

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

### **Contributors**

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Young, W. Allan.

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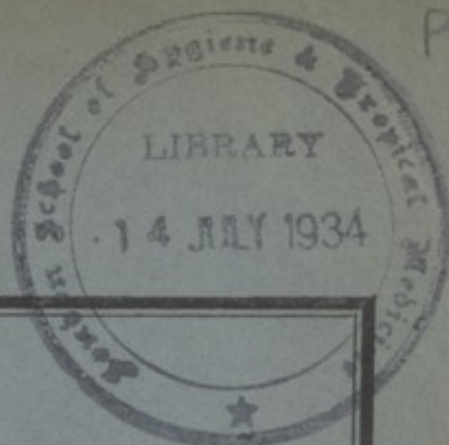
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METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF POPLAR.

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# ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE

YEAR 1933

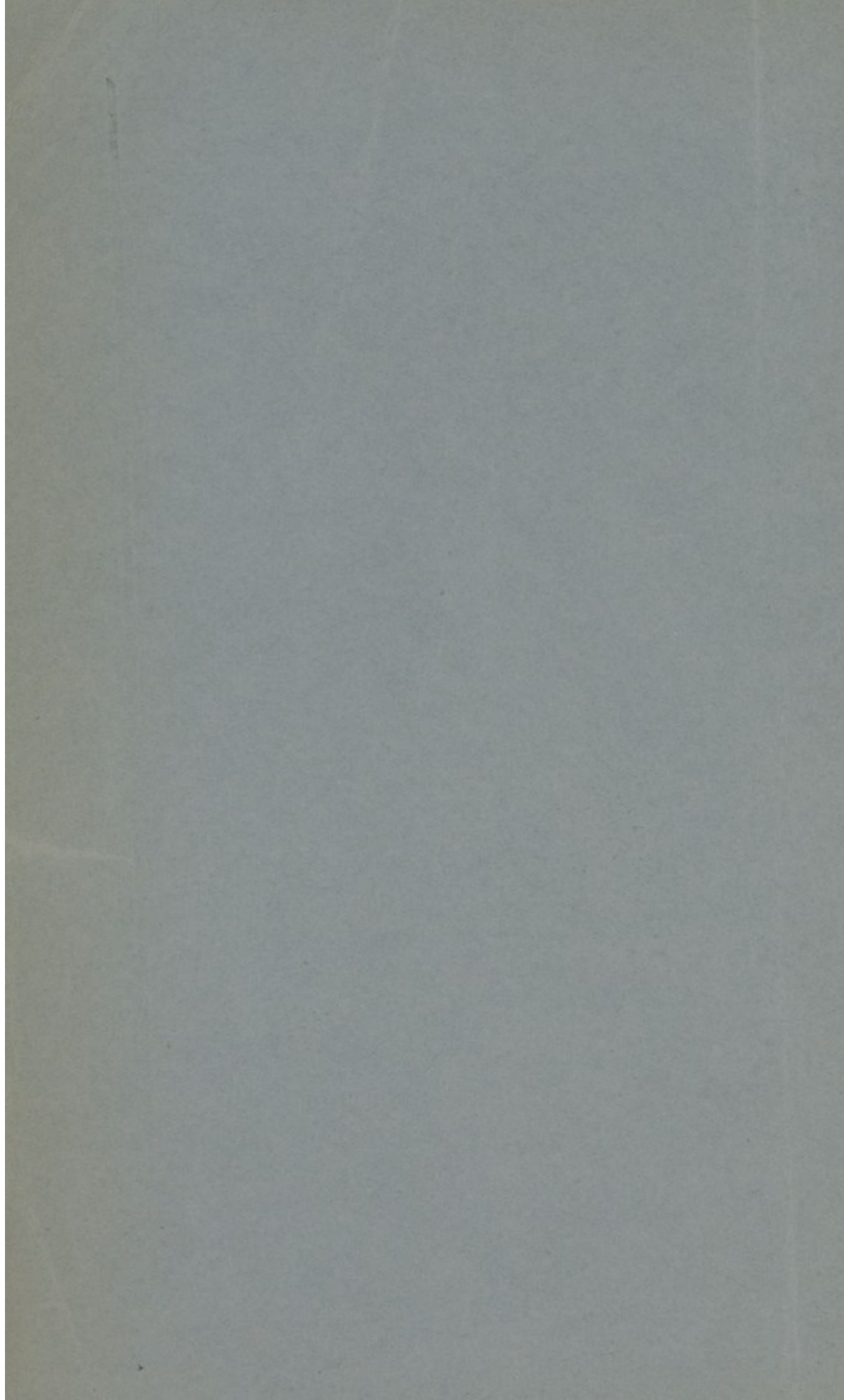
ON

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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## PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE (November, 1932).

Councillor C. W. Key, J.P., Mayor (*ex-officio*).

Chairman: Councillor T. J. Goodway.

Vice-Chairman: Alderman J. A. Hammond.

Cllr. Baldock, F. T.	Cllr. Harris, Mrs. A. L.	Cllr. Shepherd, Mrs. A. I.
Cllr. Boulton, H.	Cllr. Mackay, Mrs. J.	Cllr. Simons, A.
Cllr. Cressall, G. J.	Cllr. Mills, G. H.	Cllr. Smith, F. A.
Cllr. Goodway, T. J. (Ch.)	Cllr. Newton, G. A.	Ald. Stavers, Mrs. E.
Ald. Hammond, J. A. (V.Ch.)	Cllr. Sadler, Mrs. L. M.	Cllr. Williams, Rev. H.

## MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE

(November, 1932).

Councillor C. W. Key, J.P., Mayor (*ex-officio*).

Chairman: Councillor Mrs. N. F. Cressall.

Vice-Chairman: Alderman Mrs. E. Stavers.

Cllr. Cressall, Mrs. N. F. (Ch.)	Cllr. Newton, G. A.	Cllr. Simons, A.
Cllr. Eastal, A.	Cllr. Power, Mrs. M.	Cllr. Smith, F. A.
Cllr. Hammond, E.	Cllr. Sadler, Mrs. L. M.	Ald. Stavers, Mrs. E. (V.Ch.)
Cllr. Harris, Mrs. A. L.		

*Co-opted Members:*

Miss E. Herbert (Royal College of St. Katharine).

Mrs. J. A. March.

Mrs. F. A. Sargent.

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 :*

G. O. MITCHELL, M.D., M.R.C.P., D.P.H.

*Assistant Medical Officer of Health and Assistant Tuberculosis Officer :*

L. D. RICHARDS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

*Public Analyst :*

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

### GENERAL PUBLIC HEALTH SECTION, PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICE.

*Chief Clerk and Administrative Assistant :*

HAROLD DYER.†

*Sanitary Inspectors :*

- |                        |                    |                      |
|------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| (a) H. A. TIBBATS.*    | (a) S. KELLY.*     | (b) C. A. GRABHAM.*† |
| C. H. BROWN.*†‡§       | (a) F. A. SMITH.*† | (b) H. A. PEARCE.*†§ |
| (a) W. J. Colborne††   | MISS D. A. E.      | (c) H. W. LUKE.††‡   |
| (a) H. J. LANGLEY.*†   | LANDRAY.*†‡        | (d) E. A. MAY††‡     |
| (a) C. S. WESTBROOK.*† | (a) A. L. DOVE.††‡ | (d) G. L. BELSHAW††‡ |
| (a) WM. JOHNSON.*†     |                    |                      |

- (a) District Inspectors. (b) Food Inspectors and certain duties under the Children, etc., Acts, 1908 and 1932. (c) Inspector for Houses divided into separate tenements, Common Lodging Houses, Seamen's Lodging Houses and Deputy Food Inspector.
- (d) Housing Survey Inspectors.

J. CHAPMAN, A. COLLYER, W. CUE†† (resigned), C. F. GREGORY, E. WILLSON††, W. G. F. COLEBECK††‡, and C. H. BOSSLEY (from 4th December, 1933) (District Inspectors' Assistants).

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

*Clerks :*

F. J. WHITE.*	A. HAMILTON.††	W. G. BARNETT.
W. F. ROBERTS.	J. T. DONOVAN.	D. FLYNN.
MISS S. FELS.	E. W. GARRETT.	W. J. WRIGHT (Office Boy).
MRS. E. LONG.	S. B. LEADER.	

*Caretaker and Messenger :*

C. E. RICHARDSON.

*Vaccination Officer :*

P. RYAN.

*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:*

G. O. MITCHELL.

*Assistant Medical Officer of Health and Assistant Tuberculosis Officer:*

L. D. RICHARDS.

*Health Visitors:*

Miss H. MESSEM.

Miss D. WOOD,†

Miss N. ROBERTS.\*\*

*Dispenser:*

Mrs. F. E. SMITH (resigned). Miss D. S. BERRY (from 18th September, 1933).

*Clerks:*

Miss A. D. FROST.

Miss A. ROGERS (resigned). Miss J. SMITH (from 3rd April, 1933).

*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.

There are also 3 Distributors and a Lorry Driver and Attendant.

## SHELTER AND CLEANSING STATION.

*Attendants:* Mrs. A. HOWE. Mrs. M. ALLAN.

## MORTUARY.

*Mortuary Keeper and Caretaker of Coroner's Court:* D. HOGAN.*Relief Mortuary Keeper:* C. HAGON.

## 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).

Mrs. M. B. GRAHAM MORTON, M.D. Ch.B. (Glasgow).

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

† San. Insp. Cert. R.S.I.

\*\*H.V. Cert. R.S.I.



*Dental Surgeon:*

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

*Anaesthetist:*

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

*Chief Health Visitor:*

MISS J. M. CARDOZO, R.R.C.\*††

*Health Visitors:*

MISS E. A. FOSKETT.\*¶

MRS. M. J. EDGELL.§¶

MISS M. MALLETT.\*

MRS. E. K. HAYTHORNTHWAIT.\*¶ (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.

MISS C. HARRISON, Unqualified Assistant (Artificial Sunlight).

*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.

May, 1934.

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 1933.

*Statistics.*—The Registrar-General's estimate of the population of the Borough is 149,300 (3,100 less than in the previous year) and on this figure all rates per 1,000 of the population are calculated.

The birth rate (15.4) is lower and the death rate (12.4) is slightly higher than the corresponding rates for the year 1932. The infantile mortality rate (54) is the lowest ever recorded in the Borough.

*Infectious Disease.*—The number of cases of Scarlet Fever shows a definite increase over the figure for 1932, but the "cyclic rise" was not so great as anticipated. The disease was of a mild type. There was a slight rise in the number of cases of Diphtheria.

