

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

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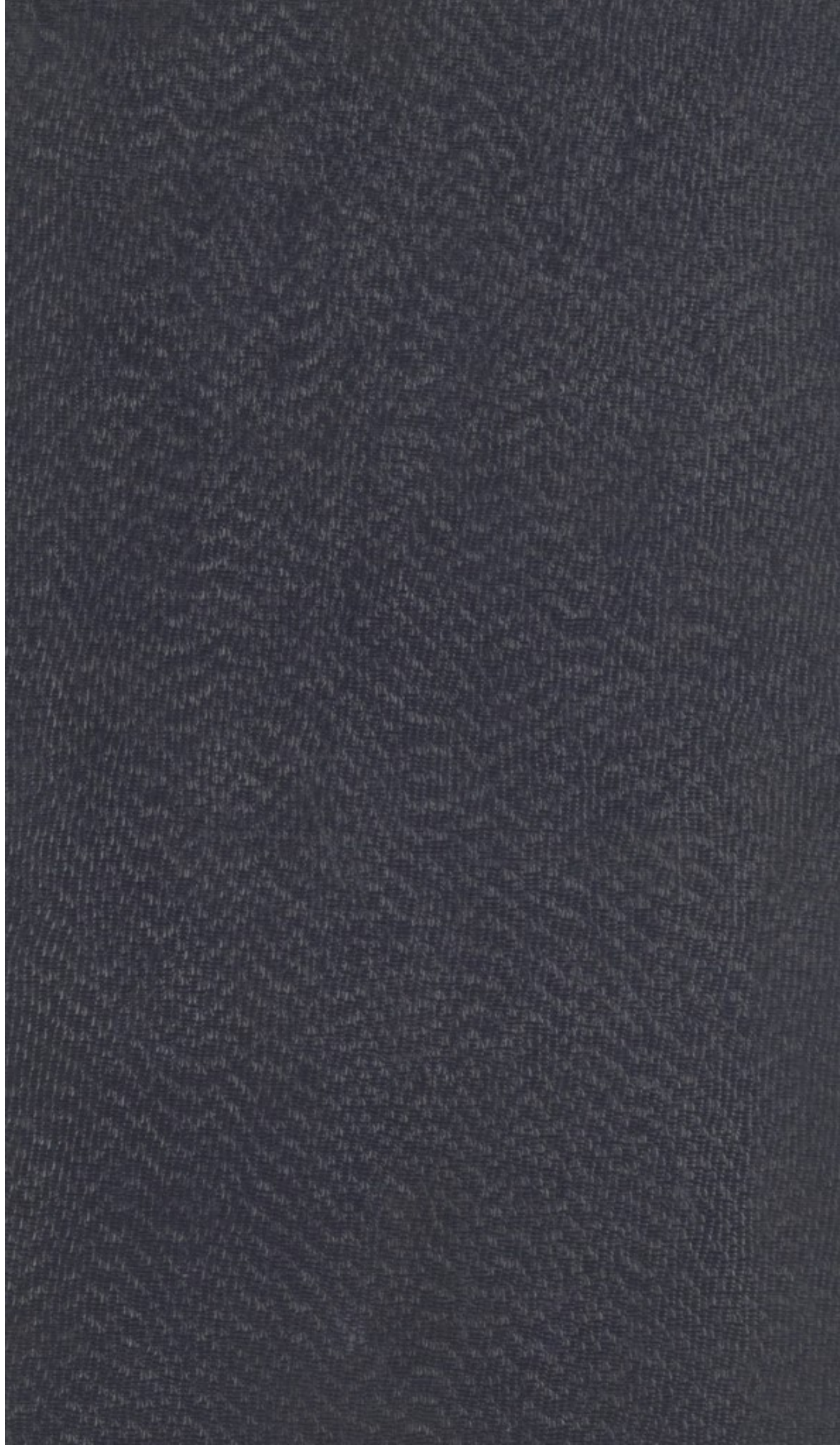
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Department of Agriculture

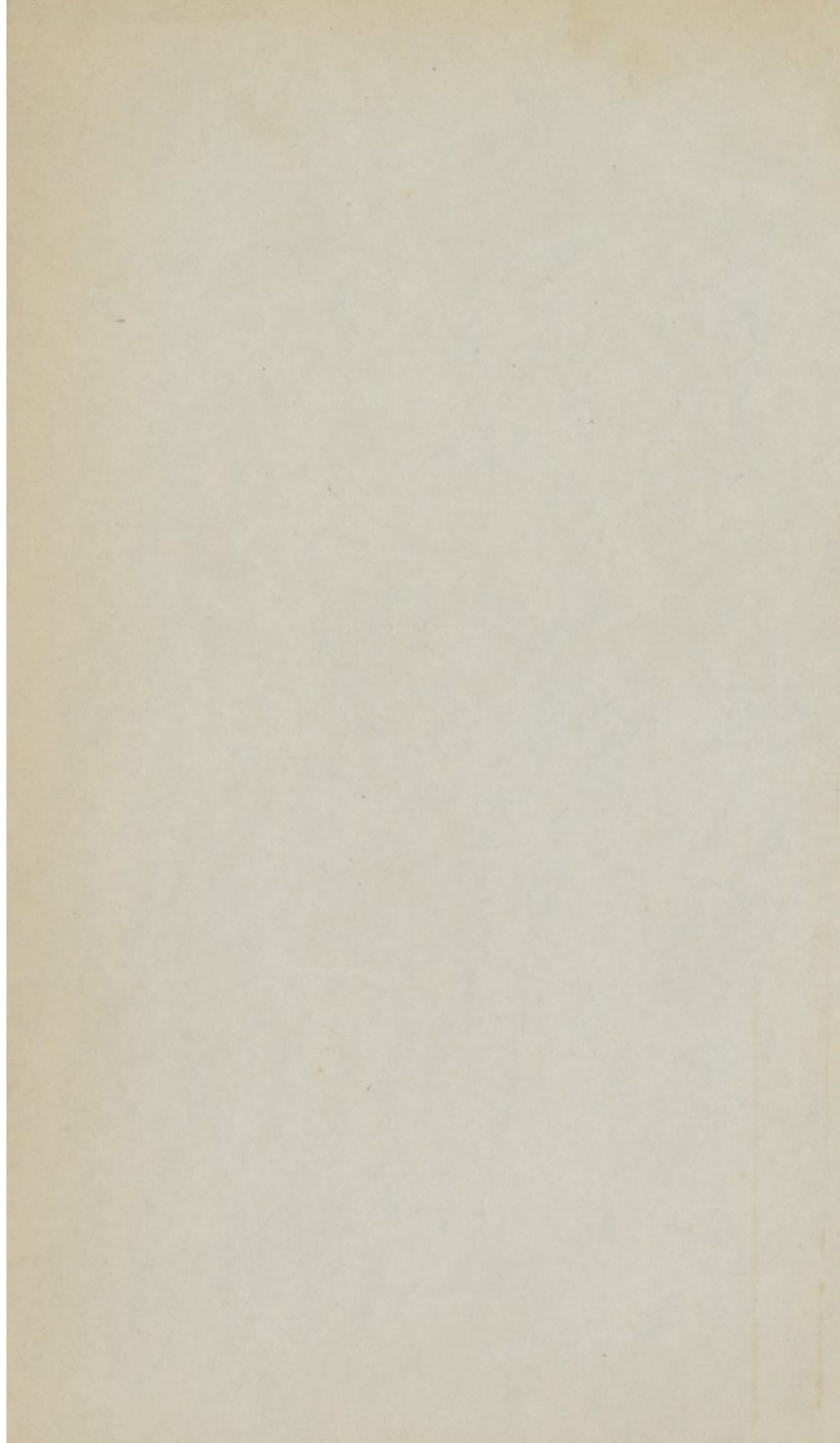
ANNUAL REPORT

YEAR 1926

Dr. Walter H. Hillebrand, Director
National Bureau of Plant Industry
Department of Agriculture
Washington, D. C.

FRANK W. ALLEN, Editor

1927



Metropolitan Borough of Poplar.

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE
YEAR 1926

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.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOUSING COMMITTEE.

Councillor J. A. Hammond, J.P., Mayor (*ex-officio*).

Councillor Mrs. N. F. Cressall (Chairman).

Councillor J. Ashley (Vice-Chairman).

Councillor A. Baker.

Alderman Mrs. J. A. March.

„ T. J. Blacketer.

Councillor J. Mudge.

„ T. J. Goodway.

„ J. T. O'Callaghan.

„ Mrs. A. L. Harris.

„ R. Palfreman.

„ J. H. Jones.

„ W. T. Sell.

„ Mrs. J. Mackay.

„ Mrs. E. Stavers.

Councillor C. A. Tanner.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE.

Councillor J. A. Hammond, J.P., Mayor (*ex-officio*).

Alderman Mrs. J. A. March (Chairman).

Councillor T. J. Blacketer.

Councillor A. R. Sargent.

„ G. J. Cressall, J.P.

„ Mrs. E. Stavers.

„ Mrs. N. F. Cressall.

„ Mrs. A. L. Harris.

„ Mrs. E. M. Lambert.

Co-opted Members:

„ Mrs. J. Mackay.

Miss E. Herbert.

„ G. A. Newton.

Mrs. M. 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:

- | | | |
|--|---|-----------------------|
| (a) H. A. TIBBATS.* | (a) WM. JOHNSON.*† | (b) C. A. GRABHAM.*‡ |
| (a) J. JOHNSON.*§ | (a) A. J. FIELD.† | (b) H. A. PEARCE.*†§‡ |
| (a) C. H. BROWN.*†‡§ | (a) W. BOYCE.†
(Retired July, 1926.) | (c) F. A. SMITH.*† |
| (a) H. J. LANGLEY.* | MISS M. E. DAVIES.*†¶\|\| | (d) S. KELLY |
| (a) District Inspectors. | | |
| (b) Food Inspectors. | | |
| (c) Houses-let-in-Lodgings Inspector to June, 1926. District Inspector from July | | |
| (d) Inspector for Houses divided into separate tenements from July. | | |

Clerks:

F. J. WHITE.*	H. C. RODFORD.	H. A. PURDY.
W. F. ROBERTS.	MISS S. FELS.	MISS E. HAMILTON.
	A. HAMILTON.	S. DUGGIN (Office Boy).

Offices—Caretaker and Messenger:

J. J. JACKSON.

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.

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

§ R.P.C. ¶ C.M.B. || H.V. Cert. (Board of Education).

NOTE.—Contributions under the Public Health Acts or by Exchequer Grants are made towards the salaries of the Medical Officer of Health, Sanitary Inspectors, the Maternity and Child Welfare and the Tuberculosis Dispensary Staffs.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Chief Health Visitor:

Miss J. M. CARDOZO.*¶††

Health Visitors:

Miss E. A. FOSKETT.*¶ Mrs. M. J. EDGELL.§¶ Miss M. MALLET.*

Mrs. E. K. HAYTHORNTHWAITE.*¶ Miss G. E. PAICE.*††

Miss E. A. SHEPPARD (Resigned), Miss A. EATON.*¶ (from 12th July), Sister-in-Charge Artificial Light Treatment.

(a) Miss D. A. E. LANDRAY.*¶† (a) Miss E. A. H. WILLIAMS.*¶† (from 4th August).

Clerk:

Miss G. HOOD.

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

FREE MILK SCHEME.

Temporary Clerks:

Miss R. WILLIAMS (Resigned). Miss M. L. THOMPSON (Resigned).

Miss I. COLLEN (from 10th September). Miss K. PHELAN (from 29th May).

Investigation and Enquiry Officer (part time):

C. A. WEBSTER.

TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY, 1, WELLINGTON ROAD.

Tuberculosis Officer:

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

Assistant Tuberculosis Officer:

C. K. CULLEN, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Health Visitors:

Miss H. MESSEM.

Miss D. WOOD.†

Miss N. ROBERTS.**

Dispenser:

Mrs. A. M. SMITH.

Clerks:

Miss E. S. JONES (Resigned). Miss A. D. FROST (from 12th July).

Miss A. ROGERS.

Secretary to Care Committee:

Miss L. NUGENT.

Nurse-Helper:

Mrs. E. TOMLINS (temporary).

Caretaker:

J. TYLER.

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

† San. Insp. Cert. R.S.I.

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

†† Fully Trained at Children's Hospital.

(a) H. V. Cert. Board of Education.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR 1926.

Area of Borough (excluding water)	2,136 acres
Population (Census, 1921)	162,618
Population, estimated to middle of 1926	169,000
Density	79
Number of Marriages	1340
Number of Inhabited Houses (Census, 1921)	23,064
Number of families or separate occupiers (Census, 1921) ..	37,288
Rateable Value	£994,518
Sum represented by a penny rate (April, 1926)	£3,833

	Total	M.	F.	
Births—Legitimate ..	3,576	1,820	1,756	} Birth Rate 21.6
—Illegitimate ..	82	41	41	
Deaths	1,929	1,071	858	Death Rate 11.4
Number of women dying in, or in consequence of childbirth				<div> <div>from sepsis .. 4</div> <div>from other causes 9</div> </div>

Deaths of Infants under one year of age, per 1,000 births:—

* Legitimate, 67. Illegitimate, 3. Total, 70.

Deaths from Measles (all ages)	39
„ Whooping Cough (all ages)	9
„ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	61

* Legitimate (per 1,000 legitimate births)	68
Illegitimate (per 1,000 illegitimate births)	158

CHART SHOWING BIRTH, DEATH AND INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES
FOR THE YEARS 1901—1926.

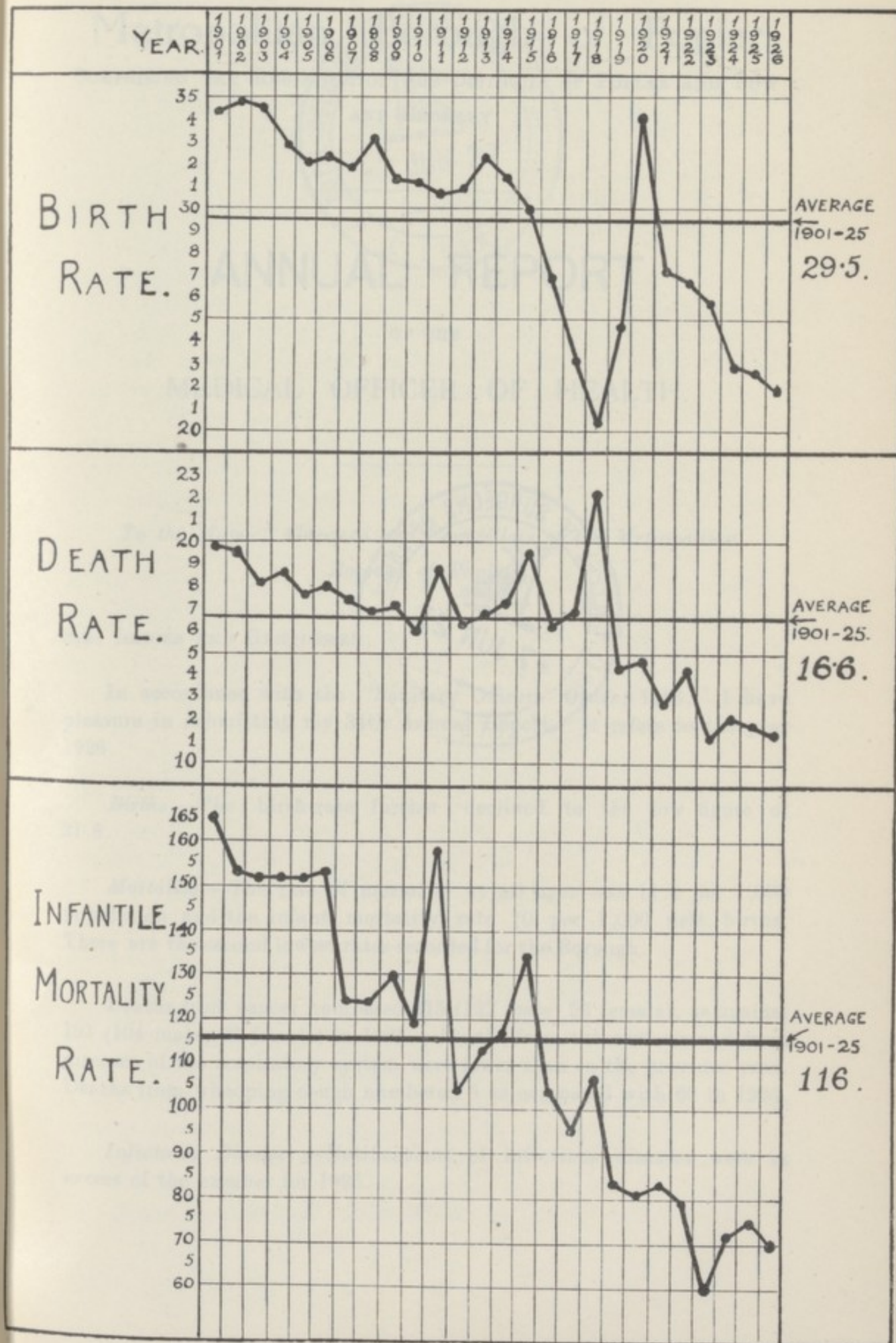
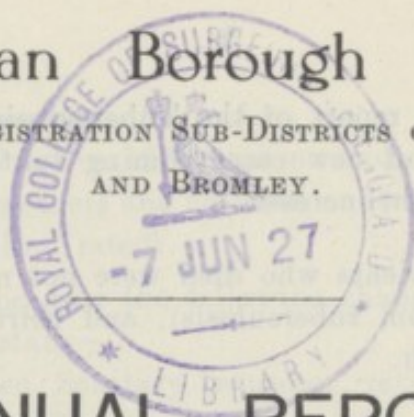


CHART SHOWING BIRTH, DEATH AND INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES FOR THE YEARS 1901-1930



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, 1926," I have pleasure in submitting my 34th Annual Report. It refers to the year 1926.

Births.—The birth-rate further declined to the low figure of 21.6.

Mortality.—The rate of mortality at all ages was 11.4 per 1,000 population and the infant mortality rate 70 per 1,000 nett births. These are the second lowest rates recorded for the Borough.

Deaths from cancer numbered 215 (122 male, 93 female), as against 191 (104 male, 87 female) in 1925. Deaths from tuberculosis and from diseases of the respiratory system were fewer than in the previous year. Deaths from whooping-cough numbered 9 as compared with 60 in 1925.

Infectious Diseases.—Notifications of infectious diseases were in excess of the number for 1925.

Tuberculosis.—The report of the Tuberculosis Officer is quoted *in extenso*. The number of new cases coming to the knowledge of this department shows a slight increase.

13 tuberculosis patients who died were not notified (8.0 per cent. of the total deaths from tuberculosis), and thirteen other cases were notified only after death.

Verminous Articles for Sale.—By section 44 of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1926, the provisions of Part III of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1922, are extended and applied to any articles offered or exposed for sale or stored or deposited for sale upon any stall, etc., and to any covers or wrappers of such articles.

Maternity and Child Welfare.—The Borough Council has two Artificial Sunlight Treatment Centres in operation (a) at the Parish Hall, Avenue Road, Bow, and (b) at Simpson's Road Clinic, Poplar. The work of these Centres is dealt with in the body of my report.

The new and commodious clinic for North Poplar (erected at the rear of Nos. 134 and 136, High Street, Poplar) was officially opened on 12th January, 1926. The clinic was described in my last Report, but copies of the plans are reproduced in this Report. The total cost of erecting and equipping this clinic was about £3,000, of which furnishing cost approximately £100.

On account of the changing conditions in the Borough, through the housing shortage, it became imperative that more health visiting be carried out in the Bow area. In April the Ministry of Health approved of the proposal to appoint an additional health visitor for this district and Miss E. A. H. Williams was appointed, commencing duty on 4th August.

Proposed Maternity Home.—Consideration has been given to the question of the establishment, with the Poplar Board of Guardians, of a joint maternity home. The accommodation provided by the Guardians at All Saints' Hospital, High Street, Poplar, is inadequate and many of the patients admitted are stated to be non-pauper. The provision of increased accommodation is being considered by the Guardians, and a Joint Committee consisting of representatives of the Borough Council and Guardians has been appointed to discuss the matter.

At the end of the year no definite scheme had been submitted.

Free Milk Scheme.—

The Council resolved in 1925, that on and after 1st January, 1926, all milk supplied to mothers and children under Circular 185 should be Grade "A" (Tuberculin Tested).

Staff.—During the year the following changes have taken place in the personnel of the staff:—

Mr. W. Boyce, Sanitary Inspector, retired on reaching the age limit after 36 years of service.

Mr. F. A. Smith, Houses-let-in-Lodgings Inspector, was appointed District Sanitary Inspector, in place of Mr. Boyce, and Mr. S. Kelly, Sanitary Inspector's Assistant, appointed in place of Mr. Smith.

Miss A. E. Eaton, took the place of Miss E. A. Sheppard, as Nurse-in-Charge of the Artificial Sunlight Clinics.

Miss M. L. Thompson and Miss R. Williams, temporary Clerks under the Maternity and Child Welfare Free Milk Scheme, resigned on account of marriage, and Miss K. Phelan and Miss I. Collen, appointed in their places.

Miss E. Jones, Clerk at the Dispensary, resigned on account of marriage, and was succeeded by Miss A. D. Frost.

Miss E. A. H. Williams was appointed as an additional Health Visitor.

Mr. S. Duggin, office boy, appointed in place of Mr. A. Hamilton, promoted to Clerk, Meat and Food Inspectors and Houses-let-in-Lodgings Inspector.

Special Reports.—During the year I submitted the following special reports:—

(a) "Prevention of Diphtheria—Schick Test and Immunisation (not liable to Infection)."

(b) "Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia." (Note:—"Institutional Treatment: Transfusion of Blood and Injection of N.A.B. (Novarsenobillon))."

Public Analyst.—The Public Analyst's Report in connection with the Sale of Foods and Drugs Acts, etc., is given in full.

Conferences.—During the year the Public Health and Housing Committee appointed delegates to the following conferences:—

Royal Sanitary Institute.

Sanitary Inspectors' Association.

National Milk Conference.

Drainage Bye-laws.—During the year the London County Council submitted draft revised drainage bye-laws, under section 202 of the

Metropolis Local Management Act, 1855, and the Metropolis Management Acts (Amendment) Bye-laws Act, 1899. Certain suggestions were submitted to the London County Council upon these draft Bye-laws.

Regulations as to Underground Sleeping Rooms.—To conform with the requirements of the Housing Act, 1925, the Council's Regulations as to underground rooms, habitually used as sleeping places, approved on 26th April, 1911, have been amended and submitted to the Minister of Health for his sanction.

Bacteriological Examinations.—The arrangements with the Seamen's Hospital, Greenwich, for carrying out bacteriological examinations (other than Tubercle) continue to be satisfactory.

In this my final report I am glad to have an opportunity to express my thanks to the officers, labourers and members of the Public Health Department for their constant, loyal and wholehearted support, without which it would have been impossible to have worked the Department smoothly and to the public benefit.

I also must thank the Chiefs and members of the Council's various Departments for their co-operation in the work of my Department.

I cannot conclude without mentioning the kindness, consideration and courtesy I have always received from the officials of the Ministry of Health. I express my gratitude, as many a knotty point has been solved at an unofficial interview.

In relinquishing my official duties in Poplar I wish the Borough may have the highest birth rate and the lowest death rate in the Kingdom, and an infantile mortality so negligible that there will be no necessity for a heading in future Annual Reports.

I am, Sir, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

Fred R. W. Alexander.

Medical Officer of Health.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICES,
BOW ROAD, E.3,
February, 1927.

AREA AND POPULATION

The area of the Borough is 2,156 acres, and the population, estimated to the middle of the year by the Registrar-General, is 149,000, giving a density of 72 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 4,605,000.

BIRTHS

Early in the year 1927, the Registrar-General supplied the following information relating to the year under review:

Total Births—Males	Total Births—Females	Total Births—Males and Females	Males	Females
1,861	1,707	3,568	1,861	1,707
230	218	448	230	218
11	11	22	11	11
11	11	22	11	11

PART I.

Vital Statistics.

During the year, 5,325 notifications were received under the

Notification of Births Act, 1907	1927	1926	1925	1924
1,861	1,707	3,568	2,30	2,18
230	218	448	11	11
11	11	22	11	11
11	11	22	11	11

MARRIAGES

During the year the Registrar-General supplied the following information relating to the year under review:

Total Marriages—Males	Total Marriages—Females	Total Marriages—Males and Females	Males	Females
1,861	1,707	3,568	1,861	1,707
230	218	448	230	218
11	11	22	11	11
11	11	22	11	11

DEATHS

1,829 deaths were registered as having occurred in the Borough, 738 deaths of non-residents must be deducted, and 388 deaths of British residents which occurred outside the Borough must be added, giving a net total of 1,429 and a rate of 11.4 per 1,000 of the estimated population.

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 169,000, giving a density of 79 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 4,605,600.

BIRTHS.

Early in the year 1927, the Registrar-General supplied the following information relating to the year under review:—

	Registered	Inward Transfers.	Outward Transfers.	Nett.	
Total Births—Males ..	1,668	220	27	1,861	} 3,658
(Legitimate and Females ..	1,606	218	27	1,797	
Illegitimate)					
Illegitimate—Males ..	31	11	1	41	} 82
Females ..	31	11	1	41	

The birth-rate per 1,000 population was 21.6 as against 27.2, 26.6, 25.6, 22.9 and 22.7 for the years 1921-1925.

During the year, 3,293 notifications were received under the Notification of Births Act, 1907.

MARRIAGES.

During the year the marriages of 2680 persons were registered, giving a rate of 15.8 as against 16.2, 15.0, 16.1, 15.3 and 16.2 in the five years 1921-1925.

DEATHS.

1,879 deaths were registered as having occurred in the Borough. 238 deaths of non-residents must be deducted and 288 deaths of Poplar residents which occurred outside the Borough must be added, giving a nett total of 1,929 and a rate of 11.4 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 III, *East Districts*.

	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
Deaths from all causes, rate per 1,000 population	12.7	14.3	11.3	12.1	11.7	11.4
Deaths under 1 year of age, rate per 1,000 nett births	83	79	60	72	75	70
Deaths over 65 years of age, rate per 1,000 total population ..	6.8	8.1	3.6	3.9	4.1	3.9
*Zymotic diseases:—						
Death rate per 1,000 population	1.5	1.5	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.9
Proportion of 1,000 deaths	125.3	110.9	58.5	65.7	75.6	75.2
Tuberculosis, all forms:—						
Death rate per 1,000 population	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0
Proportion of 1,000 deaths	105.7	94.4	103.7	97.9	96.9	84.0
Respiratory diseases (excluding phthisis):—						
Death rate per 1,000 population	2.6	3.6	2.4	3.2	2.9	2.4
Proportion of 1,000 deaths	208.6	254.6	212.7	265.4	246.2	207.9

DEATHS FROM VARIOUS DISEASES.

Disease.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
Measles	39	62	22	37	27	39
Whooping-Cough	29	88	7	39	60	9
Influenza	16	86	22	48	20	23
Pneumonia, all forms	193	260	163	230	185	154
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (all ages)	112	28	41	30	54	69

*Smallpox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Whooping-Cough, Diphtheria and Mem. Croup, Typhoid Fever and Diarrhoeal Diseases.

