

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

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METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF POPLAR.

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE

YEAR 1927

ON

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

W. ALLAN YOUNG,

Medical Officer of Health.



PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOUSING COMMITTEE.

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

Councillor J. A. Ashley (Chairman).

Councillor G. J. Cressall, J.P. (Vice-Chairman).

Councillor J. A. Ashley

Councillor J. H. Jones.

„ T. J. Blacketer, L.C.C.

Alderman Mrs. J. A. March.

„ Mrs. N. F. Cressall.

Councillor G. A. Newton.

„ G. J. Cressall, J.P.

„ R. Palfreman.

„ A. E. Easteal.

„ W. T. Sell.

„ B. Fleming.

„ Mrs. E. Stavers.

„ Mrs. A. L. Harris.

„ C. A. Tanner.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE.

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

Councillor Mrs. E. Stavers (Chairman).

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

Councillor T. J. Blacketer, L.C.C.

Councillor Mrs. E. Mudge.

„ G. J. Cressall, J.P.

„ A. R. Sargent.

„ Mrs. N. F. Cressall.

„ Mrs. E. Stavers.

„ Mrs. A. L. Harris.

„ Mrs. E. M. Lambert.

Co-opted Members:

„ Mrs. J. Mackay.

Miss E. Herbert.

Alderman Mrs. J. A. March.

Mrs. M. Power.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICE,
BOW ROAD, E.3.

19TH JULY, 1928.

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

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit my first Annual Report upon the Vital Statistics and Sanitary Condition of the Borough.

The publication of this report has been delayed owing to the amount of extra work which has devolved upon the department as a result of the flooding caused by the overflowing of the Thames, early in January, and an outbreak of Smallpox which occurred in March, April, May and June of this year.

A full report of the flooding will be included in the next annual report; meanwhile, the following facts may be of interest:—

(i) Number of houses flooded	1,141
(ii) Number of houses from which damaged household goods were removed ...	93
(iii) Number of houses disinfected	1,131
(iv) No outbreak of infectious disease followed as a result of the flooding.	

In preparing this report, whilst following the arrangement prescribed by the Ministry of Health in Circular No. 834, I have endeavoured to retain some of the features of the reports which have been presented to you in former years.

Population.—The Registrar-General's estimate of the population is the lowest since 1923, being 2,000 less than his estimate for 1926. This adversely affects the death rate for 1927 when compared with the corresponding rates for the years 1924-1926.

Births.—The corrected births were fewer than those of preceding years and the birth rate per 1,000 of the population, 19.8, is the lowest recorded in the Borough.

Deaths.—The death rate, 11.8, is below the average for the preceding five years (12.2).

Infantile Mortality.—The infantile mortality rate is the second lowest recorded, despite the fact that the number of births (upon which the rate is calculated) is the smallest recorded, with the exception of that for the year 1918.

Infectious Disease.—Notifications of infectious disease were fewer in 1927 than in 1926. The outstanding feature is the reduction in the number of cases of Zymotic Enteritis, mainly accounted for by the unusually large number notified in 1926, as a result of the outbreak of Gastro-enteritis reported in that year.

In October, a report upon the Schick Test and the method of immunising susceptibles against Diphtheria was submitted to the Public Health and Housing Committee. On its acceptance by the Council the Minister of Health sanctioned the scheme, but the first clinic was not held until 5th June, 1928.

A copy of the report, as submitted, is printed as an appendix.

Smallpox.—One case of Smallpox occurred in the Borough during the year.

Tuberculosis.—The report of the Tuberculosis Officer is quoted *in extenso*.

The number of new cases coming to the knowledge of the department shows a slight decrease.

Five tuberculosis patients who died were not notified (2.6 per cent. of the total deaths from tuberculosis) and seven other cases were notified only after death.

Maternity and Child Welfare.—This section of the work continues to increase, the attendances at the ordinary infant consultations as well as at the special clinics being higher than those of the year 1926.

During the year, the new Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, in Wellington Road, was opened. In this building are the Observation

Wards with cots for 12 babies suffering from disorders of digestion, etc., the artificial sunlight clinic for the northern portion of the Borough and the Dental Clinic.

Approval was obtained during the year for the transfer of the Christchurch Clinic, where accommodation was very poor, to other premises, and the removal was effected in the early part of 1928. These changes afford better accommodation for mothers and greatly facilitate the work of the staff.

In the latter part of the year, it was reported to the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee that on account of the increasing number of clinics it was impossible for the existing staff of Health Visitors to devote sufficient time to "home visiting," which still remains a most important part of their work.

The Committee therefore recommended the Council to make representations to the Minister of Health for the appointment of two additional Health Visitors.

In February, of this year, approval to appoint one additional Health Visitor was received from the Minister of Health.

Proposed Maternity Beds.—The negotiations with the Poplar Board of Guardians, for the provision in St. Andrew's Hospital of lying-in accommodation for expectant mothers who are not in receipt of relief and who are willing to contribute towards the cost according to their means, which were commenced in 1926, continued during the year. At the same time arose the question of extending the Council's ante-natal work to include the cases which were being dealt with by the Guardians in connection with their Maternity Wards, at 86, High Street, Poplar. Both of these questions were discussed at a joint meeting of members of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee and representatives of the Poplar Board of Guardians; and later the Town Clerk, the Medical Officer of Health, the Medical Superintendent of St. Andrew's Hospital, and the Deputy Clerk to the Guardians had a conference and discussed the details. Extracts from a report upon the proposed lying-in accommodation, including a suggested agreement to be entered into with the Guardians, which I submitted to the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee in November, is given in appendix "B." This report was adopted by the Council and submitted to the Minister of Health and the Board of Guardians.

In the early part of 1928, a letter was received from the Minister of Health, giving general approval for one year to the scheme submitted, subject to certain modifications in the agreement.

It is hoped that an agreement will soon be entered into between the Borough Council and the Board of Guardians, and that the Maternity Wards will be opened before the end of 1928.

Free Milk Scheme.—The Council, at their meeting in May, considered a report of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee and agreed that on and after 30th September, 1927, the general distribution of Grade "A" (Tuberculin Tested) Milk be discontinued and in its place reputable brands of dried milk be supplied, but that Grade "A" (Tuberculin Tested) Milk be supplied in special cases (infants) where the Medical Officers in charge of the Council's Child Welfare Clinics considered its use specially advisable.

Health Education.—Appreciating the importance of disseminating information relating to health and disease, and in order to inculcate the desire for self-help in everyday matters affecting the health of the individual as well as that of the community, the question of organising lectures on general public health subjects was discussed with the Public Health and Housing Committee. Owing, however, to other important matters claiming prior attention, this question of health education was deferred for consideration until the present year and will be referred to fully in the next annual report. Nevertheless, it may be mentioned here that a series of lectures has been arranged for the coming winter.

Staff.—On May 26th, 1927, the Council resolved that in the absence of the Medical Officer of Health, the Tuberculosis Officer, Dr. W. C. P. Smith be authorised to act as Medical Officer of Health for the Borough.

During the year, the following changes have taken place in the personnel of the department:—

Mr. W. D. Quested (Chief Disinfector) retired in July, after 43 years' service. He was succeeded by Mr. W. Hodge.

Mr. H. C. Rodford, a member of the clerical staff, retired on 31st December, on account of ill-health, after 27 years' service, and was succeeded by Mr. D. Evans.

Mr. D. Flynn was appointed office boy, in September.

Sickness.—In January, 1928, a report was submitted to the Public Health and Housing Committee to the effect that the Houses-let-in-Lodgings Inspector had not done more than six weeks' work on houses-let-in-lodgings, because his time had been devoted practically entirely to district work, owing to sickness of one or other of the District Inspectors, or because of holiday duty.

The sickness rate among the Inspectorial staff in 1927 was abnormally high, no less than 318 working days being lost on that account; that is equivalent to the absence of one Inspector for rather more than a year. It was found necessary to transfer the Houses-let-in-Lodgings Inspector to district work, resulting in a reduction of routine work generally.

As a result of the report, the Council asked the Minister of Health to sanction the appointment of an additional Sanitary Inspector. The sanction was granted.

Housing.—The shortage of housing accommodation in the Borough still remains a very serious problem. Practically all the houses in the Borough are occupied by members of more than one family, and a very large number by members of more than two families. As the houses were originally built to accommodate one family, the sanitary arrangements, water supply, facilities for cleansing and washing and cooking are inadequate to meet the needs of three families.

Under such conditions it is not surprising to find that the standard of cleanliness in many houses is low. As time goes on the overcrowding becomes worse and the proper separation of the sexes is a problem which at present many families find it almost impossible to solve. The average income of the majority of the overcrowded families is small, rendering it impossible for them to pay economic rents for the accommodation which they require, or to live at any great distance from their work.

It would appear that, for the present at any rate, large modern tenements five or six stories high with ample open space at front and back and erected on suitable sites in the Borough, are required if the families who cannot afford to move out to the London County Council estates are to be accommodated. Whatever type of dwelling is provided I cannot see how the present position can be met unless it is realised

that for some time to come it will be impossible to let many houses at anything approaching an economic rent.

I must record here my appreciation of the support and consideration which I have received from the members of the Public Health and Housing Committee, the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee, and the Council as a whole.

Further, I am indebted to the Chief Officers of other departments for their help and co-operation.

In conclusion, I wish to thank the members of the staff of the Public Health Department for the whole-hearted support which I have received during the past year.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

W. ALLAN YOUNG,

Medical Officer of Health.

Section I.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE BOROUGH.

Area of Borough (excluding water)	2,136 acres
Population (Census, 1921)	162,618
Population, estimated to middle of 1927	167,000
Number of Inhabited Houses (Census, 1921)	23,064
Number of families or separate occupiers (Census, 1921)	37,288
Rateable Value (April, 1927)	£996,400
Sum represented by a Penny Rate (April, 1927)	£3,840

Social Conditions, including the chief occupations of the inhabitants, and the influence of any particular occupation on public health.

Poplar is an industrial district with a number of large factories and several docks. There are also many wharves along the river which bounds the Borough on the south.

The Census of 1921 shows the largest proportion of the inhabitants are employed in various forms of transport, nearly one-twelfth of the total population being transport workers, or more than one-fourth of the males in employment at the time of the Census.

Among other occupations are metal workers, woodworkers and furniture makers, builders and bricklayers, etc., makers of food, confectionery, matches and tobacco.

The Borough is densely populated (78 persons per acre).

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS.

		Total	M.	F.	
Births {	Legitimate ..	3,245	1,683	1,562	} Birth Rate 19.8
	Illegitimate ..	64	35	29	
		—	—	—	
	Totals ..	3,309	1,718	1,591	

	Total	M.	F.		
Deaths	1,978	1,056	922	Death Rate	11.8
Number of women dying in, or in consequence of				from sepsis ..	2
childbirth				from other causes	7

Infantile Mortality rate 66.

(Legitimate, 63. Illegitimate, 187.)

Deaths from Measles (all ages)	8
„ Whooping Cough (all ages)	34
„ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	37

VITAL STATISTICS.

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 167,000. This estimated population is 2,000 less than the figure supplied by him for the year 1926 and, to a slight extent, adversely affects the death rates which are calculated upon the reduced estimate.

The population of 167,000 gives a density figure of 78 persons per acre.

BIRTHS.

Early in the year 1928, the Registrar-General supplied the following information relating to the year under review:—

		Registered	Inward Transfers.	Outward Transfers.	Nett.	
Total Births	Males ..	1,505	235	22	1,718	} 3,309
	Females	1,396	218	23	1,591	
Illegitimate	Males ..	31	5	1	35	} 64
	Females	28	5	4	2	

The corrected birth-rate per 1,000 population was **19.8**, as against 26.6, 25.6, 22.9, 22.7 and 21.6 for the years 1922-1926.

During the year, 3,008 notifications were received under the Notification of Births Act, 1907.

MARRIAGES.

During the year, the marriages of 2,916 persons were registered, giving a rate of **17.5**, as against 15.0, 16.1, 15.3, 16.2 and 15.8 in the five years, 1922-1926.

DEATHS.

1,918 deaths were registered as having occurred in the Borough. 258 deaths of non-residents must be deducted, and 318 deaths of Poplar residents which occurred outside the Borough must be added, giving a nett total of 1,978 and a rate of **11.8** per 1,000 of the estimated population.

The natural increase of population represented by excess of births over deaths was 1,331.

BIRTHS.

Early in the year 1928, the Registrar-General supplied the following information relating to the year 1927:

Registered Births		Estimated Births		Total Births	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1,808	1,200	1,808	1,200	3,616	3,008
31	28	31	28	59	56
1,839	1,228	1,839	1,228	3,668	3,064
32	29	32	29	61	57
1,871	1,257	1,871	1,257	3,728	3,121
33	30	33	30	63	59
1,904	1,287	1,904	1,287	3,791	3,180
34	31	34	31	65	61
1,938	1,318	1,938	1,318	3,856	3,239
35	32	35	32	67	63
1,973	1,350	1,973	1,350	3,923	3,302
36	33	36	33	69	65
2,009	1,383	2,009	1,383	3,992	3,365
37	34	37	34	71	67
2,046	1,417	2,046	1,417	4,063	3,432
38	35	38	35	73	69
2,084	1,452	2,084	1,452	4,136	3,501
39	36	39	36	75	71
2,123	1,487	2,123	1,487	4,210	3,572
40	37	40	37	77	73
2,163	1,522	2,163	1,522	4,285	3,645
41	38	41	38	79	75
2,204	1,557	2,204	1,557	4,361	3,720
42	39	42	39	81	77
2,246	1,592	2,246	1,592	4,438	3,797
43	40	43	40	83	79
2,289	1,627	2,289	1,627	4,516	3,876
44	41	44	41	85	81
2,333	1,662	2,333	1,662	4,595	3,957
45	42	45	42	87	83
2,378	1,697	2,378	1,697	4,675	4,040
46	43	46	43	89	85
2,424	1,732	2,424	1,732	4,756	4,125
47	44	47	44	91	87
2,471	1,767	2,471	1,767	4,838	4,212
48	45	48	45	93	89
2,519	1,802	2,519	1,802	4,921	4,301
49	46	49	46	95	91
2,568	1,837	2,568	1,837	5,005	4,392
50	47	50	47	97	93
2,618	1,872	2,618	1,872	5,090	4,485
51	48	51	48	99	95
2,669	1,907	2,669	1,907	5,176	4,580
52	49	52	49	101	97
2,721	1,942	2,721	1,942	5,263	4,677
53	50	53	50	103	99
2,774	1,977	2,774	1,977	5,351	4,776
54	51	54	51	105	101
2,828	2,012	2,828	2,012	5,440	4,877
55	52	55	52	107	103
2,883	2,047	2,883	2,047	5,530	4,980
56	53	56	53	109	105
2,939	2,082	2,939	2,082	5,621	5,085
57	54	57	54	111	107
3,008	2,127	3,008	2,127	5,715	5,192
58	55	58	55	113	109
3,078	2,172	3,078	2,172	5,810	5,301
59	56	59	56	115	111
3,149	2,217	3,149	2,217	5,907	5,412
60	57	60	57	117	113
3,221	2,262	3,221	2,262	6,006	5,525
61	58	61	58	119	115
3,294	2,307	3,294	2,307	6,109	5,640
62	59	62	59	121	117
3,368	2,352	3,368	2,352	6,213	5,757
63	60	63	60	123	119
3,443	2,397	3,443	2,397	6,318	5,876
64	61	64	61	125	121
3,519	2,442	3,519	2,442	6,423	5,997
65	62	65	62	127	123
3,596	2,487	3,596	2,487	6,529	6,120
66	63	66	63	129	125
3,674	2,532	3,674	2,532	6,636	6,245
67	64	67	64	131	127
3,753	2,577	3,753	2,577	6,743	6,372
68	65	68	65	133	129
3,833	2,622	3,833	2,622	6,851	6,501
69	66	69	66	135	131
3,914	2,667	3,914	2,667	6,960	6,632
70	67	70	67	137	133
4,008	2,712	4,008	2,712	7,069	6,765
71	68	71	68	139	135
4,103	2,757	4,103	2,757	7,179	6,900
72	69	72	69	141	137
4,209	2,802	4,209	2,802	7,289	7,037
73	70	73	70	143	139
4,316	2,847	4,316	2,847	7,400	7,176
74	71	74	71	145	141
4,424	2,892	4,424	2,892	7,511	7,317
75	72	75	72	147	143
4,533	2,937	4,533	2,937	7,623	7,460
76	73	76	73	149	145
4,643	2,982	4,643	2,982	7,735	7,605
77	74	77	74	151	147
4,754	3,027	4,754	3,027	7,847	7,752
78	75	78	75	153	149
4,866	3,072	4,866	3,072	7,960	7,901
79	76	79	76	155	151
4,979	3,117	4,979	3,117	8,073	8,052
80	77	80	77	157	153
5,093	3,162	5,093	3,162	8,186	8,205
81	78	81	78	159	155
5,208	3,207	5,208	3,207	8,300	8,360
82	79	82	79	161	157
5,324	3,252	5,324	3,252	8,415	8,517
83	80	83	80	163	159
5,441	3,297	5,441	3,297	8,530	8,676
84	81	84	81	165	161
5,559	3,342	5,559	3,342	8,645	8,837
85	82	85	82	167	163
5,678	3,387	5,678	3,387	8,760	8,999
86	83	86	83	169	165
5,798	3,432	5,798	3,432	8,875	9,162
87	84	87	84	171	167
5,919	3,477	5,919	3,477	8,990	9,327
88	85	88	85	173	169
6,041	3,522	6,041	3,522	9,105	9,493
89	86	89	86	175	171
6,164	3,567	6,164	3,567	9,220	9,660
90	87	90	87	177	173
6,288	3,612	6,288	3,612	9,335	9,829
91	88	91	88	179	175
6,413	3,657	6,413	3,657	9,450	10,000
92	89	92	89	181	177
6,539	3,702	6,539	3,702	9,565	10,173
93	90	93	90	183	179
6,666	3,747	6,666	3,747	9,680	10,348
94	91	94	91	185	181
6,794	3,792	6,794	3,792	9,795	10,525
95	92	95	92	187	183
6,923	3,837	6,923	3,837	9,910	10,703
96	93	96	93	189	185
7,053	3,882	7,053	3,882	191	187
7,184	3,927	7,184	3,927	193	189
7,316	3,972	7,316	3,972	195	191
7,449	4,017	7,449	4,017	197	193
7,583	4,062	7,583	4,062	199	195
7,718	4,107	7,718	4,107	201	197
7,854	4,152	7,854	4,152	203	199
7,991	4,197	7,991	4,197	205	201
8,129	4,242	8,129	4,242	207	203
8,268	4,287	8,268	4,287	209	205
8,408	4,332	8,408	4,332	211	207
8,549	4,377	8,549	4,377	213	209
8,691	4,422	8,691	4,422	215	211
8,834	4,467	8,834	4,467	217	213
8,978	4,512	8,978	4,512	219	215
9,123	4,557	9,123	4,557	221	217
9,269	4,602	9,269	4,602	223	219
9,416	4,647	9,416	4,647	225	221
9,564	4,692	9,564	4,692	227	223
9,713	4,737	9,713	4,737	229	225
9,863	4,782	9,863	4,782	231	227
10,014	4,827	10,014	4,827	233	229
10,166	4,872	10,166	4,872	235	231
10,319	4,917	10,319	4,917	237	233
10,473	4,962	10,473	4,962	239	235
10,628	5,007	10,628	5,007	241	237
10,784	5,052	10,784	5,052	243	239
10,941	5,097	10,941	5,097	245	241
11,099	5,142	11,099	5,142	247	243
11,258	5,187	11,258	5,187	249	245
11,418	5,232	11,418	5,232	251	247
11,579	5,277	11,579	5,277	253	249
11,741	5,322	11,741	5,322	255	251
11,904	5,367	11,904	5,367	257	253
12,068	5,412	12,068	5,412	259	255
12,233	5,457	12,233	5,457	261	257
12,399	5,502	12,399	5,502	263	259
12,566	5,547	12,566	5,547	265	261
12,734	5,592	12,734	5,592	267	263
12,903	5,637	12,903	5,637	269	265
13,073	5,682	13,073	5,682	271	267
13,244	5,727	13,244	5,727	273	269
13,416	5,772	13,416	5,772	275	271
13,589	5,817	13,589	5,817	277	273
13,763	5,862	13,763	5,862	279	275
13,938	5,907	13,938	5,907	281	277
14,114	5,952	14,114	5,952	283	279
14,291	5,997	14,291	5,997	285	281
14,469	6,042	14,469	6,042	287	283
14,648	6,087	14,648	6,087	289	285
14,828	6,132	14,828	6,132	291	287
15,009	6,177	15,009	6,177	293	289
15,191	6,222	15,191	6,222	295	291
15,374	6,267	15,374	6,267	297	293
15,558	6,312	15,558	6,312	299	295
15,743	6,357	15,743	6,357	301	297
15,929	6,402	15,929	6,402	303	299
16,116	6,447	16,116	6,447	305	301
16,304	6,492	16,304	6,492	307	303
16,493	6,537	16,493	6,537	309	305
16,683	6,582	16,683	6,582	311	307
16,874	6,627	16,874	6,627	313	309
17,066	6,672	17,066	6,672	315	311
17,259	6,717	17,259	6,717	317	313
17,453	6,762	17,453	6,762	319	315
17,648	6,807	17,648	6,807	321	317
17,844	6,852	17,844	6,852	323	319
18,041	6,897	18,041	6,897	325	321
18,239	6,942	18,239	6,942	327	323
18,438	6,987	18,438	6,987	329	325
18,638	7,032	18,638	7,032	331	327
18,839	7,077	18,839	7,077	333	329
19,041	7,122	19,041	7,122	335	331
19,244	7,167	19,244	7,167	337	333
19,448	7,212	19,448	7,212	339	335
19,653	7,257	19,653	7,257	341	337
19,859	7,302	19,859	7,302	343	339
20,066	7,347	20,066	7,347	345	341
20,274	7,392	20,274	7,392	347	343
20,483	7,437	20,483	7,437	349	345
20,693	7,482	20,693			

Deaths during 1927 in the Metropolitan Borough of Poplar, classified according to certain localities.

(OLD TABLE.)

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	163	71	84	106	424
Bow and Bromley Sub-District	118	65	62	85	330
St. Andrew's Hospital	254	143	150	157	704
Poplar Institution	51	28	22	36	137
Bow Institution	47	34	37	35	153
Bromley House Institution	—	—	1	1	2
Poplar Hospital	26	26	24	26	102
Adelaide Buildings	—	—	1	—	1
Baffin	—	—	—	—	—
Council	—	—	—	—	—
Grosvenor	5	—	1	4	10
Hanbury	—	—	—	—	—
Hudson	—	—	—	—	—
Melbourne	—	—	—	—	—
Montreal	—	—	—	1	1
Ontario	—	—	—	—	—
Ottawa	—	—	—	—	—
Prestage	1	1	1	—	3
Quebec	—	—	—	—	—
Sydney	—	—	1	—	1
Toronto	—	—	—	—	—
Wellington	—	—	—	—	—
Winnipeg	—	—	1	—	1
River Thames	1	4	5	3	13
„ Lee	—	1	2	—	3
Limehouse Cut	—	1	—	1	2
Bow Creek	1	—	—	—	1
Regents Canal	—	—	1	—	1
East India Docks	—	—	1	—	1
West India Docks	—	—	—	—	—
South-West India Docks	—	—	1	1	2
Millwall Docks	—	—	2	1	3
L.M.S. Ry. Station	1	—	—	—	1
Casual Wards	—	—	—	1	1
Highways	3	2	12	2	19
Victoria Park	—	—	—	1	1
L.C.C. Tramway Depot	1	—	—	—	1
	672	376	409	461	1918
Deaths occurring outside the Borough of persons belonging thereto .. (add)	93	74	64	87	318
Deaths occurring within the Borough of persons not belonging thereto (deduct)	71	57	69	61	258
Deaths at all ages—nett	694	393	404	487	1978

TABLE I.
Vital Statistics during 1927 and Previous Years.
(OLD TABLE.)

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	
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	288	75	1970	11.7
1926	..	169,000	3274	3658	21.6	1879	11.1	238	288	258	70	1929	11.4
1927	..	167,000	2901	3309	19.8	1918	11.5	258	318	218	66	1978	11.8

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.*, casualties—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 1927.

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.	Total under 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	15											
All causes { Certified ..	1977		1977	218	65	33	18	23	357	25	22	38	163	133	535	704	1052	925	130	702	5	..	32	24	318	1211	
Uncertified ..	1		1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	
1 Enteric Fever		M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Smallpox		M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Measles	8	F	6	..	4	..	1	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	5	6
4 Scarlet Fever	3	F	2	1	1	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
5 Whooping Cough	34	F	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	17	..	4	..	..	..	..	17	21
6 Diphtheria	17	F	18	3	9	5	..	..	17	1	3	2	..	..	..	..	12	5	..	2	..	..	..	..	14	16
7 Influenza	36	F	12	..	4	..	1	2	17	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	20	16	1	7	..	..	..	..	4	12
8 Encephalitis lethargica	4	F	5	..	1	..	1	1	12	1	..	..	4	3	2	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
9 Meningococcal Meningitis	3	F	20	..	2	1	..	..	3	..	..	1	1	..	..	11	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
10 Tuberculosis of respiratory system	162	F	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
11 Other Tuberculous Diseases	28	F	2	1	..	1	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
12 Cancer, Malignant disease	240	F	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
13 Rheumatic Fever	10	F	94	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	5	31	21	29	6	85	77	..	70	..	..	..	..	29	99
14 Diabetes	14	F	68	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	36	12	10	2	15	13	..	8	..	..	..	..	17	25
15 Cerebral haemorrhage, etc.	74	F	19	4	2	1	2	4	13	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	1	13	..	8	..	..	..	..	17	25
16 Heart Disease	350	F	9	1	3	..	2	..	6	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	129	111	11	104	..	..	..	..	23	138
17 Arterio-sclerosis	99	F	120	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	7	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	5
18 Bronchitis	144	F	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	8	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	1	7
19 Pneumonia (all forms)	188	F	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	7	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	5
20 Other Respiratory Diseases	9	F	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	11	18	33	41	2	30	..	..	..	..	2	34
21 Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	17	F	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	19	23	175	175	42	130	2	..	2	1	26	203
22 Diarrhoea, etc.	39	F	163	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	11	8	50	90	68	31	28	28	1	..	..	..	9	66
23 Appendicitis and Typhlitis	15	F	187	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	5	7	10	46	114	80	64	10	53	..	..	1	..	5	69
24 Cirrhosis of Liver	14	F	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	8	44	..	108	80	4	72	..	..	8	1	19	104
25 Acute and Chronic Nephritis	65	F	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	15	36	7	2	2	5	..	..	..	..	7	7
26 Puerperal Sepsis	2	F	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	5	3	8	9	2	7	..	..	1	..	6	16
27 Other accidents and diseases of pregnancy and parturition	7	F	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	19	20	..	24	..	..	2	..	7	33
28 Congenital Debility and malformation, premature birth	78	F	16	15	1	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	7	..	5	..	..	2	..	8	15
29 Suicide	13	F	23	19	2	..	..	..	21	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	6	8	..	4	..	..	..	..	4	8
30 Other Deaths from Violence	87	F	9	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	5	..	8	7	..	5	..	..	2	..	8	15
31 Other Defined Diseases	216	F	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	3	2	6	8	..	4	..	..	..	..	4	8
32 Causes ill-defined or unknown	2	F	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	3	3	13	13	33	32	..	29	1	..	..	1	8	39
DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES		F	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	12	11	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	2
TOTALS	1978		1978	218	65	33	18	23	357	25	22	38	163	133	535	705	1053	925	130	702	5	..	32	24	319	1212	

(a) Highway, 1.

(c) Highway, 1.

(e) Highways, 3; River Thames, 6; Millwall Docks, 2; South-West India Docks, 2; River Lee, 2; and Limehouse Out, 1.

(f) Highways, 2; River Thames, 1.

(b) East India Docks, 1.

(d) Limehouse Cut, 1.

(g) In railway carriage, L.M.S. Rly., 1.

The following table, compiled and furnished by the Registrar-General, is inserted at the request of the Ministry of Health (vide Circular 834 (England)).