*Housing and Work of the District Inspectors.*—It may be noted here that a considerable amount of work was done during the year in connection with housing "areas." The time taken in house-to-house inspections and in preparing statements concerning "areas" which were the subjects of enquiries early in 1934, necessarily affected the amount of routine district work done and accounts for the somewhat smaller figures shown in the table facing page 24, as compared with the figures for the previous year.

*Malnutrition.*—The question of nutrition has received the attention of your Clinic Medical Officers during the year. No cases of severe malnutrition have been brought to my notice.

It is difficult in the absence of definite criteria to make any precise statement as to the extent of minor degrees of malnutrition. The problem is so complex and so many factors are involved that its study is beyond the scope of routine Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic work.



As Dr. Robert Hutchison said in his "Sir Charles Hastings" Lecture, delivered on March 7th, 1934 . . . "When all is said and done, malnutrition is mainly a clinical conception, and although an experienced doctor can say with fair certainty that such-and-such a child is suffering from it, yet it must be remembered that there is a large personal factor in his judgment; and this must always be borne in mind when you read that so many children in, say, a school, are reported to be ill-nourished."

One of the Council's part-time Clinic Medical Officers who is Medical Officer of a Day Nursery in another part of the metropolis and who is also engaged in private practice has, at three of her clinic sessions, examined children for evidence of malnutrition as far as her routine work has permitted, and has recorded that severe malnutrition among children attending the clinics is very rare, but in her opinion a number of cases showed minor degrees of malnutrition.

A comparison of the children in her Day Nursery with children seen at the clinics in Poplar gives her the impression that the children under one year of age in Poplar look better and weigh more than the children in the Day Nursery, but the general physique of the "toddlers" in the Day Nursery is better than that of the "toddlers" attending the clinics. She attributes the latter to the regular, wholesome dietary and regular life led by the Day Nursery children.

As mentioned above, in the absence of any criteria or standards of malnutrition, and owing to the fact that there is no time at the ordinary Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics to devote to research work, it is difficult to say how much, if any, of the so-called minor degrees of malnutrition are due to:—

1. Inability of parents to provide a sufficient quantity of suitable food;
2. Faulty diet;
3. Digestive system of the child at fault rendering it unable to properly assimilate its food.

Dr. H. K. Waller, in his report on the work of the Royal College of St. Katharine, page 138, goes more fully into this subject.

Dr. G. O. Mitchell, the Tuberculosis Officer, also refers to malnutrition on page 105.

There is an impression among the Council's Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic Medical Officers that the general physique of some of the mothers is not so good as that of the children attending the clinics and a number show some degree of anaemia. It is hoped that the issue of an iron preparation for mothers and babies which was commenced in February of last year may prove beneficial.

*Staff.*—Hitherto no record has been made of members of the staff who have passed examinations and been awarded qualifying certificates by the appropriate examining bodies, but I should like to record that since 1927 the following have obtained the certificates mentioned:

Name.	Certificate.	Examining Body.	Date.
Mr. G. L. Belshaw (Housing Survey Inspector)	Meat and Food In- spectors	Roy. Sanitary In- stitute	1929
*Mr. W. G. Colebeck (San. Insp. Asst.)	Sanitary Inspector	Roy. San. Inst. and San. Insp. Exam. Joint Board	1932
Ditto	Meat and Food Inspector	Roy. Sanitary In- stitute	1933
*Mr. W. Cue .. (San. Insp. Asst.)	Sanitary Inspector	Roy. San. Inst. and San. Insp. Exam. Joint Board	1931
Mr. A. L. Dove .. (District Inspec- tor)	Smoke Inspector ..	Roy. Sanitary In- stitute	1931
Mr. A. Hamilton.. (Clerk)	Sanitary Inspector	Roy. San. Inst. and San. Insp. Exam. Joint Board	1927
Mr. E. A. May .. (Housing Survey Inspector)	Meat and Food Inspector	Roy. Sanitary In- stitute	1932
*Mr. E. Saphier .. (San Insp. Asst.)	Sanitary Inspector	Roy. San. Inst. and San. Insp. Exam. Joint Board	1931



Name.	Certificate.	Examining Body.	Date.
Miss M. H. Sutcliffe (Health Visitor, Maternity & Child Welfare)	Sanitary Inspector	Roy. San. Inst. and San. Insp. Exam. Joint Board	1932
*Mr. E. Wilson .. (San. Insp. Asst.)	Sanitary Inspector	Roy. San. Inst. and San. Insp. Exam. Joint Board	1932

\*Since resigned on appointment as Sanitary Inspector elsewhere.

I continue to appreciate the interest shown by members of the Council in the work of the Department, the co-operation of officers of other departments, and the way in which my staff have carried out their duties during the year.

Further, I wish to acknowledge my indebtedness to those who, from time to time, supply items of information included in these reports.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

W. ALLAN YOUNG,

Medical Officer of Health.

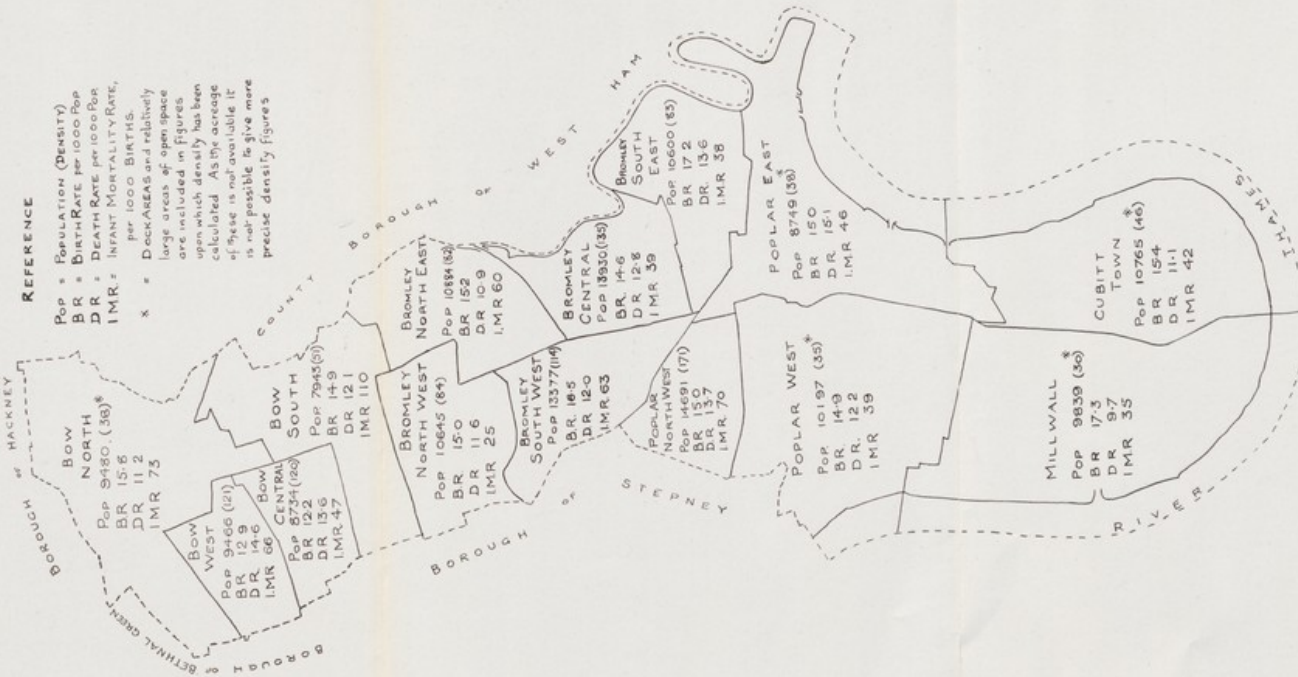
# BOROUGH OF POPLAR

Pop 149,300 (76) BR 15.4  
DR 12.4 IMR 54

1933.

## REFERENCE

Pop = Population (Density)  
BR = Birth Rate per 1000 Pop  
DR = Death Rate per 1000 Pop  
IMR = Infant Mortality Rate,  
per 1000 Births.  
x = Deck Areas and relatively  
large areas of open space  
are included in figures  
upon which density has been  
calculated. As the acreage  
of these is not available it  
is not possible to give more  
precise density figures





## Section A.

### NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE BOROUGH.

Area of Borough (excluding water) .. .. .	2,136 acres
Population (Census, 1931) .. .. .	155,089
Population, Estimated Resident—mid 1933 (Reg.-General)	149,300
Number of Inhabited Houses (end of 1933) according to Rate Books .. .. .	23,292
Rateable Value (October, 1933) .. .. .	£748,524
Sum represented by a Penny Rate (April, 1933) .. .. .	£2,938

**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.

(Registrar-General's Figures.)

		Total	M.	F.	
Live Births	Legitimate ..	2,236	1,159	1,077	Birth Rate 15.4 per 1,000 of the estimated resident population.
	Illegitimate..	59	32	27	
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	

Totals .. 2,295 1,191 1,104

Still Births .. 38 21 59 Rate per 1,000 total (live and still births) 25.1.

		Total	M.	F.	
Deaths .. ..		1,859	1,033	826	Death Rate 12.4 per 1,000 estimated resident population.

Deaths from Puerperal causes (Headings 29 and 30 of the Registrar-General's Short List):—

		Deaths.		Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births.
No. 29	Puerperal sepsis ..	4	....	1.70
No. 30	Other puerperal causes..	—	....	—
		<hr/>		<hr/>
	Total .. ..	4	....	1.70
		<hr/>		<hr/>

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age:—

All infants, per 1,000 live births .. ..	54
Legitimate infants, per 1,000 legitimate live births ..	53
Illegitimate infants, per 1,000 illegitimate live births ..	119
Deaths from Measles (all ages) .. ..	2
,, Whooping Cough (all ages) .. ..	14
,, Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) .. ..	10

During the year 2,419 notifications were received under the Notification of Births Act, 1907.

The following Table shows where the births in 1933 occurred:—

*At Home:*

1. Attended by Doctors ..	11.8 per cent.	}	44.2 per cent.
2. Attended by Midwives ..	32.4 per cent.		

*In Institutions:*

(a) In the Borough:			
St. Andrew's Hospital ..	27.8 per cent.	}	55.8 per cent.
(b) Outside the Borough:			
1. East End Maternity Hospital..	19.8 per cent.		
2. Other Institutions ..	8.2 per cent.		
		28.0	
			100

*Marriages.*

During the year the marriages of 2,672 persons were registered, giving a rate of 17.9 as against 17.8, 17.8, 18.4, 18.9 and 17.8 in the five years 1928-1932.