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."

1926.

28th Feb.	St. Andrew's Hospital, no fixed abode.	Male, 54.	Acute bronchitis; cardiac failure.
17th Mar.	S.S. "Umlazi," East India Dock, of Calcutta.	Male, 36.	Embolism of coronary artery. P.M. Inquest.
19th ..	31, Orchard Place, of Jersey, Channel Islands.	Male, 73.	Cancer of prostate gland Asthenia.
4th May	On way to Poplar Hospital	Male, 50. (unknown).	Atheroma of coronary arteries. Myocardial degeneration. P.M. Inquest.
28th Dec., 1925. (Body recovered 13th May, 1926).	River Thames, of Hamburg.	Male, 36.	Fell into river while boarding ship. Asphyxia due to drowning. Accidental cause. P.M. Inquest.
21st May.	River Thames, off Storers Wharf.	Male, newly-born (unknown).	Want of attention at birth. Open verdict. Inquest.
2nd June.	River Thames, off Bullivant's Wharf.	Female newly-born (unknown).	Want of attention at birth. Open verdict. Inquest.
10th ..	Poplar Hospital, of Pietermaritzburg, South Africa.	Female, 67.	Cerebral haemorrhage.
23rd ..	River Thames, off Lancaster's Wharf.	Female, newly-born (unknown).	Want of attention at birth. Open verdict. Inquest.
2nd July	St. Andrew's Hospital, no fixed abode.	Male, 49.	Pulmonary tuberculosis.

DEATHS OF PERSONS OF UNKNOWN ADDRESSES, Etc., INCLUDED
IN THE MORTALITY STATISTICS.—(Continued).

1st Aug.	St. Andrew's Hospi- tal, no fixed abode.	Male, 52.	Pulmonary tuberculosis.
10th ,,	S.S. "Patricia," Millwall Dock, of Gothenburg, Sweden.	Female, 42.	Aortic valvular disease. P.M. Inquest.
5th Sept.	River Thames, off Bullivant's Wharf, of Rotterdam.	Male, 19.	Fell into Thames. As- phyxia due to drown- ing. Accidental cause. Inquest.
9th Sept.	West India Docks, of Flisby, Sweden.	Male, 26.	Fell from a ship into dock. Asphyxia due to drowning. Accidental cause. P.M. Inquest.
21st ,,	Near Stewarts Dry Dock, Cubitt Town.	Male, newly-born. (unknown).	Prematurity. Want of attention at birth. Open verdict. P.M. Inquest.
16th Oct.	S.S. "Shelley," East India Docks (address not known).	Male, 56.	Enlarged prostate. Cys- titis, Nephritis.
8th Dec.	S.S. "Intaba," South West India Docks, of Kutty, India.	Male, 50.	Fatty degeneration of heart. Pneumonia. P.M. Inquest.
9th ,,	S.S. "Ingoma," West India Docks, of Calcutta.	Male, 36.	Lobar pneumonia. P.M. Inquest.
21st ,,	River Thames, off Lenanton's Wharf.	Male, 55. (unknown).	Asphyxia due to drown- ing. Open verdict P.M. Inquest.

INQUESTS AND DEATHS FROM VIOLENCE.

The number of inquests held in the Borough was 297. From this total must be deducted 64 non-residents, and 35 added of residents who died outside the Borough, the nett total being 268.

Verdict of Violence:—

Railways	1
Vehicles and horses	23
Ships, boats and docks	4
Building operations	—
Conflagrations	—
Burns, scalds and explosions	7
Drowning (excluding suicides)	8
Suffocations in bed	1
Poisons and poisonous vapours	1
Other causes	28
Suicides	19
	—
Total	92

Verdict of Natural Causes (including deaths from
disease accelerated by accident, etc.) 176

Total 268

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 297. All were inquest cases.

	Residents.	Non-Residents.*
No age stated	6	—
Stillborn	1	—
Under 1 year	15	1
1 to 5 years	20	—
5 to 15 years	19	—
15 to 25 years	12	—
25 to 65 years	130	1
65 years and upwards	89	3
Totals	292	5

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

Included under "Residents" are Institution cases irrespective of usual place of residence.

Deaths during 1926 in the Metropolitan Borough of Poplar, classified according to certain 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	109	106	67	99	381
Bow and Bromley Sub-District	103	78	66	100	347
St. Andrew's Hospital	222	171	158	172	723
Poplar Institution	27	30	26	34	117
Bow Institution	50	36	22	36	144
Bromley House Institution	—	—	—	1	1
Poplar Hospital	19	29	18	22	88
Adelaide Buildings	—	1	—	—	1
Baffin	—	—	—	1	1
Council	2	1	—	—	3
Grosvenor	1	—	2	4	7
Hanbury	—	—	—	—	—
Hudson	—	—	—	—	—
Melbourne	—	—	—	1	1
Montreal	—	—	—	—	—
Ontario	1	—	—	—	1
Ottawa	—	—	1	—	1
Prestage	—	—	1	1	2
Quebec	—	—	—	—	—
Sydney	—	—	1	—	1
Toronto	1	—	—	—	1
Wellington	1	—	—	—	1
Winnipeg	—	—	—	—	—
River Thames	2	6	3	3	14
„ Lee	—	—	—	—	—
Limehouse Cut	1	—	—	1	2
Bow Creek	—	1	—	—	1
Ducketts Canal	1	—	—	—	1
East India Docks	1	—	—	1	2
West India Docks	—	—	1	1	2
South-West India Docks	—	1	1	1	3
Millwall Docks	—	1	1	—	2
Hackney Cut	—	1	—	—	1
Guardians' Offices	—	—	—	1	1
Highways	11	5	6	6	28
Victoria Park	1	—	—	—	1
	553	467	374	485	1879
Deaths occurring outside the Borough of persons belonging thereto .. <i>add</i>	79	61	81	67	288
Deaths occurring within the Borough of persons not belonging thereto <i>deduct</i>	76	63	39	60	238
Deaths at all ages—nett	556	465	416	492	1929

TABLE I.
Vital Statistics during 1926 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.						Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
			Number.	Rate.	Number.*	Rate.	Of Non-residents registered in the Borough.	Of Residents not registered in the Borough.	Number.*	Rate per 1000 Nett Births.	Number.*	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
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
1924 ..	167,300	3412	3831	22.9	2122	12.7	442	343	277	72	2023	12.1
1925	168,500	3387	3831	22.7	1973	11.7	311	308	28	75	1970	11.7
1926 ..	169,000	3274	3658	21.6	1879	11.1	238	288	258	70	1929	11.4

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) must be 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 at any temporary address to which the mother went for her confinement should be referred to the district of fixed or usual residence of the mother.

(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 II.
THE BOROUGH.
Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the Year 1926.

Causes of Death	Total Deaths.	Sex.	Nett Deaths at Subjoined Ages.														Nett Deaths in Sub-Districts.		Nett Deaths in Public Institutions and certain localities within and outside Borough (at all ages) belonging thereto.						Nett Deaths in Public Institutions, etc.
			All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 to 2 years.	2 to 3 years.	3 to 4 years.	4 to 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 15 years.	15 to 20 years.	20 to 35 years.	35 to 45 years.	45 to 65 years.	65 years and over.	Poplar.	Bow and Bromley.	Poplar Institution.	St. Andrew's Hospital.	Bow Institution.	Bromley House Institution.	Poplar Hospital.	See Footnotes.	Outlying Institutions.	
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14										
All causes	Certified	1928	1928	257	70	34	29	13	33	32	34	138	133	499	656	1047	881	108	710	2	..	29	40	288	1187
	Uncertified	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1 Enteric Fever	3	M	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
		F	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Smallpox .. ..	..	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Measles	39	M	28	10	9	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	14	..	27	..	..	..	..	2	29
		F	11	4	4	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Scarlet Fever	3	M	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
		F	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Whooping Cough	9	M	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	7	..	5	..	..	..	..	2	7
		F	6	3	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Diphtheria	22	M	12	..	2	4	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	12	..	3	..	..	..	..	18	21
		F	10	..	2	1	2	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7 Influenza	23	M	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	4	12	11	6	3	..	..	..	..	1	19
		F	12	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 Encephalitis lethargica ..	3	M	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
		F	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9 Meningococcal Meningitis ..	3	M	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	3
		F	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 Tuberculosis of respiratory system	135	M	83	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	26	12	33	3	70	65	2	56	..	..	1	1	31	91
		F	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	6	20	10	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 Other Tuberculous Diseases ..	27	M	14	1	1	..	4	2	1	2	..	2	..	1	..	21	6	..	11	..	..	..	..	11	22
		F	13	3	..	3	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Cancer, Malignant disease ..	215	M	122	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	2	8	60	49	128	87	12	95	..	..	..	..	29	136
		F	93	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	14	43	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13 Rheumatic Fever	12	M	6	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	2	4	8	..	7	..	..	..	..	1	8
		F	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

14	Diabetes	21	M	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	4	9	12	..	13	..	..	..	..	3	16
			F	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Cerebral haemorrhage, etc. ..	69	M	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	7	37	32	5	24	..	..	4	..	2	35
			F	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	Heart Disease	227	M	118	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	7	109	118	17	66	1	..	..	10	21	115
			F	109	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Arterio-sclerosis	89	M	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	34	53	36	18	37	..	..	..	2	5	62
			F	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	Bronchitis	234	M	131	16	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	36	115	119	17	89	1	..	1	..	14	122
			F	103	7	10	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Pneumonia (all forms)	154	M	85	21	9	2	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	8	17	85	69	2	55	..	..	4	3	16	80
			F	69	14	12	3	3	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	Other Respiratory Diseases ..	13	M	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	8	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	1	6
			F	6	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum ..	14	M	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	5	8	6	..	6	..	..	2	..	5	13
			F	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	Diarrhoea, etc.	69	M	40	30	5	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	39	30	..	42	..	..	..	1	6	49
			F	29	25	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	Appendicitis and Typhilitis ..	19	M	10	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	8	11	..	10	..	..	3	..	5	18
			F	9	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	Cirrhosis of Liver	15	M	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	12	..	9	..	..	..	..	1	10
			F	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	Acute and Chronic Nephritis ..	58	M	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	29	29	3	25	..	..	1	1	11	41
			F	28	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	Puerperal Sepsis	4	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	3	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	4
			F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	Other accidents and diseases of pregnancy and parturition ..	9	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	5	4	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	7
			F	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	Congenital Debility and malformation, premature birth ..	82	M	46	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47	35	6	11	..	..	1	1	17	36
			F	36	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	Suicide	19	M	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	11	8	..	..	..	..	2	6	2	10
			F	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	Other Deaths from Violence ..	73	M	57	2	2	..	2	..	7	3	4	13	4	8	12	..	..	44	29	..	24	..	..	12	11	17	64
			F	16	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	Other Defined Diseases	264	M	135	16	2	2	1	..	3	4	2	12	13	37	40	..	..	155	109	17	79	..	..	8	4	57	165
			F	129	15	1	4	2	1	4	4	6	9	2	20	61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	Causes ill-defined or unknown ..	2	M	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
			F	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES ..			M	1071	148	35	17	18	7	20	13	16	76	79	303	339
			F	858	110	35	17	11	6	13	19	18	62	54	196	317
TOTALS .. .. .			..	1929	258	70	34	29	13	33	32	34	138	133	499	656	1048	881	108	710	2	..	39	40	288	1187		

(a) Highways, 1. (b) Highways, 6; Millwall Dock, 1; South-West India Dock, 1; Poplar Borough Council Yard, 1; Guardians' Offices, 1.
(c) Highways, 2. (d) Highway, 1; West India Docks, 1; South-West India Dock, 1. (e) Highway, 1. (f) Highway, 1. (g) Highway, 1.
(h) Highways, 2; Limehouse Cut, 2; Millwall Dock, 1; South-West India Dock, 1. (i) Highways, 5; River Thames, 5; West India Dock, 1.
(j) River Thames, 3; East India Docks, 1.

TABLE III. (1926).

CITIES AND BOROUGHES.	Estimated population to the middle of year.	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	4,605,600	17.1*	?	11.6*	64*
<i>West Districts.</i>					
Paddington	146,700	15.3	0.8	12.6	86
Kensington	180,000	15.1	0.6	12.8	60
Hammersmith	134,400	16.3	0.6	11.4	66
Fulham	164,300	16.2	0.6	10.8	64
Chelsea	64,820	13.3	0.7	12.5	64
City of Westminster	138,400	11.3	0.44	11.6	59.7
<i>North Districts.</i>					
St. Marylebone	105,800	12.7	0.5	11.9	81
Hampstead	87,530	12.3	0.23	10.6	60
St. Pancras	216,800	16.7	0.8	12.4	76
Islington	339,200	19.0	0.5	12.0	66
Stoke Newington	53,080	16.0	0.8	10.7	48
Hackney	228,500	17.2	0.46	10.8	59
<i>Central Districts.</i>					
Holborn	43,200	12.38	0.5	12.1	90
Finsbury	77,550	21.4	0.67	12.9	66
City of London	13,230	7.1	0.07	10.4	66
<i>East Districts.</i>					
Shoreditch	106,400	23.5	0.6	12.2	66
Bethnal Green	119,600	20.9	?	11.6	70
Stepney	256,100	19.4	0.79	11.5	65
Poplar	169,000	21.6	0.9	11.4	70
<i>South Districts.</i>					
Southwark	188,600	20.2	0.9	12.7	70
Bermondsey	123,100	19.6	0.76	12.1	60
Lambeth	311,000	17.9	0.5	11.5	38.4
Battersea	171,900	17.3	0.7	11.4	61.6
Wandsworth	342,100	14.1	0.6	10.37	64
Camberwell	275,400	16.6	?	11.0	70
Deptford	115,700	18.2	0.7	11.3	56
Greenwich	104,300	17.7	0.4	10.8	61
Lewisham	187,800	15.3	0.2	10.0	40
Woolwich	141,900	17.4	0.3	10.2	48

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

TABLE IV.

BIRTH-RATE, DEATH-RATE, AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1926.

	BIRTH-RATE PER 1,000 TOTAL POPULA- TION.	ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION.										RATE PER 1,000 BIRTHS.		PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DEATHS.		
		All Causes.	Enteric Fever.	Small- pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diph- theria.	Influenza.	Violence.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years).	Total Deaths under One Year.	Causes of Death Certi- fied by Registered Medical Practitioners	Inquest Cases.	Uncertified Causes of Death.	
England and Wales† ..	17.8	11.6	0.01	0.00	0.09	0.02	0.10	0.07	0.22	0.47	8.7	70	91.8	7.2	1.0	
105 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London†	18.2	11.6	0.01	0.00	0.12	0.02	0.10	0.10	0.22	0.43	11.8	73	92.0	7.5	0.5	
158 Smaller Towns (ad- justed Populations 20,000-50,000)† ..	17.6	10.6	0.01	0.00	0.07	0.02	0.11	0.06	0.23	0.40	6.6	67	92.6	6.3	1.1	
London†	17.1	11.6	0.01	0.00	0.20	0.02	0.05	0.12	0.17	0.48	11.8	64	90.6	9.4	0.0	
Poplar Borough.. ..	21.6	11.4	0.02	—	0.23	0.02	0.05	0.13	0.14	0.54	17.2	70	86.0	13.9	0.1	

The rates for England and Wales and for Poplar have been calculated on a population estimated to the middle of 1926, while those for the towns have been calculated on populations estimated to the middle of 1925.

The mortality rates refer to the whole population as regards England and Wales, but only to civilians as regards London, the groups of towns and Poplar.

The following rates for certain specified towns may be of interest :

Death Rate:—Liverpool 13.7; Manchester 13.17; Edinburgh 13.5; Glasgow 14.2; Dublin 14.1; Belfast 15.4.†

Infantile Mortality Rate:—Liverpool 104; Manchester 86.6; Edinburgh 80; Glasgow 103; Dublin 106; Belfast 112.†

† Provisional figures.

TABLE V.

Total Deaths (at all ages) in Public Institutions within the Borough.
(Residents and Non-Residents included.)

CAUSES OF DEATH.		Poplar Institution.	St. Andrew's Hospital.	Bow Institution.	Bromley House Institution.	Poplar Hospital.	Total deaths in Public Institutions within the Borough.
All causes	Certified	117	723	144	1	88	1073
	Uncertified	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.	Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Measles	—	27	—	—	—	27
4.	Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.	Whooping Cough	—	6	—	—	—	6
6.	Diphtheria	—	3	—	—	—	3
7.	Influenza	6	3	—	—	—	9
8.	Encephalitis Lethargica..	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.	Meningococcal Meningitis	—	1	—	—	—	1
10.	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	3	56	5	—	2	66
11.	Other Tuberculous Diseases	—	11	—	—	—	11
12.	Cancer, malignant disease	12	96	10	—	3	121
13.	Rheumatic Fever	—	7	—	—	—	7
14.	Diabetes	—	13	—	—	—	13
15.	Cerebral hæmorrhage, etc.	5	27	2	—	5	39
16.	Heart Disease	20	66	77	—	—	163
17.	Arterio-sclerosis	19	36	5	1	1	62
18.	Bronchitis	18	93	13	—	1	125
19.	Pneumonia (all forms) ..	2	55	2	—	9	68
20.	Other Respiratory Diseases	—	5	—	—	2	7
21.	Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	—	6	—	—	3	9
22.	Diarrhœa, etc.	—	41	—	—	1	42
23.	Appendicitis and Typhlitis	—	10	—	—	5	15
24.	Cirrhosis of Liver	—	9	—	—	1	10
25.	Acute and Chronic Nephritis	3	26	18	—	1	48
26.	Puerperal Sepsis	—	3	—	—	—	3
27.	Other accidents and diseases of pregnancy and parturition ..	3	4	—	—	1	8
28.	Congenital Debility and malformation, premature birth	6	12	—	—	1	19
29.	Suicide	—	—	—	—	5	5
30.	Other Deaths from Violence	—	26	3	—	32	61
31.	Other Defined Diseases ..	20	81	9	—	15	125
32.	Causes ill-defined or unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—
ALL CAUSES	Males	78	415	121	1	61	677
	Females	39	308	23	—	27	396
	TOTALS	117	723	144	1	88	1073

Infectious Diseases, etc.

TABLE VI.
THE BOROUGH.
Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1926.

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.					
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera (C), Plague (P)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	411	9	17	31	47	54	173	41	16	20	3	—	—	271	140	269	138	407
Erysipelas	71	4	2	1	2	—	6	1	3	11	4	32	5	45	26	22	17	39
Scarlet Fever	610	5	21	50	43	69	277	100	18	24	3	—	—	411	199	404	196	600
Typhus Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	3	1	1	1	2
Relapsing Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Continued Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	10	2	—	—	5	8	4	7	11
Puerperal Pyrexia	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	1	—	—	4	4	2	1	3
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	3	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	1	2	3
(a) Acute Poliomyelitis & (b) Acute Polioencephalitis	2(a)	1(a)	—	—	—	—	1(a)	—	—	—	—	—	—	2(a)	—	1(a)	—	1(a)
Acute Encephalitis Lethargica	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	2	3	—	3	3
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	43	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	16	3	2	5
* Zymotic Enteritis	623	93	103	50	33	29	62	36	37	69	37	59	15	405	218	20	9	29
Anthrax	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trench Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia (all forms)	533	67	53	50	41	29	70	21	19	55	35	55	38	379	154	90	70	160
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	2326	222	196	184	166	181	590	199	96	201	86	146	59	1555	771	817	446	1263
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	256	2	5	—	1	1	7	10	29	114	40	44	3	213	152	—	—	—
Other forms of Tuberculosis	109	5	5	2	7	10	27	18	10	15	3	6	1					
Totals	2691	229	206	186	174	192	624	227	135	330	129	196	63	1768	923	—	—	—

NOTE.—154 Cases reported "not suffering," etc., are excluded from the above table.
* Notifiable from 1st June to 30th September.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

NOTIFICATIONS.

There were 2,326 notifications of cases of infectious diseases, excluding 96 second notifications and 154 cases in which diagnosis was not confirmed. The notification rate was 13.8 as against 13.8, 12.9, 6.6, 9.2, 9.8 and 10.1 for the five years 1921-5.

NUMBER OF CASES OCCURRING IN INSTITUTIONS.

Notifications of inmates of Institutions (excluding cases admitted with the disease) 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 ..	8	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	6	..	1*	..	..	..	1*	1*
St. Andrew's Hospital	6	2†	1	1†	..	..	..	..	2§	2**	..	1**	..	..	..	..
Bow Institution ..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bromley House Institution ..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Langley House, 54, East India Dock Road ..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1**	..	..	..	1*
Poplar Hospital ..	1	..	..	1†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1**	..	..	..	..

* Admitted into St. Andrew's Hospital. ** Removed to M.A.B. Hospitals.

† Staff. § 1 Staff.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN MILKSHOPS AND HOMEWORKERS' PREMISES.

Six cases of infectious disease (2 scarlet fever and 4 measles) were connected with milk shops.

33 premises with outworkers were connected with infectious cases: 14 diphtheria, 18 scarlet fever, and 1 measles.

One notice was served under the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, Sections 108 and 110. Where there was any risk of infection the work was discontinued, and any work found on the premises was disinfected before being returned.

REMOVAL OF CASES OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES TO HOSPITAL.

Disease.	M.A.B. Hospitals	Poor Law Institu- tions	General Hospitals etc.	Total Removals	Percent- age of cases notified.
Diphtheria	405	2	—	407	99.0
Erysipelas ..	—	34	5	39	54.9
Scarlet Fever ..	600	—	—	600	98.4
Enteric fever ..	1	—	1	2	50.0
Puerperal Fever ..	6	5	—	11	84.6
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	—	1	3	37.5
Cerebro-spinal Fever	—	1	2	3	100.
Encephalitis					
Lethargica	—	2	1	3	60.0
Ophthalmia Neona- torum	5	—	—	5	11.6
Pneumonia ..	—	159	1	160	30.0
Acute Poliomyelitis, etc.	—	—	1	1	50.0
Zymotic Enteritis..	—	28	1	29	4.6
Totals ..	1019	231	13	1263	54.3

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

COMPARATIVE MORTALITY.

					Diphtheria	Scarlet fever	Enteric fever
1921	Cases notified	..	..	..	648	1,423	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
1924	Cases notified	..	..	..	348	460	8
	Deaths	..	..	..	2	6	1
	Mortality rate per cent.	..	..		5.7	1.3	12.5
1925	Cases notified	..	..	..	329	453	1
	Deaths	..	..	..	8	0	0
	Mortality rate per cent.	..	..		2.4	0.0	0.0
1926	Cases notified	..	..	..	411	610	4
	Deaths	..	..	..	22	3	3
	Mortality rate per cent.	..			5.3	0.5	75.0

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

1,264 swabbings from doubtful cases of diphtheria were examined. Of these 187 gave positive results (14.8 per cent.).

3 blood specimens from doubtful cases of enteric fever were examined, all negative results.

DIPHTHERIA ANTI-TOXIN.

56,500 units of diphtheria anti-toxin were issued to medical practitioners during the year.

SMALLPOX.

No cases of smallpox were notified during the year.

VACCINATION.

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

Total number of medical certificates of successful primary vaccinations in respect of persons of all ages received was 771.

PLAGUE.

No case of this disease was notified during the year.

ANTHRAX, GLANDERS, AND HYDROPHOBIA IN MAN.

No cases of these diseases occurred.

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.

ERYSIPELAS.

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

PUERPERAL FEVER, ETC.

PUBLIC HEALTH (PUERPERAL FEVER AND PUERPERAL PYREXIA) REGULATIONS, 1926.

These Regulations came into operation on 1st October, 1926. The Minister of Health has sanctioned the appointment of Dr. Malcolm Donaldson as Obstetric Specialist (with Dr. C. S. Lane-Roberts as Deputy) at a fee of £5 5s. in cases where a medical practitioner requires assistance, and also of arrangements for bacteriological examination of

blood and lochia at the Seamen's Hospital, Greenwich, at a fee of 10s. 6d. for each examination. In cases where the bacteriologist is required to obtain samples an additional charge of £1 1s. per visit has also been sanctioned.

The following is a summary of the notifications, etc., during the year:—

	Puerperal Fever.	Puerperal Pyrexia.
Notifications	13	8
Removed to M.A.B. Hospitals ..	6	2
Removed to other Hospitals ..	5	1
Specialist called in	—	2
Deaths	4	—

CONTINUED AND TYPHUS FEVERS.

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

SPOTTED FEVER.

EPIDEMIC CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS.*

Three cases occurred. All terminated fatally.

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

Two cases of acute polio-myelitis were notified, one patient died.

Five cases of encephalitis lethargica occurred. Three of the cases died from the disease. One notified case which died from cerebral tumour is not included.

MEASLES.

1,161 cases of measles were reported to the Medical Officer of Health from various sources (principally from L.C.C. schools). 39 deaths were attributed to measles.

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

GASTRO-ENTERITIS OUTBREAK.

Zymotic Enteritis is a notifiable disease in this Borough, from 1st June to 30th September, each year.

During the five weeks ended 31st July, 238 cases were notified. The majority of these cases occurred during the two weeks ended 17th and 24th July, and were confined to a small area in the Bromley South and Bromley Central Wards.

As there was apparently something unusual in the outbreak, the Ministry of Health was communicated with at once, and house-to-house visits in the area carried out. Particular attention was directed to the food and water supplies. Samples of food, discharges from several patients, and blood specimens were sent to the Pathological Laboratory of the Ministry of Health.

So far as the germ of food poisoning was concerned, all the samples gave negative results. Numerous samples of water were examined by the bacteriologist of the Metropolitan Water Board. A Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health investigated the outbreak, and was afforded all available information and assistance. He was accompanied by Officers of this Department when conducting his enquiries into the possible cause of the outbreak. His official report has not yet been published.

FISH POISONING.

On receipt of information from a medical practitioner that he had two cases of Zymotic Enteritis which he thought might be due to fish poisoning, enquiries were made at two houses and it was ascertained that eight persons were suffering with similar symptoms, evidently due to fish poisoning. Five cases were admitted into St. Andrew's Hospital. Samples of faecal matter from the patients were immediately forwarded to the Ministry of Health Pathological Laboratory, and the Government bacteriologist reported that he had isolated the aertrycke bacillus, the commonest salmonella in cases of food poisoning. The outbreak was traced to fish from a common source of supply. All the patients recovered.

DISINFECTING DEPARTMENT.

ROOMS AND ARTICLES (INFECTIOUS AND VERMINOUS) DISINFECTED.

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

	Rooms.	Beds.	Mattresses and Pallasses.	Pillows.	Bolsters.	Various.	Totals.
Infectious Disease	1185	1144	524	3403	1225	14185	20481
Verminous & Miscellaneous	87	103	40	204	63	1221	1631
Totals	1272	1247	564	3607	1288	15406	22112
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	282	44	13	118	42	663	880
Totals	1554	1291	577	3725	1330	16069	22992

Other articles also passed through the Council's apparatus, from the Shelter, Glaucus Street:—Disinfectors' clothing, overalls, towels, clothing of verminous children, etc., to the number of 14,880, and 8,298 articles of clothing from verminous persons were disinfected, making a total of 46,170 articles.

99 articles were destroyed at the Council's apparatus on request.

