

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

Contributors

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METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF POPLAR.

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE

YEAR 1931

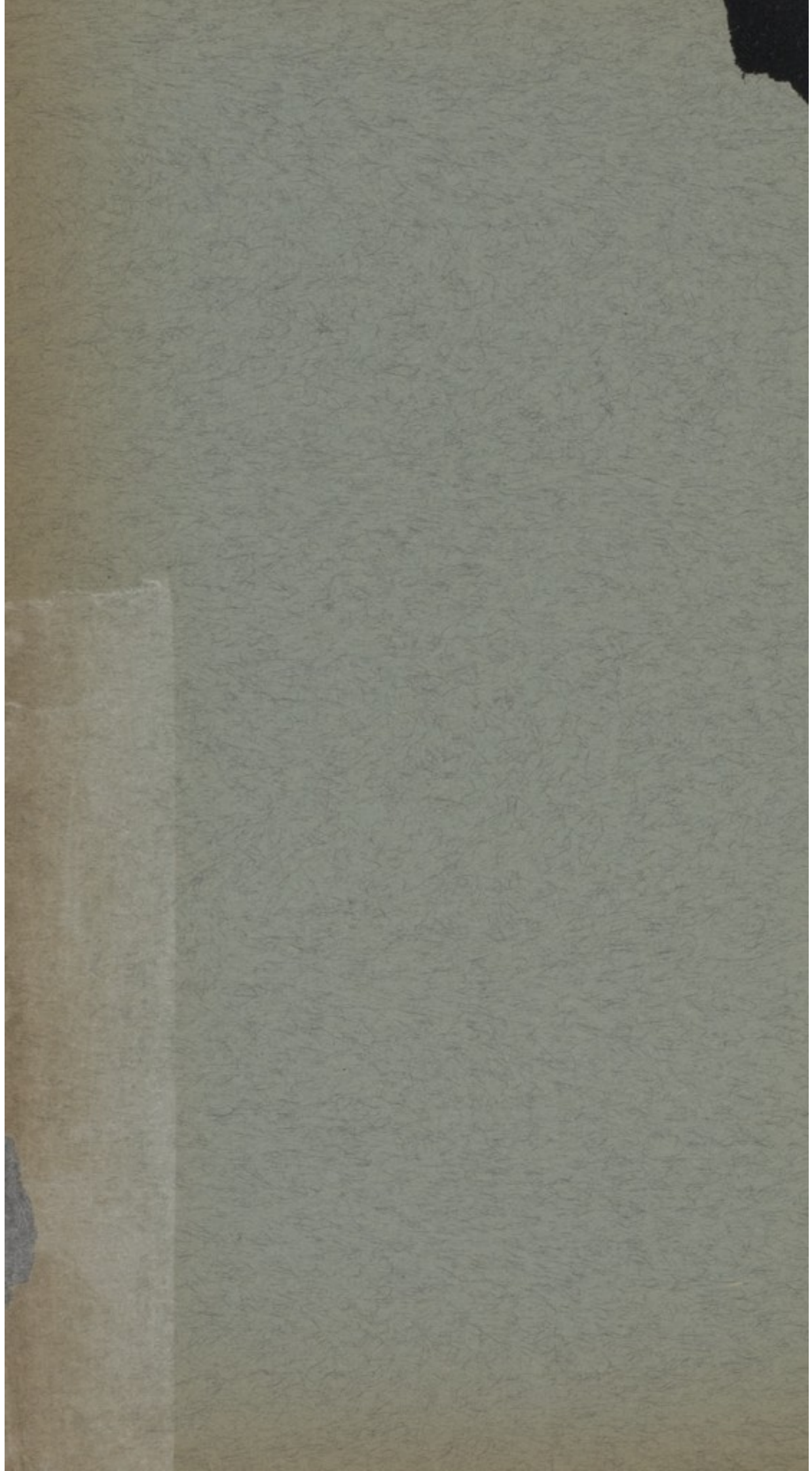
ON

The Sanitary Condition and Vital Statistics
of the Metropolitan Borough of Poplar.

W. ALLAN YOUNG,

D.S.O., M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health.



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Medical Officer of Health.



Annual Report of the

Annual Report

of the
Board of Directors
of the
City of New York

for the
Year ending
December 31, 1900

W. ALLEN YOUNG
Mayor
of the City of New York

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE (As at October, 1931).

Councillor: T. J. Blacketer, J.P., L.C.C., Mayor (*ex-officio*).

Chairman: Alderman C. A. Tanner.

Vice-Chairman: Councillor J. A. Ashley.

Ald. Adams, D.M. (L.C.C.)	Cllr. Hammond, J. A.	Cllr. Shepherd, Mrs. A. I.
Cllr. Anderson, G.	Cllr. Harris, Mrs. A. L.	Cllr. Simons, A.
Cllr. Ashley, J.A. (V.Ch.).	Ald. Lambert, Mrs. E.M.	Cllr. Sloman, H. W.
Cllr. Cressall, Mrs. N. F.	Cllr. Lancaster, Rev. G. H., M.A.	Cllr. Stavers, Mrs. E.
Cllr. Easteal, A. E.	Cllr. Sargent, A. R.	Ald. Tanner, C. A. (Ch.)

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE (As at October, 1931).

Councillor: T. J. Blacketer, J.P., L.C.C., Mayor (*ex-officio*).

Chairman: Cllr. Mrs. E. Stavers.

Vice-Chairman: Cllr. Mrs. A. L. Harris.

Cllr. Cressall, Mrs. N. F.	Ald. Lambert, Mrs. E. L.	Cllr. Shepherd, Mrs. A. I.
Cllr. Cressall, G. J., J.P.	Cllr. Mackay, Mrs. J.	Cllr. Stavers, Mrs. E. (Ch.).
Cllr. Harris Mrs., A. L. (V.Ch.).	Cllr. Mudge, Mrs. E.	Ald. Tanner, C. A.
	Cllr. Sargent, A. R.	

Co-opted Members:

Miss E. Herbert (Roy. Coll. of St. Katharine):

Mrs. J. A. March;

Mrs. M. Power;

Mrs. A. M. Sumner.

STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health :

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

Assistant Medical Officer of Health and Tuberculosis Officer :

W. C. P. SMITH, B.A. (Camb.), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. (Camb.) (Died).
G. O. MITCHELL, M.D., D.P.H. (from 29th May, 1931).

Assistant Medical Officer of Health and Assistant Tuberculosis Officer :

C. K. CULLEN, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. (resigned.).
L. D. RICHARDS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. (from 1st October.)

Temporary Assistant to Medical Officer of Health :

H. D. CHALKE, M.A. (Camb.), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
(Appointment terminated 9th July.)

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. TIRBATTS.*	(a) S. KELLY.*	(c) H. W. LUKE.††
(a) J. JOHNSON.*§ (Died)	(a) F. A. SMITH.*†	A. H. T. HARRIS††
C. H. BROWN.*††§	MISS D. A. E.	(Temporary to 27th June)
(a) W. J. Colborne††	LANDRAY.*††||	(d) E. A. MAY††
(a) H. J. LANGLEY.*	(a) A. L. DOVE.†††	(d) G. L. BELSHAW†††
(a) C. S. WESTBROOK.*†	(b) C. A. GRABHAM.*†	
(a) WM. JOHNSON.*†	(b) H. A. PEARCE.*†§†	
(a) District Inspectors.	(b) Food Inspectors.	(c) Inspector for Houses divided into separate tenements.
		(d) Housing Survey Inspectors.

J. CHAPMAN, A. COLLYER, W. CUE††, C. F. GREGORY, E. WILLSON,
W. G. F. COLEBECK (District Inspectors' Assistants).
C. A. WEBSTER (part-time unqualified Assistant to assist the Food Inspectors).
H. HARBOTT (Chauffeur).

Clerks:

F. J. WHITE.*	H. A. PURDY (retired).	D. FLYNN.
W. F. ROBERTS.	MISS S. FELS.	F. PETTS (Transferred)
A. HAMILTON.††	J. T. DONOVAN	S. B. LEADER.
E. W. GARRETT.	MRS. E. LONG.	W. G. BARNETT (Temporary)

Caretaker and Messenger:

C. E. RICHARDSON

Vaccination Officer:

P. RYAN.

Asst. Vaccination Officer:

W. H. COX (Retired).

Public Vaccinators.

Bow District	DR. D. G. MACRAE.
Bromley District	DR. C. COTTER.
Poplar District	DR. H. J. O'BRIEN.
Isle of Dogs District	DR. W. C. MILLEA.

The Medical Superintendents of St. Andrew's Hospital, Bow Institution and Bromley House Institution are the Public Vaccinators to their respective Institutions.

* 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).
†† 3 years' General Nursing Certificate.

TUBERCULOSIS SECTION.

Assistant Medical Officer of Health and Tuberculosis Officer:

W. C. P. SMITH (Died).

G. O. MITCHELL (from 29th May).

Assistant Medical Officer of Health and Assistant Tuberculosis Officer:

C. K. CULLEN (Resigned).

L. D. RICHARDS (from 1st October).

Temporary Assistant:

M. A. HATT, B.M., M.Ch. (Oxford) (6th July to 30th September.)

Dental Surgeon (part-time): C. HAMMOND WILLIAMS, L.D.S., R.C.S.*Health Visitors:*

MISS H. MESSEM.

MISS D. WOOD.†

MISS N. ROBERTS.**

Dispenser:

MRS. A. M. SMITH (Died).

MRS. F. E. SMITH (from 6th July).

Clerks:

MISS A. D. FROST.

MISS A. ROGERS.

Secretary to Care Committee:

MISS L. NUGENT.

Nurse-Helper:

MRS. E. TOMLINS (temporary).

Caretaker:

W. J. PARKER.

DISINFECTING STATION, YEO STREET.

Disinfectors:

W. HODGE† (Chief). A. BARROWS.

There are also two Apparatus Attendants and one Motor Driver.

MANUFACTURE AND DISTRIBUTION OF ELECTROLYTIC DISINFECTING FLUID.

Manufacturing: T. KELLEHER and C. W. SHAW.*Distributing at Depots:* W. HAGON, D. HOGAN and J. HURLEY.*Lorry Driver:* F. FARROW.

SHELTER AND CLEANSING STATION.

Attendants: MRS. A. HOWE, MRS. A. STOLLERY (resigned), MRS. M. ALLAN.

MORTUARY.

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

D. HOGAN (from 17th November).

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.) (Resigned).

MISS MARGARET B. MACKAY, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.), D.P.H. (Eng.)

*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.).

† San. Insp. Cert. R.S.I. ** H.V. Cert. R.S.I.

Chief Health Visitor:

MISS J. M. CARDOZO, R.R.C.*¶††

Health Visitors:

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

MRS. E. K. HAYTHORNTHWAITE.*¶ (c) MISS G. I. HILL.*¶

(c) MISS B. E. LETTS.*¶ (c) MISS M. H. SUTCLIFFE.*¶†

(c) MISS E. A. H. WILLIAMS.*¶

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

Clerk:

MISS K. D. EVANS.

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 J. BOONE.

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

FREE MILK SCHEME.*Clerks:*

MISS I. COLLEN. MISS K. PHELAN. MISS C. RUDD.

Investigation and Enquiry Officer (part-time):

C. A. WEBSTER.

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

¶ Three Years' General Nursing Certificate.

†† Fully Trained at Children's Hospital.

(c) New H.V. Certificate.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICE,

BOW ROAD, E.3.

18th April, 1932.

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

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit my Report upon the health of the Metropolitan Borough of Poplar for the year 1931.

Statistics.—In the Preliminary Report of the Census of 1931 issued by the Registrar-General the population of the Borough is given as 155,083, a decrease of 7,495 or 4.6 per cent. on the figure for 1921. The Registrar-General's estimated population for the year 1931 is 156,300, and on this figure all rates per 1,000 of the population are calculated.

The only rates which have varied to any extent from those of the previous year are the birth-rate and the notification of infectious disease rate, which were 17.5 and 18.9 respectively.

Infectious Disease.—Beyond a slight rise in the incidence of Pneumonia and a substantial decrease in the notifications of Smallpox, Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever, there is nothing of special interest to record.

Housing and Overcrowding.—During the year considerable progress was made. The Council proceeded with two "Clearance" areas and others are receiving consideration. Preliminary investigations of two of these latter areas were completed by officers of this Department. A summary of this work is given in Section IV of this Report. A good deal of time has been spent in investigating complaints and endeavouring either to abate the nuisance or mitigate the conditions arising from overcrowding.

Maternity and Child Welfare.—The attendances at Clinics (both the Councils' and those of the Royal College of St. Katharine) continue to increase, and this is particularly noticeable in the "toddler" class of children.

The work at the Ante-natal Clinics has also increased during the year, and it is gratifying to record the increasing co-operation between midwives practising in the Borough and the staff of these clinics. The facilities afforded to clinic medical officers in charge of ante-natal clinics for referring abnormal cases to the Consultant at St. Andrew's Hospital are much appreciated. The co-operation between the officers of the Ante-natal Clinics and the officers in charge of the Maternity Wards at St. Andrew's Hospital is also maintained by the arrangements which exist for referring to St. Andrew's Hospital all cases intending to go there for confinement.

Conferences.—During the year the Council appointed delegates to attend the following conferences: Royal Sanitary Institute; Sanitary Inspectors' Association; National Association for the Prevention of Infantile Mortality; National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis; and the Central Council for Health Education.

Survey.—The survey of the Council's public health services, which was carried out by a medical officer of the Ministry of Health, concluded during the year, and certain points which were raised as a result of the survey are referred to on page 19.

I desire to thank the Members of the Council for the interest they have shown in the work of the Department, the officers of other Departments for their assistance and co-operation, and the members of my staff for the manner in which they have carried out their duties during the year.

I am, Mr. Mayor, 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, 1931) unrevised figure.. .. .	155,083
Population, Estimated Resident—mid 1931 (Reg.-General)	156,300
Number of Inhabited Houses (end of 1931) according to Rate Books	23,222
Rateable Value (October, 1931)	£745,825
Sum represented by a Penny Rate (April, 1931)	£2,892

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.

Summary of Vital Statistics.

	Total	M.	F.	
Live Births				} Birth Rate 17.5 per 1,000 of the estimated resident population.
{ Legitimate ..	2,674	1,330	1,344	
{ Illegitimate..	65	41	24	
Totals ..	2,739	1,371	1,368	
Still Births ..	92	53	39	Rate per 1,000, total (live and still births) 32.5.
	Total	M.	F.	
Deaths	1,942	1,035	907	Death Rate 12.4 per 1,000 estimated resi- dent population.

Deaths from diseases and accidents of pregnancy and childbirth*	from sepsis ..	4
	from other causes	3

*NOTE.—The Registrar-General's classification shows 3 deaths from Sepsis and 4 from other causes. It would appear that the Registrar-General has excluded from the Sepsis group a death from General Peritonitis following Caesarean section for Contracted Pelvis.

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age:—

All infants, per 1,000 live births	.. .. .	77
Legitimate infants, per 1,000 legitimate live births	.. .. .	75
Illegitimate infants, per 1,000 illegitimate live births	.. .. .	138
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	.. .. .	9
,, Whooping Cough (all ages)	.. .. .	19
,, Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years of age)	.. .. .	20

The slight rise in the death rate for 1931 is due to the increase in the number of deaths from respiratory diseases, particularly marked in Bronchitis and Pneumonia and affecting in the main the later age groups.

Area and Population.

The area of the Borough is 2,136 acres, and the population, estimated to the middle of 1931 by the Registrar-General, was 156,3000.

The population of 156,300 gives a density figure of 73 persons per acre.

Births.

Early in the year 1932, the Registrar-General supplied the following information relating to Births registered in the year 1931.

		Registered	Inward Transfers.	Outward Transfers.	Nett.	
Total Births	{ Males ..	1,084	313	26	1,371	2,739
	{ Females ..	1,083	315	30	1,368	
Illegitimate	{ Males ..	35	9	3	41	65
	{ Females ..	19	7	2	24	

The corrected birth rate per 1,000 population was 17.5, as against 21.6, 19.8, 19.9, 19.1 and 19.1 for the years 1926-1930.

During the year 2,212 notifications were received under the Notification of Births Act, 1907.

The following Table shows where the births in 1931 occurred:—

At Home:

1. Attended by Doctors ..	14.8 per cent.	} 58.3 per cent.
2. Attended by Midwives ..	43.5 per cent.	

In Institutions:

(a) In the Borough:			
St. Andrew's Hospital ..	19.2 per cent.	} 41.7 per cent.	
(b). Outside the Borough:	..		
1. East End Maternity Hospital..	18.2 per cent.		
2. Other Institutions ..	4.3 per cent.		22.5
			100

Marriages.

During the year the marriages of 2,962 persons were registered, giving a rate of 18.9, as against 15.8, 17.5, 17.8, 17.8 and 18.4 in the five years 1926-1930.

Deaths.

1, 872 deaths were registered as having occurred in the Borough. 259 deaths of non-residents must be deducted, and 332 deaths of Poplar residents which occurred outside the Borough must be added, giving a net total of 1,945 and a rate of 12.4 per 1,000 of the estimated population. The Registrar-General's table shows a total of 1,942 deaths, but this does not affect the rate of 12.4

The natural increase of population represented by excess of births over deaths was 797.

Deaths during 1931 in the Metropolitan Borough of Poplar, classified according to certain localities.

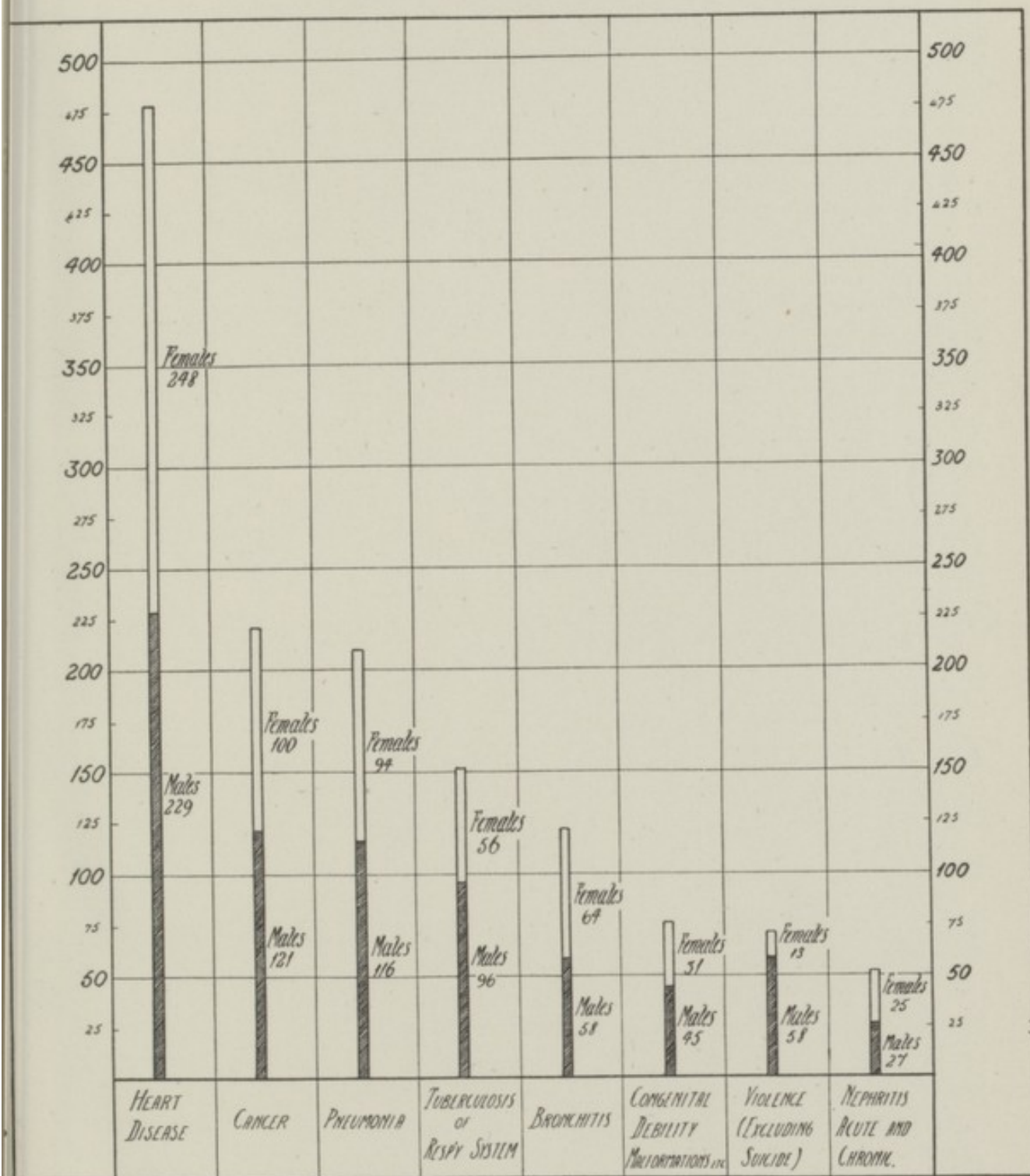
(OLD TABLE.)

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.	154	78	58	84	374
Bow and Bromley Sub-District	128	69	36	74	307
St. Andrew's Hospital	259	170	142	205	776
Poplar Institution	53	32	17	28	130
Bow Institution	62	23	20	35	140
Bromley House Institution	1	1	—	1	3
Poplar Hospital	33	31	26	18	108
River Thames	1	3	2	3	9
„ Lee	—	1	1	—	2
Limehouse Cut	—	—	—	—	—
Bow Creek	—	—	—	—	—
Regents Canal	—	—	—	—	—
East India Docks	1	—	—	—	1
West India Docks	—	—	1	—	1
South-West India Docks	—	—	—	—	—
Millwall Docks	—	1	1	1	3
Poplar Docks	—	1	—	—	1
Highways	5	1	5	2	13
Miscellaneous: (places of Employment, etc)	—	—	1	3	4
	697	411	310	454	1,872
Deaths occurring outside the Borough, of persons belonging thereto (<i>add</i>)	96	82	73	81	332
Deaths occurring within the Borough, of persons not belonging thereto (<i>deduct</i>)	91	57	56	55	259
Deaths at all ages—nett	702	436	327	480	1,945

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH 1931

(Registrar-General's Classification)

Total Deaths during the year - 1942 - Males 1035: Females 907.

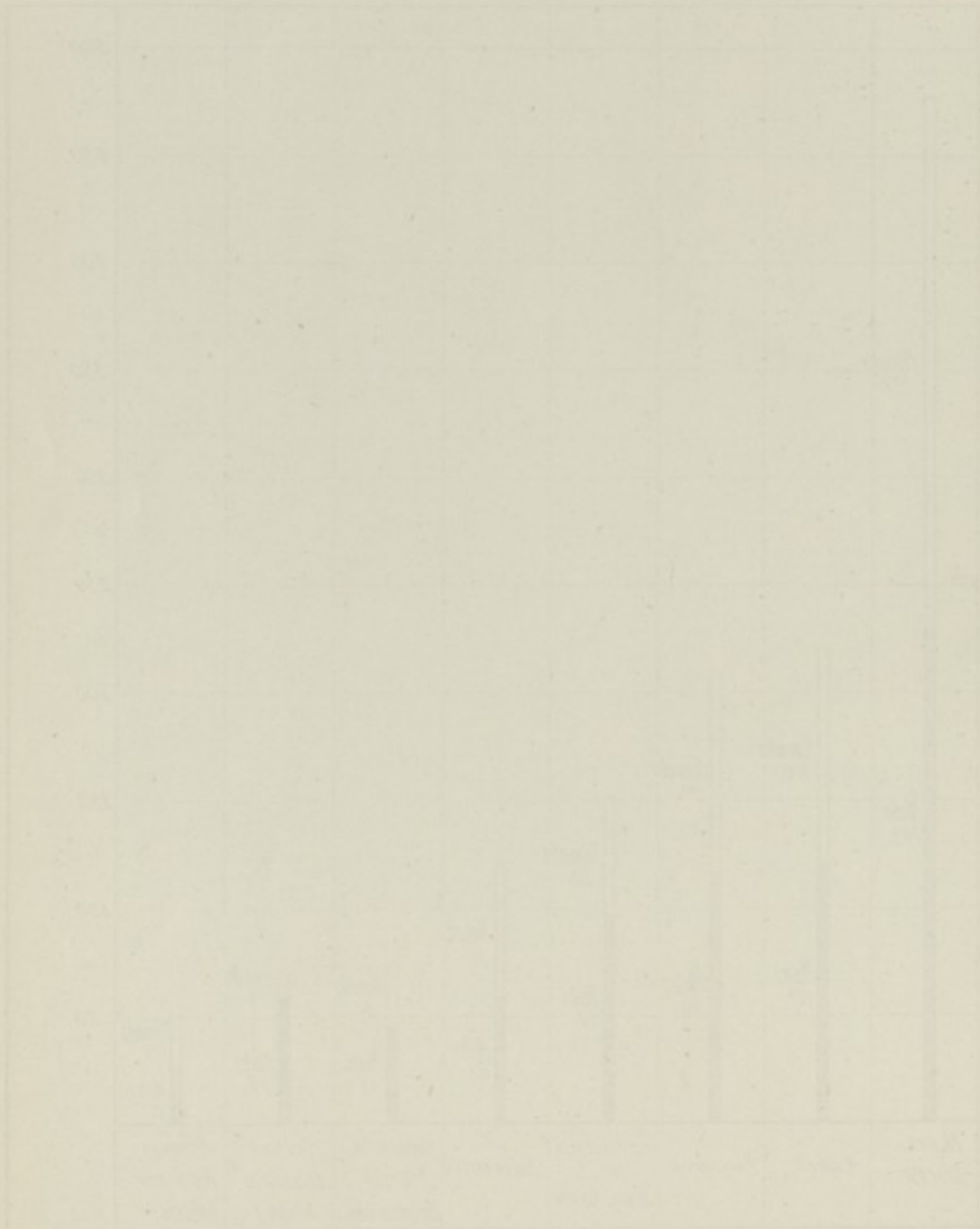


NOTE: Percentage of deaths occurring in Public Institutions - 62.7

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH 1931

Report made by the Registrar-General of England and Wales

For the year ending 31st December 1931



For further details see the Registrar-General's Annual Report for 1931

The following table, compiled and furnished by the Registrar-General, is inserted at the request of the Ministry of Health (vide Circular 1,206 (England)).

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Sex.	All Ages	0—	1—	2—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—
ALL CAUSES	M	1035	114	27	25	27	39	51	62	132	180	214	164
	F	907	97	30	14	17	51	30	54	81	121	207	205
1 Typhoid and para-typhoid fevers ..	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 Measles	M	6	1	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	3	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 Scarlet fever	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	3	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 Whooping cough ..	M	7	2	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	12	6	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 Diphtheria	M	7	2	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	4	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
6 Influenza	M	13	—	1	—	—	—	3	2	4	1	1	1
	F	10	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	3	3	1
7 Encephalitis lethargica	M	3	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
8 Cerebro-spinal fever ..	M	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9 Tuberculosis of respiratory system ..	M	96	2	—	—	—	13	19	20	24	15	3	—
	F	56	1	—	—	1	24	10	12	3	5	—	—
10 Other tuberculous diseases	M	11	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	—	—	—
	F	7	—	—	2	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	—
11 Syphilis	M	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
12 General paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis	M	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	1	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13 Cancer, malignant disease	M	121	1	—	—	1	1	1	6	19	33	51	8
	F	100	—	—	—	—	—	4	11	19	22	31	13
14 Diabetes	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
	F	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	5	7	—
15 Cerebral haemorrhage, etc.	M	23	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	6	8	5
	F	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	6	16	2
16 Heart disease	M	229	—	—	—	6	1	1	4	19	36	74	88
	F	248	—	—	—	3	9	3	7	14	28	79	105
17 Aneurysm	M	6	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	1	—
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
18 Other circulatory diseases	M	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	12	13
	F	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	15	5
19 Bronchitis	M	58	10	—	—	—	—	1	4	6	14	13	10
	F	64	12	2	—	—	—	1	—	3	5	15	26
20 Pneumonia (all forms)	M	116	27	12	7	—	4	3	9	17	14	11	12
	F	94	18	14	4	1	3	1	7	10	12	9	15
21 Other respiratory diseases	M	11	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	4	—	—
	F	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	6
22 Peptic ulcer	M	17	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	4	8	3	—
	F	6	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	1	—	1
23 Diarrhoea, etc. ..	M	8	6	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	F	17	12	2	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
24 Appendicitis	M	5	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	8	—	—	1	—	3	—	1	1	1	1	—
25 Cirrhosis of liver ..	M	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
26 Other diseases of liver, etc.	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
27 Other digestive diseases	M	21	4	1	1	—	2	—	4	2	5	2	—
	F	18	1	1	1	—	—	—	3	2	5	2	3
28 Acute and chronic nephritis	M	27	—	—	1	—	3	2	—	3	11	5	2
	F	25	—	—	—	2	1	—	2	2	6	8	4
29 Puerperal sepsis ..	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—
30 Other puerperal causes	F	4	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	—
31 Congenital debility, premature birth, malformations, etc.	M	45	44	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	31	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32 Senility	M	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	8
	F	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	14
33 Suicide	M	10	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	3	2	1
	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—
34 Other violence ..	M	58	3	—	3	7	4	13	5	4	7	7	5
	F	13	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	3	4
35 Other defined diseases	M	75	6	2	3	6	4	4	7	8	11	13	11
	F	68	7	2	2	5	5	4	2	10	12	13	6
36 Causes ill-defined or unknown	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	F	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

		Legit.		Illegit.	
Deaths under 1 year	M	108		6	
	F.	94		3	
	Totals ..	202		9	



TABLE III.