*Deaths.*

1,834 deaths were registered. After correction for inward and outward transfers the nett total was 1,857, giving a rate of 12.4. The Registrar-General's table shows a total of 1,859, but this does not affect the rate of 12.4.

*Natural Increase.*

The natural increase of population represented by excess of births over deaths was 436.

The principal causes of death are shown in the chart facing page 14. Heart disease, Cancer, and diseases of the Respiratory System (including Tuberculosis) account for the majority of the deaths, but in placing Heart disease first it should be noted that nearly 70 per cent. of the deaths ascribed to this condition were of persons of 65 years or more.



## Deaths during 1933 classified according to certain localities.

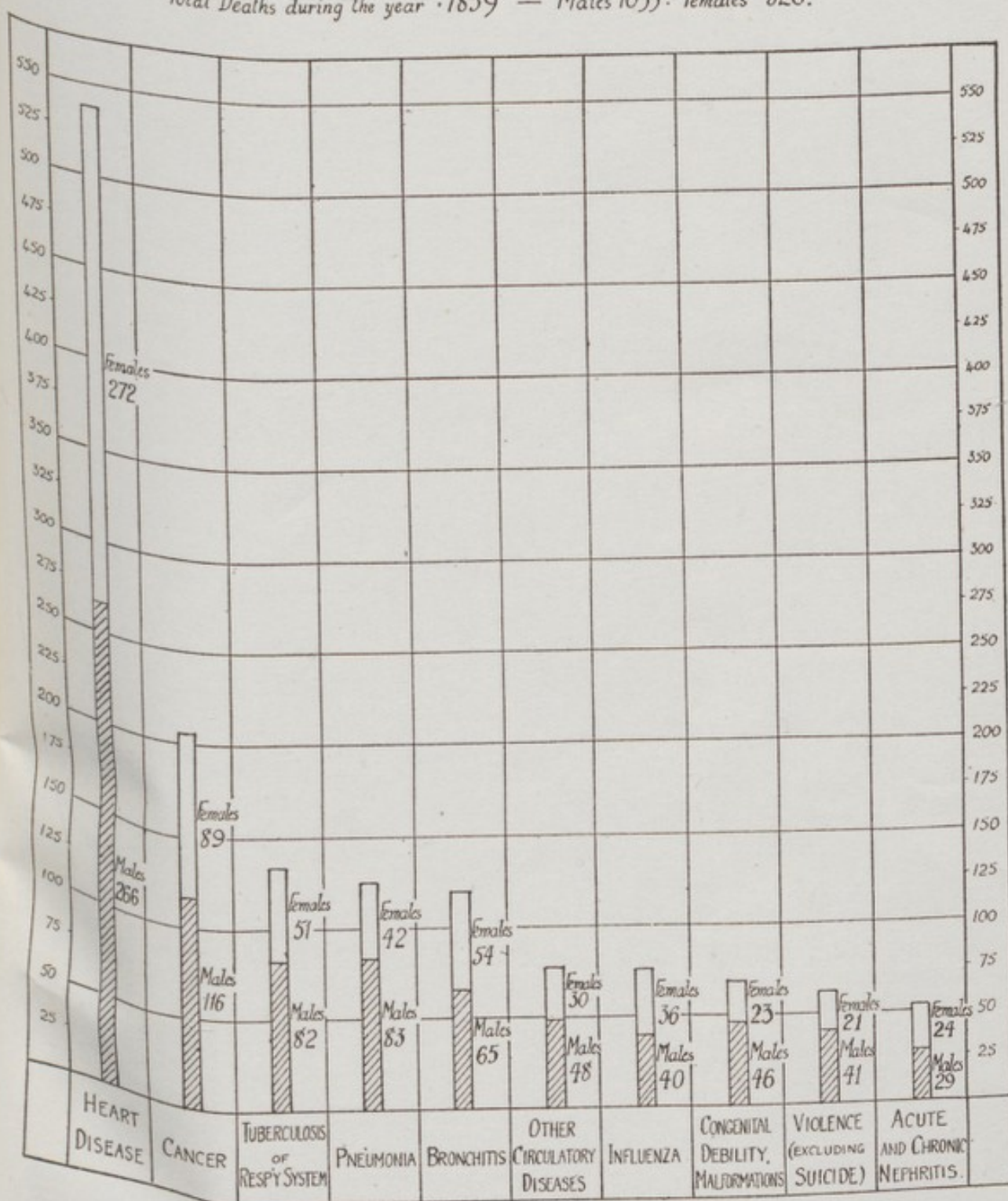
(OLD TABLE.)

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 (Dwellings) .. ..	156	49	44	89	338
Bow and Bromley Sub-District (Dwellings)	118	50	32	59	259
St. Andrew's Hospital .. ..	316	173	135	172	796
Poplar Institution .. ..	67	30	32	41	170
Bow Institution .. ..	38	20	17	35	110
Bromley House Institution .. ..	4	—	—	—	4
Poplar Hospital .. ..	24	16	38	28	106
River Thames .. ..	4	5	2	2	13
„ Lee .. ..	3	1	1	1	6
Limehouse Cut .. ..	—	—	1	—	1
Bow Creek .. ..	1	—	—	1	2
Ducketts Canal .. ..	—	—	1	—	1
East India Docks .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
West India Docks .. ..	1	—	—	—	1
South-West India Docks .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Millwall Docks .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Poplar Dry Dock .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Highways .. ..	7	4	3	7	21
Miscellaneous: (places of Employment, etc)	1	1	2	2	6
	740	349	308	437	1,834
Deaths occurring outside the Borough, of persons belonging thereto .. (add)	79	71	64	68	282
Deaths occurring within the Borough, of persons not belonging thereto (deduct)	80	52	54	73	259
Deaths at all ages—nett .. ..	739	368	318	432	1,857

# PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH 1933.

(Registrar-General's Classification)

Total Deaths during the year 1859 — Males 1033: Females 826.



Percentage of deaths in Public Institutions to total deaths 69.5.

NOTE.—Nearly 70 per cent. of deaths ascribed to Heart Disease were of persons of 65 or more years of age.





The following table, compiled and furnished by the Registrar-General, is inserted at the request of the Ministry of Health.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Sex.	All Ages	0—	1—	2—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—
ALL CAUSES .. ..	M	1033	77	17	24	37	31	52	54	135	181	236	189
	F	826	48	21	19	22	43	40	60	76	121	174	202
1 Typhoid and para-typhoid fevers ..	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 Measles .. ..	M	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 Scarlet fever ..	M	4	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 Whooping cough ..	M	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 Diphtheria .. ..	M	13	2	5	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	10	—	1	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6 Influenza .. ..	M	8	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	41	—	—	—	—	3	1	5	12	8	7	5
7 Encephalitis lethargica ..	M	36	1	1	—	—	2	2	3	5	2	7	13
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
8 Cerebro-spinal fever ..	M	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9 Tuberculosis of respiratory system ..	M	82	—	1	—	—	8	20	14	21	13	6	—
	F	51	—	—	—	—	21	14	9	4	2	—	—
10 Other tuberculous diseases .. ..	M	8	1	2	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	6	1	1	1	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
11 Syphilis .. ..	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
12 General paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis .. ..	M	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13 Cancer, malignant ..	M	116	—	—	—	—	2	3	3	17	29	40	22
	F	89	—	—	—	—	1	1	12	17	19	27	12
14 Diabetes .. ..	M	7	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	3	1	—
	F	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	3	2
15 Cerebral haemorrhage, etc. .. ..	M	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	11	5
	F	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	8	7
16 Heart disease ..	M	266	—	—	—	3	3	3	3	13	51	89	101
	F	272	—	—	—	5	6	9	13	19	36	74	110
17 Aneurysm .. ..	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1
	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
18 Other circulatory diseases .. ..	M	48	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	7	9	20	11
	F	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	10	14
19 Bronchitis .. ..	M	65	7	—	—	—	—	2	—	14	12	15	15
	F	54	9	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	11	18	11
20 Pneumonia (all forms)	M	83	13	10	4	3	1	5	8	13	10	11	5
	F	42	4	7	3	2	1	1	4	2	5	5	8
21 Other respiratory diseases .. ..	M	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	1	2
	F	11	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	2	2	1	2
22 Peptic ulcer ..	M	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	8	4	1	1
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
23 Diarrhoea, etc. ..	M	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	F	8	5	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
24 Appendicitis ..	M	4	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	F	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	2	—
25 Cirrhosis of liver ..	M	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
26 Other diseases of liver, etc. .. ..	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
	F	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	3
27 Other digestive diseases .. ..	M	17	2	—	1	1	1	—	2	3	2	2	1
	F	10	—	—	2	1	1	1	1	1	—	2	3
28 Acute and chronic nephritis .. ..	M	29	1	—	1	—	2	—	3	6	5	8	3
	F	24	—	—	—	—	3	1	2	4	8	3	3
29 Puerperal sepsis ..	M	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 Other puerperal causes ..	M	46	44	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	23	22	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31 Congenital debility, premature birth, malformations, etc. ..	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32 Senility .. ..	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
	F	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5
33 Suicide .. ..	M	11	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	2	3	—
	F	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	1	—
34 Other violence ..	M	41	2	2	1	8	1	2	4	6	3	5	7
	F	21	2	—	2	3	—	—	—	1	4	2	7
35 Other defined diseases* .. ..	M	82	3	1	5	10	5	12	4	6	17	13	6
	F	54	2	1	—	6	5	4	4	9	8	9	6
36 Causes ill-defined or unknown .. ..	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

\* Special Causes included in No. 35 above—Smallpox

	M	1	1	Legit.	Illegit.
Deaths under 1 year .. ..	M	74	3	74	3
	F	44	4	44	4
Totals ..		118	7	118	7





TABLE II.—CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT DEATH DURING 1933.