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Sex.	All Ages	0—	1—	2—	5—	15—	25—	45—	65—	75—
ALL CAUSES	M	1054	137	32	38	31	42	143	294	194	143
	F	922	81	33	36	17	50	100	239	164	202
1 Enteric fever	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 Smallpox	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 Measles	M	6	—	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 Scarlet fever	M	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 Whooping cough	M	15	6	5	3	1	—	—	—	—	—
	F	18	2	9	5	2	—	—	—	—	—
6 Diphtheria	M	12	—	4	3	5	—	—	—	—	—
	F	5	—	—	2	1	—	1	1	—	—
7 Influenza	M	15	1	—	1	1	1	6	1	2	2
	F	20	—	2	1	—	1	—	5	5	6
8 Encephalitis lethargica	M	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
	F	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
9 Meningococcal meningitis	M	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 Tuberculosis of respiratory system	M	94	—	1	—	1	15	42	30	4	1
	F	68	1	—	—	—	24	32	9	1	1
11 Other tuberculous diseases	M	18	4	2	6	3	1	—	1	1	—
	F	9	—	3	2	1	—	1	1	—	1
12 Cancer, malignant disease	M	121	—	—	—	—	1	5	61	42	12
	F	121	—	—	—	—	1	13	54	37	16
13 Rheumatic fever	M	3	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
14 Diabetes	M	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—
	F	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	1	—
15 Cerebral haemorrhage, etc.	M	32	—	—	—	—	1	1	10	12	8
	F	48	—	—	—	—	—	1	21	19	7
16 Heart disease	M	161	—	—	—	3	3	16	42	52	45
	F	181	—	—	—	5	8	15	45	39	69
17 Arterio-sclerosis	M	55	—	—	—	—	—	2	11	14	28
	F	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	13	27
18 Bronchitis	M	77	9	2	1	—	—	5	26	18	16
	F	54	4	1	2	—	—	1	14	12	20
19 Pneumonia (all forms)	M	108	39	9	13	—	5	9	25	7	1
	F	94	16	12	15	2	4	11	18	9	7
20 Other respiratory diseases	M	10	1	—	—	—	—	1	5	2	1
	F	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2
21 Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	M	14	—	—	—	—	—	5	4	4	1
	F	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	1
22 Diarrhoea, etc.	M	16	14	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
	F	21	18	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
23 Appendicitis and typhlitis	M	9	—	—	1	2	—	1	5	—	—
	F	7	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	2
24 Cirrhosis of liver	M	9	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	1	—
	F	6	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	1
25 Acute and chronic nephritis	M	30	—	—	—	1	3	5	10	8	3
	F	25	—	—	—	—	4	1	12	6	2
26 Puerperal sepsis	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
27 Other accidents and diseases of pregnancy & parturition	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	7	—	—	—	—	1	6	—	—	—
28 Congenital debility and malformation, premature birth	M	49	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	32	31	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
29 Suicide	M	9	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	1	1
	F	4	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	—
30 Other deaths from violence	M	56	1	2	4	7	4	19	13	3	3
	F	24	2	1	1	—	—	1	10	4	5
31 Other defined diseases	M	123	11	2	3	6	5	21	34	20	21
	F	98	5	1	6	6	2	8	22	13	35
32 Causes ill-defined or unknown	M	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—

		Legit.		Illegit.	
Deaths under 1 year	M	129		8	
	F.	76		5	
	Totals ..	205		13	

TABLE III.

Infantile Mortality during the Year 1927.

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	57 —	11 —	13 —	5 —	86 —	36 —	44 —	29 —	23 —	101 —	117 —	218 —
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chickenpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	2	2	3	6	9
Diphtheria and Croup	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1
Tuberculous Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	3	1	4
Abdominal Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Tuberculous Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	2
Convulsions	—	—	2	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	4	4
Laryngitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis	—	—	—	1	1	5	4	5	2	10	7	17
Pneumonia (all forms)	—	1	2	1	4	11	15	9	10	24	25	49
Diarrhoea	—	—	—	—	—	2	11	5	1	7	12	19
Enteritis	1	—	—	—	1	7	6	1	—	8	7	15
Gastritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1
Syphilis	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	2
Rickets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suffocation, overlying	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Injury at birth	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Atelectasis	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Congenital Malformations	4	5	3	1	13	1	1	1	1	6	11	17
Premature birth	43	4	2	1	50	3	—	—	—	22	31	53
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	1	—	2	1	4	3	1	—	—	6	2	8
Other Causes	7	—	1	—	8	—	—	3	1	5	7	12
Total Deaths	57	11	13	5	86	36	44	29	23	101	117	218

Nett Births (Legitimate .. 3,245* Nett Deaths (Legitimate 205*
in the year (Illegitimate .. 64* in the year (Illegitimate 13*

*Registrar-General's figures.

INFANT MORTALITY.

There were 218 deaths of children under one year of age, the death-rate per 1,000 births for the past 20 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 (39)	64
1927	..	66	59

NOTE.—The figures in brackets are the mortality rates amongst infants visited by the Health Visitors. These rates are calculated upon births occurring in any particular year, and deaths in that and the following year.

TABLE IV.

BIRTH-RATE, DEATH-RATE, AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1927.

	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.	Certified by Coroner after P.M. No Inquest.	Uncertified Causes of Death.
England and Wales†	16.7	12.3	0.01	0.00	0.09	0.01	0.09	0.07	0.57	0.51	6.3	69	91.7	6.6	0.7*	1.0
107 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London† ..	17.1	12.2	0.01	0.00	0.12	0.01	0.10	0.08	0.49	0.46	8.3	71	91.9	6.6	0.9*	0.6
155 Smaller Towns (adjusted Popula- tions 20,000-50,000)†	16.4	11.3	0.01	0.00	0.07	0.01	0.08	0.05	0.58	0.41	5.0	68	92.7	5.8	0.3*	1.2
London†	16.1	11.9	0.01	0.00	0.04	0.01	0.12	0.09	0.39	0.51	7.5	59	90.3	7.9	1.8*	0.0
Poplar Borough..	19.8	11.8	—	—	0.05	0.02	0.21	0.10	0.21	0.59	11.2	66	88.7	10.7	0.5*	0.1

† Provisional figures. The rates have been calculated on a population estimated to the middle of 1926.

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.

* These percentages relate to 8 months of the year only (1st May to 31st December).

TABLE V. (1927).

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	..	..	..	4,541,000	16.1	—	11.9	59
<i>West Districts.</i>								
Paddington	..	..	..	142,700	15.5	0.5	13.5	79
Kensington	..	..	..	176,700	15.0	0.36	13.8	66
Hammersmith	..	..	..	132,800	15.6	0.3	13.0	61
Fulham	..	..	..	161,900	15.1	0.2	11.3	66
Chelsea	..	..	..	63,690	13.4	0.4	14.1	76
City of Westminster	..	..	..	136,500	10.0	0.5	12.3	68.6
<i>North Districts.</i>								
St. Marylebone	..	..	..	103,500	13.2	0.4	11.3	59
Hampstead	..	..	..	86,160	11.9	0.2	12.2	51
St. Pancras	..	..	..	213,200	15.5	0.4	12.3	62
Islington	..	..	..	334,300	18.3	0.38	12.3	53
Stoke Newington	..	..	..	52,130	14.0	0.27	12.2	66
Hackney	..	..	..	224,700	15.7	0.46	11.6	64
<i>Central Districts.</i>								
Holborn	..	..	..	42,209	11.96	0.14	12.5	38
Finsbury	..	..	..	75,500	19.2	0.5	13.4	50
City of London	..	..	..	13,010	8.7	0.23	11.5	105
<i>East Districts.</i>								
Shoreditch	..	..	..	105,700	20.6	0.7	12.6	74
Bethnal Green	..	..	..	117,900	19.9	0.6	11.3	57.7
Stepney	..	..	..	251,580	18.1	0.5	11.6	68
Poplar	..	..	..	167,000	19.8	0.6	11.8	66
<i>South Districts.</i>								
Southwark	..	..	..	184,250	19.0	0.8	13.4	61
Bermondsey	..	..	..	121,000	18.5	0.37	12.9	67
Lambeth	..	..	..	307,700	16.2	0.39	12.4	50.5
Battersea	..	..	..	169,000	16.6	0.3	12.2	53.5
Wandsworth	..	..	..	342,700	13.53	0.25	11.3	51
Camberwell	..	..	..	271,100	15.6	—	11.4	52
Deptford	..	..	..	113,800	16.8	0.3	11.5	58
Greenwich	..	..	..	101,920	16.2	0.3	10.8	53
Lewisham	..	..	..	188,600	15.1	0.15	11.0	46
Woolwich	..	..	..	140,770	15.9	0.2	10.6	42

*The provisional figures relating to London were supplied by the Registrar-General. Other figures supplied by Medical Officers of Health.

(These summaries are inserted for comparison with those shown in previous reports.)

	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
Deaths from all causes, rate per 1,000 population	14.3	11.3	12.1	11.7	11.4	11.8
Deaths under 1 year of age, rate per 1,000 nett births	79	60	72	75	70	66
Deaths over 65 years of age, rate per 1,000 total population ..	8.1	3.6	3.9	4.1	3.9	4.2
*Zymotic diseases:—						
Death rate per 1,000 population	1.5	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.6
Proportion of 1,000 deaths	110.9	58.5	65.7	75.6	75.2	51.6
Tuberculosis, all forms:—						
Death rate per 1,000 population	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.1
Proportion of 1,000 deaths	94.4	103.7	97.9	96.9	84.0	96.0
Respiratory diseases (excluding phthisis):—						
Death rate per 1,000 population	3.6	2.4	3.2	2.9	2.4	2.0
Proportion of 1,000 deaths	254.6	212.7	265.4	246.2	207.9	172.4

DEATHS FROM VARIOUS DISEASES.

Disease.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
Measles	62	22	37	27	39	8
Whooping-Cough	88	7	39	60	9	34
Influenza	86	22	48	20	23	36
Pneumonia, all forms	260	163	230	185	154	188
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (all ages)	28	41	30	54	69	39

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

DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS.

It will be seen on reference to Table II. that the deaths from Tuberculosis were 162, from tuberculosis of the respiratory system (lungs, larynx and throat) and 28 to other forms of tuberculosis. The following table gives the classification of these latter, according to organ or part affected (*vide* International Manual of Causes of Death).

Heading in International Manual.	Part affected.	Number of Deaths.
32	Central Nervous System	19
33	Intestines and peritoneum	2
34	Vertebral column	—
35	Joints	1
36	Other organs:—	
	(a) Skin and subcutaneous tissues ..	—
	(b) Bones (vertebral column excepted) ..	—
	(c) Lymphatic glands (abdominal glands excepted)	—
	(d) Genito-urinary system	2
	(e) Other sites	—
37	Disseminated tuberculosis:—	
	(a) Acute	2
	(b) Chronic or unstated	2
		28

TABLE VI.

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.
Certified	137	704	153	1	102	1097
All causes						
Uncertified	—	—	—	—	—	—
1. Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Measles	—	1	—	—	—	1
4. Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough	—	4	—	—	—	4
6. Diphtheria	—	2	—	—	—	2
7. Influenza	1	8	—	—	1	10
8. Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	1	—	—	1
9. Meningococcal Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Tuberculosis of respiratory system	—	70	—	—	—	70
11. Other Tuberculous Diseases	—	8	1	—	—	9
12. Cancer, malignant disease	11	103	7	—	4	125
13. Rheumatic Fever	1	5	—	—	—	6
14. Diabetes	—	6	—	—	—	6
15. Cerebral hæmorrhage, etc.	3	30	2	—	1	36
16. Heart Disease	44	133	88	—	4	269
17. Arterio-sclerosis	29	29	16	1	3	78
18. Bronchitis	10	53	—	—	1	64
19. Pneumonia (all forms)	4	72	3	—	10	89
20. Other Respiratory Diseases	2	4	1	—	—	7
21. Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	2	8	—	—	4	14
22. Diarrhœa, etc.	—	24	—	—	7	31
23. Appendicitis and Typhilitis	—	5	—	—	6	11
24. Cirrhosis of Liver	—	4	2	—	1	7
25. Acute and Chronic Nephritis	1	28	16	—	3	48
26. Puerperal Sepsis	—	1	—	—	—	1
27. Other accidents and diseases of pregnancy and parturition	1	2	—	—	—	3
28. Congenital Debility and malformation, premature birth	8	13	—	—	—	21
29. Suicide	—	1	—	—	3	4
30. Other Deaths from Violence	—	29	4	—	39	72
31. Other Defined Diseases	19	61	12	—	15	107
32. Causes ill-defined or unknown	1	—	—	—	—	1
ALL CAUSES						
Males	81	396	121	1	68	667
Females	56	308	32	—	34	430
TOTALS	137	704	153	1	102	1097

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."

1927.			
28th Jan.	Poplar Hospital, of Copenhagen.	Male, 38.	Fell down ship's hold. Fractured spine. P.M. Accident. Inquest.
26th Mar.	In railway carriage, L.M.S. Railway Station, South Bromley.	Male, newly-born (unknown).	Unascertained on ac- count of advanced de- composition. P.M. Natural cause. In- quest.
5th Mar.	River Thames, of Sweden.	Male, 25.	Jumped into river to save a girl. Asphyxia due to drowning. P.M. Inquest.
25th April.	River Thames.	Male, 65. (unknown).	Found drowned. Open verdict. Inquest.
28th May.	Poplar Pavilion, East India Dock Road.	Male, 5 days. (unknown).	Asphyxia in circum- stances unknown. P.M. Open verdict. Inquest.
6th July.	River Lee.	Male, 45. (unknown).	Found drowned. P.M. Inquest.
20th July.	River Thames.	Female, 1 day. (unknown).	Want of attention at birth. P.M. Open verdict. Inquest.
14th Aug.	River Thames.	Male, 30. (unknown).	Found drowned. P.M. Open verdict. Inquest.
11th Oct.	River Thames.	Female, 45. (unknown).	Found drowned. P.M. Open verdict. Inquest.

INQUESTS AND DEATHS FROM VIOLENCE.

The number of inquests registered was 246. From this total must be deducted 72 of non-residents, and 37 added of residents who died outside the Borough, the nett total being 211.

Analysis of the 100 deaths classified to Suicide and other deaths from Violence (International Short List headings Nos. 29 and 30):—

Suicide	13
Food poisoning	—
Poisoning by venomous animals	—
Other acute accidental poisonings (not by gas) ..	1
Conflagration	—
Accidental burns (conflagrations excepted) ..	7
Accidental mechanical suffocation	3
Accidental absorption of irrespirable or poisonous gas	1
Accidental drowning	9
Accidental injury:	
By firearms	—
By cutting or piercing instruments	—
By fall	27
In mining and quarrying	—
By machinery	—
By other forms of crushing:	
Road vehicles	19
Railways	2
Other crushing accidents	2
Injury by animals (poisoning by venomous animals excepted)	—
Wounds of war	2
Execution of civilians by belligerent armies ..	—
Hunger or thirst	—
Excessive cold	—
Excessive heat	—
Lightning	—
Electricity (lightning excepted)	1
Homicide:	
By firearms	—
By cutting or piercing instruments	—
By other means	3
Infanticide	—
Fracture (cause not specified)	1
Other and unstated forms of accidental violence ..	3
Violent deaths of unstated nature (i.e., accidental, suicidal, etc.) and cause	6
	100

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

MORTUARY.

The number of bodies deposited in the Mortuary, Cottage Street, Poplar, during the year was 255.

			Residents.		Non-Residents.*
No age stated	..	..	1	..	—
Stillborn	..	..	3	..	—
Under 1 year	..	..	14	..	1
1 to 5 years	..	..	19	..	—
5 to 15 years	..	..	14	..	—
15 to 25 years	..	..	18	..	—
25 to 65 years	..	..	114	..	2
65 years and upwards	..	..	69	..	—
			—		—
Totals	..	..	252	..	3
			—		—

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

Inquests were held on 248, and 7 post-mortems were made by order of the Coroner. The total post-mortems made was 115.

Section II.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE BOROUGH.

HOSPITALS PROVIDED OR SUBSIDISED BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITY OR
BY THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL:—

Fever and Smallpox.

Hospitals for patients suffering from these diseases are provided by the Metropolitan Asylums Board.

Tuberculosis.

Residential Institutional Treatment for tuberculous patients is provided by the London County Council.

Maternity.

Nil. (See reference to the provision of maternity beds in St. Andrew's Hospital in Appendix B.)

Children.

At the Observation Wards two five-cot wards and an isolation ward are provided for children suffering from malnutrition, etc. (See report of Consulting Physician, page 125.)

Other Hospitals.

There are no hospitals in the Borough provided or subsidised by the Council.

There is one General Hospital, Poplar Hospital, supported voluntarily, and St. Andrew's Hospital (maintained by the Board of Guardians).

Other Institutions in the Borough are:—

Poplar Institution (Poplar Union);

Bow Institution (City of London Union);

Bromley House Institution (Stepney Union);

all of which are maintained by Boards of Guardians.

Institution for unmarried mothers, etc.

There is one such Institution in the Borough but it is not in any way connected officially with the Council.

Ambulance facilities.

(a) For infectious cases: This service is provided by the Metropolitan Asylums Board.

(b) For non-infectious and accident cases: The ambulance service of the Metropolitan Asylums Board is available for non-infectious cases.

The ambulance service of the London County Council deals with accident cases, and also is available for removal of parturient women to hospital in cases of emergency.

The Board of Guardians provide an ambulance for removal of the sick poor.

Clinics and Treatment Centres.

A full list of the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics in the Borough is given in the Maternity and Child Welfare Section of this report.

There are several school treatment centres in the Borough maintained by the London County Council.

Venereal Diseases.

There is no treatment centre in the Borough. Posters published by the London County Council giving addresses of the nearest clinics are displayed in the public urinals throughout the Borough. These posters also state that a complete list of Hospitals where treatment is available can be had on application at the office of the Public Health Department.

General Remarks.

There are a number of general hospitals within easy reach of the Borough. Patients from the northern part of the Borough attend the Queen's Hospital, Hackney Road (Children), or the London Hospital which is attended also by inhabitants of other parts of the Borough. For patients living in the southern portion of the Borough the Miller Hospital, Greenwich, is not far distant.

Among other hospitals which serve the locality are the Dreadnought Hospital, Greenwich (for Seamen), the East London Hospital for Children, Shadwell, and the City of London Chest Hospital, Victoria Park.

POOR LAW RELIEF, ETC.

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

OUTDOOR RELIEF.			MEDICAL RELIEF ONLY.	
No. of persons.	Cost.		No. of persons.	
1927 .. 1,360,902	£581,671 6s. 1d.		2,072.	

The figures for the total number of persons are arrived at by adding together the total numbers relieved each week for the 52 weeks. "Medical Relief only" implies that no relief other than the services of a District Medical Officer was given to these persons.

With regard to the cases in receipt of medical treatment at St. Andrew's Hospital during the period ended 31st December, 1927, the total days' maintenance for the year amounted to 188,865, giving an average daily number of 517.

Sick cases are also treated in the Poplar Institution in the Sick Wards, and maternity cases in the All Saints Maternity Annexe. The average daily numbers for the year ended 31st December, 1927, are as follows:—

Sick Wards, Poplar Institution	178
Maternity Wards, All Saints Annexe ..	41

The number of entries in the District Medical Officers' registers of cases for medical treatment for the year ended 31st December, 1927, are as follows:—

POPLAR DISTRICTS.

Dr. H. J. O'Brien	1,704
Dr. C. F. White	1,737
Dr. M. J. Byrne	2,337
Dr. W. C. Millea	1,684
Dr. M. J. Hallissey	3,610

BOW DISTRICTS.

Dr. G. Haddick	4,964
Dr. J. Hirschmann	1,376
Dr. D. G. MacRae	3,103
Dr. C. Phelps	3,068

STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health :

W. ALLAN YOUNG, D.S.O., M.D. (Edin.), D.P.H. (Camb.)

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.

Public Analyst :

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

GENERAL PUBLIC HEALTH SECTION, PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICE.

Chief Clerk and Administrative Assistant :

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) F. A. SMITH.*† | |
| (a) H. J. LANGLEY.* | MISS M. E. DAVIES.*†¶\|\| (c) S. KELLY* | |
| (a) District Inspectors. | (b) Food Inspectors. (c) Inspector for Houses divided into separate tenements. | |

A. BARROWS, J. CHAPMAN, A. COLLYER, C. F. GREGORY, G. A. HALE,

F. E. QUESTED (unqualified Assistants to assist the District Inspectors).

C. A. WEBSTER (part-time unqualified Assistant to assist the Food Inspectors).

H. HARBOTT (Chauffeur).

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). To September.	D. FLYNN (Office Boy). From September.

Caretaker and Messenger :

J. J. JACKSON.

* Cert. S.I.E. Board. † Cert R.S.I. †† Cert. R.S.I. & S.I.E.J.B. ‡ Cert.
Meat and Food Inspector. § R.P.C. ¶ C.M.B. || H.V. Cert. (Board of Education).

TUBERCULOSIS SECTION.

Tuberculosis Officer: DR. W. C. P. SMITH.

Asst. Tuberculosis Officer: DR. C. K. CULLEN.

Dental Surgeon (part-time): MR. C. HAMMOND WILLIAMS.

Health Visitors:

MISS H. MESSEM.

MISS D. WOOD.†

MISS N. ROBERTS.**

Dispenser:

MRS. A. M. SMITH.

Clerks:

MISS A. D. FROST.

MISS A. ROGERS.

Secretary to Care Committee:

MISS L. NUGENT.

Nurse-Helper:

MRS. E. TOMLINS (temporary).

Caretaker:

J. TYLER.

DISINFECTING STATION, YEO STREET.

Disinfectors:

W. D. QUESTED (Chief) Resigned. W. HODGE (Chief) from 22nd June, 1927.
D. BOYCE.

There are also two Apparatus Attendants and one Motor Driver.

MANUFACTURE AND DISTRIBUTION OF ELECTROLYTIC DISINFECTING FLUID.

Manufacturing: C. HAGON and T. KELLEHER.

Distributing at Depots: C. SHAW, W. HAGON and D. HOGAN.

Lorry Driver: F. FARROW.

SHELTER AND CLEANSING STATION.

Attendants: MRS. A. HOWE and MRS. A. STOLLERY.

MORTUARY.

Mortuary Keeper and Caretaker of Coroner's Court: J. BROWN.

Asst. Mortuary Keeper: D. HOGAN (part-time).

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SECTION.

*(Part-time Medical and Dental Staff).**Clinic Medical Officers:*

MRS. H. M. GORDON CLARK, M.D., Ch.B. (Glasgow).

*MISS E. MARIAN LAYMAN, M.B., B.S. (London).

MISS GLADYS WARD, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Edin.).

*Also Medical Officer-in-charge Artificial Light Treatment.

Dental Surgeon:

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

Anaesthetist:

S. HUTCHINSON, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.).

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 A. EATON.*¶ Sister-in-Charge Artificial Light Treatment.

(a) MISS D. A. E. LANDRAY.*¶†

(a) MISS E. A. H. WILLIAMS.*¶†

Clerk:

MISS G. HOOD.

OBSERVATION WARDS.

Wellington Road, Bow, E.3.

(Opened 11th November, 1927.)

Consulting Physician: H. ST. H. VERTUE, M.A., M.D., Ch.B. (Oxford.)*Emergency Medical Officer:* D. G. MACRAE, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.).*Matron-in-Charge:* MISS A. C. ANDREWS.*Sister:* MISS M. MORGANS.

Two Staff Nurses, two Probationers, one Cook, one Maid and a Porter.

FREE MILK SCHEME.

Temporary Clerks:

MISS I. COLLEN.

MISS K. PHELAN (from 29th May).

Investigation and Enquiry Officer (part-time):

C. A. WEBSTER.

* 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.

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.

Professional Nursing in the Home—General and for Certain Infectious Diseases.—Agreements with local nursing associations are in operation, the fees payable being at the rate of 1s. 3d. per visit. For number of cases visited and total visits paid, see Table in the Maternity and Child Welfare Section of this Report.

Chemical Work.—The Public Analyst's laboratory is situate at 139, St. Leonard's Road, Poplar. The Report of the Public Analyst will be found on page 69.

ADOPTIVE ACTS, BYE-LAWS AND REGULATIONS RELATING TO PUBLIC HEALTH IN FORCE IN THE DISTRICT.

Bye-laws made by Poplar Borough Council.

PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1891.

Section.	Date of Adoption.
16 (1) Prevention of nuisances arising from matter thrown in any street; offensive matter running into an uncovered place; keeping of animals; paving of yards and open spaces	20th Oct., 1893.
39 (2) Keeping water closets supplied with sufficient water	20th Oct., 1893.
50 Securing cleanliness and freedom from pollution of tanks, cisterns and other receptacles used for storing water	20th Oct., 1893.

REGULATIONS MADE BY POPLAR BOROUGH COUNCIL.

88	Management of Mortuaries	15th Sept., 1910.
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FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT AND PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT.

—	Underground Bakehouses	12th Mar., 1903.
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HOUSING ACT, 1925.

18	Underground rooms habitually used as sleeping places	1st April, 1927.
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Bye-laws made by the London County Council.

PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1891

Section.	Date of Adoption.
16 (2) Closing of cesspools and privies; removal and disposal of refuse	28th June, 1893.
16 (2) Removal of faecal and offensive matter ..	26th Nov., 1901.
39 (1) Construction of closets, privies, ashpits, cesspools and dung receptacles	28th June, 1893. 14th June, 1901. 3rd Jan., 1905.
19 Bone boiler, manure manufacturer or tallow melter	25th Nov., 1907.
19 Gut scraper and catgut maker or catgut manufacturer	25th Nov., 1907.
19 Fat melter or fat extractor	25th Nov., 1907.
19 Fellmonger	25th Nov., 1907.
19 Dresser of fish skins	25th Nov., 1907.
19 Dresser of fur skins	22nd Mar., 1922.
19 Glue and size manufacturer	25th Nov., 1907.
19 Knacker	25th Nov., 1907.
19 Slaughterer of Poultry	22nd Dec., 1923.
19 Soap boiler	25th Nov., 1907.
19 Tripe boiler	25th Nov., 1907.
19 Slaughterhouses (conduct of business) ..	27th April, 1923 and 21st July, 1925.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS) ACT, 1908.

Section.		Date of Adoption.
9	Rag and bone dealer	18th Sept., 1923.
9	Fish curer	28th Feb., 1914.
9	Vendor of fried fish	28th Feb., 1914.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS) ACT, 1903.

54	Conveyance of carcasses of dead horses through public streets	21st Feb., 1905.
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METROPOLIS MANAGEMENT ACT, 1855.

202	Drains, regulating dimensions of, keeping, cleansing and repairing of	14th June, 1901. 9th Nov., 1923.
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METROPOLIS MANAGEMENT ACT, 1855 (SECTION 202), AND
METROPOLIS ACTS (AMENDMENT BYE-LAWS) ACT, 1899.

Plans to be deposited.—Construction, reconstruction, or alteration of pipes, drains, traps and other apparatus	20th Aug., 1903, and 4th Aug., 1911.
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SLAUGHTERHOUSE, ETC. (METROPOLIS) ACT, 1874, AND THE
LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1888.

Slaughterer of cattle	27th Oct., 1891.
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Regulations made by the London County Council.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1891, AND HOUSING ACT, 1925-26.

Houses-let-in-Lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family	5th Mar., 1926.
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Section 55 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, has been applied to Zymotic Enteritis 1st June to 30th Sept.

Section III.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE BOROUGH.

Scavenging.—The collection of refuse and cleansing of streets, etc., are carried out by the Works Department.

I am indebted to Mr. Harley Heckford, M.Inst.C.E., the Borough Engineer and Surveyor, for the following particulars:—

House Refuse.—Collected twice weekly by the pail system, the pails being placed on the kerb by the householder. Two-thirds of the house refuse is incinerated at the Council's Refuse Destructor, when it is tipped into tubs and hoisted by cranes and shot into the furnaces, all handling of the refuse itself being thus avoided. The other third is barged from a riverside wharf.

Trade Refuse.—This is collected only when specially requested, and its method of disposal depends entirely on its composition, it being sent to the Destructor or Barge as circumstances warrant.

Street Cleansing.—The system for street cleansing includes hand sweeping by gangs, orderly men, horse-drawn machine broom and motor sweepers.

The main and other important roads are swept daily and nightly; other roads mostly three times weekly.

The sweepings and/or slop are picked up and put into Barge at the above wharf, or sent by rail by contractors to a shoot.

Street Watering.—This service embraces the use of modern up-to-date motor water vans, supplemented by horse-drawn water vans. The extent of the watering depends almost entirely on weather conditions.

SUMMARY FOR THE YEAR 1927.

House refuse collected	..	..	..	30,294 tons.
Trade refuse collected	..	..	..	219 „
Slop and sweepings	..	..	..	11,749 „
Refuse from street markets	..	..	..	2,510 „

SANITARY INSPECTORS' WORK, Etc.

Tabulated Statement of Inspections, Insanitary Conditions found existing, and Re-inspections during the year 1927.

