notified during the year under review.

VACCINATION.

The Vaccination Officer, Mr. Ryan, has kindly furnished me with the following:—

Total number of certificates of primary vaccinations in respect of persons of all ages received was 1,102.

PLAGUE.

No case of this disease was notified during the year.

ANTHRAX, GLANDERS, AND HYDROPHOBIA IN MAN.

ANTHRAX.

One case of this disease occurred. Patient died in the London Hospital.

LONDON NOTIFICATION OF GLANDERS ORDER, 1907.

No notice was received from the Veterinary Inspector of the London County Council of the existence of Glanders at premises in the Borough.

HYDROPHOBIA.

No case of this disease was notified during the year.

ERYSIPELAS.

79 cases of erysipelas were notified during the year. Two deaths occurred.

PUERPERAL FEVER.

NUMBER OF CASES.

Sixteen cases of puerperal fever were notified. Seven patients died.

CONTINUED AND TYPHUS FEVERS.

No cases of continued fever occurred. No case of typhus fever occurred.

SPOTTED FEVER.

EPIDEMIC CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS.*

Two cases occurred. One patient died.

ACUTE POLIO-MYELITIS, OR ACUTE POLIO-ENCEPHALITIS, AND ACUTE ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.

No cases of Acute Polio-myelitis, nor of Polio-encephalitis were notified.

Seven cases of Encephalitis Lethargica occurred. Two patients died.

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

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

NOTIFICATIONS OF OPTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Thirty-eight cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were notified during the year:—30 notified by doctors only, 3 by midwives only, and 5 by both doctors and midwives. The total notifications received numbered 51.

Year.	Cases			Vision unimpaired.	Vision impaired.	Total Blindness.	Deaths.
	Notified.	Treated					
		At home.	In hospital.				
1914 ..	75	70	5	73	—	—	2
1915 ..	64	62	2	62	1	—	1
1916 ..	60	60	—	60	—	—	—
1917 ..	39**	37	1	36	1	—	1
1918 ..	40	38	2	39	1	—	—
1919 ..	61	51	10	60	1	—	—
1920 ..	61	51	10	59	—	—	2
1921 ..	47	41	6	42	2	1	2
1922 ..	36	33	3	34	1	—	1
1923 ..	38	30	8	35	—	—	3
Totals ..	521	473	47	500	7	1	12

** 1 born in Institution—not visited, no information available.

Erratum: Page 31. One case of Acute, Poliomyelitis was notified
but none of Polioencephalitis.

Erratum: Page 31. One case of Acute, Poliomyelitis was notified
but none of Polioencephalitis.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Report to Medical Officer of Health of Miss J. M. Cardozo,
Chief Health Visitor.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICES,
BOW ROAD, E. 3.

January, 1924.

SIR,

I submit herewith my first Annual Report, as Chief Health Visitor, upon the work of the Maternity and Child Welfare Department relating to the year 1923.

Removal.—On the expiration of lease, March 31st, 1923, the Allanmouth Road Clinic was transferred to Old Ford, as the attendances did not justify the expenses incurred.

Infant Consultations.—The nine weekly sessions all shew an increased average attendance, Bow Clinic being the highest, with 56.7 per session.

Dental Clinic.—This branch of the work has shewn a marked improvement, as will be seen by the Dentist's report.

Infantile Mortality.—The rates, 60 per 1,000 births, and 38.4 per 1,000 children visited, are the lowest ever recorded in the Borough. The Mortality rate amongst the "Toddlers" has been considerably reduced.

London County Council.—Two thousand and fifty-five case sheets relating to children who have reached the age of 5 years, were forwarded to the Education Department.

New Year's Party.—The Staff and their friends entertained 1,200 Mothers and Children, who attend the Infant Welfare Clinics, to a Tea and Concert on January 2nd, 1924, at Poplar, and on January 4th, 1924, at Bow. Our thanks are due to the many friends who, by their help and co-operation, made the Parties very enjoyable.

Visiting Areas.

The Royal College of St. Katharine. All the work between East India Dock Road—Bow Road.

Poplar Borough Council.—All the work North of Bow Road and South of East India Dock Road.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY FOR 1923.

	Public Health Department.	The Royal College of St. Katharine.	Total.
Ante-natal:—			
Visits	689	811	1,500
Re-Visits	544	1,443	1,987
Post-natal:—			
Visits ..	1,689	2,078	3,767
Removed before Visit ..	32	31	63
Died before Visit	43	48	91
Stillbirths	116	19	135
Re-visits:—			
Under 1	7,988	16,963	24,951
1—5	13,337	35,412	48,749
Removed	197	412	609
Died	94	129	223
Ophthalmia Neonatorum:—*			
Visits	38	nil.	38
Re-visits	148	nil.	148
Zymotic Enteritis:—			
Visits	102	157	259
Re-visits	95	223	318
Dead	4	6	10
Measles:— ..			
Visits	25	357	382
Re-visits	10	165	175
Dead	—	6	6
Miscellaneous	—	8,332	8,332
Total Visits Paid	25,151	66,592	91,743

* All infants with this disease are notified to the Medical Officer of Health, and are immediately visited by the Health Visitors of the Public Health Department.

STILLBIRTHS.

Number of stillbirths	110
No information available	16
Premature births	32
First pregnancies	26
Mothers who had had previous stillbirths:—	
One. Two. Three.	
7 2 3	

NURSING.

	Ophth. Neon.		Measles.				Pneumonia.			
	Cases.	Visits.	Cases.		Visits.		Cases.		Visits.	
			Under 5	5-10	Under 5	5-10	Under 5	5-10	Under 5	5-10
East London Nursing Society	10	186	3	1	35	19	8	1	150	21
St. John Divine	1	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	11	207	3	1	35	19	8	1	150	21

ATTENDANCES AT CLINICS.

	Old Ford.	Allanmouth Road (a).	West Ferry Road.	Christchurch.	North Poplar.	Royal College of St. Katharine.
First attendances	861	28	134	205	290	—
Infant consultations	10,897	357	1,921	4,258	5,637	10,458
Average per session	56.7	32.0	37.6	42.0	55.2	—
Average attendances of each child	7.9	3.6	6.5	9.0	10.6	—
Dental Clinic	445	—	—	—	—	737
Expectant mothers	190	—	5	—	141	399
Sewing Class	—	—	—	—	207	124

(a) Closed 31st March, 1923.

Total attendances at all Clinics:—Public Health Department, 24,058; Royal College of St. Katharine, 11,718.

MONEY TAKEN.

	£	s.	d.
For Dried Milk (8,705lbs.)	652	17	6
„ Medical sundries	114	7	11
„ Dentures	38	14	0
„ Spectacles	0	1	4
„ Materials at Sewing Class	38	7	0
„ Convalescent Treatment	2	8	6
Total money taken	846	16	3

Free issue.—2,539lbs. Dried Milk. 5,700 vouchers for cod liver oil, malt, etc., were also issued.

GRANTS IN AID.

Convalescent Treatment (1 mother, 6 children)	..	..	7 cases-
Attendance of midwife	..	..	16 ..
Loan of maternity bag	..	..	4 ..

ZYMOTIC ENTERITIS.

Died before notification received	..	..	7
Not traced	..	..	10
Visited	..	..	259
Under 1 year (<i>see feeding below</i>)	..	..	78 (3 died).
1 to 2 years	..	..	113
2 to 3 years	..	..	42
3 to 4 years	..	..	18
4 to 5 years	..	..	8

Feeding.

Age period.	Breast.	Mixed feeding.	Hand fed.	Not stated.
Under 1 year	30	32	13	—
Died	1	2	—	—

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Number of notifications received	...	...	...	38
Died whilst under supervision	...	...	...	3
Sight of one eye damaged	...	...	...	—
Recovered	...	...	...	35
Occurred in Institutions	...	...	...	3
Occurred in the practice of medical practitioners	...	...	...	6
Occurred in the practice of midwives	...	...	...	29
Admitted to hospital as in-patients	...	...	...	8
Treated as hospital out-patients	...	...	...	10
Treated privately	...	...	...	20
Visited by nurse	...	...	...	11

VITAL STATISTICS, 1922.

All births, including those occurring in outlying districts, but belonging to the Borough	...	...	...	4,489
Attended by doctors	...	...	...	1,017
Attended by midwives	...	...	...	2,863
Delivered in institutions	...	...	...	598
Not stated	...	...	...	11
Stillborn	...	...	...	124
Died before visit	...	...	...	99
Not requiring or desiring visits	..	..	..	438
Visited	...	...	...	3,828
Removed and not traced	...	...	...	219
Died during visitation	...	...	...	147

Remaining under supervision end of first year ...	3,462
Stillbirths per 1,000 births	27.6
Mortality per 1,000 births, died before visit ...	22.0
Mortality per 1,000 visited	38.4

The feeding of infants during the first six months of life was as follows:—

1. Those alive at end of completed year (December, 1923)—				
Breast-fed	...	...	...	76.3
Mixed feeding	...	...	...	21.5
Hand-fed	...	...	...	2.2
2. Those who died—				
Breast-fed	...	...	...	55.8
Mixed feeding	...	...	...	35.4
Hand-fed	...	...	...	8.8
3. Comparison of rates of mortality between infants—				
Breast-fed	...	...	...	3.0
Mixed feeding	...	...	...	6.5
Hand-fed	...	...	...	14.6

	Year of Birth.			
	1918	1919	1920	1921
Remaining under supervision:—				
End of first year ...	—	—	—	3,457
„ „ second „ ...	—	—	3,909	—
„ „ third „ ...	—	2,987	—	—
„ „ fourth „ ...	2,112	—	—	—
Found	11	35	104	84
Given up	—	2	1	2
Removed and not traced ...	56	84	154	137
Died	12	21	44	64
Remaining under supervision:—				
End of second year ...	—	—	—	3,338
„ „ third „ ...	—	—	3,814	—
„ „ fourth „ ...	—	2,915	—	—
„ „ fifth „ ...	2,055	—	—	—
Mortality per 1,000 visited:—				
Second year	—	—	—	18.5 (49.8)
Third „	—	—	11.2 (29.8)	—
Fourth „	—	7.3 (9.4)	—	—
Fifth „	5.6 (7.2)	—	—	—

The figures in brackets are the rates for the previous years.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

J. M. CARDOZO,
Chief Health Visitor.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF ST. KATHARINE.

REPORT FROM THE SENIOR MEDICAL OFFICER, HAROLD WALLER, M.D.