Cause of Death. (From the International List of Causes of Death, 1921.)	Total Deaths.	Sex.	Ages at Death—in Years.																Number of Deaths of Residents of Wards.										Net Deaths in Public Institutions (at all ages)										Cause of Death.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
			Under 5 years.																Row.										Net Deaths in Public Institutions (at all ages)																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
			Total All Ages																Row.										Net Deaths in Public Institutions (at all ages)																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
			0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-6	6-7	7-8	8-9	9-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15	15-16	16-17	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26	26-27	27-28	28-29	29-30	30-31	31-32	32-33	33-34	34-35	35-36		36-37	37-38	38-39	39-40	40-41	41-42	42-43	43-44	44-45	45-46	46-47	47-48	48-49	49-50	50-51	51-52	52-53	53-54	54-55	55-56	56-57	57-58	58-59	59-60	60-61	61-62	62-63	63-64	64-65	65-66	66-67	67-68	68-69	69-70	70-71	71-72	72-73	73-74	74-75	75-76	76-77	77-78	78-79	79-80	80-81	81-82	82-83	83-84	84-85	85-86	86-87	87-88	88-89	89-90	90-91	91-92	92-93	93-94	94-95	95-96	96-97	97-98	98-99	100-101	101-102	102-103	103-104	104-105	105-106	106-107	107-108	108-109	109-110	110-111	111-112	112-113	113-114	114-115	115-116	116-117	117-118	118-119	119-120	120-121	121-122	122-123	123-124	124-125	125-126	126-127	127-128	128-129	129-130	130-131	131-132	132-133	133-134	134-135	135-136	136-137	137-138	138-139	139-140	140-141	141-142	142-143	143-144	144-145	145-146	146-147	147-148	148-149	149-150	150-151	151-152	152-153	153-154	154-155	155-156	156-157	157-158	158-159	159-160	160-161	161-162	162-163	163-164	164-165	165-166	166-167	167-168	168-169	169-170	170-171	171-172	172-173	173-174	174-175	175-176	176-177	177-178	178-179	179-180	180-181	181-182	182-183	183-184	184-185	185-186	186-187	187-188	188-189	189-190	190-191	191-192	192-193	193-194	194-195	195-196	196-197	197-198	198-199	199-200	200-201	201-202	202-203	203-204	204-205	205-206	206-207	207-208	208-209	209-210	210-211	211-212	212-213	213-214	214-215	215-216	216-217	217-218	218-219	219-220	220-221	221-222	222-223	223-224	224-225	225-226	226-227	227-228	228-229	229-230	230-231	231-232	232-233	233-234	234-235	235-236	236-237	237-238	238-239	239-240	240-241	241-242	242-243	243-244	244-245	245-246	246-247	247-248	248-249	249-250	250-251	251-252	252-253	253-254	254-255	255-256	256-257	257-258	258-259	259-260	260-261	261-262	262-263	263-264	264-265	265-266	266-267	267-268	268-269	269-270	270-271	271-272	272-273	273-274	274-275	275-276	276-277	277-278	278-279	279-280	280-281	281-282	282-283	283-284	284-285	285-286	286-287	287-288	288-289	289-290	290-291	291-292	292-293	293-294	294-295	295-296	296-297	297-298	298-299	299-300	300-301	301-302	302-303	303-304	304-305	305-306	306-307	307-308	308-309	309-310	310-311	311-312	312-313	313-314	314-315	315-316	316-317	317-318	318-319	319-320	320-321	321-322	322-323	323-324	324-325	325-326	326-327	327-328	328-329	329-330	330-331	331-332	332-333	333-334	334-335	335-336	336-337	337-338	338-339	339-340	340-341	341-342	342-343	343-344	344-345	345-346	346-347	347-348	348-349	349-350	350-351	351-352	352-353	353-354	354-355	355-356	356-357	357-358	358-359	359-360	360-361	361-362	362-363	363-364	364-365	365-366	366-367	367-368	368-369	369-370	370-371	371-372	372-373	373-374	374-375	375-376	376-377	377-378	378-379	379-380	380-381	381-382	382-383	383-384	384-385	385-386	386-387	387-388	388-389	389-390	390-391	391-392	392-393	393-394	394-395	395-396	396-397	397-398	398-399	399-400	400-401	401-402	402-403	403-404	404-405	405-406	406-407	407-408	408-409	409-410	410-411	411-412	412-413	413-414	414-415	415-416	416-417	417-418	418-419	419-420	420-421	421-422	422-423	423-424	424-425	425-426	426-427	427-428	428-429	429-430	430-431	431-432	432-433	433-434	434-435	435-436	436-437	437-438	438-439	439-440	440-441	441-442	442-443	443-444	444-445	445-446	446-447	447-448	448-449	449-450	450-451	451-452	452-453	453-454	454-455	455-456	456-457	457-458	458-459	459-460	460-461	461-462	462-463	463-464	464-465	465-466	466-467	467-468	468-469	469-470	470-471	471-472	472-473	473-474	474-475	475-476	476-477	477-478	478-479	479-480	480-481	481-482	482-483	483-484	484-485	485-486	486-487	487-488	488-489	489-490	490-491	491-492	492-493	493-494	494-495	495-496	496-497	497-498	498-499	499-500	500-501	501-502	502-503	503-504	504-505	505-506	506-507	507-508	508-509	509-510	510-511	511-512	512-513	513-514	514-515	515-516	516-517	517-518	518-519	519-520	520-521	521-522	522-523	523-524	524-525	525-526	526-527	527-528	528-529	529-530	530-531	531-532	532-533	533-534	534-535	535-536	536-537	537-538	538-539	539-540	540-541	541-542	542-543	543-544	544-545	545-546	546-547	547-548	548-549	549-550	550-551	551-552	552-553	553-554	554-555	555-556	556-557	557-558	558-559	559-560	560-561	561-562	562-563	563-564	564-565	565-566	566-567	567-568	568-569	569-570	570-571	571-572	572-573	573-574	574-575	575-576	576-577	577-578	578-579	579-580	580-581	581-582	582-583	583-584	584-585	585-586	586-587	587-588	588-589	589-590	590-591	591-592	592-593	593-594	594-595	595-596	596-597	597-598	598-599	599-600	600-601	601-602	602-603	603-604	604-605	605-606	606-607	607-608	608-609	609-610	610-611	611-612	612-613	613-614	614-615	615-616	616-617	617-618	618-619	619-620	620-621	621-622	622-623	623-624	624-625	625-626	626-627	627-628	628-629	629-630	630-631	631-632	632-633	633-634	634-635	635-636	636-637	637-638	638-639	639-640	640-641	641-642	642-643	643-644	644-645	645-646	646-647	647-648	648-649	649-650	650-651	651-652	652-653	653-654	654-655	655-656	656-657	657-658	658-659	659-660	660-661	661-662	662-663	663-664	664-665	665-666	666-667	667-668	668-669	669-670	670-671	671-672	672-673	673-674	674-675	675-676	676-677	677-678	678-679	679-680	680-681	681-682	682-683	683-684	684-685	685-686	686-687	687-688	688-689	689-690	690-691	691-692	692-693	693-694	694-695	695-696	696-697	697-698	698-699	699-700	700-701	701-702	702-703	703-704	704-705	705-706	706-707	707-708	708-709	709-710	710-711	711-712	712-713	713-714	714-715	715-716	716-717	717-718	718-719	719-720	720-721	721-722	722-723	723-724	724-725	725-726	726-727	727-728	728-729	729-730	730-731	731-732	732-733	733-734	734-735	735-736	736-737	737-738	738-739	739-740	740-741	741-742	742-743	743-744	744-745	745-746	746-747	747-748	748-749	749-750	750-751	751-752	752-753	753-754	754-755	755-756	756-757	757-758	758-759	759-760	760-761	761-762	762-763	763-764	764-765	765-766	766-767	767-768	768-769	769-770	770-771	771-772	772-773	773-774	774-775	775-776	776-777	777-778	778-779	779-780	780-781	781-782	782-783	783-784	784-785	785-786	786-787	787-788	788-789	789-790	790-791	791-792	792-793	793-794	794-795	795-796	796-797	797-798	798-799	799-800	800-801	801-802	802-803	803-804	804-805	805-806	806-807	807-808	808-809	809-810	810-811	811-812	812-813	813-814	814-815	815-816	816-817	817-818	818-819	819-820	820-821	821-822	822-823	823-824	824-825	825-826	826-827	827-828	828-829	829-830	830-831	831-832	832-833	833-834	834-835	835-836	836-837	837-838	838-839	839-840	840-841	841-842	842-843	843-844	844-845	845-846	846-847	847-848	848-849	849-850	850-851	851-852	852-853	853-854	854-855	855-856	856-857	857-858	858-859	859-860	860-861	861-862	862-863	863-864	864-865	865-866	866-867	867-868	868-869	869-870	870-871	871-872	872-873	873-874	874-875	875-876	876-877	877-878	878-879	879-880	880-881	881-882	882-883	883-884	884-885	885-886	886-887	887-888	888-889	889-890	890-891	891-892	892-893	893-894	894-895	895-896	896-897	897-898	898-899	899-900	900-901	901-902	902-903	903-904	904-905	905-906	906-907	907-908	908-909	909-910	910-911	911-912	912-913	913-914	914-915	915-916	916-917	917-918	918-919	919-920	920-921	921-922	922-923	923-924	924-925	925-926	926-927	927-928	928-929	929-930	930-931	931-932	932-933	933-934	934-935	935-936	936-937	937-938	938-939	939-940	940-941	941-942	942-943	943-944	944-945	945-946	946-947	947-948	948-949	949-950	950-951	951-952	952-953	953-954	954-955	955-956	956-957	957-958	958-959	959-960	960-961	961-962	962-963	963-964	964-965	965-966	966-967	967-968	968-969	969-970	970-971	971-972	972-973	973-974	974-975	975-976	976-977	977-978	978-979	979-980	980-981	981-982	982-983



TABLE III.

*Infantile Mortality during the Year 1933.*

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.				No. of Deaths in each Quarter.			
										Poplar.	Bow and Bromley	Whole Borough		1	2	3	4
Measles .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	2	—	—	1	—	1
Diphtheria .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Influenza .. ..	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Tuberculosis of Nervous System .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
Tuberculosis of Intestines and Peritoneum .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Tuberculous Diseases .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Syphilis .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convulsions .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	3	—	1	1	1	—
Tracheitis .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia .. ..	1	—	1	—	2	4	2	1	—	5	4	9	—	3	1	2	3
Other Respiratory Diseases .. ..	—	1	1	—	2	3	5	3	2	9	6	15	—	8	—	4	3
Inflammation of the Stomach .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhoea and Enteritis .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction .. ..	—	1	1	—	2	2	2	3	1	3	7	10	—	3	1	3	3
Congenital malformations .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	2
Congenital Debility and Sclerema .. ..	2	1	1	—	4	5	2	—	1	5	7	12	—	6	1	3	2
Leucæmia .. ..	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	2	—	—	—
Premature Birth .. ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Injury at Birth .. ..	32	—	1	1	34	4	—	—	—	16	22	38	—	11	10	12	5
Disease of Umbilicus .. ..	5	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	2	3	5	—	1	1	1	2
Atelectasis .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asphyxiation—in bed or not stated how .. ..	7	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	4	3	7	—	—	3	1	3
Other causes .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
All causes .. ..	4	1	1	1	7	1	1	3	1	6	7	13	—	7	1	1	4
All causes .. ..	54	5	6	2	67	22	13	12	9	57	66	123	—	44	21	30	28

Live Births / Legitimate .. 2,236\*      Nett Deaths / Legitimate .. .. 118\*  
 in the year / Illegitimate .. .. 59\*      in the year / Illegitimate .. .. 7\*

\*Registrar-General's figures.