	<i>East Com- bined</i>	<i>West Com- bined</i>	<i>Poplar South</i>	<i>Brom- ley North</i>	<i>Brom- ley Central</i>	<i>Bow East</i>	<i>Bow West</i>	Totals 1927	Totals 1926.
Total Inspections:	1251	1598	1301	1308	1200	972	1064	8694	8496
On complaints of nuisances, etc.	405	682	562	653	356	452	608	3718	4217
On notification of infectious diseases	409	548	331	448	446	131	273	2586	2083
House-to-House	107	150	58	50	111	148	29	653	418
Workshops, workplaces, etc.	206	91	130	74	149	58	89	797	537
Miscellaneous	124	127	220	83	138	183	65	940	513
Premises found in fair condition	610	691	649	570	415	275	351	3561	3474
Do. requiring amendment	641	907	652	738	785	697	713	5133	5007
DETAILS OF INSANITARY CONDITIONS, ETC.									
Walls and ceilings dirty	355	328	454	323	322	250	387	2419	2748
Yards, forecourts and areas insufficiently paved or drained	170	79	61	52	108	79	89	638	640
Inlets to drains not properly trapped	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	7	6
Number of drains tested	273	167	410	173	220	276	425	1944	1983
Do. do. defective	57	96	62	51	16	30	74	386	465
Do. do. obstructed	62	84	73	104	52	55	26	456	526
Sink waste pipes not trapped or otherwise defective	67	36	33	—	98	19	63	316	372
Do. do. directly connected to drains	—	7	—	—	—	2	1	10	15
Soil pans of w.c.'s without suitable water supply	60	35	59	51	48	3	21	277	309
Do. do. broken or unsuitable	48	27	14	12	17	15	10	143	165
Do. do. in foul condition	40	14	22	3	8	49	9	145	119
Do. do. untrapped	2	1	—	—	2	—	1	6	10
Roofs, guttering, and rainwater pipes defective	284	367	391	300	310	211	258	2121	2450
Water supplies to premises cut off (notified by Metropolitan Water Board	2	2	—	5	1	4	—	14	9
Water service fittings defective, causing waste of water	51	25	24	21	11	19	13	164	188
Drinking water improperly stored	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	5
Dampness	265	91	131	40	111	135	70	843	752
Inundations	—	22	—	12	9	—	—	43	97
Overcrowding	8	—	—	8	8	1	1	26	19
No proper receptacle for house refuse	76	57	62	55	73	22	58	403	378
Accumulations of dung or refuse	31	29	19	43	9	15	7	153	87
Insanitary P.H. urinals	2	1	2	6	9	—	4	24	35
Other nuisances, dilapidations, want of ventilation, etc.	389	455	938	324	260	646	199	3211	3439
Breaches of London County Council's By-laws	113	43	—	7	7	94	4	268	195
Breaches of Council's By-laws	154	9	132	9	129	81	29	543	429
Intimations served	614	916	650	738	699	657	692	4966	4865
Notices served	200	337	109	350	265	225	293	1779	2375
Final Notices served	55	66	8	67	53	43	34	326	456
Summonses applied for	3	10	—	6	1	—	6	26	30
Passengers from Continental Ports:—									
Visited	10	2	—	—	—	—	—	12	5
Undiscovered	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
Intimations served in respect of verminous rooms	27	19	46	48	48	18	7	213	353
Verminous rooms cleansed	54	19	26	48	42	9	2	200	236
Re-inspections	3294	2952	2900	2528	2815	2745	2696	19930	18189

A circular library stamp from the Royal College of Surgeons, London. The outer ring contains the text "ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS" at the top and "LONDON" at the bottom, separated by a small star. In the center, there is a crest featuring a bird (possibly a phoenix or eagle) perched on a staff. Below the crest, the date "5 OCT 28" is stamped.

Work of Lady Sanitary Inspector.

Tabulated statement of Inspections of Insanitary Conditions found existing, and of Reinspections, etc., during the year 1927.

	Poplar.	Bow and Bromley.	Totals.
Workshops, Workplaces, Laundries, &c., Number of, on the Register	55	71	126
Workshops, Number of Workrooms therein	69	126	195
,, Number of Inspections of	87	137	224
,, Number of Reinspections of	29	78	107
Workrooms, Number of Inspections of	108	174	282
,, found to be overcrowded	—	13	13
,, found to be insufficiently ventilated	—	3	3
,, found to be in dirty condition	11	32	43
Workshops, etc., newly discovered and registered	1	5	6
,, Workrooms therein measured	1	5	6
,, Reported to H.M. Inspector on discovery	1	5	6
Factories, Number visited	38	105	143
,, W.C.'s dirty, insufficient, &c.	20	64	84
Outworkers' premises visited	273	801	1,074
Written Intimations served	67	98	165
Statutory Notices served	23	21	44
Final Notices served	—	—	—
Works carried out under supervision:—			
(a) Additional means of ventilation provided	—	3	3
(b) Rooms cleansed and whitewashed	50	76	126
(c) Yards, floors, roofs, &c., repaired	13	16	29
(d) Sanitary conveniences constructed, cleansed or repaired	20	63	83
(e) Dampness remedied	—	—	—
(f) Sink waste pipes renewed, etc	—	—	—
(g) Miscellaneous	6	3	9
Overcrowding of Workrooms, Cases abated	—	13	13
Miscellaneous Visits (including visits to Council Houses)	444	165	609
Visits re Verminous Children	123	179	302
,, Scabies	67	31	98
,, Outworkers' Lists	18	18	36
,, Suspected Infectious Disease	465	326	791
,, Eye Infections	128	24	152
Visits to Schools	26	18	44

Factory and workshop inspections, 365; fair condition, 221; removed or discontinued 53; required cleansing, 43; sanitary conveniences defective or insufficient, 84.

COUNCIL HOUSES.

At the request of the Special Housing Committee, the Lady Sanitary Inspector visits twice a year the houses and flats owned by the Borough Council, and a report of the conditions found is submitted for the information of the Housing Committee.

HOUSES DIVIDED INTO SEPARATE TENEMENTS, ETC.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR—YEAR 1927.

Houses registered	Nil
Notices sent out, <i>re</i> above	—
House-to-House visits for registration purposes	69
Rooms measured, etc.	111
Declarations, for information, sent out	13
„ with information, returned	10
House-to-House inspections (general)	26
Re-inspection	42
Number of Intimations served	27
„ Notices served	3
„ Final Notices served	2
Number of drains repaired or reconstructed	—

A summons was issued in one case for failure to furnish particulars on declaration form (Bye-law No. 10). Defendant was fined £1 and ordered to pay £2 4s. costs.

During the year, owing to sickness and absence on holiday of other members of the staff, the Inspector who is responsible for Houses-let-in-Lodgings work devoted a great part of his time deputising for District Sanitary Inspectors. Consequently, little time has been given to the Houses-let-in-Lodgings section of the work.

STABLES.

As flies are a common means of spreading the infection of diarrhoeal diseases, and as horse manure is their main breeding ground, the following circular letter was issued:—

(Enclos.)

To.....

Occupier of stables,

Situate at.....

DEAR SIR,

I would draw your attention to the By-laws made by the London County Council and Poplar Borough Council referring to Stables, Horse Manure, etc., extracts of which are enclosed.

Horse manure being the chief breeding ground of the ordinary house-fly in this country, and as flies play such an important part in the spread of many diseases, particularly infantile diarrhoea, it is important that strict attention be paid to the regular and complete removal of manure if the health of the community is to be safeguarded. The manure must be removed completely at least once in every seven days, and it cannot be stated that manure has been completely removed until the receptacle has been cleaned or swept out, leaving no remains on the floor or walls.

Yours faithfully,

W. ALLAN YOUNG,

Medical Officer of Health.

177 stables were inspected and reported upon.

The following infringements of the Bye-laws were dealt with:—

Accumulations of manure, or premises otherwise not	
clean	58
Lack of ventilation	1
Floors not properly drained	6
Dung receptacles:—	
(a) Not provided	42
(b) Defective	24
(c) Not covered	15
Other defects	49

137 Intimations were served, followed by 42 Notices and 16 Final Notices. The works required were completed before the end of the year.

During the summer months of 1928 weekly inspections of stable premises will be resumed, and the frequent and complete removal of horse manure insisted upon.

NEW LEGISLATION.

During the year, the following Acts of Parliament, etc., have come into operation:—

Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1927.

London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1927.

Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations, 1927.

Public Health (Condensed Milk) Amendment Regulations, 1927.

Public Health (Dried Milk) Amendment Regulations, 1927.

BYE-LAWS.

Consideration was given to the London County Council Draft Revised Water Closet Bye-laws, and certain suggestions were submitted to the London County Council upon these Bye-laws.

REGULATIONS AS TO UNDERGROUND SLEEPING ROOMS.

The Council's Revised Regulations for underground rooms habitually used as sleeping places have been approved by the Minister of Health.

LIGHTING OF STAIRCASES IN TENEMENT BUILDINGS.

The provisions of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1927, Section 61, come into operation on the 1st August, 1928.

The Section applies to a *tenement* building only, *i.e.*, a building constructed or reconstructed by way of conversion so as to comprise two or more *separate or self-contained flats* or tenements intended or used for occupation by the working classes; but does not include a house to which Sections 6 and 7 of the Housing Act, 1925, apply, *i.e.*, let in lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family (for which Bye-laws have been made).

The owner of every tenement building is required (a) Wherever practicable, to provide every common staircase with adequate means of lighting by natural light, including (in the case of a building constructed or reconstructed after the commencement of the Act) a window or windows or opening or openings on the staircase at each storey, opening directly into the external air; and (b) to provide adequate means for the artificial lighting of every common staircase, and to keep such means efficient and lighted daily from one hour after sunset until 11 o'clock

in the afternoon. In the case of a common staircase leading to not more than two separate or self-contained flats or tenements in a two-storey tenement building, the owner is not required to make provision for artificial lighting.

When the Bill was under consideration by the Local Legislation Committee of the House of Commons, the London County Council gave an undertaking to the Committee that the initiative in securing uniform arrangements would be taken by the Standing Joint Committee in conjunction with the County Council.

A communication was received from the Metropolitan Boroughs Standing Joint Committee suggesting the following procedure, which had been recommended by the Association of Metropolitan Town Clerks:—

- (a) That each Metropolitan Borough Council should prepare a schedule of the common staircases of tenement buildings within its area and cause a survey of the same to be made with a view to ascertaining which of the staircases do not already contain the adequate lighting by day and/or by night contemplated by the section.
- (b) That in any case in which it appears to the Borough Council as the result of this survey that any staircase is not so lit and that it is practicable so to light it either by day or by night or both a letter be sent in the first place to the owner drawing his attention to the section and asking him what steps he proposes to take in order to make such provision by the 1st August, 1928.
- (c) That in the event of his proposals being regarded as reasonably sufficient they be accepted, and that if not, he be invited to amend his proposals in such direction as the Borough Council may think necessary or desirable.
- (d) That if the owner still dissents he be afforded an opportunity of placing his views personally before the appropriate Committee of the Borough Council.
- (e) That the Borough Council, by inspection through a Committee or a sub-committee, should satisfy itself that the owner is in default before taking proceedings.

This letter was considered by the Public Health and Housing Committee in conjunction with a report from the Medical Officer of Health and the following resolutions were adopted:—

- (i) That this Committee ask the Council to delegate the powers under this section to the Public Health and Housing Committee.
- (ii) That the Committee follow the procedure suggested by the Association of Metropolitan Town Clerks.
- (iii) That the Medical Officer of Health be instructed to prepare a schedule of the common staircases in tenement buildings within the Borough, to cause a survey of the same to be made, and that where it is found necessary the procedure detailed in the letter be carried out.

In accordance with these instructions an inspection has been made of all tenement buildings in the Borough and arrangements made to interview the owners of those premises which are not in conformity with the Act.

The following is an extract from the report submitted to the Public Health and Housing Committee:—

Number of tenement buildings inspected ..	67
Number satisfactorily lighted	58
Number not satisfactorily lighted:—	
(a) Natural lighting	7
(b) Artificial lighting	2
	— 9
	—
	67
	—

In the cases where natural lighting was not satisfactory steps have been, or are being taken, to improve the lighting.

In both cases where artificial lighting was not satisfactory adequate means for lighting have been discussed and it is expected the necessary work will be put in hand without undue delay.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACTS.

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 1927.			Number of Inspections.	Number of Intimations.	Number of Notices.	Number of Final Notices.	Number of Prosecutions.
	Male.	Female.	Total.					
Bakehouses (Factories)	44	—	44	179	90	—	—	—
Bakehouses (Workshops)	32	—	32	123	67	—	—	—
Bakehouses (Domestic Workshops)	7	—	7	34	20	—	—	—
Factories (Laundries and Miscellaneous Factories)	29	113	142	172	71	—	—	—
Laundries (Workshops)	—	4	4	4	—	1	—	—
Laundries (Domestic Workshops)	—	2	2	2	—	—	—	—
Workshops	146	145	291	613	128	19	—	1
Workshops (Domestic)	12	8	20	38	6	1	—	—
Workplaces	329	2	331	1605	182	57	6	—
Workplaces (Domestic)	54	—	54	169	23	8	2	—
Places where food is sold or prepared ..	313*	—	313*	1753	445	16	3	—
Milk Premises	100	—	100	356	13	4	1	—
Cowsheds	4	—	4	35	—	—	—	—
Slaughterhouses ..	8	—	8	17	—	—	—	—
Other offensive trade premises	7†	—	7†	25	1	—	—	—
Ice Cream premises ..	117†	—	117†	272	26	1	—	—
Homeworkers' premises	34	932	966	1098	26	—	—	—

* Power is used in 42 of these premises.

† „ „ 21 „ „

† Registered by the London County Council. 8 offensive trades carried on; 1 premises used for two offensive trades—Fat Boiler and Tallow Melter.

TABLE B.

WORKSHOPS ON REGISTER (MALE), 1927.

14 Bootmaking.	5 Paint making.
1 Barge building.	2 Paper sorting, etc.
1 Bitumen making.	2 Plumbing.
1 Blind making.	1 Poultry food mixing.
1 Boiler coverers.	1 Printing.
2 Boat Building	1 Rag sorting.
1 Brush making.	2 Rope making.
2 Building, etc.	1 Sack making.
11 Cabinet making.	1 Shellac bleaching.
1 Carpenter.	1 Stonemasonry.
1 Chemical works.	1 Stove making.
1 Cigar making.	17 Tailoring.
1 Clay pipe making.	3 Tank making.
3 Cork cutting.	4 Tarpaulin works.
5 Cooperages.	1 Tinsmith.
4 Engineering.	2 Tin toy making.
13 Farriers.	1 Transfer making.
3 French polishing.	1 Trunk making.
1 Frilling making.	2 Upholstering.
3 Furniture making.	3 Undertaking.
1 Furrier.	2 Van building, etc.
1 Glass works.	1 Waterproof working.
1 Horsehair working.	1 Welding.
4 Harness making.	1 Wheelwright.
3 Motor garage works.	2 Wire working.
3 Metal works.	1 Wood Tar products.
2 Oil stores.	1 Zinc working.

As per List, Table A Workshops on Register, page 41.

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

2 Blacksmiths.	1 Printing.
2 Boot repairing.	3 Tailoring.
1 Decorative earthenware making.	1 Wire working.
1 Mat making.	1 Zinc working.

HOME WORKERS ON REGISTER (MALE).

29 Bootmaking.	3 Tailoring.
2 Clothing.	

WORKSHOPS AND DOMESTIC WORKSHOPS ON REGISTER (FEMALES).*

1 Badger hair sorting.	3 Packing.
1 Bedding making.	2 Paper and rag sorting.
1 Boot factor.	1 Pickle and sauce making.
1 Cabinet making.	3 Pressers and cleaners.
1 Cap making.	2 Sack and bag making.
6 Confectionery making.	2 Shirt and pyjama making.
2 Cork cutting.	1 Seal stamp making.
10 Costume making.	1 Table jelly making.
9 Dressmaking.	61 Tailoring.
1 Embroidering.	2 Tarpaulin works.
1 French polishing.	1 Tiemaking.
4 Furriers.	1 Tin goods labelling and sorting.
4 Infants' shoes making.	3 Toymaking.
1 Knitted garment making.	2 Trimming making.
6 Laundries.	1 Upholstering.
1 Leather sorting.	2 Waterproof garment making.
14 Milliners.	1 Whalebone dressing.

* 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 41.

FACORIES ON REGISTER (WHERE FEMALES ARE EMPLOYED).

2 Bedding manufacturing.	1 Perambulator builder.
1 Blouse making.	1 Pianoforte manufacturer.
2 Boot making.	3 Preserved food.
6 Box making.	1 Ragwork.
1 Brush making.	1 Rice starch making.
1 Bunting and flag making.	3 Rope works.
1 Butter mixing factory.	2 Rubber goods making.
1 Cabinet making.	1 Rug making.
1 Chip basket making.	4 Sack making.
1 Christmas cracker making.	1 Sausage factory.
1 Cigarette paper making.	5 Shirt making.
1 Clay fuel and pipes.	1 Shroud making.
2 Cleaners and dyers.	24 Tailoring.
1 Condiment packing.	1 Tarpaulin works.

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

3 Confectionery making.	1 Ticket printing.
1 Cork cutting.	2 Timber works and wicker furniture making.
1 Corset making.	1 Tortoiseshell goods making.
4 Costume making.	1 Toy balloon making.
1 Dog biscuit manufacturer.	1 Toy making.
4 Dressmaking.	2 Trimming making.
1 Fibre, hemp and jute making.	1 Type founder.
1 Flute making.	3 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.	

TABLE C.

See note, page 43.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, LAUNDRIES, WORKPLACES AND HOMEWORKERS.

1.—INSPECTION.

Premises.	Number of				
	Inspection.	Written Notices.			Prosecutions.
		Intimation.	Statutory.	Final.	
Factories	351	161	—	—	—
(Including Factory Laundries.)					
Workshops†	740	195	20	—	1
(Including Workshop Laundries.)					
Domestic Workshops†	74	26	1	—	—
Workplaces	1605	182	57	6	—
Domestic Workplaces	169	23	8	2	—
Places where food is sold or prepared§	1753	445	16	3	—
Homeworkers' Premises	1098	26	—	—	—
Total	5790	1058	102	11	1

† Including Workshop Bakehouses. See Table A, page 41.

‡ Including Domestic Bakehouses and Laundries. See Table A, page 41.

§ The inspections of all factories where food is prepared are included. Power is used in 42 of the premises.

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.*

(Corresponding figures for 1926 are shown in italics).

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	744 (471)	744 (471)	2	..
Want of ventilation	5 (5)	5 (5)	..	..
Overcrowding	13 (2)	13 (2)	..	..
Want of drainage of floors	6 (3)	6 (3)	..	..
Other nuisances	329 (21)	329 (21)	1	..
{ insufficient	2 (5)	2 (5)	..	1
{ unsuitable or defec- tive	108 (83)	108 (83)	..	..
Sanitary accommodation { not separate for sexes	4 (7)	4 (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	1211 (794)	1211 (794)	3	1

* 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.	Prosecutions.		Instances.	Notices served.	Prosecutions.	Instances.	Orders made (S. 110).	Prosecutions (Sections 109, 110).
	Twice in the year.			Once in the year.				Failing to keep or permit inspection of list.	Failing to send lists.						
	Lists.	Outworkers.		Lists.	Outworkers										
		Con-tractors.	Work-men.		Con-tractors.	Work-men.									
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	
Wearing Apparel—															
Making, etc.	87	12	778	6	—	27									
Cleaning and Washing ..	2		28	—	—	—									
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	—	95												
Brush Making	—	—	—												
Pea Picking															
Feather Sorting															
Carding, etc., of buttons, etc.															
Stuffed Toys															
Basket Making															
Chocolates and Sweetmeats															
Cosaques, Christmas Crackers, Christmas Stockings, etc.	2	—	4												
Textile Weaving															

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

Class of Homework.	1927 Number of Lists received.				Number of Addresses of Outworkers.			
	Due Feb. 1st.		Due Aug. 1st.		Forwarded to other Authorities.		Received from other Authorities.	
	No. of Lists.	No. of Out- workers.	No. of Lists.	No. of Out- workers.	Due Feb. 1.	Due Aug. 1.	Due Feb. 1.	Due Aug. 1.
Total ..	46	428	48	477	195	213	352	365
Tailoring ..	39	309	41	341	195	213	352	365
Shirtmaking ..	1	10	1	14				
Miscellaneous ..	2	11	2	21				
Shoemakers ..	1	30	1	33				
Boxes ..	1	50	1	45				
Overalls ..	2	18	2	23				

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 32 Bakehouse Domestic Workshops 7 Laundries Workshops 4 Laundries Domestic Workshops 2 Workshops 291 Domestic Workshops 20 Workplaces 331 Workplaces Domestic 54 Places where food is sold or prepared .. 313†
Total number of workshops and workplaces, etc., on Register ..	1054‡

† Power is used in 42 of these premises.

‡ See Tables A and B, pages 41 and 42.

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) ..	10
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remedi- able under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Fac- tory and Workshop Act (s. 5)	Notified by H.M. Inspector .. 9 Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector .. 9
Other (Communications)	3
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101):—	
Certificates granted during the year .. ..	..
In use at the end of the year	24

SMOKE NUISANCES.

57 smoke nuisances (38 complaints from the London County Council) were dealt with during the year:—7 Bow East, 0 Bow West, 13 Bromley North, 14 Bromley Central, 0 East Combined, 10 West Combined, and 13 Poplar South. 26 intimations were served and were followed by notices in 7 instances. No summonses were issued.

RAG AND BONE DEALERS.

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

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

*VERMINOUS ROOMS.

Verminous rooms are brought to the notice of owners upon the "Intimations," which are followed, if necessary, by "Statutory Notices" as there are usually other nuisances or defects upon the premises. Notices are also served under section 10 of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1922. 200 rooms in 68 houses were cleansed by the Public Health Department.

A fluid insecticide is issued at the Disinfectant Depots, and sprayers loaned to tenants in order to rid rooms and contents of bugs. 1,021 orders for fluid were issued. Approximately 250 gallons of insecticide were distributed during the year.

PUBLIC SANITARY CONVENIENCES.

At the request of the Public Health and Housing Committee all the public sanitary conveniences in the Borough were inspected and a report was submitted to the Committee and a copy sent to the Borough Surveyor. The attention of the London County Council was also drawn to one or two defects in conveniences under their control.

The respective authorities placed in proper sanitary condition the conveniences to which special reference had been made in the report.

* For the Cleansing of Verminous Rooms, see Tabulated Statement facing page 34.

LICENSED PREMISES' URINALS.

Twenty-four urinals on licensed premises were found to be in insanitary condition, and were subsequently cleansed.

WATER CERTIFICATES.

41 Certificates were 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.

STREET TRADING.

During the year, the Public Health and Housing Committee considered a Report of the Medical Officer of Health suggesting certain Bye-laws which should be incorporated in the Street Trading Bye-laws.

The Committee, being of opinion that these suggestions would considerably strengthen the Bye-laws, submitted them to the Works Committee.

The suggested alterations were incorporated in the model Bye-laws and were submitted to the Home Office but were not accepted, the Home Office pointing out that modifications of the model Bye-laws may only be made for the purpose of meeting special requirements.

The Meat and Food Inspectors visited and reported upon the storage accommodation of all applicants for street trading licences who were dealing in foodstuffs.

In the majority of instances the storage accommodation was satisfactory, and in the remainder suggestions were made for improving the storage accommodation.

In these latter cases licences were issued, subject to the storage accommodation being made satisfactory.

A record is kept in the Public Health Office of street traders who have been licensed to deal in foodstuffs.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION.

48lb. of barium carbonate paste and 30lb. 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 and where there is ground for suspecting drainage defects, the ground is opened and the drain examined as a matter of routine. Accumulations of refuse are also directed to be removed.

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919.

One notice was served under Section 5 of the above Act in consequence of complaints respecting a dump in Poplar South Division. A large amount of material was removed and the remainder was properly stacked. This had the effect of abating the nuisance and there have been no further complaints.

SCHOOLS.

INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS.

The public elementary schools were inspected during the year. A few minor defects were discovered and reported to the London County Council.

RAG FLOCK ACT, 1911.

No samples of rag flock were procured during the year 1927.

HAIRDRESSERS' PREMISES.

The hairdressers' premises, numbering 96, were inspected during the year. The number of inspections was 217. Cleansing was necessary at 15 of the premises, and other nuisances found numbered 22.

29 intimations and 10 statutory notices were served, also one final notice. The requirements of these documents were complied with.

OVERCROWDING.

Overcrowding, unless very gross or accompanied by mixing of sexes, has not been dealt with officially. Of 26 cases reported, 11 were abated, housing accommodation being provided by the Borough Council in 8 cases and by the L.C.C. in 3 instances.

(See "*Housing Conditions*" page 56.)

Thirteen cases of overcrowding in workshops were abated.

CANAL BOATS ACTS.

For the year ended 31st December, 1927, the inspections and reports of the Inspectors were as follows:—

	Registered boats.	Non- Registered boats.
*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	—	2
Mr. A. J. Field, Bow East Division ..	15	8
Mr. F. A. Smith, Bow West Division ..	—	—
Totals ..	15	10

* There is no canal in either of these Divisions; the Inspectors deputise, when necessary, for other Inspectors.

Mr. J. Johnson reported "Frequent visits to the section of canal in the West Combined Division have failed to find any registered canal boats during such visits—either stationary or on the move."

Mr. H. J. Langley reported "None observed to stay in the Bromley North Reach during duration of visits."

Mr. Wm. Johnson reported "Two boats were very dirty and neglected. In one the fresh water tank was badly dented and had a badly fitting lid, spots of oil on surface of drinking water. Letters sent to owners. The boats were overhauled, repainted, and made habitable, although not registered. One boat visited twice."

Mr. A. J. Field reported "Two registered boats were visited twice. Condition of boats generally good. Two cases of leaky cabin tops. Letters sent to Owners and Registration Authority."

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

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

Address, etc.	Nature of Complaint.				Date of Decision.	Result.	Name of Officer.
					1927.		
13, Mostyn Road	Failed to amend the drains	..	..	1st Feb. ..	2s. penalty; £2 2s. costs ..	Kelly, S.
50, Benledi Street	{	Various defects	..	..	31st Jan. ..	21 days' order; £2 8s. costs..	Tibbatts, H. A.
		Failed to provide ashpit	..	..	31st Jan. ..	5s. penalty ..	Tibbatts, H. A.
54, Benledi Street	..	Various defects	..	..	31st Jan. ..	21 days' order; £2 8s. costs..	Tibbatts, H. A.
56, Benledi Street	..	Ditto	..	..	31st Jan. ..	21 days' order; £2 8s. costs..	Tibbatts, H. A.
11, Gawthorne Street	..	Failed to amend the drains	..	..	1st Mar. ..	8s. penalty; £2 2s. costs ..	Kelly, S.
6, Stratfield Road..	..	Ditto ditto	..	..	21st Feb. ..	£1 penalty; £2 2s. costs ..	Kelly, S.
8, Stratfield Road..	..	Ditto ditto	..	..	21st Feb. ..	£1 penalty; £2 2s. costs ..	Kelly, S.
42, Stafford Road	..	Roof defective	..	..	1st Mar. ..	28 days' order; £2 8s. costs..	Smith, F. A.
77, Fern Street	Various defects	..	..	7th Mar. ..	Nuisance abated; Summons withdrawn on payment of £2 4s. costs	Davies, Miss M. E.
8, Grace Street	Main roof defective	..	..	8th Mar. ..	14 days' order; £2 8s. costs..	Kelly, S.
23, Eagling Road	..	Various defects	..	..	8th Mar. ..	£1 penalty; £2 2s. costs ..	Kelly, S.

Address, etc.	Nature of Complaint.	Date of Decision.	Result.	Name of Officer.
		1927.		
8, Grace Street	Failed to comply with Magistrate's order to abate the nuisance	25th Apr. . .	Work done; Costs allowed, £2 2s.	Kelly, S.
70, Stewart Street ..	Various defects; no proper ash receptacle ..	4th May ..	Summons withdrawn on payment of £2 4s. costs	Davies, Miss M. E.
17, Ruston Street ..	Accumulation of rubbish in yard; wash-house roof defective	27th Apr. . .	Work done; Costs allowed, £2 4s.	Smith, F. A.
11, Gawthorne Street ..	Drain defective	27th Apr. . .	28 days' order; £2 8s. costs..	Smith, F. A.
22, Vernon Road	Ditto	10th May ..	14 days' order; £2 8s. costs..	Smith, F. A.
4, Ruston Street	Various defects	24th May ..	Work done; 10s. penalty; £1 1s. costs	Smith, F. A.
19, Hawthorn Buildings ..	Main roof defective; rainwater-pipe choked; no chimney-pot flue	3rd June ..	14 days' order; £2 penalty; £2 8s. costs	Langley, H. J.
20, Hawthorn Buildings..	Main roof; W.C. ceiling and gutters defective	3rd June ..	14 days' order; £2 penalty; £2 8s. costs	Langley, H. J.
84, Upper North Street ..	Top front room in filthy state	17th June	7 days' order; £2 8s. costs..	Johnson, J.
14, Clifton Street	No eaves gutters to back addition and wall damp	17th June	Work done; £1 penalty; £2 2s. costs	Johnson, J.
148, High Street (Workshop)	Failed to provide sufficient and suitable sanitary conveniences for workpeople	22nd June	Adjourned <i>sine die</i> ; later (3rd August) work done; Summons withdrawn; £2 4s. costs	Johnson, J.

Address, etc.	Nature of Complaint.	Date of Decision.	Result.	Name of Officer.	
		1926.			
147, Devons Road ..	Main roof defective	20th July ..	Work done; Summons with- drawn on payment of £2 4s. costs	Langley, H. J.	
11, Gawthorne Street ..	Obstructing an Officer in the execution of his duties	21st July ..	£2 penalty; £3 3s. costs	Defendant went to prison in default of payment	Smith, F. A.
11, Gawthorne Street ..	Failed to comply with Magistrate's order to abate the nuisance	3rd Aug. ..	£10 penalty; £5 5s. costs		Smith, F. A.
61, Marner Street ..	Roof defective	21st Sept...	Work done; Summons dis- missed		Johnson, W.
1, Payne Road ..	Drains defective	17th Oct. ..	Adjourned <i>sine die</i>		Kelly, S.
2, Payne Road ..	Ditto	17th Oct. ..	Adjourned <i>sine die</i>		Kelly, S.
3, Payne Road ..	Ditto	17th Oct. ..	Adjourned <i>sine die</i>		Kelly, S.
11, Gawthorne Street ..	Failed to comply with Magistrate's order to abate the nuisance	8th Nov. ..	Adjourned <i>sine die</i> for Council to consider whether they should do the work		Smith, F. A.
766, Old Ford Road ..	Owner's application for revocation of Closing Order made by Magistrate 25th June, 1924	25th Oct. ..	Closing Order cancelled ..		Field, A. J.
82, High Street, Poplar (premises at rear)	No proper and sufficient water supply, ren- dering premises unfit for human habitation	4th Nov. ..	Closing Order made; £2 8s. costs		Johnson, J.
6, Clifton Street ..	Roof, wall and ceiling of top back room de- fective	4th Nov. ..	21 days' order; £2 8s. costs..		Johnson, J.