For the main part the work carried out in the district allotted to the Royal College of St. Katharine has followed, during the past year, the lines laid down at its inception in 1913. Experience has naturally shown certain directions in which its value could be strengthened, and the suggestion has been made that some account should be given in the Medical Officer of Health's Annual Report of one particular development which has been found useful.

The Health Visitors and Medical Officers at the Clinics are daily concerned to promote the highest possible percentage of successful breast-nursing of the infants. Regular inspection shows us that this is easy to achieve in the majority; but there are many cases where, for one reason or another, the infant does not thrive at the breast, or is brought to be weighed because its mother fears it is not thriving. Some of these cases offer considerable difficulty of diagnosis, and it has been our experience that even the most careful instructions based on an examination of mother and child sometimes fail to effect improvement. The fact is that whereas a weekly inspection and weighing will show that the baby is not thriving, they cannot furnish the exact reasons in obscure cases. Some opportunity is needed to observe directly the infant's behaviour, to estimate the amount of food it receives, and to gauge its mother's skill in management, and the effect also of its surroundings on its progress.

To this end certain of the mothers are invited to bring their infants for a daily inspection to Brunswick Road, where the College has a small garden with a shelter and a room set aside for experimental feeding. The value of being able to watch the babies and estimate the daily yield of milk over a period of time has been so great that one almost ventures to think it will have to become part of the necessary equipment of every Infant Welfare Institution.

A few examples of the discoveries made will explain best both the types of problem and the methods of investigation.

A mother complains that her infant is no longer satisfied with its feeds, cries after nursing, and requires frequent meals. The nurse in charge of the observation department finds that the feeding had gradually become entirely one-sided; i.e., the baby had abandoned one breast and

involution had set in. A few day's systematic training and the yield of milk steadily improves in the disused gland, and increases also in the previously over-worked and partially exhausted breast.

A woman complains that her child is not satisfied with the breast-milk, cries all day, and is vomiting profusely. She thinks the milk is failing. Weighing the child before and after a series of meals shows the "dissatisfaction" and vomiting to be due to the pain of over-feeding. The milk supply is over abundant, and the average yield is between 6 and 7 ozs. per feed. Inspection of the glands often gives no information which could lead one to expect a surplus of milk. By curtailing the feeds the infant's behaviour rapidly alters, and in a few days it is thriving and sleeping quietly. Again, an infant whose weight had been stationary for several weeks was recommended for daily observation. Profuse nasal catarrh was suspected as being responsible. The mother's statement that her child turned from the breast was confirmed, and the amount of milk taken at each feed was small. The effort to suckle with nasal breathing completely obstructed produced rapid exhaustion in the child. It was brought early in the morning and left until evening in a cot in the garden, where a simple toilet of the nose was carried out. The condition yielded in a few days and a rapid gain in weight followed, coinciding with a great increase in the amount of milk taken.

A common type of case which we have treated here with conspicuous success, but which is particularly resistant to any other means, is the irritable nervous type of infant—very frequently a first-born—whose exacting behaviour troubles and fatigues the parents. Here we get almost uniformly a report from the nurse that the mother has no appreciation of the need of quiet handling, punctual routine, and strict discipline. Indeed, so worn out are the mothers of these screaming infants that we not uncommonly take charge of the babies from morning to night for several days, stop all attempts at breast-feeding for the time, and send the women home to rest and make up their shortage of sleep. The child is meanwhile hand fed and kept in the open air. After two or three days breast-nursing is restarted and the mother trained very carefully to avoid stimulating the child by jogging and jolting; often her methods of handling a newborn are of the crudest. Most make apt pupils; a few require weeks before they can nurse their babies without provoking a storm of nervous crying. The improvements which follow both in the yield of milk and in the infants' behaviour and nutrition are most satisfactory. Moreover, the experience is invaluable for any subsequent baby the woman may bear.

This type of case supplies a large proportion of infants whose mothers are apt to report their milk failed soon after they got up after their confinement; but bottle-feeding naturally produces no alteration in the child's behaviour and frequently adds dyspepsia to its troubles.

Failures of lactation are sent to this department, and its records contain many instances of successful re-establishment of breast-feeding. The methods used are of the simplest. The child is coaxed and taught to restart suckling; massage of the breasts, as advocated by Truby King, and their alternate douching with hot and cold water are carried out, and the women encouraged to do it for themselves at home. The necessary hand-feeding is done with a spoon, and this encourages the infant to suckle. Dummies are prohibited. The regularity and patience which these women show is a remarkable tribute to their devotion. At first they are required to attend four times daily. Later alternate days may suffice, and as the feeding improves, their presence only on one or two days weekly is demanded to verify the amount of milk yielded. This work is proving itself steadily a most valuable clinical adjunct to the weekly consultations, and reduces the amount of guesswork prescription of bottle feeds to a minimum. Not the least part of its value is the object-lesson it provides of the benefit to the babies of sleep in the open air. Without a practical demonstration of its possibilities and safety, many of the mothers find it impossible to overcome a feeling of its riskiness. Having once had their fears allayed, they are willing and eager to carry out the same treatment at home, and are fortified to withstand the warnings and criticisms of their more timid neighbours.

If a comparison were to be made of work in the clinics to-day compared with work ten years ago, one would say unhesitatingly that the most striking change is the early application by the mothers for advice. At the start of the work we were far too much occupied in trying to remedy unsuccessful experiments in artificial feeding. Help was asked when it was obvious that the child had failed on bottle food. Now we are asked why the breast-feeding is not satisfactory, and before bottle-feeding is embarked on. The difference appears to us to be both significant and encouraging.

H. K. WALLER.

REPORT ON MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE DENTAL CLINIC FOR THE YEAR 1923.

THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,
BOROUGH OF POPLAR.

Sir,

The figures for the year ending December 31st, 1923, show a considerable increase in the work done, number of attendances, etc.

They are as follows:—

Attendances	New Patients	Sessions	Extractions	Fillings	Scalings
445	145	50	862	105	87
compared to the figures for previous year, 1922:					
158	58	41	326	66	—

You will observe that we have:—

- Nearly trebled the number of attendances;
- More than doubled the number of new patients;
- Increased extractions by two and a half times;
- „ fillings—nearly doubled;
- „ Scalings (though the figures for 1922 are not known).

We have held 9 more Sessions in 1923 than in 1922.

The average number of attendances per session has increased from 4.0 in 1922 to 8.9 in 1923, and I think that an average of 8 per session represents a maximum number of patients which can be satisfactorily coped with at a time.

The reasons for this considerable increase I consider are as follows:—

(i) Closer co-operation in regard to dental work, amongst those concerned;

(ii) Results shown by previous patients becoming apparent to a certain extent, thus helping to popularise the work;

(iii) The aids at my disposal for performing the work in a satisfactory manner (e.g., good equipment, highly skilled anæsthetist, and really valuable attendant help).

I see no reason why the Dental Clinic should not continue to show an upward tendency, as our efforts show certain signs of being appreciated.

I am of the opinion that we gain much by having the same staff constantly, as the patients do not feel such apprehension when they are sure of meeting people they know at the Clinic.

Finally, may I take the opportunity of thanking all the members of your staff for their help and consideration, which has assisted me very greatly during the past year.

I have the honour Sir, to remain,

Your obedient Servant,

C. HAMMOND WILLIAMS, L.D.S., R.C.S., Eng.

“Brooklands,”

Acton Hill, W.3.

10-1-24.

REPORT ON THE TUBERCULOSIS DENTAL CLINIC (PERIOD
18-10-22—31-12-22 AND YEAR 1923.)

THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,
BOROUGH OF POPLAR,

SIR,

The Tuberculosis Dental Clinic held its first session on October 18th, 1922, and I propose therefore, to deal with the period from then till the end of that year, before dealing with the year 1923.

1922:

The figures for the period 18-10-22—31-12-22, are as follows:—

Attendances	New Patients	Sessions	Extractions	Fillings	Scalings
34	24	12	49	11	20

Though not too gratifying, these figures show a certain amount of work done for a beginning, and every hope was entertained of a rapid growth in the year following:—

1923:

The figures for the year being as follows:—

Attendances	New Patients	Sessions	Extractions	Fillings	Scalings
80	62	49	300	81	60

It will be seen that our hope has not been realised to any great extent, for, whereas we had an average attendance per session in 1922 of less than three, in 1923 it has fallen to less than two.

I am not aware of anything happening at the Clinic that could account for old patients not continuing their treatment, and by the number of extractions, fillings or scalings, as above, there can be no doubt as to the necessity for dental work. The patients are more difficult to treat than those in normal health undoubtedly, and possibly "funk" repeated visits on the same account. Whether the patients are "followed up" thoroughly I cannot say, but I think the supply of new patients might be increased if possible.