## NEO-NATAL DEATH RATE.

	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	Average 1928-1932.	1933.
Nett Births .. ..	3,228	3,064	3,056	2,739	2,616	2,941	2,295
(Registrar-General) Deaths under 1 month ..	76	92	71	74	65	76	67
Neo-Natal death rate per 1,000 nett Births ..	23.5	30.0	23.2	27.0	24.8	25.7	29.2



### Infantile Mortality.

The following Table has been compiled to indicate the number and rate per 1,000 births of:—

(a) Deaths of infants under 2 weeks old;

(b) Deaths of infants from 2 weeks to 12 months old;

(c) Deaths of infants under 1 year of age (total and visited by the Health Visitors),

during the twenty years 1914 to 1933.

Year.	Live Births.	Birth rate per 1,000 population	Maternal Mortality.		Deaths of Infants:						Deaths of visited infants.	
			rate per 1,000		Under 2 weeks.		2 weeks to 12 months.		Total under one year.		Total under one year.	Rate per 1,000 visited.
			Live Births.	Total Births.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.		
1914	5,059	31.5	3.95	—	112	22.1	481	95.1	593	117	302	117
1915	4,687	30.0	2.13	—	132	28.2	496	105.8	628	134	349	98
1916	4,543	26.9	3.08	—	108	23.8	364	80.1	472	104	261	78
1917	3,700	23.1	2.70	—	87	23.5	265	71.6	352	95	215	79
1918	3,203	20.4	4.01	—	79	24.7	265	82.7	344	107	173	68
1919	3,949	24.6	2.78	—	106	26.8	222	56.2	328	83	243	69
1920	5,457	34.1	3.48	—	121	22.2	326	59.7	447	82	213	48
1921	4,478	27.2	3.57	—	92	20.5	282	62.9	374	83	243	66
1922	4,417	26.6	3.17	—	108	24.5	241	54.5	349	79	147	38
1923	4,256	25.6	3.29	—	101	23.7	154	36.1	255	60	163	44
1924	3,831	22.9	1.30	—	75	19.5	202	52.7	277	72	128	38
1925	3,831	22.7	3.13	—	73	19.0	215	56.1	288	75	174	50
1926	3,658	21.6	3.97	—	75	20.5	183	50.0	258	70	136	39
1927	3,309	19.8	2.72	—	68	20.6	150	45.3	218	66	138	42
1928	3,228	19.9	2.47	—	64	19.8	166	51.4	230	71	152	49
1929	3,064	19.1	3.26	—	77	25.1	153	49.9	230	75	123	40
1930	3,056	19.3	1.31	1.26	66	21.6	101	33.5	167	55	102	34
1931	2,739	17.5	2.55	2.47	60	21.8	151	55.1	211	77	139	50
1932	2,616	17.2	4.20	4.07	57	21.8	109	41.6	166	63	74	28
1933	2,295	15.4	1.74	1.70	59	25.7	64	27.9	123	54	—	—

TABLE IV.

BIRTH-RATES, DEATH-RATES, AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY IN THE YEAR 1933.

(Provisional figures. The rates for England and Wales and for London have been calculated on a population estimated to the middle of 1933, but those for the towns have been calculated on populations estimated to the middle of 1932.)

-----	RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION.		ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION.										RATE PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS.		PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DEATHS.			
	Live Births	Still- births	All Causes.	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever.	Small- pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diph- theria.	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	14.4	0.62	12.3	0.01	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.05	0.06	0.57	0.54	7.1	64	90.9	6.3	1.9	0.9	
*118 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London ..	14.4	0.67	12.2	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.02	0.06	0.08	0.55	0.49	9.4	67	91.0	6.0	2.5	0.5	
*132 Smaller Towns (Populations 25,000- 50,000 at Census 1931)	14.5	0.63	11.0	0.00	—	0.04	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.53	0.44	4.9	56	91.7	5.8	1.5	1.0	
*London .. ..	13.2	0.45	12.2	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.08	0.08	0.51	0.58	11.6	59	88.3	6.3	5.4	0.0	
Poplar Borough	15.4	0.41	12.4	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.09	0.12	0.52	0.54	4.4	54	88.96	6.14	4.84	0.05	

		Puerperal Sepsis.	Others.	TOTAL.
*The maternal Mortality Rates for England and Wales are as follows:—	Per 1,000 live births	.. 1.79	2.63	4.42
	Per 1,000 total births	.. 1.71	2.52	4.23
The Maternal Mortality Rates for POPLAR are as follows:—	Per 1,000 total births	.. 1.70	—	1.70

\*Statistics furnished by the Registrar-General.



TABLE V. (1933).

CITIES AND BOROUGHES.				Estimated Resident population (Mid-1933)	Live Births, Annual rate per 1,000 persons living.	Death- rate per 1,000 persons living.	Deaths of Infants under one year to 1,000 births.
LONDON	..	..	..	4,298,600	13.2	12.2	59
<i>West Districts.</i>							
Paddington	..	..	..	141,900	13.41	13.36	85
Kensington	..	..	..	181,100	12.0	12.9	72
Hammersmith	..	..	..	131,400	13.9	12.9	65
Fulham	..	..	..	148,200	13.07	13.00	65
Chelsea	..	..	..	58,850	10.6	13.6	78
City of Westminster	..	..	..	126,300	8.7	12.4	68
<i>North Districts.</i>							
St. Marylebone	..	..	..	94,080	9.71	12.2	56
Hampstead	..	..	..	90,380	9.6	11.0	38
St. Pancras	..	..	..	190,900	13.6	13.7	58
*Islington	..	..	..	319,100	14.35	12.40	63
Stoke Newington	..	..	..	51,120	12.6	12.3	46
Hackney	..	..	..	214,300	14.0	11.5	50.6
<i>Central Districts.</i>							
Holborn	..	..	..	36,050	9.49	13.48	70
Finsbury	..	..	..	66,640	15.1	12.8	50
City of London	..	..	..	9,830	7.7	10.9	65
<i>East Districts.</i>							
Shoreditch	..	..	..	93,550	16.0	13.0	74
Bethnal Green	..	..	..	104,200	14.3	12.5	66
Stepney	..	..	..	219,100	15.1	12.9	65.3
Poplar	..	..	..	149,300	15.4	12.4	54
<i>South Districts.</i>							
Southwark	..	..	..	164,700	14.2	13.9	63
Bermondsey	..	..	..	107,300	14.0	12.5	61
Lambeth	..	..	..	289,000	13.6	13.1	63
Battersea	..	..	..	154,000	14.7	12.49	49.49
Wandsworth	..	..	..	350,200	10.93	11.49	50
Camberwell	..	..	..	243,700	13.32	12.33	49
Deptford	..	..	..	102,800	14.8	12.1	54
Greenwich	..	..	..	97,830	13.7	11.9	66
Lewisham	..	..	..	221,100	12.2	10.2	39
Woolwich	..	..	..	146,200	12.6	11.18	62

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

\*Estimated population for 1932 on which the birth and death rates have been calculated. These figures will appear in the annual report for 1933.



(This summary is inserted for comparison with those shown in previous reports.)

	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Population, estimated by Registrar-General:—	162,000	160,000	157,900	156,300	152,400	149,300
Births, Live, rate per 1,000 population .. ..	19.9	19.1	19.3	17.5	17.2	15.4
Deaths from all causes, rate per 1,000 population .. ..	11.8	14.2	10.6	12.4	12.1	12.4
Deaths under 1 year of age, rate per 1,000 nett births .. ..	71	75	55	77	63	54
Deaths over 65 years of age, rate per 1,000 total population ..	4.2	5.7	4.2	5.0	5.2	5.4
*Zymotic diseases:—						
Death rate per 1,000 population .. .. .	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4
Proportion of 1,000 deaths	55.5	53.4	47.6	34.5	40.6	29.0
Tuberculosis, all forms:—						
Death rate per 1,000 population .. .. .	1.1	1.2	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.0
Proportion of 1,000 deaths	93.2	85.6	86.8	87.5	83.3	79.1
Respiratory diseases (excluding phthisis):—						
Death rate per 1,000 population .. .. .	1.9	3.1	1.0	2.2	1.7	1.1
Proportion of 1,000 deaths	162.4	219.8	98.1	181.8	140.7	87.7

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

### *Mortuary and Coroner's Court.*

The number of bodies deposited in the Council's Mortuary, Cottage Street, Poplar, during the year was 233:—

	Residents		Non-Residents*		Totals
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Age not stated i.e. unknown, newly born) ..	5	5	..	—	11
Stillborn .. ..	—	2	..	—	2
Under 1 year .. ..	3	3	..	—	6
1 to 5 years .. ..	6	5	..	1	15
5 to 15 years .. ..	14	5	..	4	23
15 to 25 years .. ..	6	1	..	1	9
25 to 45 years .. ..	22	5	..	2	35
45 to 65 years .. ..	47	16	..	6	70
65 years and upwards ..	33	21	..	2	62
	—	—		—	—
Totals ..	136	63		16	233
	—	—		—	—

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

Inquests were held on 147 (post-mortem examinations, 33), and 76 other post-mortem examinations were made by order of the Coroner. The total number of post-mortem examinations made was 109. Ten bodies were brought to the Mortuary for custody (7 from Fever Hospitals and 3 awaiting inquests at Coroners Courts elsewhere).

In a number of instances post-mortem examinations were made at the Poplar Mortuary and inquests held at either Stepney or Shoreditch Coroners Courts.

### *Mortuary.*

A new zinc-lined shell (with tray), for the storage of drowned bodies was provided early in the year.

## Section B.

### GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE BOROUGH.

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

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

#### (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 Maternity and Child Welfare Section of this Report.)

#### (3) *Midwives.*

The number of midwives practising in the area is 17.

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 Out Relief.*

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

<i>Number of persons relieved—</i>				<i>Cost.</i>	<i>Medical relief only.</i>
Week ended {	7th January, 1933 ..	10,387		£3,204	62
	1st July, 1933 ..	8,464		£2,576	72

#### (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 situated at Bank Buildings, 161, Bow Road, E.3. The report of the Public Analyst is given on page 80.