Infantile Mortality during the Year 1931.
 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	48	12	9	5	74	43	39	31	24	105	106	211
{ Uncertified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chickenpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	2
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	—	1	3	5	8
Diphtheria and Croup	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	2	1	3
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1
Abdominal Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
Other Tuberculous Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	2	1	3
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	1	1	3	4
Convulsions	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Bronchitis	—	1	—	1	2	5	6	—	1	9	5	14
Pneumonia (all forms)	—	1	2	1	4	5	11	14	11	25	20	45
Diarrhoeal Diseases	—	1	—	—	1	4	4	6	5	9	11	20
Gastritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	2
Rickets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suffocation, overlying	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Injury at birth	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	2
Atelectasis	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Congenital Malformations	5	1	1	1	8	5	2	1	—	10	6	16
Premature birth	26	4	3	—	33	9	—	—	—	18	24	42
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	5	2	1	2	10	2	2	—	—	5	9	14
Other Causes	8	1	1	—	10	6	5	3	5	15	14	29
Total Deaths	48	12	9	5	74	43	39	31	24	105	106	211

Live Births / Legitimate .. 2,674* Nett Deaths / Legitimate 202*
 in the year / Illegitimate .. 65* in the year / Illegitimate 9*

*Registrar-General's figures.

NEO-NATAL DEATH RATE.

	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	Average 1926-1930.	1931.
Nett Births	3,658	3,309	3,228	3,064	3,056	3,263	2,739
(Registrar-General)							
Deaths under 1 month ..	90	86	76	92	71	83	74
Neo-Natal rate per 1,000 nett Births	24.6	26.0	23.5	30.0	23.2	25.4	27.0

Infant Mortality.

There were 211 deaths of children under one year of age, the death rates per 1,000 births for the past 24 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 (42)	..	59
1928	..	71 (49)	..	67
1929	..	75 (40)	..	70
1930	..	55 (34)	..	59
1931	..	77	..	65

NOTE.—The figures in brackets are the mortality rates amongst infants visited by the Health Visitors.

TABLE IV.

BIRTH-RATE, DEATH-RATE, AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1931 (PROVISIONAL FIGURES).

(The Mortality Rates for England and Wales refer to the whole population, but for London and the towns to civilians only.)

	RATE PER 1,000 TOTAL POPULATION.		ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION.									RATE PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS.		PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DEATHS.			
	Live Births	Still-births.	All Causes.	Enteric Fever.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	Violence.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years).	Total Deaths under One Year.	Certified by Registered Medical Practitioners	Inquest Cases.	Certified by Coroner after P.M. No Inquest.	Uncertified Causes of Death.
England and Wales	15.8	0.67	12.3	0.01	0.00	0.08	0.01	0.06	0.07	0.36	0.54	6.0	66	91.18	6.17	1.70	0.95
107 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London ..	16.0	0.67	12.3	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.01	0.07	0.08	0.33	0.48	8.4	71	91.43	5.84	2.24	0.49
159 Smaller Towns (1921 adjusted Populations 20,000-50,000)	15.6	0.73	11.3	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.01	0.05	0.05	0.36	0.43	4.0	62	92.17	5.49	1.25	1.09
London	15.0	0.50	12.4	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.02	0.07	0.06	0.26	0.57	9.7	65	89.52	6.23	4.24	0.1
Poplar Borough	17.5	0.58	12.4	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.02	0.12	0.07	0.15	0.54	7.3	77	88.26	8.03	3.71	0.0

		Puerperal Sepsis.	Others.	TOTAL.
The maternal Mortality Rates for England and Wales are as follows:—	Per 1,000 live births	.. 1.66	2.45	4.11
	Per 1,000 total births	.. 1.59	2.35	3.95
The Maternal Mortality Rates for London are as follows:—	Per 1,000 live births	.. 2.02	1.78	3.80
	Per 1,000 total births	.. 1.96	1.72	3.68
The Maternal Mortality Rates for Poplar are as follows:—	Per 1,000 live births	.. 1.09	1.46	2.55
	Per 1,000 total births	.. 1.06	1.41	2.47

TABLE V. (1931).

CITIES AND BOROUGHES.				Estimated population to the middle of year.	Live Births. Annual rate per 1,000 persons living.	Death- rate per 1,000 living.	Deaths of Infants under one year to 1,000 births.
LONDON	..	..	..	4,374,300	15.0	12.4	65
<i>West Districts.</i>							
Paddington	..	..	..	140,300	14.79	13.05	87
Kensington	..	..	..	174,800	14.2	14.0	76
Hammersmith	..	..	..	135,100	15.3	12.2	68
Fulham	..	..	..	151,200	15.08	12.3	67
Chelsea	..	..	..	57,220	12.8	14.1	42
City of Westminster	..	..	..	115,600	10.17	13.9	75.1
<i>North Districts.</i>							
St. Marylebone	..	..	..	97,620	11.4	12.4	65
Hampstead	..	..	..	87,740	11.2	11.7	60
St. Pancras	..	..	..	195,600	15.1	13.3	68
Islington	..	..	..	324,600	16.3	12.6	61
Stoke Newington	..	..	..	51,380	15.2	12.7	53.9
Hackney	..	..	..	217,000	15.5	11.4	60
<i>Central Districts.</i>							
Holborn	..	..	..	34,470	10.21	14.27	74
Finsbury	..	..	..	70,120	18.0	14.02	62
City of London	..	..	..	10,808	5.6	12.5	81
<i>East Districts.</i>							
Shoreditch	..	..	..	98,260	17.1	12.5	74.2
Bethnal Green	..	..	..	109,200	16.8	12.5	87.7
Stepney	..	..	..	225,800	17.5	13.1	78
Poplar	..	..	..	156,300	17.5	12.4	77
<i>South Districts.</i>							
Southwark	..	..	..	172,900	16.9	14.0	61
Bermondsey	..	..	..	112,400	17.4	12.5	57
Lambeth	..	..	..	295,900	15.28	12.66	60.35
Battersea	..	..	..	159,800	15.5	12.1	57.3
Wandsworth	..	..	..	353,200	12.27	11.30	59
Camberwell	..	..	..	252,100	14.7	11.9	56
Deptford	..	..	..	107,200	16.3	12.0	53
Greenwich	..	..	..	100,640	14.96	11.41	64
Lewisham	..	..	..	220,800	14.1	10.2	49
Woolwich	..	..	..	142,600	15.1	11.6	59

Note.—The information relating to London supplied by the Registrar-General and that for individual Boroughs by the Medical Officers of Health.

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

	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.
Population, estimated by Registrar-General:—	169,000	167,000	162,000	160,000	157,900	156,300
Births, Live, rate per 1,000 population	21.6	19.8	19.9	19.1	19.3	17.5
Deaths from all causes, rate per 1,000 population	11.4	11.8	11.8	14.2	10.6	12.4
Deaths under 1 year of age, rate per 1,000 nett births	70	66	71	75	53	77
Deaths over 65 years of age, rate per 1,000 total population ..	3.9	4.2	4.2	5.7	4.2	5.0
*Zymotic diseases:—						
Death rate per 1,000 population	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.4
Proportion of 1,000 deaths	75.2	51.6	55.5	53.4	47.6	34.5
Tuberculosis, all forms:—						
Death rate per 1,000 population	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	0.9	1.1
Proportion of 1,000 deaths	84.0	96.0	93.2	85.6	86.8	87.5
Respiratory diseases (excluding phthisis):—						
Death rate per 1,000 population	2.4	2.0	1.9	3.1	1.0	2.2
Proportion of 1,000 deaths	207.9	172.4	162.4	219.8	98.1	181.8

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

DEATHS FROM VARIOUS DISEASES.

Disease.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.
Measles	39	8	56	11	30	9
Whooping-Cough	9	34	19	43	3	19
Influenza	23	36	24	71	3	23
Pneumonia (except Influenzal Pneumonia)	154	138	177	281	109	207
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (all ages)	69	39	47	44	25	25

Inquests and Deaths from Violence.

The number of inquests registered was 182. From this total must be deducted 56 of non-residents, and 30 added of residents who died outside the Borough, the nett total being 156.

Mortuary.

The number of bodies deposited in the Council's Mortuary, Cottage Street, Poplar, during the year was 245:—

	Residents		Non-Residents*		Totals
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
No age stated	1	—	—	—	1
Stillborn	—	1	—	—	1
Under 1 year	6	4	1	—	11
1 to 5 years	7	7	—	3	17
5 to 15 years	11	1	1	2	15
15 to 25 years	7	1	—	2	10
25 to 65 years	69	24	6	2	101
65 years and upwards ..	54	25	6	4	89
	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ..	155	63	14	13	245
	—	—	—	—	—

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

Inquests were held on 191, and 49 post-mortems were made by order of the Coroner. The total number of post-mortems made was 92. Five bodies were brought to the Mortuary for custody, pending burial.

Section II.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE BOROUGH.

Local Government Act, 1929.

Under the provisions of the above Act, a survey of the public health services was carried out by Dr. Seymour of the Ministry of Health.

Under date 22nd July, 1931, the following letter was received from the Ministry of Health:—

“IIIa. 733/4201

“Sir,

“I am directed by the Minister of Health to state that he has received from Dr. Seymour, one of the Medical Officers of the Department, a report upon his recent general survey of the health services of the Borough Council.

“The Minister appreciates the interest taken by the Council and the zeal displayed by their officers in the conduct of the various health services. So far as can be judged from a general survey, it appears that a reasonable, and in some instances, a high standard of efficiency is being maintained in the work of the Public Health Department of the Borough. The Minister notes with special interest the arrangements for dealing promptly with infectious disease, the scheme for the supervision of the health of children up to the age of five years, and the general arrangements under the Council's Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme, in which the co-operation of the Royal College of St. Katharine has been successfully maintained.

“At the same time the Minister desires to suggest that the Council might, with advantage, direct their attention to the following matters:—

“(1) The possibility of providing a new X-ray apparatus at the Tuberculosis Dispensary.

“(2) Where the premises used as Maternity and Child Welfare Centres are not entirely satisfactory, and especially where, as at Old Ford, they are also used as Ante-natal Clinics, the Council should take advantage of any opportunity of obtaining more satisfactory accommodation in other existing premises.

“(3) Although good progress has been made in recent years in bringing up-to-date the Tuberculosis Notification Register for the Borough, there is still need for further revision.

“The Minister desires to express his appreciation of the assistance which was rendered to Dr. Seymour during the course of his survey by the Officers of the Council.

“I am, Sir,

“Your obedient Servant,

“(Signed) H. A. TURNER.”

The letter was submitted to the Public Health Committee and to the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee, with the following observations by the Medical Officer of Health on the points raised:—

- (1) *X-Ray plant*.—Arrangements had been completed with the London County Council for the carrying-out of X-Ray examination of tuberculous patients at St. Andrew's Hospital, and this arrangement was a very satisfactory one. The old X-Ray plant at the Dispensary is still used for the screening of certain patients, and the installation of a new X-Ray plant will no doubt be considered when suitable accommodation can be provided.
- (2) *Maternity and Child Welfare Centres*.—The premises at Old Ford, which are rented by the Council, would be entirely rebuilt in the near future, and it was expected that the accommodation provided would then be adequate and in every way suitable for the purposes of a Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic.
- (3) *Tuberculosis Notification Register*.—This had been given very considerable attention during the last two years, and further revision was being carried out in conjunction with the Tuberculosis Officer.

(1) *Public Health Officers of the Authority.*

A list of the Staff is shown at the commencement of the Report, page 4.

The only addition to the staff during the year has been the appointment of two Housing Inspectors. There have, however, been several changes in the personnel, owing to deaths occurring in the year, or to retirements.

(2) *Nursing in the Home.*

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).

(3) *Midwives.*

The number of midwives practising in the area is 20.

No arrangements are made for subsidising midwives in the Borough, but compensation is paid to midwives, when, on the advice of a Clinic Medical Officer, the patient has been confined in an Institution.

(4) *Poor Law Medical Out Relief.*

The following information was furnished by the London County Council:—

OUTDOOR RELIEF.

		<i>Number of persons relieved.</i>	<i>Cost.</i>	<i>Medical relief only.</i>
1st January, 1931	..	11,606	£3,919	27
1st July, 1931	..	10,031	£3,363	34

(5) *Laboratory Facilities.*(a) *Chemical Analysis.*

Arrangements are made with an analytical chemist who is approved by the Minister of Health. All examinations are carried out at the Public Analyst's own laboratory which is situate at 139, St. Leonard's Road, Poplar. The report of the Public Analyst is given on page 77.

(N.B.—Examination of samples of milk for tubercle and bacteriological counts in graded milks are made at the Lister Institute).

(b) *Bacteriological.*

(i) All sputa examinations are made at the Council's Tuberculosis Dispensary.

(ii) Examination of diphtheria swabs and Widal tests and examination of stools and urine are carried out by arrangement with the Seamen's Hospital Society, Dreadnought Hospital, Greenwich.

(iii) Wasserman tests and examination of smears are done at the London Hospital under the Venereal Disease Scheme for London.

(6) *New Legislation.*

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

Byelaws and Regulations:

Byelaws *re* emission of smoke, made by the London County Council, 17th February, 1931, came into operation 19th May, 1931.

Byelaws with respect to Houses divided into separate tenements, amending those made in 1926, made by the London County Council, 24th February, 1931, allowed by the Minister of Health, 8th June, 1931.

Canal Boat Regulations. Amending regulations, dated 29th May, 1931, regarding boats used, or intended to be used, for the carriage of petroleum spirit.

(7) *Hospitals.*

Fever and Smallpox.

Hospitals for patients suffering from these diseases are provided by the London County Council.

Tuberculosis.

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

Other Hospitals.

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

There are two General Hospitals, Poplar Hospital (supported voluntarily), and St. Andrew's Hospital (maintained by the London County Council).

Other Institutions in the Borough are:—

- Poplar Institution;
- Bow Institution;
- Langley House;
- Bromley House Institution;

all of which are maintained by the London County Council.

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 129).

The Royal College of St. Katharine also have accommodation for 6 children suffering from malnutrition, etc., and 6 cots for tonsillectomy cases.

(8) *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.

(9) *Ambulance facilities.*

The ambulance services are provided by the London County Council.

(10) *Clinics and Treatment Centres.*

Maternity and Child Welfare Centres, Ante-Natal Clinics and Day Nurseries. (See Maternity and Child Welfare Section, page 110.)

Tuberculosis Dispensary. (See page 97, where a list of accommodation and hours of sessions, etc., is shown).

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

There is no centre in the Borough for the treatment of venereal disease. 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.

(11) *Maternal Mortality.*

All maternal deaths and all cases of Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia are specially investigated. (See Maternity and Child Welfare section, page 127.)

(12) *Health Visiting.*

The Maternity and Child Welfare work of the Borough is divided between the M. and C.W. section of the Public Health Department and the Royal College of St. Katharine. The latter body is responsible for approximately one-third of the Borough, namely, the central portion lying between Bow Road in the north and East India Dock Road in the south. For home visiting purposes this area is divided into four districts with two health visitors working in each district. In the northern and southern portions of the Borough the work is undertaken by the Public Health Department, and is divided into eight districts, having one health visitor for each district. The Council's health visitors, in addition to visiting in their districts, attend at various clinics.

With few exceptions, infants are visited on the 11th day after birth, or as soon as possible thereafter. An endeavour is made to pay eight visits during the first year of life, six in the second year, four in the third year, three in the fourth year, and one or two in the fifth year.

Owing to the increasing attendances at the various clinics the number of sessions has been gradually increased, with the result that the time taken up by the health visitors at these sessions has reduced considerably the time available for visiting on the district. Up to the present, however, it has been possible to maintain the number of routine home visits during years when visits in connection with cases of Measles and Whooping Cough have not been too numerous.

London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1928, sec. 28. Removal of infirm persons.

During the year it has been necessary to obtain Magistrate's Orders for the removal of two persons.

In addition, four other infirm persons were persuaded to enter institutions voluntarily. In one of these cases it was necessary to obtain a warrant to enter premises in order to ascertain the condition of the patient.

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. Three-fourths of the house refuse is incinerated at the Council's Refuse Destructor, where 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 fourth is barged from a riverside wharf.

Improved methods of dust collection by low loading freighters at present under consideration.

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. No road is swept less than twice weekly.

The sweepings and/or slops are picked up and put into Barge at Northumberland Wharf, or sent by rail by contractors.

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 1931.

House refuse collected	..	..	..	33,794 tons
Trade refuse collected	..	..	..	123 ..
Slop and sweepings ..	..	..	..	9,538 ..
Refuse from street markets	..	..	..	2,853 ..

Work of Lady Sanitary Inspector.

Tabulated statement of Inspections, of Insanitary Conditions found existing, and of Reinspections, etc., during the year 1931.

	<i>Bow and Poplar. Bromley. Totals.</i>		
Workshops, Workplaces, Laundries, etc., Number of, on the Register	26	94	120
Workshops, Number of Workrooms therein	29	124	153
„ Number of Inspections of	30	59	89
„ Number of Reinspections of	—	1	1
Workrooms, Number of Inspections of	11	16	27
„ found to be overcrowded	—	—	—
„ found to be insufficiently ventilated	—	—	—
„ found to be in dirty condition	—	—	—
Workshops, etc., newly discovered and registered	1	3	4
„ Workrooms therein measured	1	—	1
„ Reported to H.M. Inspector on discovery	1	3	4
Factories, Number visited	56	81	137
„ W. C.'s dirty, insufficient, etc.	5	5	10
Outworkers' premises visited	260	493	753
Written Intimations served and instances reported	7	25	32
Statutory Notices served	—	3	3
Final Notices served	—	—	—
Works carried out under supervision:—			
(a) Additional means of ventilation provided	—	—	—
(b) Rooms cleansed and whitewashed	—	—	—
(c) Yards, floors, roofs, etc., repaired	—	—	—
(d) Sanitary conveniences constructed, cleansed or repaired	4	6	10
(e) Dampness remedied	—	—	—
(f) Sink waste pipes renewed, etc.	—	—	—
(g) Miscellaneous	2	1	3
Overcrowding of Workrooms, Cases abated	—	—	—
Miscellaneous Visits (including visits to Council Houses)	432	188	620
Visits <i>re</i> Verminous Children	10	12	22
„ Scabies	108	42	150
„ Outworkers Lists	—	5	5
„ Suspected Infectious Disease	403	291	694
„ Eye Infections	87	12	99
Visits to Schools	15	29	44
„ <i>re</i> smallpox contacts	—	37	37

Factory and workshop inspections, 255; fair condition, 219; removed or discontinued, 17; required cleansing, 7; sanitary conveniences defective or insufficient, 20.

District Sanitary Inspectors Work, Etc.

Tabulated Statement of Inspections, Insanitary Conditions found existing, and Re-inspections during the year 1931.

Work of Temporary Inspectors (part of year only), 1931. (See Footnote.)

	East Com- bined	West Com- bined	Poplar South		Brom- ley North	Brom- ley Central	Bow East	Bow West	Totals 1931	Totals 1930.	Mr. G. L. Belshaw.	Mr. A. T. Harris.	
			East	West							(b)	(a)	(b)
Total Inspections:	1188	1742	957	713	1639	1268	1120	1381	10008	9692	44	55	204
On complaints of nuisances, etc.	501	886	458	338	977	483	626	862	5131	4651	37	34	132
On notification of infectious diseases	343	679	327	224	491	358	256	250	2928	3236	5	16	67
† House-to-House	68	—	63	16	—	104	7	38	296	421†	—	—	—
Workshops, workplaces, etc.	248	34	77	80	35	73	60	136	743	404	—	—	—
Miscellaneous	28	143	32	55	136	250	171	95	910	980	2	5	5
Premises found in fair condition	708	782	466	400	775	410	680	540	4761	4629	7	26	106
Do. requiring amendment	480	960	491	313	864	858	440	841	5247	5063	37	29	98
DETAILS OF INSANITARY CONDITIONS, ETC.													
Walls and ceilings dirty	136	639	99	96	423	393	258	369	2413	2299	8	4	31
Yards, forecourts and areas insufficiently paved or drained	72	71	21	25	73	122	73	38	495	562	—	2	10
Inlets to drains not properly trapped	1	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	5	8	—	—	—
Number of drains tested	171	278	241	55	172	145	225	207	1594	1526	3	10	13
Do. do. defective	43	60	46	17	51	19	44	34	314	265	2	—	—
Do. do. obstructed	29	67	55	42	105	29	44	16	387	381	—	4	8
Sink waste pipes not trapped or otherwise defective	38	26	29	—	62	104	58	79	396	351	5	—	—
Do. do. directly connected to drains	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	2	6	4	—	—	—
Soil pans of w.c.'s without suitable water supply	22	43	45	20	85	39	23	24	301	201	—	—	1
Do. do. broken or unsuitable	22	27	33	10	21	43	27	17	200	145	—	2	10
Do. do. in foul condition	18	21	—	10	5	5	13	2	74	49	—	—	1
Do. do. untrapped	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	8	—	—	—
Roofs, guttering, and rainwater pipes defective	200	441	175	134	332	47	174	243	2106	2253	22	2	28
Water supplies to premises cut off (notified by Metropolitan Water Board)	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—
Water service fittings defective, causing waste of water	29	27	59	4	26	5	16	10	176	163	2	2	3
Drinking water improperly stored	1	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
Dampness	230	202	64	19	242	192	95	92	1136	1151	—	4	17
Inundations	3	—	—	—	4	—	49	—	56	118	—	—	—
Overcrowding	10	14	4	10	14	—	7	—	59	110	—	—	2
No proper receptacle for house refuse	146	349	178	64	152	166	154	3	1212	1009	2	17	52
Accumulations of dung or refuse	22	35	16	11	25	10	18	304	441	115	9	—	3
Insanitary P.H. urinals	—	—	2	—	3	8	3	1	17	14	5	—	1
Other nuisances, dilapidations, want of ventilation, etc.	273	1361	286	256	512	497	289	371	2845	2810	5	6	61
Breaches of London County Council's By-laws	96	—	—	—	104	21	64	—	285	253	—	—	—
Breaches of Council's By-laws	79	—	—	1	75	70	50	—	275	429	—	—	—
Intimations served	429	953	481	312	849	653	430	841	4948	4688	—	28	99
Notices served	175	318	209	50	413	292	127	208	1792	1922	36	—	25
Final Notices served	38	117	101	46	149	51	20	51	573	639	—	—	4
Summonses applied for	—	11	5	—	11	4	4	1	36	47	—	—	1
Passengers from Continental Ports:—													
Visited	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—
Undiscovered	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Intimations served in respect of verminous rooms	20	53	8	9	23	44	12	—	169	186	—	—	2
Verminous rooms cleansed by owners, etc.	30	39	10	19	24	44	5	—	171	179	—	—	—
Re-inspections	2871	1956	2514	1417	3691	1769	2018	2330	18566	19782	124	140	395
Visits to Smallpox contacts { Number visited	773	1070	148	776	901	709	147	212	4736	26741	1	118	182
Do. { Premises visited	323	328	85	439	140	359	35	141	1850	10321	—	24	49
Do. school absentees, etc.	13	50	17	84	28	9	16	32	249	319	—	—	23
Miscellaneous visits	42	380	249	34	84	154	87	72	1102	1029	111	137	25

† In addition to the above, 642 house-to-house inspections were made by Mr. C. H. Brown.

Notes.—Work done as—(a) Additional Inspector. (b) Deputy for absent District Inspector.



Houses divided into separate Tenements, etc.

Number of Houses on Register at end of 1930	114
„ „ removed from Register during 1931	2
	112
„ „ registered during 1931	36
„ „ on Register at end of 1931	148
House-to House visits for registration purposes	484
Declarations, for information, sent out	90
„ with information, returned	79
Rooms measured, etc... ..	274
Houses registered	36
Notices sent out, <i>re</i> above	53
Inspections:	
(a) Night inspection	1
(b) First annual inspections	59
(c) Other routine inspections	205
(d) On complaints	24
(e) On account of re-housing	4
Re-inspections	783
Miscellaneous visits, enquiries, etc.	150
Number of Intimations served	80
„ Notices served	3
„ Notices complied with	138
„ Final Notices served	—
„ Notices served under L.C.C. Bye-laws	8
„ rooms cleansed and freed from vermin	13
Overcrowding, cases discovered	17
„ „ abated	8
Mixed sleeping, cases discovered	3
„ „ abated	1
Number of nuisances referred to District Inspectors:	
(a) Defective or obstructed drains	18
(b) Defective roofs, guttering, etc.	25
(c) Miscellaneous	59
Water supply in tenement houses (section 78, London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1907):	
(a) Number of Intimations served	—
(b) „ Notices served	1
(c) „ Notices complied with	1

Smallpox work:

Contacts	Number visited	..	..	..	..	10
	Premises visited	..	..	..	..	6
House-to-House visits	..	..	..	..	..	19
Revisits	..	..	..	..	..	17

Remarks:

During the year the Inspector deputised for District Inspectors and was engaged on Smallpox work from time to time.

Rehousing enquiries for District Inspectors 3

Legal Proceedings 1

Factory and Workshops Acts.

TABLE A.

Table giving number 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 1931.			Number of Inspections.	Number of Intimations.	Number of Notices.	Number of Final Notices.	Number of Prosecutions.
	Male.	Female.	Total.					
Bakehouses (Factories)	51	—	51	208	102	—	—	—
Bakehouses (Workshops)	19	—	19	87	42	1	—	—
Bakehouses (Domestic Workshops)	4	—	4	12	9	1	—	—
Factories (Laundries and Miscellaneous Factories)	42	115	157	204	22	2	1	—
Laundries (Workshops)	—	4	4	4	—	—	—	—
Laundries (Domestic Workshops)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Workshops	195	107	302	360	31	9	1	—
Workshops (Domestic)	18	9	27	27	2	1	—	—
Workplaces	350	—	350	464	54	5	1	—
Workplaces (Domestic)	48	—	48	96	10	1	—	—
Places where food is sold or prepared ..	813*	—	813*	1842	387	11	3	—
Milk Premises	105	—	105	298	—	—	—	—
Cowsheds	3	—	3	17	—	—	—	—
Slaughterhouses (a) ..	7	—	7	41	30	—	—	—
Other offensive trade premises	4†	—	4†	7	—	—	—	—
Ice Cream premises ..	132†	—	132†	262	6	—	—	—
Homeworkers' premises	44	554	598	764	1	1	—	—

* Power is used in 84 of these premises.

† " " " 27 " " "

(a) Includes two registered Slaughterers of Poultry (12, Coborn Road, and 221, Roman Road).

† Registered by the London County Council.

Fur Skin Dressers, 2. Soap Boiler, 1. Fat Boiler, 1.

TABLE B.
WORKSHOPS ON REGISTER (MALE..)

1 Acetylene gas making.	1 Maltster.
1 Accumulator making.	4 Metal works.
1 Asphalte making.	7 Motor garage works.
1 Bath Salts making.	2 Oil stores.
2 Bedding making.	1 Packing case making.
1 Bitumen making.	5 Paint making.
3 Blind making.	2 Plumbing.
1 Boiler covering.	1 Poultry food mixing.
2 Boat Building.	3 Printing.
22 Bootmaking.	4 Rag sorting.
1 Bottle sorting.	1 Range making.
1 Brush making.	3 Rope making.
11 Cabinet making.	1 Sack making.
2 Carpenters.	2 Sawyers.
1 Chemical works.	1 Shellac bleaching.
1 Cigar making.	1 Ship's painting.
1 Clay pipe making.	2 Stonemasonry.
3 Confetti making.	30 Tailoring.
3 Cork cutting.	1 Tank making.
3 Cooperages.	4 Tarpaulin works.
2 Coppermiths.	1 Tin toy making.
1 Dental workshop.	5 Upholstering.
1 Electrical engineering.	3 Undertaking.
3 Engineering.	2 Van building, etc.
12 Farriers.	1 Vinegar making.
2 French polishing.	1 Wallpaper making.
1 Frilling making.	1 Waterproof working.
3 Furniture making.	2 Welding.
1 Furniture-polish making.	1 Wheelwright.
1 Furrier.	2 Wire working.
1 Garden Ticket making.	1 Wireless apparatus making.
2 Glass blowing.	1 Wood Tar products.
1 Horsehair working.	1 Zinc working.
4 Harness making.	

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

1 Blacksmith.	1 Paper bag making.
4 Boot repairing.	7 Tailoring.
1 Cabinet making.	1 Wire working.
1 Decorative earthenware making.	1 Zinc working.
1 Dyeing and Cleaning.	

HOME WORKERS ON REGISTER (MALE).

13 Bootmaking.	1 Furrier.
1 Box making.	29 Tailoring.

WORKSHOPS AND DOMESTIC WORKSHOPS ON REGISTER (FEMALES).*

1 Bedding making.	5 Packing.
1 Boot making.	4 Rag sorting.
1 Cabinet making.	1 Portable case making.
1 Cap making.	2 Pressers and cleaners.
2 Cork cutting.	1 Sack making.
10 Costume making.	1 Shirt making.
15 Dressmaking and altering.	1 Seal stamp making.
1 Embroidering.	33 Tailoring.
4 Furriers.	1 Tiemaking.
1 Glass instrument making.	1 Toymaking.
4 Laundries.	1 Trimming making.
1 Leather waste sorting.	1 Underwear making.
8 Milliners.	2 Upholstering.
2 Onion peeling and pickling.	1 Wood chopping.