The arrangements for help at the Tuberculosis Dental Clinic differ from those at the Maternity Dental Clinic. At the latter, the same Health Visitor is present at each Session. At the former these Health Visitors take turns. I cannot consider this arrangement good, the patient is met by a different Health Visitor each Session, and, though each Health Visitor is perfectly capable, and a great help to me, I consider the arrangement bad from the patients' point of view. With one constant attendant at each Session, I think we can gain the patient's confidence. I trust I am clear on this point, which presents certain difficulties in explanation, but which I think is of considerable importance.*

Every precaution is taken in the work to prevent infection. All instruments are thoroughly sterilized after use, and the room disinfected with formalin at the close of each Session. A special set of gas masks is used for anaesthetic cases, as such articles are difficult to render surgically clean. The patients do appear to appreciate our efforts in the majority of cases.

I have the honour to remain, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

C. HAMMOND WILLIAMS, L.D.S., R.C.S., Eng.

"Brooklands,"
Acton Hill, W.3.
10-1-24.

(*Note by Medical Officer of Health. This matter is being considered.)

FREE MILK SCHEME.

Mr. Dyer, Chief Clerk, reported :—

During the 12 months ended 29th December, 1923, 15,537 applications for free milk were received, of which 14,086 were granted (compared with 18,082 applications and 16,215 grants for 1922). Orders for 512,610 pints of fresh, and 3,230 lbs. of dried milk were issued, the total commitments amounting to approximately £6,600.

Personal enquiry was made into 2,974 cases by the Investigation and Enquiry Officer. In 34 cases it was found that applicants had commenced work and received an income which rendered them over scale, while receiving free milk, without notifying the fact. In 12 of these, letters of caution were sent, and the remaining 22 were instructed to refund the value of milk supplied to them. Proceedings in the County Court were taken regarding one case (the instructions for this were given in 1922).

During the year the sum of £29 was repaid on account of milk supplied on incorrect information, making a total sum of £299 repaid to 29th December, 1923.

By arrangement with the Dairymen's Association since April 1st, 1923, the Council has been paying 4d. per gallon below the ruling retail price. Previous to this the Association had only been allowing 2d. per gallon. The price of milk per pint to the Council varied during the year as follows:—1st January, 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ d., 1st February, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1st April, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1st October, 3d., 2nd December, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

REPORT OF MISS A. TATTERSALL.

To the Medical Officer of Health.

SIR,

I beg to present my twenty-third report of work done in factories and workshops, among out-workers, inspection of homes of children attending school in a verminous condition and suffering from scabies, and investigation of complaints of various kinds.

Many changes have taken place in the Borough since I took up the appointment of Woman Sanitary Inspector in 1900.

During the last few years the number of workshops has tended to decrease, largely owing to small employers, some with under a dozen workers, having installed electric or gas power, much to the benefit of the employees. The majority of the workshops are good, a few being in basements, but none that could possibly be termed underground.

The outworkers also have decreased. I think employers have realised it is more satisfactory to have their work, especially clothing, made under their supervision, rather than in homes, where it is sandwiched between domestic duties.

In regard to the homes of verminous children, the improvement has been marvellous. I think of when investigating these complaints, the house door opened to emit an abominable odour, but I have not experienced that particular smell for a long time; it is unusual now to find no furniture and no bedding, which, in years gone by, was quite usual. The standard of living and comfort has risen immensely, in spite of the acute housing shortage, which leads to many nuisances.

I regret to say farewell to my work and to you, sir, and all my fellow officers. I have had very happy years here and shall always be interested in the welfare of the Borough.

I am, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

ALICE TATTERSALL.

(See also Tabulated Statement on page 45.)

Tabulated statement of Inspections of Insanitary Conditions found existing, and of Re-inspections, &c., during the twelve months ended 29th December, 1923. (Miss Alice Tattersall, Lady Inspector).

	Poplar.	Bow and Bromley.	Totals.
Workshops, Workplaces, Laundries, &c., Number of, on the Register	41	98	139
Workshops, Number of Workrooms therein	68	126	194
.. Number of Inspections of	91	162	253
.. Number of Re-inspections of	40	94	134
.. Number overcrowded	—	3	3
.. &c., newly discovered and registered	6	11	17
.. Workrooms therein measured	4	23	27
.. Reported to H.M. Inspector on discovery	5	11	16
Houses visited for enquiry at which no female hands were employed	319	933	1,252
Written intimations issued	8	20	28
Statutory Notices	4	10	14
Final Notices	—	—	—
Works carried out under supervision:—			
(a) Rooms cleansed and whitewashed	9	19	28
(b) Yards, roofs, &c., repaired	1	1	2
Additional means of ventilation provided	1	—	1
Sanitary Conveniences Constructed	—	4	4
Overcrowding of Workrooms, cases of, abated	—	—	—
Visits <i>re</i> Scabies	37	25	62
.. Suspected infectious disease	17	25	42
.. Outworkers' Lists	34	74	108
.. Inspection of Schools	—	—	—
.. Verminous School Children	44	27	71
Miscellaneous Inspections	33	61	94

REPORTS OF HOUSING INSPECTORS.

Summary, 1923.

	Poplar.	Bromley.	Bow.	Totals.
House-to-house Inspections	241	217	324	782
Re-inspections	3,611	4,097	2,940	10,648
Number of Intimations served—				
Public Health (London) Act	513	529	478	1,520
P.B.C. By-laws	215	180	213	608
L.C.C. (General Powers) Act, <i>re</i> verminous rooms	32	56	28	116
Number of Notices served—				
Public Health (London) Act	99	219	109	427
P.B.C. By-laws	38	98	68	204
For cleansing	36	87	23	146
Number of Final Notices served—				
For cleansing and other matters	34	69	35	138
Number of drains tested—				
Chemical test	215	193	318	726
Smoke test	31	24	19	74
Water test	55	177	50	282
Number of drains defective	15	24	15	54
.. .. obstructed	9	11	2	22

SANITARY INSPECTORS' WORK, Etc.

(See also Tables on preceding page.)

Tabulated Statement of Inspections, Insanitary Conditions found existing, and Re-inspections during the year 1923.

	<i>East Com- bined Division.</i>	<i>West Com- bined Division.</i>	<i>Poplar South Division.</i>	<i>Bromley North Division.</i>	<i>Bromley Central Division.</i>	<i>Bow East Division.</i>	<i>Bow West Division.</i>	Totals
Total Inspections:—	1,093	1,405	1,215	1,464	1,171	1,232	1,389	8,969
On complaints of nuisances, etc.	390	811	693	845	634	632	497	4,502
On notification of infectious diseases	398	407	281	466	226	214	256	2,248
House-to-House	14	—	—	6	134	195	31	380
Bakehouses	28	39	15	25	19	9	42	177
Slaughterhouses	3	—	—	5	—	—	50	58
Cowhouses	9	5	—	6	—	8	18	46
Milkshops	67	66	16	21	27	58	142	397
Ice cream vendors' premises	21	20	35	7	23	18	26	150
Workshops, workplaces, etc.	163	57	175	83	108	98	327	1,011
Premises found in fair condition	402	710	689	1,007	383	506	764	4,461
Do. requiring amendment	691	695	526	457	788	726	625	4,508
DETAILS OF INSANITARY CONDITIONS, ETC.								
Walls and ceilings dirty	303	246	307	181	318	271	342	1,968
Yards, forecourts and areas insufficiently paved or drained	92	33	63	67	99	81	54	489
Inlets to drains not properly trapped	—	1	—	—	7	5	2	15
Number of drains tested	150	88	158	102	187	130	113	928
Do. do. defective	39	60	28	38	10	43	37	255
Do. do. obstructed	24	77	34	109	48	78	80	450
Sink waste pipes not trapped or otherwise defective	46	1	11	5	94	24	8	189
Sink waste pipes directly connected to drains	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	4

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	<i>East Com- bined Division.</i>	<i>West Com- bined Division.</i>	<i>Poplar South Division.</i>	<i>Bromley North Division.</i>	<i>Bromley Central Division.</i>	<i>Bow East Division.</i>	<i>Bow West Division.</i>	Totals
Soil pans of w.c.'s without suitable water supply	38	12	30	29	28	2	23	162
Do. do. broken or unsuitable	18	18	7	10	12	30	10	105
Do. do. in foul condition	42	11	21	1	5	42	17	139
Do. do. untrapped	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	3
Roofs, guttering and rainwater pipes defective	272	169	186	281	264	229	176	1,577
Water supplies to premises cut off (notified by Metropolitan Water Board)	3	—	—	—	1	4	4	12
Water service fittings defective, causing waste of water	11	7	16	5	2	12	6	59
Drinking Water improperly stored	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	3
Dampness	280	69	87	30	127	125	74	792
Inundations	—	3	—	4	3	20	—	30
Overcrowding	4	—	—	5	8	1	1	19
No proper receptacle for house refuse	59	7	75	62	95	58	89	445
Accumulations of dung or refuse	15	10	29	9	10	2	9	84
Foul P.H. urinals	5	3	3	—	6	—	4	21
Other nuisances, dilapidations, want of ventilation, etc.	191	222	492	245	378	669	542	2,739
Breaches of London County Council's By-laws	199	39	—	—	98	73	21	430
Breaches of Council's By-laws	81	—	22	1	10	65	51	230
Intimations served	691	528	526	447	654	726	625	4,197
Notices served	239	405	125	262	421	202	420	2,074
Final Notices served	78	44	41	91	73	47	38	412
Summonses applied for (except Food and Drugs)	—	1	—	4	6	2	1	13
Passengers from Continental Ports:—								
Visited	4	—	4	1	—	—	—	9
Undiscovered	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Intimations served in respect of verminous rooms	29	34	29	40	89	31	34	286
Verminous rooms cleansed	49	23	18	42	98	37	42	309
Re-inspections	2,525	3,023	2,434	2,080	1,548	2,284	1,629	15,523

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HOUSING ACTS, 1890-1923.

HOUSING (INSPECTION OF DISTRICT) REGULATIONS, 1910. REPRESENTATIONS TO COUNCIL UNDER HOUSING, TOWN PLANNING, ETC., ACT, 1909.