(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 legislation, etc., came into operation:—

*Slaughter of Animals, Act, 1933.*

*Transfer of Powers (London) Order, 1933.*

By the Transfer of Powers (London) Order, 1933, the following functions were transferred from the London County Council to the Borough Council as from 1st April, 1933:—

(a) Licensing of Common Lodging Houses, Seamen's Lodging Houses, Cowhouses and places for the keeping of Cows, offensive Trades, Slaughterhouses and Knackers Yards.

(b) Inspection and enforcement of Byelaws of Seamen's and Common Lodging houses.

The Council delegated their powers to the Public Health Committee.

Mr. Luke, the Houses-let-in-Lodgings Inspector, was appointed to carry out the duties regarding Seamen's and Common Lodging Houses.

*Licensing of Cowhouses, Slaughter-houses, etc.*

The Public Health Committee held a Special Meeting to consider applications for the granting, or renewal, of Licences for Cowhouses, Slaughter-houses, etc.

In order to bring all Licences into line, it has been agreed that all Annual Licences shall, in future, expire on 30th June each year.

(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 131.)

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 117.)

Tuberculosis Dispensary. (See page 100, 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 126.)

(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.

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.

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*London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1928, sec. 28.*

*Removal of infirm persons.*

During the year it has been necessary to obtain one Magistrate's Order for the removal of a person to an institution.



*District Sanitary Inspectors' Work, Etc.*

Tabulated Statement of Inspections, Insanitary Conditions found existing, and Re-inspections during the year 1933.

	DISTRICT.								TOTALS.
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	No. 7.	No. 8.	
Number of Complaints received .. .. .	410	570	819	657	555	1,097	466	389	4,963
{ Dwelling Houses { House-to-House .. .. .	14	—	3	—	145	7	—	22	191
{                    { On Complaint .. .. .	599	576	826	632	603	1,092	464	381	5,173
{                    { After Infectious Disease .. .. .	358	160	250	219	259	157	263	171	1,837
Number of { Factories, including Factory Laundries .. .. .	12	54	32	15	21	1	7	31	173
Inspections { Workshops, including Workshop Laundries .. .. .	45	29	30	13	46	11	26	7	207
{ Workplaces, other than outworkers .. .. .	48	25	18	31	82	18	26	28	276
{ Outworkers .. .. .	1	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	5
{ Stables .. .. .	78	16	51	48	118	24	51	59	445
Smoke observations .. .. .	2	8	2	1	33	—	7	20	73
Miscellaneous visits and inspections (including visits to Infectious Disease contacts, school inspections, etc.) .. .. .	1,764	506	676	441	805	1,385	401	558	6,536
Re-inspections .. .. .	1,965	2,600	2,749	1,820	3,059	1,394	3,382	2,288	19,257
Premises requiring amendment (a) Dwelling-houses .. .. .	539	635	830	712	646	1,015	506	219	5,102
(b) Other premises .. .. .	4	26	46	33	56	14	27	12	218
SERVICE OF INTIMATIONS, ETC.:									
Intimations served .. .. .	624	630	743	774	546	1,019	509	231	5,076
,,    complied with .. .. .	209	372	442	750	412	497	258	116	3,056
Notices served .. .. .	294	219	413	326	129	512	233	78	2,204
,,    complied with .. .. .	271	194	179	320	101	294	151	67	1,577
Final Notices served .. .. .	118	74	136	38	26	160	98	26	676
,,    complied with .. .. .	98	31	122	63	6	155	78	1	554
Summonses applied for .. .. .	6	2	8	5	—	12	9	1	43
Work done, number of instances not included above:									
(a) After legal proceedings .. .. .	2	1	4	5	27	8	8	3	58
(b) Voluntarily .. .. .	14	22	72	238	60	32	70	47	555
DEFECTS, ETC., FOUND IN DWELLING HOUSES:									
Drainage:									
Drains defective .. .. .	36	76	52	20	129	28	42	12	395
,,    obstructed .. .. .	33	49	114	26	62	48	34	32	398
Waste pipes defective, etc. .. .. .	55	44	48	98	53	30	73	5	406
Rainwater pipes not disconnected .. .. .	2	2	—	1	2	—	7	4	18
W.C.'s and flushing apparatus defective .. .. .	47	77	120	160	36	90	77	18	625
Dampness (not due to defects shown elsewhere) .. .. .	58	62	218	89	171	177	133	27	935
Water: Supply cut off .. .. .	4	—	4	2	—	1	2	8	21
Dust Receptacles: Insufficient or defective .. .. .	71	71	200	182	135	210	75	93	1,037
Miscellaneous:									
Rooms, etc., dirty and/or verminous .. .. .	417	299	556	373	404	561	509	265	3,383
Cases of overcrowding .. .. .	5	1	6	3	4	11	7	7	44
Yards, etc., not properly paved or drained .. .. .	38	33	62	112	78	36	113	21	493
Roofs defective .. .. .	201	171	273	198	238	315	206	57	1,659
Rainwater pipes and gutters defective .. .. .	49	103	167	140	242	146	80	38	965
Public House Urinals requiring cleansing .. .. .	1	1	1	4	12	—	—	6	25
Other nuisances or defects .. .. .	426	294	1,888	676	1,007	1,445	1,168	458	7,362
DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, ETC.:									
Sanitary defects .. .. .	3	—	38	1	3	17	4	—	66
W.C. accommodation, insufficient or unsuitable .. .. .	1	—	4	2	2	1	—	3	13
Overcrowding .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stables:									
Manure receptacles defective, etc. .. .. .	2	2	7	10	3	1	1	1	27
Accumulations found .. .. .	—	5	7	6	10	—	—	4	32
RE-HOUSING: Number of families re-housed by—									
1. Poplar Borough Council .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	9
2. London County Council .. .. .	—	—	1	—	—	—	25	—	26
Number of visits by Assistants (not included above) .. .. .	2,660	2,783	4,576	4,227	3,363	4,152	3,720	48	25,529

No. of premises inspected as a result of reference from Survey Inspectors ..	1,046
Work done, or no action necessary .. .. .	202
Intimations served .. .. .	844
Statutory Notices served .. .. .	295
Final Notices served .. .. .	89
Legal proceedings .. .. .	4



## Section C.

### 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. E. G. Timbrell, B.Sc., 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. All refuse is barged from a riverside wharf.

Improved methods of dust collection by low loading freighters were in full operation throughout the Borough during the year.

*Trade Refuse.*—This is collected only when specially requested, and is barged from a riverside wharf.

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

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 slop 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 1933.

House refuse collected	..	..	..	30,267 tons
Trade refuse collected	..	..	..	252 ,,
Slop and sweepings ..	..	..	..	8,614 ,,
Refuse from street markets	..	..	..	2,490 ,,



*Alteration to Boundary of Bow East and Bromley North Sanitary Inspectors' Districts.*—In view of the fact that the boundary of these districts ran through one of the blocks of dwellings erected by the London County Council, on the Bow Brewery site, the boundary of these districts was adjusted so that the whole of the dwellings were placed in the Bow East Sanitary Inspector's district.

*Combined Drainage.*—The following drainage works were approved by the Public Health Committee:—

- 2-12, Trego Road, estimated cost, £200 (February).
- 26, Harley Street, estimated cost, £40 (February).
- Suffolk and Northumberland Streets, estimated cost, £500 (April).
- 382-4, Manchester Road, estimated cost, £85 (29th May).
- 9, Maverton Road, estimated cost, £75 (10th July).
- 34, Canton Street, estimated cost, £70 (10th July).
- 139-153, Malmesbury Road, estimated cost, £150 (10th July).
- 9-12, Denbigh Road, estimated cost, £150 (11th September).
- 81 and 83, Gough Street, estimated cost, £110 (9th October).

#### *Work of Lady Sanitary Inspector.*

*Tabulated statement of Inspections, of Insanitary Conditions found existing, and of Reinspections, etc., during the year 1933.*

Factories and Workshops newly discovered and Registered .. .. —

#### NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS OF:—

Factories, including Factory Laundries .. ..	115
Workshops, including Workshop Laundries .. ..	88
Workplaces .. ..	27
Workrooms .. ..	5
Homeworkers' premises .. ..	490
Reinspections of above .. ..	40

#### DEFECTS FOUND:—

##### 1. Nuisances under Public Health (London) Act, 1891:—

	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to D.S.I.	Referred to H.M. Insp.
Want of cleanliness .. ..	3	2	1	—
Want of ventilation .. ..	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding .. ..	1	1	—	—
Want of drainage of floors .. ..	—	—	—	—
Other nuisances .. ..	4	2	2	—
Sanitary accommodation { Insufficient .. ..	—	—	—	—
{ Unsuitable or defective .. ..	13	10	—	—
{ Not separate for sexes .. ..	—	—	—	—
{ Want of cleanliness .. ..	14	12	—	—

2. Offences under Factory and Workshop Acts — — — —









The application for licensing for a sixth common lodging house, viz., 207, High Street, Poplar, was withdrawn as the premises had been sold for housing purposes.

88 inspections of Common Lodging Houses and 4 night inspections were made in 1933.

#### *Licensing of Seamen's Lodging Houses.*

The Public Health Committee licensed the following four Seamen's Lodging Houses (subject to the carrying out of certain works) to 30th June, 1934:—

Premises.	Licensee.	No. of Men.
411, East India Dock Road, Poplar	The Rev. Samuel King (The National Sailors' Society)	.. 22
The Queen Victoria Seamen's Rest, Jeremiah Street, Poplar	The Rev. Thomas Athey Emberton (The Seamen's Mission)	.. 115
75, Garford Street, Poplar ..	Arthur Pederson .. ..	7
235, West Ferry Road, Poplar	Herbert Edward Barker (The British Sailors' Society)	.. 12

22 inspections of Seamen's Lodging Houses were made in 1933.

#### *Seamen's Lodging Houses.*

During the course of his duties, the Sanitary Inspector has found several houses where one or two seamen had been lodged. An Order in Council, dated 13th June, 1917, stated that, none but persons licensed in pursuance of the Byelaws shall 'keep Seamen's Lodging Houses, or let lodgings to Seamen in the District of the Administrative County of London, or in any part thereof.'

In addition to being warned by the Inspector, 5 persons were written to by the Town Clerk, upon the instructions of the Public Health Committee, calling their attention to the Order in Council.