* 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.

TABLE 1 FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, LAMPMANUFACTURING WORKSHOPS AND HOMEWORKERS INSPECTION FACTORIES ON REGISTER (WHERE FEMALES ARE EMPLOYED).

2 Bedding manufacturing.	2 Perambulator building.
1 Binder weaving.	1 Perfume making.
1 Blouse making.	1 Pianoforte manufacturer.
2 Boot making (Infants')	1 Pickle and sauce making.
6 Box making.	3 Preserved food.
1* Brush making.	1 Printing works.
1 Bunting and flag making.	1 Rag sorting.
1 Butter mixing factory.	1 Rice starch making.
1 Button and buckle making.	4 Rope works.
1 Cake and Biscuit making.	2 Rubber goods making.
2 Chip basket making.	1 Rug making.
1 Cigarette paper making.	4 Sack making.
1 Clay fuel and pipes.	1 Sausage factory.
2 Cleaners and dyers.	4 Shirt making.
2 Confectionery making.	1 Shroud making.
1 Cork cutting.	1 Sugar refining.
2 Corset making.	19 Tailoring.
4 Costumes and mantle making.	2 Tarpaulin works.
1 Dog biscuit manufacturer.	1 Ticket printing.
5 Dressmaking.	1 Timber works and wicker furniture making.
1 Dyemaking for leather goods.	2 Toy making.
1 Feather works.	1 Type founder.
1 Fibre, hemp and jute making.	1 Underwear making.
1 Furrier.	1 Uniform making.
1 Glass works.	1 Wallpaper manufacturer.
1 Gum works.	1 Waterproof making.
1 Harness and clog making.	1 Whalebone works.
1 Kapok works.	1 Wine bottling.
2 Laundries.	1 Wireless battery making.
1 Match making.	1 Woollen garment making.
1 Oil and colour works.	
2 Overall making.	

TABLE C.
 FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, LAUNDRIES, WORKPLACES AND HOMEWORKERS.
 I.—INSPECTION.

Premises.	Number of				Prosecutions.
	Inspections.	Written Notices.			
		Intima- tion.	Statu- tory.	Final.	
Factories (Including Factory Bakehouses and Laundries)	412	124	2	1	—
Workshops† (Including Workshop Laundries.)	451	73	10	1	—
Domestic Workshops‡	39	11	2	—	—
Workplaces	464	54	5	1	—
Domestic Workplaces	96	10	1	—	—
Places where food is sold or pre- pared§	1842	387	11	3	—
Homeworkers' Premises	764	1	1	—	—
Total	4068	660	32	6	—

† Including Workshop Bakehouses.

‡ Including Domestic Bakehouses and Laundries.

§ The inspections of factories where food is prepared are included. Power is used in 84 of the premises.

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.*

(Corresponding figures for 1930 are shown in italics).

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Act:</i>				
Want of cleanliness	590 (614)	590 (614)	..	..
Want of ventilation	14 (2)	14 (2)	..	..
Overcrowding	1 —	1 —	..	..
Want of drainage of floors	2 (4)	2 (4)	..	..
Other nuisances	47 (84)	47 (84)	..	..
{ insufficient	11 (4)	11 (4)	..	..
{ unsuitable or defective	25 (15)	25 (15)	..	..
Sanitary accommodation { not separate for sexes	1 (3)	1 (3)	..	..
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act:—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101) .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100)	..	..	..	..
Other offences (Excluding offences relating to out-work which are included in Table D of this Report.)	4	..	4	..
Total	695 (726)	691 (726)	4	..

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

TABLE D.—HOME WORK.

Nature of Work. (1)	Outworkers' List (Section 107). Lists received from Employers.						Notice served on Occupiers as to keeping or sending lists. (8)	Prosecutions.		Outwork in un- wholesome premises, (Section 108).			Outwork in infected premises, (Sections 109, 110).		
	Twice in the year.		Once in the year.		Failing to keep or per- mit inspec- tion of list. (9)	Failing to send lists. (10)		Instances. (11)	Notices served. (12)	Prosecutions. (13)	Instances. (14)	Orders made (S. 110). (15)	Prosecutions (Sections 109, 110). (16)		
	Total Lists. (2)	Outworkers.		Total Lists. (5)										Outworkers	
		Con- tractors. (3)	Work- men. (4)											Con- tractors. (6)	Work- men. (7)
Wearing Apparel—															
Making, etc.	74	—	256	4	—	16	107						17*		
Cleaning and Washing . .															
Household Linen															
Lace, lace curtains and nets															
Curtains and furniture															
hangings															
Furniture and Upholstery . .															
Electro-plate															
File Making															
Brass and Brass Articles . .															
Fur pulling															
Cables and Chains															
Anchors and Grapnels . . .															
Cart Gear															
Locks, Latches and Keys . .															
Umbrellas, etc.															
Artificial Flowers															
Nets, other than wire nets															
Tents															
Sacks															
Racquet and Tennis Balls . .															
Paper, etc., Boxes, Paper Bags	2	—	40	—	—	3	—						1*		
Brush Making															
Pea Picking															
Feather Sorting															
Carding, etc., of buttons, etc.															
Stuffed Toys															
Basket Making															
Chocolates and Sweetmeats															
Cosaques, Christmas Crack-															
ers, Christmas Stockings,															
etc.															
Textile Weaving															
Miscellaneous	2	—	2	1	—	1	7								
Totals	78	—	298	5	—	20	114	—	—	—	—	—	18*	—	—

* Infectious Diseases see page 81.

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

Class of Homework.	1931 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 ..	42	172	41	143	231	222	282	260
Tailoring ..	34	121	34	89	231	222	282	260
Shirtmaking..	2	6	1	1				
Miscellaneous	3	13	2	10				
Boxes ..	2	27	2	21				
Overalls ..	1	5	2	22				

TABLE E.
REGISTERED WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Workshops and Workplaces, etc., on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.					Number. (2)
(1)					
Important classes of workshops, such as workshop bakehouses may be enumerated here.	Bakehouse Workshops .. ..	..	..	..	19
	Bakehouse Domestic Workshops .. ..	..	..	..	4
	Laundries Workshops .. ..	..	..	..	4
	Laundries Domestic Workshops .. ..	..	..	..	—
	Workshops .. ..	..	..	..	302
	Domestic Workshops .. ..	..	..	..	27
	Workplaces .. ..	..	..	..	350
	Workplaces Domestic .. ..	..	..	..	49
Places where food is sold or prepared ..					813†
Total number of workshops and workplaces, etc., on Register ..					1568

† Power is used in 84 of these premises.

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) ..	4
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5)	Notified by H.M. Inspector .. 15 Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector (1 in 1932) 14
Other (Communications)	
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101):—	5
Certificates granted during the year	—
In use at the end of the year	21

Smoke Abatement.

49 observations were made and 21 nuisances recorded. 15 complaints were received from the London County Council. 3 intimations were served. In addition, 17 cautions were sent and 1 letter to the L.C.C. It was not necessary to institute legal proceedings in any instance.

Methods of observation and standards in use since 1927 are similar to those of the Coal Smoke Abatement Society.

Houses Let in Lodgings.

The report of the Inspector is given on page 27.

Offensive trades, Slaughterhouses.

These are referred to in Table A, page 28.

Milkshops, Dairies, etc.

The premises are reported upon on page 59.

Underground Rooms.

In the early part of the year a letter was received from the Metropolitan Boroughs Standing Joint Committee regarding a communication which had been received from the Royal Borough of Kensington, in which, amongst other matters, it was proposed that powers should be sought to prevent the re-letting of certain underground rooms which are considered unfit for living or sleeping purposes.

The Council agreed to support the proposals.

One notice was served upon an occupier to discontinue the use of a basement front room which was unfit for human habitation. This notice was complied with.

Rag and Bone Dealers.

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

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. 231 rooms were sprayed with Solution "D".

A fluid insecticide is issued at the Disinfectant Depots, and sprayers loaned to tenants in order to rid rooms and contents of bugs. 288 gallons of insecticide were distributed during the year.

Licensed Premises' Urinals.

17 urinals on licensed premises were found to be in insanitary condition and were subsequently cleansed.

Water Certificates.

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

Stables.

188 stables were inspected and reported upon, the total number of inspections being 280.

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

Accumulations of manure, or premises otherwise not clean	27
Floors not properly drained	3

Dung receptacles:—

(a) Not provided	4
(b) Defective	3
(c) Not covered	2
Other defects.. .. .	16

40 Intimations were served, followed by 3 Notices. The works required were completed before the end of the year.

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.

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

All new applications are reported upon prior to licenses being granted, and all storage premises are kept under supervision and periodically inspected.

Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919.

Barium carbonate paste and red squill baits are distributed to applicants, the results being highly satisfactory.

Where rats are still persistent after the use of poison and where there are reasons for suspecting drainage defects, the ground is opened and the drain examined as a matter of routine.

No notices were served under the above Act during the year.

A report on Rat Repression measures as carried out in the Borough was submitted to the Public Health Committee in September. (Appendix A.)

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.

There are only two private schools in the Borough.

The accommodation in each was satisfactory and the sanitary arrangements sufficient and kept in a cleanly state.

Rag Flock Act, 1911.

Seven samples of Rag Flock were examined during the year and three were unsatisfactory. As a result of these three samples, legal proceedings were taken against a manufacturer, who was ordered to pay £10 10s. costs, and a letter of caution was sent to a vendor.

Hairdressers' Premises.

The number of inspections of hairdressers' premises was 145. Cleansing was necessary at 5 of the premises, and other nuisances found numbered 6.

10 intimations, 1 statutory notice and 1 final notice were served. The requirements of these documents were complied with.

Canal Boats Acts.

For the year 1931, the inspections and reports of the Inspectors were as follows:—

	Registered boats.	Non- Registered boats.
*Mr. H. A. Tibbatts, East Combined Division	—	—
Mr. W. J. Colborne, West Combined Division	—	—
*Mr. A. L. Dove, Poplar South Division (East)	—	—
*Mr. H. J. Langley, Poplar South Division (West)	—	—
Mr. C. S. Westbrook, Bromley North Division	—	—
Mr. Wm. Johnson, Bromley Central Division	1	4
Mr. S. Kelly, Bow East Division ..	4	—
Mr. F. A. Smith, Bow West Division ..	—	—
Totals ..	5	4

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

Mr. W. J. Colborne reported: "No canal boats have been seen at times of visits to the Canal."

Mr. C. S. Westbrook reported: "No registrable boats seen at times of visits to canal bank."

Mr. Wm. Johnson reported: "In two cases letters of caution *re* registration were sent. In two cases legal proceedings were taken. One boat was inspected thrice."

Mr. S. Kelly reported: "In two cases cabins dirty, and in one of these cases there was no drinking water receptacle. In two cases there were no registration certificates on board. Letters of caution sent to owners."

Mr. F. A. Smith reported: "No canal boats have been seen during 1931."

Summonses were issued against the master and owner of an unregistered vessel for unlawfully using it as a dwelling place (in the case of the master) and for aiding and abetting by the owner.

The summons against the master was dismissed without costs, and that against the owner was dismissed with £5 5s. costs against the Council, it being held that the vessel in question was registered under the Merchant Shipping Acts.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

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

Address.	Nature of Complaint.	Date of Decision.	Result.	Inspector.
		1931.		
42, Devas Street	Various defects	22nd Jan...	14 days' order; £2 8s. costs..	Luke, H. W.
115, Upper North Street ..	Ceilings of ground floor, front and back rooms, part fallen and remainder dangerous	3rd Feb. ..	7 days' order; £2 8s. costs..	Colborne, W. J.
37, Campbell Road	Main roof defective and other defects..	6th Mar. ..	Work done; 10s. penalty; £2 5s. costs	Westbrook, C. S.
50, Broomfield Street ..	Back wall taken down, leaving premises exposed to weather	2nd Mar. ..	7 days' order; £2 8s. costs ..	Colborne, W. J.
37, Stratfield Road	Drain obstructed.. .. .	6th Mar. ..	Work done; costs allowed, £1 1s.	Westbrook, C. S.
52, Broomfield Street ..	Back wall taken down leaving premises exposed to weather	2nd Mar. ..	7 days' order; £2 8s. costs ..	Colborne, W. J.
34, Ranwell Street	Roof defective and other defects	6th Mar. ..	7 days' order; £2 8s. costs ..	Harris, A. H. T.
319, Manchester Road ..	Various defects	24th Mar...	£2 penalty; £2 5s. costs ..	Dove, A. L.
9, Stebondale Street	Various defects	26th Mar...	Work done; Summons withdrawn; costs paid, £2 5s.	Dove, A. L.
115, Upper North Street ..	Accumulation of rubbish in yard, walls of front and back rooms dirty	24th Apr. ..	7 days' order; £2 8s. costs ..	Colborne, W. J.
2, Blackthorn Street	Various defects	30th Apr. ..	7 days' order; £2 penalty; £2 8s. costs	Westbrook, C. S.
4, Blackthorn Street	Various defects	30th Apr. ..	Work done; £2 penalty; £2 5s. costs	„ „
238, Devons Road	Various defects	30th Apr. ..	7 days' order; £2 penalty; £2 8s. costs	„ „
63, Fairfoot Road.. ..	Flues from stove without sufficient up-draught	12th June..	Work done; £2 4s. costs ..	„ „
47, Market Street	W.C. obstructed; main roof defective and other defects	30th June ..	7 days' order; £2 8s. costs; additional costs for distress, 5s.	Dove, A. L.
„ „	Failed to comply with Magistrate's order ..	21st July ..	£3 penalty; £3 3s. costs ..	„ „
2, Powis Road	Main roof and ceiling of first floor front room defective	24th July ..	Work done; £2 4s. costs ..	Westbrook, C. S.

Legal Proceedings.—Continued.

Address.	Nature of Complaint.	Date of Decision.	Result.	Inspector.
47, Market Street ..	Failed to comply with Magistrate's order ..	1931. 7th Aug. ..	£10 penalty; £5 5s. costs or 6 weeks' imprisonment	Dove, A. L.
70, Reeves Road ..	Front eaves gutter defective	7th Aug. ..	Work done; £2 5s. costs ..	Westbrook, C. S.
24, Bath Street ..	Accumulation of refuse and verminous paper	17th Aug. ..	Work done; £2 5s. costs ..	Colborne, W. J.
63, Rathbury Road	Roof defective and other defects	2nd Sept. ..	Work done; Summons withdrawn on payment of £2 5s. costs	Kelly, S.
9, Bath Cottages ..	Main roof and cowl to chimney pots are defective	8th Oct. ..	Work done; £2 5s. costs ..	Colborne, W. J.
49, Merchant Street	Various defects	8th Oct. ..	14 days' order; £2 penalty; £2 costs	Westbrook, C. S.
62, Swaton Road ..	Various defects	8th Oct. ..	14 days' order; £2 penalty; £2 costs	„ „
35, Market Street ..	Various defects	15th Oct. ..	21 days' order; £2 8s. costs ..	Colborne, W. J.
3, Addington Road	Failed to deposit drainage plans	15th Oct. ..	£2 penalty; £1 costs ..	Kelly, S.
„ „ ..	Failed to give notice of intention to carry out construction of water closet	15th Oct. ..	£1 penalty	„
123, Cadogan Terrace	Failed to amend the drains	9th Dec. ..	Work done; 10s. penalty; £2 2s. costs	„
20, Glengall Road	Failed to provide a sufficient ashpit ..	30th Oct. ..	10s. penalty; £2 4s. costs ..	Dove, A. L.
18, Glengall Road	Failed to provide a sufficient ashpit ..	30th Oct. ..	10s. penalty; £2 4s. costs ..	„
161, Fairfoot Road	Various defects	12th Nov. ..	7 days' order; £2 8s. costs ..	Westbrook, C. S.
65, Stebondale Street	Main roof defective and other defects ..	22nd Dec. ..	£2 penalty; £2 2s. costs ..	Dove, A. L.

Legal Proceedings.—Continued.

CANAL BOATS ACTS AND REGULATIONS.

Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Decision.	Result.	Inspector.
Master of barge "Sunday"	Unlawfully used barge "Sunday" as a dwelling place, the vessel not being registered as a canal boat	1931. 13th Apr...	Summons dismissed	Johnson, W.
Owner of barge "Sunday"	Aided, abetted, etc., the Master of barge "Sunday"	13th Apr...	Summons dismissed with £5 5s. costs against the Council	Johnson, W.
RAG FLOCK ACT AND REGULATIONS.				
F. M. (Limehouse Wool Works)	Sold flock containing 135 parts of soluble chlorine per 100,000 parts of flock	21st Dec. ..	Costs allowed, £10 10s. ..	Smith, F. A.

Copy of a Return to the London County Council.

Premises.	No. in Borough on 31st December 1931.	No. of Inspections.	No. of Prosecutions.
Cowsheds (No. of Premises) ..	3	17	—
Slaughterhouses	7*	41	—
Offensive Trades	4	7	—
Milkshops	105	298	—
Ice Cream Premises	132	262	—
Restaurants and Eating Houses (all places where food is sold or prepared)	813	1,842	—

* Includes 2 Slaughterers of Poultry.

Smoke Nuisances.

(1) No. of observations	49	(4) No. of Statutory Notices served	Nil.
No. of nuisances recorded ..	21		
(2) Number of intimations served ..	3	(5) No. of legal proceedings ..	Nil.
(In addition 17 Cautions were sent and 1 letter sent to L.C.C.)		(6) No. of convictions ..	Nil.
(3) No. of complaints received (from L.C.C.)	15	(7) Amount of penalty and costs imposed in each case	—

Cleansing and Disinfection.

No. of adults cleansed	74	No. of premises cleansed	(a) After infectious diseases .. 1,803 (b) For vermin .. 231 (rooms) by P.B.C. (171 rooms by Owners).
No. of children cleansed	2782		

Water Supply to Tenement Houses.

No. of premises supplied	3	No. of prosecutions	Nil.
--------------------------------	---	---------------------------	------

Sanitary Officers.

No. of Sanitary Inspectors (whole-time)	14*	Male.	Female.
„ „ „ (part-time)	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
M.C.W. T.B.			
No. of Health Visitors (whole-time)	9†	3	And 1 Sister in charge
„ „ (part-time)	Nil.		of Light Clinics (M. & C.W.)

* Includes 2 Meat and Food Inspectors and 3 Housing Survey Inspectors.

† Does not include 9 employed by Voluntary Associations.

Total No. of houses in the Borough	23,700*	No. of houses closed on notice by owner that they could not be made fit	Nil.
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No. of houses occupied by the working classes 23,000 (Approx.)		No. of houses for the working classes		(a) Erected during year 15
No. of houses inspected	(a) On account of complaints or illness (P.H. Act) 8,059	No. of representations by Medical Officer or other person 4†	No. of houses included in such representations 109	(b) In course of erection 111
	(b) House-to-house (Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925) 2,213			

* Includes Licensed Premises, etc.

† Includes 1 re-representation to London County Council.

No. of notices served	(a) Under P.H. Act:		No. of Closing Orders made .. Nil.
	(i) Intimation 4,992		
	(ii) Statutory 1,655		
No. of houses repaired or nuisances remedied under P.H. Act, 1891 4,856	(b) Under Housing Act Nil.	No. of Closing Orders determined (i.e., houses made fit) Nil.	No. of Demolition Orders .. 2*
No. of houses repaired under Sec. 3 of Housing Act, 1925	(a) By owners .. Nil.	No. of houses demolished	(a) In pursuance of Orders .. 1
	(b) By L.A. in default of owners .. Nil.		(b) Voluntarily .. Nil.

* 1 cancelled by County Court Judge after completion of certain specified works.

<i>Underground Rooms.</i>		<i>Overcrowding.</i>	
No. illegally occupied 1		No. of cases of overcrowding found 59	
No. closed or illegal occupation discontinued 1		No. remedied 22	
		No. of prosecutions Nil.	

Houses Let in Lodgings.

No. on register 148	
No. of inspections made 1076	
No. of prosecutions 1	

PUBLIC EDUCATION IN HEALTH.

The scheme of health education was continued, the Council approving an estimated expenditure of £200 for this branch of our work. Offers of lectures were made to various social, political and educational organisations in the Borough, and three lecturers (2 medical and 1 lay) were available.

A woman doctor addressed meetings of women and girls on subjects of peculiar interest to them, but lecturers were also available to speak on other matters.

The following report was submitted by Mr. T. Wigley, M.A., with whose assistance the original scheme had been prepared :—

Report by Mr. T. Wigley.

One hundred years ago cholera had established itself in England. We are told that there were cases at Rotherhithe, in Limehouse, and in a ship off Greenwich, and the first attempt to organise a local Board of Health was not very successful, "as they met at a public house and all got drunk and did nothing." But the establishment of Boards of Health did bring to light a terrible condition of misery, overcrowding and bad sanitation in the East End. In those days ignorance lay like a dark shadow over the whole field of disease, and medical science knew nothing of the causes or the cure of typhoid fever, typhus fever, tuberculosis, plague, malaria, diphtheria and many other diseases.

Since that time research has made enormous strides forward. Discovery has followed quickly upon discovery. To-day, not only have the labours of Pasteur and Lister, Koch and Ross, and those who have built so well on their foundations, given us control over many of the enemies of mankind, but a large body of knowledge concerning the maintenance of health and the avoidance of disease is now available for those who desire to learn. To take but one instance of the new knowledge, which should be in the possession of all, the work of Professor Edward Mellanby and Mrs. Mellanby and others on vitamins, diet and disease, and their effect on rickets and dental development, has conclusively shown that by attention to the diet of infants and children rickets and dental caries may even be entirely prevented.

We are not surprised that the President of the British Medical Association, Dr. W. G. Willoughby, in a review of the causes of ill-health and the steps being taken to acquire new knowledge, should point out, with reference to this recent research: "The application of such discoveries by those whose duty it should be to look after the health of the persons concerned would result in a very large reduction in the suffering of children and in the subsequent defects of adults. It would be preventive medicine in its best form, incomparably better than treating these ailments in clinics."

It is obvious that the greatest factor in prevention is education, but education will be slow so long as there is lacking a positive enthusiasm for it. When every parent and teacher becomes convinced that it is much more valuable for a child to be taught something of the working of his own body, and of the laws through which the body can be kept in health and efficiency, than to memorise the dates of the Kings of England a great step forward will have been taken.

It is the recognition of this fact which has wisely led the Public Health Committee to offer free lectures on various aspects of health and disease to any group, which is sensible enough to arrange to have them.

I venture to think that there is no public authority in our country which offers a better and wider selection of subjects, upon which information and advice are given, than that of Poplar, and the Public Health Committee may well take a legitimate pride in knowing that it is definitely leading a movement towards better health, the importance of which is being increasingly recognised both by experts and by the public.

"In dealing with living creatures and with himself," says a well-known biologist, "it is temptingly easy for men to muddle along." The days when men could be content to muddle along are rapidly passing, for muddle breeds muddle. Knowledge and foresight mean power. It is surely significant that in the great majority of cases in which lectures have been given the appreciation of the audience has shown itself in the request for more. This is a piece of work which should enlist the most cordial co-operation of all those who care for the well-being, not only of to-day, but of tomorrow.

Syllabus of Lectures.

(a). THE CHILD

- (1) The Development of the Child.
- (2) The Fears of the Child.
- (3) "Peculiar" Children.
- (4) What to tell our Children about Sex.
- (5) The Care of the Child.
- (6) Environment and the Child.
- (7) The Child and the Race.
- (8) The Health of the Schoolchild.
- (9) The mind of the Child.

(b). YOUTH.

- (10) Adolescence and its Problems.
- (11) Sex-hygiene for Boys.
- (12) Sex-hygiene for Girls.
- (13) Recreation and Health.
- (14) Education through Habit.

(c). THE MOTHER (for Women's Meetings.)

- (15) Helping your Children to grow up.
- (16) The care of the Unborn Baby.
- (17) The Change of Life.

(d). THE BODY IN HEALTH AND DISEASE.

- (18) Science and Health.
- (19) Our Bodies and how we live. (A Series of four Lectures.)
- (20) The Care of the Body.
- (21) The Worker's Health.
- (22) What is Disease?
- (23) The Physiology of Sex.
- (24) Microbes, Friends and Foes.
- (25) Venereal Diseases.
- (26) Tuberculosis—a scourge of to-day.
- (27) Rheumatism.
- (28) Cancer.
- (29) Infectious Diseases.
- (30) The Fear of Disease.
- (31) Pathways to Health.

- (32) Food and Drink—their use and abuse.
- (33) Food Values.
- (34) Environment and Health.
- (35) From Infancy to Age.
- (36) The Wonder of Health.
- (37) When to consult a Doctor. (For Women's Meetings).
- (38) Common Diseases and Home Remedies. (For Women's Meetings).

(c). GENERAL LECTURES.

- (39) The Science of Life.
- (40) Social Hygiene.
- (41) Smoke and Health.
- (42) Sunlight and Health.
- (43) The Romance of Medical Science.
- (44) Recent Advances of Medical Research.
- (45) The Story of Preventive Medicine.
- (46) Preventive Medicine and what it can do.
- (47) Healthy and Unhealthy Minds.
- (48) Mental Hygiene.
- (49) The Problem of Sex-education.
- (50) Human Heredity.
- (51) Heredity and Disease.
- (52) The Lessons of Evolution.
- (53) Education for Health.

In all, 82 lectures have been arranged for 17 centres, 72 lectures have been given up to time of writing this report. Again and again, members of audiences have expressed their appreciation of the opportunity, which has been provided by our Health Authority, of learning more about these vital matters, and wished that such knowledge had been theirs years ago.

SUMMARY.

Number of Centres at which lectures have been arranged	..	..	17
Number of lectures given (at time of writing report)	..	..	72
To boys	..	..	1 (Attendances 14)
To women and girls..	..	..	71 (,, 8,953)
	—		
	72	(Total attendances	
	—	nearly 9,000)	

EXPENDITURE TO 31ST MARCH, 1932.

	£	s.	d.
Grant to Central Council for Health Education	5	0	0
Printing, Stationery and Postage	6	6	7
Fees to Lecturers	184	16	0
Total	196	2	7

Section IV.

HOUSING.

The following section on Housing has been prepared in accordance with Circular 1,206 (England) of the Ministry of Health, 1931:—

(a) STATISTICS.

Number of new houses erected during 1931:—

(a) Total (including numbers given separately under (b) ..	17
(i) By the Local Authority	72
(In course of erection, 111.)	
(ii) By other Local Authorities	—
(iii) By other bodies or persons	1

(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts:—

(i) By the Local Authority:—

(a) For the purpose of Part II of the Act of 1925 ..	Nil.
(b) For the purpose of Part III of the Act of 1925	14
(c) For other purposes	Nil.

1.—*Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the Year.*

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	10,126
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ..	11,176

(2) (a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above, which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	2,213
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	2,594
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	31
(4)	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	4,856
2.	<i>Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of Formal Notices—</i>	
	Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	3,214
3.	<i>Action under Statutory Powers during the Year.</i>	
A.	Proceedings under Sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930—	
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	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	—
B.	Proceedings under Public Health Acts—	
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	1,642
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
(a)	By owners	1,642
(b)	By local authority in default of owners	
C.	Proceedings under Sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930	
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	2*

- (2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders I

* One order quashed on appeal after execution of certain works specified by Court.

D. Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930—

- (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made —
- (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit —

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

- (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs —
- (2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:— ..
- (a) By owners —
- (b) By local authority in default of owners —
- (3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close —

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

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

NOTE.—Sections 11 to 15 of the Housing Act, 1925, have been repealed by the Housing Act, 1930, but the proviso to Section 64 of the Act of 1930 continues in force any Closing Orders and Demolition Orders made

before the operation of the Act (15th August, 1930), and houses subject to those Orders must continue to be dealt with under the relative provisions of the Act of 1925.

Of the 31 dwelling-houses found to be in a state unfit for human habitation (under heading 1 (3) of Table on page 49):

1 was demolished.

1 Demolition Order quashed on appeal.

8 were dealt with as a "Clearance Area."

9 were dealt with as a "Clearance Area."

12 were represented to the London County Council.

Number of houses owned by the Local Authority, distinguishing those built in the last two years and held under (1) Part III of the Housing Act, 1925 (2) Part II of the Housing Act, 1925 and (3) other powers.

(1) Part III of the Housing Act, 1925:—						Total.
Assisted under 1919 Act	..	..	..	..	..	150
„ „ 1923 „	..	..	..	..	..	61
„ „ 1924 „	..	..	..	..	..	398
						—
						609
Houses converted to tenements	..	..	..	..	..	35
(No State assistance)						tenements
						—
						644
						—
(2) Part II of the Housing Act, 1925:						
Assisted under 1919 Act	..	..	..	..	..	36
„ „ 1923 Act (Sec. 1 (3) ( )	..	..	..	..	..	24
						—
						60
						—

1. *Survey of District.*

In order to carry out its responsibilities under the Housing Acts and with a view to ascertaining the actual conditions of properties and the need of further housing accommodation, the Council, with the approval of the Ministry of Health and the London County Council, appointed two sanitary inspectors for house-to-house inspection. They commenced duties in August.

With Mr. Brown, there are, therefore, three inspectors engaged in Survey work, and it is estimated that an inspection of the whole Borough will take approximately three years.

No sanitary notices are served by these inspectors, but serious nuisances, and conditions likely to lead to them in the near future, are referred to the district inspectors for their action. This procedure has been adopted in order to prevent the time of the housing inspectors being taken up with re-inspections and the interference with the survey of the Borough as a whole, which, to be of any real value, should be completed as soon as possible. Each district inspector, when opportunity occurs, also carries out house-to-house inspection in his district.