Address, etc.	Nature of Complaint.	Date of Decision.	Result.	Name of Officer.
		1927.		
25, Hillplace Street ..	Wooden steps and landing staging in yard defective	4th Nov. ..	7 days' order; £2 8s. costs ..	Johnson, J.
8, Hillplace Street ..	Roof and eaves gutters at rear defective ..	4th Nov. ..	21 days' order; £2 8s. costs..	Johnson, J.
12, Hillplace Street ..	Roof over landing and over top front and back rooms ceilings defective; walls and ceilings of passage staircase and landing defective	4th Nov. ..	21 days' order; £2 8s. costs..	Johnson, J.
24, Hillplace Street ..	Roof, ceiling of back rooms, window of top back room and sashcords of ground floor front room defective	4th Nov. ..	21 days' order; £2 8s. costs..	Johnson, J.
4, Wendon Street ..	Failed to amend the drains	20th Dec. ..	System held to be a "drain"; £1 penalty; £2 2s. costs	Kelly, S.
35, Tredegar Road ..	Defendant did unlawfully assault and beat Mr. F. A. Smith, Sanitary Inspector	26th May ..	£2 penalty or 7 days imprisonment	Smith, F. A.

Section IV.

HOUSING CONDITIONS.

It was found on examination of the records that overcrowding does not exist when judged by the standard adopted by the Registrar-General, namely two persons per room, yet when examined on the basis of overcrowding existing when more than two-and-a-half persons occupy a bedroom it was found that the average number of persons per bedroom was 2.74.

The housing investigation sheets used in the Department until early in the current year did not afford all the particulars that are necessary for estimating overcrowding when the standard of two-and-a-half persons per bedroom is adopted. Therefore, the number of records used in the present enquiry only represent a proportion of the houses inspected during 1927, but can be taken as representative of the Borough as a whole.

Number of houses to which the records relate	472
Number of houses overcrowded (Registrar-General's standard)	21
Number of houses overcrowded (two-and-a-half persons per bedroom)	96

In addition to the above in 19 houses social overcrowding (mixing of the sexes) was reported.

HOUSING ACCOMMODATION PROVIDED DURING 1927.

The number of families re-housed during the past year was as follows:—

	Families	Number of accom- persons modated. (approx.)
(a) By the Poplar Borough Council:—		
(1) In newly-erected houses	103	478
(2) In adapted buildings	4	18
(b) By the London County Council	152	684
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	259	1,180
	<hr/>	<hr/>

In order to prevent, as far as possible, a recurrence of overcrowding in premises vacated by families who have been re-housed by the Borough Council, or by the London County Council, letters are sent to tenants who are responsible for sub-letting, warning them that action will be taken if the vacated accommodation again becomes overcrowded.

STATISTICS.

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER, 1927.

1.—GENERAL.

(1) Estimated population	167,000
(2) General death rate	11.8
(3) Death rate from tuberculosis (all forms)	1.1
(4) Infantile mortality	66
(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 1927:—	
(a) Total (including numbers given separately under (b))	147
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts:—	
(i) By the Local Authority	103
(ii) By other bodies or persons	40

2.—UNFIT DWELLING-HOUSES.

I.—*Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year.*

(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or other Acts)	7,912
(2) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Consolidated) Regulations, 1925	668
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	1*

* See Legal Proceedings, page 54.

- | | |
|---|-------|
| (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 .. | 5,146 |
|---|-------|

II.—*Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of Formal Notices.*

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	3,492
---	-------

III.—*Action under Statutory Powers during the year.*

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

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repair	Nil.
--	------

(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—

(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	1,654
--	-------

(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied—

(a) By owners	1,652
-----------------------	-------

(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ..	Nil.
--	------

(1 pending—No. 11, Gawthorne Street.)

A Closing Order was made by a Magistrate in respect of a workshop occupied as a dwelling-house (rear of 82, High Street, Poplar).

A Closing Order, made by a Magistrate under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, on 25th June, 1924, was cancelled 25th October on the application of the owner of the premises, 766, Old Ford Road.

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	1*
(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.

* On 22nd September the Council determined the Closing Order made on 31st March, 1921, in respect of 213a, Bow Road, as the house had been made reasonably fit for human habitation.

HOUSING (INSPECTION OF DISTRICT) REGULATIONS, 1925.

REPRESENTATIONS TO COUNCIL UNDER HOUSING ACT, 1925.

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

INCREASE OF RENT AND MORTGAGE INTEREST (RESTRICTIONS) ACTS.

Twelve certificates were issued under the above Acts.

Section V.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

PREMISES WHERE FOOD IS SOLD OR PREPARED.

During the year numerous inspections have been made of premises where food is sold, stored, or prepared, and in some cases plans and specifications were submitted and owners interviewed with a view to improving the conditions under which the businesses were carried on.

The storage of raw and finished food products has received attention, and the storage and disposal of waste materials have been improved.

In several instances accommodation for employes has been materially improved by the addition of lavatories and cloak rooms.

A number of serious nuisances of a structural character were referred to, and dealt with by, the District Inspectors.

COWHOUSES.

There were 7 cowhouses licensed by the London County Council at the beginning of the year. Five applications for renewal of licences were made, but one was not granted in consequence of objections lodged by the Borough Council. There were 4 cowhouses at the end of the year.

The cowhouses have been inspected and the necessary action taken under the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, regarding lighting (natural and artificial) and cleansing; standings have been reconstructed to prevent fouling of the animals.

MILK-SHOPS.

At the end of the year there were in the Borough 104 registered premises (including 4 cow-houses) where milk is sold. These milk shops were kept under observation.

The standard of cleanliness observed shows a considerable improvement, especially in cow-houses, milkshops, and other premises where milk is dealt with. The improvement is also noticeable in the persons engaged in the milk trade.

SALE OF MILK IN BOTTLES.

The Committee agreed on the recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health and the Council's Solicitors that persons selling milk in bottles should be registered as purveyors of milk. During the year 168 persons have been so registered.

Cleansing of milkshop premises was necessary in 7 instances. Seven other defects were found.

For milk shops connected with infectious diseases, see page 85.

Eleven persons were, on account of change of ownership of premises, registered as retail purveyors of milk.

MILK AND DAIRIES ORDER, 1926.

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.”

Notices under Article 14 (3) were served in 1926 upon 25 applicants to appear before the Committee to show cause why they should not be removed from the Register. Nineteen of the applicants appeared in person, but 6 did not appear. After considering all the circumstances, 21 were removed from the Register and 4 were allowed to remain on the Register subject to them conforming with the requirements of the Statutes.

Five appeals were made against the Committee's decision to remove purveyors from the Register and 3 of these were dismissed. In the remaining 2 cases the appeals were allowed, the Magistrate being of the opinion that certain arrangements had since been made by the persons which overcame the reasons specified in the notices served upon them.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1923.

During the year, the following licences under the above order were issued:—

Grade “A” (Tuberculin Tested) milk :—

10 bottling establishments.

19 dealers in sealed bottles only.

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

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

1 supplementary licence for the sale of "Pasteurised" milk
was issued.

1 supplementary licence for the sale of Grade "A" milk was
issued.

The bottling establishments have been under constant supervision, and for the purpose of renewal of licences, plans of the premises were prepared and submitted for approval.

For results of examination of samples see Public Analyst's report, pages 71 and 72.

GRADE "A" (TUBERCULIN TESTED) MILK AND TUBERCLE TEST.

At the suggestion of the Medical Officer of Health arrangements were made for two samples of Grade "A" (Tuberculin Tested) milk per quarter to be examined for tubercle at the Lister Institute. Four samples submitted during the year were reported upon "no evidence of tubercle."

One sample of "Certified" milk was submitted for tubercle test, but the examination was incomplete; the inoculated animal died from some acute infection other than tubercle.

ICE CREAM.

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

There are 117 premises in the Borough where ice cream is manufactured. 272 inspections were made during the year.

Cleansing of premises was necessary in 13 instances. 18 other nuisances existed.

13 intimations were served, followed by notices in 4 instances, and a final notice in one instance. The necessary cleansings were carried out, and other nuisances were abated.

BAKEHOUSES.

There are 83 bakehouses in use, of which 24 are underground. In 44 bakehouses machinery is used. See Table A, page 41, number made up to end of year.

INSPECTIONS.

The bakehouses in the Borough were inspected at least twice during the year, the total inspections numbering 325.

Cleansing was found to be necessary on 130 occasions, and one other nuisance was found. The cleansings were carried out and the nuisance abated after service of intimations.

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.

There were 8 slaughterhouses licensed by the London County Council at the beginning of the year. In one case, renewal of the licence was refused as a result of the objections lodged by the Borough Council.

One slaughterhouse was remodelled in consequence of drainage work being necessary.

COFFEE SHOPS, EATING HOUSES, FRIED FISH
SHOPS, HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS, ETC.

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

The number of premises in the Borough where food is sold or prepared for sale is 313; see Table A, page 41.

1,753 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 402 instances, and 51 other defects existed.

445 intimations were served, which in 16 cases were followed up by statutory notices, and 3 final notices were served.

It was not necessary to take legal proceedings to secure compliance with the terms of the notices, as the necessary work was carried out.

STATISTICAL REPORTS OF FOOD INSPECTORS.

MR. C. A. GRABHAM.

(Inspections for 1926 in *italics*.)

Premises.	Inspections.		Intimations.	Notices.	Final Notices.	Prosecutions.
Bakehouses	188	<i>115</i>	94	—	—	—
Slaughterhouses ..	7	<i>2</i>	—	—	—	—
Cowhouses	6	<i>8</i>	—	—	—	—
Milkshops	192	<i>188</i>	9	—	—	—
Eating-houses ..	95	<i>40</i>	13	—	—	—
Stalls	359	<i>375</i>	—	—	—	—
Other places where food is sold or prepared	507	<i>381</i>	10	2	—	—
Ice cream premises ..	182	<i>102</i>	13	2	—	—
Wharves where food is prepared or stored, etc.	23	<i>26</i>	—	—	—	—
Fried Fish Vendors, etc.	252	<i>120</i>	201	4	1	—

224 Market Inspections:—Morning, 143; Evening, 81.

Slaughterhouses: 321 visits.

Number of Carcases inspected:—

(a) Satisfactory	2282
(b) Unsatisfactory	8
(c) Condemned and destroyed or otherwise disposed of (included in (b) above) ..	Parts of 8

Number of Samples procured:—

	Formal.	Informal.	Total
(a) Under Sale of Food and Drugs Acts:			
(i) Number genuine	249	117	366
(ii) Number adulterated	30	12	42
(iii) Number poor quality, etc. (included in (i) genuine above)	21	—	21
(b) Under Special Orders and Regulations:			
(i) Number genuine	21	5	26
(ii) Number unsatisfactory	5	—	5

Action taken in respect of unsatisfactory samples:—

(i) Summonses applied for	12	—	12
(ii) Letters of caution sent to vendors	21	—	21
(iii) Reported to Ministry of Agriculture, etc. ..	3	—	3

Public Health (Foreign Meat) Regulations—Certificates

issued by M.O.H. 232 (162 visits to factories).

FOODSTUFFS INSPECTED FOR EXPORT.

								Tons.	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
Bacon..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7	2	12½
Beef ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	15	2	23
Dripping	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	10	—	—
Hams	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	10	3	24½
Kidneys	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	8	—	23
Lambs' Plucks	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	1	1	2
Mutton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	—	25
Pork ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	—	15
Sausages	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	—	—	—
Sweetbreads	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	1	2	12
Tongues	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	14	—	22
Turkeys	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	2	1	26
Veal ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	18	1	20
Bath Chaps	..	..	385	} Weight not ascertained.							
Bologna Sausages	..	..	391								
Partridges	..	..	220								

FOODSTUFFS DESTROYED.

(a) Condemned at Slaughterhouse Inspections:—

(i) Beef 12 cwt. 2 qr. 11lb .

(ii) Organs condemned and destroyed:—

Bovine:—Lungs, 116; Livers, 44, and parts of, 30; Mesenteries, 34, and parts of, 21; Omenta, 12; Pancreas, 23; Spleens, 14; Tripes, 22; Heads, 40; Tongues, 40; Udders, 22; Kidneys, 3; Intestines, 2.

Sheep:—Lungs, 343; Livers, 24.

Pigs:—Lungs, 15; Livers, 4; Mesenteries, 6; Omentum, 1; Spleens, 2; Heads, 8; Tongues, 8; Kidneys, 2.

(b) Surrendered by owners as being unsound, or seized while exposed or deposited for sale:—

1 Pig's Liver—Surrendered.

8 cases Prunes—Surrendered.

60 lbs. Prunes—Surrendered.

11 tins Condensed Milk—Seized and condemned.

5 cwt. 14 lbs. Winkles—Surrendered.

4 stone Skate—Surrendered.

2 cases Condensed Milk—Surrendered.

120 tins M. & V. Rations—Surrendered.

146 cases and 10 tins Canadian Blueberries—Surrendered.

304 (21lb. tins) Pineapples—Surrendered.

84 (2½lb. tins) Pineapples—Surrendered.

3 cases Pineapples—Surrendered.

1 Sheep's Liver—Seized and condemned.

2 targets of Mutton—Surrendered.

2 Ox Tails—Surrendered.

25 bags Potatoes—Surrendered.

18 cwt. 1 qtr. 14 lbs. Bacon—Surrendered.

1 case Rabbits—Surrendered.

1 box (5 stone) Haddocks—Surrendered.

29 tins Condensed Milk—Surrendered.

MR. H. A. PEARCE.

(Inspections for 1926 in *italics*.)

Premises.	Inspections.		Intimations.	Notices.	Final Notices.	Prosecutions.
Bakehouses	148	140	83	—	—	—
Slaughterhouses ..	10	12	—	—	—	—
Cowhouses	29	27	—	—	—	—
Milkshops	164	226	4	4	1	—
Eating-houses ..	92	88	20	3	—	—
Stalls	707	1080	—	—	—	—
Other places where food is sold or prepared	559	463	26	3	—	—
Ice cream premises ..	90	103	13	1	—	—
Wharves where food is prepared or stored, etc.	—	2	—	—	—	—
Fried Fish Vendors, etc.	248	104	175	4	2	—

225 Market Inspections:—Morning, 152; Evening, 73.

Slaughterhouses:—275 visits.

Number of Carcases inspected:—

(a) Satisfactory	2123
(b) Unsatisfactory	16
(c) Condemned and destroyed or otherwise disposed of (included in (b) above)	Parts of 16

Number of Samples procured:—

	Formal.	Informal.	Total.
--	---------	-----------	--------

(a) Under Sale of Food and Drugs Acts:

(i) Number genuine	229	101	330
(ii) Number adulterated	20	13	33
(iii) Number poor quality, etc. (included in (i) genuine above)	27	—	27

(b) Under Special Orders and Regulations:

(i) Number genuine	26	3	29
(ii) Number unsatisfactory	8	2	10

Action taken in respect of unsatisfactory samples:—

(i) Summonses applied for	6	—	6
(ii) Letters of caution sent to vendors	16	—	16
(iii) Reported to Ministry of Agriculture, etc. ..	1	—	1

Public Health (Foreign Meat) Regulations—Certificates

issued by M.O.H. 12 (12 visits to factory).

FOODSTUFFS DESTROYED.

(a) Condemned at Slaughterhouse Inspections:—

(i) Beef 12 cwt. 0 qr. 3lb.
(13 briskets; 10 flanks; 5 middle ribs; 7 back ribs; 7 skirts; 3 rumps;
8 fore-ribs; 3 loins.)

Pork (2 loins) 14 lbs.

(ii) Organs condemned and destroyed:—

Bovine:—Lungs, 87; Livers, 62, and parts of, 8; Mesenteries, 38,
and parts of, 3; Omenta, 13; Pancreas, 28; Spleens, 9; Tripes,
7; Heads, 39; Tongues, 40; Udders, 21; Kidneys, 6; Intestines,
4; Heart, 1.

Sheep:—Lungs, 616; Livers, 60, and parts of, 1.

Pigs:—Lungs, 31; Livers, 20; Mesenteries, 9; Omenta, 5; Heads, 5;
Tongues, 5.

(b) Surrendered by owners as being unsound, or seized while exposed or deposited for sale:—

23 tins Salmon—Surrendered.

22 tins Pilchards—Surrendered.

1 tin Apricots—Surrendered.

4 jars Mustard Pickles—Surrendered.

1 jar Pickled Onions—Surrendered.

1 jar Pickled Cabbage—Surrendered.

84 tins BLOATER PASTE—Surrendered.

1 ton 18 cwt. 2 qrs. 10 lbs. Fat and Bones (Horse and Bovine)—Surrendered
—see page 84.

2 Ox Tails—Surrendered.

2½ Hearts (Bovine)—Surrendered.

1 Head and Tongue—Seized and condemned.

1 fore-end Bacon, 16½ lbs.—Surrendered.

1 Aitch bone; 1 buttock; 1 silverside; 1 thick flank; beef—weight,
1 cwt. 8 lbs.—Surrendered.

3 tons and 7 lbs. Butter scrapings released for soap-making—see p. 83.

FOODSTUFFS INSPECTED FOR EXPORT.

						Tons.	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
Beef Sausages	..	..	..	..	..	1	10	—	—
Real Oxford Sausages	..	..	..	..	..	—	10	—	—
Beef (1 forequarter)	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	5	24
Pork (99 bellies)	..	..	..	..	..	—	10	2	7
Veal (1 side)	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	3	7
Bacon (1 fore-end)	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	16
Hams (47)	..	..	..	..	..	—	5	—	2

PREMISES SPECIALLY INSPECTED WITH A VIEW TO IMPROVING CONDITIONS
UNDER WHICH FOOD IS BEING PREPARED (EXCLUDING BAKEHOUSES
AND BUTCHERS' SHOPS).

1.	Number of premises visited	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
2.	,, visits made	..	..	..	..	..	..	55
3.	Nature of business:—							
	Sausage, brawn and cooked meats	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
	Butchers (cooked meats)	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
	Butter-blending factory	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Jelly factory	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Wholesale grocers (ham boiling)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
								— 18
4.	Number of premises in which specifications have been prepared	..						2
5.	,, premises in which work specified has been carried out	..						1
6.	,, premises in which work has been carried out, without specification, and equipment improved	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
7.	Number of premises in which work has been completed	..						2
8.	,, premises in which work has not been completed	..						1

SLAUGHTERER OF POULTRY.

There are no premises in the Borough where the business of a slaughterer of poultry is carried on.

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.

Certificates were issued in connection with 244 consignments of foodstuffs: Canada (80), Australia (63), United States of America and Dependencies (59), Venezuela (25), other countries (17).

173 visits were paid to factories in connection with the above. For details of foodstuffs inspected for export, see pp. 65 and 68.

PUBLIC ANALYST'S ANNUAL REPORT.

During the year 1927, 793 samples were examined under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts. Of these, 80 samples, or 10.1 per cent were found to be adulterated. In addition 46 samples were of inferior quality or doubtful purity, or 5.8 per cent.

The adulteration figures for the previous 7 years are as follows:—

Year.	No. of samples examined.	Percentage of adulteration.
1926 ..	812	9.0
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	761	4.1

As observed in last year's report the amount of adulteration is increasing.

The increase in the total adulteration does not apply to all samples, but only to some particular cases, or circumstances connected thereto.

The Preservatives Regulations coming into force two years ago was one cause, resulting in many samples being returned as adulterated which previously had been allowed to pass as genuine.

Previous to 1925, spirits had not been sampled for a few years. The first batch of samples taken after this interval resulted in over 37 per cent. being found adulterated. This naturally caused a big increase in the total figure.

A third cause is the increasing practice of taking informal samples. This enables more particular attention to be paid to the foodstuffs which experience shows are liable to be tampered with, or are not up to standard quality.

The average adulteration for the London Boroughs in 1926 was at the rate of 3.6 per cent., and for the whole of England and Wales 5.8 per cent.

The number of samples examined was in the ratio of 4.75 per 1000 of the population as compared with 8.96 per 1000 for the London area, and 3.18 per 1000 for the whole of England and Wales.

Of the 793 samples 248 were purchased informally and all were submitted by the Inspectors.

Twenty-five of the informal samples were adulterated and 4 were of inferior quality.

During the first quarter of the year, before the 1927 Act came into force, 2 Condensed Milks were examined under the Condensed Milk Regulations and found to be satisfactory, and 6 samples were examined under the Preservatives Regulations, of which 3 were found to contain preservatives.

These 8 samples are not included in the above figures.

PRESERVATIVES.

The following samples were found to contain preservatives:—

Sample.	Number examined.	Percentage preserved.
Butter	49	36.7
Cream	6	50.0
Lemon curd	5	40.0
Lime juice cordial	5	40.0
Malt vinegar	5	80.0
Fresh meat	34	17.7
Meat paste	1	100.0
Meat pies	2	100.0
Pearl barley	4	50.0
Total	111	36.3

In the majority of cases the amounts were within the limits allowed by the Regulations, and only in a few cases was it necessary to take further action.

It was found that during the warm weather butchers were in the habit of spraying the fresh meat with a preservative solution. A circular was issued pointing out that the practice was illegal, after which further samples taken were found satisfactory.

CONDENSED MILK.

Twenty-one samples were examined. One sample was of poor quality, the others complied with the Regulations both as to composition and labelling.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILKS.

Forty-nine samples of Grade "A" (Tuberculin Tested) milk were examined, 40 taken by the Inspectors and 9 submitted by the bottlers. Six of the former and 2 of the latter, or 16.3 per cent., were unsatisfactory.

In 5 cases bacillus coli only exceeded the limit, in the other 3 cases both bacillus coli and the total number of organisms were in excess.

In 43 cases the total number of organisms was below 100,000 per 1 Cc, and in 26 cases it was below 10,000 per 1 Cc. In 3 cases less than 1,000 were present.

The chemical composition of these samples was as follows:—

Fats varied from 2.8 to 4.7 per cent., with an average of 3.57 per cent.

Total solids varied from 11.8 to 13.9 per cent., with an average of 12.44 per cent.

Three samples contained less than 3 per cent. of fat.

Twelve samples contained less than 12 per cent. of total solids.

There was practically no difference between the average chemical composition of Grade "A" (Tuberculin Tested) milks and that of the general supply.

One sample of Certified Milk was examined. This was satisfactory.

Amongst the other samples examined were:—

For the Public Health Department:—

Food preservative.

Electrolytic fluid.

Pills.

Wheat (bacteriologically).

3 Flours (bacteriologically).

9 Butters (bacteriologically).

Carbon deposit.

For the Engineer's Department:—

Sewage

Tar fluid.

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

Public Analyst.

THE SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

The results of the analyses of 793 samples were reported to the Committee during the year:—

Sample.	Number examined.	Adul- terated.	Action taken.	
			Legal Pro- ceedings.*	Letters of caution sent.
Milk	351	16	8	8
„ Dried	1	—	—	—
„ Condensed	21	—	—	—
Cream	6	3	1	2
Butter	49	7	—	2
Margarine	47	6	—	3
Cheese	6	—	—	—
Dripping	10	—	—	—
Lard	10	—	—	—
Shredded Suet	8	4	1	1
Mustard	6	—	—	—
Pepper	10	2	—	1
Vinegar	18	2	1	—
Sauce	2	—	—	—
Cocoa	6	2	—	1
Coffee	6	—	—	—
Coffee and Chicory	4	—	—	—
Cornflour	4	—	—	—
Rice	2	—	—	—
Ground Rice	4	—	—	—
Pearl Barley	6	2	—	2
Sago	2	—	—	—
Oatmeal	6	—	—	—
Flour	1	—	—	—
Self-raising Flour	5	—	—	—
Ground Ginger	2	—	—	—
Baking Powder	4	—	—	—
Egg Powder	4	—	—	—
Canned Peas	1	—	—	—
Cake	6	—	—	—
Jam	4	—	—	—
Marmalade	4	—	—	—
Table Jelly	2	—	—	—
Lemon Curd	5	2	—	1
Golden Syrup	2	—	—	—
Malt Vinegar	7	3	—	1
Borax	5	1	—	—
Cream of Tartar	2	—	—	—
Tea Dust	4	—	—	—
Carried forward ..	643	50	11	22

Sample.	Number examined. 1927.	Adul- terated.	Action taken	
			Legal Pro- ceedings.*	Letters of caution sent.
Brought forward ..	643	50	11	22
Sweets	12	5	—	2
Dried Fruit	2	—	—	—
Cyder	2	—	—	—
Zinc Ointment	2	1	1	—
Boracic Ointment	2	—	—	—
Milk of Sulphur	2	—	—	—
Lime Water	5	1	—	—
Camphorated Oil	2	—	—	—
Lime Juice Cordial	5	2	—	1
Lemon Squash	4	—	—	—
Lemonade	1	—	—	—
Lemonade Powder	2	—	—	—
Ginger Beer	2	—	—	—
Gin	6	3	1	2
Whisky	23	7	5	1
Rum	11	3	2	1
Wines	6	—	—	—
Mincemeat, Fruit	2	—	—	—
Meat Pie	2	2	—	1
Meat Paste	1	—	—	—
Brawn	2	—	—	—
Sausage	17	—	—	—
Fresh Meat	34	6	—	1
Ham	1	—	—	—
Bacon	1	—	—	—
Sausage Meat	1	—	—	—
Totals, 1927 ..	793	80†	20	31
Totals, 1926 ..	812	72	37	32

* See pages 75-79.

† Including 25 informal samples.

Of the 351 samples of milk, 23 were procured on Sundays from itinerant vendors and 142 from itinerant vendors on weekdays. All the samples were genuine.

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

Two samples taken on delivery at Railway Stations were reported to be genuine. These samples were taken at the request of an adjoining Local Authority.

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

MARCH QUARTER, 1927.

Sample No.	Article.	Result of Analysis, etc.	Action taken.
G. 1	Whisky	39 degrees under proof ..	Summons; £6 6s. costs.
G. 3	Whisky	40 ,, ,, ,, ..	Summons; £5 penalty; £1 ls. costs.
G. 6	Rum 	38 ,, ,, ,, ..	Summons; £5 penalty; £1 ls. costs.
P. 3	Whisky	40 ,, ,, ,, ..	Summons; £5 penalty; £1 ls. costs.
P. 1	Whisky	38 ,, ,, ,, ..	Summons; £5 penalty; £1 ls. costs.
P. 7	Rum 	40 ,, ,, ,, ..	Summons; £5 penalty; £1 ls. costs.
P. 12	Margarine ..	1.5 per cent. excess water ..	Caution.
G. 13	Cocoa 	3 per cent. added alkali ..	Caution.
G. 17	Milk 	6.6 per cent. deficient in fat	Summons; £2 2s. costs.
G. 27	Margarine ..	1.5 per cent. excess water ..	Caution.
P. 25	Butter 	1 per cent. excess water ..	Caution.
G. 31	Milk 	3 per cent. deficient in fat ..	Caution.
P. 58	Milk 	30 per cent. added water ..	Summons; £3 penalty; £1 ls. costs.
G. 62	Milk 	2.3 per cent. added water ..	Caution.
P. 64	Milk 	2.3 per cent. added water; 14.6 per cent. deficient in fat	Summons; £2 penalty; £1 ls. costs.
G. 70	Milk 	8.2 per cent. added water; 23.6 per cent. deficient in fat	Summons; £3 penalty; £1 ls. costs.
G. 73	Zinc Ointment ..	30 per cent. deficient in zinc oxide	Summons; £5 penalty; £3 3s. costs.
G. 79	Milk 	10 per cent. deficient in fat..	Summons; 2s. costs.

MARCH QUARTER, 1927—Continued.

Sample No.	Article.	Result of Analysis, etc.	Action taken.
G. 88	Milk	10 per cent. deficient in fat	Caution.
G. 36	Shredded Suet ..	Contained starchy matter, 7.3 per cent. (not labelled)	Caution.
Informal	Butter	2.7 per cent. free fatty acids	No action.
Informal	Butter	2.2 per cent. free fatty acids	No action.
Informal	Table Jelly ..	Sulphur Dioxide, 160 parts per million	No action.
Informal	Meat Paste ..	Boracic acid 2 grains per lb.	Formal sample taken (Genuine).
Informal	Malt Vinegar ..	Sulphur Dioxide 43 parts per million	No action.

JUNE QUARTER, 1927.

Sample No.	Article.	Result of Analysis, etc.	Action taken.
G. 92	Milk	4.7 per cent. added water ..	Letter of caution.
P. 87	Milk	4.7 per cent. added water ..	Letter of caution.
G. 98	Pearl Barley ..	38 parts per million sulphur dioxide	Letter of caution.
P. 102	Gin	41 degrees under proof ..	Summons; £5 5s. costs
G. 106	Whisky	36 degrees under proof ..	No action.
P. 113	Lemon Curd ..	6 grains boracic acid per lb.	Letter of caution.
G. 118	Milk	3.5 per cent. added water ..	Letter of caution.
P. 17 Informal	Malt Vinegar ..	45 parts per million sulphur dioxide	Formal sample taken (P. 125).

JUNE QUARTER—Continued.