*Factory and Workshop 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 1933.			Number of Inspections.	Number of Intimations.	Number of Notices.	Number of Final Notices.	Number of Prosecutions.
	Male.	Female.	Total.					
Bakehouses (Factories)	55	—	55	216	113	—	—	—
Bakehouses (Workshops)	20	—	20	75	42	—	—	—
Bakehouses (Domestic Workshops) .. ..	2	—	2	6	4	—	—	—
Factories (Laundries and Miscellaneous Factories) .. ..	110	120	230	392	36	7	2	—
Laundries (Workshops)	—	2	2	2	—	—	—	—
Laundries (Domestic Workshops) .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Workshops .. ..	197	81	278	360	25	6	—	—
Workshops (Domestic) ..	17	—	17	31	4	1	1	—
Workplaces .. ..	370	27	397	929	88	12	3	—
Workplaces (Domestic)	45	—	45	114	9	3	1	—
Places where food is sold or prepared ..	823*	—	823	1511	366	—	—	—
Milk Premises .. ..	109	—	109	319	1	—	—	—
Cowsheds .. ..	3	—	3	27	—	—	—	—
Slaughterhouses (a) ..	8	—	8	42	33	—	—	—
Other offensive trade premises .. ..	5	—	5	67	2	—	—	—
Ice Cream premises ..	189†	—	189	345	4	—	—	—
Homeworkers' premises	15	493	508	496	1	—	—	—

\* Power is used in 88 of these premises.

† „ „ 32 „ „

(a) Includes three registered Slaughterers of Poultry.

(Lists of Slaughterhouses and other offensive trade premises are given on page 36.)



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

I.—INSPECTION.

Premises.	Number of				Prosecutions.
	Inspections.	Written Notices.			
		Intima- tion.	Statu- tory.	Final.	
Factories .. .. . (Including Factory Bakehouses and Laundries)	608	149	7	2	—
Workshops† .. .. . (Including Workshop Laundries.)	437	67	6	—	—
Domestic Workshops‡	37	8	1	1	—
Workplaces .. .. .	929	88	12	3	—
Domestic Workplaces .. .. .	114	9	3	1	—
Places where food is sold or pre- pared§	1511	366	—	—	—
Homeworkers' Premises .. .. .	496	1	—	—	—
Total .. .. .	4132	688	29	7	—

† Including Workshop Bakehouses.

‡ Including Domestic Bakehouses and Laundries.

§ The inspections of factories where food is prepared are included. Power is used in 88 of the premises.

## 2.—DEFECTS FOUND.\*

(Corresponding figures for 1932 are shown in brackets).

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 .. .. .	639 (580)	638	—	—
Want of ventilation .. .. .	1 (—)	1	—	—
Overcrowding .. .. .	1 (—)	1	—	—
Want of drainage of floors .. .. .	3 (—)	3	—	—
Other nuisances .. .. .	106 (112)	106	—	—
Sanitary accommodation { insufficient .. .. .	2 (5)	2	—	—
{ unsuitable or defective .. .. .	32 (23)	32	—	—
{ not separate for sexes .. .. .	9 (4)	8	—	—
<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 .. .. .	16	—	16	—
(Excluding offences relating to out-work which are included in Table D of this Report.)				
Total .. .. .	809 (724)	791	16	—

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



TABLE D.—HOME WORK.

TABLE D.—HOME WORK.

Nature of Work,  (1)	Outworkers' List (Section 107).									Outwork in un-wholesome premises, (Section 108).			Outwork in infected premises, (Sections 109, 110).																	
	Lists received from Employers.						Notice served on Occupiers as to keeping or sending lists.	Prosecutions.		Instances.	Notices served.	Prosecutions.	Instances.	Orders made (S. 110).	Prosecutions (Sections 109, 110).															
	Twice in the year.			Once in the year.				Failing to keep or per- mit inspec- tion of list.	Failing to send lists.																					
	Total Lists.	Outworkers.		Total Lists.	Outworkers																									
		Con- tractors.	Work- men.		Con- tractors.	Work- men.																								
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)																
Wearing Apparel—																														
Making, etc. .. ..	66	11	152	2	—	3	69																							
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 .. ..													30*																	
Nets, other than wire nets																														
Tents .. ..																														
Sacks .. ..																														
Racquet and Tennis Balls ..																														
Paper, etc., Boxes, Paper Bags	8	—	50	—	—	—	8																							
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 .. ..	8	—		27	2	—	7	20																						
Totals .. ..	82	11	229	4	—	—	10	97					30*																	

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

Class of Homework.	1933 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 ..	44	114	42	136	221	247	253	243
Tailoring ..	33	74	31	83	221	247	253	243
Shirtmaking ..	1	1	1	1				
Miscellaneous ..	5	11	5	23				
Boxes ..	4	27	4	23				
Overalls ..	1	1	1	6				

TABLE E.  
REGISTERED WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Workshops and Workplaces, etc., on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year. (1)				Number. (2)
Important classes of workshops, such as workshop bakehouses may be enumerated here.	Bakehouse Workshops .. ..	..	..	20
	Bakehouse Domestic Workshops .. ..	..	..	2
	Laundries Workshops .. ..	..	..	2
	Laundries Domestic Workshops .. ..	..	..	—
	Workshops .. ..	..	..	278
	Domestic Workshops .. ..	..	..	17
	Workplaces .. ..	..	..	397
	Workplaces Domestic .. ..	..	..	45
Places where food is sold or prepared ..				823†
Total number of workshops and workplaces, etc., on Register ..				1784

† Power is used in 88 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) ..	16
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)	<div> <div>Notified by H.M. Inspector ..</div> <div>9</div> </div> <div> <div>Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector</div> <div>7</div> </div> <div>(1 in 1934)</div>
Other (Communications) .. ..	21
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101):—	
Certificates granted during the year ..	—
In use at the end of the year ..	20



### *Smoke Abatement.*

59 observations were made and 17 nuisances recorded. 33 complaints were received from the London County Council. 6 intimations and 2 notices were served. In addition, 7 cautions were sent and in 2 instances Works Managers were interviewed. It was not necessary to institute legal proceedings in any instance.

In this connection it should be mentioned that no formal action is taken on the receipt of a complaint by the London County Council, but observation is kept by our own inspectors and nuisances are then followed up.

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

### *Smoke and Grit—Electricity Station.*

During the year communications were received from the London County Council regarding the emission of smoke and grit from certain shafts at the Council's Electricity Station. This matter is still receiving the attention of the Borough Electrical Engineer and the Electricity Committee of the Council.

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### *Houses Let in Lodgings.*

The report of the Inspector is given on page 27.

### *Offensive Trades.*

Three applications to establish anew offensive trade businesses, have been dealt with during the year. These applications arose on account of major extensions or alterations in connection with businesses which had been already approved by the London County Council.

Subject to the carrying out of certain works, the three applications were sanctioned:—

- (1) Dresser of Furskins at 43, White Post Lane. (Order granted to 31st March, 1937.)
- (2) Dresser of Furskins at 10-16, Aberfeldy Street.
- (3) Dresser of Furskins at 184, Bow Road. (Order granted to 31st December, 1934, only.)



The following are the offensive trade premises in the Borough:—

Address.	Proprietors.	Business.
80, Whitepost Lane ..	Sheppy Glue & Chemical Co.	Fat melters.
East London Soap Works	E. R. Cook & Co., Ltd.	Soap boilers.
*184, Bow Road ..	A. Steinschneider ..	Dresser of fur skins.
10-16, Aberfeldy Street..	Nathan Cohen & Sons ..	.. ..
**43, Whitepost Lane ..	Kestenbaum Bros. ..	.. ..
12, Coborn Road.. ..	M. Shriebhand .. ..	Slaughterer of poultry.
221, Roman Road ..	W. E. Prideaux ..	.. ..
105, Grundy Street ..	H. Jacobovitch ..	.. ..

\* Licence expires 31st December, 1934.

\*\* Licence expires 31st March, 1937.

### *Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.*

This Act, which provides for the ‘humane and scientific slaughter of animals and for purposes connected therewith ’ received the Royal Assent on 28th July, 1933, and came into operation on 1st January, 1934. Under its provisions slaughtering and stunning in a slaughterhouse or knacker’s yard is prohibited except by licensed slaughtermen.

The powers under this Act were delegated to the Public Health Committee and the Medical Officer of Health, and Messrs. C. A. Grabham and H. A. Pearce were appointed Officers for the purposes of the Act.

Upon the recommendation of the Public Health Committee, the Council agreed that Section 1 of the Act should be applied to Sheep, Ewes, Wethers, Rams and Lambs. (The necessary notices were being given early in 1934.)

With regard to licensing of slaughtermen, the Committee agreed that primary licences be granted for a period of three years at a fee of 2s. and subsequent renewal be made at a fee of 1s. Twelve licences were issued early in 1934.

*Slaughter of Animals by Mohammedans.*—The Public Health Committee authorised the Medical Officer of Health to issue, on personal application, ‘occasional’ licences for a period of 14 days at a fee of 6d. Applicants, when applying for licences, must state where and at what time it is proposed to slaughter animals.

### *Slaughterhouses.*

1. *Bow Lane (West side).*—Messrs. Henry Wickes & Sons, Ltd.
  2. *220, Roman Road.*—Mr. Arthur Edmund Fisher. On condition that the slaughtering of cattle on the premises was limited to the requirements of the shop attached to the premises.
  3. *288, Roman Road.*—Mr. Charles Valentine Applegate. On the undertaking of the Licencee to kill small cattle only at these premises.
  4. *114, Tredegar Road.*—Mr. Arthur Charles Tozer.
  5. *48-50, West Ferry Road.*—Mr. John William Faulconbridge (trading as J. Faulconbridge & Son).
- For number of Inspections, etc., see Table A, page 30.

### *Milkshops, Dairies, etc.*

The premises are reported upon on page 66.

### *Rag and Bone Dealers.*

Legal proceedings were taken against a rag and bone dealer for infringing the byelaws made by the London County Council under Section 9 of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1908, and the defendant was fined 20s. or five days' imprisonment.

5 letters of caution were sent to other persons but in 2 instances the letters were returned by the Postal Authorities marked "not known." In 2 other cases replies to the effect that the addressees were not connected with the rag and bone trade were received.

It has been found in practice that some itinerant dealers have given false names and addresses and in one instance the assistance of a police officer was sought to confirm information about which the sanitary inspector was doubtful.

### *Licensed Premises Urinals.*

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

### *Water Certificates.*

Eight certificates regarding 161 houses and flats were issued under Section 48 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891.