During the year the following house-to-house inspections have been carried out:—

Work of Survey Inspectors.

					No. of houses inspected.	Total.
(1). <i>Bow.</i>						
Appian Road	..	..	..	..	48	
Candy Street	..	..	..	..	70	
Jodrell Road	..	..	..	..	78	
Jodrell Terrace	..	..	..	..	4	
Lamprell Street	..	..	..	..	76	
Locton Street	..	..	..	..	70	
Lyal Road	..	..	..	..	21	
Parnell Road	..	..	..	..	165	
Rushton Street	..	..	..	..	38	
Usher Road	..	..	..	..	167	
Wendon Street	..	..	..	..	49	
					—	786
(2). <i>Bromley.</i>						
Brickfield Road	..	..	..	..	6	
Burdett Street	..	..	..	..	3	
Church Avenue	..	..	..	..	9	
Cross Street	..	..	..	..	5	
Devas Street	..	..	..	..	98	
Donald Street	..	..	..	..	103	
Favonia Street	..	..	..	..	5	
Gurley Street	..	..	..	..	34	
Lingen Street	..	..	..	..	35	
Marnier Street	..	..	..	..	45	
St. Leonards Street	..	..	..	..	4	
					—	347

					No. of houses inspected.	Total.
(3). <i>Poplar.</i>						
Alpha Road	..	..	..	..	94	
Byng Street	..	..	..	..	1	
Cahir Street	..	..	..	..	18	
Cheval Street	..	..	..	..	1	
Cuba Street	..	..	..	..	31	
Devonshire Terrace	..	..	..	..	7	
Janet Street	..	..	..	..	26	
Malabar Street	..	..	..	..	53	
Manilla Cottages	..	..	..	..	2	
Manilla Street	..	..	..	..	62	
Maria Street	..	..	..	..	32	
Mellish Street	..	..	..	..	165	
Montague Place	..	..	..	..	4	
Spring Gardens Place	..	..	..	..	7	
Tobago Street	..	..	..	..	13	
Tooke Street	..	..	..	..	26	
West Ferry Road	..	..	..	..	197	
					<hr/>	739
					Total 1,872	
					<hr/>	

(Number of nuisances referred to District Inspectors, 480.)

Work of District Inspectors.

(1). *Bow West.*

Lyal Road	..	..	..	..	8	
Norman Road	..	..	..	..	3	
Saxon Road	..	..	..	..	24	
					<hr/>	35

(2). *Bow East.*

Leonards Buildings	..	..	..	..	4	
Old Ford Road	..	..	..	..	3	
					<hr/>	7

(3). *Bromley North.*

Nil.	—	—
------	----	----	----	----	---	---

				No. of houses inspected.	Total.
(4). <i>Bromley Central.</i>					
Bromley Street	..	..	..	12	
Clutton Street ..	..	..	..	11	
Moness Street ..	..	..	..	19	
Spey Street ..	..	..	..	8	
Teviot Street ..	..	..	..	24	
Uamvar Street..	..	..	..	30	
				—	104

(5). <i>East Combined.</i>					
Bedford Street..	..	..	..	13	
Follett Street ..	..	..	..	9	
Grundy Street ..	..	..	..	2	
Ida Street ..	..	..	..	40	
Prestons Road	..	..	..	8	
St. Leonards Road	..	..	..	2	
				—	74

(6). <i>West Combined.</i>					
Nil.	..	..	..	..	..
				—	—

(7). <i>Poplar South East.</i>					
East Ferry Road	..	..	..	64	
				—	64

(8). <i>Poplar South West.</i>					
Claude Street ..	..	..	..	5	
Crew Street ..	..	..	..	1	
Gaverick Street	..	..	..	12	
				—	18

Total 302

SUMMARY.

Houses inspected by Survey Inspectors	..	..	..	1,872
Houses inspected by District Inspectors	..	..	..	302
				—
				Total 2,174
				—

2. "Clearance" or "Improvement" Areas.

In last year's Annual Report reference was made to 14 areas which had been considered by the Special Housing Act (1930) Committee and referred to in the questionnaire issued by the London County Council in connection with the preparation of the first quinquennial statement on housing. This statement showed that the Borough Council hoped to deal with five Clearance Areas during the five years, namely, Areas Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6.

In March, 1931, the Council declared a further area of nine houses to be a "Clearance Area" (No. 15), and at its meeting in September the Council resolved that the Minister of Health be requested to confirm the Order made in accordance with the Council's resolution of 23rd July, 1931.

The progress made in dealing with the areas during the year is as follows:—

Areas Nos. 1 and 6.—Following upon a Public Inquiry held on 22nd April, the Ministry of Health on 1st June issued the Poplar (Emmett Street Area) Housing Confirmation Order, 1931, confirming an Order made by the Council for the compulsory acquisition of lands which surround Area No. 1 for the purposes of Part III of the Housing Act, 1925.

At its meeting in June the Council agreed to secure the clearance of Area No. 1 and also of Area No. 6 by purchasing the land with buildings thereon, and undertaking by themselves, or otherwise, to secure the demolition of the buildings thereon and made Orders for the compulsory purchase for the purpose of Part I of the Housing Act, 1930, of the land and buildings.

A Public Inquiry into these applications was held by the Ministry of Health on 22nd September. The Ministry's Confirmation Orders were issued in December.

Areas Nos. 2, 3 and 4.—Nothing further can be done until the development of Area No. 1.

Area No. 9.—This was one of the areas submitted in 1930 for the consideration of the London County Council, but in view of the dangerous condition of some of the houses they were represented to the Public Health Committee at a meeting in July. The representation was referred to the Special Housing Act (1930) Committee. This portion of the area,

together with Area No. 8, is receiving the consideration of the Special Housing Committee.

Progress of other Areas represented prior to the Housing Act, 1930.

(a) *West Ferry Road Area.*—This area was originally represented to the London County Council in 1919, and, prior to the passing of the 1930 Act, the County Council had agreed to take part of the area. (The remaining portion of the Area, as put forward to the Borough Council, is now known as Area No. 13.)

Early in 1931 the London County Council intimated they were extending their Area by including further houses (but not those in Area 13), and in May the London County Council decided to deal with the area as a "Clearance Area."

The County Council also decided to acquire a site known as Phoenix Wharf, Isle of Dogs, for the erection of dwellings for rehousing persons to be displaced from Clearance Areas in East London.

(b) *Baker's Alley and Oliver's Court.*—During the year the London County Council has carried out certain demolitions in these areas.

3. *Individual Houses.*

(a) No. 56, Ida Street, Poplar, was represented as unfit for human habitation. Persons interested were interviewed by the Special Housing Act (1930) Committee and a Demolition Order was made. The premises were demolished.

(b) The Cottage, Quixley Street. This house was represented as unfit for human habitation. The owner was interviewed by the Special Housing Act (1930) Committee and on their recommendation the Council made a Demolition Order.

When the premises were first empty the owner was informed that the house was to be represented as unfit for human habitation and that in the opinion of the Council it was not capable of being made fit at a reasonable cost. In spite of this, the owner had certain works carried out and when the Demolition Order was made he appealed to the County Court.

Prior to giving his decision the judge visited the premises. He then suspended the Order and stated it would be quashed if the owner undertook to do certain works within four months to the satisfaction of an independent surveyor appointed by the Court. The independent surveyor reported to the Court that the works required had been carried out to his satisfaction and the Demolition Order was then quashed and costs given against the Council.

4. *Overcrowding.*

During the year 57 new instances of overcrowding were officially recorded. 38 of the more serious cases were reported to the Public Health Committee, but owing to the inability of the overcrowded families to find alternative accommodation, the Committee decided it was impossible for them to take action. Nine cases were referred by the Public Health Committee to the Housing Committee.

33 letters have been sent to tenants and sub-tenants, calling their attention to the fact that overcrowding is a nuisance. A number of cases were referred to the Town Clerk for submission to the London County Council or to the Borough Council's Housing Committee for housing accommodation.

9 of the 57 cases, and also 13 cases officially recorded in the past few years, have been abated. In 4 further cases the overcrowded conditions have been eased.

The overcrowding was abated or eased as follows:—

	Abated.	Eased.
Rehoused by the London County Council ..	11 (9)	3 (3)
„ „ „ Poplar Borough Council ..	3 (3)	—
Other accommodation found	8 (1)	1
	—	—
	22	4
	—	—

(Numbers in brackets are cases recorded prior to 1931.)

The foregoing is a statement regarding cases of overcrowding officially reported to the Public Health Department, either by complaint or found by officers of the department in the course of their visits.

It should be noted that many overcrowded families have made application for accommodation direct to the London County Council, or Borough Council Housing Departments, and the fact that their premises have been

overcrowded is unknown to the Public Health Department until inspection is carried out following upon notification of rehousing.

During the year overcrowding was found to have been abated or eased in 128 such cases—120 through rehousing by the London County Council and 8 through the action of the Poplar Borough Council.

In all such cases a letter is sent to the person responsible for the letting of the vacated rooms calling attention to the fact that overcrowding is a nuisance, and should the premises again become overcrowded the facts will be reported to the Public Health Committee.

A number of premises where overcrowding had been abated through the activities of the London County Council and the Poplar Borough Council were revisited during the year, but in no instance was re-overcrowding found.

ACCOMMODATION PROVIDED DURING 1931.

The number of families rehoused during the past year was as follows:—

	Families	Number of
	accom-	persons
	modated.	(approx.)
(a) By the Poplar Borough Council in:—		
(1) Newly-erected flats	10	60
(2) Adapted buildings	3	15
(3) Vacancies re-let	16	78
(a) New properties	13	
(b) Adapted properties	3	
(b) By the London County Council:—		
(1) By nomination	172	860
(2) By direct application	675	*
Total	876	

* It is not possible to give approximate number of persons accommodated, under this heading.

Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Acts.

13 certificates were issued to tenants. On applications of owners, 2 certificates that the work had been done were also issued.

Section V.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Premises where food is sold, stored or prepared, have been inspected during the year and, where necessary, action has been taken to ensure that all foodstuffs were handled with care and protected from contamination.

MILK SUPPLY.

(a) *Cowsheds.*

The 3 cowsheds in the Borough licensed by the London County Council have been visited and inspected on 17 occasions. No intimations or Statutory Notices were served.

(b) *Dairies and Milkshops.*

At the end of the year there were in the Borough 105 registered premises where raw milk is sold. These premises were kept under strict observation, 298 inspections being made.

The standard of cleanliness in cowsheds, milk shops and other premises where milk is dealt with has been well maintained.

2 premises were registered as Dairies during the year.

2 firms were registered as Wholesale Dealers in Milk (1 raw milk in "Sealcones" and 1 raw milk.)

15 persons (including 5 itinerant vendors) were registered as retail purveyors of milk, 6 of these being on account of change of ownership of premises.

For milkshops connected with infectious diseases, see page 81.

During the year the following were registered:—

- 2 Wholesale Dealers in Sterilized Milk.
- 42 Retail Purveyors of Sterilized Milk in Sealed Bottles. (23 on account of change of Ownership.)

18 Retail Purveyors of Raw Milk in "Sealcones" (1 on account of change of Ownership.)

12 Retail Purveyors of Milk in Sealed Bottles (5 on account of change of Ownership.)

Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923.

During the year the following licences under the above Order were issued:—

Certified Milk.

3 Licences for the sale of "Certified" Milk.

1 Supplementary Licence for the sale of "Certified" Milk.

Grade 'A' Milk.

2 Licences for the sale of Grade 'A' Milk.

Grade 'A' (Tuberculin Tested) Milk.

8 Bottling Establishments.

25 Dealers in Sealed Bottles only.

6 Supplementary Licences (Principal Licences issued by other Authorities.)

Grade 'A' Pasteurised Milk.

2 Licences for the sale of Grade 'A' Pasteurised Milk.

2 Supplementary Licences for the sale of 'Grade A' Pasteurised Milk.

Pasteurised Milk.

3 Licences in respect of "Pasteurising" establishments.

5 Licences for the sale of "Pasteurised" Milk.

2 Supplementary Licences for the sale of "Pasteurised" Milk.

PARTICULARS OF SAMPLES TAKEN UNDER THE ORDER DURING THE YEAR 1931.

Grade.	PARTICULARS (WHERE TAKEN).				RESULT.		Action Taken.	Samples Examined for
	On Delivery at Railway Stations.	Hospitals.	From Dealer before Bottling.	From Dealer after Bottling.	Number Satisfactory.	Number Unsatisfactory.		
Grade "A" (Tuberculin Tested) ..	—	—	—	8*	7	* One Examination not complete.	Nil.	Tubercle Bacilli.
Grade "A" (Tuberculin Tested)	18	—	7 (1)	24 (1)	47	2	Letter to Ministry of Health Letter to County M.O.H. Berkshire	Bacteria (Total Count and B. Coli)
Pasteurised From November.	—	2†	1	5 (2)	6	2	Both unsatisfactory samples were from one Dealer. Premises inspected by M.O.H. and letter sent to Dealer. Further sample taken found to be satisfactory.	Bacteria (Total Count)
Grade "A"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Certified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pasteurised— Grade "A" ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Figures in parentheses denote where unsatisfactory samples were obtained.

† Taken at request of the London County Council.

The bottling establishments have been under constant supervision, and, for the purpose of renewal of licences, special inspections were made and reports submitted.

Three purveyors holding Pasteurisers' Licences were sampled under the above Order. In two cases satisfactory results were reported. In the other case the result was unsatisfactory. A further sample was taken, which also was unsatisfactory. The Medical Officer of Health visited the dairy premises after report on the first sample and a letter was sent after the report on the second sample was received.

The sale of 'Pasteurised' milk was discontinued for the time being, and after the plant had been modified and improved methods of handling adopted, further samples were taken and reported satisfactory.

18 samples of Grade 'A' (Tuberculin Tested) milk were taken on delivery at Railway Stations for bacterial counts.

Bacteriological Examination of Samples of Milk for Tuberculosis

During the year the London County Council took 20 samples of milk for biological examination for the presence of the tubercle Baccillus. All the samples were taken from mixed bulk milk arriving in the Borough.

The results of the examinations are the subject of special investigations by the London County Council.

Public Health (Imported Milk) Regulations, 1926.

In November a firm applied for registration under the above Regulations. One sample was taken and was found to comply with requirements.

The registration was approved early in 1932. It is understood, however, that the firm has now discontinued the importation of milk.

Milk delivered to L.C.C. Hospitals.

For many years the Inspectors have taken samples of milk on delivery at Institutions formerly controlled by the Boards of Guardians and at the Poplar Hospital.

The arrangements for taking samples at Poplar Hospital have continued throughout the year, and on a request being made by the London

County Council for samples to be taken at certain of their Institutions this was done. As the milk supplied to these Institutions is "Pasteurised" milk, bacteriological examinations are carried out in addition to chemical analysis.

Milk supplied to L.C.C. Schools.

Towards the end of the year the London County Council asked if arrangements could be made for samples of the milk delivered at their schools to be examined. It was arranged that samples should be taken by our Inspectors in the ordinary course of their sampling work. During the few weeks remaining to the end of the year samples were taken at two schools. Both samples were reported to be genuine, and the London County Council was informed accordingly.

Investigation into illnesses amongst Schoolchildren in which milk was suspected.

In March, information was received that certain children attending an elementary school just outside the Borough boundary were suffering from Enteritis.

In co-operation with the Public Health Department of the adjoining Borough, investigations were carried out in this Borough, as well as in the other Borough. Enquiries in Poplar resulted in the discovery of five children in five households suffering from symptoms of Enteritis, and although doctors in the district were communicated with no further cases were reported. All five patients recovered.

Although there was no definite evidence that the milk supplied to the school was responsible for the outbreak of illness, yet when the milk was examined bacteriologically it was found on several occasions to have a high bacterial count and to contain *Baccillus coli*.

The dairy in question was carefully inspected and milks from various farms were examined, and as a result certain supplies were discontinued. The pasteurising plant used by the wholesale dairyman was an old pattern "flash" type. After considering the reconstruction of the whole dairy premises, the dairyman decided to reconstruct the dairy and instal a modern plant.

Ice Cream.

During the year, 20 Owners or Occupiers applied for registration. After the premises were visited and inspected these applications were duly approved.

The number of owners or occupiers now on Register is 132.

262 Inspections of the above premises were made during the year.

Cleansing of premises was necessary in 3 instances. 4 other nuisances existed.

6 intimations were served, and the necessary cleansings were carried out, and other nuisances abated.

Bakehouses.

There are 74 bakehouses in use, of which 21 are underground. In 51 bakehouses machinery is used. The bakehouses in the Borough were inspected at least twice during the year, the total inspections numbering 307.

Cleansing was found to be necessary on 153 occasions, and 1 other nuisance was found. The cleansings were carried out and the nuisance abated after service of 153 intimations, followed in 2 instances by statutory notices.

Slaughterhouses.

There are 5 slaughterhouses licensed by the London County Council.

For number of inspections, etc., see Table A, page 28, and reports of Food Inspectors, pages 65 and 66.

Slaughterer of Poultry.

The business of a slaughterer of poultry is carried on at two premises in the Borough under licence of the London County Council.

Coffee Shops, Eating Houses, Fried Fish Shops, Hotels and Restaurants, etc.

The number of premises in the Borough where food is sold or prepared for sale is 813; see Table A, page 28.

1,842 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 377 instances, and 17 other defects existed.

387 intimations were served, and in 11 cases were followed up by statutory notices, and 3 final notices.

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

Reports of Food Inspectors.

MR. C. A. GRABHAM.

(Inspections for 1930 in *italics*).

Premises.	Inspections.		Intimations.	Notices.	Final Notices.	Prosecutions.
	1931	1930				
Bakehouses	149	142	84	1	—	—
Slaughterhouses ..	13	9	8	—	—	—
Cowhouses	2	1	—	—	—	—
Milkshops	104	91	—	—	—	—
Eating-houses ..	101	119	3	—	—	—
Stalls	1292	877	1	—	—	—
Other places where food is sold or prepared	394	448	8	—	—	—
Ice cream premises ..	144	168	2	—	—	—
Wharves where food is prepared or stored, etc.	28	6	—	—	—	—
Fried Fish Vendors, etc.	304	307	203	5	—	—

214 Market Inspections:—Morning, 136; Evening, 78.

Mr. Grabham also reported he had made 11 enquiries re Smallpox, and 1 enquiry re suspected food poisoning at an institution.

MR. H. A. PEARCE.
(Inspections for 1930 in *italics*.)

Premises.	Inspections.		Intimations.	Notices.	Final Notices.	Prosecutions.
	1931	1930				
Bakehouses	158	166	69	1	—	—
Slaughterhouses ..	28	43	22	—	—	—
Cowhouses	15	19	—	—	—	—
Milkshops	194	176	—	—	—	—
Eating-houses ..	131	145	8	2	2	—
Stalls	1,967	2,232	—	—	—	—
Other places where food is sold or prepared	607	702	9	—	—	—
Ice cream premises ..	118	83	4	—	—	—
Wharves where food is prepared or stored, etc.	1	—	—	—	—	—
Fried Fish Vendors, etc.	276	259	156	4	1	—

245 Market Inspections:—Morning, 165; Evening, 80.

The number of nuisances referred to district inspectors was 5.

	Mr. Grabham.	Mr. Pearce.	Totals.
I. Slaughterhouses—Visits	353	242	595
Number of Carcases inspected ..	1,936	1,785	3,721
(a) Satisfactory	1,928	1,778	3,706
(b) Unsatisfactory	8	7	15
(c) Condemned and destroyed or otherwise disposed of (included in (b) above) ..	Parts of 8*	2 and parts of 5*	2 and parts of 13
II. Number of Samples procured:—			
(a) Under Sale of Food and Drugs Act	421	365	786
(i) Number genuine	379	334	713
(ii) Number adulterated	42	31	73
(iii) Number poor quality, etc. (included in (i) genuine above)	11	12	23
(b) Under Special Orders and Regulations:.. ..	26	46	72
(i) Number satisfactory	26	41	67
(ii) Number unsatisfactory ..	—	5	5
III. Action taken in respect of unsatisfactory samples:—			
(i) Summonses applied for ..	6	4	10
(ii) Letters of caution sent to vendors	11	11†	22†
(iii) Reported to appropriate Government Department and/or County M.O.H. ..	1	3	4
IV. Public Health (Foreign Meat) Regulations—Visits to factories	141	5	146

* Total weights: 11 cwt. 19lbs., and 15 cwt. 7lbs.

† Includes 1 verbal caution.

(For foodstuffs inspected prior to export, see page 68.)

V. ORGANS, ETC., CONDEMNED AS A RESULT OF SLAUGHTERHOUSE INSPECTIONS.

				Mr. Grabham.	Mr. Pearce.	Totals.
Lungs:	Beasts			78	73	151
	Sheep			262	244	506
	Pigs			100	97	197
Livers:	Beasts			45*	40	85*
	Sheep			46	51	97
	Pigs			6	10	16
Mesenteries:	Beasts			41†	27	68†
	Pigs			3	14	17
Omenta:	Beasts			17	17	34
	Pigs			2	1	3
Pancreas:	Beasts			21	13	34
	Beasts			9	8	17
Spleens:	Sheep			1	—	1
	Pigs			4	2	6
Tripes:	Beasts			8	9	17
	Beasts			4	3	7
Hearts:	Sheep			1	1	2
	Pigs			2	3	5
Kidneys:	Beasts			3	6	9
Intestines:	Beasts			4	4	8
Udders:	Beasts			38	17	55
Heads:	Beasts			23	32	55
	Pigs			5	11	16
Tongues:	Beasts			23	32	55
	Pigs			5	11	16

* And parts of 1.

† And parts of 2.

The following foodstuffs were seized, or surrendered, and destroyed:—

6 Hindquarters, 4 forequarters, 2 top pieces of beef, 10 cwt.—Seized.

(Legal proceedings taken. See p. 76.)

74 Fowls, 10 Turkeys, 2 Hares, 1 Bovine Liver.

12 stones Skate, 96 tins Fruit Salad, 24 tins Peaches.

24 tins Tomatoes, 245 tins Evaporated Milk, 20 lb. damaged Tea.

15 cwt. Bacon, 240 tins Pilchards, 3½ bushels Periwinkles.

5 tins Red Herrings, 1 tin Herrings in Tomato, 11 tins Fresh Herrings.

141 tins Herrings, 1 tin Haddock, 10 gross 3-oz. jars Fish Pastes.

130 lb. Pears, 166 tins Sliced Peaches. (Letter of caution sent.)

4 boxes Haddock, 100 tins Preserved Soups, 2 sets Pigs' lungs.

1 Pig's Liver, 6 stones Dog Fish, 46 lb. Cherries.

167 baskets Potatoes, 25 Fowls, 16 Ostend Rabbits.

122 tins and boxes Mixed Sweets.—Seized. Surrender accepted and letter of caution sent.

458 boxes Chocolates.—Seized. (Legal proceedings taken. See p. 76.)

The following were released for technical purposes:—

57 lb. damaged Tea.—For caffeine making.

50 lb. damaged Tea.—For other technical purposes.

8 Kegs Tartaric Acid.—For remaking.

36 boxes Pepper.—For reconditioning.

47 bales Cassia

73 boxes Nutmegs } For reconditioning and grinding.

17 boxes Ginger

38 casks Tallow.

69 lb. Tea.

435 lb. Tea.—For fertilizer manufacture.

1,508 bags Flour.—For reconditioning.

(1,508 Flour bags were destroyed.)

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 150 consignments of foodstuffs: Canada (51), Australia (34), United States of America and Dependencies (32), India (20), other countries (13).

146 visits were paid to factories in connection with the above.

FOODSTUFFS INSPECTED FOR EXPORT.

(Inspected by Mr. C. A. Grabham with the exceptions marked *, which were inspected by Mr. H. A. Pearce.)

						Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
						6	14	3	1
Hams (America)						{ —	5	—	15*
						{ —	6	—	5*
Bellies of Bacon (America)						6	1	3	26
Hams (Argentina)						3	11	3	16
Hams (Australia)						—	5	—	27
Fore-ends of Bacon (Sweden)						—	3	3	20
Fore-ends of Bacon (Denmark)						1	—	1	6
Sides of Bacon (Denmark)						1	—	1	14
Gammons (Denmark)						—	10	2	27
Belly pieces of Bacon (Denmark)						—	—	—	20
Fores of Beef (Argentina)						—	7	—	12
Crops of Beef (Argentina)						—	11	—	7
Filletts and Sirloins of Beef (Argentina)						1	9	2	16
Beef (Brazil)						—	4	1	27
Corned Beef (Brazil)						—	9	2	4
Beef (England)						—	5	1	23
Fores of Beef (New Zealand)						—	1	3	10
Rumps of Beef (Australia)						—	3	—	—
Crops of Beef (Australia)						{ 1	9	—	13
						{ —	6	—	24*
Filletts and Loins of Beef (Australia)						—	17	3	18
Beef (Uruguay)						—	14	2	4
Filletts of Beef (S. America)						—	8	3	21
Fores of Veal (Uruguay)						2	6	3	17
Loins of Pork (Australia)						—	17	3	17
Loins of Pork (New Zealand)						—	12	1	23
Sows (New Zealand)						1	12	1	22
Sows (England)						—	13	3	23
Pigs (England)						—	11	2	22
Mutton (New Zealand)						{ 2	4	—	21
						{ —	2	1	17*
Lamb (New Zealand)						—	10	2	14
Sheep (New Zealand)						—	4	3	6
Real Oxford Sausages (England)						7	16	—	—

					Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
Pure Pork Sausages (England) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	—	12	—	—
Oxford Sausages (B. & W.) (England) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	—	3	2	12
Cambridge Sausages (New Zealand) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	—	2	—	—
Pork Sausages (New Zealand) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	—	3	3	—
Vienna Sausages (New Zealand) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	—	1	—	—
Breakfast Sausage (England) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	—	—	1	16
Ox Tongues (Uruguay) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	—	3	2	5½
Tongue Meat (249 × 6 lb. tins) (Uruguay) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	—	13	1	10
Ox Tongues (Argentina) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	—	9	3	—
Ox Tongues (Australia) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	11	—	20
Kidney Suet (America) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	—	—	1	16
Lard (America) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	—	4	—	—
Dripping (Uruguay) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	—	3	—	—
Bath Chaps (100) (England) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	—	2	—	18
Fowls (England) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	7	—	1
Turkeys (England) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	—	3	1	8
Turkeys (Australia) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	—	16	2	26
Hares (Scotland) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	—	1	1	10
Inspected by:—								
1. Mr. Grabham .. .. .	..	..	..	..	51	1	2	3½
2. Mr. Pearce .. .. .	..	..	..	..	—	19	3	5*
Total Weight .. .. .	..	..	..	..	52	1	1	8½

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.

DAMAGED WHEAT.

Quantities of damaged wheat were released by various Authorities to be used in this Borough for poultry food.

Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928.

The results of the analyses of 801 samples were reported to the Committee during the year:—

Sample.	Number examined, 1931.	Adulterated.	Action taken.	
			Legal Proceedings.*	Letters of caution sent.
Milk	392	13*	3†	7 (Including 2 verbal cautions)
„ Sterilised	3	—	—	—
„ Condensed	31	—	—	—
Cream	2	—	—	—
Butter	47	—	—	—
Margarine	52	6	—	4
Cheese	4	—	—	—
Dripping	14	3	—	3
Lard	6	—	—	—
Shredded Suet	2	—	—	—
Mustard	6	—	—	—
Pepper	8	1	—	—
Malt Vinegar	4	—	—	—
Vinegar	30	5	—	2
Sauce	—	—	—	—
Cocoa	4	—	—	—
Coffee	1	—	—	—
Chocolate Powder	—	—	—	—
Coffee and Chicory	2	—	—	—
Cornflour	2	—	—	—
Rice	2	—	—	—
Pearl Barley	4	—	—	—
Sago	3	2	—	1
Tapioca	2	—	—	—
Arrowroot	3	—	—	—
Self-raising Flour	4	—	—	—
Ground Ginger	4	—	—	—
Baking Powder	7	3	—	—
Pea Flour	2	—	—	—
Cake	2	—	—	—
Jam	14	2	—	1
Table Jelly	5	—	—	—
Golden Syrup	2	—	—	—
Tea	4	—	—	—
Ice Cream	2	—	—	—
Sweets	13	6	1	—
Honey	2	—	—	—
Hot Milk	2	1	1	—
Carried forward ..	687	42	5	18

* Includes three samples taken from churns on delivery. Reported to Medical Officer of Health of area of production.

† Summons withdrawn on payment of costs, and letter of caution sent in one case (not included).