At the request of the London County Council, the Council undertook to disinfect old tramway uniforms from the Poplar and Bow Tramway Depots, at a charge of 2d. per overcoat and 1d. for other garments.

ELECTROLYTIC DISINFECTANT FLUID.

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

On account of the increasing demands for the fluid, the wooden structure which was erected in 1912 has been demolished and replaced by a larger building of reinforced concrete with a lighted roof, and the site has been purchased. The building is 60 feet long, 30 feet wide, and 12 feet to the eaves. It contains a lobby for employees' garments, messroom and lavatory accommodation. An additional plant, consisting of five 30-amp. graphode electrolyzers, has been purchased from Messrs. Mather & Platt, Manchester. At the end of the year 1925, I presented to the Public Health and Housing Committee a special report upon "Twenty Years' Working of the Electrolytic Disinfectant Plant of Poplar," in which the work of the old and new plants is fully described.

During the year 1926, 65,317½ gallons were manufactured and broken down to 130,635 gallons for distribution.

DISTRIBUTION OF FLUID.

The fluid was distributed as follows:—

	galls.
Violet Road Depot	59,269
Bickmore Street Depot	15,310
Old Ford Road Depot	9,265
Ford Road Depot	7,200
Trego Road Depot	6,525
Stebondale Street Depot	6,220
Millwall Depot	1,435
Public Health Offices	111
Poplar Baths	4,458
Bow Baths	3,279
Island Baths	3,270
Violet Road Baths	150
Wick Lane Baths	489
Empson Street Baths	407
Open Air Bath, Bromley	1,100
Poplar Town Hall	105
Bromley Public Hall	174
Works Department	153
Guardians' Offices	325
Poplar Institution	4,770
Langley House	328
Poplar Training School, Hutton	187
Public Libraries	372
Used at Council's Shelter in baths of verminous persons	762
London County Council Schools	2,835
Mortuary, High Street, Poplar	300
Borough of Poplar Tuberculosis Dispensary	16
Royal College of St. Katharine	180
Private Firms in Borough	629
Council Offices, Poplar	216
Finance Department Offices	75
Kingsley Hall	75
Bow War Pensions Office	12
North Poplar Clinic	108
Artificial Sunlight Clinic, Avenue Road	12
Howrah House Convent	183
Bow Relief Offices	120
Heston and Isleworth U.D.C.	180
	<hr/>
	130,635

COST OF MATERIALS AND ELECTRICITY.

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

	£	s.	d.
Electricity, 18,228 units at $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. per unit (with 40-65 per cent. advance)	168	3	2
Chloride of Magnesium, 7 tons, 6 cwts. 1 qr. 9 lb.	45	12	3
Salt, 25 tons, 0 cwt. 0 qr.	102	14	0
Caustic Soda, 17 cwt. 1 qr. 16 lb.	26	1	8
Water (65,317 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons)	3	0	6
<hr/>			
Total cost of materials and electricity to produce 65,317 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons (strong); broken down to 130,635 gallons	345	11	7
Electric motor for stirring ; 316 units	2	19	3

BOTTLES, CORKS AND LABELS.

Bottles	23	10	2
Corks	18	2	6
Labels	3	0	0

£44 12 8

Total quantity of water used for all purposes, 377,000 gallons, cost £15 7s. 1d.

TOTAL QUANTITY MANUFACTURED SINCE INSTALLATION OF PLANT.

Since the installation of the plant, a period of 21 years, 957,181 gallons of fluid have been manufactured (see footnote) at a cost for electricity of £1,585 6s. 4½d., and materials of £1,897 19s. 1d.

Year.	Output, gallons.	Materials, Chloride of Magnesium, Salt, Caustic Soda and Water.	Electricity.	Total.	
		Cost.			
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1906	.. 17,000	17 12 5	15 17 10	33 10 3	
1907	.. 15,586	14 16 9	14 13 2	29 9 11	
1908	.. 28,280	27 14 7	28 7 10	56 2 5	
1909	.. 27,216	23 4 7	29 17 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	
1924	.. 70,350†	132 7 2	136 2 5	268 9 7	
1925	.. 72,165†	145 10 5	133 13 9	279 4 2	
1926	.. 65,317½†	177 8 5	168 3 2	345 11 7	
Totals		957,181½	£1,897 19 1	£1,585 6 4½	£3,483 5 5½

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.	1921	..	..	102,660 gallons.
1915	..	..	73,970 ..	1922	..	..	113,040 ..
1916	..	..	53,580 ..	1923	..	..	129,480 ..
1917	..	..	55,800 ..	1924	..	..	140,700 ..
1918	..	..	61,500 ..	1925	..	..	144,330 ..
1919	..	..	66,570 ..	1926	..	..	130,635 ..
1920	..	..	78,510 ..				

Electrolytic Disinfectant.		Estimate for year ended 31st March, 1926.		Expenditure for year ended 31st March, 1926.		Average Expenditure for 3 years ended 31st March, 1926.		Estimate for year ending 31st March, 1927.		Estimate for year ending 31st March, 1928.		No.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
1	Wages (Manufacturing, bottling and delivery to Depots, Guardians' Institutions and Sick Asylum)	900		876		916		872		868		1
2	Rent, Rates and Insurance—Main Depot	90		99		104		82		109		2
3	Supervision of Plant	15		15		15		15		15		3
4	Electricity and Water	140		131		147		250		200		4
5	Materials (Chemicals)	150		170		143		250		200		5
6	Bottles, Corks, Wax, Labels and Paste	50		39		55		55		50		6
7	Sundries (including Testing Apparatus (and Carboys) ..	60		76		65		70		70		7
8	Repairs—Depot	20		352		171		80		50		8
9	Repairs—Plant	20		76		29		10		10		9
9A	Capital Account—Cost in excess of loan	—		83		27		—		—		9A
		1445		1917		1672		1684		1572		
10	Issuing—Wages—(Old Ford Road, Trego Road, Ford Road, Bickmore Street, West Ferry Road, and Stebondale Street Depots)	654		628		639		598		600		10
11	Issuing—Cartage	120		70		120		—		—		11
12	Rent—Issuing Depots (Ford Road, Trego Road and Stebondale Street)	32		31		34		36		36		12
13	Sundries and Petty Expenses	20		1		5		5		5		13
14	Repairs—Issuing Depots	—		105		103		99		100		14
		826		835		901		738		741		
		2271		2752		2573		2422		2313		
15	Less—Sale of Fluid	30		21		29		35		30		15
		2241		2731		2544		2387		2283		

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

2865 gallons were supplied to ten London County Council Public Elementary Schools for spraying and cleansing floors of classrooms.

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 proportions as mentioned in the Annual Report for the year 1909, viz., 1 part of Chlorine to 2,000,000 parts of water. 4,458 gallons were supplied to the Poplar Baths, 3,279 gallons to the Bow Baths, 3,270 gallons to the Island Baths, and 1,100 gallons to the open-air swimming baths, making a total of 12,107 gallons.

SHELTER AND CLEANSING STATION.

During the year no persons were accommodated at the shelter.

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

NUMBER OF VERMINOUS CHILDREN BATHED.

Quarter.	Number of Children Cleansed.	Total number of Cleansings.	Amount.
1926.			£ s. d.
March	374	440	40 4 0
June	313	377	34 13 0
September	258	296	27 14 0
December	388	415	39 17 0
Totals	1,333	1,528	£142 8 0

In 1,363 of the cleansings a special comb was used. (175 boys, 1,188 girls.)

Miss Davies made 445 visits in connection with verminous school-children—204 Poplar, and 241 Bow and Bromley.

To enable the heads of children to be properly cleansed, a sink with a hot and cold water spray has been installed at the Cleansing Station.

For cleansing of verminous rooms, see page 49.

ITCH CASES.

Miss Davies made 66 visits in connection with children suffering from itch—27 Poplar, and 39 Bow and Bromley.

CLEANSING OF PERSONS ACT, 1897.

During the year, 141 persons—including 65 (40 men and 25 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 CLEANSED 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 was:—

Common Lodging House, etc.	Male.	Female.	Total.
215, Bow Road	—	—	—
St. James's Chambers, 217, High Street, Poplar	—	—	—
65, Bow Lane	—	—	—
378, Old Ford Road	—	—	—
	—	—	—
From Common Lodging Houses without the Borough of Poplar—			
Whitechapel	40	25	65
Totals	40	25	65

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 number 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) *Borough Tuberculosis Dispensary.* — 1, Wellington Road, Bow, E.3.

(2) *Staff.*

Tuberculosis Officer: W. C. P. Smith.

Assistant Tuberculosis Officer: C. K. Cullen.

3 Health Visitors.

1 Dispenser.

1 Care Committee Secretary.

1 Clerk.

1 Assistant Clerk.

1 Part-time helper (female).

1 Caretaker.

(3) *Residential Institutions.*

(a) Sanatoria, hospitals and homes available under the London County Council scheme for both pulmonary and non-pulmonary cases.

(b) The Poor Law Infirmary (St. Andrew's Hospital).

(c) Occasional In-patient letters for hospitals or homes, obtained from charitable sources.

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

The London County Council is the County Administrative Authority.

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

(a) *General Hospitals.*—Under the London County Council scheme, the Dispensary is “linked” to the London Hospital for consultative purposes, and cases presenting special difficulty or requiring special methods of investigation are referred there for opinion.

Also under an old agreement between the Borough Council and the London Hospital, surgical cases and certain others can be sent to the Hospital for investigation and necessary treatment.

Cases of lupus are treated at the London Hospital by Finsen and other forms of artificial light, on the Tuberculosis Officer’s recommendation. A charge is made to the Borough Council of 5s. per application for Finsen Light, and 1s. for other light treatment.

During the past year, no new cases were recommended for the treatment, while nine old cases were carried over from 1925. They received a total of 150 applications of light.

(b) *Special Hospitals.*—The Tuberculosis Officer is visiting physician to the tuberculosis wards of St. Andrew’s Hospital.

Patients who are being treated by the artificial pneumothorax method, attend either Brompton or Victoria Park Hospital for refills. A charge of 10s. is made for each refill. Eight patients have received this treatment, a total of 137 refills being given.

Cases of non-tuberculous pulmonary disease are, when necessary, referred by card or Out-patient letter to Victoria Park Hospital, or, in the case of children, to one or other of the Children’s Hospitals, but not under any special arrangement.

(c) *School Clinics.*—Children of school age found to be suffering from defects or ailments which can be dealt with at the School Treatment Centres are referred to the Divisional School Medical Officer, who arranges for their treatment. Children who are considered to be suitable subjects for an Open-Air School are also referred to the Divisional School Medical Officer for consideration.

Under a scheme for co-operation with the School Medical Service, contacts of tuberculous patients, if of school age, whether previously

examined at the dispensary or not, are referred to the Divisional Medical Officer, who arranges for them to be kept under observation and periodically examined. After a suitable interval these cases are sent back, with a report to the Tuberculosis Officer, who decides what further action, if any, is to be taken. Generally, delicate children—though not contacts—in whom there is a special likelihood of tuberculosis developing are dealt with in the same way. Under this scheme, 100 children have been dealt with in 1926.

(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 with him 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 may prove useful.

In all cases, whether insured or uninsured, referred to the dispensary for investigation, a report is sent by the Tuberculosis Officer to the patient's doctor, giving the result of the investigation. 806 such reports to private practitioners were sent during the year.

Co-operation with insurance practitioners in respect of their panel patients has been continued under the scheme outlined last year. By means of the appropriate form, the panel doctor is notified whether his patient is (1) under observation at the dispensary; (2) being sent to sanatorium or hospital; (3) being placed under Domiciliary (viz., panel doctor) Treatment; (4) given Dispensary Treatment; or (5) placed under "general supervision" by the Tuberculosis Officer, no active treatment being required.

As soon as possible after a patient's return from sanatorium, a copy of the sanatorium report on his case is sent to the panel doctor, with a statement as to what further treatment is considered necessary.

In all cases on "Domiciliary Treatment," the panel doctor is asked to furnish periodical reports on the patient's progress and the need for continued or altered treatment. In addition, these patients are examined periodically by the Tuberculosis Officer. On December 31st, 1926, 242 patients were receiving "Domiciliary Treatment."

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

Arrangements for following up cases of doubtful diagnosis are the same as in previous years. If a diagnosis cannot be arrived at within a reasonable time at the dispensary, the patient, when pulmonary disease is suspected, is usually recommended for admission to hospital under the London County Council scheme for special observation and investigation, or, if the character of the case does not require this, is seen again at the dispensary after an interval of from three to six months. Doubtful cases of surgical tuberculosis are sent to the London Hospital for a further opinion, or admission to hospital is arranged for them in the same way as for doubtful pulmonary cases. Doubtful cases amongst school children in which there is no urgency, are kept under observation for a further period in conjunction with the School Medical Officers as already described.

In all such cases, the co-operation of the patient's own doctor is, where possible, enlisted, and re-attendance at the dispensary after the prescribed interval is secured by reminders in the form of letters or visits to the patient's home.

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

Contacts are examined at the dispensary as soon as possible after a case is notified. Arrangements for their attendance are made by the Health Visitor when visiting the home or by letter, and the convenience of the patients themselves is studied as far as possible with regard to the time of attendance.

Child contacts of school age, whether already examined by the Tuberculosis Officer and found to be apparently healthy, or unexamined, are passed on to the Divisional School Medical Officer for observation, to be reported on in due course. 336 contacts were examined at the dispensary during the year, 142 being adults and the remainder children. In addition, a number of unexamined contacts were referred to the Divisional School Medical Officer.

(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 installation has continued in use for diagnosis purposes. No other special methods have been employed.

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

See above.

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

A special session for tuberculous patients is held each week at the Council's Dental Clinic. All patients in need of dental treatment are sent there as soon after notification as the need is discovered. Many of these patients are awaiting sanatorium treatment, and their immediate requirement is the removal of any septic condition of the teeth which will prevent them from getting full benefit from this.

Dental treatment is free, but in cases where dentures are needed, arrangements have to be made to defray the cost of these. The character of these arrangements and the number of patients supplied are indicated in the report on Care Committee work, while details of the work carried out at the Clinic will be found in the report of the Council's Dentist.

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

The Council has power to provide nursing, if required, for children up to 10 years of age. For older children and adults no special provision is made, but the services of a District Nurse are generally forthcoming.

Extra nourishment in the form of Ambrosia (dried milk) and eggs has been granted to suitable cases on the same lines as previously. The grant is made for a period of 12 weeks, after which the case is reconsidered. The amount of expenditure sanctioned by the Ministry of Health has been found to be sufficient up to the present. 56 patients have been in receipt of extra nourishment for varying periods during the year; of these, 26 were still receiving it on December 31st.

For the convenience of patients living in the southern end of the Borough, the weekly allowance can be drawn at Simpsons Road, Poplar, instead of at the dispensary.

(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 which can suitably be treated as Out-patients are referred for treatment to the London Hospital under the arrangement already referred to.

Cases requiring residential treatment are dealt with under the London County Council's scheme.

Cases of tuberculosis of the skin, as stated above, are sent to the London Hospital for Finsen or other Light treatment.

No special arrangements exist for the provision of surgical apparatus. Generally speaking, what is required is provided through the Almoner's office of the hospital where the patient has been under surgical treatment. In the event of any difficulty, the matter would be referred to the Care Committee, for them to deal with.

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

Care and after-care of patients and their families who are in need of assistance is undertaken by the Care Committee. The Secretary reports as follows:—

The Tuberculosis Care Committee, consisting of representatives of the Borough Council, the Guardians, and most of the public and charitable agencies of the District, continues to meet fortnightly. Twenty meetings were held during 1926, and 427 cases were considered. 187 recommendations regarding assessment were submitted to the London County Council.

Twenty cases of patients who had been ordered dentures at the Borough Council's Dental Clinic were considered. Some of these were able to make weekly payments, and were assessed. Some were entitled to dental benefit through their approved societies under the National Health Insurance Act, or to benefits through the Hospital Saving Association. Assistance in other cases was obtained through the Guardians, the Hospital Sunday Fund, the Poplar Benevolent Fund, the Society for Relief of Distress, the Red Cross Society, the Churches, etc., and in one case the cost was paid by the Borough Council.

In order to enable tubercular persons to sleep alone, bedsteads and bedding were supplied on loan by the Borough Council in 15 cases, and one shelter was provided.

Perhaps the outstanding feature in the Care Committee's activities during 1926 was the inauguration of the Poplar Tuberculosis Fund for

the provision of Accessories to Institutional Treatment and After-Care. The Committee had long felt the need of a small fund at their disposal through which patients could be assisted, as occasion arose, in such ways as the provision of clothing, dentures and other appliances, convalescence, country holidays, domestic help for housewives, removal expenses, help in obtaining suitable work, etc., etc. The practice of referring patients to other agencies had proved unsatisfactory, and it had often been impossible to carry out suggested schemes. Particularly, the provision of clothing for sanatorium was often an urgent matter, and patients sometimes refused vacancies on account of not having been able to obtain the necessary outfit. In March, 1926, the Public Health Committee gave their sanction to the raising of a voluntary fund for these purposes. The approval of the London County Council was also obtained in order that the Fund might be eligible for participation in the profits of Sunday Cinematograph Exhibitions, but no assistance from this source has yet been obtained. The Care Committee, have, however, during the year, raised about £35 by means of holding dances and a sale and from a few subscriptions, and they hope to continue their efforts in this direction.

The Committee still find the shortage of housing accommodation a great obstacle in the way of improvement of home conditions. A few patients have been able to move out to the London County Council's Housing Estate, Becontree, having been recommended for preferential consideration on account of tuberculosis; but this is only practicable where there is a certain family income, and locality of work often proves a difficulty to families who might otherwise be suitable.

The housing shortage and the problem of finding light work for ex-sanatorium patients are the greatest of the difficulties with which the Tuberculosis Care Committee has to contend.

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

Apart from the Labour Exchanges, which can do little or nothing for the patient whose working capacity is impaired, no purely local arrangements exist for finding employment for patients. The Central Fund for the Industrial Welfare of Tuberculous Workers has been able to employ several patients either in their Spero Leather Workshop or their Firewood Factory. Some engaged at piece rates in this latter kind of work seem disappointed at the amount of their earnings after deducting fares and other necessary outgoings. A fairly high flat-rate pension appears to be necessary in these cases.

Several other cases have been admitted to the Papworth Colony, and those mentioned in last year's Report as having apparently settled there, still remain.

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

Shelters are provided on loan by the Borough Council in cases where there is suitable accommodation and the patient appears likely to make proper use of them. One new shelter has been supplied during the year, and four were out on loan on December 31st.

The Health Visitors have the general supervision of shelters in their own districts, report on their condition, and ensure as far as possible that they are put to proper use.

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

No special occupational incidence has been noted.

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

No special methods of prevention have been in use. Routine measures are taken which have for their object:—(1) The prevention of infection, viz., the control of the tubercle bacillus; or (2) the improvement of the general health and the tubercle-resisting power of those exposed to infection; or (3) their removal from surroundings where infection is specially likely to occur. Such measures are:—the provision of sputum flasks or cups and of disinfectant; the arrangement of separate sleeping accommodation by means of shelters, bedsteads and bedding; the removal of infectious cases to hospital, or of other inmates out of the infected home; the disinfection of rooms, bedding, clothes, etc.; the reference of weakly and ailing children to suitable agencies for treatment or for convalescence; advice on general and special hygiene and the improvement of housing conditions. To these should be added the general prophylactic work of the Public Health Department, and especially measures to ensure a pure milk supply.

(xvii.) *Special difficulties encountered.*

As in previous years, shortage of adequate housing accommodation and almost complete lack of work for tuberculous patients

capable of being employed under special conditions, constitute the chief difficulties encountered.

STATISTICS, 1926.

Attendances at Dispensary (Insured, 2,129; Uninsured, 3,392)	5,521
New patients examined	1,103
Contacts examined	336
Notifications by Tuberculosis Officer:—	
Pulmonary, 154; Non-pulmonary, 35	189
Patients sent away for Sanatorium Treatment	215
Patients away in Institutions, 31st December	117
Patients receiving Domiciliary Treatment, 31st Dec.	242
Patients receiving Dispensary Treatment, 31st December	176
Under observation pending diagnosis, 31st December	190
In receipt of extra nourishment during the year	56
In receipt of extra nourishment, 31st December	26
Health Visitors' visits	8,597
Doctors' visits	184
Sputum examinations made:—	
Dispensary, 1,781; Public Health Department, 274	2,055
Reports sent to:—	
Practitioners, 806; Public Authorities, 1,274	2,080

W. C. P. SMITH.

The Council has taken advantage of the arrangements made by the London County Council with the Victoria Park Chest Hospital for certain patients to receive artificial sunlight treatment.

With reference to the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, which state that:—

“No person who is aware that he is suffering from Tuberculosis of the respiratory tract shall enter upon any employment or occupation in connection with a dairy which would involve the milking of cows, the treatment of milk, or the handling of vessels used for containing milk.”

the Public Health and Housing Committee authorised the circularising of all dairymen in the Borough, pointing out the advisability of examination of all persons engaged in the milk trade, and informing them that all facilities would be afforded them for examination by the Tuberculosis Officer at the Council's Dispensary. Advantage was taken of this by many of the men employed in the trade.

REPORT OF DENTAL SURGEON.

To The Medical Officer of Health,

The Borough of Poplar.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report of the work carried out at the Old Ford Tuberculosis Dental Clinic for the year 1926.

The amount of work carried out is up to standard, though there have been fewer attendances. At the same time, there have been fewer sessions.

Our figures are as follows:—

47 Sessions.
56 New Patients.
236 Attendances.
84 Fillings.
301 Extractions.
79 Scalings.

Dentures, Dressings, etc., the actual figures not being available. We continue to find difficulties with some cases, owing to their sanatorium treatment holding up dental treatment. This only applies to those sanatoria where dental treatment is not available, of course. There can be no doubt of the advisability of combining the two forms of treatment.

We do not experience any rapid growth in the numbers attending the Clinic, and I hope that this may be a sign that the disease is not making any progress in the Borough.

The greatest care continues to be taken in the matter of sterilising the premises and instruments after each session.

I should like to take this opportunity of thanking all those who have so kindly helped me in my work at the Clinic.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

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

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1912.

Summary of Notifications received during the period 3rd January, 1926, to 1st January, 1927.

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	1	5	10	15	20	25	35	45	55		65	Total Primary Notifi- cations.	Total Notifica- tions on Form B.		Poor Law Insti- tutions.	Sana- toria.	Poor Law Insti- tutions.	Sana- toria.		
	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	and up- wards.		Under 5								5 to 10	10 to 15
Pulmonary—																					
Males	2	5	5	3	9	19	38	22	21	10	2	136	263	—	1	—	1	24	145	45	111
Females .. .	—	2	1	6	20	24	33	18	9	4	1	118	199	—	—	1	2	9	67	23	46
Non-Pulmonary—																					
Males	2	11	16	6	4	3	3	3	1	1	—	50	98	—	1	1	2	21	17	17	12
Females .. .	3	13	10	8	6	4	5	—	1	3	1	54	68	—	—	3	5	11	18	8	11
Totals	7	31	32	23	39	60	79	43	32	18	4	358	598	—	2	5	7	65	247	93	180

New cases of Tuberculosis coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health, during the period
3rd January, 1926, to 1st January, 1927, 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	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	1	4
Females	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	5
Non-pulmonary—												
Males	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
Females	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2

From Registrars' Returns of Deaths.

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1924.

Summary of Quarterly Returns to the
London County Council.

	Quarter ended				
	March.	June.	September.	December.	
Number of Cases on Register at commencement of quarter	3,840	3,778	3,789	3,794	
Number of New Cases notified	89	89	86	85*	
Number of Cases removed from Register	151	78	81	53	
Number of Cases on Register at end of quarter.	Pulmonary ..	2,474	2,474	2,465	2,481
	Non-Pulmonary	1,304	1,315	1,329	1,345
	Totals ..	3,778	3,789	3,794	3,826*

* Adjusted on March 1927 return—18 cases added. These cases were re-notified after having been removed from Register, etc.

PART III.

SANITARY INSPECTORS' WORK, Etc.

Tabulated Statement of Inspections, Insanitary Conditions found existing, and Re-inspections during the year 1926.

	<i>East Com- bined</i>	<i>West Com- bined</i>	<i>Poplar South</i>	<i>Bromley North</i>	<i>Bromley Central</i>	<i>Bow East</i>	<i>Bow West</i>	Totals
Total Inspections:—	1,217	1,514	1,162	1,339	1,079	1,070	1,115	8,496
On complaints of nuisances, etc...	423	829	610	806	285	596	668	4,217
On notification of infectious diseases	581	608	317	329	468	185	315	2,803
House-to-House	47	42	6	59	75	120	72	418
Workshops, workplaces, etc.	152	16	116	91	60	63	39	537
Miscellaneous	14	25	97	57	191	106	23	513
Premises found in fair condition	529	719	425	671	421	344	365	3,474
Do. requiring amendment	688	790	737	668	658	726	740	5,007
DETAILS OF INSANITARY CONDITIONS, ETC.								
Walls and ceilings dirty	388	314	573	336	320	269	548	2,748
Yards, forecourts and areas insufficiently paved or drained	194	66	63	48	87	93	89	640
Inlets to drains not properly trapped	1	2	—	—	1	2	—	6
Number of drains tested	328	242	393	157	278	226	359	1,983
Do. do. defective	102	125	74	48	12	28	76	465
Do. do. obstructed	47	95	83	113	40	86	62	526
Sink waste pipes not trapped or otherwise defective	111	29	37	2	89	37	67	372
Sink waste pipes directly connected to drains	8	1	—	—	—	6	—	15

Continued over.

(Continued from previous page.)

	East Com- bined	West Com- bined	Poplar South	Bromley North	Bromley Central	Bow East	Bow West	Totals
Soil pans of w.c.'s without suitable water supply	65	39	75	31	54	7	38	309
Do. do. broken or unsuitable	59	13	14	12	16	28	23	165
Do. do. in foul condition	51	9	5	4	10	24	16	119
Do. do. untrapped	4	2	—	—	3	1	—	10
Roofs, guttering and rainwater pipes defective	335	311	436	361	297	352	358	2,450
Water supplies to premises cut off (notified by Metropolitan Water Board)	—	—	—	7	—	1	1	9
Water service fittings defective, causing waste of water	41	30	43	26	10	22	16	188
Drinking Water improperly stored	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Dampness	161	98	110	38	127	117	101	752
Inundations	5	30	6	33	1	21	1	97
Overcrowding	2	—	—	9	—	7	1	19
No proper receptacle for house refuse	52	43	56	36	104	26	61	378
Accumulations of dung or refuse	25	22	9	9	8	5	9	87
Foul P.H. urinals	1	4	4	20	5	1	—	35
Other nuisances, dilapidations, want of ventilation, etc.	392	363	962	355	244	595	528	3,439
Breaches of London County Council's By-laws	68	2	—	2	7	59	57	195
Breaches of Council's By-laws	99	4	134	—	75	89	28	429
Intimations served	681	748	737	668	607	726	698	4,865
Notices served	220	522	164	362	368	321	418	2,375
Final Notices served	92	80	15	86	81	59	43	456
Summonses applied for	—	4	—	12	8	2	4	30
Passengers from Continental Ports:—								
Visited	2	—	—	—	—	2	1	5
Undiscovered	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Intimations served in respect of verminous rooms	30	29	105	49	61	33	46	353
Verminous rooms cleansed	81	29	4	41	56	24	1	236
Re-inspections	3,480	2,721	2,783	2,260	1,961	2,408	2,576	18,189

HOUSING ACTS, 1890-1925.