No premises were inspected with a view to closing under Section 17 (1) of the Housing and Town Planning, Etc. Act, 1909.

INCREASE OF RENT AND MORTGAGE INTEREST (RESTRICTIONS) ACTS.

Twelve certificates were issued under the above Acts.

HOUSING CONDITIONS.

STATISTICS.

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER, 1923.

1.—GENERAL.

(1) Estimated population	... ..	166,400
(2) General death rate	... ..	11.3
(3) Death rate from tuberculosis (all forms)	... ..	1.2
(4) Infantile mortality	... ..	60
(5) Number of dwelling-houses of all classes (Census 1921)	... ..	23,248
(6) Number of working-class dwelling-houses	... ..	Practically all
(7) Number of new working-class houses erected	} — houses, — tenements.	
during 1923		

(In course of erection, 61 tenements.)

2.—UNFIT DWELLING-HOUSES.

1.—*Inspection.*

(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or other Acts)	... ..	7,823
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910	... ..	—
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	... ..	4

(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ...	5,022
II.— <i>Remedy of defects without Service of Formal (Statutory) Notices.</i>	
Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers ...	2,123
III.— <i>Action under Statutory Powers.</i>	
A. Proceedings under Section 28 of the Housing, Town Planning, Etc., Act, 1919 —	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ...	1
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit—	
(a) by owners ...	—
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners ...	—
(3) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close ...	—
B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts—	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ...	4,072
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied—	
(a) by owners ...	3,992
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners ...	1
(c) by Local Authority and owner jointly ...	1
C. Proceedings under Sections 17 and 18 of the Housing, Town Planning, Etc., Act, 1909—	
(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders ...	4*
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made ...	4*

* See footnote p. 50.

(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit	—
(4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	—
(5) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	—

3.—UNHEALTHY AREAS.

Areas represented to the Local Authority with a view to Improvement Schemes under (a), Part I., or (b), Part II., of the Act of 1890 :—

(1) Name of areas	—
(2) Acreage	—
(3) Number of working-class houses in area	—
(4) Number of working-class people to be displaced	—
4.—Number of houses not complying with the building by-laws erected with consent of Local Authority under Section 25 of the Housing, Town Planning, Etc., Act, 1919	—
5.—Staff engaged on housing work with, briefly, the duties of each officer	10
(7 district sanitary inspectors and 3 doing house-to-house inspections.)	

* Nos. 39, 41, 43 and 45, Gale Street. Closing Orders were made on 22nd March, 1923, and became operative, but Demolition Orders were not made owing to inability to provide accommodation for displaced persons. Early in 1924 two-months' notices were served under the 1919 and 1923 Acts, Sections 28 and 10 respectively, upon the above premises, and also upon No. 157, St. Leonard's Street.

A special report, dated 4th February, 1924, relating to Abandoned Property and the difficulty of enforcing Sections 28 and 10 of the Housing and Town Planning Etc., Act, 1919, and the Housing, Etc., Act, 1923, respectively, was submitted to the Public Health and Housing Committee.

WORKSHOPS, WORKPLACES, LAUNDRIES AND OUTWORKERS.

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, and Homeworkers' premises.

Premises.	On Register during year 1923.			Number of Inspecti ^o ns.	Number of Intimations.	Number of Notices.	Number of Final Notices.	Number of Prosecutions.
	Male.	Female.	Total.					
Bakehouses (Factories)	29	—	29	119	27	3	—	—
Bakehouses (Workshops)	55	—	55	193	43	—	—	—
Bakehouses (Domestic Workshops)	1	—	1	4	2	—	—	—
Factories (Laundries and Miscellaneous Factories)	†	†	†	68	2	2	—	—
Laundries (Workshops)	—	4	4	14	—	—	—	—
Laundries (Domestic Workshops)	—	3	3	6	—	—	—	—
Workshops	91	1308	2218	445	48	17	—	—
Workshops (Domestic)	10	2	12	40	40	4	—	—
Workplaces	129	—	129	359	45	8	—	—
Workplaces (Domestic)	35	—	35	102	9	4	1	—
Places where food is sold or prepared ..	251 ^r	—	251 ^r	1004 [¶]	159	26	6	—
Milk Premises	132	—	132	480	1	1	—	—
Cowsheds	10	—	10	38	1	—	—	—
Slaughterhouses ..	9	—	9	56	1	—	—	—
Other offensive trade premises	6 ^{rr}	—	6 ^{rr}	23	2	—	—	—
Ice Cream premises ..	101	—	101	184	17	1	—	—
Homeworkers' premises	50	504	554	1320	7	6	2	—

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

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

^r Power is used in 25 of these premises where sausages are made.

¶ Including inspections of all factories where food is prepared.

^{rr} 6 registered by the London County Council.

TABLE B.

WORKSHOPS ON REGISTER (MALE), 1923.

9 Bootmaking.	2 Oil stores.
1 Barge breaking.	1 Packing case making.
2 Boat building.	2 Paint making.
1 Brush making.	2 Plumbing.
1 Building, etc.	1 Poultry food mixing.
6 Cabinet making.	1 Rag sorting.
1 Chemical Works.	8 Tailoring.
1 Cigar making.	3 Tarpaulin works.
1 Cork cutting.	1 Skin dressing.
6 Confectionery making.	1 Stonemasonry.
3 Cooperages.	1 Tin toy making.
1 Electrical Engineering and Winding.	2 Upholstering.
3 Engineering.	3 Undertaking.
12 Farriers.	1 Van building.
2 French polishing.	1 Waterproof working.
1 Frilling making.	1 Welding.
2 Harness making.	1 Wheelwright.
1 Joinery.	1 Wood chopping.
1 Motor garage works.	1 Wire working.
2 Metal works.	1 Walking stick making.
	1 Zinc working.

As per List, Table A Workshops on Register, page 51.

WORKSHOPS ON REGISTER (MEN AND WOMEN EMPLOYED).

2 Cork cutting.	1 Upholstering.
15 Tailoring.	3 Bootmaking.
3 Confectionery making.	

DOMESTIC WORKSHOPS ON REGISTER (WHERE MEN ARE EMPLOYED).*

1 Clay pipe making.	1 Picture frame making.
1 Tailoring.	2 Cycle repairing.
1 Vinegar works.	1 Keg and drum repairing.
3 Blacksmiths.	1 Decorated earthenware making.
1 Boot repairing.	

HOME WORKERS ON REGISTER (MALE).

40 Bootmaking.	1 Brush making.
6 Tailoring.	1 Waterproof garment making.
1 Furrier.	1 Fancy leather goods making.

WORKSHOPS AND DOMESTIC WORKSHOPS ON REGISTER (FEMALES).*

54 Tailoring.	4 Tiemaking.
7 Laundries.	3 Knitted garment making.
8 Boot upper making.	8 Confectionery making.
9 Dressmaking.	1 Packing.
3 Upholstering.	1 Glass blowing.
2 Cork cutting.	5 Mantle making.
2 Skirt and blouse making.	1 Paper and rag sorting.
3 Waterproof garment making.	1 Wood chopping.
3 Sack and bag making.	3 Trimming making.
1 Shirt and pyjama making	1 Corset making.
4 Furriers.	1 Artificial flower making.
1 Seal stamping.	1 Horse hair sorting.
8 Milliners.	3 Toymaking.
	1 Bedding making.

* 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 51.

TABLE C.**See footnote, page 53.***FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, LAUNDRIES, WORKPLACES AND HOMEWORKERS.****1.—INSPECTION.**

Premises.	Number of				Prosecutions.
	Inspections.	Written Notices.			
		Intima- tion.	Statu- tory.	Final.	
Factories (Including Factory Laundries.)	187	29	5	..	..
Workshops† (Including Workshop Laundries.)	652	91	17	..	..
Domestic Workshops‡	50	6	..	..	..
Workplaces (Males)	359	45	8	..	..
Domestic Workplaces (Males) ..	102	9	4	1	..
Places where food is sold or pre- pared§	1004	159	26	6	..
Homeworkers' Premises	1320	7	6	2	..
Total	3674	346	66	9	..

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

† Including Workshop Bakehouses. See Table A, page 51.

‡ Including Domestic Bakehouses and Laundries. See Table A, page 51.

§ The inspections of all factories where food is prepared are included. Power is used to chop meat for sausages, etc., in 25 of the premises.

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.*

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Act:</i>				
Want of cleanliness	342	342	..	..
Want of ventilation	1	1	..	..
Overcrowding	3	3	..	..
Want of drainage of floors .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Other nuisances	296	296	..	..
Sanitary accommodation {	insufficient	2	2	..
	unsuitable or defective	28	28	..
	not separate for sexes .. .. .	..	..	..
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act:—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101) .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Breach of special sanitary require- ments for bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100)	..	..	..	..
Other offences (Excluding offences relating to out- work which are included in Table D of this Report.)	..	..	..	..
Total	672	672	..	..

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

Nature of Work, (1)	Outworkers' List, (Section 107).						Notices served on Occupiers as to keeping or sending lists, (8)	Failing to keep or permit inspection of list, (9)	Failing to send lists, (10)	Outwork in unwholesome premises, (Section 108).			Outwork in infected premises, (Sections 109, 110).		
	Lists received from Employers.									Instances, (11)	Notices served, (12)	Prosecutions, (13)	Instances, (14)	Orders made (S. 110), (15)	Prosecutions (Sections 109, 110), (16)
	Twice in the year.			Once in the year.											
	Lists, (2)	Con-tractors, (3)	Work-men, (4)	Lists, (5)	Con-tractors, (6)	Work-men, (7)									
Wearing Apparel—															
Making, etc.	76	134	621	7	7	18									
Cleaning and Washing ..															
Household Linen															
Lace, lace curtains and nets															
Curtains and furniture															
hangings															
Furniture and Upholstery..															
Electro-plate															
File Making															
Brass and Brass Articles ..															
Fur pulling															
Cables and Chains															
Anchors and Grapnels .. .															
Cart Gear															
Locks, Latches and Keys ..															
Umbrellas, etc.															
Artificial Flowers															
Nets, other than wire nets															
Tents															
Sacks															
Racquet and Tennis Balls..															
Paper, etc., Boxes, Paper															
Bags	2	..	221	1	..	17									
Brush Making															
Pea Picking															
Feather Sorting															
Carding, etc., of buttons, etc.															
Stuffed Toys															
Basket Making															
Chocolates and Sweetmeats															
Cosaques, Christmas Crack-															
ers, Christmas Stockings,															
etc.															
Textile Weaving															
Total	78	134	842	8	7	35							6*		

* For Infectious Diseases see page 19.