Sample No.	Article.	Result of Analysis, etc.	Action taken.
Informal	Malt Vinegar ..	25 parts per million sulphur dioxide	No action.
P. 23 Informal	Margarine ..	16.9 per cent. water.. ..	No action.
Informal	Margarine ..	16.8 per cent. water.. ..	Formal sample taken (G. 142)
G. 142	Margarine ..	16.7 per cent. water.. ..	Letter of caution.
Informal	Sweets	0.2 per cent. Tale	Formal sample taken (G. 153)
G. 153	Sweets	0.2 per cent. Tale	Letter of caution.
P. 35 Informal	Sweets	0.2 per cent. Tale	Formal Sample taken (P. 142)
P. 142	Sweets	0.2 per cent. Tale	Letter of caution.
P. 36 Informal	Butter	17.1 per cent. water.. ..	Formal sample taken (P. 153)
P. 41 Informal	Butter	16.3 per cent. water.. ..	Formal sample taken (P. 153) P. 153 "genuine."
G. 157	Milk	3.5 per cent. added water ..	Letter of caution.
G. 161	Milk	5.8 per cent. added water ..	Summons. £2 2s. costs.
P. 97	Pearl Barley ..	93 parts per million sulphur dioxide	Letter of caution.
P. 14 Informal	Lemon Curd ..	6 grains per lb. boracic acid	Formal sample taken (P. 113) above.
P. 125	Malt Vinegar ..	35 parts per million sulphur dioxide	Letter of caution.
G. 126	Butter	16.3 per cent. water.. ..	Letter of caution.
G. 130	Margarine ..	Sold in unstamped wrapper	Letter of caution.
P. 133	Cream	0.4 per cent. boracic acid (not labelled)	Letter of caution.
G. 140	Cream	0.3 per cent. boracic acid (not labelled)	Summons; £2 penalty; £1 ls. costs.

SEPTEMBER QUARTER, 1927.

Sample No.	Article	Result of Analysis, etc.	Action taken.
P. 158	Cream	0.35 per cent. boracic acid ..	Letter of caution.
P. 47 Informal	Lime juice cordial	Salicylic acid 0.2 grains per pint	Formal sample taken (P. 163)
P. 49 Informal	Meat Pie ..	Meat contained sulphur dioxide 40 parts per million	Formal sample taken (P. 167)
P. 163	Lime juice cordial	Salicylic acid 0.2 grains per pint	Letter of caution.
P. 167	Meat Pie ..	Meat contained sulphur dioxide 50 parts per million	Letter of caution.
P. 58 Informal	Lime water ..	10 per cent. deficient in lime	Formal sample taken (P. 183)
Informal	Butter	16.2 per cent. water... ..	No action.
Informal	Meat	Sulphur dioxide 370 parts per million	Formal sample taken (G. 197)
Informal	Meat	Sulphur dioxide 80 parts per million	Formal sample taken (Genuine)
G. 197	Meat	Sulphur dioxide 450 parts per million	Letter of caution.
P. 71	Cocoa	2.5 per cent. added alkali ..	No action—"declared."
Informal	Sweets	0.2 per cent. Talc	No action.
P. 199	Borax	Arsenic, 100 parts per million	No action—domestic borax.
Informal	Meat	Sulphur dioxide 50 parts per million	Formal sample taken (Genuine)
P. 183	Lime water ..	Not made with distilled water	Letter of caution.

DECEMBER QUARTER.

Sample No.	Article.	Result of Analysis, etc.	Action taken.
G. 224	Meat	Sulphur dioxide, 15 parts per million	Further sample taken.
G. 235	Meat	Sulphur dioxide, 5 parts per million	Further sample taken.
G. 252	Vinegar	15 per cent. deficient in acid	Summons; £1 penalty; £2 2s. costs.
Informal	Vinegar	15 per cent. deficient in acid	Formal sample, G. 252 above.
P. 95 Informal	Shredded suet ..	14 per cent. starch; no label	Further sample taken.
P. 235	Shredded suet ..	17 per cent. starch; no label	Summons; £2 penalty; £1 1s. costs.
P. 107 Informal	Pepper	2.5 per cent. chalk; 5 per cent. maize starch	Formal sample taken (P. 247)
P. 108 Informal	Shredded suet ..	8 per cent. starch; no label	Formal sample taken (P. 246)
P. 246	Shredded suet ..	8 per cent. starch; no label	Letter of caution.
P. 247	Pepper	2.5 per cent. chalk; 5 per cent. maize starch	Letter of caution.
P. 250	Whisky	37 degrees under proof ..	Letter of caution.
P. 251	Rum	37 degrees under proof ..	Letter of caution.
P. 253	Gin	37 degrees under proof ..	Letter of caution.
G. 265	Whisky	40 degrees under proof ..	Summons; £2 2s. costs.
G. 269	Gin	36 degrees under proof ..	Letter of caution.
G. 279	Milk	16.4 per cent. added water	Summons; £1 1s. costs.
G. 280	Milk	4.7 per cent. added water ..	Letter of caution.
G. 285	Milk	8 per cent. added water ..	Summons; £1 1s. costs.
Informal	Margarine	16.4 per cent. water.. ..	Formal sample taken.
Informal	Butter	16.1 per cent. water.. ..	Formal sample taken.
Informal	Butter	16.3 per cent. water.. ..	Formal sample taken.

MILK AND DAIRIES (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1915, AND AMENDMENT
ACT, 1922.

MILK AND DAIRIES ACTS AND ORDER.

Milk bottled in street	Caution sent.
Splitting and filling churns at Milk Depot ..	Caution sent.
Milk bottled in street (2nd offence)	Summons; 16s. penalty; £2 4s. costs.
Paraffin oil delivered through shop	Caution sent.
Paraffin oil sold in milkshop	Caution sent.
Milk sold in bottle bearing reference to Grade "A" (Tuberculin Tested) Milk.	Letter of caution.
Milk delivered in bottle which had been filled in street	Summons. £5 penalty; £1 1s. costs.
Filling bottle with milk in street	Letter of caution.
Milk sold from barrow, and receptacles not marked	„ „
Filling bottle with milk in street	„ „
„ „ „ (roundsman)	„ „
„ „ „ (roundsman)	„ „
„ „ „ (roundsman)	„ „
Trading as a dairyman when not registered	Summons; Defendant failed to appear; warrant issued by Magistrate.

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

SEIZURES OF FOODSTUFFS.

Proceedings under the above Section were taken as follows:—

Particulars.	Date of Decision.	Result.	Name of Officer.
Exposed for sale 11 tins of condensed milk which were unsound, etc.	Jan. 29th	Condemnation Order made. Letter of caution sent to vendor.	Grabham, C. A.
Exposed for sale a sheep's liver which was unsound, etc.	April 12th.	Condemnation Order made. Letter of caution sent to vendor.	Grabham, C. A.
Tuberculous Ox Head and tongue exposed for sale.	July 30th.	Condemnation Order made.	Pearce, H. A.
	Aug. 25th.	Dismissed under Probation of Offenders Act, £1 ls. costs.	

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	351	Nil.
Cream	6	3*

*In two cases letters of caution were sent. In one case legal proceedings taken. £2 penalty and £1 ls. costs imposed.

2.—CREAM SOLD AS PRESERVED CREAM.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4. *Other Observations, if any.*—The sale of cream in this Borough is of negligible quantity, and, owing to the impending operation of the Public Health (Preservatives in Food) Regulations, no preserved cream has been observed for sale.

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

No applications were made for registration of premises under the above Acts.

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, 1927, 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	—

DAMAGED BUTTER.

A consignment of New Zealand butter which had been damaged by water was released by the Medical Officer of Health for Bermondsey for treatment at a butter-blending factory in this Borough.

The consignment consisted of 2,999 boxes, each containing 56lb.

Before any treatment of the butter was permitted, three samples were taken. The Public Analyst reported that one sample was mouldy, with growths of a variety of pencillium, and was rancid, containing 2.7 per cent. of free fatty acids. The other two samples were free from mould and were normal in composition.

The butter was then scraped to remove superficial mould or staining. Samples of the butter after scraping were taken, and were reported to be sound and of normal composition.

In cases where mould had penetrated to any depth, the whole contents of the box were put aside with the butter scrapings.

The butter which was undamaged was then blended with other butters and packed for sale. Three samples taken after blending were reported to be perfectly sound, normal in chemical composition, and free from rancidity.

The damaged butter—bulk and scrapings, amounting to 3 tons and 7lb.—was released for soapmaking.

SUSPECTED CASE OF ANTHRAX.

In consequence of information received from Reigate, 1 ton 18 cwt. 2 qr. 10lb. of fat and bones (horse and bovine), on the premises of a firm of soapmakers, were destroyed by burning because it was suspected that among them were the bones of an animal that had died from Anthrax.

PUBLIC HEALTH (IMPORTED FOOD) REGULATIONS, 1925.

Notices were received from time to time from the Port of London Sanitary Authority respecting tallow which had been released under suitable guarantees for soapmaking, lubricating oils, etc.

During the year, 73 visits were made to factories, wharves, etc., and 757 casks and several quantities of loose tallow were dealt with.

DAMAGED WHEAT.

Quantities of damaged wheat were released by various Authorities to be used in this Borough for poultry food. The total quantity dealt with during the year was 6 cwt. 2lb.

TABLE VII.
NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR 1927.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE BOROUGH.													Total cases notified in each Sub-District.	No. of Cases removed to Hospital from each Sub-District.	TOTAL DEATHS IN AGE-PERIODS.													Total deaths in each Sub-District.				
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.														At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.																
		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.				Poplar.	Row and Bromley.	Poplar.	Row 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.	Poplar.	Row and Bromley.
Smallpox	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera (C), Plague (P)	362	7	22	35	29	43	137	45	13	23	4	4	—	221	141	218	139	357	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	95	3	5	—	—	2	4	4	7	13	15	20	13	47	48	31	20	51	—	—	—	3	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	715	2	17	42	54	76	346	115	32	27	3	1	—	417	298	411	293	704	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhus Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eteric Fever	4	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Relapsing Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Continued Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	1	5	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	3	—	—	9	6	4	3	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	4	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	1	3	3	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(a) Acute Poliomyelitis & (b) Acute Polioencephalitis	2	1(b)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1(a)	—	—	—	2	—	1(b)	1(b)	1(b)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis Lethargica	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	1	4	1	2	1	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	48	48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	9	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Zymotic Enteritis	94	33	19	9	3	5	6	1	2	7	3	4	2	32	62	6	9	15	39	34	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anthrax	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trench Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia (Acute Primary and Acute Influenzal)	542	60	65	56	41	32	59	25	26	52	32	63	31	347	195	73	62	135	155	39	15	14	7	3	1	1	4	10	8	33	20	91	64
Malaria	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	1895	155	129	143	128	160	554	190	82	142	63	102	47	1123	772	752	537	1289	224	75	23	17	8	6	6	3	6	16	10	34	20	128	96

NOTE.—161 Cases reported "not suffering," etc., are excluded from the above table.
* Notifiable from 1st June to 30th September.



Section VI.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

1,895 cases of Infectious Disease were notified during the year. In addition there were 161 cases notified as Infectious Diseases but in which the diagnosis was not confirmed. The notification rate was **11.3**, compared with 13.8 in 1926, 10.1 in 1925, 9.8 in 1924, 9.2 in 1923, and 6.6 in 1922.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE OCCURRING IN INSTITUTIONS.

(This Table does not include cases admitted with the disease.)

	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 ..	10	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	3*	..	..	..	..	..
St. Andrew's Hospital	31	20†	2‡	3	..	..	..	5	1	19**	..	2**	..	..	..	..
Bow Institution ..	2	2§	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2**	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bromley House Institution ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Langley House, 54, East India Dock Road ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1*
Poplar Hospital ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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

‡ 2 Staff. † 2 Staff. § 1 Staff.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN MILKSHOPS AND HOMEWORKERS' PREMISES.

Two cases of infectious disease occurred in families connected with the sale of milk, and no dairy premises were associated with infectious disease during the year.

36 cases of infectious disease occurred in homeworkers' premises—8 diphtheria, 26 scarlet fever, 1 erysipelas and 1 measles.

No 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.
Smallpox	1	—	—	1	100.
Diphtheria	355	2	—	357	98.6
Erysipelas	1*	50	—	51	53.7
Scarlet Fever ..	704	—	—	704	98.5
Enteric Fever ..	1	—	1	2	50.0
Puerperal Fever ..	5	1	—	6	85.7
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	1	3	3	7	46.7
Cerebro-spinal Fever	1	—	2	3	75.0
Encephalitis Lethar- gica	1	—	2	3	60.0
Ophthalmia Neona- torum	3	—	—	3	6.3
Pneumonia	—	134	1	135	24.9
Acute Polio-enceph- alitis	—	—	1	1	100.
Zymotic Enteritis ..	—	15	—	15	15.9
Malaria	—	—	1	1	100.
Totals ..	1073	205	11	1289	68.1

* Admitted with Scarlet Fever.

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

COMPARATIVE MORTALITY.

					Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.
1921	Cases	..	..	..	648	1423	16
	Deaths	..	..	..	64	13	5
	Fatality Rate	..	..	..	9.9	0.9	31.2
1922	Cases	..	..	..	626	415	10
	Deaths	..	..	..	62	7	0
	Fatality Rate	..	..	..	9.9	1.7	0.0
1923	Cases	..	..	..	303	263	8
	Deaths	..	..	..	32	5	3
	Fatality Rate	..	..	..	10.6	1.9	37.5
1924	Cases	..	..	..	348	460	8
	Deaths	..	..	..	20	6	1
	Fatality Rate	..	..	..	5.7	1.3	12.5
1925	Cases	..	..	..	329	453	1
	Deaths	..	..	..	8	0	0
	Fatality Rate	..	..	..	2.4	0.0	0.0
1926	Cases	..	..	..	411	610	4
	Deaths	..	..	..	22	3	3
	Fatality Rate	..	..	..	5.3	0.5	75.0
1927	Cases	..	..	..	362	715	4
	Deaths	..	..	..	17	3	0
	Fatality Rate	..	..	..	4.7	0.4	0.0

SCARLET FEVER.

The total notifications received numbered 809 and the total removals were 798. Of these, 94 cases were later certified to be not suffering from Scarlet Fever, leaving a total of 715 cases, the attack-rate being 4.28 per 1,000 of population.

3 deaths occurred, giving a fatality rate of 0.4 per cent.

DIPHTHERIA.

The total notifications received numbered 427 and the total removals to hospital were 422. 65 patients were certified to be suffering from other diseases, leaving a total of 362 cases, the attack-rate being 2.17 per 1,000 of population.

17 deaths occurred, giving a fatality rate of 4.7 per cent.

SCHICK TEST AND IMMUNISATION FROM DIPHTHERIA.

A Special Report was submitted to the Public Health and Housing Committee in October and is included as an appendix to this Report. On the recommendation of the Committee, the Report was adopted by the Council and application made to the Minister of Health under Section 77 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, for sanction to the scheme as outlined in the Report. The sanction of the Minister of Health was received early in 1928 and the Clinic was opened in June, 1928.

DIPHTHERIA ANTI-TOXIN.

97,500 units of diphtheria anti-toxin were issued to medical practitioners during the year.

ENTERIC FEVER.

Five notifications were received and 3 patients were removed to hospital. One patient was later certified to be not suffering from Enteric Fever, leaving a total of four cases for the year, the attack-rate being 0.02 per 1,000 of population.

No deaths from Enteric Fever occurred during the year.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

1,740 swabbings from doubtful cases of diphtheria were examined. Of these, 203 gave positive results (11.7 per cent.).

6 blood specimens from doubtful cases of Enteric Fever were examined.

5 gave negative results and one gave a weak positive (agglutination of *Bacillus Typhosus* and *Bacillus Paratyphosus B* in serum diluted 1/10 to 1/80, but not higher). The patient was notified and treated at home, and recovered.

One specimen of faeces was examined for typhoid group of organisms and gave a negative result.

One specimen of faeces was examined for the presence of the dysentery group of organisms and for amoebae or cysts, and was found to be negative.

SMALLPOX.

On the 10th May the Medical Officer of Health was asked by a medical practitioner to see one of his patients who had a rash on his body and who had been attending the surgery for a few days. The patient was found to be suffering from Smallpox and was immediately removed to a Metropolitan Asylums Board Hospital.

All contacts in the Borough were kept under strict observation and the Medical Officers of Health of the respective districts were notified of contacts in their areas. The direct contacts in the house were vaccinated and were temporarily housed at the Smallpox Shelter while the premises were being disinfected.

The Ministry of Health and the London County Council were informed of the details of the case.

The Poor Law Authority and their Officers were likewise informed and circular letters sent to all Medical Practitioners in the Borough. Circulars advising vaccination or re-vaccination were sent to the heads of certain businesses, the staffs of which, because of the nature of their employment, were particularly liable to come into contact with infection, *e.g.*, laundries, hairdressers, rag and bone dealers, and undertakers.

Preliminary steps were taken to make Chickenpox notifiable should the disease spread, but fortunately this was not found necessary.

In spite of the fact that the patient had wandered about with the rash well out for three or four days, only one case of Smallpox occurred amongst the contacts, namely, a brother-in-law of the patient, who lived in an adjoining Borough.

As a result of the close co-operation existing between the Board of Guardians and the Public Health Department, extra facilities for vaccination of contacts and the public generally were early made available, and were advertised by means of posters displayed throughout the Borough. From returns received from the Public Vaccinators it would appear that approximately 270 persons were vaccinated or re-vaccinated during this little outbreak.

SHELTER AND CLEANSING STATION.

During the year eight persons were accommodated in the Council's shelter. Seven were contacts of the Smallpox case reported above, and one was a casual who had been in contact with Smallpox and had refused re-vaccination. He could not be detained in the Casual Wards until the expiry of the quarantine period and was offered accommodation in the Council's Shelter, and was paid 1s. per day during his detention.

VACCINATION.

The Vaccination Officer, Mr. P. Ryan, has kindly furnished me with the following particulars regarding vaccination in the Borough:—

Extract from the Report of the Vaccination Officer, respecting the Vaccination of Children whose Births were registered from 1st January to 31st December, 1926, inclusive:—

Registration Sub-Districts.	Number of Births registered 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1926.	Number of Births entered by 31st January, 1928, in "Vaccination Register."					Number of Births which on 31st January, 1928, remained unentered in "Vaccination Register."			Number of Births neither entered in the "Vaccination Register" nor accounted for in Columns 8, 9 and 10.	Total number of Certificates of Successful Primary Vaccination of Children under 14 received during the calendar year 1927.	Number of Statutory Declarations of Conscientious Objection actually received during the calendar year 1927.
		Col. I Success-fully vac-cinated.	Col. II		Col. IV Number in respect of whom Statutory Declarations of Con-scientious Objection have been received.	Col. V Died unvac-cinated.	Postpone-ment by Medical Certificate.	Removals to Districts the Vaccination Officers of which have been duly apprised.	Removals to places unknown, cases not found, etc.			
			Insus-ceptible of Vac-cination.	Had Small-pox.								
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Poplar	1927	301	—	—	1211	101	9	15	60	230	877	1874
Bow and Bromley	1349	204	—	—	836	73	6	16	30	184		
Total ..	3276	505	—	—	2047	174	15	31	90	414	877	1874

NOTE —(a) The total of the figures in Columns 3 to 11 should agree with the figure in Column 2.

(b) The figures in Columns 2 to 11 should not include re-registered births.

The following analysis of the Vaccination Return reveals the fact that 83 per cent. of the children whose births were registered in 1926 were not protected by successful vaccination:—

Births registered	3,276
Deduct:—	
Died unvaccinated	174
Removals to other districts ..	31
Removals to places unknown, etc.	90
	<hr/> 295
Surviving residents ..	<hr/> 2,981
Successful vaccinations numbered	505=16.9 per cent.
Conscientious Objections declared ..	2,047
Vaccinations postponed on Medical	
Certificates	15
Number not accounted for	414
	<hr/>
Total unvaccinated children ..	2,476=83.1 per cent.
	<hr/>
	2,981 100 per cent.
	<hr/>

PUBLIC HEALTH (SMALLPOX PREVENTION) REGULATIONS, 1917.

The number of vaccinations and re-vaccinations performed by the Medical Officer of Health were as follows:—

Primary vaccination	1
Revaccinations	22
	<hr/>
Total ..	23
	<hr/>

Summary of results.

4 good scars	3
2 „ „	1
Very slight	1
Doubtful	1
Abortive	17
	<hr/>
Total	23
	<hr/>

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.

95 cases of erysipelas were notified during the year. Three deaths occurred.

PUERPERAL FEVER, ETC.

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

These Regulations came into operation on 1st October, 1926.

As stated in the Annual Report for 1926, the Minister of Health has sanctioned the appointment of Dr. Malcolm Donaldson as Obstetric Specialist (with Dr. C. S. Lane-Roberts as deputy) in cases where a medical practitioner requires assistance, and has approved the arrangements for bacteriological examination of blood and lochia at the Seamen's Hospital, Greenwich.

During 1927, the Specialist was called in to see two cases of Puerperal Pyrexia and arranged for the patients to be removed to St. Bartholomew's Hospital. The patients made a complete recovery.

In a further case, a medical practitioner desired a blood test; but after consultation with Dr. Davies, of the Seamen's Hospital, a blood count only was undertaken.

Arrangements have been completed with the local Nursing Societies for home nursing of cases of Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia where this service is required.

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

	Puerperal Fever.	Puerperal Pyrexia.
Cases notified	7	15
Removed to M.A.B. Hospitals ..	5	1
Removed to other hospitals ..	1	6
Treated at home	1	8
Specialist called in	—	2
Deaths	2	—

The deaths occurred in cases that had been removed to hospital from their own homes where the confinements had taken place.

CONTINUED AND TYPHUS FEVERS.

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

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.

Four cases of Cerebro-Spinal Fever occurred, three of which terminated fatally.

The fourth case is reported to be recovering.

ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS.

One case of Acute Poliomyelitis occurred. The patient died early in 1928.

Another patient who was notified as suffering from Acute Poliomyelitis was removed to a hospital of the Metropolitan Asylums Board. Patient died there, and it was found that the cause of death was Tubercular Meningitis and not Acute Poliomyelitis.

ACUTE ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.

Five cases of Encephalitis Lethargica were notified during the year. Of these one patient died. A patient who was notified in 1924 also died. In addition there were two deaths from this disease in persons who were inmates of Institutions outside the Borough.

Cases of Encephalitis Lethargica are kept under observation until the acute stage has passed. Subsequently, periodical visits are made and reports as to the condition of patients are forwarded to the London County Council.

Excluding the cases who died during the year, 21 cases were investigated. The following is a summary of the reports submitted:—

Recovered or much improved and returned to work or
school 4

In Institutions:—

Mental Hospitals	.. .. .	3
Other Hospitals	.. .. .	2
Industrial Home	.. .. .	1
Convent	.. .. .	1
	—	7

Attending hospitals or otherwise undergoing treatment 4

Suffering from after-effects but not receiving treatment 4

Left the District 2*

—
21
—

*1 since died.

The 8 patients suffering from after-effects (excluding those in Institutions) were affected as follows:—

Intelligence below normal, with loss of control over limbs, in one case paralysis	3
Sleep, poor or excessive, with slow movements in one case, and rolling of eyes in the other	2
Movements unsteady, no other ill-effects	1
Conduct abnormal (very spiteful, tendency to become hysterical)	1
Squint	1
	—
	8

ACUTE POLIO-ENCEPHALITIS.

One case of Acute Polio-Encephalitis was notified. Death occurred in Poplar Hospital prior to notification.

MEASLES.

963 cases of measles were reported to the Medical Officer of Health from various sources (principally from L.C.C. schools). 8 deaths were attributed to measles.

All cases of Measles are visited and where home conditions are unsatisfactory, parents are advised to have patients removed to hospital.

In June, a letter was received from the Metropolitan Asylums Board which stated, *inter alia*:—

“ . . . that, after careful consideration and consultation with representatives of the Ministry of Health, the London County Council and the Metropolitan Branch of the Society of the Medical Officers of Health, it has been agreed that, in view of the much higher mortality of measles, and its far greater destructive effect on child life, the present practice of always admitting scarlet fever in preference to measles shall be abandoned; that in lieu thereof there shall be a definite allocation of beds for the two diseases; that the allocation shall be revised periodically in relation to the requirements of the moment and that in times of measles prevalence the larger proportion of accommodation shall be allocated to measles.”

“ . . . the effect of this decision will be that, when the incidence of infectious disease is such that the Board can admit all cases they are asked to receive, so far as scarlet fever is concerned, no alteration of the present arrangement will be necessary. Any medical practitioner will be able, as at present, to secure the removal of a case by direct application to the Head Office of the Board or the nearest ambulance station, and, in the case of measles, the revised arrangement will enable the medical practitioner to secure the removal of a patient to hospital with the same facility as in the case of scarlet fever. When, however, the number of beds available becomes short and, say 75 per cent. of the accommodation set apart for the two diseases is exhausted, any person desiring the admission of a case of either scarlet fever or measles will be referred to the Medical Officer of Health with a view to his selecting those cases which, in his opinion, should be received into hospital having regard to all the circumstances.”

This information was circulated to all medical practitioners in the Borough and it was pointed out to them that the following points were considered of importance in guiding the Medical Officer of Health in coming to a decision where, when there is a shortage of beds for either disease, the circumstances of a case warranted the removal to Hospital:—

- (a) The selection of the cases should be based on the type of home, and home conditions, rather than type of case (whether or not patient can be reasonably isolated at home).
- (b) The age of patient.
- (c) Whether wearing apparel is made or homework done on the premises.
- (d) In cases of measles whether there are any facilities for home nursing.
- (e) Whether there are any members of the family employed in the handling of food or milk.

During the year 135 cases of Measles were admitted to M.A.B. Hospitals from the Borough.

PUBLIC HEALTH (PNEUMONIA, MALARIA, DYSENTERY, AND TRENCH FEVER) REGULATIONS, 1919.

PNEUMONIA.

542 cases of Acute Primary and Acute Influenzal Pneumonia were notified during the year, 135 of the patients being treated in hospitals. 155 deaths from these diseases occurred.

MALARIA.

One case of Malaria was notified during the year. Patient was treated in Hackney Road Hospital.

DYSENTERY.

No cases of Dysentery were notified.

TRENCH FEVER.

No cases of this disease occurred during the year.

ALTERED DIAGNOSIS CASES.

161 patients who had been notified as suffering from infectious disease were later certified to be suffering from some condition other than that which was notified:—

94 Scarlet Fever; 65 Diphtheria; 1 Enteric Fever; and 1 Acute Poliomyelitis.

The final diagnosis in the 94 Scarlet Fever cases was:—

Tonsillitis	..	..	..	..	..	6
Erythema	..	..	..	..	..	15
Measles	..	..	..	..	..	7
Diphtheria..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Nephritis	..	..	..	..	..	1
Appendicitis with Peritonitis	..	..	..	..	..	1
Urticaria and Rheumatism	..	..	..	..	..	1
Disease not specified	..	..	..	..	..	61*
						—
						94
						—

*These were reported "Negative case," "Not notifiable," etc.

The final diagnosis in the 65 Diphtheria cases was:—

Tonsillitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	22
Laryngitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Erythema multiforma	..	..	..	..	..	1
Measles ..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	2
Encephalitis Lethargica	..	..	..	..	..	1
Vincent's Angina	..	..	..	..	..	1
Conjunctivitis	..	..	..	..	..	1
Catarrh ..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Broncho-pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	1
Quinsy ..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Disease not specified	..	..	..	..	..	19*
						—
						65
						—

*These were reported "Negative case," "Not notifiable," etc.

The patient notified as suffering from Enteric Fever was later certified to be a "negative case."

The patient notified as suffering from Acute Poliomyelitis was certified as suffering from "Tubercular Meningitis" and not Acute Poliomyelitis.

CANCER.

The number of deaths from Cancer is increasing year by year, the figures for the last five years being:—

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1923 ..	113 ..	90 ..	203
1924 ..	115 ..	96 ..	211
1925 ..	104 ..	87 ..	191
1926 ..	122 ..	93 ..	215
1927 ..	120 ..	120 ..	240

Number of Heading in Internation- al Manual.	Site of Primary Growth.	Males.	Females	Totals.
43	Buccal cavity	13	4	17
44	Pharynx, Oesophagus, Stomach, Liver and annexa	58	39	97
45	Peritoneum, Intestines and rec- tum	18	24	42
46	Female Genital Organs	—	22	22
47	Breast	—	17	17
48	Skin	—	—	—
49	Other or unspecified organs ..	31	14	45
	Totals	120	120	240

Note.—One Male death certified as “Scarlet Fever, Lobar Pneumonia, Sarcoma of muscle,” is not included above. In Table II, facing p. 14, the death has been assigned to Scarlet Fever.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Cases of this disease are visited immediately after notification. A complete summary of cases notified and visited is given in the Section of this report dealing with Maternity and Child Welfare. In cases of true Ophthalmia Neonatorum every endeavour is made to secure the removal to hospital of the patient and mother.

DISINFECTING DEPARTMENT.

WRAPPERS FOR INFECTED ARTICLES.

The Public Health and Housing Committee approved of the provision of strong sheets as wrappers for conveying bedding, clothing, etc., from infected premises to the Disinfecting Station. These wrappers are disinfected at the same time as the articles, and the disinfected articles are placed in the same wrapper for return.

ROOMS AND ARTICLES (INFECTIOUS AND VERMINOUS) DISINFECTED.