HOUSING (INSPECTION OF DISTRICT) REGULATIONS, 1925. REPRESENTATIONS TO COUNCIL UNDER HOUSING ACT, 1925.

No premises were inspected with a view to closing under Housing Act, 1925.

INCREASE OF RENT AND MORTGAGE INTEREST (RESTRICTIONS) ACTS.

One certificate was issued under the above Acts.

ACCOMMODATION ON LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL ESTATES.

Accommodation has been provided, on the nomination of the Council, for 127 families on the London County Council Estates, as follows:—

Becontree.	Downham.	Total.
122	5	127

Approximate number of persons accommodated to date (October, 1926), 565.

HOUSING CONDITIONS.

STATISTICS.

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER, 1926.

1.—GENERAL.

(1) Estimated population	.. .. .	169,000
(2) General death rate .. .. .	.. .. .	11.4
(3) Death rate from tuberculosis (all forms)	.. .. .	1.0
(4) Infantile mortality .. .. .	.. .. .	70
(5) Number of dwelling-houses of all classes (Census 1921)		23,248
(6) Number of working-class dwelling-houses	.. .. .	23,000
		(approx.)
(7) Number of new working-class houses erected during 1926 (for the Council)	.. .. .	96 houses.

(In course of erection for the Council, 103.)

2.—UNFIT DWELLING-HOUSES.

1.—*Inspection.*

(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or other Acts)	7,703
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Consolidated) Regulations, 1925	579
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	Nil.
(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 ..	5,168

II.—*Remedy of defects without Service of Formal (Statutory) Notices.*

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	2,666
---	-------

III.—*Action under Statutory Powers.*

A. Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925 ..

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	Nil.
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit—	
(a) by owners	Nil.
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	Nil.
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close	Nil.

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	2,502
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied—	
(a) by owners	2,502
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	Nil.
(c) by Local Authority and owner jointly	Nil.
(d) Closing Orders made by Magistrates	Nil.

Proceedings under Sections 11, 14 and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925—

(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders	Nil.
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	Nil.
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit	Nil.
(4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	Nil.
(5) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	Nil.

UNHEALTHY AREAS.

Rebuilding is now proceeding in the St. Leonard's Street and Birchfield Street Areas, in the former by the Poplar Borough Council and in the latter by the London County Council.

Work of Lady Sanitary Inspector.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901, Sec. 107.

One employer was summoned for failing to send a list of outworkers employed by him. Summons was withdrawn on payment of £2 2s. costs.

Tabulated statement of Inspections of Insanitary Conditions found existing, and of Reinspections, &c., during the year 1926.

	Poplar.	Bow and Bromley.	Totals.
Workshops, Workplaces, Laundries, &c., Number of, on the Register	55	124	179
Workshops, Number of Workrooms therein	85	165	250
„ Number of Inspections of	53	115	168
„ Number of Reinspections of	26	66	92
Workrooms, Number of Inspections of	69	166	235
„ found to be overcrowded	1	1	2
„ found to be insufficiently ventilated	1	—	1
„ found to be in dirty condition	16	29	45
Workshops, etc., newly discovered and registered	4	4	8
„ Workrooms therein measured	4	4	8
„ Reported to H.M. Inspector on discovery	4	4	8
Factories, Number visited	18	94	112
„ W.C.'s dirty, insufficient, &c.	22	43	65
Outworkers' premises visited	229	945	1,174
Written Intimations served	75	116	191
Statutory Notices served	17	36	53
Final Notices served	5	4	9
Works carried out under supervision:—			
(a) Additional means of ventilation provided	—	2	2
(b) Rooms cleansed and whitewashed	50	103	153
(c) Yards, floors, roofs, &c., repaired	8	25	33
(d) Sanitary conveniences constructed, cleansed or repaired	29	35	64
Overcrowding of Workrooms, Cases abated	1	—	1
Miscellaneous Visits	521	108	629
Visits <i>re</i> Verminous Children	204	241	445
„ Scabies	27	39	66
„ Outworkers' Lists	16	20	36
„ Suspected Infectious Disease	160	120	280
„ Eye Infections	68	29	97
Visits to Schools	28	31	59

1. Factory and workshop inspections, 372; fair condition, 262; removed or discontinued 70; required cleansing, 45; sanitary conveniences defective or insufficient, 65.

WORK OF HOUSES-LET-IN-LODGINGS INSPECTORS.

(See also page 62.)

Mr. F. A. Smith, January to June, 1926.

Mr. S. Kelly, July to December, 1926.

	Jan. to June.	July to Dec.
House-to-house Inspections	161	38
Re-inspections	845	147
Number of Intimations served—		
Public Health (London) Act	192	39
P.B.C. By-laws	67	—
L.C.C. (General Powers) Act, <i>re</i> verminous rooms	3	—
Number of Notices served—		
Public Health (London) Act	111	10
P.B.C. By-laws	36	—
M.L.M. Act, 1855, Sec. 85, <i>re</i> drains	3	—
Number of drains tested—	170	43
„ „ defective	8	2
„ „ obstructed	4	—

(Note: Mr. S. Kelly also deputised for District Sanitary Inspectors.)

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, Slaughterhouses, Offensive Businesses, Ice Cream premises, and Homeworkers' premises.

Premises.	On Register during year 1926.			Number of Inspections.	Number of Intimations.	Number of Notices.	Number of Final Notices.	Number of Prosecutions.
	Male.	Female.	Total.					
Bakehouses (Factories)	44	—	44	148	96	6	—	—
Bakehouses (Workshops)	33	—	33	98	72	3	—	—
Bakehouses (Domestic Workshops) ..	3	—	3	9	6	—	—	—
Factories (Laundries and Miscellaneous Factories) ..	37	119	156	192	49	23	1	—
Laundries (Workshops)	—	8	8	12	2	2	—	—
Laundries (Domestic Workshops) ..	—	3	3	3	—	—	—	—
Workshops ..	147	111	258	518	103	42	1	—
Workshops (Domestic)	10	3	13	13	1	1	—	—
Workplaces ..	186	—	186	391	50	7	3	—
Workplaces (Domestic)	51	—	51	131	15	3	1	—
Places where food is sold or prepared ..	410*	—	410*	1196	420	23	1	—
Milk Premises ..	120	—	120	414	36	4	1	—
Cowsheds ..	9	—	9	35	—	—	—	—
Slaughterhouses ..	8	—	8	14	1	—	—	—
Other offensive trade premises ..	8†	—	8†	18	—	—	—	—
Ice Cream premises ..	124†	—	124†	205	42	3	1	—
Homeworkers' premises	32	944	976	1187	57	22	2	2

* Power is used in 33 of these premises.

† 14

† Registered by the London County Council.

TABLE B

WORKSHOPS ON REGISTER (MALE), 1926.

1 Acetylene Works.	3 Motor garage works.
12 Bootmaking.	1 Metal works.
2 Barge building.	2 Oil stores.
1 Bitumen making.	4 Paint making.
2 Boat building.	1 Paper sorting, etc.
2 Brush making.	2 Plumbing.
1 Building, etc.	1 Poultry food mixing.
7 Cabinet making.	1 Rag sorting.
1 Carpenter.	2 Rope making.
1 Chair-frame making.	1 Sackmaking.
1 Chemical works.	1 Shellac bleaching.
1 Cigar making.	1 Stonemasonry.
1 Clay pipe making.	18 Tailoring.
4 Cork cutting.	4 Tarpaulin works.
5 Confectionery making.	1 Tinsmith.
4 Cooperages.	2 Tin toy making.
1 Electrical Engineering and Winding	1 Trunk making.
6 Engineering	5 Upholstering.
14 Farriers	3 Undertaking.
3 French polishing.	2 Van building, etc.
1 Frilling making.	2 Vinegar making.
1 Flush tank works.	1 Waterproof working.
2 Furniture making.	1 Wax refining.
1 Furrier.	1 Welding.
1 Glass works.	1 Wheelwright.
1 Hair working.	1 Wire working.
4 Harness making.	1 Walking stick making.
1 Joinery.	1 Zinc working.

As per List, Table A Workshops on Register, page 54.

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

1 Blacksmith.	1 Mat making.
1 Blind making.	1 Plumbing.
2 Boot repairing.	2 Tailoring.
1 Decorative earthenware making.	1 Wire working.

HOME WORKERS ON REGISTER (MALE).

30 Bootmaking.	1 Tailoring.
1 Brushmaking.	

WORKSHOPS AND DOMESTIC WORKSHOPS ON REGISTER (FEMALES).*

1 Badger hair sorting.	1 Sack and bag making.
1 Bedding making.	2 Shirt and pyjama making.
3 Boot upper making.	1 Seal stamp making.
5 Confectionery making.	49 Tailoring.
2 Cork cutting.	1 Tarpaulin works.
5 Costume making.	2 Tiemaking.
8 Dressmaking.	1 Tinned goods labelling and sorting.
1 Embroidering.	2 Toymaking.
1 French polishing.	2 Trimming making.
3 Furriers.	1 Trunk making.
3 Infant shoe making.	1 Underwear making.
1 Knitted garment making.	2 Upholstering.
11 Laundries.	2 Waterproof garment making.
8 Milliners.	1 Whalebone dressing.
2 Pressers and cleaners.	1 Wood chopping.
1 Paper and rag sorting.	

* 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 54.

FACORIES ON REGISTER (WHERE FEMALES ARE EMPLOYED).

2 Bedding manufacturing.	3 Preserved food.
2 Biscuit manufacturing.	1 Rag sorting.
3 Blouse and dresses making.	1 Ragwork.
2 Boot making.	1 Rice starch making.
6 Box making.	3 Rope works.
1 Brush making.	2 Rubber goods making.
1 Bunting and flag making.	1 Rug making.
1 Butter mixing factory.	3 Sack making.
2 Chip basket making.	1 Sausage factory.
3 Christmas cracker making.	4 Shirt making.
1 Cigarette paper making.	1 Shroud making.
1 Clay fuel and pipes.	1 Sugar refining.
2 Cleaners and dyers.	26 Tailoring.
1 Pianoforte manufacturer.	1 Tarpaulin works.

(This Table is continued on next page.)

TABLE D. *Continued*

FACTORIES ON REGISTER (WHERE FEMALES ARE EMPLOYED).—*contd.*

1 Condiment packing.	1 Perambulator builder.
4 Confectionery making.	1 Ticket printing.
1 Cork cutting.	2 Timber works and wicker furniture making.
1 Corset making.	1 Tortoiseshell goods making.
2 Costume making.	1 Toy balloon making.
1 Dog biscuit manufacturer.	1 Toy making.
1 Dressmaking.	1 Trimming making.
1 Fibre, hemp and jute making.	1 Type founder.
1 Flute making.	4 Varnish and paint works.
1 Glass works.	1 Wallpaper manufacturer.
1 Kapok works.	2 Waterproof making.
1 Laundry.	1 Whalebone works.
1 Match making.	1 Wine bottling.
1 Mineral water manufacturer.	2 Woollen garment making.
2 Overall making.	1 Wood chopping.
1 Packing for machinery.	

TABLE C.

See note, page 56.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, LAUNDRIES, WORKPLACES AND HOMEWORKERS.

1.—INSPECTION.

Premises.	Number of				
	Inspections.	Written Notices.			Prosecutions.
		Intimation.	Statutory.	Final.	
Factories (Including Factory Laundries.)	340	145	29	1	..
Workshops† (Including Workshop Laundries.)	628	177	47	1	..
Domestic Workshops‡	25	7	1	..	..
Workplaces (Males)	391	50	7	3	..
Domestic Workplaces (Males)	131	15	3	1	..
Places where food is sold or prepared§	1196	420	23	1	..
Homeworkers' Premises	1187	57	22	2	2
Total	3898	871	132	9	2

† Including Workshop Bakehouses. See Table A, page 54.

‡ Including Domestic Bakehouses and Laundries. See Table A, page 54.

§ The inspections of all factories where food is prepared are included. Power is used in 33 of the premises.

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.*

Particulars. (1)	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecu- tions. (5)
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Act:</i>				
Want of cleanliness	471	471	..	1
Want of ventilation	6	6	..	..
Overcrowding	2	2	..	..
Want of drainage of floors	3	3	..	..
Other nuisances	217	217	..	1
Sanitary accommodation	insufficient	5	5	..
	unsuitable or defec- tive	83	83	..
	not separate for sexes	7	7	..
<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	794	794	..	2

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

TABLE D.—HOME WORK.

Nature of Work. (1)	Outworkers' List (Section 107).						Outwork in un-wholesome premises, (Section 108).			Outwork in infected premises, (Sections 109, 110).					
	Lists received from Employers.						Notice served on Occupiers as to keeping or sending lists. (8)	Prosecutions.		Instances. (11)	Notices served. (12)	Prosecutions. (13)	Instances. (14)	Orders made (S. 110). (15)	Prosecutions (Sections 109, 110). (16)
	Twice in the year.			Once in the year.				Failing to keep or permit inspection of list. (9)	Failing to send lists. (10)						
	Lists. (2)	Outworkers. Con-tractors. (3)	Work-men. (4)	Lists. (5)	Out workers Con-tractors. (6)	Work-men. (7)									
Wearing Apparel—	88	24	807	7	..	26	1	1	..	33*	
Making, etc.				1	..	26									
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	..	113	1	..	16									
Brush Making	1	..	1												
Pea Picking															
Feather Sorting															
Carding, etc., of buttons, etc.															
Stuffed Toys															
Basket Making															
Chocolates and Sweetmeats															
Cosaques, Christmas Crack- ers, Christmas Stockings, etc.	4	..	23		..	..							
Textile Weaving															
Totals	95	24	944	9	..	68	1	1	1	..	33*

* For Infectious Diseases see page 22.

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

Class of Homework.	1926 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 ..	51	505	53	507	248	199	324	457
Tailoring ..	45	362	47	354				
Shirtmaking ..	1	10	1	10				
Miscellaneous ..	—	—	1	26				
Shoemakers ..	2	39	2	38				
Boxes ..	2	76	1	53				
Overalls ..	1	18	1	26				

* See page 54.

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 .. ..	..	..	33
	Bakehouse Domestic Workshops .. ..	..	..	3
	Laundries Workshops .. ..	..	..	8
	Laundries Domestic Workshops .. ..	..	..	3
	Workshops .. ..	..	..	258
	Domestic Workshops .. ..	..	..	13
	Workplaces .. ..	..	..	186
	Workplaces Domestic .. ..	..	..	51
Places where food is sold or prepared ..				410†
Total number of workshops and workplaces, etc., on Register ..				965‡

† Power is used in : 3 of these premises.

‡ See Tables A and B, pages 54 and 55.

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) ..	7
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)	Notified by H.M. Inspector .. 17
Other (Communications)	Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector .. 17
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101):—	6
Certificates granted during the year .. ..	..
In use at the end of the year	24

RAG AND BONE DEALERS.

No legal proceedings were taken for non-compliance with the L.C.C. Bye-laws.

SMOKE NUISANCES.

56 smoke nuisances (49 complaints from the London County Council) were dealt with during the year:—15 Bow East, 1 Bow West, 1 Bromley North, 10 Bromley Central, 3 East Combined, 13 West Combined, and 13 Poplar South. Two summonses were issued, see page 65.

CANAL BOATS.

For the year ended 31st December, 1926, the inspections and reports of the Inspectors respecting registered 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	4	—
** Mr. A. J. Field, Bow East Division	18	12
Mr. W. Boyce, Bow West Division	—	—
	22	12

† There is no canal in the East Combined and Poplar South Divisions; the Inspectors depute, when necessary, for other Inspectors.

† Mr. J. Johnson reported "There have been no registered canal boats in the Division during observations in 1926."

¶ Mr. H. J. Langley reported "No canal boats have been seen to stay long enough for an inspection. The locks are lower down canal."

* Mr. W. Johnson reported "Condition of boats generally fair. One boat not marked or numbered—letter sent to owners."

** Mr. A. J. Field reported "One registered boat visited twice. Three cases of leaking cabin top and decking. Letters to owners and registration authority."

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

† 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.

† For the Cleansing of Verminous Rooms, see Tabulated Statements, pages 49 and 53.

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 issued at the Disinfectant Depots, and sprayers loaned to tenants in order to rid rooms and contents of bugs. 1,916 orders for fluid were issued. Three hundred gallons were distributed during the year.

LICENSED PREMISES' URINALS.

Thirty-five p.h. urinals were found to be in foul condition, and were subsequently cleansed.

HOUSES DIVIDED INTO SEPARATE TENEMENTS, ETC.

Bye-laws made by the London County Council under section 6 of the Housing Act, 1925, were allowed by the Minister of Health on the 5th day of March, 1926.

With the advent of these Bye-laws, the Bye-laws made by the Borough Council in 1912 ceased to operate.

107 house-to-house visits were made and 13 premises were registered. These are not included in the Table on page 53.

WATER CERTIFICATES.

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

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

No applications for certificates for exemption under the Customs and Inland Revenue Acts, 1890-1891, and the Revenue Act, 1903, were made during the year.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION.

Forty-eight lbs. of barium carbonate paste and 20 lbs. of red squill baits were 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, by the use of barium carbonate paste, and the red squill preparation recommended by the Ministry of Agriculture, which are distributed to tenants of houses, where necessary, and 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 reported.

RAG FLOCK ACT, 1911.

No samples of rag flock were procured during the year 1926.

HAIRDRESSERS' PREMISES.

The hairdressers' premises were inspected during the year.

OVERCROWDING.

A number of cases of overcrowding were reported, but on account of lack of housing accommodation remained unabated. One case of overcrowding in a workshop was abated.

GENERAL.

2,766 Complaints (including 49 smoke) as to nuisances were made. 5,473 communications on general matters were dispatched, and 3,179 in connection with the supply of milk.

During the year the following Orders, Regulations, Bye-laws, have come into operation:—

Milk & Dairies Order, 1926.

L.C.C. Bye-laws for Houses divided into separate tenements, etc.

Public Health (Ophthalmia Neonatorum) Regulations, 1926.

Public Health (Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia) Regulations, 1926.

POOR LAW RELIEF, Etc.

Mr. G. Butler, Clerk to the Guardians, has kindly supplied me with the following information:—

OUTDOOR RELIEF.		MEDICAL RELIEF ONLY.	
No. of persons.	Cost.	No. of persons.	
	£		
1926 1,562,134	679,012	2,188	

These figures are the sum of the total numbers relieved each week, the averages per week being 30,041 (outdoor relief) and 42 (medical relief). The average weekly cost of outdoor relief was £13,059.

During the year 1926, the total days maintenance in St. Andrew's Hospital amounted to 210,858 (Poplar cases 210,577, Limehouse cases 281), giving an average daily number of 578.

Sick cases are also treated in the Poplar Institution Sick Wards, and Maternity Cases in the All Saints' Maternity Annexe; the average weekly numbers for the year are as follows:—

Sick Wards, Poplar Institution	.. .. .	189
Maternity Wards, All Saints' Annexe	.. .. .	20

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

(PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1891, METROPOLIS MANAGEMENT ACTS, ETC.).

Address, etc.	Nature of Complaint.	Date of Decision.	Result.	Name of Officer.
		1926.		
162, Abbott Road.. ..	Sink waste pipe unsuitable and not trapped ..	6th Jan. ..	£1 penalty; £2 2s. costs ..	Johnson, W.
164, Abbott Road.. ..	Various defects	6th Jan. ..	7 days' order; £2 8s. costs ..	Johnson, W.
Wick Lane Works.. ..	Smoke nuisance	12th Jan. ..	£2 4s. costs	Field, A. J.
Stour Road.. .. .	Ditto	23rd Feb. ..	£5 penalty; £2 2s. costs ..	Field, A. J.
9, Hawthorn Buildings ..	W.C. blocked	2nd Mar. ..	£2 4s. costs	Smith, F. A.
24, Hawthorn Buildings ..	Roof defective	2nd Mar. ..	7 days' order; £2 8s. costs ..	Smith, F. A.
63, Abbott Road	Various defects	31st Mar. ..	£2 penalty; £2 8s. costs ..	Johnson, W.
19, Donald Street	Ditto	16th Apr. ..	£2 penalty; £2 2s. costs ..	Johnson, W.
3, Stratfield Road. ..	Water service pipe broken	10th May ..	Abatement Order made; £2 8s. costs	Langley, H. J.
17, Stratfield Road ..	Various defects	10th May ..	Work done. £2 4s. costs ..	Langley, H. J.
29, Stratfield Road ..	Ditto	10th May ..	Work done. £2 4s. costs ..	Langley, H. J.
63, British Street	Ditto	10th May ..	14 days' order; £2 8s. costs ..	Langley, H. J.
40, Ford Street	Ditto	15th June ..	7 days' order; £2 6s. costs ..	Davies, Miss M. E.

Address, etc.	Nature of Complaint.	Date of Decision.	Result.	Name of Officer.
		1926.		
381a, Old Ford Road ..	Various defects	27th July ..	14 days' order; £2 6s. costs..	Smith, F. A.
12, Donald Street ..	Stair treads defective	28th July ..	14 days' order; £2 8s. costs..	Johnson, W.
14, Donald Street ..	Various defects	28th July ..	14 days' order; £2 8s. costs..	Johnson, W.
16, Donald Street ..	Back door sill and stair treads defective ..	28th July ..	14 days' order; £2 8s. costs..	Johnson, W.
22, Southill Street ..	Failed to amend the drains	23rd July ..	£2 penalty; £2 2s. costs ..	Johnson, J.
238, Devons Road ..	Failed to provide ashpit	26th July ..	Ashpit provided. £2 2s. costs	Pearce, H. A.
339, Old Ford Road ..	Various defects	3rd Aug. ..	14 days' order; £2 6s. costs..	Davies, Miss M. E.
86, High Street, Bow ..	Drain obstructed	31st Aug. ..	Work done. Withdrawn on payment of £6 6s. costs ..	Kelly, S.
88, High Street, Bow ..	Ditto	31st Aug. ..		
90, High Street, Bow ..	Ditto	31st Aug. ..		
381a, Old Ford Road ..	Failed to comply with Magistrate's order ..	12th Oct. ..	Adjourned for work to be done. £4 4s. costs	Smith, F. A.
19, Park Street	Various defects	21st Oct. ..	7 days' order. £2 8s. costs ..	Davies, Miss M. E.
37, Gawthorne Street ..	Main and back addition roofs and gutters defective	8th Dec. ..	Work done; £2 4s. costs ..	Kelly, S.
228, Devons Road ..	Main roof and valley gutter defective	9th Dec. ..	Work done; £2 4s. costs ..	Langley, H. J.

Address, etc.	Nature of Complaint.	Date of Decision.	Result.	Name of Officer.
1926.				
32, Eagling Road ..	Roof defective	9th Dec. ..	Work done; £2 4s. costs ..	Langley, H. J..
19, Hawthorn Buildings ..	Main roof and front ceiling defective ..	2nd Dec. ..	14 days' order; £2 8s. costs ..	Langley, H. J
1, Latham Street ..	Various defects	7th Dec. ..	14 days' order; £1 penalty; £2 8s. costs	Johnson, J.
17, Guildford Road ..	Accumulation of builders' rubbish ..	3rd Dec. ..	7 days' order; £2 8s. costs ..	Johnson, J.
19, Guildford Road ..	Ditto	3rd Dec. ..	7 days' order; £2 8s. costs ..	Johnson, J.
133, Abbott Road..	Roof and gutter to bay window defective ..	7th Dec. ..	£5 penalty; £2 2s. costs ..	Johnson, W.
1, Claude Street ..	Various defects	29th Dec. ..	14 days' order; £2 8s. costs..	Kelly, S.
30, Ranwell Street ..	Ditto	29th Dec...	7 days' order; £2 penalty; £2 6s. costs	Kelly, S.
28, Ranwell Street ..	Top front room roof and ceiling defective ..	29th Dec...	7 days' order; £2 penalty; £2 6s. costs	Smith, F. A.

PART IV.

FOOD.

STATISTICAL REPORTS OF FOOD INSPECTORS.

MR. C. A. GRABHAM.

Premises.	Inspections.	Intimations.	Notices.	Final Notices.	Prosecutions.
Bakehouses	115	96	8	—	—
Slaughterhouses ..	2	—	—	—	—
Cowhouses	8	—	—	—	—
Milkshops	188	15	—	—	—
Eating-houses ..	40	1	1	—	—
Stalls	375	—	—	—	—
Other places where food is sold or prepared	381	79	—	—	—
Ice cream premises ..	102	15	—	—	—
Wharves where food is prepared or stored, etc.	26	—	—	—	—
Fried Fish Vendors, etc.	120	101	(6 months only)	—	—

174 Market Inspections:—Morning, 106; Evening, 68.

Slaughterhouses: 281 visits.

Number of Carcases inspected:—

(a) Satisfactory	1904
(b) Unsatisfactory	9
(c) Condemned and destroyed or otherwise disposed of (included in (b) above) ..	Parts of 9

Number of Samples procured:—

	Formal.	Informal.	Total.
(a) Under Sale of Food and Drugs Acts	369	31	400
(i) Number genuine	330	25	355
(ii) Number adulterated	39	6	45
(iii) Number poor quality, etc. (included in (i) genuine above)	17	—	17
(b) Under Special Orders and Regulations	31	2	33
(i) Number genuine	22	1	23
(ii) Number unsatisfactory	9	1	10
(iii) Number poor quality, etc. (included in (i) genuine above)	3	—	3

Action taken in respect of unsatisfactory samples:—

(i) Summonses applied for	15	—	15
(ii) Letters of caution sent to vendors	30	—	30
(iii) Reported to Ministry of Agriculture, etc. ..	3	—	3

Public Health (Foreign Meat) Regulations—Certificates

issued by M.O.H. 220 (117 visits to factories).

FOODSTUFFS INSPECTED FOR EXPORT.

	Tons.	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
Bacon (American)	—	6	2	11
Bacon, Wilts Middles	—	1	1	20
Beef	4	5	1	16
Gammons, Danish	2	3	1	6
Hams (American)	1	3	0	0
Hams, York	—	—	2	6
Meat Extract	—	—	3	26
Mutton	1	9	1	22
Ox Tails	—	6	2	18
Pork	1	7	2	24
Sausages	40	8	2	8
Saveloys	—	1	0	8
Suet	—	18	3	6
Sweetbreads	—	3	2	12
Tongues	2	2	3	7
Veal	—	19	2	23

Poultry:—Chickens, 238; Ducks, 82; Turkeys, 184. Weight not ascertained.

FOODSTUFFS DESTROYED.

Total weight of foodstuffs destroyed						..	..	12 tons 10 cwt. 2 qrs. 18 lbs.			
								Tons.	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.		
Beef	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	8	2	24
Fish, various	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	1	2	8
Fruit and vegetables	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	19	1	21
Glace Cherries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	—	—	—
Margarine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	3	21
Total						12	10	2	18

Weights of following were not ascertained:—

Mutton	4 hindquarters.
Oranges	816 cases.
Apples	25 ..
Pineapple	15 .. and 33 tins.
Ham	3½ ..
Potatoes	1 case.
Tomatoes	4 boxes.
Garlic	52 bags.
Ice Cream	30 quarts.
Tinned goods, various	126 tins.
Soup Tablets	382.
Loganberries	4 tins.