Sample.	Number examined, 1931.	Adul- terated.	Action taken	
			Legal Pro- ceedings.	Letters of caution sent.
Brought forward ..	687	42	5	18
Camphorated Oil ..	2	—	—	—
Cream of Tartar ..	2	—	—	—
Ground Gentian ..	2	—	—	—
Lime Juice Cordial ..	2	—	—	—
Lemon Squash ..	2	—	—	—
Lemonade ..	1	—	—	—
Lemonade Powder ..	2	—	—	—
Brandy ..	2	—	—	—
Gin ..	3	—	—	—
Whisky ..	7	2	—	1
Rum ..	2	—	—	—
Mincemeat, Fruit ..	4	—	—	—
Minced Meat ..	21	7	2*	1
Sausage ..	12	4	1†	1
Brawn ..	1	—	—	—
Fish Paste ..	2	—	—	—
Frying Oil ..	2	—	—	—
Bread ..	2	—	—	—
Bread and Butter ..	4	—	—	—
Cider ..	2	—	—	—
Ground Cinnamon ..	2	—	—	—
Orange and Quinine Wine ..	2	—	—	—
Cod Liver Oil ..	2	—	—	—
Powdered Liquorice ..	2	1	—	—
Egg Powder ..	3	2	—	—
White Precipitate Oint- ment ..	3	1	—	—
Zinc Ointment ..	2	—	—	—
Carbolic Ointment ..	3	2	1	—
Salicylic Ointment ..	2	—	—	—
Liniment of Turpentine ..	2	—	—	—
Sultanas ..	2	—	—	—
Candied Peel ..	2	—	—	—
Canned Fruits ..	3	—	—	—
Dried Herbs ..	7	—	—	—
Totals, 1931 ..	801	61‡	9	21
Totals, 1930 ..	807	54§	13	16

* Proceedings taken against master and servant. For details of action taken see pages .

† Proceedings withheld pending appeal in another case.

‡ Including 20 informal samples. § Including 13 informal samples.

Of the samples of milk, 60 were procured from itinerant vendors on Sundays and 235 from itinerant vendors on weekdays. Six samples were adulterated, and letters of caution were sent to 2 vendors and legal proceedings taken against 2 other vendors, 1 verbal caution and 1 reported to adjoining local authority.

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION TAKEN RESPECTING SAMPLES REPORTED TO BE NOT GENUINE.

MARCH QUARTER, 1931.

Sample No.	Article.	Result of Analysis.	Action taken.
G. 14	Whisky	36 deg. under proof	No action.
G. 25	Vinegar	5 per cent. deficient in acid ..	Letter of caution.
G. 23	Milk	3.3 per cent. deficient in fat..	Letter of caution.
P. 34	Milk	4.7 per cent. added water ..	Summons—withdrawn on payment of costs.
	(After withdrawal of summons a letter of caution was sent.)		
P. 33	Vinegar	5 per cent. deficient in acid ..	Letter of caution.
P. 35	Milk	4.7 per cent. added water ..	Letter of caution.
B. 4	Margarine	17.5 per cent. water	Formal sample taken G.49
(Inf.)			
G. 49	Margarine	16.8 per cent. water	Letter to vendor.
A. 13	Meat	140 parts per million of Sulphur dioxide	Formal sample taken P.83
(Inf.)			

(P. 83 procured in June quarter. Contained Sulphur dioxide 140 parts per million. Summons—£5 penalty; £1 ls. costs.)

JUNE QUARTER, 1931.

Sample No.	Article.	Result of Analysis.	Action taken.
G. 78	Milk	10 per cent. deficient in fat ..	Letter of caution.
P. 84	Meat (minced) ..	Sulphur dioxide 40 parts per million	Letter of caution.
A. 14 (Inf.)	White Pepper ..	Ordinary Pepper	No action.
P. 83	Meat (minced) ..	Sulphur dioxide 140 parts per million	Summons, £5 penalty; £1 ls. costs.
G. 92	Sweets	Sulphur dioxide 750 parts per million	Summons, £1 5s. costs.
B. 24 (Inf.)	Sweets	Sulphur dioxide 740 parts per million	Formal sample G. 92.
P. 94	Margarine ..	16.8 per cent. water	Letter to vendor.
A. 16 (Inf.)	Ground Liquorice Powder	Compound Liquorice Powder supplied	No action.
A. 19 (Inf.)	Sweets	0.25 per cent. Talc.	No action.
P. 98	Milk	3.3 per cent. deficient in fat ..	8 samples taken by a neighbouring authority at cowsheds in their district. No further action.
P. 104	Milk	10 per cent. deficient in fat ..	Summons, £2 penalty; £2 2s. costs.
P. 112	Dripping	1.1 per cent. water, 2 per cent. free fatty acids	Letter of caution.
G. 115	Dripping	3.0 per cent free fatty acids ..	Verbal caution.
G. 129	Milk	3.3 per cent. deficient in fat	These samples were taken from sealed churns on delivery. Letter sent to M.O.H. of area of production.
G. 130	Milk	6.6 per cent. deficient in fat	
G. 131	Milk	6.6 per cent. deficient in fat	
B. 28 (Inf.)	Meat (minced) ..	Sulphur dioxide 150 parts per million	Formal sample G. 147.
G. 147	Meat (minced) ..	Sulphur dioxide 260 parts per million	Summonses against master and servant; £3 penalty and £2 2s. costs in each case.
G. 146	Milk	13 per cent. deficient in fat ..	Summons dismissed—"Warranty" proved.
P. 144	Milk	3.3 per cent. deficient in fat ..	Verbal caution.
B. 23 (Inf.)	Sweets	Sulphur dioxide 900 parts per million	Formal sample. G. 92 (see above).

SEPTEMBER QUARTER, 1931.

Sample No.	Article.	Result of Analysis.	Action taken.
A. 25 (Inf.)	Sago	Tapioca supplied	Formal sample P. 162.
P. 162	Sago	Tapioca supplied	Letter of caution.
G. 181	Vinegar	3.7 per cent. deficient in acid	Further sample taken— Genuine.
B. 29 (Inf.)	Sausage	Sulphur dioxide present 170 parts per million	Formal sample G. 189.
G. 189	Sausage	Sulphur dioxide present 180 parts per million	Letter of caution.
G. 203	Milk	23 per cent. deficient in fat ..	Letter of caution.
B. 40 (Inf.)	Strawberry Jam..	Sulphur dioxide present 55 parts per million	Formal sample G. 221.
G. 221	Strawberry Jam..	Sulphur dioxide present 65 parts per million	Letter to vendor.
A. 32 (Inf.)	Minced Beef ..	Sulphur dioxide present 130 parts per million	Formal sample taken— "Genuine."
P. 193	Dripping.. ..	1.5 per cent. water	Letter of caution.
G. 232	Margarine	16.2 per cent. water	No action.
B. 52 (Inf.)	Sweets	0.27 per cent. Tale	No action.
A. 35 (Inf.)	Baking Powder..	66 per cent. deficient in avail- able gas. Contained Arsenic 1-50th grn. per lb.	See note * below.
A. 36 (Inf.)	Egg Powder ..	55 per cent. deficient in avail- able gas. Contained Arsenic 1-50th grn. per lb. Egg substance absent.	
P. 218	Baking Powder ..	60 per cent. deficient in avail- able gas. Contained Arsenic 1-50th grn. per lb.	
G. 255	Baking Powder ..	46 per cent. deficient in avail- able gas. Contained Arsenic 1-50th grn. per lb.	
P. 219	Egg Powder ..	50 per cent. deficient in avail- able gas. Contained Arsenic 1-50th grn. per lb.	
G. 261	Margarine ..	17 per cent. water	Letter to vendor and re- ported to Minister of Agriculture.

NOTE.—The manufacturer was interviewed by the Medical Officer of Health and the facts were reported to the Ministry of Health.

DECEMBER QUARTER, 1931.

Sample No.	Article.	Result of Analysis.	Action taken.
G. 267	Vinegar	5 per cent. deficient in acid ..	Sample taken on delivery—genuine.
B. 58	Sausage	Sulphur dioxide present 400 parts per million	Formal sample taken G. 279 below.
B. 59	Minced Beef ..	Sulphur dioxide present 130 parts per million	Formal sample taken—genuine.
A. 44	Vinegar	5 per cent. deficient in acid ..	Formal sample taken—genuine.
G. 279	Sausage	Sulphur dioxide present 500 parts per million	Legal proceedings instituted but withheld pending an appeal in another case.
G. 287	Whisky	37 deg. under proof	Letter of caution.
B. 62	Carbolic Ointment	35 per cent. deficient in carbolic acid	Formal sample taken G. 300 below.
(Inf.)			
P. 280	Margarine	17.4 per cent. water	Letter to vendor.
G. 300	Carbolic Ointment	30 per cent. deficient in carbolic acid	Summons, £4 4s. costs.
G. 354	Hot Milk	15 per cent. added water ..	Summons, £1 penalty; £2 2s. costs.
P. 305	Sweets	0.6 per cent. Talc	Manufacturer interviewed by M.O.H.
P. 307	Milk	13.3 per cent. deficient in fat	Letter of caution.
A. 59	White Precipitate	28 per cent. deficient in white precipitate	Formal sample taken—genuine.
(Inf.)	Ointment		

MILK AND DAIRIES ACTS AND ORDER.

Sold milk without being registered	H. G.	..	Summons* — withdrawn on payment of costs.
Filled bottle with milk in street	G. U.	..	Letter of caution sent.
Milk bottled in street	F. C.	..	Letter of caution sent.
Improper use of word "Pasteurised" on disc	W. B.	..	Letter of caution.
Milk delivered in dirty bottle	T. B.	..	Letter of caution.
Do. do.	E. D.	..	Letter of caution.
Used description of milk resembling "Certified" and "Grade A" while not licensed	S. R.	..	Summons, £2 4s. costs.
Sold milk as "Certified" while not licensed	S. R.	..	Summons not proceeded with by Magistrate.
Ditto ditto ditto	W. L.	..	Summons, £2 4s. costs.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1923.

Sold Grade A (Tuberculin Tested) milk while not licensed	M. L.	..	Letter of caution.
Pasteurised milk contained 116,280 organisms per c.c.	T. B.	..	Letter sent to producers.

PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT) REGULATIONS, 1924.

Oxtails on stall which was not properly screened.	F. H.	.. Letter of caution.
Bacon cut up on stall which had no means of preventing contamination	H. B.	.. Reported to Public Health Committee and letter of caution sent by Town Clerk.

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

SEIZURES OF FOODSTUFFS.

Proceedings under the above Section were taken as follows:—

Unsound Beef seized and condemned	.. £2 2s. costs allowed on each of three summonses, which were dismissed under the Probation of Offenders Act.
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In subsequent proceedings against the wholesaler the latter was fined a total of £200 and ordered to pay £21 costs, or two months' imprisonment in respect of four summonses. In addition, defendant's slaughterhouse licence was cancelled by the Court.

458 boxes of Chocolates seized and condemned	Two defendants each fined £20 and £5 5s. costs.
--	---

In two other cases letters of caution were sent.

OTHER ACTION.

Bread in mouldy condition at time of sale..	G. C. C.	.. Manufacturer interviewed by M.O.H. who also sent a letter.
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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	392	Nil.
Cream	2	Nil.

BUTTER AND MARGARINE.

During the year two premises were registered for wholesale dealing in margarine.

The following is the number of premises in the Borough registered under the above-mentioned Acts, up to and including 31st December, 1931.

Margarine.		Butter.	
Wholesale Dealer.	Manu- facturer.	Factory.	Wholesale Dealer in Milk-blended.
24	—	4	—

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE (GRADING AND MARKING) ACT, 1928.

In 1928 the Council appointed the Medical Officer of Health and the two Meat and Food Inspectors as the officers for the enforcement of the provisions of the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1928.

Report of the Public Analyst.

During the year 1931, 801 samples were examined under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act.

145 of these were purchased informally, and all were submitted by the Inspectors.

61 samples were found to be adulterated. In addition, 53 other samples were of inferior quality or doubtful purity.

The rate of adulteration for the past 10 years was as follows:—

Year.	No. of samples examined.	Percentage of adulteration.
1931 ..	801 ..	7.6
1930 ..	807 ..	6.7
1929 ..	801 ..	8.7
1928 ..	807 ..	11.0
1927 ..	793 ..	10.1
1926 ..	812 ..	9.0
1925 ..	811 ..	8.0
1924 ..	764 ..	3.7
1923 ..	762 ..	3.7
1922 ..	738 ..	2.2
Average ..	790	7.1

The average rate of adulteration for the London Boroughs in 1930, was 2.9 per cent., and for the whole of England and Wales, 4.8 per cent.

In previous quarterly and annual reports, attention has been drawn to the fact that the rate of adulteration in the Borough is higher than that of some neighbouring districts.

The recorded figures for other Districts can only be commented upon. Without a knowledge of their specific problems and conditions any criticism must be withheld, but it is extremely doubtful if there is much difference in the amount of existing adulteration in Districts of similar character.

Owing to the particular and vigorous manner in which this work has been attacked in the Borough, it will be observed that there has been a steady decline in the figures since the years 1927 and 1928.

The practice carried on for some years past of concentrating on certain articles which by informal sampling have been shown to be adulterated, or of inferior quality or doubtful purity, will always produce relatively high figures.

This should be taken not solely as an indication of unsatisfactory state of affairs, but should be regarded at the same time as a result of the activities of the Officers concerned and the methods employed.

The number of samples examined was at the rate of 5.0 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 9.1 per 1,000 for the London Boroughs, and 3.6 per 1,000 for the whole of England and Wales.

MILKS.

392 milks were examined, of which 13, or 3.3 per cent., were found to be adulterated.

The rate of milk adulteration for the past 10 years was as follows:—

Year.	No. of milks examined.	Percentage of adulteration.
1931 ..	392 ..	3.3
1930 ..	426 ..	4.0
1929 ..	284 ..	4.9
1928 ..	386 ..	4.4
1927 ..	351 ..	4.6
1926 ..	372 ..	5.4
1925 ..	382 ..	3.9
1924 ..	430 ..	3.5
1923 ..	437 ..	3.4
1922 ..	452 ..	2.0
Average ..		3.9

It is satisfactory to note the steady decline in the adulteration of milk.

Condensed Milks.

31 samples were examined under the Condensed Milk Regulations, all of which were satisfactory.

Preservatives.

There were 15 contraventions of the Preservatives Regulations.

It was found necessary during the year to interview three manufacturers of foodstuffs which had been examined and found unsatisfactory.

In one case a sample of Strawberry Jam was purchased which was labelled "of the finest quality." On examination, it was found to have been made from preserved pulp, and contained sulphur dioxide. The manufacturer admitted that he made a better grade of jam from fresh fruit. He promised to alter the wording of future labels for this particular class of jam.

A manufacturer of a product labelled "Egg Powder" was interviewed, as a result of an unsatisfactory report on his samples.

The powder was found to be a coloured Baking Powder made from inferior ingredients containing a trace of arsenic and was deficient in available gas.

The manufacturer promised to call his product Egg "Substitute" Powder and to pay more attention to the quality of the ingredients.

Further samples of the same brand have been found satisfactory.

A manufacturer of sweets which contained 0.6 per cent. of talc stated that he bought the latter as a "dusting powder" and was unaware of its nature.

He promised to discontinue the use of this powder.

Other samples examined were:—

4 Electrolytic Fluids.

1 Mouldy Bread.

1 Rat Poison.

7 samples of Rag Flock, 3 of which were not up to the required standards of cleanliness.

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

Public Analyst.

TABLE VII.
NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR.
(52 Weeks ended 2nd January, 1932.)

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.													Poplar.	Bow and Bromley.	Poplar.	Bow and Bromley.	Total Cases Removed.	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.											Poplar.	Bow and Bromley.
		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.	Under 1.							1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 65.	65 and upwards.		
Smallpox	101	—	—	1	2	—	19	16	16	27	10	7	—	52	49	52	49	101	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Chickenpox	1103	59	77	66	118	134	542	81	15	10	1	—	—	651	452	19	30	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Cholera (C), Plague (P)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	330	10	20	22	48	38	125	35	12	16	3	1	—	216	114	215	113	328	11†	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Scarlet Fever	99	4	1	—	—	—	3	—	7	12	13	38	21	44	55	18	28	46	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Typhus Fever	537	5	18	27	42	58	218	102	22	39	4	12	—	263	274	257	269	526	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Continued Fever	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	4	1	4	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Intermittent Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Enteric Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	7	—	—	—	11	4	11	3	14	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Acute Poliomyelitis	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	16	5	—	—	8	15	8	14	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Acute Encephalitis	8	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	4	4	8	5	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Opthalmia Neonatorum	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Zyrtic Enteritis	37	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	3	—	3	4†	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Euthrax	81	28	20	5	3	1	7	3	3	1	2	6	2	30	51	4	3	7	25	18	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Pneumonia, Acute Primary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Acute Influenzal	578	112	83	50	32	16	46	15	17	38	42	86	41	345	233	113	94	207	170	44	21	4	2	1	1	2	5	17	40	32	96		
Acute Polioencephalitis	25	2	—	—	3	2	4	1	1	2	4	4	2	17	8	1	1	2	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2		
Totals	2952	262	220	174	250	251	966	255	98	173	92	145	66	1683	1269	716	610	1326	236	70	28	6	5	3	6	1	5	9	23	44	36	126	
																															110		

This table does not include cases in which original diagnosis was not confirmed.
N.B.—The deaths from Acute Primary Pneumonia are of notified patients only.
* Notifiable 1st June to 30th September, but the number of deaths relates to the whole year.
† Includes 1 non-notified case.



Section VI.

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

Notifications.

2,952 cases of Infectious Disease (Smallpox 101) were notified during the year. In addition there were 120 other cases notified as Infectious Diseases in which the diagnosis was not confirmed.

The notification rate was 18.9, compared with 24.4 in 1930.

The incidence of the commoner infectious diseases generally was less than in 1930; particularly so in the following diseases:—

(a) Smallpox	..	..	..	..	527 fewer cases.
(b) Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	230 „ „
(c) Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	78 „ „

The only disease in which there was an increase during the year was Pneumonia (110 cases more than in 1930), and the higher incidence coincided roughly with the weeks of greatest fog.

On investigation none of the infectious diseases showed any tendency to grouping as a result of common sources of infection. In the main cases occurred sporadically throughout the Borough.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN MILKSHOPS AND HOMEWORKERS' PREMISES.

Two contacts of infectious disease patients (1 Diphtheria, and 1 Scarlet Fever) employed in the milk trade were dealt with during the year. One notice under Article 17 of the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, was served.

18 cases of infectious disease occurred in homeworkers' premises—5 Diphtheria, 9 Scarlet Fever, 3 Chickenpox 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.

CASES OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES TREATED IN HOSPITALS.

Disease.	Cases Noti- fied.	L.C.C. Fever Hospitals.	Other L.C.C. Institu- tions.	General Hospitals, etc.	Total Removals.	Per- centage of cases noti- fied.
Smallpox	101	101	—	—	101	100
Chickenpox	1,103	36	10	3	49	4.4
Diphtheria	330	324	2	2	328	99.4
Erysipelas	99	1*	40	5	46	46.5
Scarlet Fever	537	526	—	—	526	97.9
Enteric Fever	5	4	—	1	5	100.
Puerperal Fever	15	8	5	1	14	93.3
Puerperal Pyrexia	23	3	17	2	22	95.6
Cerebro-spinal Fever	8	2	1	5	8	100.
Encephalitis Lethar- gica	4	—	2	1	3	75.
Ophthalmia Neona- torum	37	1	1	—	2	5.4
Pneumonia (Primary)	578	1†	178	28	207	35.8
Pneumonia (Influen- zal)	25	—	1	1	2	8.0
Zymotic Enteritis	81	—	3	4	7	8.6
Acute Poliomyelitis	5	1	1	3	5	100.
Acute Polioencepha- litis	1	—	1	—	1	100.
Totals	2,952	1,008	262	56	1,326	44.9

* Admitted with Chickenpox.

† Admitted with Diphtheria.

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

Mortality from Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever and Enteric Fever.

	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever	Enteric Fever.
Cases	330	537	5
Deaths	10*	3	0
Fatality Rate	3.0	0.5	0.0

* 1 non-notified case not included.

Scarlet Fever.

The total notifications received numbered 583 and the total removals were 572. Of these, 46 cases were later certified to be not suffering from

Scarlet Fever, leaving a total of 537 cases, the attack-rate being 3.4 per 1,000 of population.

3 deaths occurred, giving a fatality rate of 0.5 per cent.

Diphtheria.

The total notifications received numbered 387 and the total removals to hospital were 385. 57 patients were certified to be suffering from other diseases, leaving a total of 330 cases, the attack-rate being 2.1 per 1,000 of population.

11 deaths occurred, including 1 case which occurred outside the Borough and was not notified, leaving 10 deaths, which give a fatality rate of 3.0 per cent.

Diphtheria Anti-toxin.

208,000 units of diphtheria anti-toxin were issued to medical practitioners during the year.

The supply of anti-toxin is kept at the Public Health Office and is available day or night for the use of medical practitioners in the Borough. Care is taken to see that old stock is renewed in accordance with the instructions on each phial.

In the latter part of the year a circular letter was sent to medical practitioners practising in the Borough reminding them of the facilities offered for the supply of anti-toxin and drawing attention to the danger of waiting for results of swabs before either removing the suspected patient to hospital or delaying the administration of anti-toxin.

Enteric Fever.

Six notifications were received (of which two related to Paratyphoid Fever), and the patients were removed to hospital. In one case the diagnosis was not confirmed, leaving five actual cases, the attack-rate being 0.03 per 1,000 of population.

No deaths occurred.

Bacteriological Examinations.

1,985 swabbings from doubtful cases of diphtheria were examined. Of these, 219 gave positive results (11 per cent.).

9 blood specimens from doubtful cases of Enteric Fever were examined. One positive result was obtained.

One swabbing from a doubtful case of Puerperal Fever was submitted, and the result of the examination was reported negative.

All these examinations were carried out at the Seamen's Hospital, Greenwich.

Smallpox.

The outbreak of Smallpox, which commenced in Poplar in March, 1928, continued, and during 1931 102 cases occurred (see footnote.)

TABLE I.

SMALLPOX AND CHICKENPOX CASES NOTIFIED

DURING EACH MONTH.

1931.

Month.	Smallpox.	Chickenpox.
January	21	129
February	14	71
March	8	93
April	20	67
May	19	111
June	3	101
July	4	60
August	6	51
September	2	46
October	3	108
November	—	124
December	2	162
Totals	102*	1123*

* These figures refer to the calendar year, but in other parts of this Report the figures, Smallpox 101 and Chickenpox 1103, referring to the statistical year of 52 weeks are used.

The cases occurred in the under-mentioned sanitary districts:—

East Combined	..	..	..	23
West Combined	..	..	..	17
Poplar South (West)	..	..	..	15
Bromley North	..	..	..	19
Bromley Central	..	..	..	6
Bow East	..	..	..	9
Bow West	..	..	..	12

				101

The incidence of Smallpox in houses is shown below.

					Cases.
32 houses in which 1 case of Smallpox occurred	..	..	..	..	32
8 " " 2 cases	..	..	..	..	16
6 " " 3 "	..	..	..	..	18
2 " " 4 "	..	..	..	..	8
2 " " 6 "	..	..	..	..	12
1 house " 7 "	..	..	..	..	7
1 " " 8 "	..	..	..	..	8

Total	..	..	..	..	101

Total number of cases	..	..	..	..	101
" " houses	..	..	..	..	52

In Table II it will be seen that of the 101 cases no less than 85 were unvaccinated, and that in this group nearly 94 per cent. of the cases occurred before the age of 35, whereas in the vaccinated group, the majority of cases occurred after the age of 35. The vaccinated cases were vaccinated once only—13 in infancy and one at 21 years of age. This patient showed only one cicatrice.

TABLE II.

AGE, SEX AND VACCINATED STATE OF CASES OF SMALLPOX.

Ages.	Under 5 years.	5—	10—	15—	20—	35—	45—	65 and over.	All Ages.
Vaccinated { M. ..	—	—	—	—	2	2	4	—	8
F. ..	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	—	6
Unvaccinated { M.	4	10	9	6	12	2	—	—	43
F.	2	9	7	10	11	2	1	—	42
Doubtful (no marks) { M. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
F. ..	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Totals ..	6	19	16	16	27	10	7	—	101

The type of the disease continued to remain mild, and there were no deaths.

One instance may be quoted to illustrate how easily this mild type of Smallpox may be missed, and how difficult it is to trace the source of infection in many cases.

A Medical Officer of the Department was asked to see a suspected case of Smallpox. On visiting the house he found three patients suffering from the disease but could not discover the source of infection. Later it was admitted that the house had been visited daily by a married daughter who had been confined seven days prior to the visit of the Medical Officer and the discovery of Smallpox. The woman had been admitted later to a general hospital with her baby because the latter had been diagnosed as a case of Pemphigus. On visiting the hospital the baby was found to be suffering from Smallpox, and the mother, who denied having had any illness, showed definite lesions of recent Smallpox. Further enquiries indicated that the husband was the first case in this family. Fortunately, no further cases occurred and the baby recovered. It is almost certain that had this baby not suffered from a rather severe eruption the source of infection of the three cases mentioned above would not have been traced.

Six cases were removed from a Common Lodging House.

Owing to the mildness of the epidemic and the fact that Chickenpox was also prevalent in the district, cases of Chickenpox were visited by the medical staff of the department.

With the exception of one case all Smallpox patients were seen by a medical officer of the department. In this instance the patient was removed with a friend from a house in an adjoining Borough.

Of the total number of patients removed as suffering from Smallpox less than one per cent. were not confirmed as suffering from this disease:—

	Smallpox.		Not S.P.
Patients removed as Smallpox ..	102	101 (99%)	1 (0.98%)
„ „ for observation	3	2 (66.6%)	1 (33.3%)
Totals ..	105	103 (98.1%)	2 (1.9%)

Non-Resident Cases.

During the year 7 cases of Smallpox were removed from the Out-Patient Department of Poplar Hospital—all residents of West Ham.

Disinfection.

52 houses have been disinfected.

8 contacts removed and disinfected.

1,654 articles, including beds, bedding and clothing, removed and disinfected.

School Medical Inspections, Absentees, etc.—Medical inspection of school children was carried out by the London County Council staff at several schools, and arrangements were made for the notification of absentees, in addition to the usual notification on Form 84. On receipt of Form 84 reporting that a child had been absent from school on account of Chickenpox infection in the house, the house was visited by one of the Medical Officers of the Department and a case of Smallpox was discovered and within a week six cases in all were removed.

Notification of Chickenpox.—The notification of Chickenpox was continued during the calendar year 1931, and 1,123 cases reported:—

1,118 notified by medical practitioners.

2 reported by the school authority.

3 reported by parents or from other sources.

Of the 1,123 cases, 24 were not confirmed.

All cases notified as Chickenpox were visited by a member of the Medical Staff. This procedure resulted in the discovery of 5 cases of Smallpox.

The following table shows the visits paid by the Medical Staff to cases of doubtful Smallpox, Chickenpox and Smallpox contacts. Several of these visits represent visits paid to workplaces in order to examine contacts of cases who had been at work in an infectious condition:—

NUMBER OF VISITS BY MEDICAL STAFF.

Reason for Visit	Smallpox or Doubtful Smallpox.			Chickenpox.			Smallpox Contacts.	School exclusions.	Miscel- laneous.	Total visits by medical staff.
	S.P.	C.P.	Not S.P. or C.P.	S.P.	C.P.	Not C.P. or S.P.				
Medical Officer of Health ..	(a) 28 (b) 2	15 —	19 —	2 —	301 —	5 —	70 (c) —	110 —	57 —	607 2
Tuberculosis Officer ..	(a) 10 (b) 1	11 —	9 —	1 —	81 —	2 —	20 (d) —	36 —	14 —	184 1
Assistant Tuberculosis Officer	(a) 2 (b) —	3 —	4 —	— —	91 —	3 —	5 (e) —	16 —	11 —	135 —
Temporary Asst. M.O.H...	(a) 32 (b) 3	11 —	20 —	3 —	395 —	5 —	121 (f) —	112 —	79 —	778 3
Total										1,710

NOTES. (a) Poplar residents.
 (b) Non-residents seen at Poplar Hospital.
 (c) 13 persons found to be suffering from Smallpox.
 (d) 2 " " " "
 (e) — " " " "
 (f) 12 " " " "

The following particulars regarding vaccination have been taken from the Vaccination Officer's reports:—

Extract from the Report of the Vaccination Officer, respecting the Vaccination of Children whose Births were registered from 1st January to 31st December, 1930, inclusive:—

from 1st January to 31st December, 1930, in

Registration Sub-Districts.	Number of Births registered 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1930.	Number of Births entered by 31st January, 1930, in "Vaccination Register."					Number of Births which on 31st January, 1931, 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 1931.	Number of Statutory Declarations of Conscientious Objection actually received during the calendar year 1931.
		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	1402	206	—	1	869	71	—	22	30	203	708	1472
Bow and Bromley	1047	199	1	—	651	43	—	16	24	113		
Total ..	2449	405	1	1	1520	114	—	38	54	316	708	1472

NOTE.—(a) The total of the figures in Columns 3 to 11 should agree with the figure in Column 2.—The number of children successfully vaccinated after the declaration of conscientious objection had been made was Nil.

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

(c) The total number of copies of certificates for the year 1931 sent to other Vaccination Officers was 291.

(Copy.)

FORM IN DUPLICATE.—One copy for the Clerk of the Council, the other for the Return to be sent to the Registrar-General, General Register Office, Somerset House, London, W.C.2.

Vaccination.

This Return may be transmitted without a letter.

RETURN showing the numbers of persons successfully vaccinated and re-vaccinated at the cost of the rates by the Medical Officers of the Poor Law Institutions and the Public Vaccinators during the year ended 30th September, 1931.

POPLAR BOROUGH COUNCIL.