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

	Premises.	Rooms.	Beds.	Mattresses	Pillows.	Bolsters.	Various.	Totals.
Infectious Disease	1276	1523	1197	268	2457	846	12697	17465
Verminous & Miscellaneous	68	200	135	84	254	91	1453	2017
Totals	1344	1723	1332	352	2711	937	14150	19482
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	269	288	45	21	122	43	437	668
Totals	1613	2011	1377	373	2833	980	14587	20150

Other articles also passed through the Council's apparatus:—Disinfectors' clothing, overalls, drop-sheets, etc., to the number of 3,707, and 7,515 articles of clothing from verminous persons were disinfected and 1,015 other articles; making a total of 32,387 articles.

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

ELECTROLYTIC DISINFECTANT FLUID.

The electrolytic disinfecting fluid as manufactured contains approximately 8—9 grammes per litre of free chlorine and is broken down to a strength of approximately 4 grammes per litre for distribution.

During the year 1927, 76,538½ gallons were manufactured. 148,635 gallons of the weaker solution were produced, of which 147,655 gallons were distributed.

The production of the solution at a strength of 4 grammes of available chlorine per litre has averaged 141,200 gallons per annum for three years at an average annual cost of £2,921, the cost per gallon thus being approximately 5d.

DISTRIBUTION OF FLUID.

The fluid was distributed as follows:—

	galls.
Violet Road Depot	70,367
Bickmore Street Depot	15,735
Old Ford Road Depot.. .. .	9,175
Ford Road Depot	7,125
Trego Road Depot	6,670
Stebondale Street Depot	7,070
Millwall Depot.. .. .	1,515
Public Health Offices	105
Poplar Baths	5,683
Bow Baths	4,520
Island Baths	2,635
Violet Road Baths	48
Wick Lane Baths	602
Empson Street Baths	475
Open Air Bath, Bromley	1,200
Poplar Town Hall	77
Bromley Public Hall	117
Works Department	245
Guardians' Offices	239
Poplar Institution	7,026
Langley House	252
Poplar Training School, Hutton	82
Public Libraries	596
Used at Council's Cleansing Station in baths of verminous persons	308
London County Council Schools	2,793
Mortuary, High Street, Poplar	582
Tuberculosis Dispensary	24
Royal College of St. Katharine	144
Council Offices, Poplar	158
Finance Department Offices	78
Kingsley Hall	51
Simpsons Road Clinic.. .. .	87
M. and C. W. Centre, Wellington Road	21
Artificial Sunlight Clinic, Avenue Road	3
Howrah House Convent	164
Bow Relief Offices	129
S. Mildred's House	21
Sold to Private Firms in Borough, etc.	1,533
	<hr/>
	147,655

COST OF MATERIALS AND ELECTRICITY.

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

	£	s.	d.
Electricity, 20,717 units at 1½d. per unit (with 50-65 per cent. advance)	197	5	9
Chloride of Magnesium, 7 tons, 10 cwts. 1 qr. 25 lb.	48	6	7
Salt, 27 tons	100	12	0
Caustic Soda, 20 cwt. 2 qr. 8 lb.	30	17	0
Water (76,538½ gallons)	2	15	3
	<hr/>		

Total cost of materials and electricity to produce

76,538½ gallons (strong); broken down to 148,635 gallons	379	16	7
Electric motor for stirring; 466 units	4	8	6

BOTTLES, CORKS AND LABELS.

Bottles	20	14	0
Corks	12	10	0
Labels	3	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£36	4	0
	<hr/>		

Total quantity of water used for all purposes, 332,000 gallons, cost
£11 19s. 1d.

TOTAL QUANTITY MANUFACTURED SINCE INSTALLATION OF PLANT.

Since the installation of the plant, a period of 22 years, 1,033,720 gallons of fluid have been manufactured (see footnote) at a cost for electricity of £1,782 12s. 1½d., and materials of £2,080 9s. 11d.

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
1927	.. 76,538½†	182 10 10	197 5 9*	379 16 7
<hr/>				
Totals 1,033,720		£2,080 9 11	£1,782 12 1½	£3,863 2 0½

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 ..	1927	..	..	147,655 ..

Electrolytic Disinfecting Fluid.	Estimate for Year ended 31st March, 1927.		Expenditure for Year ended 31st March, 1927.		Average Expen- diture for 3 years ended 31st March, 1927.		Estimate for Year ending 31st March, 1928.		Estimate for Year ending 31st March, 1929.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Wages	1470		1600		1565		1467		1291	
Rates and Insurance—Main Depot	82		108		107		109		108	
Rent (Issuing Depots)	36		34		34		36		39	
Electricity and Water	250		259		185		200		220	
Chemicals	250		165		158		200		204	
Testing Apparatus									5	
Bottles, Carboys, Hampers, Corks, etc. ..	125		124		122		120		75	
Overalls and Clogs									9	
Issuing Conveyance	—		—		75		—		—	
Supervision of Plant	15		15		15		15		15	
Repairs and Renewal of Plant	10		96		61		10		50	
Repairs (Works Dept.) Main Depot	80		64		170		50		22	
„ „ Issuing Depots	99		109		138		100		11	
Petty Expenses and Sundries	5		1		1		5		3	
Capital Account—Cost in excess of Loan	—		—		28		—		—	
	2422		2575		2659		2312		2052	
Less Income	35		26		28		30		25	
	2387		2549		2631		2282		2027	

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

2,793 gallons were supplied to ten London County Council 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. 5,683 gallons were supplied to the Poplar Baths, 4,520 gallons to the Bow Baths, 2,635 gallons to the Island Baths, and 1,200 gallons to the open-air swimming baths, making a total of 14,038 gallons.

**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.		
1927.						£	s.	d.
March	..	..	..	396	477	42	15	0
June	..	..	..	262	321	29	8	0
September	..	..	..	298	327	31	1	0
December	..	..	..	346	376	36	0	0
Totals	..	..	..	1,302	1,501	£139	4	0

In 1,308 of the cleansings a special comb was used. (274 boys, 1,034 girls.)

CLEANSING STATION.

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

Miss Davies made 302 visits in connection with verminous school-children—123 Poplar, and 179 Bow and Bromley.

For cleansing of verminous rooms, see table facing page 34.

SCABIES.

Miss Davies made 98 visits in connection with children suffering from Scabies—67 Poplar, and 31 Bow and Bromley. Arrangements were made for the children to be bathed, and for bedding and clothing to be disinfested.

CLEANSING OF PERSONS ACT, 1927.

During the year, 110 persons—including 82 (57 men and 25 women) from common lodging houses (see below)—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 AND
SEAMEN'S LODGING HOUSES WITHIN AND WITHOUT THE BOROUGH.

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

Lodging House.	Male.	Female.	Total.
196, Bow Road	4	—	4
215, Bow Road	—	—	—
St. James's Chambers, 207, High Street, Poplar	5	—	5
65, Bow Lane	—	—	—
378, Old Ford Road	—	—	—
38, Pennyfields	—	—	—
	9	—	9
From Common Lodging Houses without the Borough of Poplar—			
Whitechapel	48	25	73
Totals	57	25	82

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.*

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

(b) *Staff.*—

Tuberculosis Officer: W. C. P. Smith.

Asst. Tuberculosis Officer: C. K. Cullen.

3 Health Visitors.

1 Dispenser.

1 Care Secretary.

1 Clerk.

1 Asst. Clerk.

1 Part-time Helper (female).

1 Caretaker.

(c) *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.*—The Dispensary is “linked” to the London Hospital under the London County Council scheme for consultative purposes. Cases of lupus are sent to the London Hospital for special treatment by means of the Finsen light and general phototherapy. These cases are treated on the authority of the Tuberculosis Officer, the cost of treatment being charged to the Borough Council. During the year 2 new cases and 4 old cases have been undergoing this treatment, a total of 109 applications of one or other form of light having been given.

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

Patients requiring refills following upon the induction of artificial pneumothorax are by arrangement sent to either Brompton or Victoria Park Hospitals, a charge of 10s. being made for each refill. Four patients have attended for this purpose receiving altogether 61 refills.

Non-pulmonary cases suitable for artificial sunlight treatment are by agreement sent to Victoria Park Hospital. This arrangement has not been found to work well, as owing to the frequent attendances required, the distance to be travelled and the somewhat inconvenient time of the sessions, patients and especially parents of child patients, have not been able to afford the necessary time. It is a matter for regret that the Council's own light installations should not be available for these cases.

(c) *School Clinics.*—Ailments or defects other than tuberculosis discovered in children of school age are brought to the notice of the Divisional School Medical Officer who arranges for the child's examination and necessary treatment.

Co-operation with the School Medical Service as explained in previous reports continues to work satisfactorily. Some 110 children, either "unsatisfactory children" or contacts have been dealt with under this scheme.

(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.*

On receipt of a notification the Tuberculosis Officer at once communicates with the notifying practitioner offering his assistance in dealing with the case and calling attention to the services the Care Committee may be able to render the patient and his family.

In all cases where patients are referred to the Dispensary a report is sent to the practitioner, and where necessary arrangements are made for treatment. 695 reports of this kind have been sent during the year.

Co-operation with insurance practitioners continues under the scheme which has been explained in previous reports and close touch with panel doctors had been maintained by means of the customary forms. 367 reports have been sent to, and 166 received from panel doctors in respect of patients having "domiciliary" treatment. 244 patients were on "domiciliary" treatment on December 31st.

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

Cases in which a diagnosis cannot be arrived at after a reasonable period of dispensary observation are referred to the London County Council for admission to Brompton or Victoria Park Hospitals for further investigation. Cases of doubtful non-pulmonary tuberculosis are sent to the London Hospital. In other doubtful cases, where admission to hospital is not considered necessary arrangements are made for the patient to attend the dispensary after a lapse of a suitable period of time so that the case can be reconsidered.

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

A list of all contacts is prepared by the Health Visitor of the district concerned, who arranges for their attendance at a convenient time for examination and where necessary re-examination.

All contacts of school age are dealt with in co-operation with the School Medical Service. 297 contacts were examined, 107 being adults and the remainder children. In addition a number of unexamined contacts were reported 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 apparatus has continued in use for diagnostic purposes. No special form of treatment has been in use.

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

See (vii.)

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

Patients requiring dental treatment are referred to the Council's Dental Clinic, a special session for tuberculous patients being held weekly, with a gas day once a month.

Particulars of the number of patients dealt with and the work carried out will be found in the Dental Surgeon's return. Arrangements for defraying the cost of dentures are made by the Care Committee.

(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. 72 patients have been in receipt of extra nourishment for varying periods during the year, of these 28 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; other cases for light treatment are referred to Victoria Park Hospital.

One female patient was sent to Dr. Rolliers Clinic at Leysin, Switzerland, in February and is still under treatment there.

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 are in the hands of the Tuberculosis Care Committee. The Secretary reports as follows:—

“ The Tuberculosis Care Committee, consisting of representatives of Public Authorities and charitable agencies, meets fortnightly at the Dispensary. During 1927, 22 meetings were held, and 372 cases were considered.

“ 186 recommendations regarding assessment for institutional treatment were submitted to the London County Council. 20 dental cases were considered, and 58 ‘special cases’ dealt with.

“ The work of the Care Committee mainly consists in consideration of problems arising out of the social and economic aspect of tuberculosis. Of great assistance to the Committee during 1927 was the Poplar Tuberculosis Fund—the voluntary fund for helping persons suffering from tuberculosis, or their relatives—which was inaugurated in 1926, but not drawn upon until January, 1927. The Committee have had to go very carefully at first, the Fund being still in its infancy, but it was possible during the year to give direct assistance to 14 patients. Clothing was provided in 6 cases, assistance given towards cost of removal to houses outside London in 2 cases, and part-cost of dentures paid in 2 cases. A holiday was made possible for a mother after the death of a daughter who had been nursed at home with surgical tuberculosis for many months; a deck-chair was bought to enable a patient to sit out in his garden; fares to visit a relative were allowed in a case where it was specially necessary, and some general expenses were paid for a patient in Switzerland. Assistance is only given in those cases in which it is not possible to get help from any other agency. During the year, the Committee have made several efforts to increase the Fund, and were fortunate in August, 1927, in obtaining a weekly contribution from the Poplar Hippodrome in respect of Sunday Cinematograph Exhibitions. In November, a successful Household and Jumble Sale was held in aid of the Fund.

“ The Tuberculosis Care Committee are very grateful to the Poplar Board of Guardians for their continued assistance in helping patients known to them with clothing for sanatorium, with dentures, and in many other ways; and also for sending several patients to Papworth Colony, and providing sanatorium treatment for patients ineligible for further residential treatment through the London County Council. They are also grateful to the Council for the provision of beds, bedding and shelters, and for having taken up the case of one patient who was specially recommended for treatment in Switzerland, and was sent by the Council to Leysin in February, 1927.

“ The Care Committee also wish to acknowledge the useful work of the Invalid Children's Aid Association in visiting and convalescing children, and to express their gratitude to the British Red Cross Society and the United Services Fund for assistance given to ex-Service men and their families.

“ Although a few tubercular patients have been fortunate during the year in moving into Council flats or houses and thereby improving their home conditions, the housing problem still remains a great difficulty. The London County Council have given special preference to people suffering from tuberculosis for houses on their Estates at Becontree and Downham; but the high rents and inaccessibility as regards work prove a difficulty in many cases, and many families who have made the move have, unfortunately, been in financial distress since, particularly Army pensioners who have had their pensions reduced.

“ The difficulty of assisting ex-sanatorium patients to find light work remains as great as ever.

“ The Poplar Tuberculosis Care Committee is represented on the Standing Conference of Metropolitan Borough Tuberculosis Care Committees, which has met twice during the year.”

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

No special arrangements exist for finding employment for patients. The Employment Exchanges have not proved of any service. For patients who are not capable of competing in the open market, some special organisation, such as the Spero workshops, appears to offer the best chance of employment under existing conditions.

(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 4 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 have been adopted beyond those already mentioned in previous Reports.

(xvii.) *Special difficulties encountered.*

The lack of suitable employment for patients and of suitable accommodation for badly-housed patients and their families continue to be the chief difficulties encountered.

STATISTICS FOR 1927.

Attendances at Dispensary (Insured, 1,989; Uninsured, 3,633)	.. .. .	5,622
New patients examined	.. .. .	1,277
Contacts examined	.. .. .	297
Notifications by Tuberculosis Officer:—		
Pulmonary, 151; Non-pulmonary, 31	.. .. .	182
Patients sent away for Sanatorium Treatment	.. .. .	264
Patients away in Institutions 31st December	.. .. .	95
Patients receiving Domiciliary Treatment, 31st December	.. .. .	244
Patients receiving Dispensary Treatment, 31st December	.. .. .	146
Under observation, pending diagnosis, 31st December	.. .. .	49
In receipt of extra nourishment during the year	.. .. .	72
In receipt of extra nourishment, 31st December	.. .. .	28
Health Visitors' visits	.. .. .	7,997
Doctors' visits	.. .. .	189
Sputum examinations made (for Dispensary, 1,825; for Public Health Department, 348)	.. .. .	2,173
Reports sent (to Practitioners, 695; to Public Authorities, 1,195)	.. .. .	1,890

W. C. P. SMITH,
Tuberculosis Officer.

TUBERCULOSIS: TREATMENT AT LEYSIN.

At the request of the General Purposes Committee of the Council, arrangements were made by the Public Health Committee to send a patient (suffering from tuberculous spine and hip) to Leysin. The patient proceeded to Leysin on the 14th February, accompanied by Dr. Smith, the Tuberculosis Officer, who, upon his return, submitted a report with his observations on Leysin. Medical reports on the progress of the patient have been received from time to time, and Dr. Smith believes there is a definite improvement in the patient.

TUBERCULOSIS DENTAL CLINIC.

REPORT OF DENTAL SURGEON.

Mr. C. Hammond Williams, Dental Surgeon, submitted the following report:—

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report of the work carried out at the Tuberculosis Dental Clinic for the year 1927.

The following are the figures, showing the work done:—

51 Sessions have been held.

57 New Patients have attended.

192 Total Attendances.

63 Fillings.

317 Extractions.

66 Scalings.

In addition dentures have been supplied and minor treatment performed.

The old difficulty of the coincidence of sanatorium and dental treatment still exists; it seems that this cannot be overcome. Similar difficulties in relation to the change of premises as occurred in connection with the Maternity and Child Welfare Dental Clinic, arose in this instance, which tended towards a slowing up of the work for a time. But the advantages of the new premises are apparent now that we are properly installed.

Great care continues to be exercised in disinfecting and ventilating the rooms after each Session. This applies also to the equipment and instruments.

Again may I take the opportunity of thanking all those who have always assisted in the work at the Clinic.

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

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1912.

Summary of Notifications received during the period 2nd January, 1927, to 31st December, 1927.

Age Periods.	Notifications on Form A.												Notifications on Form B.				Number of Notifications on Forms C and D.						
	Number of Primary Notifications.											Total Notifi- cations on Form A.	Number of Primary Notifications.			Total Notifica- tions on Form B.	Form C.		Form D.				
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 and up- wards.		Total Primary Notifi- cations.	Under 5	5 to 10		10 to 15	Total Primary Notifi- cations.	Poor Institu- tions.	Law Sana- toria.	Poor Institu- tions.	Law Sana- toria.	
Pulmonary—																							
Males	—	3	2	1	10	18	26	30	28	7	5	130	234	—	1	—	1	1	15	134	21	117
Females	—	1	7	4	16	22	24	12	6	4	2	98	177	—	—	—	—	10	92	19	81	
Non-Pulmonary—																							
Males	4	13	9	7	8	3	2	1	—	—	—	47	64	—	1	2	3	9	3	12	5	9
Females	1	9	7	7	4	2	2	1	—	—	1	34	48	—	1	—	1	1	4	20	4	20
Totals	5	26	25	19	38	45	54	44	34	11	8	309	523	—	3	2	5	11	32	258	49	227

New cases of Tuberculosis coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health, during the period 2nd January, 1927, to 31st December, 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	—	3
Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-pulmonary—												
Males	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Source of information—Death returns.

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	3,844	3,863	3,883	3,905	
Number of New Cases notified	78	83	86	67	
Number of Cases removed from Register	59	63	64	92	
Number of Cases on Register at end of quarter.	Pulmonary ..	2,500	2,509	2,528	2,504
	Non-Pulmonary	1,363	1,374	1,377	1,376
	Totals ..	3,863	3,883	3,905	3,880

Particulars of new cases of Tuberculosis and of all Deaths from the disease:—

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1	—	—	5	1	—	—	4	1
1	3	1	13	9	1	—	9	5
5	3	7	10	8	—	—	—	1
10.. ..	1	4	9	7	1	—	3	—
15.. ..	10	16	8	4	5	8	—	—
20.. ..	18	22	3	2	} 31	36	2	1
25.. ..	26	24	2	2				
35.. ..	32	12	1	1	21	12	—	—
45.. ..	28	6	1	—	} 29	10	—	—
55.. ..	8	4	—	—				
65 and upwards..	5	2	—	1	6	2	1	1
Totals	134	98	52	35	94	68	19	9

Section VII.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

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.

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 (Transferred to Wellington Road, Aug. 5th, 1927.)	Artificial Sunlight Clinic and Waiting Room	Light treatment, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 9.30 to 12.30 and 2.30 to 4.30.
Maternity Child Welfare Centre, Wellington Road, Bow	Medical Officer's, Weighing and Waiting Rooms, Dispensary Dentist's Room, Recovery Room, Artificial Light Room	Dental Clinic, Wednesdays, 10—12. Transferred from Old Ford, Aug. 3rd. Artificial Light Clinic. Transferred from Avenue Road, Aug. 5th. Special Consultation, Friday, 2.30—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.

The work of this section of the Department has increased immensely since 1920, as will be seen by the number of attendances at the Centres:—

		Borough Council.	Royal College.
1920	..	14,490	13,147
1921	..	15,710	9,856
1922	..	17,404	8,992
1923	..	24,058	11,718
1924	..	27,137	13,598
1925	..	31,540	17,809
1926	..	35,084	20,473
1927	..	36,110	23,588

On page 120 will be found a list of the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres in the Borough, together with the days and hours of clinics and the accommodation available in each.

The Clinic accommodation on the Island has been given further consideration during the year. As it was not possible to find a site for the erection of a new Centre (and the Ministry of Health had intimated they were not prepared to sanction further loans for this purpose, at the present time), enquiries were made to find suitable accommodation, which could be rented. The conditions at Christ Church were bad in the extreme.

During the latter part of the year negotiations were entered into with the Church Authorities of the Cubitt Town Primitive Methodist Church, Manchester Road, and an Agreement for one year was drawn up for the use of the premises (except the Church) for one day per week (morning and afternoon sessions) at a rental of £80 per annum, with the additional payment of 2s. 6d. per session to the Caretaker.

The sanction of the Ministry of Health was received on 31st December, and arrangements were made for the transfer of the Clinic held at Christ Church to the new premises early in 1928.

The other clinic on the island, namely, that at 54, West Ferry Road, is rented by the Council.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRE AND OBSERVATION WARDS, WELLINGTON ROAD.

This centre was officially opened by His Worship the Mayor (Alderman T. J. Goodway, J.P.) on the 8th November, 1927, and the first patients were admitted on the 11th November, 1927. Plans of these buildings were included in last year's annual report.

The construction is of brickwork, the first floor and flat roofs being of steel and concrete covered with asbestic composition and asphalt. The front part, facing Wellington Road, is a two-storey building in red brickwork with patent stone dressings, and a feature is made of the Borough Arms in a circular panel in the centre of the front elevation. The one-storey buildings are finished in rough-cast with ornamental white cement surrounds to doors and windows. The flat roof, protected by iron railings and approached by a stone staircase from a central point near the children's wards, is intended to be used for open air treatment.

Observation accommodation for ten children is provided in two five-cot wards with nurses' duty room and milk laboratory adjoining, along with an isolation ward with separate sanitary arrangements. The ward windows are glazed with patent "Vita" glass. There are also well-equipped Dental and Artificial Sunlight clinics and a small detached establishment laundry.

The administrative building comprises on the ground floor a large up-to-date kitchen with scullery, larders, stores, etc., adjoining, living rooms for nurses, and maids' and matron's rooms. On the upper floor are nine bedrooms and two bathrooms. An exit is provided to the flat promenade roof at rear.

The furnishing and equipping of the building was left in the hands of the Medical Officer of Health.

With the approval of the Ministry of Health Dr. H. St. H. Vertue of Guy's Hospital (who is also on the medical staff of the Royal College of St. Katharine) and Dr. D. G. Macrae, 1, Bow Road, were appointed consulting physician and emergency medical officer respectively.

The resident staff comprises Matron, Sister, two Staff Nurses, two Probationers, a Cook and Housemaid. There are also a non-resident

porter and cleaners. The appointment of a third probationer may be necessary when all the beds in the wards are occupied.

The Dental (Maternity and Child Welfare and Tuberculosis) and Bow Artificial Sunlight clinics were transferred to the new centre at the beginning of August and one of the Infant Welfare clinics was transferred from Old Ford early in 1928.

From the 11th November to the end of the year 10 patients were admitted to the wards for treatment and 8 were remaining at the end of the year.

The scheme for admission of cases to the wards is as follows:—

SCHEME FOR ADMISSION TO WARDS.

(1) Dr. Vertue, the Consulting Physician, will be in attendance at the Ward on Friday afternoons, from 2.30 p.m. till 4.30 p.m.

(2) Admissions to the Wards are to be confined to infants suffering from marasmus, prematurity, debility at birth, atrophy, inanition, disorders of digestion and other like ailments.

In special cases a mother and baby may be admitted for the purpose of the establishment of breast feeding.

Cases may be recommended for admission by the Medical Officers of the Welfare Centres of the Borough. The final decision as to admission in any particular case will rest with the Consulting Physician in charge of the Wards.

(3) The cases are to be selected by the Clinic Medical Officers, who will address a communication to Dr. Vertue (the Consulting Physician at the Wards, Wellington Road), giving their reasons for so referring the patient and stating whether it is a case for: (a) Possible admission to the Wards, or (b) Opinion only. The letter will be handed to the parent, or Guardian, with instructions to take it, together with the patient, to the Observation Wards, Wellington Road, Bow, on Friday afternoons, at 2 p.m. *prompt*.

When it is suggested that a child should be admitted to the Wards, the Clinic Medical Officer, or Health Visitor, must point out to the parent,

or guardian, that if the family income exceeds a certain scale they must be prepared to contribute (anything from 1s. to 8s. per week according to income) towards the maintenance of the child while in the Wards.

The parent, or guardian, is to be warned to be prepared to leave the child in the Wards if the Consulting Medical Officer so advises.

(4) A history sheet is to be completed and forwarded to the Medical Officer of Health in sufficient time for transfer to the Consulting Physician before the child is seen by him.

(5) Upon admitting a patient to the Wards, the Matron will obtain from the parent, or guardian, particulars as to past and present feeding, the present condition of the patient (marks on body, rashes, deformities, etc.) and illnesses.

These particulars will be attached to the history sheet.

The Matron will give to the parent, or guardian, a leaflet giving certain information as to visiting, removal of patients, etc.

(6) The Matron will inform the Medical Officer of Health immediately of the name and address of all patients admitted.

(7) The Medical Officer of Health will obtain particulars of income of family for the purpose of assessment, and will assess each case, so that payments may be commenced without delay. All assessments will be submitted to the Committee at the first available meeting for their confirmation.

(8) After assessment the parent, or guardian, and Matron will be informed.

(9) The Matron will notify the Medical Officer of Health of the probable day of discharge to enable the Health Visitor to resume touch with the case.

In cases where it can be afforded, parents are required to pay towards the maintenance of their children and in this connection an income scale submitted by the Ministry of Health has been adopted as a general

standard. Care is, however, taken that the payment asked for does not act as a deterrent when admission to the wards is desirable on other grounds.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Committee approved of rules for the nursing staff and for the general management of the centre.

A visiting sub-committee, consisting of two members of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee is appointed monthly to visit the Centre.

REPORT OF CONSULTING PHYSICIAN.

Report of Dr. H. St. H. Vertue, Consulting Physician at the Maternity and Child Welfare Observation Wards.

The first clinic was held on the 11th of November, and subsequent clinics on every Friday afternoon, totalling eight. The cases in the Observation Ward were visited on each occasion; and in addition, extra visits were paid at least once weekly to observe the progress of the cases that had been admitted.

Both Out-patient and In-patient cases were seen.

Out-patients.—The number of separate cases seen was 9. Of these some were seen once only; others were referred for two or more visits, for the purpose of further observation. When the observations were complete, the cases were sent back to their clinic Medical Officers with a letter detailing the results, and making any suggestions that seemed suitable for further treatment.

The 9 cases comprised the following:—

Failure of Lactation	...	3
Rickets	.. ..	2
Food Refusal	...	1
Nervous Child	.. ..	1
Congenital Amyotonia	..	1
Mongolism	.. ..	1

9

In-patients.—There were 10 admissions to the Ward, comprising 9 new admissions and 1 re-admission.

The nature of the cases was as follows:—

<i>Primary Diagnosis.</i>	<i>Contributory.</i>	<i>Result.</i>
1. Dyspepsia due to Mis-management of Artificial Feeding.	Malnutrition.	Recovery.
2. Ditto	ditto	ditto.
3. (i) Ditto	(i) Mikrokephaly.	(i) Admitted to St. Andrew's Hospital with Acute Bronchitis.
4. (ii) Ditto, re-admitted.	(ii) ditto.	(ii) Recovery.
5. Failure of Lactation.	Dyspepsia on Artificial Feeding.	Partial re-establishment Recovery.
6. Dyspepsia, due to Mis-management of Artificial Feeding.	Nervous Unrest.	Recovery.
7. Ditto.	—	ditto.
8. Malnutrition from Mis-management of Artificial Feeding.	—	ditto.
9. Dyspepsia from Mis-management of Artificial Feeding.	—	ditto.
10. Ditto.	—	ditto.

The disturbance of digestion was in several cases considerable and long-lasting. All of them, however, made a perfect recovery; and none was discharged until the digestive functions were restored and the child was able to take a diet which it was within the mother's capacity to obtain and prepare. All left in a good state of vigour and nutrition.

I append a list of the numbers of each diagnosis:—

(1) Dyspepsia due to mismanagement of artificial feeding	..	8
(2) Malnutrition from mismanagement of artificial feeding	..	1
(3) Failure of lactation	.. .. .	1
		—
		10

The Work of the Staff.—The Ward-staff has worked very well. A keen interest has been shown in the problems of Infant Welfare. Good nursing has been the rule. The infants admitted have not only been restored to normal functions, but also in the case of the feebler children, their whole appearance has been transformed. It is pleasant to note that those soothing and educative influences are at work on the children, which are quite as important for their future health as scientific accuracy in feeding and so forth.

In addition to the treatment of the children, the parents have been invited to the Ward to learn the details of management and feeding from the staff. This is considered an important part of the work.

Further Remarks.—The Observation Ward has been in existence such a short time, that it is premature to make any observations on the number and class of cases, or the results.

H. ST. H. VERTUE, M.D.,
Consulting Physician.

ADJUSTMENT OF ROYAL COLLEGE OF ST. KATHARINE AREA.

The Wellington Road centre is situate just in that area of the Borough where maternity and child welfare work is carried out by the Royal College of St. Katharine. As it appeared that it was far more convenient for the mothers living in this vicinity to attend the Wellington Road centre than that of the Royal College of St. Katharine, negotiations were in progress at the end of the year for the adjustment of this area. This adjustment has now been made and has been approved by the Minister of Health.

CHILDREN'S CONSULTATION CENTRE—LONDON HOSPITAL.

Information was received from the London County Council that a Children's Consultation Centre had been established at the London Hospital under Dr. Maitland-Jones, a Physician on the staff of that Hospital.