Organs condemned and destroyed (Slaughterhouses):—

Lungs, 517 (Beasts, Sheep and Pigs).
 Mesenteries, 25 and parts of 22 (Beasts and Pigs).
 Livers, 84 and parts of 66 (Beasts, Sheep, Pigs and Goats).
 Heads and Tongues, 27 (Beasts and Pigs).
 Spleens, 5 (Beasts and Pigs).
 Kidneys, 8 (Beasts); Udders, 12 (Beasts); Tripes, 5 (Beasts); Omenta, 9 (Beasts); Pancreas, 7 (Beasts); Intestines, 1 (Beasts).

33 cases and 26 tins of Condensed Milk detained and released for Pig Feeding only.

MR. H. A. PEARCE.

Premises.	Inspections.	Intimations.	Notices.	Final Notices.	Prosecutions.
Bakehouses	140	78	1	—	—
Slaughterhouses ..	12	1	—	—	—
Cowhouses	27	—	—	—	—
Milkshops	226	21	4	1	—
Eating-houses ..	88	17	4	1	—
Stalls	1080	—	—	—	—
Other places where food is sold or prepared	463	133	18	4	—
Ice cream premises ..	103	27	3	1	—
Wharves where food is prepared or stored, etc.	2	—	—	—	—
Fried Fish Vendors, etc.	104	89	—	1	1 (6 months only)

207 Market Inspections:—Morning, 135; Evening, 72.

Slaughterhouses:—267 visits.

Number of Carcases inspected:—

(a) Satisfactory	2031
(b) Unsatisfactory	21
(c) Condemned and destroyed or otherwise disposed of (included in (b) above) ..	1 and parts of 20.*

Formal. Informal. Total

Number of Samples procured:—

(a) Under Sale of Food and Drugs Acts	390	33	423
(i) Number genuine	350	23	373
(ii) Number adulterated	40	10	50
(iii) Number poor quality, etc. (included in (i) genuine above)	25	1	26
(b) Under Special Orders and Regulations	38	—	38
(i) Number genuine	28	—	28
(ii) Number unsatisfactory	10	—	10
(iii) Number poor quality, etc. (included in (i) genuine above)	—	—	—

Action taken in respect of unsatisfactory samples:—

(i) Summonses applied for	25	—	25
(ii) Letters of caution sent to vendors	18	—	18
(iii) Reported to Ministry of Agriculture, etc. ..	7	—	7

Public Health (Foreign Meat) Regulations—Certificates

issued by M.O.H. 19 (8 visits to factory).

Foodstuffs Inspected for Export:—

Sausages, 1 ton; Hams (American), 2 tons 5 cwt. 3 qrs. 18 lbs.

*Total weight of meat destroyed 1 ton 9 cwt. 2 qrs. 12 lbs.
 1 Carcase; 7 Forequarters; 2 Hindquarters; 3 Short top pieces; 6 Sirloins;
 3 Aitch bones; 1 Thick flank; 8 Thin flanks; 4 Clod and Stickings; 8 Briskets;
 3 Mid ribs; 9 Fore ribs; 5 Rumps; 3 Thin skirts; 1 Top of ribs; 3 Breasts of
 Mutton; 3 Bruised meat.

Organs condemned and destroyed (Slaughterhouses) :—

Livers, 138 and 31 parts; Heads, 41; Tongues, 43; Stomachs, 6; Lungs, 640; Omenta, 10; Mesenteries, 43 and 2 parts; Spleens, 15; Pancreas, 18; Hearts, 2; Udders, 18; Kidneys, 13; Intestines, 2. Total, 989.

(NOTE.—Lungs, Livers, Spleens and Mesenteries, Bovine, Sheep and Pigs; Heads and Omenta, Bovine and Pigs; other organs, Bovine only.)

Other foodstuffs condemned and destroyed :—

20 boxes Cape Pears; Strawberries, 168 lbs.; Mussels, $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel; Pineapple, 479 1lb. tins; Condensed Milk, 6 1lb. tins; Plaice, 64 lbs.; Pears (Bartlett), 840 lbs.; Periwinkles, $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel; Prunes, 28 lbs.; Salmon, 1 tin; Cherries, 1 tin; 1 Liver (seized); 14 Hocks of Bacon (seized).

9183 tins of Machine Skimmed Condensed Milk were detained and subsequently released for Pig Feeding.

28 lbs. Butter were released for commercial purposes.

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

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

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS) ACT, 1908.

For number of premises in the Borough where food is sold or prepared for sale, see Table A, page 57.

1,196 visits were paid to these premises during the year, and the Sanitary Regulations made under the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1908, Section 8, were enforced.

Want of cleanliness was found in 153 instances, and 59 other defects existed.

420 intimations were served, which in 23 cases were followed up by Statutory notices, and one final notice was served.

MILK SHOPS.

At the end of the year there were in the Borough 129 registered premises (including nine cow-houses) where milk is sold. These milk shops were kept under observation.

† See Tables A and C, pages 54 and 57.

In addition, 141 premises where sterilised milk in bottles is sold were noted.

Cleansing of premises was necessary in 27 instances. Twelve other defects were found.

For milk shops connected with infectious diseases, see page 21.

Eight premises were, on account of change of occupiers, re-registered as milk shops. The sale of milk was discontinued on 27 premises.

MILK AND DAIRIES ORDER, 1926.

As by this order premises, as well as persons, are to be registered, the opportunity was taken to revise the whole of the Register. This had not been completed at the end of the year.

Article 14 (3) of this Order states:—

“No foul or noxious matter, or soiled bed or body clothing shall be conveyed through any part of a building used for the keeping or storage of milk.”

In a number of instances, milk premises had only one entrance for everything. The facts were laid before the Council's Solicitors for their interpretation of this article, and they stated that the Council would most certainly be justified in either refusing to register a retail purveyor of milk, or in removing a retail purveyor of milk, already registered, from the register, in cases where a dairy or shop has only one entrance and soiled clothes, coal, paraffin and ashpits are habitually carried through the shop where milk is stored, and in cases where the premises communicate by door, window or otherwise with a manure receptacle.

The advice of the Legal Department of one of the Municipal Journals was also sought, and they replied that it seemed clear that when ashes, etc., could only be removed from premises by being conveyed through a dairy, that such premises were unsuitable for use as a dairy.

In view of these opinions, notices have been served upon a number of persons selling milk to appear early in 1927 before the Public Health and Housing Committee (to whom powers under the Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922, have been delegated), to show cause why they should not be removed from the Register.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1923.

During the year, the following licences under the above order for Grade "A" (Tuberculin Tested) milk were issued:—

Ten bottling establishments.

24* dealing in sealed bottles only.

5 supplementary licences (principal licences issued by other Authorities).

One licence was issued for the sale of "Certified" Milk, and 2 supplementary licences.

*Including 3 cancelled subsequently.

The bottling establishments have been under constant supervision.

For results of examination of samples see Public Analyst's report, page 81.

Representations were made to the Ministry of Health that the Milk and Dairies Acts and Orders should be uniformly administered, and that all cows should be periodically submitted to a tubercle test.

ICE CREAM.

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

There are 124 premises where ice creams are manufactured within the Borough, on the Register. 205 inspections were made during the year.

Cleansing of premises was necessary in 32 instances. 23 other nuisances existed.

BAKEHOUSES.

INSPECTIONS.

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

There are 80 bakehouses in use, of which 24 are underground. In 44 bakehouses machinery is used. See Table A, page 54, number made up to end of year.

Cleansing was necessary in the various bakehouses on 157 occasions. Eight other nuisances were found.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

No contraventions of the bye-laws made by the London County Council for regulating the conduct of a business of a slaughterer of cattle were reported.

SLAUGHTERER OF POULTRY.

No contraventions of the bye-laws made by the London County Council respecting the business of a slaughterer of poultry were reported.

CERTIFICATION OF CERTAIN FOOD PRODUCTS FOR EXPORT TO THE DOMINIONS AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

In view of the requirements of the Food Laws in operation in the Dominions and elsewhere, the system of certification for food products which are derived from the flesh of cattle, sheep, swine or goats, or from game or poultry, and are prepared or packed in England and Wales for export, has been continued.

239 certificates were issued in connection with 195 consignments of foodstuffs: Canada: (67 certificates), Australia (80), United States of America and Dependencies (49), Venezuela (28), other countries (15).

125 visits were paid to factories in connection with the above. For details of foodstuffs inspected for export, see p. 71.

PUBLIC ANALYST'S ANNUAL REPORT.

During the year 1926, 812 samples were examined under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts. Of these 73 samples or 9.0 per cent. were found to be adulterated. In addition, 75 samples, or 9.2 per cent. were of doubtful purity or inferior quality.

The figures for the previous 6 years are as follows:—

Year.	Samples examined.	Percentage of Adulteration.
1925	811	8.0
1924	764	3.7
1923	762	3.7
1922	738	2.2
1921	710	0.8
1920	730	1.2
Average	752	3.3

It will be observed that the adulteration after being at a low figure for some years is on the increase.

The average adulteration for the whole of London in 1925 was at the rate of 3.9 per cent., and for the whole of England and Wales 6.5 per cent.

The number of samples examined was in the ratio of 4.8 per 1,000 of the population as compared with 5.3 per 1,000 for the whole of London, and 3.1 per 1,000 for the whole of England and Wales.

Whilst this method of expressing the numbers of samples examined may be of interest for purposes of comparison, it is doubtful if it is the best one for determining the number to be examined.

In a District like Poplar, where there are a multitude of small shops selling articles of food and drink, the samples taken do not average one sample per shop per annum.

Fifty-one of the 812 samples were purchased informally, and all samples were submitted by the Inspectors. Nine of the informal samples were adulterated and 8 were of inferior quality.

PRESERVATIVES.

The following samples were found to contain preservatives:—

Sample.	Number examined.	Preserved.	Percentage preserved.
Butter	54	15	27.8
Margarine	59	49	83.0
Cream	3	2	66.7
Cake	5	3	60.0
Sausage	9	3	33.3
Lemon squash	2	2	100.0
Lime juice cordial	2	2	100.0
Sauce	4	1	25.0
Totals	138	77	55.9

MARGARINE.

Four samples contained mineral oil varying in amount from 10 to 15 per cent.

This is an objectionable form of adulteration. Mineral oil may be useful for medicinal purposes, but being indigestible it has no food value.

AMERICAN APPLES.

In the early part of the year special attention was called to the sale of American apples which had been treated with arsenical spray for insecticidal purposes. Thirteen samples were examined and in 4 cases arsenic was found to be present to the extent of $1/25$ to $1/50$ grain per lb.

COCOA.

The question of cocoa was commented upon in the 1923 Report.

In spite of cautions many vendors still continue to sell an article as "pure" cocoa which is a compound containing added alkali.

Pure cocoa should be a powder produced by grinding the cacao bean after removal of a portion of its fat by pressure, without the addition of any foreign ingredient.

Cocoa powder to which alkali has been added should have some special designation to indicate that it is a compound article.

SEIDLITZ POWDERS.

During 1926 and the previous year, samples of seidlitz powders were examined and found to be deficient in weight.

Seidlitz powders are put up in two packets, which must be mixed before use, and to obtain the desired effect the respective weights should be those specified by the British Pharmacopoeia. If one packet is deficient in weight the resulting mixture is unsatisfactory.

There appears to be some difficulty in dealing with short weight under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, so unfortunately no action was taken in these cases.

The powders were purchased from general shops and were sold as received from the wholesalers.

CONDENSED MILK REGULATIONS.

Four samples of full-cream condensed milk and 4 samples of machine-separated condensed milk were examined.

These were all satisfactory.

DRIED MILK REGULATIONS.

Two samples of full-cream dried milk were examined and found to be satisfactory.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILKS.

One sample of "Certified" Milk and 79 samples of Grade "A" (T.T.) milk were examined bacteriologically.

Fifty-seven of the Grade "A" milks and the "Certified" milk were submitted by the Inspectors. Twenty-two Grade "A" milks were submitted by the Bottlers.

Four of the Inspectors' samples were taken on delivery at the Railway Station and 2 of them on delivery at the Bottlers' premises.

Seventeen of the 79 Grade "A" samples failed to reach the required standards of bacterial purity. Two of these were samples taken at Railway Stations.

In 8 cases both *Bacillus coli* and the total organisms exceeded the numbers allowed. In 9 cases *Bacillus coli* only was in excess.

Bacillus coli was present in 9 cases in 1/1000 Cc, in 1 case in 1/200 Cc, and in 7 cases in 1/100 Cc.

The total numbers of organisms present varied from 500 per 1 Cc to 3,000,000 per 1 Cc.

In general the numbers were well below 100,000 per 1 Cc and in 45 cases the numbers were below 10,000.

It is only fair to state that most of the unsatisfactory samples were taken in the spell of hot weather during the late summer.

From an examination of the figures obtained there does not appear to be any ratio between the presence of *Bacillus coli*, the typical intestinal organism, and the total numbers of organisms. In one case with a total of 5,000 organisms per 1 Cc, *Bacillus coli* was found in 1/1000 Cc. At the other extreme, with a total of 200,000 organisms per 1 Cc, *Bacillus coli* was present in 1/100 Cc only. The first case evidently indicated dirt contamination on the premises of the Producer.

In chemical composition these milks were as follows:—

Fat varied from 2.7 to 7.9 per cent., with an average of 3.90 per cent.

Total solids varied from 11.2 to 16.0 per cent. with an average of 12.46 per cent.

Three samples fell below the legal standard of 3.0 per cent. of fat. Ten samples contained less than 12.0 per cent. of total solids. One only, and this an abnormal sample contained less than 8.5 per cent. of non-fatty solids.

Eight samples of bottled Sterilised Milk were bacteriologically examined.

In every case *Bacillus coli* was absent from 1 Cc. The total numbers of organisms present varied from 5 to 8,000 per 1 Cc.

The average chemical composition of these samples was:—Fat, 3.45 per cent.; and total solids 12.25 per cent. All samples were above the legal limits.

Three samples of full-cream Dried Milk were bacteriologically examined.

In 2 cases *Bacillus coli* was present in 1/10 gm. The total numbers of organisms present varied from 2,000 to 180,000 per 1 gm.

Other samples examined for the Public Health Department were:—

- 6 Canned Fruits.
- 1 Glace Fruit.
- 3 Dried Fruits.
- 1 Sterilised Milk.
- 4 Waters.
- 1 Liniment.
- 3 Cod-liver Oil and Malt Extracts.

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

Public Analyst.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

The results of the analyses of 812 samples were reported to the Committee during the year:—

Sample.	Number examined.	Doubtful purity and inferior quality.	Adulterated.	Legal Proceedings.*
Milk	372	43	20	9
„ Sterilized	2	1	—	—
„ Condensed	1	—	1	1
Cream	2	—	1	—
„ preserved	1	—	—	—
Butter	54	10	—	—
Margarine	59	5	12	7
Cheese	4	—	—	—
Dripping	8	1	—	—
Lard	9	—	—	—
Shredded Suet	2	—	—	—
Mustard	9	1	—	—
Pepper	10	—	—	—
Vinegar	22	—	1	—
Sauce	2	1	—	—
Chutney	1	—	—	—
Anchovy Sauce	2	—	—	—
Cocoa	8	4	—	—
Coffee	10	—	—	—
Coffee Essence	2	—	—	—
Cornflour	8	—	—	—
Rice	6	—	—	—
Ground Rice	2	—	—	—
Arrowroot	1	—	—	—
Pearl Barley	6	—	—	—
Sago	4	—	—	—
Oatmeal	6	—	1	—
Flour	6	—	—	—
Self-raising Flour	6	—	—	—
Ground Ginger	4	—	1	—
Baking Powder	6	—	—	—
Egg Powder	4	—	—	—
Custard Powder	4	—	—	—
Seasoning	2	—	—	—
Pickles	4	—	—	—
Cake	5	1	—	—
Pea Flour	2	—	—	—
Jam	4	—	—	—
Marmalade	2	—	—	—
Table Jelly	1	—	—	—
Jelly Crystal	1	—	—	—
Golden Syrup	6	—	1	1
Rum and Coffee Essence ..	1	—	—	—
Carried forward ..	671	67	38	18

* See pages 84-88.

Sample.	Number examined.	Doubtful purity and inferior quality.	Adulterated.	Legal Proceedings.
Brought forward ..	671	67	38	18
Borax	2	—	—	—
Cream of Tartar	4	—	—	—
Tea	4	—	—	—
„ Dust	2	—	1	1
Sweets	11	1	—	—
Sherbet	2	—	—	—
Apples	13	—	4	3
Citrate of Magnesia	2	—	—	—
Liniment of Turpentine and Acetic Acid	2	—	1	1
Glauber Salts	2	—	—	—
Seidlitz Powders	6	—	3	—
Lime Water	4	—	3	2
Camphorated Oil	2	—	—	—
Lime Juice Cordial	2	—	—	—
Lemon Squ sh	2	—	—	—
Lemonade	2	—	—	—
Lemonade Crystals	2	—	—	—
Gin	16	—	3	1
Whisky	32	4	15*	9
Rum	14	2	4*	2
Mince meat, Fruit	2	—	—	—
Meat Pie	2	—	—	—
Brawn	2	—	—	—
Sausage	9	1	—	—
Totals	812	75	72	37

* Including informal samples: Whisky, 5; Rum, 1.

Of the 372 samples of milk, 49 were procured on Sundays from itinerant vendors and 166 from itinerant vendors on weekdays. Fifteen samples purchased from itinerant vendors were not in accordance with the legal standard and proceedings were instituted in seven cases.

Samples were taken on delivery as follows:—Poplar Institution, 3; Poplar Hospital, 4; and St. Andrew's Hospital, 5. All these samples were genuine.

Eight samples were taken on delivery at Railway Stations. Two samples were adulterated and two samples of Grade A (Tuberculin-Tested) milk were unsatisfactory.

THE SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.
ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION TAKEN RESPECTING SAMPLES
REPORTED TO BE NOT GENUINE, ETC.

MARCH QUARTER, 1926.

Sample No.	Article.	Result of Analysis.	Action taken.
G. 7	Vinegar	2.5 per cent. deficient in acid	Letter of caution.
P. 4	Milk	6.6 per cent. deficient in fat	"Appeal to cow" sam- ples taken (P. 8 and P. 11).
P. 8	Milk	10 per cent. deficient in fat..	Taken at time of milking; no action.
P. 11	Milk	6.6 per cent. deficient in fat	Taken at time of milking; no action.
P. 16	Margarine	1.5 per cent. excess of water	Reported to Ministry of Agriculture, etc.
P. 27	Apples	Contained Arsenic 1/25 grain per lb.	Summons; £1 3s. costs.
P. 30	Apples	Contained Arsenic 1/25 grain per lb.	Summons; £3 penalty; £1 ls. costs.
G. 26	Apples	Contained Arsenic 1/25 grain per lb.	Summons; £3 penalty; £1 ls. costs.
P. 32	Milk	3.5 per cent. added water ..	Letter of caution.
Informal	Apples	Contained Arsenic 1/50 grain per lb.	Formal samples taken.
G. 47	Milk	4.7 per cent. added water ..	Letter of caution.
P. 74	Milk	5 per cent. deficient in fat ..	Summons; £2 2s. costs.
P. 96	Condensed Milk..	3.3 per cent. deficient in fat	Summons; £2 4s. costs.
P. 110	Seidlitz Powders	60 per cent. deficient in Tar- taric Acid	Letter of caution.
Informal	Seidlitz Powders	12.5 per cent. deficient in Tartaric Acid	Formal samples taken.
G. 70	Sweets	French Chalk 10 grains per lb.	No action.
G. 43	Sausage	Contained Boracic Acid 6.5 grains per lb.	Letter to vendor.
P. 59	Butter	16.5 per cent. of water ..	Letter to vendor.
G. 75	Butter	16.4 per cent. of water ..	Letter to vendor.
Informal	Cake	Contained Boracic Acid 6.5 grains per lb.	No action.
P. 6 Informal	Sauce	Contained Salicylic Acid 1.5 grains per pint	No action.

JUNE QUARTER.

Sample No.	Article.	Result of Analysis.	Action taken.
P. 112	Milk	15 per cent. added water ..	Summons dismissed on warranty.
P. 115	Milk	5 per cent. added water ..	Summons dismissed on warranty.
G. 119	Milk	2.3 per cent. added water ..	Letter of caution.
P. 118	Seidlitz Powders	56 per cent. deficient in Tartaric Acid	Letter of caution.
G. 127	Margarine ..	Contained 15 per cent. mineral oil	Sample (G. 148) taken on delivery.
G. 148	Margarine ..	Contained 15 per cent. mineral oil	Reported to Ministry of Agriculture.
G. 134	Milk	3.3 per cent. deficient in fat	Letter of caution.
P. 202	Milk	86 per cent. deficient in fat..	Summons; see Note at foot.
G. 195	Milk	73 per cent. deficient in fat..	No action; sold as "separated."
G. 200	Milk	3.5 per cent. added water ..	Letter of caution.
G. 206	Margarine ..	10 per cent. Mineral oil ..	Letter of caution, and reported to Ministry of Agriculture.
P. 209	Milk	3.3 per cent. deficient in fat	Taken on delivery at railway station; letter to producers.
P. 210	Milk	3.3 per cent. deficient in fat	Taken on delivery at railway station; letter to producers.
G. 185	Oatmeal	Biscuit meal	Letter of caution.
G. 181	Milk	3.3 per cent. deficient in fat	Letter of caution.
G. —	Milk	Refusal to sell for analysis..	£2 fine; £1 ls. costs.
P. —	Milk	Refusal to sell for analysis..	£3 fine; £1 ls. costs.

NOTE.—Sample P. 202, defendant failed to appear; summons adjourned pending arrest. (See also foot of page 88.)

3 Samples of Cocoa contained added Alkali 2 per cent.; letters of caution sent.

1 Sample of Butter and 2 of Margarine contained excess water 0.5 per cent.; reported to Ministry of Agriculture.

SEPTEMBER QUARTER.

Sample No.	Article.	Result of Analysis.	Action taken.
P. 223	Margarine ..	1.5 per cent. excess of water	Letter to vendor, and to Ministry of Agriculture.
P. 230	Lime Water ..	65 per cent. deficient in lime	Summons; £3 3s. costs.
G. 232	Lime Water ..	5 per cent. deficient in lime	Letter of caution.
G. 246	Margarine ..	12 per cent. Mineral oil ..	Summons; £2 penalty; £1 ls. costs.
G. 247	Margarine ..	2.4 per cent. excess of water	Summons; £3 3s. costs.
G. 253	Lime Water ..	22 per cent. deficient in lime	Summons; £1 penalty; £1 ls. costs.
G. 279	Cream	Contained 0.4 per cent. Boracic Acid—not labelled	Letter of caution.
G. 291	Whisky	40 degrees under proof (Informal)	Formal sample G. 294.
G. 294	Whisky	40 degrees under proof ..	Summons; £3 3s. costs.
P. 14	Whisky	41 degrees under proof (Informal)	Formal sample P. 284.
P. 15	Whisky	38 degrees under proof (Informal)	No action.
P. 284	Whisky	40 degrees under proof ..	Summons; £3 3s. costs.
P. 276	Margarine ..	12 per cent. mineral oil ..	Letter to vendor and to Ministry of Agriculture.
P. 293	Milk	20 per cent. deficient in fat..	Summons; £2 penalty; £2 2s. costs.
P. 307	Margarine ..	12 per cent. mineral oil ..	Summons; £1 ls. costs.
G. 271	Butter	Rancid (Informal)	Butter seized and condemned by Magistrate.
P.A.875	Butter	Rancid (Informal)	Butter seized and condemned by Magistrate.
P. 20	Butter	Rancid (Informal)	Formal sample P. 306.
P. 306	Butter	Rancid	Sale stopped except for commercial purposes.
P. 314	Cocoa	2 per cent. added alkali ..	No action; "Pure" cocoa not demanded.
P. 18	Whisky	36 degrees under proof (Informal)	No action.
P. 307	Margarine ..	Sold in unstamped wrapper..	£1 penalty; £1 ls. costs.
G. 263	Cake	2.5 grains boracic acid per lb.	Letter of caution.
P. 281	Sausage ..	6.5 grains boracic acid per lb.	Letter to vendor.

DECEMBER QUARTER.

Sample No.	Article.	Result of Analysis.	Action taken.
G. 320	Margarine ..	Contained unsaponifiable matter 10 per cent.	Wholesalers cautioned.
G. 338	Margarine ..	Contained excess water 2.2 per cent.	Summons; £3 3s. costs.
G. 348	Whisky	40 degrees under proof ..	Informal sample, see G. 349.
G. 356	Whisky	39 degrees under proof ..	Informal sample, see G. 349.
G. 349	Whisky	38 degrees under proof ..	Summons; £5 5s. costs.
P. 352	Tea Dust ..	Contained excess mineral matter 8 per cent.	Summons; £5 penalty; £2 2s. costs.
P. 354	Lin. of Turpentine and Acetic Acid	Deficient in glacial acetic acid 15.4 per cent., deficient in liniment of camphor, and contained extraneous water 36.7 per cent.	Summons; £2 2s. costs.
G. 377	Milk	Deficient in fat 23 per cent.	Summons; £1 ls. costs.
P. 372	Milk	Contained added water 3.5 per cent.	Summons; £1 ls. costs.
—	Milk	Refusal to sell for analysis..	Summons; £2 penalty; £1 ls. costs.
P. 360	Ground Ginger ..	Contained excess mineral matter 2 per cent.	Letter to vendor.
G. 384	Milk	Contained added water 3.5 per cent.	Summons; £25 penalty; £5 5s. costs.
P. 368	Margarine ..	Served in unstamped wrapper	Summons; 7s. 6d. costs.
G. 391	Milk	Deficient in fat 8 per cent.	Summons; £2 4s. costs.
G. 393	Golden Syrup ..	Contained glucose syrup 90 per cent.	Summons; £5 penalty; £3 3s. costs.
P. 392	Whisky	Contained excess of water 3 per cent. (3rd portion to Somerset House)	Summons withdrawn on suggestion of Magistrate. £2 2s. costs.
G. 404	Margarine ..	Contained 4 per cent. excess of water	Summons; 7s. 6d. costs.
G. 403	Butter	Contained 2.8 per cent. free fatty acids	Letter of caution.
G. 420	Rum	48 degrees under proof ..	Summons; £5 penalty; £1 ls. costs.

DECEMBER QUARTER—Continued.