TABLE D.—HOME WORK.

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

Class of Homework.	1923 Number of Lists received.				Number of Addresses of Outworkers.			
	Due Feb. 1st.		Due Aug. 1st.		Forwarded to other Authorities.		Received from other Authorities.	
	No. of Lists.	No. of Outworkers.	No. of Lists.	No. of Outworkers.	Due Feb. 1.	Due Aug. 1.	Due Feb. 1.	Due Aug. 1.
Total ..	41	547	45	571	268	309	403	207
Tailoring ..	30	259	33	255				
Shirtmaking..	1	7	1	6				
Miscellaneous	5	116	5	153				
Shoemakers ..	4	42†	4	42‡				
Boxes	1	123	2	115				

* See page 55. † 15 Males and 27 Females. ‡ 12 Males and 30 Females.

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	55
Bakehouse Domestic Workshops	1
Laundries Workshops	4
Laundries Domestic Workshops	3
Workshops	221*
Domestic Workshops	12
Workplaces	129
Workplaces Domestic	35
Places where food is sold or prepared	251†
Total number of workshops and workplaces, etc., on Register	711‡

* 24 where men and women are employed.

† Power is used in 25 of these premises.

‡ See Tables A and B, pages 51 and 52.

TABLE F.

Class. (1)	Number. (2)
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories:—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133)	17
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5)	7
Other (Communications)	7
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101):—	
Certificates granted during the year	10
In use at the end of the year	26

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

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

The number of premises in the Borough where food is sold or prepared for sale is 251.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS) ACT, 1908.

1,004 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 145 instances, and 125 other defects existed.

159 intimations were served, which in 26 cases were followed up by Statutory notices and six final notices were served.

MILK SHOPS.

At the end of the year there were in the Borough 142 registered premises (including 10 cow-houses) where milk is sold. These milk shops were kept under observation.

Cleansing of premises was necessary in seven instances. Three other defects were found.

Four milkshops have been placed on the register during the year. Fifteen premises were on account of change of occupiers re-registered as milkshops.

The sale of milk was discontinued on nine premises.

For milkshops connected with infectious diseases, see page 19.

†See Tables A and C, pages 51 and 54.

THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS), ORDER, 1924.

The above Order revoked previous regulations and came into operation on the 1st July, 1923.

No applications were made for certificates under this Order or under the previous Regulations.

ICE CREAM.

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

There are 101 premises where ice creams are manufactured within the Borough, on the register. 184 inspections were made during the year.

Cleansing of premises was necessary in 17 instances. 15 other nuisances existed.

HAIRDRESSERS' PREMISES.

The hairdressers' premises were inspected during the year.

RAG AND BONE DEALERS.

The bye-laws made by the London County Council, respecting the business of a Rag and Bone Dealer were allowed by the Minister of Health on the 18th September, 1923, and confirmed by the Home Secretary, 26th September, 1923.

The bye-laws relate to:—

- (a) the storage, manipulation, and removal of rags, bones, rabbit skins or other like articles;
- (b) the construction, lighting, ventilation and cleansing of rooms used in connection with the business;
- (c) the provision of sufficient properly constructed receptacles;
- (d) the paving and drainage of yards;
- (e) prohibit the use of sleeping rooms for storage, etc., and
- (f) prohibit the use of material from infected premises.

SMOKE NUISANCES.

36 smoke nuisances were dealt with during the year:—12 Bow East, 0 Bow West, 11 Bromley North, 6 Bromley Central, 1 East Combined, 5 West Combined, and 1 Poplar South. One summons was issued, see page 81.

BAKEHOUSES.

INSPECTIONS.

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

There are 85 Bakehouses in use, of which 26 are underground. In 29 bakehouses machinery is used. See Table A, page 51, number made up to end of year.

Cleansing was necessary in the various bakehouses on 88 occasions. Twenty other nuisances were found (including 2 defective or unsuitable w.c. accommodation).

Three bakehouses were disused at time of visit.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

The bye-law made by the London County Council for regulating the conduct of a business of a slaughterer of cattle was allowed by the Minister of Health on 7th December, 1923. The bye-law, which comes into operation on 8th March, 1924, requires that animals to be slaughtered in a slaughterhouse shall be effectually stunned prior to slaughter, such stunning to be effected with a mechanically operated instrument. The bye-law does not apply to the slaughter of cattle according to the Jewish method of slaughtering, if no unnecessary suffering is inflicted.

SLAUGHTERER OF POULTRY.

The bye-laws made by the London County Council respecting the business of a slaughterer of poultry were allowed by the Minister of Health on the 22nd December, 1923.

The bye-laws are made for regulating the conduct of the business of a slaughterer of poultry, the structure of the premises on which the business is being carried on, and the mode in which application is to be made for sanction to establish such business anew within the County of London exclusive of the City of London.

CANAL BOATS.

For the year ended 31st December, 1923, the inspections and reports of the Inspectors respecting registered canal boats and non-registered canal boats were as follows:—

	Registered.	Non-Registered.
† Mr. H. A. Tibbatts, East Combined Division	—	—
† Mr. J. Johnson, West Combined Division..	—	—
† Mr. C. H. Brown, Poplar South Division ..	—	—
Mr. H. J. Langley, Bromley North Division	—	—
* Mr. Wm. Johnson, Bromley Central Division	1	—
Mr. A. J. Field, Bow East Division.. ..	3	12
Mr. W. Boyce, Bow West Division	1	10
	—	—
	5	22
	—	—

No infringements of the Acts and Regulations were reported.

† No canal in Sub-division; deputises when necessary for other Inspectors.

* Mr. W. Johnson reported "Several visits to Bromley Locks, but frequently only non-registered boats about."

‡ Mr. J. Johnson reported that "There have been no canal boats up this past twelve months at time of visits."

DISINFECTING DEPARTMENT.

ROOMS AND ARTICLES (INFECTIOUS AND VERMINOUS) DISINFECTED.

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

	Rooms.	Beds.	Mattresses and Palliasses.	Pillows.	Bolsters.	Various.	Totals.
Infectious Disease	657	657	264	1964	776	8224	11885
Miscellaneous	71	222	47	348	104	1413	2134
Totals	728	879	311	2312	880	9637	14019
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	390	38	5	107	34	413	597
Totals	1118	917	316	2419	914	10050	14616

Other articles also passed through the Council's apparatus, from the Shelter, Glaucus Street, disinfectors' clothing, overalls, drop-sheets, etc., to the number of 8,977, and 25,300 articles of clothing from verminous persons were disinfected, making a total of 48,893 articles.

Nineteen articles were destroyed at the Council's apparatus from premises where a case of cancer had occurred.

ELECTROLYTIC DISINFECTANT FLUID.

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

During the year 1923, 64,740 gallons were manufactured and broken down to 129,480 gallons for distribution.

DISTRIBUTION OF FLUID.

The fluid was distributed as follows:—

	galls.
Violet Road Depot	72,262
Bickmore Street Depot	12,065
Old Ford Road Depot	8,472
Ford Road Depot	5,292
Trego Road Depot	5,150
Stebondale Street Depot	4,170
Millwall Depot	792
Public Health Offices	144
Poplar Baths	4,457
Bow Baths	3,581
Island Baths	1,382
Violet Road Baths	200
Wick Lane Baths	153
Empson Street Baths	285
Poplar Town Hall	132
Bromley Public Hall	512
Works Department	468
Guardians' Offices	492
Poplar Union Workhouse	2,664
Langley House	221
Poplar Training School, Hutton	58
Public Libraries	312

Used at Council's Shelter in baths of verminous persons	641
London County Council Schools	2,972
Mortuary, High Street, Poplar	420
Borough of Poplar Dispensary	72
Royal College of St. Katharine	238
Private Firms in Borough	930
Council Offices, Poplar	329
Finance Department Offices	87
Kingsley Hall	45
Bow War Pensions Office	169
North Poplar Clinic	57
Howrah House Convent	232
Bow Relief Offices	24
Total	129,480

COST OF MATERIALS AND ELECTRICITY.

The cost of materials and electricity for manufacturing the electrolytic fluid was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Electricity, 13,180 units at 1½d. per unit (with 50 per cent. advance)	123	11	3
Chloride of Magnesium, 7 tons, 18 cwts. 1 qr. 25 lbs.	37	14	8
Salt, 12 tons, 17 cwt., 2 qrs.	51	10	0
Caustic Soda, 13 cwt., 2 qrs., 24 lbs.	25	1	9
Water (64,740 gallons)	3	14	2

Total cost of materials and electricity to produce 64,740 gallons (strong); broken down to 129,480 gallons	241	11	10
Electric motor for stirring: 326 units	3	1	2

BOTTLES, CORKS AND LABELS.

Bottles	24	10	8
Corks	15	0	0
Labels .. .. .	..	..	..
Total	£39	10	8

Total quantity of water used for all purposes, 287,000 gallons, cost £16 7s. 3d.

TOTAL QUANTITY MANUFACTURED SINCE INSTALLATION OF PLANT.