This Centre was established for the assistance of Medical Officers in charge of Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics in the East End of London.

During the year 22 cases were referred by the Clinic Medical Officers to this Centre.

Below is a table giving the attendances at each of the Clinics during the year 1927:—

	Bow.	West Ferry Road.	Christ Church.	Simpson Road.	P.H. Dept. Total.	Royal College of St. Katharine Total.
First attendances	666	121	196	310	1,293	974
Infant consultations	10,714	2,453	5,849	6,732	25,748	15,717
Average per session	70.0	48.09	57.3	64.7	62.8	67.1
Average attendance of each child	11.4	11.1	14.3	12.6	12.2	—
Dental Clinic	741	—	—	—	741	833
Average per Session	14.5	—	—	—	14.5	11.5
Ante-natal Clinic	743	—	—	199	942	634
Average per session	14.5	—	—	16.6	15.0	13.7
Sewing Class	—	397	—	539	936	444
Light Centre	2,846	—	—	3,604	6,450	2,975
Average attendance	10.2	—	—	15.0	12.6	9.0
Garden attendances	—	—	—	—	—	1,942
Mothers' Clinic	—	—	—	—	—	69

Total attendances at all Clinics:—

P.H. Department 36,110

Royal College of St. Katharine 23,588

Total 59,698

The Maternity and Child Welfare Dental Clinic, the Tuberculosis Dental Clinic, and the Bow Artificial Sunlight Clinic were transferred to the new centre in Wellington Road during 1927. Early in 1928 one of the Infant Consultation Clinics was transferred from Old Ford to Wellington Road.

Miss J. M. Cardozo, Chief Health Visitor, reports as follows upon the Maternity and Child Welfare work carried out by the Staff of the Public Health Department:—

Ante-Natal Clinics.—A special effort was made during the past year in this branch of the work. The attendances at the ante-natal clinics have increased from 740 in 1926 to 942 in 1927. There is still much to be done. One of our difficulties is to get into touch with the young mother expecting

her first baby, but in this many of our older mothers have helped considerably by recommending and actually bringing some of these mothers to the ante-natal clinics.

By means of Health Visiting and Health Talks we are gradually finding the Ante-Natal Clinics fully justified and hope soon that it will be the exception for any mother to be confined who has not previously been medically examined.

Maternal Deaths.—During 1927 there were 9 maternal deaths, compared with 13 in the previous year. Only 1 of the mothers attended an Ante-Natal Clinic.

Each case is personally investigated. The registered cause of death in the 9 cases was as follows:—

(a) From sepsis:—

1. "Puerperal peritonitis. Abdominal operation."
2. "Puerperal septicaemia following confinement."

(b) From other causes:—

1. "Post partum eclampsia."
2. "Acute nephritis following pregnancy."
3. "Pulmonary embolism following parturition."
4. "Shock and haemorrhage from rupture of extra-uterine pregnancy."
5. "Syncope. Antepartum haemorrhage, accidental type."
6. "Pulmonary embolism after operation. Placenta praevia."
7. "Shock and haemorrhage during childbirth."

Infantile Mortality.—The infantile mortality rate of 66 is the second lowest recorded in the Borough.

Infant Consultations.—The average attendances at these clinics have increased in spite of a very wet summer and autumn, the weather having a marked influence on the attendances at clinics. Old Ford heads the list with an average of 70 attendances per clinic.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, Wellington Road.—The opening of this Centre in November, 1927, proved a great asset to our work. The Infant Consultation, Ante-Natal, Dental and Light Clinics are now being held there under ideal conditions and although only a few children have as yet been admitted to the Observation Wards it is most encouraging to see the enthusiastic way in which the mothers endeavour to carry out the methods which have proved so successful in the Wards.

The transfer from Christ Church, Cubitt Town, to the Methodist Chapel, Manchester Road, only took place early this year, 1928, but I feel I must mention it in this report as the new premises are so entirely satisfactory. They are warm, spacious and convenient. A complete contrast to the old quarters and they are fully appreciated.

Old Ford Wesleyan Mission.—The attendances here are still very high. When the numbers reach 80—120 for one session the work is not satisfactory.

The Light Clinics.—The Clinics have been well attended and good results obtained. It is due to this that the number of children needing Convalescent Treatment was considerably lower than last year.

In 1926, 44 children were sent away. In 1927 only 25.

The Dental Clinic is still very popular. We have always a waiting list and I am glad to say that more expectant mothers were willing to attend for treatment.

Zymotic Enteritis.—During last summer only 69 cases were notified. Of these 10 were dead before the notifications were received. Of the 59 who were visited, 3 died, all under 1 year and hand-fed babies.

Our thanks are again due to the Voluntary Workers who render such valuable assistance at the Clinics.

I should like to mention especially some of our older mothers who come regularly to the Clinics and take charge of the arrangements for tea. Without this help it would be impossible to have this very popular addition to the Infant Consultation Sessions.

Christmas Parties.—The number of mothers and children on our books is now so large that it is impossible to accommodate them at two big parties. This year we held a Tea Party at each Clinic, seven in all. This proved to be very successful especially for the Island mothers, who were saved the journey to Poplar.

I should like to thank all who so kindly helped and contributed to the Party Fund.

The success of our work depends entirely on the co-operation of everyone concerned—Medical Practitioners, Midwives, District Nurses, Social Workers and, most important of all, that of the parents themselves.

It requires a great effort on the part of a mother who, in addition to all her household duties, finds time to bring her children to different Clinics two or three times a week. Many of the mothers who have attended regularly at Clinics for 5 years and more are now not only benefitting themselves by the teaching they have received, but are in their turn teaching others. The result of this influence is frequently met with in our work, mothers who have moved into the district being brought with their children to the Infant Consultations and young expectant mothers being advised to attend the Ante-Natal Clinics.

These older mothers are our best ambassadors.

The Births and Deaths Registration Act, 1926, which came into operation on 1st July, 1927, requires the registration of stillbirths in addition to live births.

87 Stillbirths were investigated during the year 1927.

(This refers to the whole Borough.)

Number of Stillbirths	..	..	..	..	87
Doctors in attendance	..	..	..	30	
Midwives in attendance	..	..	..	23	
Delivered in Institutions	..	..	..	34	
B.B.A.	..	..	..	..	6
Premature Births	..	..	..	..	32
First pregnancies	..	..	..	..	29

Mothers who had had previous Stillbirths:—

One.	Two.	Three.	Four.
5	1	Nil.	2

NOTIFICATIONS OF OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Forty-eight cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were notified during the year:—

(This table refers to the whole Borough.)

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
1927 ..	48	44	4	48	—	—	—
Total ..	702	629	72	678	7	1	15

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

* Including 3 which occurred in Institution.

CASES OF OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM NOTIFIED AND VISITED.

(Whole Borough.)

Number of notifications received	.. .. .	48
Died in Institutions	.. .. .	—
Sight of one eye damaged	.. .. .	—
Recovered	.. .. .	48
Occurred in Institutions	.. .. .	1
Occurred in the practice of medical practitioners	.. .. .	6
Occurred in the practice of midwives	.. .. .	41
Admitted to hospital as in-patients	.. .. .	3
Treated as hospital out-patients	.. .. .	3
Treated privately..	.. .. .	41
Visited by nurse	.. .. .	9

ZYMOTIC ENTERITIS, 1927.

(Whole Borough.)

Notifications received ..	.. .. .	69
Died before notification received	.. .. .	10
Not traced	.. .. .	—
Visited	.. .. .	59
Under 1 year (<i>see feeding below</i>)	.. .. .	24 (3 deaths).
1 to 2 years	.. .. .	19
2 to 3 years	.. .. .	10
3 to 4 years	.. .. .	3
4 to 5 years	.. .. .	3
Admitted to or occurred in Hospital	.. .. .	15

Feeding.

Age period.	Breast.	Mixed feeding.	Hand-fed.	Not stated.
Under 1 year ..	7	7	7	—
Died ..	—	—	3	—
Died before Notification received	.. .. .	.. .. .	10	

HOME NURSING.

By arrangement with the Nursing Associations, with the consent of the practitioner attending a patient, nursing is provided and paid for by

the Council at the rate of 1s. 3d. per visit, in cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum, Measles, Whooping Cough, Pneumonia, Zymotic Enteritis, Pemphigus, Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia.

The following is a summary of visits paid by Nurses during 1927:—

(This table refers to the whole Borough.)

		E.L.N.S.	St. John Divine.	St. Mildred's District Nurse.	Totals. Cases. Visits.	
Oph. Neon.	Cases	6	1	2	9	—
	Visits	40	22	33	—	95
Measles ..	Cases Under 5	1	5	—	6	—
	5-10	—	1	—	1	—
	Visits Under 5	5	76	—	—	81
	5-10	—	9	—	—	9
Pneumonia...	Cases Under 5	13	38	—	51	—
	5-10	1	12	—	13	—
	Visits Under 5	194	810	—	—	1004
	5-10	11	203	—	—	214
Pemphigus	Cases	3	—	—	3	—
	Visits	47	—	—	—	47
Puer. Pyrexia	Cases	2	—	1	3	—
	Visits	29	—	13	—	42
Totals ..	Cases	26	57	3	86	1492
	Visits	326	1120	46		

The undermentioned table shows the sales of food accessories, simple remedies, and materials for making clothing, which are sold at cost price to mothers attending the clinics:—

	£	s.	d.
Dried Milk, 8,482 lbs.	636	3	0
„ „ Humanized, 14 lbs.	1	14	0
Marylebone Cream	2	0	6
Dusting Powder	0	15	0
Medicinal Paraffin	4	15	0
Medical Sundries	11	19	6
Dentures	55	2	0
Materials at Sewing Class	31	13	3
Convalescent Treatment	15	17	6
Virol	23	12	8
Oil and Malt	119	12	5
Concentrated Food	19	5	7
Total	£922	10	5

In addition to the foregoing, by arrangement with local chemists, vouchers are issued for certain food accessories, etc., to be supplied by the chemists at cost price. 4,003 such vouchers were issued during the year.

2,636 lbs. of Dried Milk, supplied under the Free Milk Scheme, were issued at the Clinics from 1st January to 19th October. From that date the revised scheme of distribution of free milk at the clinics came into operation.

GRANTS IN AID.

Convalescent Treatment (mothers with babies) ..	22 cases.
" " (children under 5 years) ..	25* ,,
Payment of Midwives' fees	20 ,,
Loan of maternity bag containing clothing, etc. ..	16 ,,

*1 case arranged by the I.C.A.A., the Council paying part of the cost.

(The following Tables refer to the whole Borough).

STATISTICS RESPECTING INFANTS BORN IN 1926.

All births, including those occurring in outlying districts, but belonging to the Borough ..	3825
Doctors in attendance	708
Midwives in attendance	1955
Delivered in institutions	1069
Not stated	93
Stillborn (Stillbirths per 1,000 births, 28.7) ..	110
Died before visit	82
Not requiring or desiring visits	197
<hr/>	
Visited	3436
Removed within the year	329
Died during visitation	136
<hr/>	
Remaining under supervision end of first year ..	2971
<hr/>	
Mortality per 1,000 visited	39

The 2,971 children visited during 1927 and remaining under supervision at the end of their first year of life, were fed during the first six months of life as follows:—

Breast-fed	75.0 per cent.
Mixed feeding	21.0 „
Hand-fed	3.9 „

The 136 children who died during the first year of life, were fed during the first six months of life as follows:—

Breast-fed	53.7 per cent.
Mixed feeding	30.9 „
Hand-fed	15.4 „

Below is a statement comparing the mortality rates of children fed by the various methods:—

(a) Babies breast-fed	32
(b) „ who received mixed food (breast and hand)	63
(c) „ hand-fed	151

The following table relates to visited children of ages 1 to 5 years. On reaching the age of 5 years the completed Case Papers are forwarded to the Education Authority:—

	Year of Birth.			
	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
Remaining under supervision:				
End of first year	—	—	—	3,057
„ second year	—	—	2,894	—
„ third year	—	3,087	—	—
„ fourth year	3,092	—	—	—
Inward Transfers	21	87	66	145
Visits discontinued	2	6	—	4
Outward Transfers	137	211	186	227
Died	13	18	32	66
Remaining under supervision:				
End of second year	—	—	—	2,905
„ third year	—	—	2,742	—
„ fourth year	—	2,939	—	—
„ fifth year	2,961	—	—	—
Mortality per 1,000 visited:				
Second year	—	—	—	20.6 (21.3)
Third year	—	—	10.8 (9.7)	—
Fourth year	—	5.7 (5.5)	—	—
Fifth year	4.2 (3.8)	—	—	—

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

STATISTICAL SUMMARY FOR 1927.

	Public Health Depart- ment.	The Royal College of St. Katharine	Total, 1927.	Total, 1926.
Ante-natal:—				
Visits	516	655	1,171	1,134
Re-visits.. .. .	492	2,077	2,569	1,957
Post-natal:—				
Visits	1,591	1,691	3,282	3,498
Removed before visit ..	37	38	75	61
Died before visit ..	26	49	75	59
Stillbirths	35	52	87	100
Re-visits:—				
Under 1	6,930	13,318	20,248	20,938
1—5	15,640	29,249	44,889	42,373
Removed	481	687	1,168	848
Died	94	114	208	228
Ophthalmia Neonatorum*—				
Visits	48	—	48	43
Re-visits.. .. .	120	—	120	165
Removed to Hospital ..	(3)	—	(3)	(5)
Zymotic Enteritis—(noti- fied cases)—				
Visits	19	50	69	284
Re-visits.. .. .	11	62	73	228
Removed to Hospital ..	(15)	—	(15)	(29)
Dead { (a) Notified ..	7	8	15	} 29
(b) Other cases ..	15	7	22	
Measles:—				
Visits	144	332	476	567
Re-visits.. .. .	120	108	228	194
Removed to Hospital ..	(80)	—	(80)	—
Dead	4	4	8	13
Whooping Cough:—				
Visits	191	351	542	262
Re-visits.. .. .	84	360	444	89
Removed to Hospital ..	(49)	—	(49)	—
Dead	13	18	31	3
Puerperal Fever*—				
Visits (7 cases)	7	—	7	—
Re-visits.. .. .	16	—	16	—
Removed to Hospital ..	(6)	—	(6)	—
Dead	2	(2)	2	—
Puerperal Pyrexia*—				
Visits (15 cases)	15	—	15	—
Re-visits.. .. .	44	—	44	—
Removed to Hospital ..	(7)	—	(7)	—
Dead	Nil.	—	Nil.	—
Maternal Deaths	Nil.	(9)	(9)	—
(see note, page 129.)				
Miscellaneous	541	948	1,489	742
Total Visits paid ..	27,243	50,178	77,421	73,842

* All patients with these diseases are notified to the Medical Officer of Health, and are immediately visited by the Health Visitors of the Public Health Department. Figures in brackets, not included in totals.

ARTIFICIAL SUNLIGHT TREATMENT.

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

“The work at our two Clinics, Wellington Road, Bow, and Simpson’s Road, Poplar, has gone on steadily and satisfactorily during 1927. The change from Avenue Road to the new and fine quarters in Wellington Road, in August, has meant a great improvement in hygiene and comfort for mothers and babies.

The lamps run well and smoothly.

We have grouped our ordinary patients (children under 5) as seems most informative, for the report.

‘Miscellaneous’ includes mental backwardness and nervous depression as well as a few ‘only children’ with nervous excitability. (See summary on next page.)

Rickets in one of its many forms is still the chief complaint. Skeletal rickets we now treat always with red light preceding the ultra-violet, having proved its added efficiency in this class.

Difficulties in dentition, between 8 and 18 months, sometimes producing serious ill-health, have responded in a striking way to ultra-violet exposures.

A few mothers, when pressed by their welfare doctors, have ventured on giving us a trial themselves. They have all done extremely well and have expressed their pleasure at the increased sense of well-being.

I should like many more mothers, when offered sunlight treatment by their welfare doctors, to accept this. There must be numbers, debilitated by frequent child-bearing, lactation and heavy home duties who could avail themselves of the Light Clinics and the very real difficulty in finding time ‘for themselves’ is met in every case by individual arrangements with the Sister. Often short courses, 6, 8 or 15 exposures, will do great good.”

STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

January 1st to December 31st, 1927.

Number of patients treated:—

Bow	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	153
Poplar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	218
Total ..								371

Number of Baths given:—

Bow	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,846
Poplar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,604
Total ..								6,450

Number of Sessions:—

Bow	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	278
Poplar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	235
Total ..								513

The cases have been grouped as follows:—

Group 1.—Rachitic	..	..	..	..	..	..	77
„ 2.—Catarrhal	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
„ 3.—Under-development (Mental and Physical) including—Delay in growth, Malnutrition, Tonelessness	..	..	..	..	..	..	157
„ 4.—Insufficient sleep	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
„ 5.—Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
„ 6.—Mothers	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Current Cases							85
							371

In order to protect the Staff, reflectors have been fitted to the 2 K. B. B. artificial sunlight lamps and have been much appreciated.

During the year the Hewittic Cooper Lamp, which is used in cases of emergency, was overhauled and the burner replaced.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE DENTAL CLINIC.

Mr. C. Hammond Williams, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.), the Dentist in charge of the Dental Clinic, has submitted the following report:—

“The following figures show details of the work carried out:—

Sessions.	New patients.	Total attendances.	Fillings.	Teeth extracted (temporary and permanent).	Scalings.	Dentures.	
						Supplied.	Re-paired.
51	214	741	82	1591	108	32	5

Minor treatments, such as dressings, easings, etc., are not included in these figures.

The slight decrease in the figures compared with the previous year is due, I think, to the change from the old premises to the new. The Wesleyan premises in Old Ford were the centre of Bow Clinics and were on a bus route from Poplar. The new Centre, although just off Bow Road, is not on the direct bus route from Poplar. In such a change there is always some difficulty in keeping up the continuity of the work.

The advantages of the change are enormous, however, and our new premises are a very great improvement on the old ones. In spite of a rather small surgery, we find the work runs smoothly and our recovery rooms provide a means whereby the Surgery can be cleared quickly and the next case seen with the minimum of delay.

It would appear that the number of children requiring treatment is on the increase, and in most cases treatment by extraction is indicated.

As it was considered that the extraction of eight or perhaps ten teeth in a child's mouth produced a considerable degree of shock, and the rather confined space of the recovery rooms rendered it hardly possible to keep these cases under observation for a reasonable time after general anaesthetics, arrangements were made for the provision of several stretchers in another room. The children are now encouraged to remain on the premises as long as possible, thereby ensuring a better recovery.

The number of old cases returning for further treatment is marked. This shows an appreciation of the treatment received, I think, and is very gratifying.

A great difficulty now is keeping up with the waiting list. With only two hours per week at our disposal, a delay is bound to occur between the time a patient's name is placed on the list, and the time she can be attended to. In some cases this delay is over long. The Clinic, however, is working to capacity, and it is found that twenty cases, for instance, are as much as can be dealt with in an anaesthetic session. The time has come, I think, to regard the possibility of an extra session periodically. This might be a children's anaesthetic session, perhaps, reserving the usual anaesthetic session for adults only. Our equipment continues to give every satisfaction and is in excellent repair. Every consideration and help has been given in the fitting up of the premises, and I have no hesitation in saying that the Clinic now is one of the most up to date establishments for general dental treatment to be found. Again I must thank everyone I come in contact with for their very great help and co-operation in its efficient working."

DENTAL CLINIC—EXTRACTIONS BY GAS.

During the year the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee considered the report of the Dentist (published in last year's Annual Report), in which he stated that 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.

It was pointed out to the Committee that the introduction of a small fee, in cases where it could be afforded, would no doubt reduce the number of patients insisting upon extractions under gas, which extractions could in many instances be carried out quite well under a local anaesthetic and often with advantage to the patient.

A scale of charges was already in operation at the Royal College of St. Katharine.

Upon the recommendation of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee the Council approved of a fee of 6d. being charged for cases requiring gas where it could be afforded.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF ST. KATHARINE, POPLAR.

Report of the Medical Officer.

March, 1928.

Work at an Infant Welfare Centre is mainly a matter of watching and safeguarding the progress of healthy babies. The chief problems which surround such progress are those of feeding, management and family circumstances. At any point one or all of these may exert enough influence to deflect the baby from the path of normal health. As a rule, the combination of careful observation and examination at the Clinics, with the Health Visitor's knowledge of the mother's skill and the home conditions, is enough to control the average case.

For one reason or another, however, not every child does manifest that immediate and satisfactory progress that one would like to record from the start of its attendance. Where there is evidence to believe the food supply is ample, a few weeks delay to allow the necessary adjustments to be made is of no great consequence. But there may be doubt on this point. And if the physician allows his doubt to be felt, the mother is likely to be much alarmed. Her anxiety may be well founded, for the condition of the child may suggest a failure to thrive. Time then becomes an important consideration, especially where the maintenance or reinforcement of lactation is an integral point of the problem. A mistake in the advice or in its interpretation involves a week's loss of time. The next visit reveals an accentuation of the symptoms, and a decline in the baby's weight may well decide the mother to seek advice elsewhere.

It is especially likely to occur in the instances where only a few simple directions can be grasped at a time; yet the physician knows that multiple faults of feeding, management and housing are present and all need correction. In another group all clues to the cause of the child's failure may be of the faintest kind, with little to show which should be followed. A week or two on the wrong trail can then be disastrous. An ailing child has already changed to one seriously sick. The mother has to be told her baby is not suitable to attend a "Welfare Centre"; that it needs instead medical supervision at home or transference to a hospital.

Review of the early years' work shows far too many case sheets where attendance ceased after one or two visits to the Clinics, suggesting

only too clearly that there was a failure to supply what was needed. We have learnt now to recognise a number of cases where the cause of failure is clear. The remedy is no less apparent, yet neither at home nor at the hospital is it possible to see how the necessary treatment can be applied.

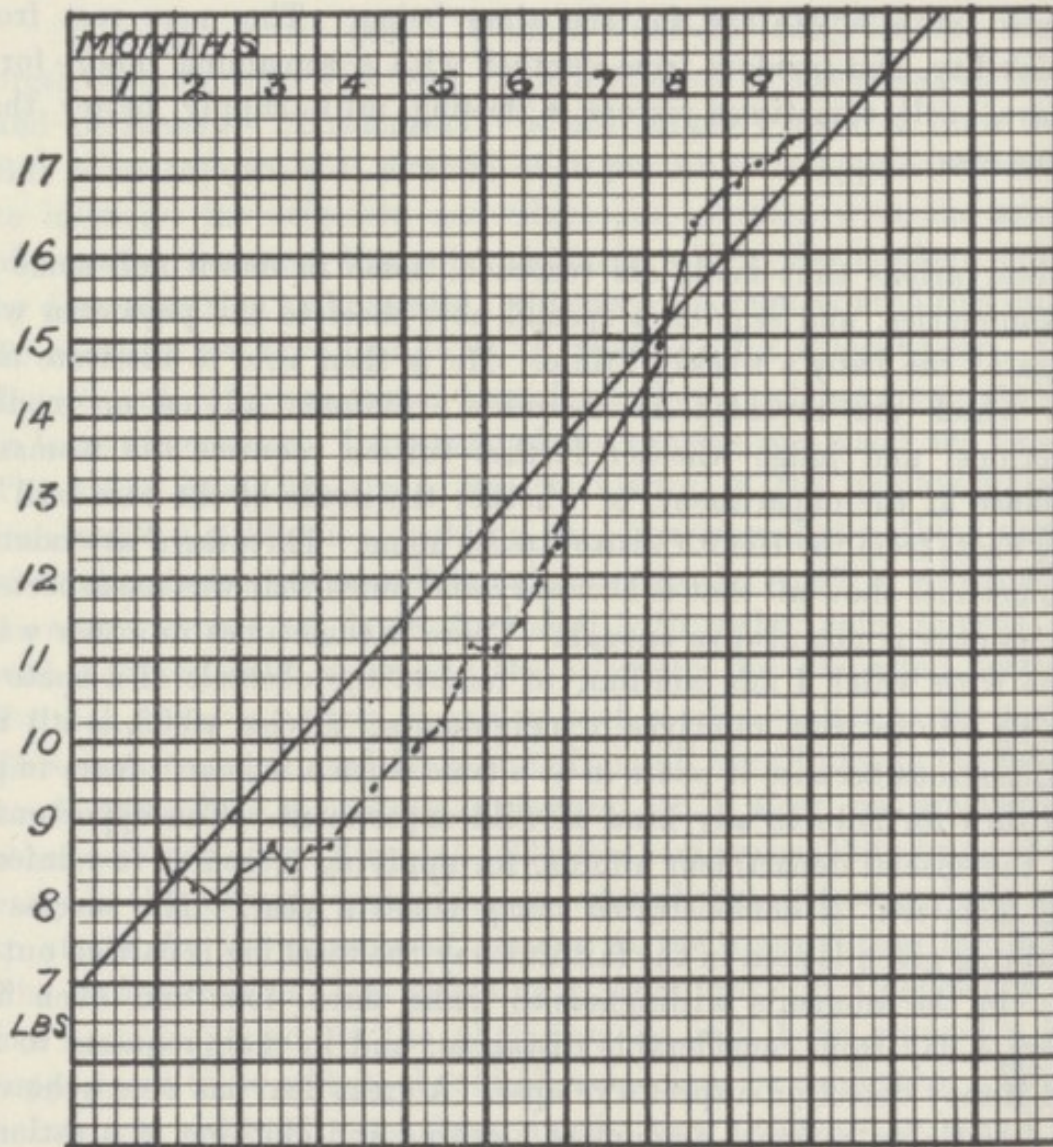
It is my belief that "Welfare Centres" can, for the first time, organise the means with very little alteration or extension of their scope and personnel. "Treatment" is not properly part of their function. But what follows will explain that the word is applied almost solely to intensive investigation and education, coupled with the application of certain necessary hygienic measures, which the mothers are taught by demonstration and practice. Guesswork is thus reduced to a minimum. To this end we have had at St. Katharine's for several years, a special department, which started in a small way but which has grown statistically to large dimensions. Its personnel now consists of a sister and two nurses. The sister was formerly a Health Visitor in the neighbourhood; an invaluable qualification enabling her, in a way that nothing else could, to fit the advice to the individual, even to the street in which she lives. A room has been set aside, furnished with scales, cots, screens, a basin with hot and cold water and the apparatus for preparing bottle feeds. Further, there is a strip of garden with a tiled shelter at the north end. This department is used for infants from all the Clinics in the neighbourhood, whose lack of progress is obscure; or, if clear, not amenable to the other methods at our disposal. The mothers are asked to bring the babies early in the morning and when, as is usual, breast feeding is in progress, to attend for the purpose of nursing at the approximate feeding hours. The staff carries out test weighing at each feed. If a deficiency of milk has been suspected by the physician, he will have ordered a suitable supplement to be added, should his suspicions be confirmed. The baby's habits are observed; its sleep timed; any tendency to vomit and its time with reference to feeds noted; the character of the vomiting, the amount lost; the type, reaction, and the frequency of stools are all considered. Records of temperature are made. A child's behaviour can thus be intensively studied, and, what is of no less importance, the mother's skill in handling it. For example, her reaction to its crying, shown by her impulse to seize it and carry it about, replace it at the breast or proffer a comforter, are suggestive of what is customary at home. An experienced nurse can soon show the value of more gentle handling for a few minutes in a position of comfort, and the right moment to replace the child in a cot behind a screen or in the open. Sympathetic enquiry not seldom draws out stories of stress and difficulty at home, trials at first sight not strictly germane to the question of infant welfare and

quite unlikely to be divulged at a Clinic consultation. They may nevertheless have a profoundly important bearing on the chance of successful lactation, and the experienced worker can often give help in their solution. Where anxiety has reduced a mother to a state verging on breakdown, we have often found it wise to bid her leave the baby in our charge for the day and call for it at night. Breast-feeding can be suspended with advantage for the time being. The mere rest from responsibility, and freedom from contact with a screaming infant for a few days, will sometimes restore a failing milk supply better than anything else.

Observations thus made are recorded, some in detail and some as brief summaries, and sent on a special note-sheet to the physician who presides at the baby's weekly Clinic. He is then able to institute any orders which are revealed as desirable, reinforce advice or modify instructions, and judge whether further tuition requires the woman's attendance at the department, or whether the needs of the case will be met by visits from the Health Visitor to the home. Three days' attendance will sometimes show all that is necessary and much that was unsuspected. Three months is not always enough. There is sometimes no other way, or none with which I am familiar, to remove the obstacle of a spate of confusing advice from relatives or neighbours; advice which is all the more disastrous because it pours in at a time when a woman's fears impel her to turn for help to any kind of wild experiment. The opportunity which the special department affords, for applying measures to reinforce failing lactation, is demonstrated many times a year. The success of the training given is seen in the faithful way the teaching is carried out at home; in the women's willingness to make three, four and even five journeys a day from considerable distances, and in their requests to re-attend if they detect or suspect a relapse. A great deal has been achieved here in getting a rational amount of clothing and clothing of a rational type. There is no way to compare with it for demonstrating the value to a baby of open air and light. Many a backyard, filled for years with lumber or given over to sickly poultry, has been cleared, cleaned and adapted as an open air nursery. Moreover, this has come about several times by a father calling at the building to fetch his wife, and seeing the peace and safety which the outdoor sleep has brought his baby.

Details of a few cases are given:—

L. G.—A first-born male child. First attendance at four weeks of age. "Not getting on." Said to scream violently. Much discomfort



L.G.