Sample No.	Article.	Result of Analysis.	Action taken.
P. 397	Whisky	40 degrees under proof ..	Summons; £3 penalty; £2 2s. costs.
P. 399	Whisky	44 degrees under proof ..	Summons; £5 penalty; £1 ls. costs.
P. 412	Rum	38 degrees under proof ..	Summons; £5 penalty; £1 ls. costs.
G. 426	Whisky	40 degrees under proof ..	Summons; £5 penalty; £1 ls. costs.
G. 427	Whisky	43 degrees under proof ..	Summons; £5 penalty; £1 ls. costs.
P. 418	Whisky	43 degrees under proof ..	Summons; £5 penalty; £1 ls. costs.
P. 426	Gin	49 degrees under proof ..	Summons; £5 penalty; £1 ls. costs.
G. 416	Whisky	36 degrees under proof ..	Letter of caution.
G. 421	Rum	36 degrees under proof ..	Letter of caution.
P. 415	Gin	37 degrees under proof ..	Letter of caution.
P. 417	Gin	37 degrees under proof ..	Letter of caution.
G. 424	Rum	37 degrees under proof ..	Letter of caution.
P. 419	Whisky	36 degrees under proof ..	Letter of caution.
P. 420	Whisky	36 degrees under proof ..	Letter of caution.

MILK AND DAIRIES (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1915, AND DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILK SHOPS ORDER, 1855.

Sample.	No.	Result of Analysis, etc.	Result of Legal Proceedings or other action taken	Name of Officer.
Milk ..	P. X.	Vehicle and cans not marked with name and address ..	Letter of caution.	Pearce, H. A.
Milk ..	G. 195	Sold without being registered	17th Sept. £50 penalty or 3 months' hard labour.	Grabham, C.A.
Milk ..	G. 195	Sold from a can not marked with name and address ..		ditto
*Milk ..	P. 202	Sold from a can not marked with name and address.		Pearce, H. A.

*(See also report for June Quarter, page 85.)

SEIZURES OF FOODSTUFFS.

PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1891, SECTION 47.

Proceedings under the above section were taken as follows:—

Particulars.	Date of Decision. 1926.	Result.	Name of Officer.
Exposed for sale 7 lbs. liver unfit for food of man. (Condemnation Order 29th January.)	18th Feb.	£30 penalty, £12 12s. costs (or 2 months' imprisonment.)	Pearce, H. A.
Exposed for sale 17 cases of Apples which were unsound, etc. (Condemnation Order, 12th June.)	22nd June	£2 2s. costs or 7 days' imprisonment.	Grabham, C. A.
Exposed for sale plums which were unsound, etc.	—	Letter of caution.	Johnson, W.
Exposed for sale 7 lbs. Butter, which was unsound, etc.	13th Aug.	Condemnation Order made.	Grabham, C. A.
Exposed for sale 3 hocks of Bacon which were unsound. (14 hocks seized and condemned 9th October).	2nd Nov.	£25 penalty; £5 5s. costs; or 3 months' imprisonment.	Pearce, H. A.
Exposed for sale 126 tins various foodstuffs. (Condemnation Order, 22nd October.)	10th Nov.	£10 penalty, or 2 months' imprisonment.	Grabham, C. A.
Aiding and abetting above.	10th Nov.	£40 penalty; £10 10s. costs or 3 months' imprisonment.	Grabham, C. A.

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	374*	Nil.
Cream	Two	One

* Including two sterilized.

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	} One sample of Preserved Cream was 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.	.. .. .	One
(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.—One.

(d) Particulars of each case in which the Regulations have not been complied with, and action taken. Not properly labelled. Letter of caution sent to vendor.

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.

Two applications were made for registration of premises for carrying on the business of wholesale dealer in margarine, and one for a butter blending factory.

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, 1926, viz.:—

Sub-District.	Margarine.		Butter.	
	Wholesale Dealer.	Manu- facturer.	Factory.	Wholesale Dealer in Milk-blended.
Poplar	7	—	1	—
Bow and Bromley ..	9	—	2	—
Totals	16	—	3	—

One premises of a wholesale dealer in Margarine which were registered on 18th January, 1926, were subsequently de-registered by order of the Public Health and Housing Committee held 11th October, 1926. These premises are not included in the above table.

MANUFACTURED BY THE BROWN & WHITE DISTILLERS
AND THE DISTILLERS AND MANUFACTURERS
MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

Two applications were made for registration of premises for carrying on the business of wholesale dealers in malted barley, and one for a further extension of the premises of the existing dealer.

The following is the number of premises in each Sub-District in the Borough registered under the above-mentioned Acts, up to and including 31st December, 1935:—

Sub-District		1935	1934
Central		1	1
East		1	1
North		1	1
South		1	1
West		1	1
Total		5	5

One premises in a wholesale dealer in malted barley which was registered on 15th January, 1936, was subsequently de-registered by order of the Public Health and Housing Committee held 11th October, 1936. These premises are not included in the above table.

As at 31st December, 1935, there were no premises in the Borough registered as premises for the business of distilling spirits.

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The Maternity and Child Welfare work is divided between the Borough Council and the Royal College of St. Katharine, the Borough Council taking the areas north of Bow Road and south of East India Dock Road and the Royal College of St. Katharine being responsible for the intermediate area.

The Maternity and Child Welfare work has increased immensely since 1920. Larger attendances are being recorded at the Clinics, the total attendances during 1926, and the preceding years being as follows:—

		Borough Council.	Royal College.
1926	..	35,084	20,473
1925	..	31,540	17,809
1924	..	27,137	13,598
1923	..	24,058	11,718
1922	..	17,404	8,992
1921	..	15,710	9,856
1920	..	14,490	13,147

Proposed Clinic—Isle of Dogs. During the year consideration has been given to the clinic accommodation on the Isle of Dogs.

The two present clinics are both situate in unsatisfactory premises.

At Christchurch the conditions are bad in the extreme. The clinic has to be entered via a flight of about two dozen stone steps which, in Winter, are exceedingly dangerous. The clinic premises cannot be satisfactorily heated and part of the building is in an unsafe condition. The perambulators of the mothers have to remain in the yard below where they cannot be adequately protected.

At West Ferry Road the Doctor's and weighing rooms are reached by a steep and narrow staircase and the accommodation is extremely limited.

Efforts have been made to obtain other suitable accommodation and alternatively to obtain a piece of land where a central and up-to-date clinic could be erected.

At the end of the year efforts to obtain other accommodation have been unsuccessful and the Minister of Health has stated that he was not

prepared to sanction further loans for this purpose at the present time although he realised that the accommodation in the Christchurch schools was not ideal for the purposes of a Clinic.

Ante-natal. Efforts have been particularly concentrated on ante-natal work, and the department works in close touch with the midwives of the district. An ante-natal clinic, opened in Poplar in 1924, is now well established, and greatly increased attendances are recorded at Old Ford.

Enquiries are made into all cases of maternal mortality and the deaths from these cases during the years 1920 to 1926, were as follows:—

	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
Sepsis ..	7	6	3	7	1	5	4
Other causes	12	10	9	7	4	7	9

There is no municipal maternity home, but the Guardians have a lying-in ward in their Institution, and several of the midwives in the Borough conduct private lying-in homes. Mothers in the Borough also avail themselves of the East End Mothers' Lying-in Hospital and other institutions.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Committee make contributions toward the fees of midwives attending necessitous women. The scale adopted is as follows:—

From the average weekly income, for the 4 weeks preceding the birth, is deducted the rent and 5s. for each child under the age of 14 years. If the nett weekly income is under 30s., the sum of 13s. 6d. is contributed towards the fee of the midwife, and if the income is between 30s. and 40s., 6s. is contributed. No grant is made if the income is over 40s. per week, or if maternity benefit is received.

All stillbirths are investigated and a summary of the information obtained appears on page 102.

A private institution for dealing with unmarried mothers and babies has been opened at 83, Bow Road. It is under the Poplar Deanery and works independently of the Borough Council.

The following table shows the number of cases of Puerperal Fever, Ophthalmia Neonatorum, Epidemic Diarrhoea and Poliomyelitis, which have been notified since 1920:—

Years.	Puerperal Fever.	Puerperal Pyrexia.	O.N.	Z.E.	Polio- myelitis.
1920 ..	24	—	61	128	—
1921 ..	16	—	47	267	1
1922 ..	16	—	36	85	3
1923 ..	16	—	38	350	1
1924 ..	8	—	46	67	4
1925 ..	14	—	43	134	2
1926 ..	13	8	43	623	2

Nursing.—On the certificate of local medical practitioners a district nurse is sent in by the Borough Council to nurse children up to 10 years of age suffering from Ophthalmia Neonatorum, Measles, Whooping Cough, Epidemic Diarrhoea, etc., and a fee of 1s. 3d. per visit is paid.

Convalescent Treatment.—During the year 1925, an agreement was made with the local branch of the Invalid Children's Aid Association for dealing with children under 5 years of age who have been referred to that Association by hospitals, etc., for convalescent treatment. The underlying principle is that the provision of convalescent treatment should be under the control of the Borough Council. Children recommended to the Invalid Children's Aid Association are sent to one of the Council's Clinics for examination by one of the Medical Officers and particulars then submitted to the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee. If convalescent treatment is approved, the I.C.A.A. make arrangements for sending the children away and obtaining grants from Societies, collection of payments from parents (if they are able to afford it) and the Borough Council contributes the balance.

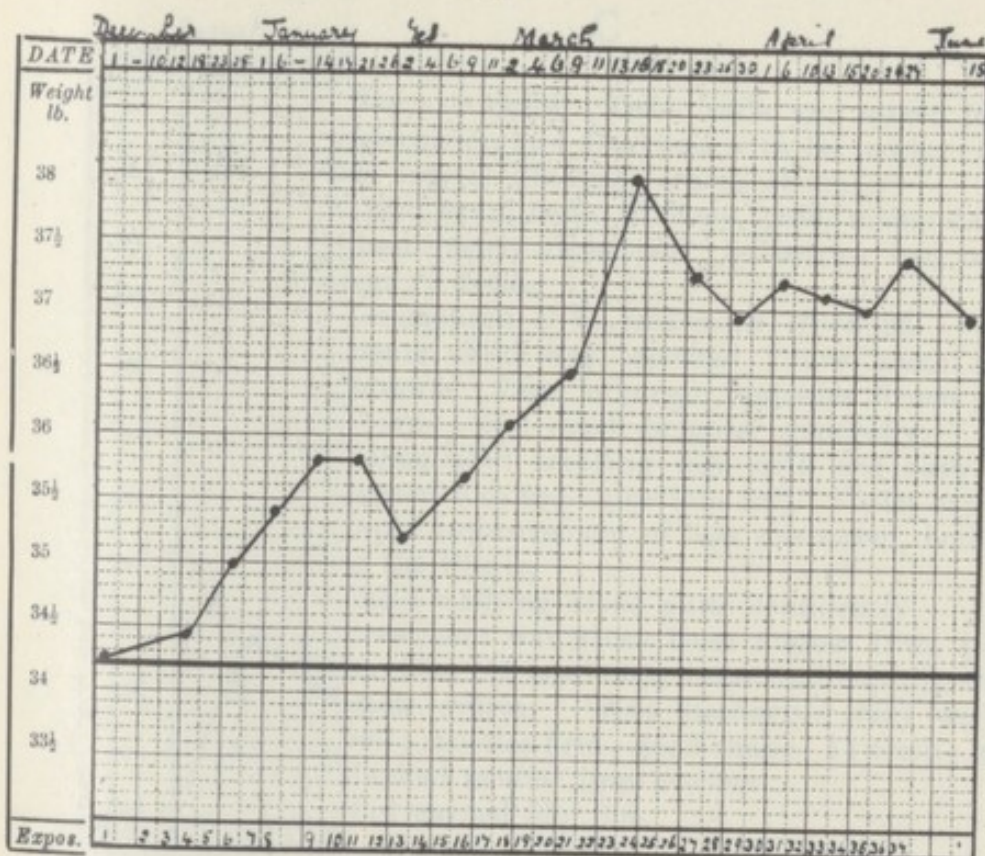
This arrangement is working satisfactorily.

ARTIFICIAL SUNLIGHT TREATMENT.

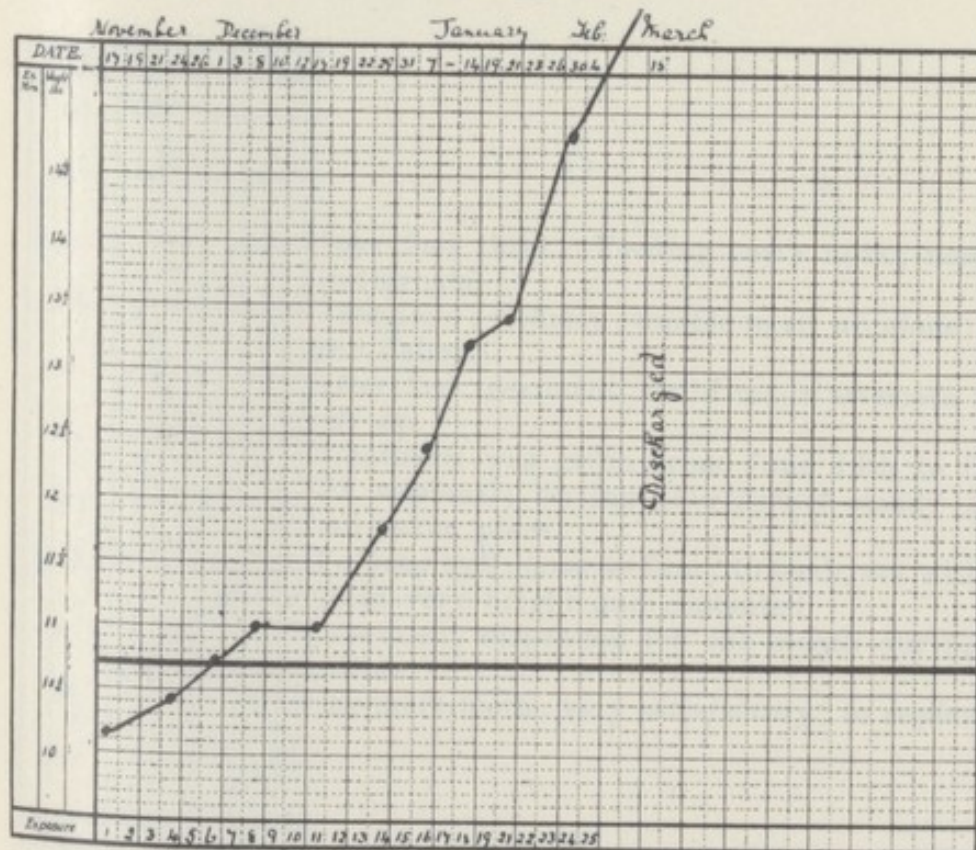
Dr. E. M. Layman, the Medical Officer in charge of Artificial Sunlight Treatment, has submitted the following interesting report:—

“At the close of our second year's work at Sunshine Treatment in Poplar Borough, I write with great satisfaction of the marked benefit to health enjoyed by our children who attended.

A



B



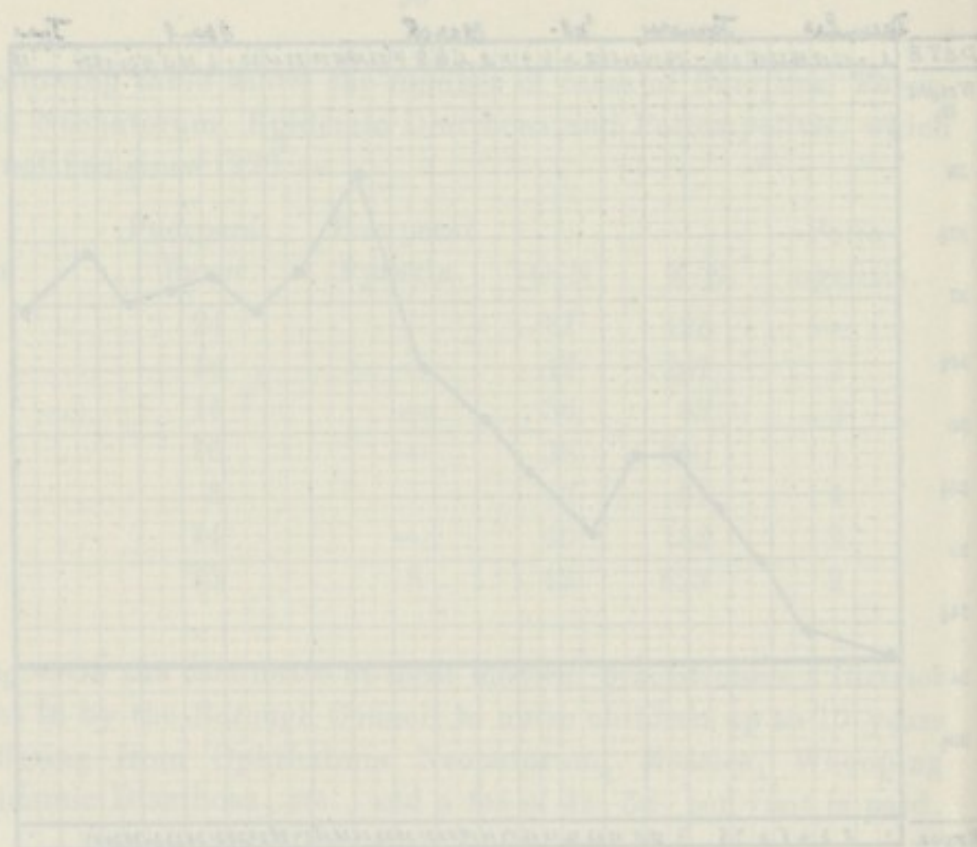
A

<i>Previous History.</i>	<i>Girl</i> ; 3rd child. Fed on cow's milk and barley water. Walked at 1-5/12 year. Rickets noted at Welfare Centre by Clinic Doctor at age 2-3/12. Mother discontinued attendance, so no treatment given.
1/12/25.	Seen again by Doctor, and started artificial sunlight treatment.
Age 3-3/12.	General Rickets and malnutrition. Both femora much curved; head shows old cranial Rickets. Chest shows ricketty curves and poor expansion.
Weight, 34lb. 5oz.	Mental development backward.
	Circulation poor.
18/12/25.	Child shows distinct improvement.
26/1/26.	After seven treatments, child was walking better, and reported better at home; gaining weight.
27/4/26.	Has had 37 treatments, extending 5 months. Great improvement all round; very satisfactory; suspended, to report in 6 weeks.
15/6/26.	Discharged; very satisfactory.
26/11/26.	Was seen by Clinic Doctor after an interval of 5 months; so greatly improved as to be almost unrecognised, and normal mentally.
Age 4-2/12.	

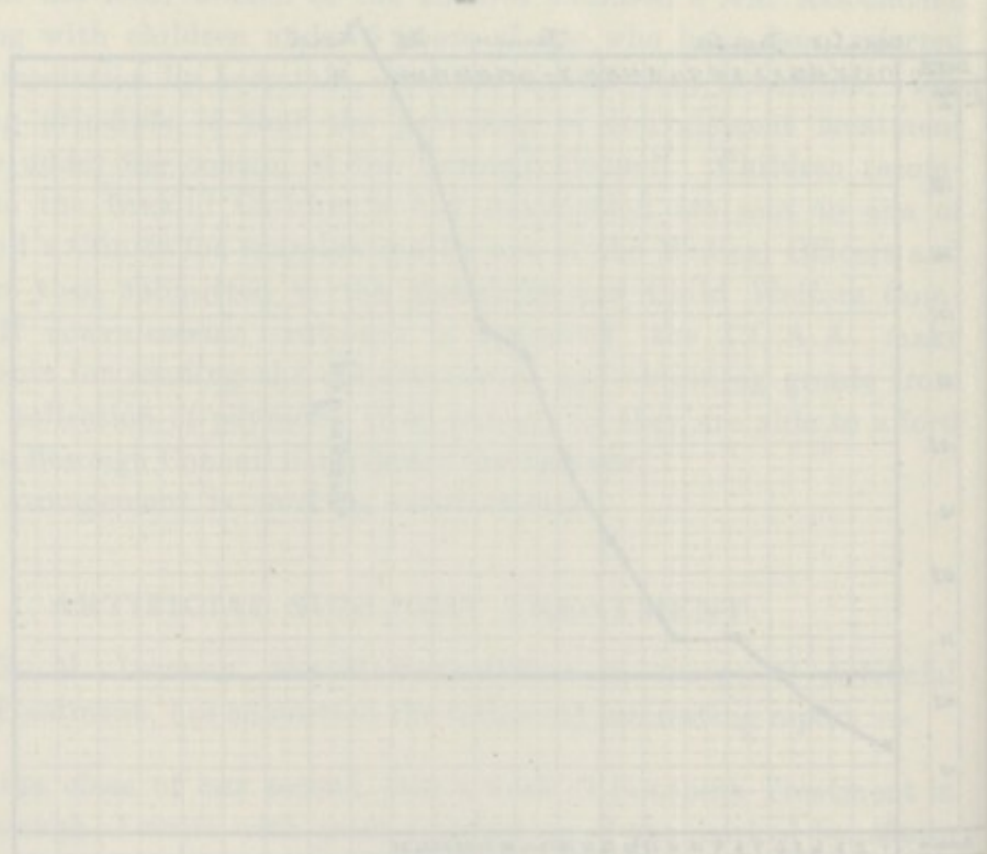
B

<i>Previous History.</i>	<i>Boy</i> ; 10th child. Dried milk and orange juice. Feeding satisfactory.
Weight, 10lb. 3oz.	Sent by Clinic Doctor for thinness.
Age 5 months.	Child normally formed; fontanelle about a crown piece; very thin all over; behaviour normal.
17/11/25.	Child showed steady improvement from 1st exposure; was very happy, cheerful and contented.
	25 treatments were given, extending November 17th, 1925, to February 4th, 1926; during this period the child had gained 4lb. 10oz.
4/2/26.	Child very satisfactory; suspended to report 6 weeks later.
15/3/26.	Child very well; gained 2lb. 6oz. during the 6 weeks away. Discharged.

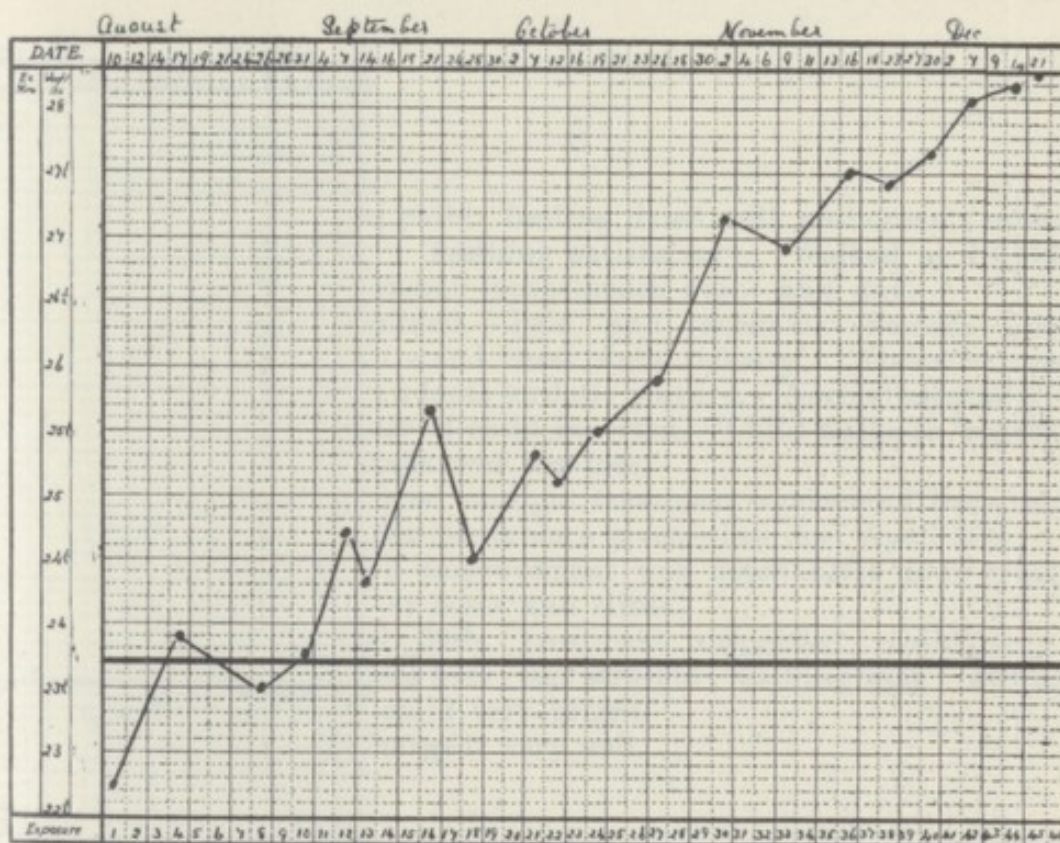
A



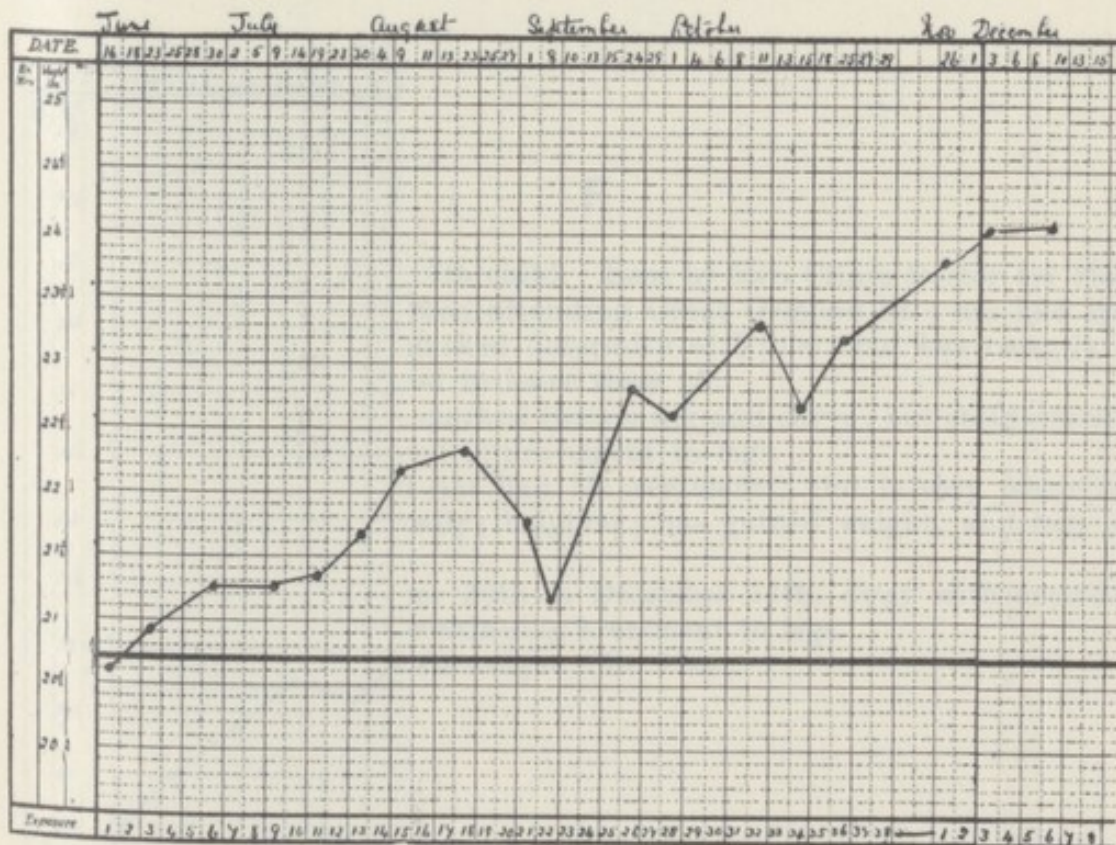
B



C



D



C

Previous History.