Since the installation of the plant, a period of 18 years, 749,349 gallons of fluid have been manufactured (see footnote) at a cost for electricity of £1,147 7s. 0½d., and materials of £1,442 13s. 1d.

Year.	Output, gallons.	Material, Chloride of Magnesium, Salt, Caustic Soda and Water. Cost.			Electricity.	Total.
		£	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 7½	53 2 2½
1910	50,726	47	11	10	50 10 6	98 2 4
1911	53,063	50	17	9	56 16 7½	107 14 4½
1912	54,388	41	7	10	59 14 4½	101 2 2½
1913	66,740	62	7	3	71 0 10½	133 8 1½
1914	68,795†	59	16	11	75 0 3	134 17 2
1915	36,985†	35	19	3	48 12 0	84 11 3
1916	26,790†	74	4	0	40 3 1	114 7 1
1917	27,900†	75	10	4	44 11 6½	120 1 10½
1918	30,750†	114	5	9	51 2 8	165 8 5
1919	33,285†	139	4	0	77 7 9	216 11 9
1920	39,255†	153	11	4	105 7 3	258 18 7
1921	51,330†	220	7	10	134 18 8	355 6 6
1922	56,520†	166	0	1	119 13 9	285 13 10
1923	64,740†	118	0	7	123 11 3	241 11 10
Total	749,349	£1,442	13	1	£1,147 7 0½	£2,590 0 1½

Not only are the Public Health Department and other buildings of the Council (the public baths, etc.) furnished with the disinfectant, but the institutions of the Managers of St. Andrew's Hospital and of the Board of Guardians (within and without the Borough) are supplied with an unlimited quantity free, as required.

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

† Since 1914 the fluid has been made of greater strength than originally, and afterwards broken down to half strength for distribution.

Quantity distributed:—

1914	..	..	..	..	..	88,425 gallons.
1915	..	..	..	..	..	73,970 ..
1916	..	..	..	..	..	53,580 ..
1917	..	..	..	..	..	55,800 ..
1918	..	..	..	..	..	61,500 ..
1919	..	..	..	..	..	66,570 ..
1920	..	..	..	..	..	78,510 ..
1921	..	..	..	..	..	102,660 ..
1922	..	..	..	..	..	113,040 ..
1923	..	..	..	..	..	129,480 ..

Electrolytic Disinfectant.	Estimate for year ended 31st March, 1923.		Expenditure for year ended 31st March, 1923.		Average Expenditure for 3 years ended 31st March, 1923.		Estimate for year ending 31st March, 1924.		Estimate for year ending 31st March, 1925.		No.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
1 Wages (Manufacturing, bottling and delivery to Depots, Guardians' Institutions and Sick Asylums)	940		923		909		888		890		1
2 Rent, Rates and Insurance—Main Depot	189		102		125		85		85		2
3 Supervision of Plant	15		15		15		15		15		3
4 Electricity and Water	135		159		143		130		140		4
5 Materials (Chemicals)	190		108		176		200		150		5
6 Bottles, Corks, Wax, Labels and Paste	80		39		62		50		50		6
7 Sundries (including Testing Apparatus and Carboys) ..	60		128		87		60		60		7
8 Repairs—Depot	100		98		145		150		100		8
9 Repairs—Plant	—		—		—		20		20		9
	—1709		—1572		—1662		—1598		—1510		
10 Issuing—Wages—(Old Ford Road, Trego Road, Ford Road, Bickmore Street, West Ferry Road, and Stebondale Street Depots)	678		654		671		644		648		10
11 Issuing—Cartage	120		129		119		112		112		11
12 Rent—Issuing Depots (Ford Road, Trego Road and Stebondale Street)	31		34		30		32		32		12
13 Sundries and Petty Expenses	22		19		17		22		20		13
	—851		—836		—837		—810		—812		
	2560		2408		2499		2408		2322		
14 <i>Loss</i> —Sale of Fluid	30		41		33		30		30		14
	—2530		—2367		—2466		—2378		—2292		

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

2,972 gallons were supplied to nine 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. 4,457 gallons were supplied to the Poplar Baths, 3,581 gallons to the Bow Baths, and 1,382 gallons to the Island Baths, making a total of 9,420 gallons.

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.

Quarter.	Total number of Cleansings.	Amount.
1923.		£ s. d.
March	503	42 4 0
June	410	37 3 0
September	344	32 10 0
December	405	37 16 0
Totals	1,662	£149 13 0

1,076 verminous school children (54 boys and 1,022 girls) belonging to the Borough, and 267 school children (12 boys and 255 girls) residing outside the Borough were bathed and their clothes were disinfested.

286 children (176 boys and 110 girls) and 24 adults (11 male and 13 female) suffering from scabies were similarly dealt with.

Miss Tattersall made 71 visits in connection with verminous school children—44 Poplar and 27 Bow and Bromley.

Cleansing of Verminous Rooms, see pages 45 and 46.

ITCH CASES.

Miss Tattersall made 62 visits in connection with children suffering from itch—37 Poplar and 25 Bow and Bromley.

CLEANSING OF PERSONS ACT, 1897.

During the year 61 persons (26 men and 35 women—including 24 (7 men and 17 women) from Common Lodging Houses—see below) had applied for baths and for their clothes to be disinfested.

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

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

The number of persons from Common Lodging Houses within and without the Borough of Poplar, cleansed at the Council's Cleansing Station, Glaucus Street, during the year ended 31st December, 1923 was:

Common Lodging House, etc.	Male.	Female.	Total.
215, Bow Road	5	—	5
St. James' Chambers, 217, High Street, Poplar	—	—	—
65, Bow Lane	—	—	—
378, Old Ford Road	2	—	2
	7	—	7
From Common Lodging Houses without the Borough of Poplar—			
Whitechapel	—	17	17
	—	17	17

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS) ACTS
1904 AND 1922.*

†VERMINOUS ROOMS. LICENSED PREMISES' URINALS.

VERMINOUS ROOMS.

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

A fluid insecticide is given and sprayers loaned to tenants in order to rid rooms and contents of bugs. One hundred and forty gallons were distributed during the year.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS OR OCCUPIED BY MEMBERS
OF MORE THAN ONE FAMILY.

At the end of the year there were 1,450 houses on the register, including a number of premises occupied by Chinese. The latter premises have been under constant supervision.

WATER CERTIFICATES.

One certificate was issued under sec. 48 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891

CUSTOMS AND INLAND REVENUE ACTS, 1890-1891, AND
REVENUE ACT 1903.

One application for certificates for exemption under the Customs and Inland Revenue Act 1890-1891, and the Revenue Act 1903 was refused during the year.

† For the Cleansing of Verminous Rooms, see Tabulated Statements, pages 46 & 47.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION.

During the organised "Rat Weeks" a large quantity of barium carbonate paste was distributed to applicants, the results being highly satisfactory. Lithographic varnish traps were also used with success. The number of complaints of the presence of rats and mice has greatly diminished.

It must be added that every week is a "rat week" in Poplar, and the work of destruction proceeds, principally by the use of barium carbonate paste, which is still being distributed to tenants of houses, where necessary, and is recommended for use in factories, etc.

Where rats are still persistent after the use of poison, the ground is opened and the drain examined as a matter of routine. Accumulations of refuse are also directed to be removed.

SCHOOLS.

INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS.

The public elementary schools were inspected during the year. A few minor defects were discovered and remedied.

RAG FLOCK ACT 1911.

No samples of rag flock were procured during the year 1923.

OVERCROWDING.

A number of cases of overcrowding were reported, but on account of lack of housing accommodation remained unabated. Three cases of overcrowding were found in workshops.

GENERAL.

2,143 complaints (including 29 smoke) as to nuisances were made. 3,457 communications on general matters were despatched, and 4,457 in connection with the supply of milk.

EXPORT OF MEAT PRODUCTS.

Fifty certificates were issued in connection with 44 consignments of foodstuffs: Canada (30 certificates), Philippine Islands (11), Porto Rico (2), Hawaii (1) and Venezuela (6).

SUGAR SWEEPINGS.

The question of the disposal of sugar sweepings from the holds of ships was raised during the year. The food factories in the Borough were specially visited, and it was ascertained that at one factory damage to bags containing sugar was prevented by the use of slings instead of hooks. At the other factory supplies of sugar came by road and any sweepings were sent away to be destroyed. No information as to the quantity destroyed in 1923 is available.

PUBLIC ANALYST'S ANNUAL REPORT, 1923.

During the year 762 samples were examined, of which 28 or 3.7 per cent were found to be adulterated. This figure is an increase on recent years, the average for the previous 5 years being 2.1 per cent. It compares favourably with the figures obtained in other Districts, the average in 1922 for the whole of London being 5.3 per cent., and for the whole of England, Scotland and Wales, 6.2 per cent.

Seven out of the 762 samples were informally purchased, the others being submitted by the Inspectors in the usual manner.

The number of samples examined is in the ratio of 4.7 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 8.4 per 1,000 for the whole of London, and 3.0 per 1,000 for the whole of England, Scotland and Wales.

It is of interest to note that the grosser forms of adulteration are not so prevalent as they were formerly. The decrease is due partly to the increased supervision now exercised by Local Authorities, and partly also to the increasing tendency for the manufacture and purveying of food-stuffs to pass into the hands of large business firms of repute, the goods being frequently sold by the retailer in the original sealed packages distributed by the wholesaler.

PRESERVATIVES.

The use of preservatives in certain articles of food is still very prevalent. From the remarks made at the end of the previous paragraph, it is obvious that the distribution of food from the manufacturer to the consumer now occupies time and necessitates a considerable amount of handling. In the absence of facilities for refrigeration for perishable goods, recourse is frequently had to the use of chemical preservatives.