Name of the Poor Law Institution or Vaccination District.	Name of Medical Officer or Public Vaccinator.	Numbers of Successful Primary Vaccinations of persons:—			Number of Successful Re-vaccinations— <i>i.e.</i> , Successful Vaccinations of persons who had been successfully vaccinated at some previous time.	OBSERVATIONS.
		Under one year of age.	One year and upwards.	TOTAL.		
The figures for the Poor Law Institutions should be shown separately.						
TOTALS ..						
Bromley	Dr. C. Cotter ..	155	143	298	72	
Poplar	Dr. J. O'Brien ..	113	102	215	83	
Bow	Dr. G. Macrae ..	79	81	160	47	
Millwall	Dr. W. C. Millea ..	39	20	59	9	
St. Andrew's Hospital	Dr. J. Whigham ..	—	30	30	42	
Poplar Institution ..	Dr. J. Whigham ..	1	—	1	—	
Bromley House Inst...	Dr. Butler Hogan..	—	—	—	—	
Bow Institution ..	Dr. E. T. Pinhey..	—	—	—	—	
Col. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7

M. 379a.

Dated this FOURTH day of FEBRUARY, 1932.

(Signed) H. E. DENNIS,

Clerk of the Council.

The following analysis of the Vaccination Return reveals the fact that nearly 82 per cent. of the children whose births were registered in 1930 were not protected by successful vaccination:—

Births registered	2,449
Deduct:—	
Died unvaccinated	114
Removals to other districts ..	38
Removals to places unknown, etc. ..	54
	<hr/> 206
Surviving residents	<hr/> 2,243
Successful vaccinations numbered ..	405
Insusceptible of Vaccination	1
Had Smallpox	1
	<hr/> 407 = 18.1 per cent.
Conscientious Objections declared ..	1,520
Vaccinations postponed on Medical	
Certificates	—
Number not accounted for	316
	<hr/>
Total unvaccinated children ..	1,836 = 81.8 per cent.
	<hr/>
	2,243 = 100 per cent.
	<hr/>

PUBLIC HEALTH (SMALLPOX PREVENTION) REGULATIONS, 1917.

There were no vaccinations or re-vaccinations performed by the Medical Officer of Health during the year.

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.

99 cases of erysipelas were notified during the year. Six deaths occurred.

Puerperal Fever, etc.

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

The Consulting Obstetrician appointed under the above Regulations, Dr. Malcolm Donaldson, was called upon to visit two cases of Puerperal Fever.

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

	Puerperal Fever.	Puerperal Pyrexia.
Cases notified	15	23
Removed to L.C.C. Fever Hospitals	6	4
Treated in other Hospitals ..	8	18
Treated at home	1	1
Specialist called in	2	—
Deaths	4	—*

* One patient died from Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Continued and Typhus Fevers.

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

Cerebro-Spinal Fever.

8 cases of Cerebro-Spinal Fever were notified, and the patients were removed to hospital. Five cases terminated fatally.

Acute Poliomyelitis.

5 cases were notified, and were treated in various hospitals.

Acute Encephalitis Lethargica.

4 notifications were received, and 3 other cases were reported from various sources, 3 of the notified patients were treated in hospital. 4 deaths occurred.

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. From time to time reports as to cases admitted to the Encephalitis Lethargica unit at the Northern Hospital are received from the London County Council.

Excluding the cases which 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	2
---	---

In Institutions:—

Mental Hospitals	3
Other Hospitals and Institutions	7
	— 10
Attending hospitals or otherwise undergoing treatment	7
Suffering from after-effects but not receiving treatment	2
	— 21

The 9 patients suffering from after-effects (excluding those in Institutions) were affected as follows:—

Intelligence below normal	2
Sleep, poor or excessive	1
Paralysis—severe 1, slight 3	4
Movements of limbs impaired	1
Vision impaired	1
	— 9

Acute Polio-Encephalitis.

One case of Acute Polio-Encephalitis was notified and was treated in hospital.

One other case was not notified as the condition was not discovered until after death.

Post-Vaccinal Encephalitis, etc.

No case of Post-Vaccinal infection was reported.

Measles.

851 cases of measles were reported to the Medical Officer of Health from various sources (principally from L.C.C. schools). 9 deaths were attributed to measles.

During the year 166 cases of measles were admitted to Hospitals from the Borough.

A summary of the cases reported and visited under the London County Council Scheme of Control is given in the Section relating to Maternity and Child Welfare, page 119.

Pneumonia.

578 cases of Acute Primary Pneumonia and 25 cases of Acute Influenzal Pneumonia were notified during the year, 209 of the patients being treated in hospitals. 175 notified patients died—170 Acute Primary Pneumonia and 5 Acute Influenzal Pneumonia.

Malaria.

No case of Malaria was notified during the year.

Dysentery.

No notifications were received.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

A complete summary of cases notified and visited is given in the Section of this Report dealing with Maternity and Child Welfare, page 123.

Altered Diagnosis Cases.

120 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:—

46 Scarlet Fever; 57 Diphtheria; 1 Puerperal Pyrexia, altered to Puerperal Sepsis, and 4 Puerperal Fever altered to Puerperal Pyrexia; 1 Smallpox; 10 Chickenpox.

The final diagnosis in the 46 Scarlet Fever cases was:—

Chickenpox	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Erythema	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Stomatitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Common Cold	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Disease not specified	..	..	..	..	..	..	*33
							<hr/> 46

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

The final diagnosis in the 57 Diphtheria cases was:—

Tonsillitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Laryngitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Common Cold	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Disease not specified	..	..	..	..	..	..	*38
							<hr/> 57

In addition, there were 18 cases reported as Bacteriological Diphtheria. These have been included as cases of Diphtheria.

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

Cancer.

The number of deaths from Cancer for the last five years is shown below:—

Year.		Males.		Females.		Total.
1926	..	122	..	93	..	215
1927	..	120	..	120	..	240
1928	..	115	..	89	..	204
1929	..	114	..	96	..	210
1930	..	136	..	75	..	211
1931	..	121	..	100	..	221

Tuberculosis Dispensary.

The Council's Tuberculosis Dispensary is at No. 1, Wellington Road, Bow, E.3, and the following table shows the accommodation, hours of sessions, etc.:—

Accommodation.	Day and time of session.	Type of session.
Two Tuberculosis Officers' Rooms, Dispensary, X-Ray Room, Waiting Room, Dressing Room and accommodation for Health Visitors, Clerks and Resident Caretaker	Monday, 4.30 p.m.	Children attending School.
	Monday, 6 p.m.	Adults who are working.
	Tuesday } 11 a.m.	Any person not at work or not attending School.
	Thursday } and	
	Friday } 2 p.m.	

TUBERCULOSIS OFFICER'S REPORT.

The changes which have occurred in the Dispensary Staff during the year have been referred to by the Medical Officer of Health.

Prior to the appointment of Dr. L. D. Richards as Assistant Tuberculosis Officer and Assistant Medical Officer of Health we had the services in the dispensary of Dr. H. D. Chalke, and, later, of Dr. M. A. Hatt.

Statistics for 1931.

The three following tables comprise the annual return for 1931 required by the Ministry of Health. The first provides a concise summary of the clinical work carried out during the year, while the other two show the classification of all patients remaining on the Dispensary Register on December 31st, together with a cumulative summary of all cases.

Return for the year 1931.

1. Return showing the work of the Dispensary.

DIAGNOSIS.	PULMONARY.				NON-PULMONARY.				TOTAL.				GRAND TOTAL.	
	Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
A.—New Cases examined during the year (excluding Contacts):—														
(a) Definitely Tuberculous	66	51	3	5	12	14	12	11	78	65	15	16	174	
(b) Diagnosis not completed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	5	6	5	20	
(c) Non-Tuberculous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	118	129	96	94	437	
B.—Contacts examined during the year:—														
(a) Definitely Tuberculous	16	8	1	2	1	—	—	2	17	8	1	4	30	
(b) Diagnosis not completed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	4	8	
(c) Non-Tuberculous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	33	50	67	169	
C.—Cases written off the Dispensary Register as:—														
(a) Recovered	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	—	5	
(b) Non-Tuberculous (including any such cases previously diagnosed and entered on the Dispensary Register as Tuberculous)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	145	174	158	170	647	
D.—Number of Cases on Dispensary Register on December 31st:—														
(a) Definitely Tuberculous	328	248	26	53	37	45	69	61	365	293	95	114	867	
(b) Diagnosis not completed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	4	7	9	25	
1. Number of Cases on Dispensary Register on January 1st 821														2. Number of Cases transferred from other areas, and Cases returned after discharge under Head 3 in previous years 71
3. Number of Cases transferred to other areas, Cases not desiring further assistance under the scheme, and Cases "lost sight of" 58														4. Cases written off during the year as Dead (all causes) 128
5. Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts).. .. . 5,364														6. Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on December 31st 246
7. Number of Consultations with Medical Practitioners:—														8. Number of visits by Tuberculosis Officers to homes (including personal Consultations) 229
(a) Personal 11														10. Number of:—
(b) Other 349														
9. Number of visits by Health Visitors to homes for Dispensary purposes.. 7,051														(a) Specimens of Sputa examined { P.H. .. 438
														(b) X-RAY examinations made { Dispensary 1,202
														{ Screen .. 73
														{ Films .. 21
11. Number of "Recovered" Cases restored to Dispensary Register, and included in A (a) and A (b) above 1														12. Number of "T.B. plus" Cases on Dispensary Register on December 31st 477

2. PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Supplementary Annual Return showing in summary form (a) the condition at the end of 1931 of all Patients remaining on the Dispensary Register; and (b) the reasons for the removal of all Cases written off the Register. The table is arranged according to the years in which the Patients were first entered on the Dispensary Register as definite Cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Condition at the time of the last record made during the year.	Previous to 1926.					1926.					1927.					1928.				
	Class T.B. +.					Class T.B. +.					Class T.B. +.					Class T.B. +.				
	Class T.B.—.	Group I.	Group II.	Group III.	Total (T.B. +.)	Class T.B.—.	Group I.	Group II.	Group III.	Total (T.B. +.)	Class T.B.—.	Group I.	Group II.	Group III.	Total (T.B. +.)	Class T.B.—.	Group I.	Group II.	Group III.	Total (T.B. +.)
Disease Arrested Adults M.	9	5	11	—	16	1	1	2	—	3	2	1	2	—	3	4	3	—	—	3
.. .. F.	3	5	6	—	11	5	1	1	—	2	5	2	—	2	3	3	1	—	—	1
.. .. Children ..	5	—	6	—	6	7	1	—	—	1	7	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—
Disease not Arrested Adults M.	4	4	31	11	46	1	1	14	—	15	3	2	5	1	8	5	7	12	2	21
.. .. F.	6	8	26	2	36	3	—	3	1	4	2	1	5	2	8	1	3	9	—	12
.. .. Children ..	3	1	3	1	5	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	2	2	—	—	2
Condition not ascertained during the year	8	6	10	—	16	1	2	3	—	5	4	—	2	—	2	3	2	1	—	3
Total on Dispensary Register on Dec. 31st	38	29	93	14	136	20	6	23	1	30	24	6	16	3	25	20	18	22	2	42
Discharged as Recovered Adults M.	32	18	20	—	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
.. .. F.	39	17	19	—	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
.. .. Children ..	75	7	7	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lost sight of or otherwise removed from Dispensary Register	37	29	61	3	93	13	6	10	—	16	16	11	8	—	19	11	3	8	—	11
Dead Adults M.	10	16	52	9	77	2	3	24	4	31	3	9	17	4	30	10	6	22	3	31
.. .. F.	6	14	37	7	58	—	5	23	2	30	3	5	26	4	35	2	1	24	3	28
.. .. Children ..	1	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	1	1	3	—	2	—	2
Total written off Dispensary Register ..	220	101	200	19	320	15	14	57	7	78	23	25	51	9	85	26	10	56	6	72
GRAND TOTALS	258	130	293	33	456	35	20	80	8	108	47	31	67	12	110	46	28	78	8	114

Condition at the time of the last record made during the year.	1929.					1930.					1931.				
	Class T.B. +.					Class T.B. +.					Class T.B. +.				
	Class T.B.—.	Group I.	Group II.	Group III.	Total (T.B. +.)	Class T.B.—.	Group I.	Group II.	Group III.	Total (T.B. +.)	Class T.B.—.	Group I.	Group II.	Group III.	Total (T.B. +.)
Disease Arrested Adults M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
.. .. F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
.. .. Children ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Disease not Arrested Adults M.	1	9	18	3	30	13	11	23	8	42	12	22	26	8	56
.. .. F.	6	12	11	2	25	8	12	18	4	34	11	13	16	8	37
.. .. Children ..	4	1	2	—	3	11	2	—	—	2	5	2	1	—	3
Condition not ascertained during the year	2	1	3	—	4	3	4	3	1	8	—	—	—	—	—
Total on Dispensary Register on Dec. 31st	13	23	34	5	62	35	29	44	13	86	28	37	43	16	96
Discharged as Recovered Adults M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
.. .. F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
.. .. Children ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lost sight of or otherwise removed from Dispensary Register	3	8	11	1	20	6	5	6	1	12	3	—	—	—	—
Dead Adults M.	4	9	14	6	29	3	4	24	7	35	2	1	4	8	13
.. .. F.	6	6	22	4	32	4	2	13	4	19	—	—	2	8	10
.. .. Children ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	3	—	—	—	1	1
Total written off Dispensary Register ..	14	23	47	11	81	13	12	45	12	69	5	1	6	17	24
GRAND TOTALS	27	46	81	16	143	48	41	89	25	155	33	38	49	33	120

(a) Not new on Dispensary Register and reasons for removal therefrom.
 (b) Remaining on Dispensary Register on December 31st.



3. NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Supplementary Annual Return showing in summary form (a) the condition at the end of 1931 of all Patients remaining on the Dispensary Register; and (b) the reasons for the removal of all Cases written off the Register.

Condition at the time of the last record made during the year.	Previous to 1926.					1926.					1927.					1928.				
	Bones & Joints.	Abdominal.	Other Organs.	Glands.	Total.	Bones & Joints.	Abdominal.	Other Organs.	Glands.	Total.	Bones & Joints.	Abdominal.	Other Organs.	Glands.	Total.	Bones & Joints.	Abdominal.	Other Organs.	Glands.	Total.
Disease Arrested Adults M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
Children F.	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1
Disease not Arrested Adults M.	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Children F.	3	—	2	—	5	2	—	—	3	5	3	—	—	2	5	2	—	—	2	4
Condition not ascertained during the year.. ..	2	—	5	7	14	2	1	—	—	3	—	2	—	4	6	1	1	—	—	2
Total on Dispensary Register, December 31st ..	12	1	9	16	38	5	1	—	7	13	8	3	—	9	20	8	3	2	7	20
Transferred to Pulmonary	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Discharged as Recovered Adults M.	5	2	4	5	16	—	2	—	1	3	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Children F.	5	—	4	6	15	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
Lost sight of or otherwise removed from Dispensary Register	18	7	10	56	91	—	2	1	4	7	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—
Dead Adults M.	7	—	6	12	25	1	1	2	3	7	1	—	—	3	4	1	2	—	5	8
Children F.	2	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Total written off Dispensary Register	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Grand Totals of (a) and (b) (excluding those transferred to Pulmonary)	39	9	24	80	152	4	5	3	9	21	2	—	1	7	10	1	2	1	6	10
Grand Totals of (a) and (b) (including those transferred to Pulmonary)	51	10	33	96	190	9	6	3	16	34	10	3	1	16	30	9	5	3	13	30

Condition at the time of the last record made during the year.	1929.					1930.					1931.				
	Bones & Joints.	Abdominal.	Other Organs.	Glands.	Total.	Bones & Joints.	Abdominal.	Other Organs.	Glands.	Total.	Bones & Joints.	Abdominal.	Other Organs.	Glands.	Total.
Disease Arrested Adults M.	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Children F.	—	2	1	2	7	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Disease not Arrested Adults M.	5	—	—	—	5	3	1	4	1	9	8	—	3	2	13
Children F.	—	—	—	3	3	1	—	2	3	7	7	2	2	2	13
Condition not ascertained during the year.. ..	6	—	1	2	9	5	5	2	9	21	11	2	2	9	24
Total on Dispensary Register, December 31st ..	13	3	5	10	31	10	6	10	14	40	26	4	7	13	50
Transferred to Pulmonary	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Discharged as Recovered Adults M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Children F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lost sight of or otherwise removed from Dispensary Register	—	—	1	2	3	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1
Dead Adults M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Children F.	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Total written off Dispensary Register	1	—	1	2	4	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	2
Grand Totals of (a) and (b) (excluding those transferred to Pulmonary)	14	3	6	12	35	10	7	10	14	41	26	5	8	13	52



COMMENTS ON TABLE I.

The number of new cases, including contacts, presenting themselves for examination during the year shows a decrease as compared with 1930.

The total number of new cases found to be suffering from Tuberculosis is 204, as compared with 200 in 1930.

The increase in the number on the Dispensary Register, 892, as compared with 821 in 1930, is explained by the fact that some 36 cases which originated at outside Hospitals before 1931 have been taken on to the register under Head 2. Also, such cases which originated during 1931 at outside Hospitals have been automatically taken on to the register as they arise, and this practice will be continued in future years. Coupled with this there has been an increase in the number of inward transfers during the year.

Attendances at the dispensary, Health Visitors' and Tuberculosis Officers' visits to homes all show an increase as compared with 1930.

Good co-operation with the General Practitioners in the Borough continues, and is reflected in the figures shown under Head 7.

The X-ray Plant at the Dispensary continues to be used for screening. When necessary, X-ray photographs are taken at St. Andrew's Hospital.

COMMENTS ON TABLES II AND III.

These returns are at present optional. They look complicated, but a great deal of interesting information may be extracted from them.

For example, take the Column headed 1926 on Table II. It will be seen that, out of a total of 143 patients (35 with negative, 108 with positive sputa) coming under treatment for Tuberculosis in 1926, only 50 now remain on the register, 29 having left the district and 64 having died. Of the 50 remaining on the register the disease in 19 has become arrested.

The columns for the other years of origin may be similarly analysed. Throughout the table the higher death rate in positive sputum cases will be noted. The infrequency of positive sputum cases among children may also be pointed out.

Table III shows the non-pulmonary cases analysed in a similar way. The very low death rate in these cases, together with a tendency to earlier arrest and cure are at once apparent, while the infrequency with which these cases contract pulmonary tuberculosis is revealed by the fact that during the last seven years only three of them have been transferred to Table II.

ADDITIONAL STATISTICS NOT DEALT WITH IN THE PRECEDING TABLES:—

Patients sent away for Institutional Treatment	238
Patients in receipt of extra nourishment during the year ..	106
Patients in receipt of Extra Nourishment, 31st December ..	41
Reports on Children to Divisional School Medical Officer ..	131
Children recommended for admission to Open-Air Schools ..	5
Letters to General Practitioners concerning patients	385
Reports to General Practitioners on official forms	239
Progress reports received from General Practitioners	168
Clinical reports to London County Council	709
Shelters on loan during the year	4
Shelters on loan on 31st December	2
Bed and bedding on loan during the year	Cases 34
Bed and bedding on loan on 31st December	26

During the year 6 new cases and 6 old cases have attended Brompton, Victoria Park and St. Thomas's Hospitals for 127 Artificial Pneumothorax refills, while 3 new cases and 4 old cases of Lupus have attended the London Hospital for 126 applications of Finsen light and 647 applications of General light. Also, 4 old cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis (Glands, etc.), have attended the London Hospital for 63 applications of General light.

Patients receiving Artificial Pneumothorax treatment (as well as patients needing Finsen Light treatment) are treated on the authority of the Tuberculosis Officer, the cost of treatment being charged to the Borough Council. It is probable that Artificial Pneumothorax treatment will become increasingly popular. It is the most valuable method of treatment in suitable cases, and there is a growing tendency to institute it earlier and more frequently.

The small number of children recommended for Open Air Schools is explained by the fact that such recommendations are limited to children suffering from Pulmonary or Glandular Tuberculosis between the ages of

7 and 16 years who are fit to undertake the journey without escort or undue fatigue. Delicate non-tuberculous children are sent to Open Air Schools through the School Medical Service.

In addition to the contacts enumerated on the first table, 177 were re-examined during the year.

The work of revising the Medical Officer of Health's Tuberculosis Register, which was begun by the late Dr. W. C. P. Smith, has been successfully continued, and during the year 506 cases have been removed. These have been apportioned as follows:—

Dead	132
Left or lost sight of	187
No longer suffering from Tuberculosis	187

Cases remaining on the Medical Officer of Health's Tuberculosis Register on 31st December 1,392

Cases remaining on the Tuberculosis Dispensary Register on 31st December 892

It may be well to point out that these two Registers, being each differently defined, can never be identical.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TUBERCULOSIS CARE COMMITTEE.

The Tuberculosis Care Committee continues to meet fortnightly at the Dispensary. The Committee, which is appointed by the Council, is representative of most of the public, social and charitable agencies in the Borough. Many of the members are in personal touch with the patients and much useful work is effected in this way.

During the year there have been 21 meetings of the Tuberculosis Care Committee and 395 cases have been dealt with. The Committee considers the financial and home conditions of each new case of tuberculosis as it occurs and endeavours to give such help or advice as is needed. In addition to this, recommendations regarding assessment for institutional treatment are made to the London County Council, and 180 such recommendations were made during 1931. Contributions are collected for the L.C.C. in cases in which payments are made. The Care Committee has also considered 14 dental cases during the year, and 80 "Special cases" (*i.e.*, cases in which some special form of help is required) have been dealt with.

The Care Committee has felt more than ever, during the past year, the advantage of having its own fund—the Poplar Tuberculosis Fund—for the provision of clothing and other necessities which cannot be obtained from other sources. The fund (which is a charity approved by the L.C.C.) is administered by a separate Committee which has met 7 seven times during 1931. 62 grants have been made to assist needy patients. 30 of these were in the form of clothing, and other assistance given includes the provision of dentures, payment of fares to visit relatives in sanatorium, laundry expenses for women patients who are unable to do this work themselves, cost of removal to better accommodation, special nourishment and general help. The main income of the Poplar Tuberculosis Fund during the year has again come from the Associated British Cinemas, who give a weekly grant in respect of Sunday entertainments at the Poplar Hippodrome; we have also been fortunate in obtaining, for the first time, a grant from the Alexandra Rose Day Fund. These grants have been augmented by various efforts on the part of the Tuberculosis Care Committee and their friends. The annual Household and Jumble Sale was held in November and two dances and two concerts were also organised in aid of the fund during the year. The Committee of the Poplar Tuberculosis Fund publishes its own Annual Report and Balance Sheet at the end of the financial year.

The Handicraft Class for ex-sanatorium patients continues to be held at the Dispensary once a week, and is much appreciated by the members. The subjects taught now include leather-work, basket-making, cane-work, stool-seating, glove-making and pewter-work. The Poplar Handicraft Class had a stall at the Exhibition of Handicrafts organised by the Standing Conference of Metropolitan Tuberculosis Care Committees at the Carpenters' Hall last April, and goods were also sent to the Ex-servicemen's Exhibition at the Imperial Institute in November. In addition, a Christmas Exhibition and Sale was held at the Dispensary in December, which was opened by his Worship, the Mayor of Poplar. A grant of £10 for running expenses was given to the Handicraft Class by the National Association for the prevention of Tuberculosis during the year, and this sum, together with amounts received from sales, has enabled the Class to run without any assistance from the Poplar Tuberculosis Fund.

The Poplar Tuberculosis Care Committee is represented on the Standing Conference of Metropolitan Borough Tuberculosis Care Committees and three meetings of that body have been attended at the County Hall. Members of the Committee have also visited Papworth Colony with a party organised by the Conference.

The Tuberculosis Care Committee has had to face greater difficulties than ever during 1931 as a result of the conditions arising from increased unemployment. It has become practically impossible for the Committee to assist patients to obtain work, and the general economic depression has, unfortunately, prevented many families from maintaining such a standard of life as would contribute towards the prevention of tuberculosis.

The Tuberculosis Care Committee gratefully acknowledges the co-operation and assistance that has been received from other societies, particularly the Poplar Branch of the Invalid Children's Aid Association, which has done much useful work in visiting children and arranging convalescence.

Tuberculosis Dental Clinic.

(a) REPORT OF DENTAL SURGEON.

I beg to submit a Report of the Dental Work carried out during 1931 (January to September) in connection with the Tuberculosis Clinic.

On account of our difficulties with this work, the Dental Clinic closed down at the end of September, more advantageous arrangements being made elsewhere.

A steady falling-off of work was noted, and as we were only holding two sessions per month, treatment, in most cases, was very protracted. Owing to that fact, and difficulties which I have explained in previous reports, I was of the opinion that the patients affected were not having the best treatment, though it was obvious that they were the ones who needed it particularly.

Our figures for the nine months of 1931 were:—

- 18 Sessions held;
- 53 Attendances;
- 2 Fillings;
- 87 Extractions;
- 7 Scalings.

In addition, dentures were fitted, and the usual routine work carried out.

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

(b) REPORT OF DENTAL SURGEON, ST. ANDREW'S HOSPITAL.

October 1st to December 31st, 1931.

Number of Patients	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Attendances	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Extractions—No. of Teeth	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
Anaesthetics—Nitrous Oxide and Oxygen	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Local Anaesthetics	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

(Signed) F. G. HUTCHISON.

Under the new arrangements a dental clinic is held at St. Andrew's Hospital on two days in each week.

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1930.

PART I.—Summary of Notifications during the period from the 28th December, 1930, to the 2nd January, 1932, in the area of the Metropolitan Borough of POPLAR (to which this Return relates).

Age Periods.	FORMAL NOTIFICATIONS.												Total Notifi- cations.
	Number of Primary Notifications of New Cases of Tuberculosis.												
	0-	1-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	Total (all ages).	
Pulmonary—Males ..	1	1	2	5	14	16	21	31	28	8	7	134	264
„ Females ..	—	1	4	3	16	20	22	13	12	5	—	96	186
Non-Pulmonary—Males ..	4	6	5	8	6	4	2	2	1	—	1	39	58
„ Females ..	1	4	7	5	4	7	3	3	3	1	1	39	55
Col. (1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)

PART II.—SUPPLEMENTAL RETURN.

New cases of Tuberculosis coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the above-mentioned period, otherwise than by formal notification.

Age Periods.	0-	1-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	Total.
Pulmonary—Males ..	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	3	6	2	—	14
.. Females ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	6
Non-Pulmonary—Males ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
.. Females ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2

The source or sources from which information as to the above-mentioned cases was obtained should be stated below:—

Source of Information.	Number of Cases.	
	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.
Death Returns { from Local Registrars	14	2
transferable deaths from Registrar-General ..	—	—
Posthumous notifications ..	2	1
"Transfers" from other areas (other than transferable deaths) ..	4	—
Other Sources, if any (specify) ..	—	—

PART III.—NOTIFICATION REGISTER

	Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary.			Total Cases.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Number of cases of Tuberculosis remaining at the 31st December, 1931, on the Registers of Notifications kept by the Medical Officer of Health of the Metropolitan Borough	530	426	956	246	190	436	1,392
Number of cases removed from the Register during the year by reason <i>inter alia</i> , of:—							
1. Withdrawal of notification ..	5	2	7	1	—	1	8
2. Recovery from the disease ..	71	93	164	59	48	107	271
3. Death	147	118	265	10	15	25	290

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.

No action was taken under the above Regulations during the year.

Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1924 AND 1930.

Summary of Quarterly Returns to the
London County Council.

	Quarter ended			
	March.	June.	September.	December.
Number of Cases on Register at commencement of quarter	1,897	1,838	1,851	1,619
Number of New Cases notified	89	79	68	70
Number of Cases restored to Register, etc.	8	5	3	6
Number of Cases removed from Register	156	71	303	303
Number of Cases on Register at end of quarter. { Pulmonary ..	1,289	1,297	1,124	956
Non-Pulmonary	549	554	495	436
Totals ..	1,838	1,851	1,619	1,392

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

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths. (Reg. General's figures).			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1	1	—	4	1	2	1	2	—
1 —	1	1	6	4	—	—	3	2
5 —	2	4	5	7	—	1	1	1
10—	5	3	8	5	13	24	1	2
15—	14	16	6	4				
20—	16	20	4	7				
25—	21	22	2	3	19	10	1	1
35—	31	13	2	3	20	12	—	1
45—	28	12	1	3	24	3	3	—
55—	8	5	—	1	15	5	—	—
65 and upwards..	7	—	1	1	3	—	—	—
Totals	134	96	39	39	96	56	11	7

The ratio of non-notified Tuberculosis deaths to total Tuberculosis deaths was 9.4%.

Disinfecting Department.

			Poplar.	Bow and Bromley.	Totals.
Premises Disinfected	..	..	1,064	644	1,708*
„ visited <i>re</i> Disinfection	..	..	1,160	646	1,806
*Does not include premises disinfected on account of Smallpox (95).					
Number of Verminous Rooms sprayed with Solution "D"					231.

<i>Articles Disinfected.</i>	Other					Totals.
	Small- pox.	Infectious. Diseases.	Tuber- culosis.	Vermin- ous.	Miscel- laneous.	
(a) From Infected Pre- mises	1,512	12,982	508	68	1,916	16,986
(b) From Cleansing Station	—	—	—	6,226	28,004	34,230
(c) From Contacts	135	68	—	—	—	203
(d) „ Shelter	7	—	—	—	—	7
Totals	1,654	13,050	508	6,294	29,920	51,426

Articles destroyed by request, 1,485.

Vermicide—Quantity issued from Depots, 288 gallons.

Cleansing Station.

	Totals.	
	M.	F.
Verminous persons cleansed	44	1
" children	196	952
Scabies cases, cleansed, adults	10	19
" children	705	930
Total cleansings	955	1,902

Number of children treated with special comb:—Boys, 180; Girls, 917.