10/8/26.
Age 11 months.
Weight, 22lb. 11oz.

Boy; 1st child. Dried milk and mixed feeding. Had convulsion and diarrhoea with 1st tooth. Appetite poor; no special illnesses; crawls about.

Child examined.—Rickets, pale, adenoidal, fat, flabby; chest poorly developed; lethargic; bad colour; bowing legs; 9 teeth.

Commenced U.V. treatment, 10/8/26. After 6 treatments child was reported "very much improved" by parents. Less lethargic; muscles firmer; appetite improved; and much brighter generally.

30/10/26.

Commenced treating legs with red rays; 10 minutes' exposure to red—previous to U. Violet exposure. Very rapid improvement of legs was noted, both at home and at the Clinic.

16/11/26.

Child walking alone quite confidently.

21/12/26.

Treatment was given from August 10th, 1926 to December 21st (45 sessions); improved rapidly throughout the whole course. Was discharged very well. Walking well; muscles firm; good shape; 14 teeth; good appetite. Marked mental improvement.

Had gained 5lb. 8oz.

D

Previous History.

16/6/26.
Age 10 months.

Boy; 2nd child. Feeding cow's milk; now cow's milk and groats.

Examined; ricketty; unable to sit up alone; 1 tooth; fat and flabby.

After 3rd treatment, child made attempts to pull himself up.

Treatment was given from June 16th to October 29th (38 sessions); during this period steady improvement had taken place.

Aug. 10th, 1926.

Walking well; muscles firm; 10 teeth, cut without trouble.

Child very bright and contented.

29/10/26.

Treatment suspended for one month during home difficulties.

25/11/26.

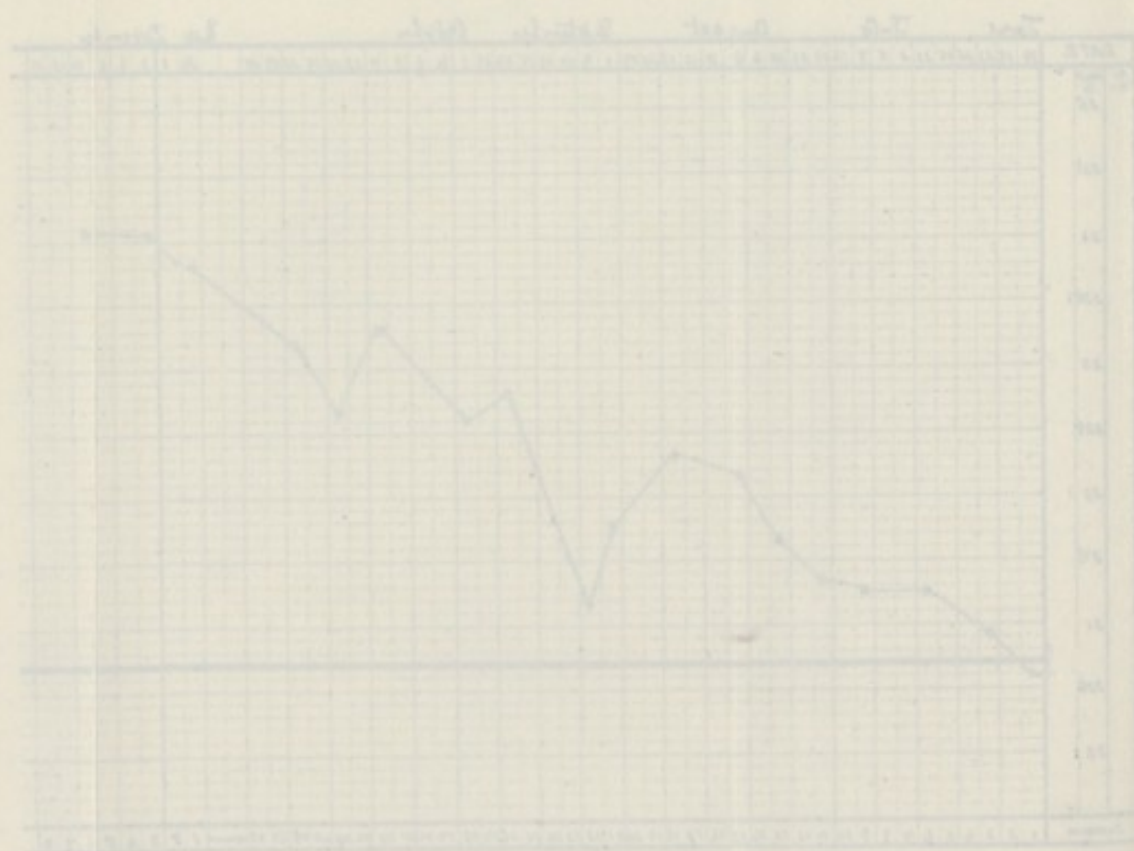
Weight, 24lb.

One more tooth; very satisfactory; to resume treatment.

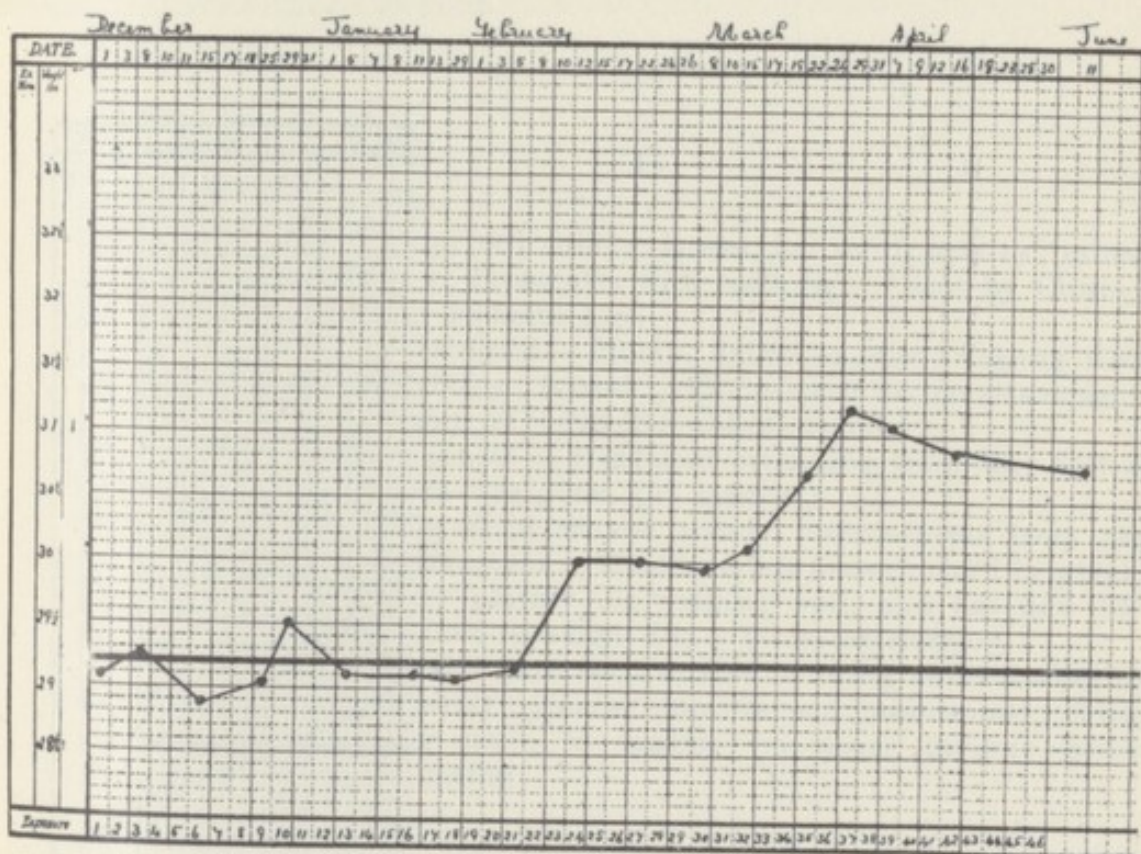
C



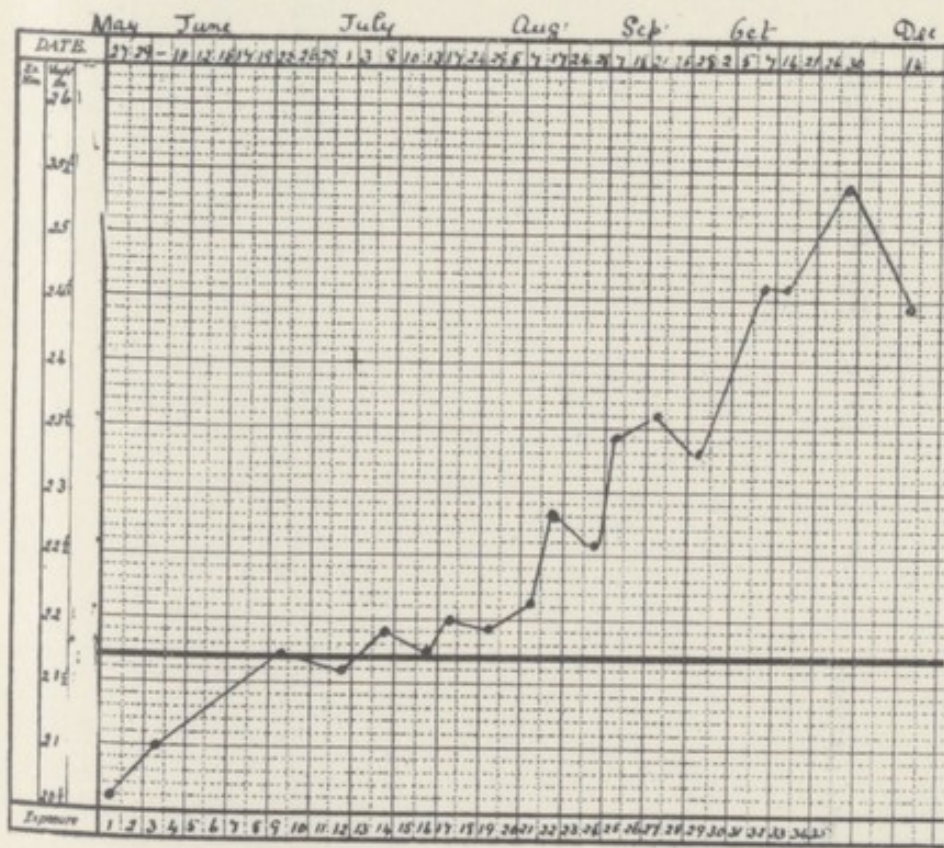
D



E



F



E

Previous History.

1/12/25.

Age 1-11/12.

Weight, 29lb. 2oz

Weight, 30lb. 14oz.

11/6/26.

First child; feeding dried milk and cream; mixed feeding. Teething satisfactory. Walked at 1-6/12 year; occasional incontinence night and day.

Examined.—Pale and anaemic; Femora incurved; epiph + and chest walls rickety. Abdomen tumid and child adopts lordotic posture. Normal mentally.

Mother of child reported, "Child walks so 'pigeon toed,' she falls over her toes."

Artificial sunlight treatment commenced Dec. 1st, 1925; 46 treatments were given—last one, April 30th.

Rapid improvement was noted after four treatments, both at home and clinic.

April 30th, treatment suspended; child very well; muscles firm; legs straight; walking well. Anaemia better; child very bright.

Discharged; very well.

F

Previous History.

27/5/26.

Age 1-10/12.

Weight, 29lb. 2oz.

17/8/26.

Girl; 7th child. Sent by own Clinic Doctor for rickets. Has been attending Great Ormond St.; has had splints for marked deformity of Tibiæ; but has recently been allowed to leave these off.

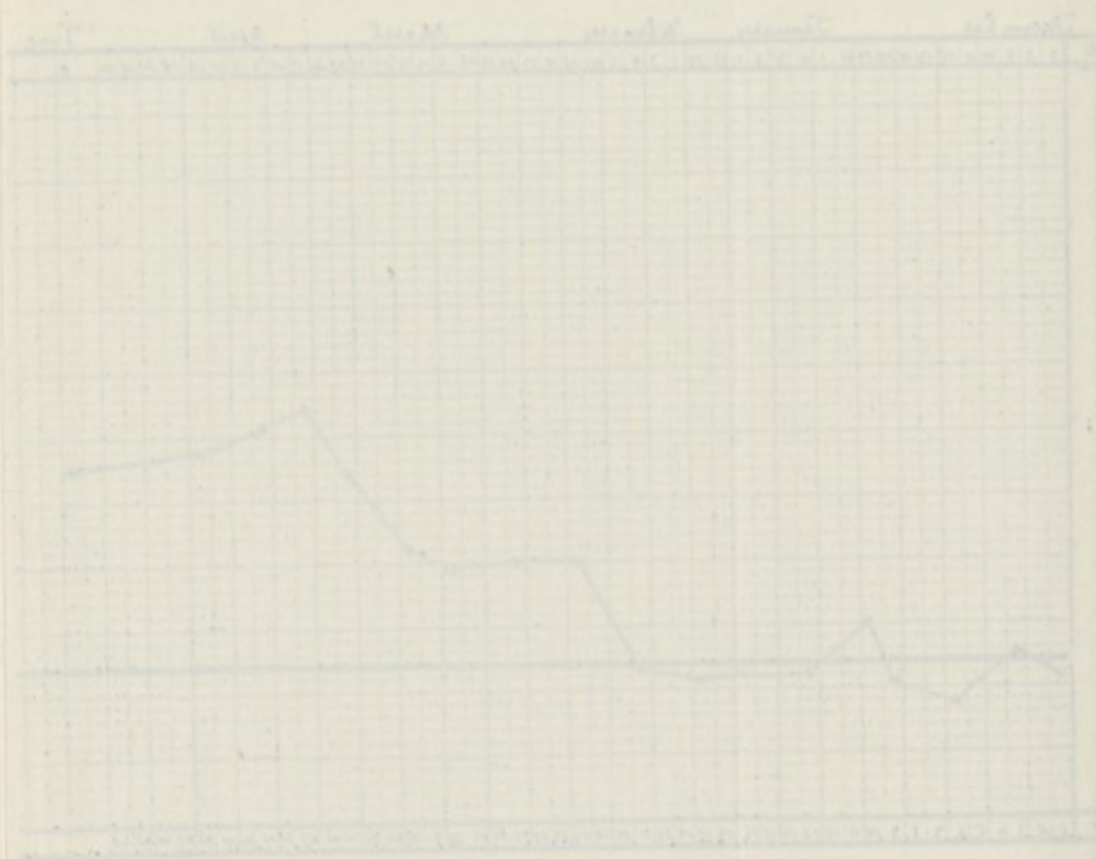
Very marked thickening and curve; but child contented. Marked improvement in legs.

Child has had 35 treatments, and is very much better generally; brighter; has gained weight, and legs much better.

October 30th to December 14th, away with measles; is now continuing treatment to legs.

Gain in weight, 3lb. 12oz.

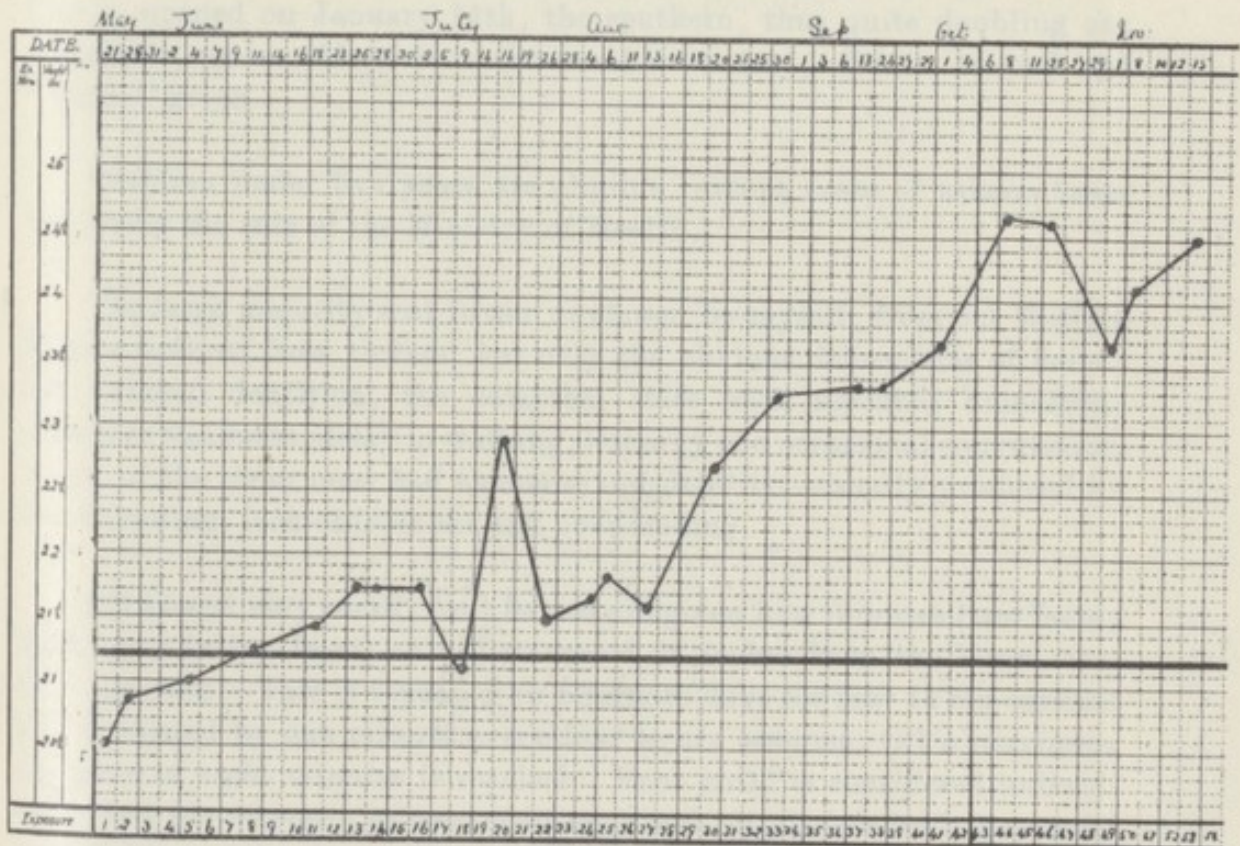
E



F



G



G

Previous History.

21/5/26.

Age 1 year.

Weight, 20lb. 8oz.

15/11/26.

17/12/26

Boy; 6th child. Breast fed to 10 months; mixed feeding; bronchitis with teething. Sent by Clinic Doctor for ricketty legs.

Examined.—Plump, flabby muscles; ricketty tibiae; not walking; 6 teeth. Commenced artificial sunlight treatment, 21/5/26 (not able to stand).

A course of treatment extending from May 21st to Nov. 15th was given (53 sessions).

The child showed steady improvement from the commencement. Muscles much firmer; child brighter; talks very plainly; is walking well, and has now 13 teeth; gained in weight 4lb. Tibiae satisfactory.

Mother had been unable to bring child (owing to home affairs); general improvement maintained; child walking well; to resume for short period; more teeth erupting

Bow Road Clinic has served the northern half, and Simpsons Road Clinic, opened on January 14th, the southern, thus quite doubling our usefulness, as is evident from the numbers quoted, of cases treated and "baths" given.

Children under five years are eligible, except cases of tuberculosis, this being the rule of the Ministry of Health.

The large majority sent to me, or chosen by myself, from our Welfare Clinics suffered from rickets, not only the obvious deformities of bones, but delayed dentition, the catarrhal state with repeated bronchitis, muscular weakness, delay in walking, lethargy and occasional convulsions. A few of the older ones had anaemia and debility—usually produced by overcrowding, lack of fresh air and poor feeding.

All except very small, frail babies are given four minutes (two facing back, two facing front) at a distance of 28 inches from the lamp, as a first exposure. This is repeated on alternate days for four to six sessions and increased by one minute every four to six sessions, till a maximum exposure of eight minutes is reached. Each child is considered individually and his response to treatment enquired into before he is promoted to a longer exposure, and no rigid rule can safely be observed. Any unfavourable sign (like restlessness at home) that may occasionally be reported is a signal for cutting down the period of exposure, or at least delaying promotion to longer exposure; but with our present system, cutting down is very rarely necessary. I do not find with these young children that eight minutes need usually be exceeded with the K.B.B. lamp in use, as this has a high ultra-violet activity. Pigmentation is so slight as to be negligible, and seems to have no relation to the clinical effects.

A few cases (of rickety legs) are now on a course of red-with-infra-red rays for 10 minutes, followed immediately by the ultra-violet bath. This is in accordance with some recent experience recorded in this and other countries, and as it is eminently satisfactory in our own Clinics, I propose to extend the use of the red lamps in picked cases. The advantage I have noted is a more rapid improvement in the rickets than I have found in similar cases with ultra-violet only.

Seven cases have been reported in detail as of special interest. Many others, less dramatic, have been remarkably encouraging to the Sister and myself, as well as to their parents—especially perhaps fretful,

weak and languid children, who have brightened from the onset of treatment into enterprising, happy children.

Most cases need at least 30 sessions, some 60, before I decide to give them a month's "rest" from treatment. All are asked to report after the absence, and if relapsed they begin again as fresh cases at four-minute exposures.

I am more than ever convinced of the importance of the Sunshine Treatment to the children of Poplar, and am deeply interested in our work and its encouraging results."

.....

There are two Artificial Sunlight Centres administered by the Borough Council. The Centre at Avenue Road, Bow, has been open since March 30th, 1925; and the Centre at Simpsons Road, Poplar, opened on January 14th, 1926. Treatment is carried out at Bow on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and Poplar on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

During 1926, 349 patients were treated, to whom 7,721 applications of light were given (Bow, 161 children and 3,812 baths; Poplar, 188 children and 3,909 baths). Of the patients admitted, 87 made under 10 attendances—various reasons were given—some on account of home difficulties and unable to spare time to attend, others as the patients had improved so much to the satisfaction of the parent.

All the children receiving treatment take Cod Liver Oil in some form, either in an emulsion or in tabloid form.

A Light Centre has also been established by the Royal College of St. Katharine, and Poplar is now almost, if not quite, the best equipped Borough for the application of artificial sunlight.

OBSERVATION WARDS.

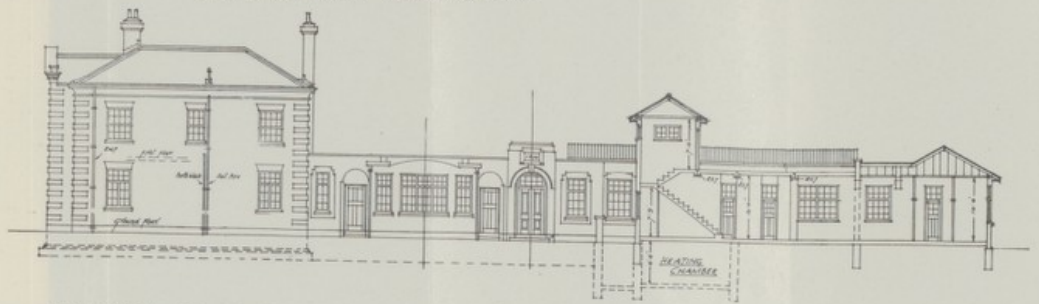
Prints of the plans of the Observation Wards are included in this report. The Minister of Health has approved of a contract for the erection of these Wards at a cost of £12,128, and also an estimate of £1,000 for the furnishing and equipment. Approval has also been given for the acceptance of a tender of £135 for electrical installation.

FOR ROAD.

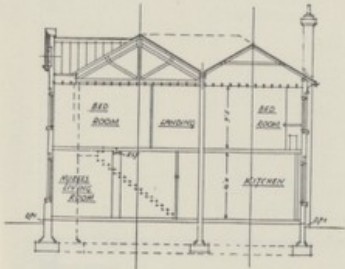
OBSERVATION WARDS, WELLINGTON ROAD.