In many instances, undoubtedly, their use is unnecessary, and at times excessive, but for want of authoritative standards, the Analyst in reporting must express opinions based on his own knowledge and experience.

One sample of milk only out of the 437 examined was found to contain a preservative, and all were free from artificial colouring matters.

Other samples found to contain preservatives are set out in the following table:—

Food.	Examined.	Preserved.	Percentage Preserved.
Butter	43	22	51.2
Margarine	47	44	93.6
Cake	6	3	50.0
Lemon curd	2	2	100.0
Lemon squash	3	3	100.0
Lime juice cordial	1	1	100.0
Cordials	2	1	50.0
Coffee essence	1	1	100.0
Sausage	13	4	30.3
Fish paste	1	1	100.0
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	119	82	68.9
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

COCOA.

Fourteen samples of cocoa powder were examined, all of which contained some form of added alkali.

In some cases the cocoa powder was sold as "pure cocoa," and consequently the vendors were cautioned.

In one case this called for a protest from the manufacturer, who objected to his product being considered impure.

The attitude adopted has always been that when cocoa powder is sold as pure cocoa without any qualifying description of brand or name, it should be the pure product of the cocoa-bean without the addition of any other substance.

A small amount of alkali is added to some cocoa powders, and there is a mistaken idea that it renders the powder more soluble in water, the chief result however is to give the liquor a darker colour which looks stronger.

These cocoa powders are frequently sold as "soluble" or "Dutch" cocoas, and with such a description, are accepted without complaint.

In the United States of America objection is raised to the term "soluble," and the cocoas have to be described as "alkalized" cocoas.

CONDENSED MILK.

On 1st November the regulations for the standardization of condensed milk came into force.

Under these regulations the various grades of condensed milk must reach definite standards of milk constituents, and it must be stated on the label the amount of fresh milk the contents of the tin are equivalent to.

It is to be regretted that no provision is made to compel manufacturers to stamp the tin with the date of manufacture.

A. E. PARKES, F.I.C., F.C.S.

Public Analyst.

28th February, 1924.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

The results of the analyses of 762 samples were reported to the Committee during the year, the samples being as follows:—

Sample.	Number examined.	Doubtful purity and inferior quality.	Adulterated.	Legal Proceedings.
Milk	437	65	15	6
.. Separated	1	—	—	—
.. Sterilized	1	—	—	—
.. Condensed	5	2	—	—
Cream	1	—	—	—
Butter	43	4	1	1
Margarine	47	4	3	1
Cheese	3	—	—	—
Cream Cheese	2	—	—	—
Dripping	3	—	1	—
Lard	5	—	—	—
Suet	1	—	—	—
Shredded Suet	2	1	—	—
Mustard	9	—	—	—
Pepper	9	—	—	—
Cayenne Pepper	1	—	—	—
Vinegar	25	1	3	1
Sauce	2	1	—	—
Table Salt	1	—	—	—
Cocoa	14	7	—	—
Coffee	10	—	—	—
Coffee Essence	1	1	—	—
Cornflour	2	—	—	—
Rice.. .. .	3	—	—	—
Ground Rice	2	—	—	—
Arrowroot	1	—	—	—
Pearl Barley	5	—	—	—
Tapioca	3	—	—	—
Sago	3	—	—	—
Oatmeal	3	—	—	—
Self-raising Flour	6	—	—	—
Ground Ginger	5	—	—	—
Baking Powder	5	—	—	—
Egg Powder	4	—	—	—
Custard Powder	3	—	—	—
Desiccated Coconut	1	—	—	—
Cake	6	—	—	—
Jam	9	—	—	—
Table Jelly	4	—	—	—
Jelly Crystals	1	—	—	—
Lemon Curd	2	—	—	—
Golden Syrup	6	—	1	—
Honey	4	—	—	—
Glycerine	1	—	—	—
Borax	3	—	2	—
Citric Acid	1	—	—	—
Milk of Sulphur	1	—	—	—
Carbonate of Soda	2	—	—	—
Cream of Tartar	2	—	—	—
Carried forward ..	711	87	26	9

Sample.	Number examined.	Doubtful purity and inferior quality.	Adulterated.	Legal Proceedings.
Brought forward ..	711	87	26	9
Acid Phosphate of Lime ..	1	—	—	—
Epsom Salts	1	1	—	—
Goulard's Lotion	1	—	—	—
Liquorice Powder	1	1	—	—
Sal Volatile	1	—	—	—
Boracic Ointment	1	—	—	—
Carbolic Ointment	1	—	1	—
Sulphur Ointment	1	—	—	—
Zinc Ointment	2	—	—	—
Soap Liniment	1	—	—	—
Lime Water	3	1	—	—
Prescriptions	3	—	—	—
Camphorated Oil	2	—	—	—
Olive Oil	1	—	1	—
Salad Oil	1	—	—	—
Lime Juice	1	—	—	—
Lemon Squash	3	—	—	—
Lemonade Powder	3	—	—	—
Hot Drink Essence	1	—	—	—
Cordial	2	—	—	—
Whisky	1	—	—	—
Mincemeat	2	—	—	—
Chocolates	1	—	—	—
Meat Paste	1	—	—	—
Fish Paste	1	—	—	—
Canned Fish	1	—	—	—
Fresh Sausage	13	1	—	—
Totals	762	91	28	9

Of the 437 samples of milk, 75 were procured on Sundays from itinerant vendors and 110 from itinerant vendors on weekdays. Five samples purchased from itinerant vendors were not in accordance with the legal standard and proceedings were instituted in two cases, letters of caution being sent in the remaining three.

Samples were taken on delivery as follows:—Poplar Institution, 5; St. Andrew's Hospital, 5; Railway Stations, 12; and at canteens of firms in the Borough, 2. In addition two samples were taken on delivery at a dairy by request. All the samples were genuine.

ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION TAKEN WITH REGARD TO SAMPLES REPORTED
TO BE NOT GENUINE, ETC.

MARCH QUARTER.

No. of Sample.	Nature of Sample.	Result of Analysis.	Result of Legal Proceedings, etc.
160	Cake	Contained Boric Acid 0.15 per cent.	Letter of caution.
—	Butter	Contained 2.2 per cent. excess of water	£5 5s. costs. Summons withdrawn.
—	Margarine	Contained 2.1 per cent. excess of water	£2 2s. costs.
396	Olive Oil	Contained 1.1 per cent. of water	Letter of caution.
—	Milk	Cans not properly labelled ..	Letter of caution.
16	Vinegar	Deficient in Acetic Acid 0.3 per cent.	Letter of caution.
819	Cocoa	Contained 2.5 per cent. added alkali	Letter of caution.
—	Margarine	Not properly labelled ..	Letter of caution.
23	Milk	Deficient in non-fatty-solids 0.7 per cent.	£8 penalty; £3 3s. costs.
—	Margarine	Not properly labelled ..	Letter of caution.

JUNE QUARTER.

No. of Sample.	Nature of Sample.	Result of Analysis.	Result of Legal Proceedings, etc.
851	Borax.. ..	Contained Arsenic 200 parts per million.	Vendors and Ministry of Health informed.
—	Coffee and Chicory Essence	Contained Salicylic Acid 3·5 grains per pint.	Wholesalers informed and stock of vendor exchanged for fresh.
152	Margarine	Contained Mineral Oil 0·3 per cent.	Reported to Ministry of Agriculture.
642	Milk	Deficient in non-fatty-solids 0·2 per cent.	Letter of caution.
34	Dripping	Contained 3·4 per cent. of water	Letter of caution.
419	Milk	Deficient in non-fatty-solids 0·2 per cent.	Letter of caution.
633	Milk	Deficient in non-fatty-solids 0·2 per cent.	Letter of caution.
637	Milk	Deficient in fat 3·3 per cent.	Letter of caution.
421	Milk	Below average quality and contained formalin 5 parts per million	Wholesalers informed.
638	Margarine	Contained 16·9 per cent. of water.	Letter of caution. Ministry of Health and Ministry of Agriculture informed.
193	Milk	Deficient in non-fatty-solids 0·3 per cent.	Summons withdrawn; £2 2s. costs.
—	Cocoa	Contained 2·4 per cent. added alkali.	Letter of caution.

SEPTEMBER QUARTER.

No. of Sample.	Nature of Sample.	Result of Analysis.	Result of Legal Proceedings, etc.
153	Milk	Deficient in fat 6.6 per cent.	Summons dismissed. Milk sold as given by cow.
199	Margarine	Contained about 0.4 per cent. Paraffin	Reported to Ministry of Agriculture. No further action.
444	Lime Water	Not of B.P. purity	Letter of caution.
159	Milk	Deficient in fat 5 per cent. ..	Further samples taken on delivery satisfactory. No action.
862	Vinegar	Deficient in Acetic Acid 7.5 per cent.	Letter of caution.
68	Butter	Contained 16.5 per cent. water	Letter of caution.
189	Milk	Deficient in non-fatty-solids 0.2 per cent.	Letter of caution.
190	Soap Liniment	Bottle not properly labelled..	Letter to vendor.
676	Butter	Contained 16.3 per cent. water	Letter of caution.

DECEMBER QUARTER.