Motor Vehicles.

Vehicle.	Speedometer register (miles).	Petrol consumption (gallons).	Average m.p.g.
Blue Van	2,595	198	13.1 (a)
Brown Van	3,099	228	13.5
Lorry	4,257	321½	13.2 (b)
M.O.H. Car	10,768	649½	16.5
Special Vehicle for Contacts ..	1,432	112	12.6

(a) 4 weeks in workshop for overhaul, speedometer out of order for 3 weeks.

(b) 4 " " "

Electrolytic Disinfecting Fluid.

The electrolytic disinfecting fluid as manufactured contains approximately 9-10 grammes per litre of free chlorine and is broken down to a strength of approximately 4 grammes per litre for distribution.

During the year 1931, 53,730 gallons were manufactured and broken down to 108,840 gallons of weaker solution for distribution.

The production of the solution at a strength of 4 grammes of available chlorine per litre has averaged 114,475 gallons per annum for three years at an average annual cost of £2,250, the cost per gallon thus being 4.72d.

	Quantity Produced.		Electricity Consumed.
	As Manufactured.	As Issued. (i.e., Weaker Solution.)	
	Gallons.	Gallons.	Units.
No. 1 Apparatus	19,380	39,360	10,013
No. 2 Apparatus	18,810	38,220	9,703
No. 3 Apparatus (11 months only)	15,540	31,260	7,983
Totals	53,730	108,840	27,699

EXTRACT FROM ANNUAL ESTIMATES, ETC.

Electrolytic Disinfecting Fluid.	Estimate for Year ended 31st March, 1931.		Expenditure for Year ended 31st March, 1931.		Average Expen- diture for 3 years ended 31st March, 1931.		Estimate for Year ended 31st March, 1932.		Estimate for Year ending 31st March, 1933.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Wages	1277		1326		1309		1277		1241	
Rates, Taxes and Insurance—Main Depot..	92		89		91		84		82	
Rent (Issuing Depots)	46		46		46		46		46	
Electricity and Water	265		252		253		270		300	
Chemicals	200		99		163		160		120	
Testing Apparatus	5		1		1		5		5	
Bottles, Carboys, Hampers, Corks, etc. ..	70		38		56		70		50	
Overalls and Clogs	9		11		7		9		8	
Supervision of Plant	15		15		15		15		15	
Repairs and Renewal of Plant	70		40		43		50		140	
Replacing part of Plant	600		455		152		—		—	
Repairs (Works Dept.) Main Depot	150		171		112		200		60	
„ „ Issuing Depots	100		75		78		100		100	
Petty Expenses and Sundries	5		9		8		12		10	
	2904		2627		2334		2298		2177	
Less Income	30		52		84		50		50	
		2874		2575		2250		2248		2127

1,361 gallons were supplied to London County Council Schools for spraying and cleansing floors of classrooms.

The addition of electrolytic disinfecting fluid to the water in the swimming baths continues in the proportions mentioned in the Annual Report for the year 1909, viz., 1 part of Chlorine to 2,000,000 parts of water. 4,215 gallons were supplied to the Poplar Baths, 1,404 gallons to the Bow Baths, 485 gallons to the Island Baths, and 1,410 gallons to the open-air swimming baths, making a total of 7,514 gallons.

Cleansing of Verminous Children.

The arrangements for cleansing of verminous school children were continued throughout the year.

The bathing, etc., of the children and the disinfection of their clothing is kept quite distinct and separate from the bathing and disinfection of Smallpox contacts and their clothing.

NUMBER OF VERMINOUS CHILDREN BATHED UNDER AGREEMENT WITH THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

Quarter.				Number of Children Cleansed.	Total number of Cleansings.	Amount payable by L.C.C. to the Borough Council.
1931.						£ s. d.
March	..	..	..	276	786	49 19 0
June	..	..	..	260	765	47 17 0
September	..	..	..	308	540	40 7 0
December	..	..	..	452	691	55 0 0
Totals				1,296	2,782	£193 3 0

Miss Landray made 22 visits in connection with verminous school-children and 150 visits in connection with children suffering from Scabies. Arrangements were made for the children to be bathed, and for bedding and clothing to be disinfected.

Cleansing of Persons Act, 1897.

During the year, 74 persons—including 64 from common and seamen's lodging houses (see below)—applied for baths and for their clothes to be disinfested.

Verminous Persons in Common Lodging Houses.

The number of persons from Common Lodging Houses and Seamen's Lodging Houses, etc., cleansed at the Council's Cleansing Station, Glaucus Street, during the year was:—

Lodging House, etc.	Male.	Female.	Total.
196, Bow Road	1	—	1
St. James's Chambers, 207, High Street, Poplar	1	—	1
65, Bow Lane	—	—	—
378, Old Ford Road	—	—	—
38, Pennyfields	—	—	—
Salvation Army Home, Bow Road ..	2	—	2
„ „ Hostel, Garford Street ..	18	—	18
411, East India Dock Road	2	—	2
	24	—	24
From Common Lodging Houses without the Borough of Poplar (by agreement with L.C.C. at a charge of 1s. per person cleansed)	16	—	16
Totals	40	—	40

For cleansing of verminous rooms see page 35.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CLINICS.

SITUATION.	NATURE OF ACCOMMODATION.	CLINICS.
<p>^a <i>Provided by the Borough Council:—</i> Simpsons Road, Poplar</p>	Medical Officer's, Weighing and Waiting Rooms (Weighing Room also used for Artificial Sunlight Treatment)	<p><i>Infant Consultations:</i> Wednesdays, 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. and 2 to 4 p.m. <i>Ante-Natal:</i> Mondays 2 to 4 p.m. <i>Sewing Class:</i> Thursdays, 2 to 4 p.m. <i>Artificial Light Treatment:</i> (By appointment only) Tuesdays and Thursdays, 9.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. and 2.30 to 4.30 p.m.; Saturdays, 9.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.</p>
Wesleyan Mission, Old Ford Road ..	Medical Officer's Room and Weighing and Waiting Room combined	<p><i>Infant Consultations:</i> Tuesdays and Fridays, 2 to 4 p.m. <i>Ante-Natal:</i> Fridays, 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. <i>Infant Consultations:</i> Wednesdays, 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m., and 2 to 4 p.m.</p>
Methodist Chapel, Manchester Road ..	Medical Officer's, Weighing and Waiting Rooms	<i>Infant Consultations:</i> Fridays, 2 to 4 p.m.
54, West Ferry Road	Ditto Ditto Ditto ..	<i>Infant Consultations:</i> Wednesdays, 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m., and 2 to 4 p.m.
Wellington Road	Medical Officer's, Weighing and Waiting Rooms, Dispensary Dentist's Room, Recovery Room, Artificial Light Room	<p><i>Infant Consultations:</i> Thursdays, 2 to 4 p.m. <i>Ante-Natal:</i> Alternate Wednesdays 2 to 4 p.m. <i>Artificial Light Treatment:</i> (By appointment only) Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 9.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m., and 2.30 to 4.30 p.m. <i>Dental:</i> (By appointment only) Wednesdays, 10 a.m. to 12 noon; first and third Mondays in each month, 10 a.m. to 12 noon. <i>Special Clinic:</i> (By appointment only) Fridays, 2 to 4 p.m.</p>
<p>^b <i>Provided by the Royal College of St. Katharine:—</i> 228-230, Brunswick Road</p>	Two Medical Officers' Rooms; 1 Weighing and 2 Waiting Rooms; 1 Dental Clinic; 1 Artificial Light Room and Waiting Room; 2 Observation Wards, with Kitchen, Bathroom and Out-Patient Room for mothers	<p><i>Infant Consultations:</i> Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, 2 p.m. <i>Sewing Class:</i> Wednesdays, 2 p.m. <i>Dental:</i> (By appointment only) Mondays, 1.30 and 3 p.m. <i>Artificial Light Treatment:</i> (By appointment only) Mondays to Fridays, 9.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m., and 2 to 4.30 p.m. <i>Ante-Natal:</i> Tuesdays, 9.30 a.m. <i>Tonsil Clinic:</i> (By appointment only) Twice monthly. <i>Remedial Exercise:</i> (By appointment only) Mondays, 2.30 p.m., and Thursdays 10 a.m. <i>Post-Natal Clinic:</i> Wednesdays, 9.30 to 12.30 <i>Infant Consultations:</i> Wednesdays, 2 p.m.</p>
<p>The Lighthouse Mission, Blackthorn Street Trinity Hall, Augusta Street</p>	Medical Officer's Room and Large Hall for weighing and waiting Ditto Ditto Ditto ..	<p><i>Infant Consultations:</i> Wednesdays, 2 p.m.</p>

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; the Royal College of St. Katharine being responsible for the intermediate area, except for a small area in the vicinity of the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre in Wellington Road.

The number of attendances at the Centres since 1920 is shown below:—

		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
1928	..	41,420	27,653
1929	..	38,504	28,250
1930	..	40,924	32,173
1931	..	42,340	34,275

In the table facing this page 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 at each centre.

Extract from Form M.C.W. 96 (revised) (Ministry of Health).

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Return (1) showing the arrangements made for Maternity and Child Welfare by the Council and by Voluntary Associations providing Maternity and Child Welfare Services in respect of which the Council pay contributions under Section 101 of the Local Government Act, 1929, or otherwise; and (2) giving particulars of the work done during the year.

1. Population of the area served by the Council:—156,300 (Reg.-General's figure).

2. Number of Births notified in that area during the year under the Notification of Births Act, 1907:—

(a) *Live births*, 2,783; (b) *Still births*, 88; (c) *Total*, 2,871.

(d) *By midwives*, 1,216; (e) *By doctors and parents*, 447; (f) *Institutions in Borough*, 1,208.

3. Health Visiting.

(i) *Number of officers employed for health visiting at the end of the year—*

(a) *By the Council*—Chief Health Visitor, 1; Health Visitors, 8.

(b) *By Voluntary Associations*—9.

(ii) *Equivalent of whole-time services devoted by the whole staff to health visiting including attendance at Infant Welfare Centres:—*

(a) *In the case of Health Visitors employed by the Council*— $\frac{7}{8}$; $\frac{1}{8}$ whole-time service being spent at the Artificial Light Clinic.

(b) *In the case of Health Visitors employed by Voluntary Associations—*

1 Health Visitor spends $\frac{1}{4}$ of her time in the Test Feeding Dept.

(iii) *Number of visits paid during the year by all Health Visitors—*

(a) *To expectant mothers*—First visits, 1,332; Total visits, 4,330.

(b) *To children under 1 year of age*—First visits, 2,794; Total visits, 22,812.

(c) *To children between the ages of 1 and 5 years*—Total visits, 45,309; plus visits paid to children over 5, L.C.C. Measles Scheme, 312; Puerperal Pyrexia, Fever, Maternal Deaths, 248; Total visits paid, 72,911.

4. Infant Welfare Centres.

- (a) *Number of Centres provided and maintained by the Council—5.*
- (b) *Number of Centres provided and maintained by Voluntary Associations—3.*
- (c) *Total number of attendances at all Centres during the year—*
 - (i) *By children under 1 year of age—25,074.*
 - (ii) *By children between the ages of 1 and 5 years—24,774.*
- (d) *Average attendance of children per session at all Centres during the year—77.9.*
- (e) *Total number of children who attended at the Centres for the first time during the year—*
 - (i) *Children under 1 year of age—1,918.*
 - (ii) *Children between the ages of 1 and 5 years—505.*
- (f) *Percentage of notified live births, represented by the number in (e) (i)—69.0*

5. Ante-natal Clinics (whether held at Infant Welfare Centres or at other premises)—

- (a) *Number of Clinics* provided and maintained by the Council—3.*
- (b) *Number of Clinics provided and maintained by Voluntary Associations—1.*
- (c) *Total number of attendances by expectant mothers at all Clinics during the year—3,354.*
- (d) *Average attendance of expectant mothers per session at all Clinics during the year—19.2.*
- (e) *Total number of expectant mothers who attended at the Clinics during the year—1,233.*
- (f) *Percentage of total notified births (live and still) represented by the number in (e)—43.0.*

Other Clinics additional to above-mentioned.

					Total Attendances.	Average Attendance per session.
Artificial Light Clinics	..	..	..	..	14,634	17.0
Dental Clinics	..	..	..	..	2,415	8.3
Sewing Classes	..	..	..	..	3,051	33.2
Remedial Exercises Clinic	..	..	..	..	1,092	11.74
Mothers' Clinic (Post-natal)	..	..	..	..	405	9.4
Garden Clinic	..	..	..	..	1,816	—

* Including Ante-natal Clinics provided at institutions transferred to the Council under Part I of the Local Government Act, 1929.

6. Maternity Homes and Hospitals:—

I.

	Separate maternity institutions provided by the Council.	Institutions (with maternity wards) transferred to the Council under Part I of the Local Government Act, 1929.	Institutions provided by Voluntary Associations and subsidised by the Council.
Number of Institutions	St. Andrew's Hospital, Devons Road, Bow, E.3 1 ward. Arrangements made with L.C.C. terminated 31.3.31.	Nil	Nil
Number of maternity beds	12	Nil	Nil
Total number of women admitted to these beds during the year	3	Nil	Nil

II.

Number of women (if any) sent by the Council during the year to other Maternity Institutions—Nil.

7. Homes and Hospitals for Sick or Ailing Children under 5 years of age:—

I.

	Separate institutions provided by the Council for these cases.	Institutions (with accommodation for these cases) transferred to the Council under Part I of the Local Government Act, 1929.	Institutions provided by Voluntary Associations and subsidised by the Council.
Number of Institutions	1	Nil	1
Number of beds provided for such children	11	Nil	12 6 for Observation Ward, 6 for Tonsillectomy.
Total number of children admitted to these beds during the year	Children remaining, 31.12.30, 10; admitted, 1931, 45; in addition, 6 of these children were re-admitted	Nil	198 55 for Observation Ward, 143 for Tonsillectomy.

II.

Number of such children (if any) sent by the Council during the year to other Institutions—Nil.

8. Convalescent Homes.

- (a) *Number of convalescent institutions with accommodation for expectant or nursing mothers or children under 5 years of age—*
 - (i) *Provided by the Council—Nil.*
 - (ii) *Provided by Voluntary Associations—Nil.*
- (b) *Number of beds for such cases in convalescent institutions—*
 - (i) *Provided by the Council*—Nil.*
 - (ii) *Provided by Voluntary Associations—Nil.*
- (c) *Total number of cases admitted to the beds included in (b) during the year—Nil.*
- (d) *Total number of such cases sent by the Council during the year to other convalescent institutions—Mothers and babies, 14; Mothers, 2; Children, 15.*
- (e) *Sent by Voluntary Associations—Mothers and babies, 20; Mothers, 2; Children, 27.*

9. Homes for Mothers and Babies.

- (a) *Number of such homes—*
 - (i) *Provided by the Council—Nil.*
 - (ii) *Provided by Voluntary Associations—Nil.*
- (b) *Number of beds in homes—*
 - (i) *Provided by the Council—Nil.*
 - (ii) *Provided by Voluntary Associations—Nil.*
- (c) *Total number of cases admitted to these homes during the year—*
 - (i) *Expectant mothers—Nil.*
 - (ii) *Mothers and Babies—Nil.*
 - (iii) *Babies—Nil.*
- (d) *Total number of such cases sent by the Council during the year to other homes for mothers and babies—Nil.*

* Including any beds for convalescent cases of these classes in institutions transferred to the Council under Part I of the Local Government Act, 1929.

10. Day Nurseries.

- (a) *Number of day nurseries—*
 - (i) *Provided by the Council—Nil.*
 - (ii) *Provided by Voluntary Associations—Nil.*
- (b) *Number of places for children under 5 years of age in the nurseries—*
 - (i) *Provided by the Council—Nil.*
 - (ii) *Provided by Voluntary Associations—Nil.*
- (c) *Total number of attendances of children at these nurseries during the year—*
 - (i) *Whole day—Nil.*
 - (ii) *Half-day—Nil.*

11. Infectious Diseases:—

Disease.	Number of cases notified during the year.	Number of cases visited by officers of the Council.	Number of cases for whom home nursing was provided by the Council.	Number of cases removed to hospitals.
(1) Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	37	37	7	1
(2) Pemphigus Neonatorum ..	15	15	7	4
	Not notifiable, Reported cases			
(3) Puerperal fever	15	14	1	14
(4) Puerperal pyrexia	23	23	4	22
(5) Measles and german measles (in children)—				
Under 5 years of age ..	539	539	7	136
Over 5 years	312	312	1	30
	Not notifiable, Reported cases			
Whooping cough (in children				
(6) under 5 years of age)	804	804	8	127
	Not notifiable, Reported cases			
(7) Epidemic diarrhoea (do.) ..	57	57	8	7
(8) Poliomyelitis (do.) ..	3	3	—	3

12. Home Nursing.

(a) *Number of nurses employed at the end of the year for the nursing of expectant mothers and children under 5 years of age, maternity nursing, or the nursing of puerperal fever—*

(i) *By the Council—Nil.*

(ii) *By Voluntary Associations—Nil.*

(b) *Total number of cases attended during the year by these nurses—Arrangements made with three Local Nursing Associations; 89 cases attended.*

13. Midwives.

(a) *Number practising in the area served by the Council for maternity and child welfare at the end of the year—18.*

(b) *Number—*

(i) *Employed by the Council—Nil.*

(ii) *Directly Subsidised by the Council—Nil.*

(iii) *Employed by Voluntary Associations—Nil.*

(c) *Number of cases attended by midwives during the year—*

(i) *As midwives—1,216, exclusive of midwives in Institutions.*

(ii) *As maternity nurses.*

(d) *Number of cases during the year in which the Council paid or contributed to the fee of a midwife—17.*

(e) *Compensation paid to midwives when cases were referred to Hospital—12.*

14. Maternal Deaths.

(a) *Number of women who died in, or in consequence of, childbirth in the area served by the Council for maternity and child welfare during the year—*

(i) *From sepsis—4.*

(ii) *From other causes—3.*

(b) *Number of these cases which died—*

(i) *At home—1.*

(ii) *In institutions—6.*

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Return relating to Maternity Hospitals and Homes maintained or subsidised by the Council during the period 1st January to 31st March, 1931 (Agreement with L.C.C. terminated 31st March, 1931).

1. *Name and address of Institution*—St. Andrew's Hospital, Devons Road, Bow, E.3.
2. *Number of Maternity beds in the Institution*—12.
3. *Number of Maternity cases admitted during the year 3 months ended 31st March, 1931 (termination of agreement)*—3.
4. *Average duration of stay*—14 days.
5. *Number of cases delivered by*—
 - (a) *Midwives*—3.
 - (b) *Doctors*—Nil.
6. *Number of cases in which medical assistance was sought by a midwife in emergency*—Nil.
7. *Number of cases notified as*—
 - (a) *Puerperal fever*—Nil.
 - (b) *Puerperal pyrexia*—Nil.
8. *Number of cases of pemphigus neonatorum*—Nil.
9. *Number of infants not entirely breast fed while in the Institution*—Nil.
10. (a) *Number of cases notified as ophthalmia neonatorum*—Nil.
 (b) *Result of treatment in each case*—
11. (a) *Number of maternal deaths*—Nil.
 (b) *Cause of death in each case.*
12. (a) *Number of foetal deaths*—
 - (i) *Stillborn*—Nil.
 - (ii) *Within 10 days of birth*—Nil.
 (b) *Cause of death in each case, and results of post-mortem examination (if obtainable).*

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

Home Visiting.—During the past year a special effort has been made with regard to the welfare of the Toddler. The overcrowding which still exists in many homes makes this a serious problem. Once the child is over one year, he needs room to develop his rapidly-increasing activities. Advice to the mother at this time is most essential, so that she may make the best of a difficult situation.

The increased attendance at the Clinics of children of this class shows that the effort has not been in vain.

At the request of the L.C.C. a special report has been sent to the Education Authority with regard to children who have commenced attendance at school before the age of five years. Since March to December, 1931, 1,702 completed forms have been forwarded. This applies to the whole Borough.

The additional visiting under the L.C.C. Scheme of Measles Control commenced in December, 1931, the procedure being the same as during the last epidemic. The Health Visitors find that it is now the exception to find a case of Measles at which a Doctor is not attending. More than one mother has said how useful she has found the advice given at the Health Talks on the Nursing of Measles.

Clinics.—The attendance at the Infant Consultation Clinics is steadily increasing, and it is encouraging to note that the increase is well marked in the Toddler Class, showing that the mothers have benefited by the advice given by the Health Visitors when home visiting, and that the rights of the ex-baby are not lost sight of in the interest caused by the arrival of the new baby.

The average attendances continue very high, especially at Wellington Road. We are still working under difficulties at Old Ford Wesleyan Mission, but hope that the suggested alterations there will be carried out this summer, and that better accommodation including a pram shelter, will be provided.

The Sewing Class has been most successful, and useful garments have been made. A keen interest has been taken in the Health Talks. It was suggested that the mothers might like to write a short account of these Talks, and a good response was made. The papers naturally varied in merit, some were excellent, but all who made the effort are to be commended.

Our thanks are due to the Voluntary Workers at the Clinics, and to the Royal College of St. Katharine for their co-operation and ready help in all things concerning the welfare of the mothers and children of the Borough. Thanks, also, are due to all who kindly contributed to the expense of the Mother's Christmas Tea, and sent gifts of woollies and clothing for the Jumble Sales.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF HOME VISITING FOR 1931.

	Public Health Department.		The Royal College of St. Katharine.		Total 1931.		Total 1930.	
	Cases.	Visits.	Cases.	Visits.	Cases.	Visits.	Cases.	Visits.
Ante-Natal:—								
No. of Cases	733	—	599	—	1,332	—	1,306	—
Primary visits	—	733	—	599	—	1,332	—	1,306
Re-visits	—	1,404	—	1,594	—	2,998	—	2,888
Infant Child Welfare visits:—								
Primary visits (Infants) ..	—	1,310	—	1,266	—	2,576	—	2,809
Removed before visit	—	19	—	44	—	63	—	75
Died before visit	—	30	—	37	—	67	—	65
Stillbirths	—	39	—	49	—	88	—	103
Re-visits—								
Under 1	—	8,889	—	10,298	—	19,187	—	20,152
1—5	—	18,536	—	23,146	—	41,682	—	42,181
Removed	—	546	—	733	—	1,279	—	1,205
Died	—	106	—	113	—	219	—	156
† Ophthalmia Neonatorum:—								
No. of Cases notified	37	—	—	—	37	—	42	—
Primary visits	—	37	—	—	—	37	—	42
Re-visits	—	76	—	—	—	76	—	99
Removed to Hospital	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
* Enteritis:—								
(a) No. of Cases reported ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
(b) No. of Cases notified (Z.E.)	16	—	41	—	57	—	118	—
(a) Primary visits	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Re-visits	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Removed to Hospital	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Died	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Primary visits	—	16	—	41	—	57	—	118
Re-visits	—	8	—	76	—	84	—	223
Removed to Hospital	7	—	—	—	7	—	14	—
Died	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	4
Measles:—								
No. of Cases under 5 years	239	—	300	—	539	—	1130	—
Primary visits	—	239	—	300	—	539	—	1130
Re-visits	—	66	—	206	—	272	—	765
Removed to Hospital	136	—	—	—	136	—	87	—
Died	—	2	—	7	—	9	—	28
Total visits—								
Children over 5 years	—	100	—	212	—	312	—	2,266
Whooping Cough:—								
No. of Cases	423	—	381	—	804	—	94	—
Primary visits	—	423	—	381	—	804	—	94
Re-visits	—	144	—	152	—	296	—	36
Removed to Hospital	104	—	—	—	104	—	3	—
Died	—	2	—	6	—	8	—	3
† Puerperal Fever:—								
No. of Cases notified	15	—	—	—	15	—	10	—
Primary visits	—	15	—	—	—	15	—	10
Re-visits	—	44	—	—	—	44	—	8
Removed to Hospital	14	—	—	—	14	—	9	—
Died	—	4	—	—	—	4	—	—
† Puerperal Pyrexia:—								
No. of Cases notified	23	—	—	—	23	—	7	—
Primary visits	—	23	—	—	—	23	—	7
Re-visits	—	27	—	—	—	27	—	9
Removed to Hospital	22	—	—	—	22	—	7	—
Died	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maternal Deaths (enquiries)	7	—	—	—	7	—	4	—
Maternal Deaths:—								
Primary Visits	—	7	—	—	—	7	—	4
Re-visits	—	32	—	—	—	32	—	12
Miscellaneous Visits	—	503	—	269	—	772	—	686
Total Visits:—								
Primary	—	2,803	—	2,587	—	5,380	—	8,033
Re-visits	—	30,578	—	36,943	—	67,531	—	68,468
Total Visits paid, 1931	—	33,381	—	39,530	—	72,911	—	—
Total Visits paid, 1930	—	35,056	—	41,445	—	—	—	76,501

* Zymotic Enteritis is notifiable from 1st June to 30th September.

† All cases are visited by Health Visitors of the Public Health Department.
Enquiries re Maternal Deaths are made by the Public Health Department.

The following table shows the attendances at each of the Clinics during the year 1931:—

	Bow	West Ferry Road.	Manchester Road.	Simpsons Road.	Wellington Road.	P.H. Dept. Total.	Royal College of St. Katharine Total.
<i>Ante-Natal Clinics:—</i>							
Attendances	583	—	—	720	343	1,646	1,708
Average per session ..	11.7	—	—	15.0	13.7	13.4	33.4 Dble session.
<i>Infant Consultations:—</i>							
First attendances ..	309	153	196	295	299	1,252	1,171
Total attendances ..	7,417	3,470	6,505	6,712	5,144	29,248	20,600
Average per session ..	74.2	69.4	62.5	64.5	98.9	71.3	81.4 Dble session.
Average attendance of each child	12.6	7.8	12.0	11.3	10.0	10.9	8.4
<i>Light Clinics:—</i>							
Attendances	—	—	—	3,665	5,764	9,429	5,205
Average per session ..	—	—	—	15.1	20.1	17.9	16.0
<i>Dental Clinics:—</i>							
Attendances	—	—	—	—	1,079	1,079	1,336
Average per session ..	—	—	—	—	14.2	14.2	11.7
<i>Sewing Class</i>	—	—	—	938	—	938	2,113
<i>Garden attendances ..</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,816
<i>Mothers' Clinic (Post-Natal)</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	405
<i>Remedial Clinic ..</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,092

Total attendances at all Clinics:—

	1931.	1930.
P.H. Department	42,340	40,924
Royal College of St. Katharine ..	34,275	32,173
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	76,615	73,097
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Sale of Food Accessories, etc.

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 and payments at clinics for various services:—

	£	s.	d.
Dried Milk, 8,270 lbs.	508	19	0
„ „ Humanized, 163 lbs.	43	6	0
Aberdeen Emulsion	10	1	7
Dusting Powder	1	0	0
Medicinal Paraffin	4	10	0
Medical Sundries	12	17	4
Dentures	67	5	6
Materials at Sewing Class	16	8	9
Convalescent Treatment	9	9	0
Virol	20	18	3
Oil and Malt	93	4	10
Concentrated Food	24	7	10
Payments for Gas (Dental Clinic)	3	15	0
Maternity Ward Fees	4	13	0
Accouchement Sets	14	5	0
Total	£835	1	1

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. 1,892 such vouchers were issued during the year.

Convalescent Treatment, etc.

Convalescent Treatment (mothers with babies)	14 cases.
„ „ (mothers alone)	2 „
„ „ (children under 5 years)	15 „
Payment of Midwives' fees	17 „
Compensation to Midwives	12 „
Loan of maternity bag, containing clothing, etc.	15 „
Grant allowed for Accouchement Sets	37 „

(The following tables refer to the whole Borough.)

STATISTICS RESPECTING INFANTS BORN IN 1930.

All births, including those occurring in outlying districts, but belonging to the Borough	3,203
Doctors in attendance	536
Midwives in attendance	1,437
Delivered in institutions	1,222
Not stated	8
Moved into Borough	79
	3,282

Stillborn (Stillbirths per 1,000 births, 32.1)	103	
Died before visit	67	
Not requiring or desiring visits	77	
	—	247
Visited		3,035
Removed within the year	390	
Died during visitation	102	
	—	492
Remaining under supervision end of first year		2,543
Mortality per 1,000 visited		33.6

The 2,543 children visited during 1931 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	77.9 per cent.
Mixed feeding	16.6 „
Hand-fed	5.4 „

The 102 children who died during the first year of life, were fed during the first six months of life as follows:—

Breast-fed	46.1 per cent.
Mixed feeding	33.3 „
Hand-fed	20.6 „

Below is a statement comparing the mortality rates per 1,000 visited of children fed by the various methods:—

(a) Babies breast-fed	23
(b) „ who received mixed food (breast and hand)	74
(c) „ hand-fed	132

Stillbirths.

(This refers to the whole Borough.)

88 Stillbirths were investigated during the year 1931.

Number of Stillbirths	88
Doctors in attendance	15
Midwives in attendance	27
Delivered in Institutions	44
B.B.A.	2

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Thirty-seven 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	—	—	—
1928 ..	59	48	11	58	—	—	1
1929 ..	56	51	5	56	—	—	—
1930 ..	42	38	4	42	—	—	—
1931 ..	37	36	1	37	—	—	—
Total ..	896	802	93	871	7	1	16

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

* Including 3 which occurred in Institution.

CASES NOTIFIED AND VISITED.