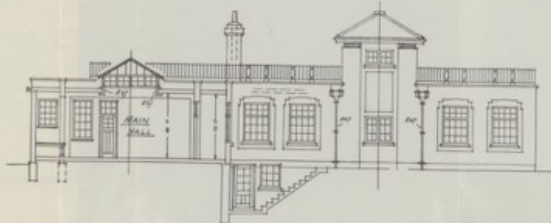
FRONT ELEVATION



ELEVATION TO SOUTH



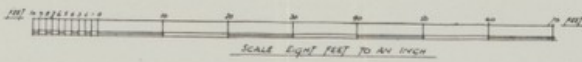
SECTION A-A



SECTION B-B



ELEVATION TO EAST



HANLEY HECKFORD M. DIST. C.E.
BOROUGH SURVEYOR
SEPTEMBER 1925

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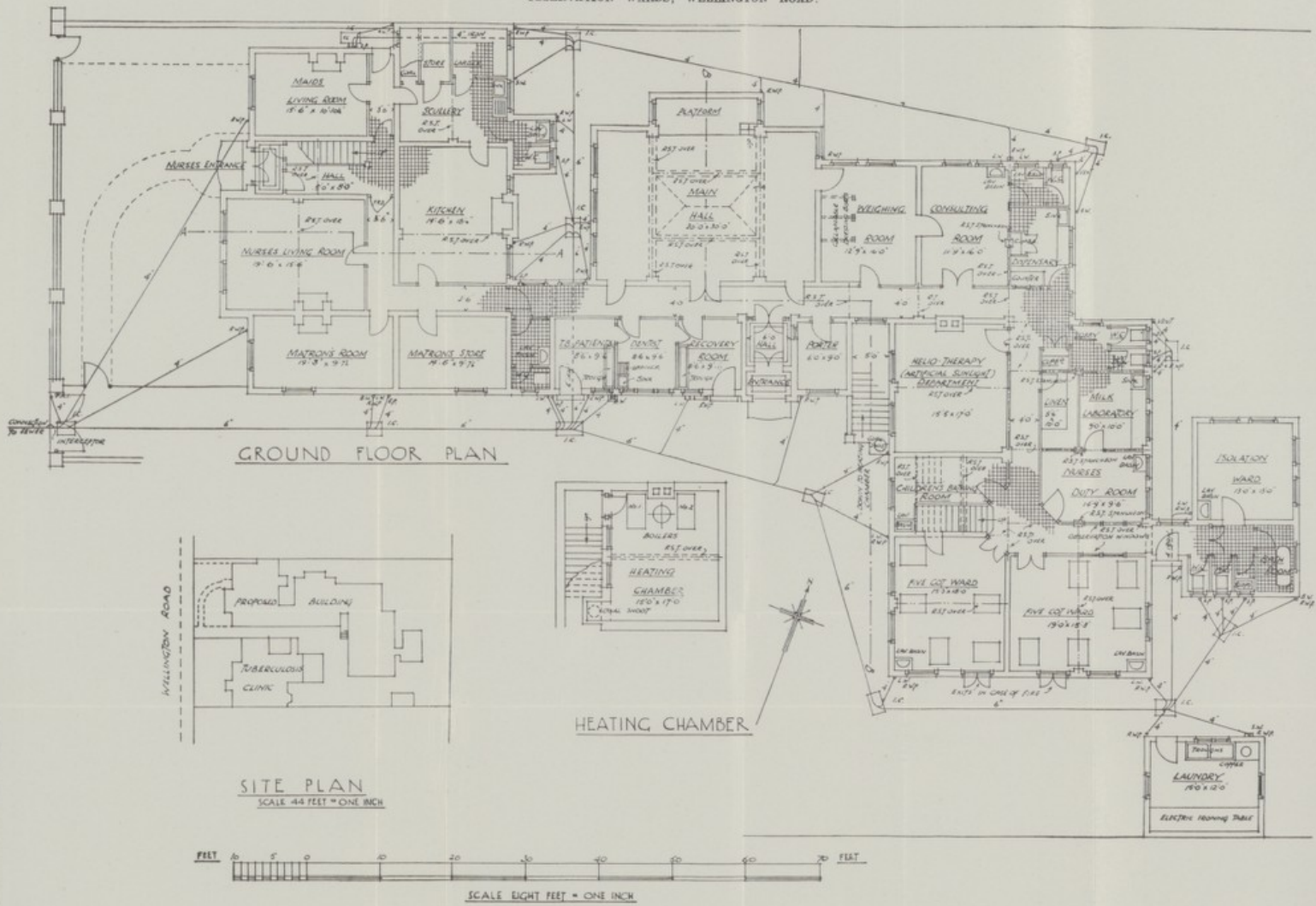
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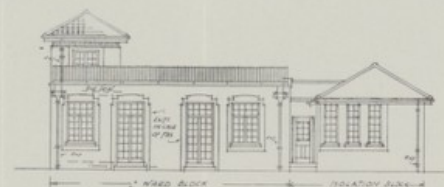
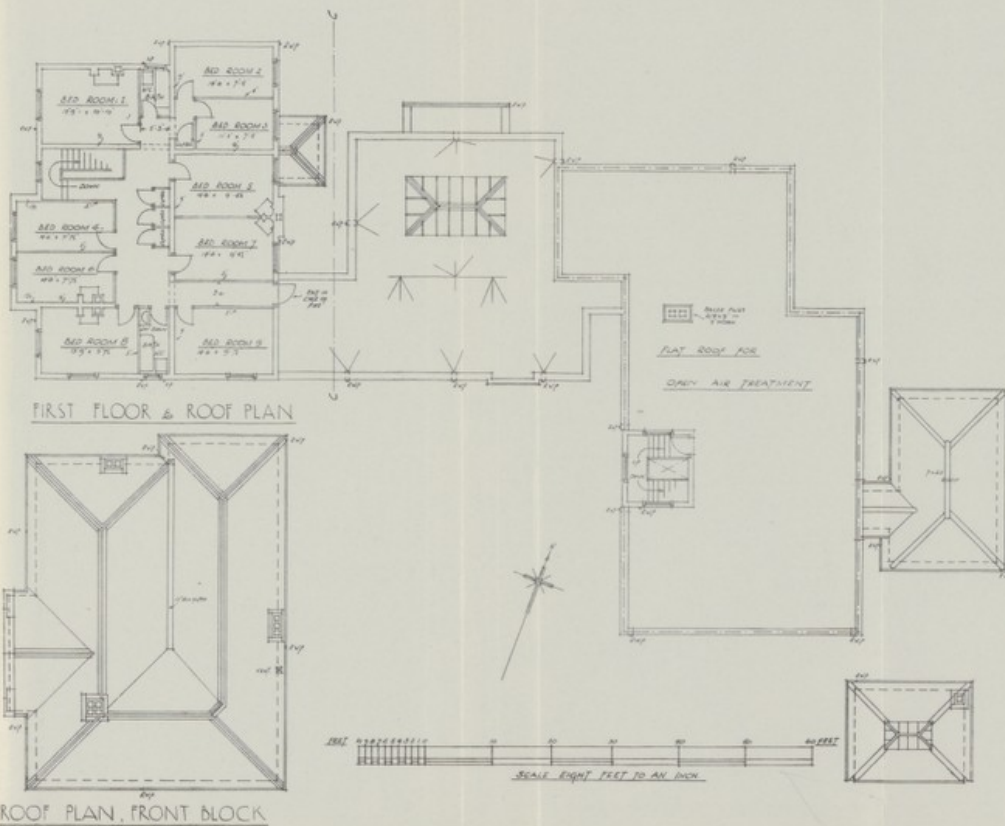
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OBSERVATION WARDS, WELLINGTON ROAD.



OBSERVATION WARDS, WELLINGTON ROAD.



HARLEY HICKS & SONS
ARCHITECTS
SEPTEMBER, 1926



SIMPSON'S ROAD CLINIC—FRONT ELEVATION AND GROUND PLAN.





The proposed staff for these Wards is as follows:—Matron, Sister, two charge nurses, two assistant nurses or probationers, cook, maid, porter and necessary cleaners. It is estimated that the annual cost of maintenance will be approximately £4,000.

Building operations were well in hand at the end of the year, and it is expected that the Wards will be ready for occupation about July.

A complete list of clinics in the Borough is given as an appendix, page 115.

INFANT MORTALITY.

There were 258 deaths of children under one year of age, the death-rate per 1,000 births for the past 19 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 (44)	..	60
1924	..	72 (38)	..	69
1925	..	75 (50)	..	67
1926	..	70	..	64

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 the Table on page 108.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

NOTIFICATIONS OF OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Forty-three cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were notified during the year:—39 notified by doctors only, 1 by midwife only, and 3 by both doctors and midwives. The total notifications received numbered 50.

Year.	Cases.			Vision unimpaired.	Vision im- paired.	Total Blind- ness.	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
1924 ..	46	38	8	46	—	—	—
1925 ..	44	39	5	42	—	—	2
1926 ..	43	35	8*	42	—	—	1
Total ..	654	585	68	630	7	1	15

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

* Including 3 which occurred in institutions

The Public Health (Ophthalmia Neonatorum) Regulations, 1926, came into operation on 1st October, 1926. They revoke previous Regulations and require medical practitioners only to notify cases of ophthalmia neonatorum.

.....

Miss J. M. Cardozo, Chief Health Visitor, reported as follows:—

Infant Consultations.—The total attendances at all Centres Public Health Department and at the Royal College of St. Katharine, 55,557, give an average attendance of over 1,000 per week, a large increase on previous years.

The New Building in Simpsons Road has been fully appreciated. The Mothers look upon it as their own and enjoy the large waiting room, which is such a change after their overcrowded homes.

The Old Ford Clinic is very overcrowded, but when the Observation Wards in Wellington Road open, the rooms available for Clinics should relieve this.

Christ Church.—In spite of the unsuitable quarters and deplorable conditions this Clinic has done very well and the greatest credit is due to all concerned that the average attendance is 50.8.

Ante-Natal.—There is still great need for further development in this Branch of the work. More mothers are being delivered in Institutions each year:—

1924	..	..	783
1925	..	..	916
1926	..	..	990

These Mothers attend the Ante-Natal Clinic belonging to the Institution.

There were 13 Maternal Deaths and 10 of the Mothers did not attend an Ante-Natal Clinic or attend a Doctor, although in some cases they were advised to do so.

Dental Clinic.—The number of Mothers and Children applying for dental treatment is now much too large to be dealt with promptly at Old Ford Clinic.

This should be relieved when the Wellington Road Clinic is opened.

Light Centre.—The assistance of Health Visitors at the Centre is a great improvement as they know the children and are able to follow up the cases.

Increase of Staff.—By the appointment of an additional Health Visitor, the only unvisited area in the Borough is now visited and trained help is available at the Light Centre.

Convalescent Treatment.—A larger number of Mothers and Children were sent away for Convalescent Treatment. Our thanks are due to the United Service Fund who gave us grants amounting to £24 11s. 10d. towards the expenses.

Infantile Mortality.—The rate for the Borough is 70, as against 75 for 1925.

Zymotic Enteritis.—The visiting of these cases is most unsatisfactory owing to the uncertainty of the Notifications. 15 died before Notifications were received. There were 31 deaths prior and subsequent to the notification period.

I wish to thank the *Voluntary Workers* who have attended so regularly. They have been of great assistance at the Clinics.

The *Christmas Parties* were larger this year. 1,300 guests were entertained. Our thanks are again due to the Clinic Staff and many friends for their support.

STILLBIRTHS.

Number of stillbirths	110
Delivered by Doctors	10
„ by Midwives	44
„ in Institutions	53
B.B.A.	2
No information available	1
Premature births	21
First pregnancies	20

Mothers who had had previous stillbirths:—

One.	Two.	Three.
11	3	1

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	7	114	6	—	67	—	4	5	54	73
St. John Divine	2	28	—	—	—	—	15	4	232	59
St. Mildred's District Nurse	1	10	—	—	—	—	1	—	18	—
Totals	10	152	6	—	67	—	20	9	304	132

ATTENDANCES AT CLINICS.

	Bow.	West Ferry Road.	Christ Church.	Simpsons Road.	Royal College of St. Katharine.
First attendances	600	116	243	336	1,374
Infant consultations	10,645	2,299	5,234	6,770	13,911
Average per session	70.4	45.0	50.8	65.0	60.0
Average attendances of each child ..	9.6	13.0	12.8	10.3	—
Dental Clinic	751	—	—	—	1,053
Ante-natal Clinic	542	—	—	198	801
Sewing Class	—	398	—	526	212
Light Centre	3,812	—	—	3909	3,469
Garden attendances	—	—	—	—	1,027

Total attendances at all Clinics:—Public Health Department, 35,084; Royal College of St. Katharine, 20,473. Total, 55,557.

MONEY TAKEN.

	£	s.	d.
For Dried Milk (9,663lb.)	604	10	0
„ Medical sundries	22	12	8
„ Dentures	58	5	0
„ Materials at Sewing Class	24	3	1
„ Convalescent Treatment	6	13	6
„ Virol	22	6	8
„ Oil and Malt.. .. .	113	17	4
„ Concentrated Food	13	11	10
Total money taken	£866	0	1

4,006 vouchers for cod liver oil, malt, etc., were issued.

Free issue.—2,737lb. Dried Milk.

GRANTS IN AID.

Convalescent Treatment (mothers and babies) ..	20 cases.
Children	44 (12 in conjunction with I.C.A.A.)
Attendance of Midwife	20 cases.
Loan of maternity bag	9 „

ZYMOTIC ENTERITIS.

Notifications received	317
Died before notification received	15
Not traced and duplicates	18
Visited	284
Under 1 year (<i>see feeding below</i>)	81 (14 deaths).
1 to 2 years	98
2 to 3 years	45
3 to 4 years	31
4 to 5 years	29

Feeding.

Age period.	Breast.	Mixed feeding.	Hand-fed.	Not stated.
Under 1 year ..	19	27	21	—
Died	—	6	8	—

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Number of notifications received	43
Died in Institutions	1
Sight of one eye damaged	—
Recovered	42
Occurred in Institutions	3
Occurred in the practice of medical practitioners ..	5
Occurred in the practice of midwives	35
Admitted to hospital as in-patients	5
Treated as hospital out-patients	4
Treated privately	31
Visited by nurse	10

VITAL STATISTICS, 1925.

All births, including those occurring in outlying districts, but belonging to the Borough	4030
Attended by doctors	796
Attended by midwives	2218
Delivered in institutions	916
Not stated	100
Stillborn	95
Died before visit	86

Not requiring or desiring visits.. .. .	358
Visited	3491
Removed and not traced	260
Died during visitation	174
Remaining under supervision end of first year ..	3057
Stillbirths per 1,000 births	23.5
Mortality per 1,000 births, died before visit ..	21.3
Mortality per 1,000 visited	49.8

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

1. Those alive at end of completed year (December, 1926):—

Breast-fed	78
Mixed feeding	18.5
Hand-fed	3.5

2. Those who died:—

Breast-fed	44.8
Mixed feeding	28.7
Hand-fed	26.5

3. Comparison of rates of mortality between infants:—

Breast-fed	3.1
Mixed feeding	8.1
Hand-fed	30.2

	Year of Birth.			
	1921	1922	1923	1924
Remaining under supervision:—				
End of first year	—	—	—	3067
„ second „	—	—	3207	—
„ third „	—	3199	—	—
„ fourth „	3136	—	—	—

	Year of Birth.			
	1921	1922	1923	1924
Found	6	51	61	64
Given up	1	5	2	5
Removed and not traced ..	111	135	147	165
Died	12	18	32	67

Remaining under supervision:—

End of second year ..	—	—	—	2894
„ third „ ..	—	—	3087	—
„ fourth „ ..	—	3092	—	—
„ fifth „ ..	3018	—	—	—

Mortality per 1,000 visited:—

Second Year	—	—	—	21.3 (22.6)
Third „	—	—	9.7 (10.6)	—
Fourth „	—	5.5 (6.0)	—	—
Fifth „	3.8 (3.7)	—	—	—

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

STATISTICAL SUMMARY FOR 1926.

	Public Health Department.	The Royal College of St Katharine.	Total.
Ante-natal:—			
Visits	514	620	1,134
Re-Visits	622	1335	1,957
Post-natal:—			
Visits	1,707	1,791	3,498
Removed before Visit ..	32	29	61
Died before Visit	17	42	59
Stillbirths	58	42	100
Re-visits:—			
Under 1	6,955	13,983	20,938
1—5	15,531	26,842	42,373
Removed	306	542	848
Died	100	128	228
Ophthalmia Neonatorum:—*			
Visits	43	nil.	43
Re-visits	165	nil.	165
Zymotic Enteritis:—			
Visits	122	162	284
Re-visits	112	116	228
Dead	19	10	29
Measles:—			
Visits	205	362	567
Re-visits	64	130	194
Dead	2	11	13
Whooping Cough — ..			
Visits	53	209	262
Re-visits	—	89	89
Dead	—	3	3
Puerperal Fever	27	—	27
Miscellaneous	22	720	742
Total Visits Paid	26,676	47,166	73,842

* 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.

THE BOROUGH.

Infantile Mortality during the Year 1926.

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	Certified Uncertified	61 1	13 —	6 —	9 —	89 1	56 —	37 —	45 —	30 —	145 1	112 —	257 1
Smallpox		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chickenpox		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	8	9	5	14
Scarlet Fever		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough		—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	1	3	4
Diphtheria and Croup		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1
Tuberculous Meningitis		—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	4	—	4
Abdominal Tuberculosis		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Tuberculous Diseases		—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	2
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)		—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	2
Convulsions		1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	2
Laryngitis		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis		—	1	—	3	4	6	4	6	3	9	14	23
Pneumonia (all forms)		1	2	—	1	4	13	6	4	8	21	14	35
Diarrhoea		—	—	1	—	1	4	4	2	1	6	6	12
Enteritis		—	—	—	1	1	10	11	16	5	23	20	43
Gastritis		—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Syphilis		—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	2
Rickets		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suffocation, overlying		1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Injury at birth		—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Atelectasis		7	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	4	3	7
Congenital Malformations		4	2	—	—	6	2	1	—	1	6	4	10
Premature birth		36	5	4	2	47	6	2	—	—	33	22	55
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus		2	1	—	1	4	6	3	3	1	8	9	17
Other Causes		10	1	—	1	12	3	3	3	1	14	8	22
Total Deaths		62	13	6	9	90	56	37	45	30	146	112	258

Nett Births / Legitimate .. 3,576
in the year / Illegitimate .. 82

Nett Deaths / Legitimate infants 245
in the year / Illegitimate infants 13

ROYAL COLLEGE OF ST. KATHARINE, POPLAR.

Report of the Medical Officer.

March, 1927.

Dr. A. G. Hamilton, who has had charge of the Light Clinic since it started in April, 1925, has recently summarised his impressions of the first year's work.* At the outset he emphasises the difficulty in assessing the exact value of this form of therapeutics, for with the exception of Rickets controlled by serial X-ray photographs, there is no easy standard means of measuring or recording effects. Allowance must be made for "the enthusiasm engendered by a new and appealing form of treatment" and "the natural tendency to recovery in early life must not be forgotten."

His report deals in detail with 116 children, between the ages of three months and five years of age, and four mothers. They are divided into eight groups:—

1. Pre-rachitic and bottle-fed (prophylaxis)	..	17 cases.
2. Rachitic	.. .. .	54 ,,
3. Catarrhal	.. .. .	11 ,,
4. Under-developed; malnutrition; debility	..	20 ,,
5. Marasmus	.. .. .	4 ,,
6. Skin diseases	.. .. .	8 ,,
7. Miscellaneous	.. .. .	2 ,,
8. Mothers	.. .. .	4 ,,

This is an arbitrary grouping, but it will be seen at once that it includes the majority of the common and important ailments affecting children dealt with by Welfare organisations.

It is pointed out that the accurate diagnosis of early Rickets without X-Rays is a task of some difficulty, and Dr. Hamilton states the combination of pallor, head-sweating, muscular weakness, and enlargement of the abdomen, forms a syndrome which should always arouse suspicion. If in addition there can be noted one of the stigmata (frontal-bossing, beading of the ribs, joint laxity, etc.) then the disease must be taken as definitely established.

In the Pre-rachitic group he gives

{	5 much improved.
	11 improved.
	1 no change.

*"Light Treatment at an Infant Welfare Centre." A. G. Hamilton, M.D., M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S. Edin. Public Health. Feb. 1927.

In the Rachitic group	{	17 much improved.
		32 improved.
		5 no change.

The first and most striking change in these children was an increase in muscular strength and activity. In early Rickets head sweating ceases after a few treatments. This is the clinical sign most easy to record.

To questions whether they noticed any change in the children produced by the treatment, the mothers made various statements. 43 stated the children were "more lively" or words to that effect. "Better appetite," 11. "Better tempered," 9. "Brighter," 6. "Fewer colds," 3.

The question of "colds" leads, in the report, to a discussion on the close association between Rickets and the liability to contract catarrhal infections. The author finds the Rachitic and Catarrhal groups overlap a good deal.

His conclusion that clinically ultra-violet radiation does not benefit rachitic infants, who suffer from unhealthy tonsils and adenoids, is disappointing. At best, progress is slow. One obvious reason is that repeated catarrhs interfere with systematic attendance for treatment. Better results are obtained if light is used after the tonsils and adenoids have been removed, but the exact value to be attributed to the operation and to the light must be difficult to assess. In the Catarrhal group (without Rickets) a number was noted to be suffering from the same handicap, and some had to submit to surgical removal. There are no figures to prove the catarrhs were lessened by light treatment. The improvement, when noted, was in the child's general condition.

	{	3 much improved.
		7 improved.
		1 no change.

In the fourth and fifth groups interesting and encouraging results are recorded.

Contrary to some observers Dr. Hamilton records he has witnessed no striking increase in the rate of gain in weight, resulting from exposure to light. This is probably because accurate records of weight for months before and after treatment were available in the great majority of his patients. It is known, of course, that Rickets commonly occurs in infants who are rapidly putting on weight, and he mentions specially the type that has recently passed through a marasmic phase, and is receiving a diet rich in carbohydrates. This rate of gain is not accentuated by ultra-violet radiation, nor is it desirable that it should be. Many show marked amyotonia, and the earliest and most constant result is an improvement in muscle power and activity. "It is not surprising that this is accompanied by a diminished rate of gain, or even a fall in weight." He notes that an increase in physical energy and mental alertness often coincide.

It is suggested that for general exposures of young children, the carbon arc has certain advantages over the Mercury Vapour lamp. Further, while the report shows that ultra-violet radiation has a field of great usefulness in work of this kind during the Winter months in a city, its author admits candidly that he obtained better results in the Summer, by exposing children to direct sunlight out of doors. He pictures the artificial sunlight room of the future as a "large, well ventilated, well warmed room, flooded with light from multiple sources, where the children can play in safety, with nothing but their eyes shielded from the rays. The present method of short exposures, with children sitting or lying inert, has its obvious disadvantages."

HAROLD WALLER,

Medical Officer.

REPORT OF DENTAL SURGEON.

To The Medical Officer of Health,

The Borough of Poplar.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report of the work carried out at the Old Ford Maternity and Child Welfare Dental Clinic for the year 1926.

Our figures, as below, compare very favourably with those for 1925, in some cases showing an increase.

49 Sessions held.

242 New Patients.

751 Attendances.

120 Fillings.

1,658 Teeth extracted (temporary and permanent).

146 Scalings.

Other treatment, such as Dressings, Artificial Dentures, etc., of which I have not the accurate figures, has been carried out. The popularity of the Dental Clinic seems to have increased, and there is a big waiting list of patients. There is hardly time, working one session per week, to get through the work, as is shown by the waiting list.

A considerable number of patients insist on having gas for extractions where a local anaesthetic would be suitable. These tend to choke the gas sessions, sometimes causing urgent gas cases to be held over. I am of the opinion that a small charge for gas would have a good effect in these cases, as mentioned in my last report.

The number of children requiring treatment is very marked, and seems to increase. As they are so young, it is seldom possible to do anything but extractions, and in the majority of cases, the teeth are so badly decayed that no other line of treatment is thinkable. This condition may be due to errors of diet, but I think the primary cause is the pre-natal condition of the mother. It is manifest that an increasing number of mothers is realising the advantages of a sound mouth and teeth, both for themselves and their children.

Our equipment continues to give entire satisfaction, and is in excellent repair. The premises, on the other hand, are not good. This will be remedied, of course, when our rooms in the new building are ready, and I venture to think we shall have a Dental Clinic then which will be second to none in every respect.

May I conclude by thanking all those with whom I come in contact for their very valuable assistance in the efficient running of the Clinic.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

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

FREE MILK SCHEME.

Milk is supplied to expectant and nursing mothers, and children under 3 years of age (in special circumstances 5 years) under the Ministry of Health Circular 185.

Since 1st January, 1926, all milk supplied to mothers and children except where Clinic Medical Officers have prescribed dried milk, has been Grade "A" (Tuberculin Tested) milk.

The Minister of Health has only approved of the expenditure of £6,500 in respect of this service, which sum includes administration.

In September I reported to the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee that of 43 samples of Grade "A" (T.T.) milk bacteriologically examined, since January 1st, 15 had given unsatisfactory results and one was suspicious or doubtful. The 15 unsatisfactory samples each contained bacillus coli and the bacteria counts in many instances were far and away in excess of the limit of 200,000 laid down by the Milk (Special Designations) Order.

A resolution by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee that notice be given to all dairymen that after 31st December, 1926, Grade "A" (Tuberculin Tested) milk would not be required under the Free Milk Scheme was referred back by the Council and at a subsequent meeting the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee resolved that the supply of Grade "A" (Tuberculin Tested) milk be continued and that the position be reconsidered in April, 1927.

In the early part of the year, Mr. C. A. Webster, who since 1921, had been the Enquiry and Investigation Officer, Free Milk Scheme, was permanently appointed by the Public Health and Housing Committee and Maternity and Child Welfare Committees as Meat and Food Inspectors' Labourer and Enquiry and Investigation Officer, Free Milk Scheme.

During the 12 months ended 2nd January, 1927, 12,928 applications for free milk were received, of which 11,905 were granted. Orders for 426,762 pints of fresh, and 2,917lb. of dried milk were issued, the total commitments amounting to approximately £7,249.

Personal inquiry was made in 593 cases by the Inquiry and Investigation Officer. Six cases were reported to the Maternity and Child Welfare

Committee as unsatisfactory. In 3 cases applicants, or a member of their family, had commenced work and were then in receipt of an income which rendered them overscale, without notifying the change of income; 1 case child's age was understated; 1 case milk not cancelled on death of child; and 1 case milk received after wife and children had gone hopping. In four cases the Committee sent letters of caution, and in the two others repayment of value of milk supplied was accepted.

During the year 15s. was repaid on account of milk supplied upon incorrect information, making a total sum of about £309 repaid to the end of December, 1926.

The following table shows in comparative form the applications, etc., during the years 1920-26:—

Year.	Applica- tions.	Appli- cations granted.	Cost (approx) £	Orders issued.		Cases investi- gated by I.O. (b).	Unsatis- factory cases.
				Fresh. (Pints).	Dried. (Lbs.).		
1920 (a) ..	?	17,095	?	873,585	3,454	—	—
1921 (c) ..	23,799	18,270	14,500	782,012	1,236	1,611	107
1922 ..	18,082	16,215	8,500	621,796	1,664	2,969	15
1923 ..	15,537	14,086	6,600	512,614	3,230	2,974	34
1924 ..	14,828	13,597	6,150	487,070	4,902	2,922	14
1925 ..	12,475	11,358	4,994	410,587	3,727	1,633	9
1926 ..	12,928	11,905	7,249	426,762	2,917	593	6

NOTES.—(a) In 1920, 49 tins of condensed milk were also issued; (b) the Enquiry and Investigation Officer commenced duty in March, 1921; (c) by Circular 185, dated 31st March, 1921, children between the ages of 3 and 5 years are only allowed milk upon a special medical certificate.

By arrangement with the local Dairymen's Association the price of milk to the Council has been $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. below the ruling retail price. The retail prices per pint during the year were:—

1st January, $4\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 1st April, 4d.; 5th September, $4\frac{1}{2}$ d.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CLINICS.

SITUATION.	NATURE OF ACCOMMODATION.	CLINICS. (Infant Consultations unless otherwise stated.)
(a) <i>Provided by the Borough Council—</i> Simpson's Road, Poplar	Medical Officer's, Weighing and Waiting Rooms (Weighing room also used for Artificial Sunlight Treatment)	Wednesdays, 10.30 to 12.30 and 2—4 p.m. Ante-natal First Monday in each month, 2—4 p.m. Sewing class Mondays, 2—4 p.m. Artificial Light Treatment, Tuesdays and Thursdays, 9.30—12.30 and 2.30—4.30. Saturdays, 9.30—12.30.
Wesleyan Mission, Old Ford Road ..	Ditto and Dental Clinic (Weighing and Waiting Room combined) .	Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, 2—4 p.m. Ante-natal—Fridays 10.30 to 12.30. Dental Clinic—Wednesdays 10—12
Christ Church Schools, Manchester Road	Medical Officer's, Weighing and Waiting Rooms	Tuesdays and Wednesdays, 2—4 p.m.
54, West Ferry Road	Ditto Ditto Ditto ..	Fridays, 2 to 4 p.m. Sewing Class, Mondays, 2—4 p.m.
Avenue Road, Bow	Artificial Sunlight Clinic and Waiting Room	Light treatment, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 9.30 to 12.30 and 2.30 to 4.30.
(b) <i>Provided by the Royal College of St. Katharine—</i> 228-230, Brunswick Road	Two Medical Officer's Rooms; 1 Weighing and 2 Waiting Rooms; 1 Dental Clinic; 1 Artificial Light Room and Waiting Room. Two Observation Wards, with Kitchen, Bath Room and Out-patient Room for mothers	Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, 2 p.m. Sewing Class Wednesdays, 2 p.m. Dental Clinics—Mondays, 1.30 and 3 p.m. Ante-natal Tuesdays, 10 a.m. Light Treatment—Mondays to Fridays, 9.30 to 12.30 and 2 to 4.30 p.m. Tonsil Clinic twice monthly.
The Lighthouse Mission, Blackthorn St.	Medical Officer's Room and Large Hall for weighing and waiting	Wednesdays, 2 p.m.
Trinity Hall, Augusta Street	Ditto Ditto Ditto ..	Wednesdays, 2 p.m.

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