No. of Sample.	Nature of Sample.	Result of Analysis.	Result of Legal Proceedings, etc.
187	Milk	Deficient in non-fatty-solids 0·7 per cent.	Summons withdrawn; £2 2s. costs.
189	Milk	Deficient in non-fatty-solids 0·2 per cent.	Letter of caution.
488	Liquorice Powder ..	5 per cent. excess of Sugar. Deficient in liquorice. (Probably due to bad mixing.)	Letter of caution.
192	Sulphur Ointment ..	Badly mixed	Letter of caution.
79	Carbolic Ointment ..	Deficient in Phenol	Letter of caution.
239	Borax	Contained 200 parts per million of Arsenic	Letter to vendor.
78	Milk	Deficient in non-fatty-solids 0·3 per cent.	Letter of caution.
80	Self-raising Flour ..	Contained Arsenic 5 parts per million. (See also acid phosphate below.)	Letters to vendor and Ministry of Health.
(Infor- mal)	Acid Phosphate of lime	Contained Arsenic 20 parts per million.	Letters to vendor and Ministry of Health.
85	Cocoa	Contained 2·5 per cent. added alkali.	Letter to vendor.
100	Vinegar	Deficient in acetic acid 5 per cent.	£1 penalty.
485	Milk	Deficient in fat 16·6 per cent.	5s. penalty; £2 2s. costs.
486	Margarine	Contained 16·9 per cent. water	Letter of caution.
210	Milk	Deficient in non-fatty-solids 0·3 per cent.	Letter of caution.
213	Milk	Deficient in milk fat 0·5 per cent.	Letter of caution.
709	Cocoa	Contained 2·5 per cent. added alkali	Letter to vendor.
94	Shredded Suet ..	Contained 26 per cent. dry starch	Letter to vendors.
(Infor- mal)	Condensed Milk ..	Below guaranteed weight; deficient in fat; not properly labelled	Letter to vendor.
706	Fresh Pork Sausages	Contained sulphur dioxide in the proportion of 4 grains per lb.	Letters to vendor, wholesalers, and Ministry of Health.
905	Golden Syrup ..	Contained at least 90 per cent. glucose.	No action. (Further sample to be taken.)

PUBLIC HEALTH (MILK AND CREAM) REGULATIONS, 1912 AND 1917.

1.—MILK; AND CREAM NOT SOLD AS PRESERVED CREAM.

	(A) Number of Samples examined for the presence of preservative.	(B) Number in which preservative was reported to be present, and percentage of preservative found in each case.
Milk	439*	One sample contained Formalin 5 parts per million. Letter to wholesale dealers.
Cream	1	Nil.

* Including 1 separated milk and 1 sterilised.

2.—CREAM SOLD AS PRESERVED CREAM.

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

(i.) Correct statements made	} No samples of Preserved Cream were taken.
(ii.) Statements incorrect	
(iii.) Percentage of preservative found in each sample	
Percentage stated on statutory label.	

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

(i.) Above 35 per cent.	.. .. .	Nil.
(ii.) Below 35 per cent.	.. .. .	Nil.

(c) Instances where (apart from analysis) the requirements as to labelling or declaration of preserved cream in Article V. (2) of the Regulations have not been observed.—Nil.

(d) Particulars of each case in which the Regulations have not been complied with, and action taken.—Nil.

3. *Thickening Substances.*—Any evidence of their addition to cream or preserved cream, action taken where found.—Nil.

4. *Other Observations, if any.*—There is very little demand for cream or preserved cream in this Borough and shopkeepers do not, as a rule, stock these articles.

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

One application was received to register premises for the carrying on of business of wholesale dealer in margarine.

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, 1923, viz.:—

Sub-District.	Margarine.		Butter.	
	Wholesale Dealer.	Manu- facturer.	Factory.	Wholesale Dealer in Milk-blended.
Poplar	6	..	..	..
Bow and Bromley ..	8	..	2*	2*
Totals	14	..	2	2

* One not in use at present.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

No. of Street, etc.	Nature of Complaint.	Date of Decision.	Result.	Name of Officer.
		1923.		
70, Broomfield Street ..	Various defects	12th Jan. ..	£1 penalty; £1 1s. costs ..	Grabham, C. A.
74, ditto ..	Ditto	12th Jan. ..	£1 penalty; £1 1s. costs ..	Ditto
78, ditto ..	Ditto	12th Jan. ..	£1 penalty; £1 1s. costs ..	Ditto
22, Eastward Street ..	Ditto	20th Feb. ..	21 days' order; £2 8s. costs..	Pearce, H. A.
30, ditto ..	Ditto	20th Feb. ..	21 days' order; £2 8s. costs..	Ditto
9, Weston Street ..	Ditto	20th Feb. ..	21 days' order; £2 8s. costs..	Ditto
23, Yattan Street ..	Ditto	21st Mar. ..	Work done; £2 4s. costs ..	Johnson, W.
25, ditto ..	Ditto	21st Mar. ..	Work done; £2 4s. costs ..	Ditto
37, Whitethorn Street ..	Ditto	27th Mar. ..	21 days' order; £2 8s. costs ..	Pearce, H. A.
18, Perring Street ..	Failed to provide proper ashpit ..	27th Mar. ..	10s. penalty; £2 2s. costs ..	Ditto
19, ditto ..	Ditto	27th Mar. ..	10s. penalty; £2 2s. costs ..	Ditto
22, Sherwood Street ..	Various defects	27th Mar. ..	28 days' order; £2 8s. costs ..	Ditto
29, Whitethorn Street ..	Ditto	10th April..	£2 2s. costs	Ditto
29, ditto ..	Clearing eye and iron cover defective ..	10th April..	£5 penalty; £2 2s. costs ..	Ditto
21, Portree Street ..	Drain obstructed	17th April..	£2 2s. costs	Johnson, W.
30, Ford Road ..	Various defects	8th May ..	14 days' order; £2 7s. costs ..	Smith, F. A.

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No. of Street, etc.	Nature of Complaint.	Date of Decision.	Result.	Name of Officer.
		1923.		
32, Ford Road ..	Various defects	8th May ..	14 days' order; £2 7s. costs ..	Ditto
22, Sherwood Street ..	Failed to comply with Magistrate's order ..	15th May ..	£5 penalty; £2 2s. costs ..	Grabham, C. A.
176, Devons Road ..	Various defects	23rd May ..	14 days' order; £2 8s. costs ..	Langley, H. J.
29, Fern Street ..	Ditto	23rd May ..	Work done; summons with- drawn	Ditto
37, Blackthorn Street ..	Ditto	4th June ..	14 days' order; £2 8s. costs ..	Grabham, C. A.
39, ditto ..	Ditto	4th June ..	14 days' order; £2 8s. costs ..	Ditto
30, Ford Road ..	Failed to comply with Magistrate's order ..	17th July ..	Work done; £1 1s. costs ..	Smith, F. A.
32, ditto ..	Ditto	17th July ..	Work done; £1 1s. costs ..	Ditto
11, Perring Street ..	Various defects	19th July ..	7 days' order; £2 8s. costs ..	Pearce, H. A.
12, ditto ..	Ditto	19th July ..	14 days' order; £2 penalty; £2 8s. costs	Ditto
19, ditto ..	Ditto	19th July ..	21 days' order; £5 penalty; £2 8s. costs	Ditto
22, Sherwood Street ..	Failed to comply with Magistrate's order ..	19th July ..	£25 penalty; £2 2s. costs ..	Pearce, H. A.
Smithfields Animal Pro- ducts Co., Marshgate Lane, West Ham	Smoke nuisance	2nd Aug. ..	Abatement and Prohibition orders; £2 penalty; £3 10s. costs	Field, A. J.
6, Bartlett Street ..	Various defects	20th Aug. ..	7 days' order; £2 8s. costs ..	Johnson, W.

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No. of Street, etc.	Nature of complaint.	Date of Decision.	Result.	Name of Officer.
9, Broomfield Street (1st floor front and back rooms)	Various defects. (Application for Closing order)	1923. 23rd Aug. . .	Closing order made	Smith, F. A.
6, Tibbatts Road	Main roof and landing ceiling defective . .	11th Sept. . .	7 days' order; £2 8s. costs . .	Langley, H. J.
21, Hawthorn Buildings . .	Various defects	15th Oct. . .	14 days' order; £2 8s. costs . .	Pearce, H. A.
23, ditto	Ditto	15th Oct. . .	14 days' order; £2 8s. costs . .	Ditto
17, Cordelia Street	Ditto	15th Oct. . .	14 days' order; £2 8s. costs . .	Grabham, C. A.
18, ditto	Ditto	15th Oct. . .	14 days' order; £2 8s. costs . .	Ditto
19, ditto	Ditto	15th Oct. . .	14 days' order; £2 8s. costs . .	Ditto
43, Market Street	Ditto	24th Oct. . .	14 days' order; £2 8s. costs . .	Johnson, J.
8, Harley Street	Ditto	22nd Nov. . .	7 days' order; £2 8s. costs . .	Field, A. J.
36, Hewlett Road	Ditto	11th Dec. . .	14 days' order; £2 7s. costs . .	Smith, F. A.
38, ditto	Ditto	11th Dec. . .	14 days' order; £2 7s. costs . .	Ditto
17, Eagling Road	Drains defective	19th Dec. . .	Dismissed; system held to be a "sewer"; £5 5s. costs against Council	Langley, H. J.

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HOUSING, TOWN PLANNING, ETC., ACT, 1919, AND STATEMENT OF RATES ACT, 1919.

No. of Street, etc.	Nature of Complaint.	Date of Decision.	Result.	Name of Officer.
45, Portree Street	Collected rent, name and address of M.O.H. not on rent book.	1923. 4th July . .	10s. penalty; 10s. costs . .	Johnson, W.
23, Perring Street	Demanded rent, name and address of M.O.H. not on rent book	30th July . .	10s. penalty; 10s. costs . .	Pearce, H. A.
23, Perring Street (two rooms on first floor)	Demanded rent, amount of rates not stated on rent book	30th July . .	10s. penalty; 10s. costs . .	Ditto
23, Perring Street (three rooms on first floor)	Ditto ditto ditto	30th July . .	10s. penalty; 10s. costs . .	Ditto
12, Perring Street	Ditto ditto ditto	19th July . .	£1 penalty; £1 1s. costs . .	Ditto
45, Portree Street	Collected rent, name and address of M.O.H. not on rent book	9th Aug. . .	£2 penalty; £2 10s. costs . .	Johnson, W.

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