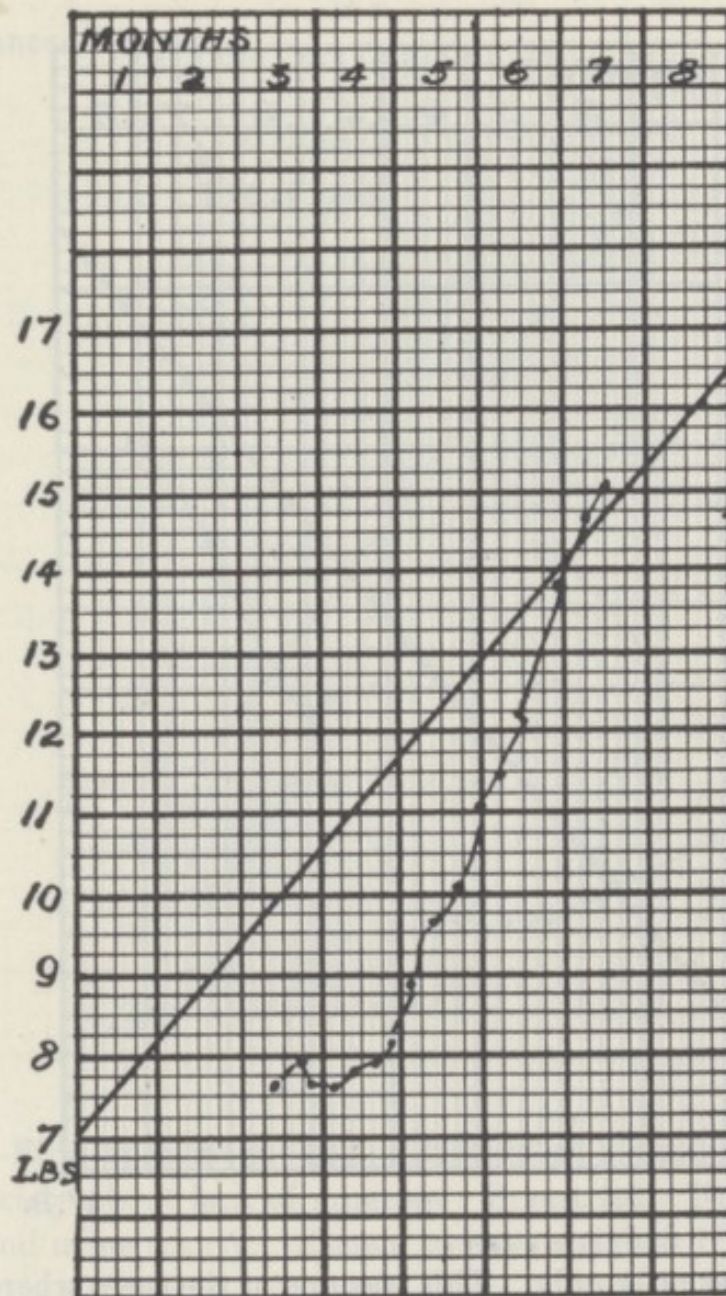
and flatulence after feeds and frequent vomiting. Feeds greedily—milk supply copious. A wasted fretful infant with blue extremities.

Referred to the department.

Feeds found to average over 3 ozs. Suction vigorous. Discomfort apparent after the meals. Violent projectile vomiting observed at which most of the milk was returned soon after a feed of 5 ozs. This became fairly habitual but was controlled by allowing half the feed to be taken

naturally, half expressed by hand and given by a spoon. Gastric peristalsis was seen and a diagnosis of pyloric spasm made. Recovery was gradual, but complete, and for a long period any carelessness in feeding or handling produced a return of the vomiting and restlessness.

Attendance—9 weeks.

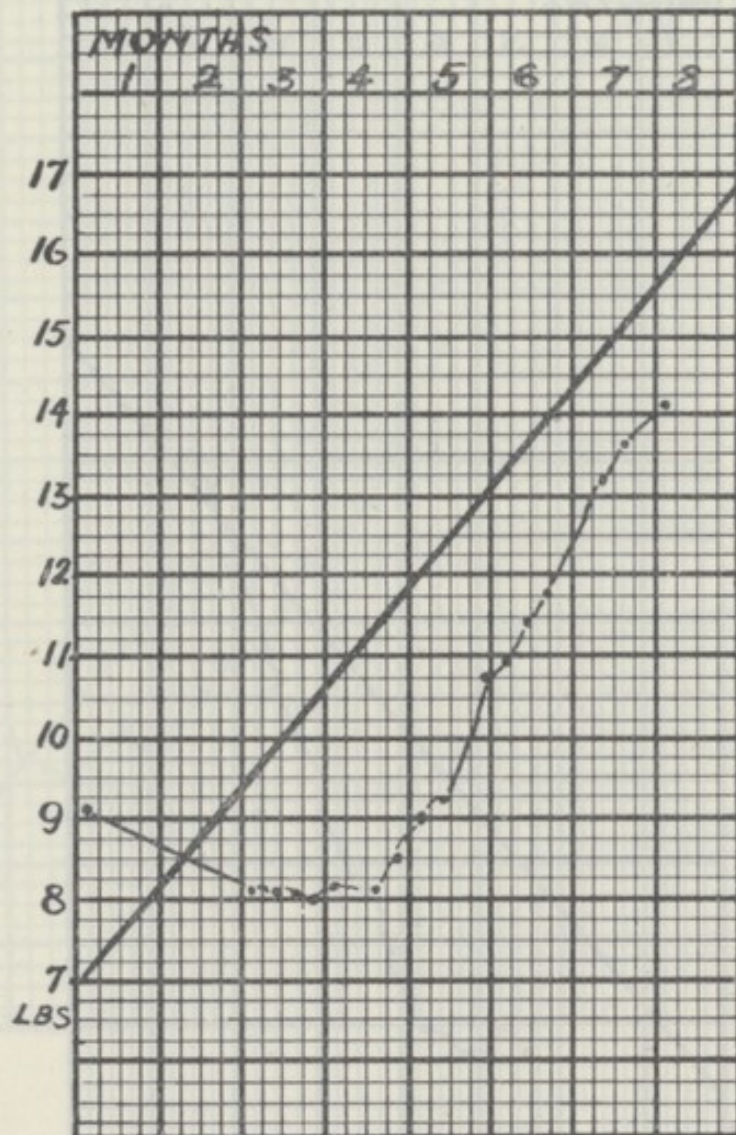


A.M.

A. M.—A first-born male child. First attendance at 10 weeks. Brought for wasting and infrequent stools. Breast fed. Seriously wasted—marked pallor and feebleness.

Referred to special department with recommendation to supplement feeds with a cow's milk mixture, if breast milk not sufficient.

Test weighing showed $1\frac{1}{4}$ ozs. only obtained in the first three feeds. The child was feverish and able to digest extremely little. Improvement was slow. Average feed rose to 2 ozs. in one week, 3 ozs. in another fortnight and 4 ozs. three weeks later. Thereafter progress was rapid



W.B.

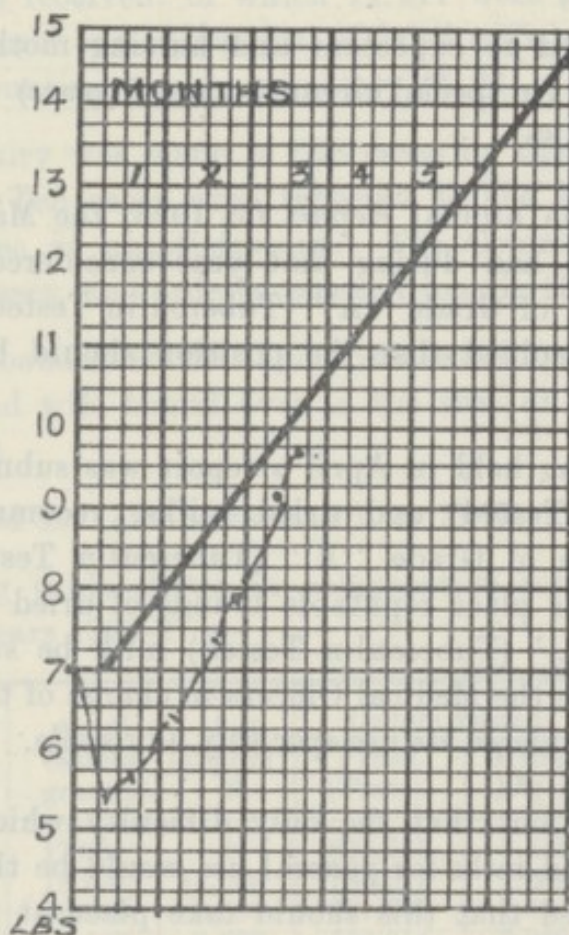
on a diet of breast milk only. This was one of the cases where the failure of breast nursing was due to the infant's difficulty in extracting the milk.

Attendance—10 weeks.

W. B.—Third-born male child. First attendance at 9 weeks. Weight 8 lbs. 1 oz. Birth weight thought to have been 9 lbs. Breast-feeding irregular and frequent. Instructions produced no improvement.

The child developed profuse nasal discharge and was referred to the special department for open air management and information about the feeds. These were found to be scanty—3 to 3½ ozs. No progress made until the respiratory condition improved. Strong suction then became possible and the yield soon rose, reaching an average of nearly 6 ozs. per feed. Progress uninterrupted.

. Attendance—9 weeks.



E.B.

E. B.—First-born male child. Brought at 2 weeks of age weighing 5½ lbs. Anxiety about lack of progress. Breast fed. No crying. Stools infrequent and urine scanty. Known to have weighed 7 lbs. at birth.

The infant showed extreme emaciation. This had occurred so rapidly that the skin was cracked wherever it fell in folds. The abdomen was scaphoid and coils of bowel showed. The baby was lethargic and failed with exhaustion to suck for more than a few seconds.

Referred to special department. Test weighing showed nothing was being obtained from the breasts, which were tense and the nipples partly inverted. Human milk from volunteers was given with a mixture

of diluted and fully peptonised cow's milk. Massage and the use of the breast pump improved the mother's capacity to yield and in a week about $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. per feed was averaged. Five weeks from the first visit the child obtained $3\frac{1}{2}$ ozs. per feed and was thereafter completely breast fed.

Attendance—9 weeks.

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.

As stated in the Annual Report for 1926, the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee had during that year considered terminating the general distribution of Grade "A" (Tuberculin Tested) milk under this scheme and had resolved that the position should be reconsidered in April, 1927.

At their meeting held in April a report was submitted upon Grade "A" (Tuberculin Tested) and dried milks, recommending that the general distribution of Grade "A" (Tuberculin Tested) milk be discontinued and in its place reputable brands of dried milk be supplied, but that Grade "A" (Tuberculin Tested) milk be supplied in special cases (infants) where the Medical Officers in charge of the Council's Child Welfare Clinics considered its use specially advisable.

It was pointed out that the only difficulty which would arise by the adoption of dried milk for general use would be that of distribution and it was suggested that this should take place at four points in the Borough, viz. :—Public Health Offices, the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, Wellington Road, Simpson's Road Clinic, and West Ferry Road Clinic.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Committee recommended, and the Council approved, of this scheme and the general distribution of Grade "A" (Tuberculin Tested) milk was terminated on the 30th September. These proposals met with the general approval of the Ministry of Health.

Since 1st October, 1927, there have been available three classes of milk: a dried milk, brand "A," for general distribution, and a dried milk, brand "B" and Grade "A" (Tuberculin Tested) milk for special cases recommended by the Clinic Medical Officers.

When suggesting the change-over from Grade "A" (Tuberculin Tested) to dried milk, the Committee were reminded that this would probably entail the necessity of having further clerical assistance to help in the distribution. This was found necessary at the end of the year and, with the Council's and Ministry of Health's approval, an additional clerk commenced duty in the early part of 1928.

During the 12 months ended 31st December, 1927, 11,702 applications for free milk were received, of which 11,117 were granted. Orders for 294,515 pints of fresh, and 16,896 lbs. of dried milk were issued, the total commitments amounting to approximately £5,961.

Personal inquiry was made in 598 cases by the Inquiry and Investigation Officer. Ten cases were reported to the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee as unsatisfactory. The Committee sent letters of caution in eight cases, and ordered prosecutions in the other two.

Case 1.—Husband fined 20s. and costs 9s. 4d., or 21 days imprisonment, and wife bound over in the sum of 40s. to come up for judgment.

Case 2.—Fined 30s. and costs 9s. 4d. or 21 days imprisonment.

The following table shows in comparative form the applications, etc., during the years 1920-27:—

Year.	Appli- cations.	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
1927 ...	11,702	11,117	5,961	294,515	16,896	598	10

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 April, 4d.; 1st October, $4\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Appendix A.

The following report was submitted to the Public Health and Housing Committee by the Medical Officer of Health on "Schick Test and Immunisation from Diphtheria":—

Sir, Ladies and Gentlemen,

In placing before you a letter from the Metropolitan Boroughs Standing Joint Committee in which this Council is asked to give their views on the prevention of Diphtheria by means of the Schick test and active immunisation, your Medical Officer of Health submits the following report on the subject. In doing so he would remind the Committee of the Special Report by Dr. F. W. Alexander on this subject, submitted to the Committee in October, 1926.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

It is now well-known that the timely use of antitoxin has gone far in reducing the mortality of Diphtheria, but has not led to a diminution in the number of cases.

Small doses of diphtheria antitoxin have also been used successfully, to prevent contacts from developing the disease. By this means the security from attack only lasts for about three weeks.

In recent years research work has been carried out for the purpose of discovering a method of determining whether a given person is susceptible (liable to contract the disease) or immune (freedom from disease), and also for procuring immunisation of the populace against diphtheria infection. By means of the Schick test we are able to determine whether or not a given person's blood contains sufficient antitoxin to protect him from an attack of diphtheria.

As a result of testing a large number of persons of different ages it would appear from published figures that 80 per cent. of infants *at birth* have a natural immunity, and that this fades during the first month or two after birth, the immunity gradually decreasing until at three years of age only 28 per cent. of the children are immune.

Further, it has been established that by the injection of a mixture of toxoid and antitoxin a much more enduring protection can be achieved. This protection lasts at least seven years, and there is reason to believe that it remains for life. Even if the protection does not last for ever it should be remembered that a young child immunised is protected during a period of years when it is susceptible to diphtheria and when it is most likely to die from this disease.

The following table shows that in spite of the measures to control the disease, namely, hospital isolation, antitoxin treatment and disinfection, there are still many cases of this disease occurring each year in the Borough, resulting in much sickness and subsequent ill-health, and a considerable proportion of the cases die, especially the younger children. In particular it should be noted that the mortality rate for children under 5 years of age is practically three times greater than that for persons over 5 years of age.

Year.	ATTACK RATE ALL AGES per 1,000 Population.	CASES NOTIFIED.			DEATHS.			FATALITY RATE per 100 cases notified.			Year.
		Under 5 years.	5 years and over.	ALL AGES	Under 5 years.	5 years and over.	ALL AGES	Under 5 years.	5 years and over.	ALL AGES	
1917	2.55	159	207	366	18	5	23	11.3	2.4	6.3	1917
1918	2.18	158	147	305	22	9	31	13.9	6.1	10.2	1918
1919	2.08	117	203	320	26	12	38	22.1	5.9	11.9	1919
1920	4.36	247	451	698	39	20	59	15.8	4.4	8.4	1920
1921	3.94	255	393	648	44	20	64	17.2	5.1	9.9	1921
1922	3.77	268	358	626	41	21	62	15.3	5.8	9.9	1922
1923	1.82	122	181	303	17	15	32	13.9	8.3	10.6	1923
1924	2.08	144	204	348	14	6	20	9.7	2.9	5.7	1924
1925	1.95	124	205	329	7	1	8	5.6	0.5	2.4	1925
1926	2.43	158	253	411	15	7	22	9.5	2.8	5.3	1926
Aver. 1917- 1926	2.72	175	260	435	24	12	36	13.8	4.5	8.2	

Active immunisation against diphtheria has been practised for some time now in Edinburgh, Birmingham, Manchester, Bristol, Aberdeen, and in at least four of the Metropolitan Boroughs, with results which tend to show that this method—with the active co-operation of the general public—will considerably reduce the number of cases of diphtheria. Medical men who are best qualified to offer an opinion on the results, are very enthusiastic concerning the future

of this method of protecting the public. Sir George Newman, Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health, in his Annual Report, for the year, 1925, states: "As a result of improvement in material and technique this method of prevention has now passed beyond the experimental stage, and is widely regarded as the best way of protecting against this disease." Further, he states: "As Antitoxin has proved itself the best method of treatment, so immunisation appears to be our best prophylactic."

The application of the Schick test is carried out by injecting a minute quantity of testing fluid (toxin) into the skin. The test is quickly made, with little or no pain either at the time or afterwards. By examining the skin at the point of injection a week later a doctor experienced in this work can tell whether a person is protected or not. The mark on the skin soon fades and no scar is left.

If it is found that the person is not protected and is thus liable to contract the disease, immunisation can be secured by inoculation with a small quantity of toxoid-antitoxin mixture. This inoculation is performed on three separate occasions at weekly intervals. After a lapse of three to six months the individual is again tested. The protection is not fully developed until three to six months after the inoculations.

As, however, most children between the ages of six months and five years give a positive reaction to the Schick test, there is no necessity for carrying out such test in their case before inoculation unless it is specially requested.

Should the Committee consider it advisable to offer facilities for the immunisation against diphtheria to children and adolescents in this Borough, the following scheme of procedure has been drawn up for your consideration and submission to the Ministry of Health for their approval.

SCHEME FOR THE PROVISION OF SCHICK TEST AND IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA.

1. *Notifying Public of Facilities Offered.*

It will be necessary to issue an educational leaflet to all mothers attending the Infant Welfare Centres, and if possible have the same

leaflet distributed through the elementary schools in the Borough, and also through other channels should occasion arise, as, for example, after a case of diphtheria has occurred in a household, etc. The leaflet should explain the purpose of the Clinic and the value of toxoid-antitoxin inoculation.

This is considered necessary as there is a considerable amount of prejudice existing to-day against any form of protective measure which involves inoculation.

The following is a draft of the suggested leaflet :—

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF POPLAR. DIPHTHERIA PREVENTION.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

Diphtheria is a dangerous disease, causing great loss of life. In England and Wales 80 of every 100 deaths from this disease are of young children under 10 years of age, and most are under 5 years.

Some children, and grown up people, do not catch diphtheria because they are protected by nature against it—they are immune.

Other children who are not immune may contract the disease, *but they can be made immune*, that is to say they can be protected against the infection of diphtheria.

HOW CAN THIS PROTECTION BE SECURED?

By a simple and painless test it is possible to find out whether your child is susceptible to diphtheria infection. The test is quickly made, with no pain, beyond a needle prick, either at the time or afterwards. If the test shows that your child is not protected owing to the absence of protective substances in the blood, it can be inoculated and rendered immune by the injection of a small quantity of protecting fluid once a week for (usually) three weeks.

Nearly all children are protected by these three injections, but to make sure, the child should be tested again at the end of three months, and, if necessary, one or two further injections made.

It is unwise to have the protective treatment without the final test; all good work is tested before being passed as fit.

WILL THE PROTECTING INJECTIONS UPSET THE CHILD?

Not one of 100 children is unwell after the injection: only occasionally is a child slightly unwell for a time. There is no sore at the point of injection and no scar left.

WHERE AND WHEN PROTECTION CAN BE OBTAINED.

The Poplar Borough Council has provided the means of protection against diphtheria for children in this Borough. It is for parents and guardians to use the means, for success depends on the co-operation of the parents.

TAKE YOUR CHILD TO THE CENTRE.

Wellington Road, Bow,

on afternoon at 2.30.

GIVE YOUR CHILD ALL THE ADVANTAGES YOU CAN.

PROTECT YOUR CHILD FROM DIPHTHERIA.

Treatment is not compulsory, but in the interest of your child it is strongly recommended.

Public Health Offices,
Bow Road, E.3.

Medical Officer of Health.

Note.—The Council have received the sanction of the Ministry of Health under Section 77 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, for the facilities above-mentioned.

2. Establishment of Clinics.

The opening of a Clinic at Wellington Road for one afternoon per week (subject to the approval of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.)

3. *Medical Officer.*

The services of a specially trained Doctor for about two hours on one day each week, at £1 11s. 6d. per session.

4. *Nursing Attendance.*

As a temporary measure, and until it is seen how this work is likely to develop, it is suggested that the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee be requested to sanction the attendance of one of the resident nurses to assist the doctor at this clinic.

5. *Equipment and Material.*

The purchase of :—

(i.) Certain equipment, say £6.

(ii.) Schick and inoculation material, say £100 for the first year.

(It is estimated that for material alone it will cost for testing and immunising each patient approximately five shillings.)

6. *Estimated Cost.*

The total cost of the service for one year would be approximately £188.

7. *Consent of Parent or Guardian.*

Before any injection is made it is necessary to obtain the consent of the parent or guardian, preferably in writing. A form will be drawn up for this purpose which only requires the signature of parent or guardian.

8. *Records.*

A card index will be kept of each child immunised and tested with a record of previous and subsequent infectious disease, etc.

I am, Sir, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

W. ALLAN YOUNG,

Medical Officer of Health.

Public Health Offices,

Bow Road, E.3.

6th October, 1927.

The Council recommended—

That the Metropolitan Boroughs Standing Joint Committee be informed that the Council is in favour of offering facilities for the carrying out of the Schick Test and for active immunisation against Diphtheria, but are in agreement with the opinion of the Fulham Borough Council that its effectiveness would be minimised unless similar schemes were put into operation by Metropolitan Borough Councils generally.

(Adopted.)

And further recommended—

That application be made to the Minister of Health for his approval under Section 77 Public Health (London) Act, 1891, to a scheme for Schick Testing and Immunising against Diphtheria, as outlined in the report of the Medical Officer of Health, subject to approval of estimate by Finance Committee.

(Adopted.)

Appendix B.

LYING-IN ACCOMMODATION :— (PROVISION OF MATERNITY BEDS AT ST. ANDREW'S HOSPITAL, BY THE BOARD OF GUARDIANS, FOR EXPECTANT MOTHERS WHO ARE NOT IN RECEIPT OF RELIEF AND WHO ARE WILLING TO CONTRIBUTE TOWARDS THE COST ACCORDING TO THEIR INCOME).

The following were the points upon which agreement was arrived at between the Council's and the Guardians' representatives :—

(1) On behalf of the Board of Guardians, Dr. Bray stated the following accommodation would be reserved for the use of expectant mothers :—

A Ward of 12 beds; a Labour Room; Separate Kitchen and Duty Room.

(To all intents a self-contained suite, with practically a separate entrance).

(It was pointed out that the original proposal was for the Borough Council to have 8 beds, but 12 was the number suggested by the Board's representatives, in order to save structural alterations. The Medical Officer of Health pointed out that it was questionable whether 12 beds could be kept fully occupied by the Council).

(2) Payments by the Council to be at the rate of £2 15s. to £3 per week for each bed occupied, and a retaining fee of 10s. for each bed unoccupied.

(3) The patients to be admitted by the Medical Superintendent of St. Andrew's Hospital, on the instructions of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee, without the intervention of the Relieving Officer.

(4) The nursing staff of the Ward to be drawn from nurses with special qualifications or training in maternity work; the medical officer responsible for the confinement, or his deputy, to have had special experience in midwifery, the Medical Officer of the Hospital being ultimately responsible for the treatment and care of the patients.

(5) Any agreement reached by the Council and the Board of Guardians to be for one year only so that at the end of that time it could be modified if this was found necessary.

(6) A further report and more details and draft agreement to be submitted later. In the meantime the Ministry to be informed of suggested scheme so that general sanction may be given thereto.

On November 4th the Town Clerk was informed by the Clerk to the Guardians that the Board had approved of the foregoing memorandum subject to the Council contributing not less than £3 per week for each bed occupied and a retaining fee of 10s. per week for each bed unoccupied.

The following is the draft agreement which is proposed should be signed by the Council and Guardians:—

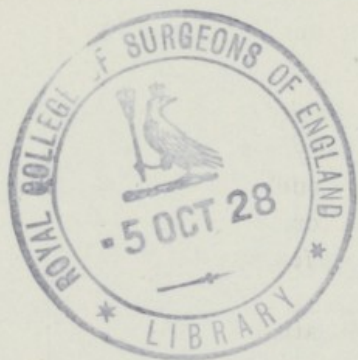
(1) The Ward to consist of 12 beds, and to be reserved for the use of maternity patients sent into the Hospital by the Borough Council, the Council making a payment of £3 per week for each bed occupied (or a proportionate charge per day), and 10s. per week retaining fee for each bed unoccupied.

(2) The patients to be admitted by the Medical Superintendent of the Hospital, on the order of the Medical Officer of Health, without the intervention of the Relieving Officer.

(3) The nursing staff of the ward should be drawn from nurses with special qualifications or training in maternity work; and the Medical Officer responsible for the confinement of the patient, or his deputy, shall have had special experience and training in midwifery, the Medical Superintendent being ultimately responsible for the treatment and care of the patients.

(4) The Medical Officer of Health to have right of access to the Ward at reasonable hours.

(5) The garments supplied to patients in the Council's beds are to be differentiated in some way from the garments worn by other patients in the Hospital in receipt of poor law relief.



MATERNITY WARDS.

SCALE OF CHARGES SUGGESTED BY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH AND BOROUGH ACCOUNTANT.

Family Income (after deducting Rent and Insurance).				CHARGES TO PATIENTS PER WEEK.			(d) Daily Charge for periods extended beyond usual period of 14 days.
				(a)	(b)	(c)	
				Eligible for <i>Single</i> Maternity Benefit and not more than one child.	Eligible for <i>Double</i> Maternity Benefit.	Not eligible for any Maternity Benefit or eligible for <i>Single</i> Maternity Benefit and more than one child.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			s. d.
Exceeding 2 5 0 and not exceeding 2 6 0 ..	2 6 0 ..	2 6 0 ..	1 10 0	Add 10s. in each case.	Deduct 10s. in each case.	3s. minimum.	
" 2 6 0 ..	" 2 7 0 ..	" 2 7 0 ..	1 10 6				
" 2 7 0 ..	" 2 8 0 ..	" 2 8 0 ..	1 11 0				
" 2 8 0 ..	" 2 9 0 ..	" 2 9 0 ..	1 11 6				
" 2 9 0 ..	" 2 10 0 ..	" 2 10 0 ..	1 12 0				
" 2 10 0 ..	" 2 11 0 ..	" 2 11 0 ..	1 13 0				
" 2 11 0 ..	" 2 12 0 ..	" 2 12 0 ..	1 14 0				3 1
" 2 12 0 ..	" 2 13 0 ..	" 2 13 0 ..	1 15 0				3 2
" 2 13 0 ..	" 2 14 0 ..	" 2 14 0 ..	1 16 0				3 3
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NOTE.—In cases of family incomes below £2 5s., the charge to be decreased by 6d. per week for each 1s. of deficiency of income, subject to the minimum charge of £1 per week.

In addition to the foregoing the following are the suggestions for admitting patients to the beds:—

Mothers seeking admission to the Wards will have to contribute according to the fixed income scale submitted herewith:—

The arrangements for admission to the beds should be made through the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee, on the following lines:—

(1) Expectant mothers attending Poplar Infant Welfare Centres must make application for admission to the Maternity Ward to the Health Visitor at the Infant Welfare Centre they attend.

(2) Expectant mothers not in attendance at Infant Welfare Centres must make application at a Centre or apply to the Medical Officer of Health, Public Health Offices, Bow Road, E.3.

The application to be made during the third month of pregnancy and the payments completed before admission to the Ward.

(3) After the printed application form has been filled in, the patient will be referred to the ante-natal doctor at the Infant Welfare Centre of the area in which she resides for report and recommendation. The doctor in charge of the ante-natal Clinic, after examining the applicant, will make observations in the space provided on the application form, and, after such further enquiries as may be indicated, the form will be sent to the Medical Officer of Health.

Any patient who does not desire to attend a Welfare Centre may have the ante-natal report filled in by her own physician.

(4) After review by the Medical Officer of Health, the applications will be placed before the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee, who will recommend admission to the Ward in suitable cases.

(5) The clinical reports of the Medical Officers of the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres, or Private Physicians, and containing the medical facts of the case, will be made out in duplicate, and one copy will be sent to the Medical Officer in Charge of the Maternity beds, who will return the report to the Medical Officer of Health with his notes after the confinement has taken place.

(6) When the application is accepted by the Committee and provisional arrangement made with the Medical Officer in Charge of the maternity beds, the patient will be notified by letter that a bed will be available for her at or about the time of her expected confinement. Other particulars in regard to admission will be forwarded to her at the same time. The Health Visitor will be informed and instructed to assist the mother in making preparations for entering the Ward.

(7) The various forms required to carry out such a scheme have been considered and approved by the Medical Superintendent of the Guardians.

Finance.—With reference to the financial part of this scheme, if the charge of £3 per week, per bed occupied, is accepted and all the beds were occupied throughout the year, the gross expenditure would be approximately £1,872. From this sum would have to be deducted the contributions received from the patients, which, of course, will vary according to their income, but assuming it to be the minimum of £1 per week per bed, suggested in scheme, the net expenditure for a year would be £1,248, but it is extremely unlikely the 12 beds will be in constant use and, therefore, the sum of £1,050 may be a reasonable estimate of the cost for a year. In addition, there will be the cost of stationery and printing and other administrative expenses, estimated at £50, making a net total expenditure of £1,100.



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