Number of notifications received	37
Very slight cases	32
Died in Institutions (intercurrent disease)	—
Sight of one eye damaged	—
Recovered	37
Occurred in Institutions	4
Occurred in the practice of medical practitioners	3
Occurred in the practice of midwives	30
Admitted to hospital as in-patients	1
Treated as hospital out-patients	1
Treated privately	31
Visited by nurse	7

Zymotic Enteritis.—Notifiable June-September.

(Whole Borough).

Notifications received	..	..	..	..	..	57
Under 1 year (<i>see feeding below</i>)	..	..	..	..	..	28
1 to 2 years	..	..	..	..	..	20
2 to 3 years	..	..	..	..	..	5
3 to 4 years	..	..	..	..	..	3
4 to 5 years	..	..	..	..	..	1
Died before notification received	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Visited	..	..	..	..	..	57
Treated in hospitals	..	..	..	..	..	7

Of the 28 cases of Zymotic Enteritis under 1 year of age which were notified, 1 died. This was hand-fed. The remaining 27 were fed as follows:—Breast-fed, 10; mixed feeding, 9; hand-fed, 8.

Home Nursing.

By arrangement with the Nursing Associations nursing is provided (with the consent of the practitioner attending a patient) 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 1931:—

(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	7	—
	Visits.. ..	194	—	4	—	198
Measles ..	Cases Under 5	—	7	—	7	—
	5-10	—	1	—	1	—
	Visits Under 5	—	93	—	—	93
	5-10	—	8	—	—	8
Pneumonia..	Cases Under 5	19	20	5	44	—
	5-10	1	3	1	5	—
	Visits Under 5	311	404	56	—	771
	5-10	27	24	10	—	61
Pemphigus..	Cases	1	—	6	7	—
	Visits.. ..	35	—	68	—	103
Whooping- Cough	Cases under 5	3	1	—	4	—
	5-10	—	1	—	1	—
	Visits under 5	34	30	—	—	64
	5-10	—	12	—	—	12
Zymotic Enteritis	Cases	8	—	—	8	—
	Visits.. ..	85	—	—	—	85
Puerperal Pyrexia	Cases	4	—	1	5	—
	Visits.. ..	103	—	5	—	108
Totals ..	Cases	42	33	14	89	—
	Visits.. ..	789	571	143	—	1503

The following table relates to visited children of ages 1 to 5 years:—

	Year of Birth.			
	1926	1927.	1928.	1929.
Remaining under supervision:				
End of first year	—	—	—	2,605
„ second year	—	—	2,430	—
„ third year	—	2,410	—	—
„ fourth year	2,467	—	—	—
Inward Transfers	41	92	88	71
Visits discontinued	—	—	—	2
Outward Transfers	182	183	220	263
Died	5	10	12	48
Remaining under supervision:				
End of second year	—	—	—	2,363
„ third year	—	—	2,286	—
„ fourth year	—	2,308	—	—
„ fifth year	2,321	—	—	—
Mortality per 1,000 visited:				
Second year	—	—	—	17.9 (24.)
Third year	—	—	4.8 (7.2)	—
Fourth year	—	4.0 (6.8)	—	—
Fifth year	2.0 (3.4)	—	—	—

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

Co-operation with the Education Authority.

2,321 case sheets relating to the children who have reached the age of 5 years were forwarded to the Education Department. 1,702 special reports were also forwarded regarding children attending school, not yet 5 years of age.

Maternal Deaths.—The investigation of maternal deaths was carried out as in previous years on the lines suggested by the Ministry of Health. There were 7 maternal deaths, and the mortality rate was 2.5 per 1,000 live births.

Cause of Death.	Attended at home by	Treated in Institution.	Number of previous Pregnancies.	If attended Ante-natal Clinic.	Condition of Child.
<i>Puerperal Sepsis, 4 cases—</i>					
1. Puerperal Septicaemia	Midwife	Yes	9	Yes	Alive.
2. Puerperal Septicaemia	Midwife (B.B.A.)	Yes	7	No	Alive.
3. Puerperal Septicaemia	—	Yes	5	No	Stillborn
Placenta praevia					
4. General Peritonitis ..	—	Yes	Nil	Yes	Alive.
Caesarean Section.					
Contracted Pelvis.					
<i>Other Causes, 3 cases—</i>					
1. Inversion of Uterus...	—	Yes	Nil	Yes	Alive.
2. Shock; Rupture of Uterus; Delivery of child	—	Yes	7	Yes	Alive.
3. Postpartum uterine haemorrhage; Uterine atony; Multiparity	Doctor	No	7	No	Stillborn

The Council have given serious consideration to the question of maternal mortality, and for some years past arrangements have been made with a Consulting Obstetrician to visit cases of Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia in consultation with general practitioners. During the year two consultations were held.

During the year the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee considered Circular 1,167 and Memorandum 156 MCW, and upon their recommendation the Council extended the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme in the following respects:—

1. Increased the number of ante-natal clinics held at Wellington Road.
2. Arranged for part payment of midwives' fees provided the income fell below a scale already approved, but irrespective of whether the applicant would be receiving maternity benefit.

3. Arranged for the Consulting Obstetrician at St. Andrew's Hospital to hold a weekly ante-natal consultation clinic for the examination of patients referred to him by general practitioners practising in the Borough or by clinic Medical Officers on account of some abnormality of pregnancy in the treatment of which the practitioner or clinic Medical Officer is of opinion that the opinion of a consultant is desirable. A brief report upon each case is sent to the medical practitioner by the consultant immediately after the examination of the patient.

4. Arrangements were made with four Consulting Obstetricians for their services to be available at the request of a general practitioner attending any midwifery case which presented special difficulty or abnormality at or after the confinement.

The attention of all doctors and midwives was specially drawn to the services provided by the Borough Council.

Since the scheme came into operation on 7th July, 1931, the number of patients seen at St. Andrew's Hospital (as mentioned in paragraph 3) was as follows:—

(a) Referred by private practitioners	..	..	3
(b) Referred by clinic medical officers	..	..	10

—

13

—

In addition to the above, earlier in the year the Council decided to supply sterile maternity outfits at cost price or at half-price, according to family incomes.

Infantile Mortality.—The infantile mortality rate (77) is considerably higher than the figure for the previous year. Whilst the total number of births has decreased, there was an increase of 44 in the number of infantile deaths as compared with last year.

The chief cause of the increase was deaths due to Bronchitis and Pneumonia. The majority of these occurred in the early part of the first quarter of the year and the latter part of the last quarter, when there were considerable spells of cold weather accompanied by fogs.

Ambulance.—During the month of August an agreement was entered into with the London County Council for the removal of non-urgent maternity cases between the hours of 8 a.m. and 11 p.m.

Up to the end of the year 14 applications had been made, and payment was made by the Borough Council for the removal of one non-urgent case during the year.

Lying-in Ward at St. Andrew's Hospital.

The agreement with the London County Council for the provision of a lying-in ward at St. Andrew's Hospital was terminated 31st March, 1931. During the three months no applications for admission were received, and only three confinements took place there.

Student Health Visitors.

During the year seven Health Visitors of the Royal College of Nursing have been given a course of practical training.

Measles.

The Council agreed to co-operate with the L.C.C. Education Authority in a scheme similar to that in operation during the winter of 1929-30. The scheme is detailed in the report for 1929. So far it has been unnecessary to augment the Health Visiting Staff to deal with the additional work in connection with the scheme.

Post-Graduate Course.

Two Health Visitors attended a Post-graduate Refresher Course during the year.

The Observation Wards, Wellington Road.

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

During the past year a large number of cases has been referred to the Special Clinic at Wellington Road, and so many have sought admission to the Wards that a waiting list has had to be kept. The method of dealing with the cases is the same as that which has been used before, namely: those which are likely to present some difficulty are admitted to the Wards, and the simpler kinds are treated as Out-patients. All

cases, whether In-patient or Out-patient, are in the first place referred to the Special Clinic by the Medical Officers at the ordinary Clinics. They are either of the opinion that the child is in need of such extra help as the Ward can give, or else they consider that there is some special obstacle to the child's progress, which only a more prolonged and elaborate investigation can elucidate than that which can be given at the ordinary weekly clinics. As soon as the case has been satisfactorily investigated and the child is on the fair way to health and recovery, it is sent back to the Clinic Medical Officer with a report.

In-patients in the Wards.—47 cases were admitted altogether, a number slightly larger than that of last year. The table shows the variety of cases and the number of each kind:—

Difficulty in Artificial Feeding	19
Malnutrition	7
Rickets	10
Neurosis	3
Food-refusal	2
Debility after Illness	2
Coeliac Disease	2
Diaphragmatic Hernia	1
Marasmus	1
	—
	47
	—

The number of cases of artificial feeding that required treatment in the Wards well exemplifies the difficulty of bottle-feeding as compared with breast-feeding. These cases require very careful attention. Often a good many varieties of food have been tried before the child comes in, but without success. Frequently we have to deal not only with a very ill-nourished child, but also with a badly-damaged digestive apparatus. Nevertheless, it is possible, by careful observation, and perhaps by means of several trials, to find a form of diet suitable to the child's needs. Often it is of a more elaborate kind than is suitable for use at home. We have to wait a little then, until the child becomes thoroughly well and strong, and its digestion is quite restored and then carefully change it to a diet within the capacity of its mother to make and administer. It is wonderful how well these children grow away when once they are digesting a good diet. If the good work begun in the

Ward is continued conscientiously by the mother at home (it nearly always is), it becomes impossible in a little while to detect any traces of the former wasting.

The Malnutrition of older children, usually between the ages of one and four years, is due to a variety of faults in their environment. When the children are taken in the faults are removed, and it is really wonderful to see what progress they make. Plenty of fine food, fresh air, sunlight (natural or artificial), any medical treatment that seems necessary, and, especially, good nursing work, work wonders in a short space of time. They usually put on weight very fast, their colour becomes healthier and their vigour improves in a remarkable way. Similar very good results are obtained in Debility after Illness, and in Rickets. In the latter we have the pleasure of seeing crooked limbs grow straight, in addition. It might be supposed that when the child was returned to its old environment the former symptoms would recur; but this is not the case. Once got into a sound state he will withstand adverse conditions that he could not before.

Of the remaining cases, Food-refusal and the other, Neurosis, yield well to institutional treatment, although the former is rather apt to recur unless the parents are both willing and intelligent in their co-operation. Both cases of Coeliac Disease made complete recovery.

The results of treatment in the Wards may now be shown:—

Recovered	37
Improved	6
Removal by Parents	2
Transferred to Hospital	2
	—
	47
	—

These results seem to speak for themselves. It should be noted that the cases marked 'improved' were left to make a complete recovery at home, it being regarded as morally certain that they would do so. Two were removed by their parents after a stay of only four days: they were twins. One of the cases transferred to hospital was the intractable and dangerous form of wasting called Marasmus; the other was the rather uncommon internal deformity known as a Diaphragmatic Hernia. The exact nature of this was not diagnosed with certainty until the child was

X-rayed at Guy's Hospital. As soon as the result was known it was transferred there for operation, the only means of cure.

Out-patients.

Number of New Cases	107
Number of Attendances at Special Clinics	400
Number of Attendances for Test-feeds	510

The large number of attendances for test-feeds shows how great is the importance of breast-feeding. The regulation and, if possible, re-establishment of breast-feeding that has gone amiss form no inconsiderable part of the work of the Wards.

The table shows the different kinds of cases treated and the number of each kind.

I. Treated as Out-patients.

Difficulty in Breast-feeding	39
Difficulty in Bottle-feeding	12
Infected Tonsils and Adenoids	2
Food-refusal	2
Errors in Diet	1
Rickets	1
Subthyroidism	1
Cerebral Diplegia.. .. .	1

II. Cases for Admission

.. .. .	59
.. .. .	48
.. .. .	—
.. .. .	107

The two cases of infected tonsils were not amenable to more than general treatment and advice on health and hygiene at the Clinic, and their mothers were advised to take them to hospital for operation. Cerebral Diplegia was at the patient's age, not treatable at all. The case of subthyroidism improved very well on small doses of dried thyroid. The bulk of the work consisted in dealing with difficulties in breast or bottle feeding.

Results of Treatment of Difficulty in Breast-feeding.

Pure Breast-feeding	13
Breast-feeding supplemented by Artificial Feeding ..	15
Artificial Feeding only	7
Failed to complete Attendances	4

In considering the number of complete and partial successes in re-establishing breast-feeding, one must remember that often the amount of breast-milk to start with was almost zero. It is a long way, too, from some of the homes to the Clinic. So many test-feeds and such a fair proportion of good results represent a great deal of zeal on the part of the mothers.

Result of Treatment of Difficulties in Bottle-feeding.

Good Result	10
Failed to complete Attendances	2

Neither in breast nor bottle-feeding was a child deemed to have achieved a good result and to be fit to go back to its ordinary clinic until it was gaining weight at the normal or more than the normal rate, was digesting perfectly and showed signs of being quite settled on the feeding prescribed. It may have been noticed that there were six failures in all to complete attendance. Most of these could be accounted for by illness in the family or some other adequate cause: there were few backsliders. One case transferred herself elsewhere for advice instead of taking advantage of a cot in the Ward for her offspring. Such slight disappointments are bound to occur. Taken on the whole, the year 1931 saw solidly good results achieved at Wellington Road.

In conclusion, I must give expression to my hearty sense of gratitude to the staff. As usual, the children were beautifully nursed. Without the care and skill that were so lavishly expended on them the good results we had could never have been obtained.

H. ST. H. VERTUE.

Artificial Sunlight Treatment.

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

I have pleasure in submitting my report on the work of the Light Clinics during 1931.

336 children were regularly treated. 37 mothers were regularly treated.

The 336 children are classified as follows:—

Rickets, 49; of which

13 were Severe

23 „ Slight

13 „ Muscular.

36 were successes, 7 moderate successes, and 6 failed to attend regularly.

Disturbed Dentition, 102.

69 were successes, 15 moderate successes, and 18 failed in attendance.

Delayed Dentition, 26.

19 were successes, 4 moderate successes, and 3 failed in attendance.

Malnutrition, 59.

35 were successes, 12 moderate successes, 7 failed in attendance and 5 were disappointing in response to treatment.

These disappointments, as others in the series, almost all needed change to country air, and improved remarkably on being sent away. I find a course of Light given after convalescence keeps them fit.

Debility, 55.

30 were successes, 20 moderate successes, 2 failed in attendance, 3 were disappointing.

For Recovery after Illness, 18.

13 were successes, 4 moderate successes, 1 failed in attendance.

Bronchitis, 8.

4 were successes, 4 were disappointing.

Tonsillitis, Adenoids and Adenitis, 9.

6 were successes, 3 moderate successes.

Dyspepsia of Infants, 10.

9 were successes, 1 failed in attendance.

Successes and moderate successes together amount to 286. Of these, at least 40 were "brilliant successes," giving great pleasure to the mothers and encouragement to ourselves. Failures in attendance, irregularity and premature withdrawal amount to 38, far too large a group. I find with experience of their troubles, that perhaps half of the mothers really could not help their failure to attend owing to home difficulties. The rest, I am afraid, could have persevered if they would. Some, having been complimented on improvement already shown, promptly ceased to attend, evidently thinking the cure complete. We are therefore emphasising the need for continuing till the children are discharged by us. All cases are asked to report to me after a period of weeks from the first discharge, and most cases do so.

37 mothers were treated.

24 were successes, 5 moderate successes, 7 failed in attendance, 1 left the district.

Several were marked cases of debility and exhaustion after confinement, several of anaemia, debility and depression during pregnancy, 4 came for stimulation of lactation.

The successes persevered well in attendance, coming for 20 exposures or more.

I wish to record my appreciation of the Sister's steady work and influence in her department, and to thank all concerned for the ready and able assistance.

E. M. LAYMAN.

Statistical Summary.

January 1st to December 31st, 1931.

	Bow.	Poplar.	Totals.
Number of attendances ..	5,764	3,665	9,429
„ „ sessions	286	242	528
„ „ patients	311	242	553

Maternity and Child Welfare Dental Clinic.

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

I beg to submit my Annual Report of the Dental Clinic in connection with the Maternity and Child Welfare Department, for the year 1931.

We have held 76 Sessions, at which we have had 1,079 attendances, one session less and five attendances less than the previous year. This gives us an average of over 14 attendances per session. The following is a summary of the work carried out:—

90 Fillings.

139 Scalings.

1,223 Diseased permanent teeth have been extracted.

1,101 Diseased temporary teeth have been extracted.

In addition, dentures have been made and fitted; dressings and minor treatment.

During the year we have had 404 new patients, a considerable increase over last year.

The proportion of children's work appears to be greater than the previous year, as evidenced by the increase in the number of temporary teeth dealt with.

A considerable number of old patients return after varying periods when they become aware of further treatment being necessary. This

applies to the mothers chiefly; in the case of children, effort is made to ensure that further treatment will not be necessary until the child comes under the care of the school dentist.

We find that some patients in an advanced stage of pregnancy are being sent up for dental treatment. Where the mouth is in a very septic condition, or where the patient is actually having pain, we attempt to clear things up more or less temporarily. In the majority of these cases, however, we find a rooted objection on the patients' part to having treatment carried out then. In those cases a note is made on the chart and the patient is sent for later.

Although there seems to be no medical objection to the immediate treatment of these cases, it is difficult to convince the patient of the advantages of a clean mouth both for her health and that of the child, and in consequence we have to wait until after the birth of the child before we can render the mother's mouth healthy.

We are now making full use of our new continuous nasal gas outfit for extraction work. This has proved most useful, and is a great improvement on old methods.

Our equipment and premises are all that could be desired from the point of view of quick and efficient work, and I have to thank the staff for their help in the running of the clinic.

C. HAMMOND WILLIAMS,

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

The Royal College of St. Katharine.

REPORT OF THE SENIOR MEDICAL OFFICER.

The treatment of otorrhoea in young children is a problem which must often perplex those engaged in Infant Welfare Work. The known tendency of the disease sometimes to heal quickly and spontaneously is a reason why many parents do not seek treatment early; and the very persistence of the discharge, despite treatment, is a reason, on the other hand, for their tending to discontinue attendance at hospital. One can hardly blame them when one remembers the time and expense which it involves. The fact remains that in children under five, cases of otitis media are often seen which have continued, with or without intermission, for months or years. This is another way of saying that it is a most

intractable complaint, and that there are no satisfactory arrangements for its treatment at present when it afflicts the infants of the poorest class.

The following is a fairly typical history. A child aged three years and two months is brought to the centre with the complaint that he is "not getting on." He has been liable to feverish catarrhal infections since about nine months of age. When fifteen months old, double otitis media occurred in one such attack. One ear healed in a few days, the other continued to discharge. He attended the out-patient department of a general hospital for two or three months, but without relief. The mother then ceased to take him, and some six months from the start of the illness the ear became dry (July). At the age of two (October) he contracted whooping cough, and a month later otorrhoea reappeared. He received treatment from the doctor who attended him at his home, and later reattended the hospital. After six weeks' treatment without benefit, he was taken to a children's hospital instead, and attended for three months. The ears were sometimes dry for a few days, but always relapsed. Attendance, therefore, ceased, and for the past nine months the discharge has been practically continuous. He is five pounds underweight for his age. He is said to have no appetite, and is in poor condition. The chest is malformed, he breathes stertorously through the mouth, and is said to snore in sleep. There is a chronic mucopurulent nasal discharge with soreness of the nostrils. Both ears are discharging copiously. With slight difference in detail, this history will cover a large number of the chronic cases seen at the infant clinics. There is also a fair degree of uniformity in the treatment prescribed.

The usual instruction is to dry the discharge, clean the ear with wool, and then insert drops. These mostly contain hydrogen peroxide or spirit. The parent is directed to carry out the treatment two or three times daily. One has only to watch the mother attempt this single-handed with a struggling baby to realise that it can seldom contribute anything to the healing of the disease. One suspects that the "three times a day" becomes once daily, or even less.

We have made the experiment of having a number of these cases brought to the clinic every morning and left with us until the evening. A thorough toilet of the auditory meatus is undertaken three times in the day with strict cleanliness, and the ear is kept covered in the intervals with a pad and bandage to prevent the child's fingers being thrust into it. A 10 per cent. solution of Argyrol is dropped into the nose at each dressing. The day is spent out of doors in a cot. Unless the discharge

has been going on for months, it is found that a good proportion of cases will clear up in two or three weeks, and will remain healed. The first attack usually yields more rapidly than a relapse. The first sign of improvement is a lessening of the nasal discharge and of catarrhal symptoms of the nose and air passages. We believe that the out-of-door treatment plays a great part in bringing this about. In infants nursed at the breast the ability to obtain milk sometimes shows a remarkable increase in a few days as the nasal passages become free from obstruction. Nutrition improves and this probably has a bearing on the tendency of the infection to subside.

If it is obvious that there is obstruction by adenoids, its removal by operation is advocated as soon as is practicable, and the same is recommended if otorrhoea persists despite treatment in the open air. The amount of adenoid growth found as early as a year or eighteen months is sometimes remarkable. If the discharge persists after the operation, the treatment by drops and open air is continued. Most cases do heal on this plan, but a proportion do not, and these are referred direct to a nose and throat surgeon at a children's hospital, with full details of their history. It is suggested that in this way a more concentrated attack on the disease can be instituted than is possible when the child's home is distant from the hospital, and most of the treatment is bound to devolve on the parent. The good effect of keeping the child in the open is in line with what occurs in other respiratory infections and in part is due to the improvement in nutrition which sets in, especially in the very young.

H. K. WALLER,

Senior Medical Officer.

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 reported in the Annual Report for 1927, dried milk is supplied under the scheme, with the exception that Grade "A" (Tuberculin Tested) milk is supplied in special cases (infants) where the Medical Officers in charge of the Council's Child Welfare Clinics consider its use specially desirable.

During the 52 weeks ended 2nd January, 1932, 10,562 applications for free milk were received, of which 8,816 were granted. (The number of

Under this Act the onus of destroying these vermin is placed upon the "occupier" of land, and he is enjoined to take such steps as may from time to time be necessary and reasonably practicable for the destruction of rats and mice on or in any land of which he is the "occupier," or for preventing such land from becoming infested with rats or mice. In default, he is liable on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding £5, or not exceeding £20, where he has been served with a Notice under the Act requiring him to take such steps.

Where land is not occupied by any tenant or other person, the expression "occupier" means the "owner" of the land.

The expression "land," includes any buildings and any other erection on land and any cellar, sewer, drain or culvert in or under land.

In London the Metropolitan Borough Councils are charged with the duty of executing and enforcing this Act.

The Act permits a Local Authority having power to enforce it, from time to time, by public notice within its area, to give instructions as to the most effective methods that can be adopted, both individually and collectively, to destroy rats and mice; and it further orders local authorities, as far as it may be possible, to take or secure collective action for the destruction of rats or mice.

A Local Authority under the Act has also power, after not less than 24 hours' previous notice to the occupier, to enter upon his land and take such steps as are necessary and reasonably practicable for the purpose of destroying the rats and mice thereon or for preventing the land from becoming infested; and it may recover any reasonable expenses so incurred from the occupier of the land, summarily as a civil debt. A person authorised in writing by a Local Authority under the Act may enter any land in the district of such local authority to ascertain whether steps are being taken to destroy rats and mice on the land or to prevent the infestation thereof by rats and mice; or for the purpose of executing and enforcing the Act in any other respect.

The present procedure in dealing with Rat Complaints is as follows:—

- (1) The inspector visits, looks for evidence of rat infestation, endeavours to trace the source of the trouble, and in all cases tests the drains and leaves pamphlets on the destruction of rats and mice with the occupier, and arranges for a supply of poison.

It has been found that defective drainage systems either on the complainant's premises, or adjoining property, account in many instances for rat infestation.

It has also been noted that frequently rat infestation is associated with the keeping of animals (rabbits) or birds (pigeons or fowls.)

- (2) Rat Poisons: Barium Carbonate and Red Squill pastes are supplied with instructions how to prepare and lay the baits.
 - (3) If defective drains are found Notice is served on the owner and the defects remedied, and if need be the drains are relaid.
 - (4) Tracing and destroying rat runs under footways is carried out in co-operation with the Works Department.
 - (5) Poisoned baits have been laid in the sewers on occasions by the Works Department.
- (a) *Briefly, the chief preventive measures for dealing with Rat Infestation are as follows:—*

- (1) The Protection of Food Supplies.
- (2) The removal and destruction of refuse.

Pending removal, all garbage, refuse and waste food should be placed in metal bins, with lids.

The old saying: "No scraps, no rats," has a large element of truth in it.

- (3) Rat proofing of buildings.—All new buildings should be made rat-proof by the liberal use of cement in cellars and foundations, and by the proper protection of doors, basement windows, ventilators, and all openings to drains.

Unfortunately, it is practically impossible to render rat-proof the great majority of the old dwellings in this Borough.

- (4) Protection of Drains.

All drains opening into sewers should be efficiently sealed and all ventilators guarded with wire cages.

All defective drainage systems should be repaired and, if necessary, relaid, and all connections to the sewers properly cut off.

(b) *Rat Destruction.*

This may be carried out by any of the following methods, but it has been found that the best results are obtained when the methods of attack are changed from time to time:—

(1) *Trapping.*

There are many varieties of traps:—

- (a) The Nipper, or Break-back trap.
- (b) The Steel Gin trap.
- (c) Wire Cage traps.
- (d) Dust-bin trap—fitted with hinged cover which tilts under the weight of a rat—suitable for sewers and warehouses.
- (e) Varnish and bird-lime traps.

A certain amount of care and experience is required in setting any of these traps if good results are to be obtained. It is important to remember that the baits used should be different from the food the rats usually obtain and that an occasional change of bait is recommended.

(2) *Poisoning.*

The commonest poisons used may be divided into two groups: In the first group deadly poisons are used such as Phosphorus, Strychnine and Arsenic, but are in my opinion, too dangerous for general use. They may, however, be employed with success in sewers where the risk to humans and animals is very remote.

The Red Squill and Barium Carbonate preparations are suitable for general use.

In any case, poisoned baits should be laid only by responsible people.

The places where baits are laid should be noted and visited regularly, and the baits destroyed if not taken within a short time.

It should also be remembered that when trapping or poisoning is being carried out all other sources of food supply should be cut off from rats as far as possible.

(3) Rat Viruses.

Rat viruses consist of cultures of microbes that cause intestinal diseases in rats.

They are uncertain in action, and as there is a risk that human beings may become infected, their employment is not recommended.

(4) Fumigation by Sulphur Dioxide is of little use in dwelling-houses, or where food is stored.

(5) The employment of the natural enemies of the rat:—

(a) The Mongoose.

(b) The Ferret.

(c) A well-trained ratting dog.

(d) A ratting cat.

In dwelling-houses much trouble can be prevented if a good ratting cat is kept and properly fed.

(6) Rat Catchers.

Suggested Procedure.

So long as the law does not provide for the co-operation of the owner and occupier in carrying out measures of rat prevention and destruction, very little of an effective nature can be done in making premises rat-proof, and, as already mentioned, occupiers of the majority of houses are unable to engage the services of a rat catcher.

To meet this difficulty and to offer some practical assistance to occupiers of dwelling-houses, an adjoining Borough has employed two

of the permanent staff of the Borough Engineer's Department to devote their time to visiting rat-infested dwelling-houses where the occupiers have asked for assistance in rat destruction. These men do not visit wharves, warehouses or premises of persons in a position to engage a rat-catcher. Their duties include the keeping of records of visits made, the number of poison baits laid, the kind of poison used, and the results obtained; also the number of rats caught in traps is recorded.

The work is carried out under the general supervision of the Borough Engineer's Department. Reports as to the work done, with results obtained, are submitted quarterly to the Public Health Committee. The men are paid at the labourer's rate of wage. I am informed that the results generally are satisfactory.

Considering the number of rat complaints which have been received in the Department during the last year or so, it does not appear that there would be sufficient work in private dwelling-houses for a whole-time rat catcher, but I consider that the laying of poisoned baits and trapping of rats in the sewers of the Borough should be carried out systematically. I suggest, therefore, that a suitable individual on the Borough Surveyor's staff be employed to lay poisoned baits and set traps in the sewers of the Borough, and that his services should be available for those occupiers of houses requiring assistance.

This matter has been discussed with the Borough Surveyor, who has given his general approval to the suggestion.

If such a suggestion were approved, the co-ordination between the Public Health Department and the person employed to lay poisoned baits and set traps, could be effected in the following way:

On receipt of complaints of rats, the Sanitary Inspector would visit the address given, carry out his investigation, as at present, and would, in addition, offer the services of this rat catcher. Several houses may be visited, and when he is satisfied that he has come to the extent of the infestation, and has arranged co-operation between the occupiers of those premises involved, the names and addresses of those occupiers who wish to avail themselves of the services of the rat-catcher will be sent to the Borough Surveyor.

Each quarter this rat-catcher would submit a report through the Borough Surveyor for submission to the Public Health Committee, detailing:—

The addresses of premises visited.

Number of visits paid.

Number of baits laid.

Type of poison laid.

Number of baits taken.

Number of rats caught in traps.

It is recommended that only preparations of Barium Carbonate and Red Squill be used in dwelling houses.

In sewers, on the other hand, proprietary preparations of the more deadly poisons might be used, but these must be kept under lock and key, and handled with caution by the person responsible.

The cost of the baits used in private dwelling-houses would, as at present, be charged to the Public Health Department.

There must be no illusions as to the limitations of the measures suggested to deal with the rat problem, but they may go a little way to assist the unfortunate householder, who at present is unable to cope with the difficulty.

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