*Stables.*

171 stables were inspected and reported upon, the total number of inspections being 580.

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

Accumulations of manure, or premises otherwise not clean	39
Floors not properly drained .. .. .	2
Dung receptacles:—	
(a) Not provided .. .. .	10
(b) Defective .. .. .	9
(c) Not covered .. .. .	2
Other defects .. .. .	21

66 intimations were served, followed by 8 notices and 2 final notices. The works required were completed before the end of the year in most instances.

*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 licences being granted, and all storage premises are kept under supervision and periodically inspected.

*Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919.*

When a complaint is received, the sanitary inspector visits the premises and if there is evidence of rat infestation, poison in the form of red squill baits is issued. Drains are tested and dealt with as circumstances require. The number of complaints received during the year was 83.

No notices were served under the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919.

Enquiries are now made of tenants complaining of rats as to the presence of black rats and any rats caught are kept for inspection by the



sanitary inspectors. Up to the time of writing no black rats have been found in the borough.

At the suggestion of the Public Health Committee of Bethnal Green, our Public Health Committee agreed to co-operate in a concerted rat campaign.

The plan proposed was for the Councils of Hackney, Poplar, Shore-ditch, Stepney and Bethnal Green, to arrange special rat weeks, viz., the first weeks in February, May and August, and National Rat Week in November. At these periods baits were to be laid in the sewers in the Borough.

This action was approved by the Council and baits were laid in the sewers during the year as follows:—

	Date.	Baits laid.	Baits taken.
February .. .. .	.. .. .	1,934	1,160
May.. .. .	.. .. .	1,600	1,000
August .. .. .	.. .. .	3,320	1,746
November .. .. .	.. .. .	3,800	1,732

The Council did not agree with the suggestion that sewers should be gassed.

### *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.*

Although visits have been paid to premises where rag flock may be in use, there was none on any of the premises at the time of the inspectors' visits. Consequently, no samples of rag flock have been procured for analysis.

### *Rags—Certificates.*

At the request of a certain firm dealing in wiping rags, certificates that the rags have undergone a cleansing process are issued after inspection

by an officer of the department. A fee of £5 5s. is paid for inspection and the granting of certificates up to 70 with an additional 1s. 6d. for each certificate in excess of that number. During the year 90 certificates were issued.

### *Hairdressers' Premises.*

The number of inspections of hairdressers' premises was 106. Cleansing was necessary at 5 of the premises, and other nuisances found numbered 14. 13 intimations, 3 statutory notices and 1 final notice were served. The requirements of these documents were complied with. In one instance a letter was sent to a proprietor calling attention to the need for a sufficient supply of clean towels, etc., to be kept.

### *Canal Boats.*

During the year only 3 inspections were made, as follows:—

“Westcliff”—not registered, nor liable to be registered under the Canal Boats Acts.

“Warsaw”—registered Ware 75. Everything in order.

“Tyne”—registered Brentford 430. No contraventions of the Acts, etc.

As mentioned in a previous report, very few vessels of the canal boat type now ply on the canals in the borough.

### *Exhumations.*

Under a Home Office Licence a body was exhumed in the Tower Hamlets Cemetery and re-interred in another grave.

The District Sanitary Inspector was present to see that the terms of the Licence were complied with.



LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

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

Address.	Nature of Complaint.	Result.	Inspector.
17, Jodrell Road ..	First floor landing ceiling defective ..	Work done. Summons withdrawn on payment of £2 4s. costs.	Smith, F. A.
27, Lyal Road ..	Ground floor front and back rooms damp and kitchen walls and ceilings dirty	14 days' order; £1 penalty; £2 6s. costs	Smith, F. A.
9, Dewberry Street ..	Copper flue pipe defective and dangerous. No gutter to roofing over yard	7 days' order; £2 penalty; £2 8s. costs	Johnson, W.
22, Mellish Street ..	Rainwater pipe from roof gutter defective	£2 penalty; £2 2s. costs ..	Langley, H. J.
72, Guildford Road ..	Roof defective ..	14 days' order; £2 penalty; £2 8s. costs	Colborne, W. J.
6, Ship Street ..	Main roof defective ..	Work done; Summons withdrawn on payment of £2 5s. costs.	Dove, A.
46, Manchester Road ..	Main roof defective ..	£5 penalty; £3 3s. costs ..	Dove, A.
49, Willis Street ..	Various defects ..	Work done; £2 penalty; £2 2s. costs	Johnson, W.
188, Devons Road ..	Various defects ..	Work done; £5 penalty; £2 2s. costs	Westbrook, C. S.
104, Glengall Road ..	Various defects ..	28 days' order; £2 8s. costs	Dove, A.
106, Glengall Road ..	Various defects ..	28 days' order; £2 8s. costs	Dove, A.
110, Glengall Road ..	Various defects ..	28 days' order; £2 8s. costs	Dove, A.
112, Glengall Road ..	Various defects ..	28 days' order; £2 8s. costs	Dove, A.
84, Devons Road ..	Various defects ..	Work done; Summons withdrawn on payment of £2 5s. costs	Westbrook, C. S.
5, Arnold Road ..	Various defects ..	7 days' order; £2 8s. costs	Westbrook, C. S.
6, Blackthorn Street ..	Main roof and first floor front and back rooms ceilings defective	14 days' order; £2 penalty; £2 8s. costs	Westbrook, C. S.
33, Marshfield Street ..	Various defects ..	7 days' order; £2 8s. costs	Dove, A.
33, Marshfield Street ..	Failed to provide a proper and sufficient asphalt	£3 penalty; £2 2s. costs ..	Dove, A.
2, Stratfield Road ..	Failed to amend the drains	£5 penalty	Westbrook, C. S.
4, Stratfield Road ..	Failed to amend the drains	£5 penalty	
6, Stratfield Road ..	Failed to amend the drains	£5 penalty	
8, Stratfield Road ..	Failed to amend the drains	£5 penalty	
44, Sabbarton Street ..	Various defects ..	£15 15s. costs	
		14 days' order; £2 8s. costs	Colborne, W. J.



Address.	Nature of Complaint.	Result.	Inspector.
42, Sabbarton Street ..	Various defects .. ..	14 days' order; £2 8s. costs ..	Colborne, W. J.
40, Vesey Street ..	Main roof and flooring of first floor back addition room defective .. ..	Work done; £2 5s. costs ..	Colborne, W. J.
40, Vesey Street ..	W.C. soil pan broken .. ..	Work done; £2 5s. costs ..	Colborne, W. J.
122, Kerbey Street ..	Various defects .. ..	7 days' order; £3 penalty; £2 8s. costs ..	Colborne, W. J.
33, Jodrell Road ..	First floor front room roof and staircase ceiling defective; walls and ceiling of staircase dirty ..	Summons dismissed; £2 2s. costs against Council. Magistrate held the work was done prior to issue of summons ..	Smith, F. A.
14, Mauve Street ..	Various defects .. ..	£1 penalty; £2 8s. costs ..	Johnson, W.
157, Brunswick Road ..	First floor front room walls and ceiling and ground floor front room fireplace defective ..	Summons withdrawn; work done; £2 5s. costs ..	Johnson, W.
69, Willis Street ..	Gully in yard defective .. ..	Work done; £2 5s. costs ..	Johnson, W.
37, Pennyfields ..	Ground floor back addition skylight defective, ceiling damp and scullery wall damp ..	7 days' order; £2 8s. costs ..	Colborne, W. J.
46, Sabbarton Street ..	Various defects .. ..	7 days' order; £2 penalty; £2 8s. costs ..	Colborne, W. J.
5, Addington Road ..	Ground floor off-room sink waste-pipe obstructed and defective, causing dampness in basement kitchen wall ..	Work done; £2 5s. costs ..	Kelly, S.
92, Upper North Street ..	Main roof, first floor front room ceiling and passage floor defective ..	Work done; £2 5s. costs ..	Colborne, W. J.
10, Wansbeck Road ..	Back addition rainwater pipe, main roof and steps leading to front door defective ..	Work done; £2 5s. costs ..	Kelly, S.
45, East Ferry Road ..	Main roof defective and other defects .. ..	7 days' order; £2 8s. costs ..	Dove, A.
49, East Ferry Road ..	Basement back room ceiling plaster defective and dangerous ..	7 days' order; £1 1s. costs ..	Dove, A.
49, East Ferry Road ..	Main roof and gutter, rear gutter and washhouse roof defective ..	7 days' order; no costs ..	Dove, A.
113, Upper North Street ..	Various defects .. ..	14 days' order; £5 5s. penalty; £2 8s. costs ..	Colborne, W. J.
26, Aberfeldy Street (House-let-in-lodgings)	First floor front and back rooms overcrowded ..	14 days' order; £1 penalty; £2 8s. costs ..	Luke, H. W.

## LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL BYELAWS WITH RESPECT TO HOUSES DIVIDED INTO SEPARATE TENEMENTS.

Address.	Nature of Complaint.	Result.	Inspector.
42, Devas Street ..	Failed to cleanse lodging house before 30th April	£5 penalty; £1 ls. costs ..	Luke, H. W.
42, Devas Street ..	Window cords and fittings not kept in good order	£2 penalty; £1 ls. costs. ..	Luke, H. W.

## LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL BYELAWS MADE UNDER THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS) ACT, 1908.

Defendant.	Offence.	Result.	Inspector.
T. L., of Stratford ..	Distributed toy pistol in exchange for rags outside Harbinger Road School	£1 penalty or 5 days' imprisonment	Dove, A.

(Note.—Letters of caution were sent in five other instances.)

## LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS) ACT, 1922.

Address.	Nature of Complaint.	Result.	Inspector.
70, Guildford Road ..	Walls and ceiling of first floor back room verminous	£2 penalty; £2 2s. costs, or 21 days' imprisonment	Colborne, W. J.



## FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

Article.	Result of Analysis, etc.		Result.	Inspector.
Milk .. ..	..	..	£1 ls. costs	Grabham, C. A.
Salicylic Ointment .. ..	..	..	£7 penalty; £5 5s. costs	Pearce, H. A.
Milk .. ..	..	..	£5 5s. costs	Grabham, C. A.
Milk .. ..	..	..	£2 penalty; £2 2s. costs	Pearce, H. A.
Sulphur Ointment .. ..	..	..	Summons dismissed on "Warranty," defence	Pearce, H. A.
Vinegar .. ..	..	..	£2 2s. costs	Grabham, C. A.
Milk .. ..	..	..	£2 2s. costs	Grabham, C. A.
Fresh Meat .. ..	..	..	£2 penalty; £2 2s. costs	Grabham, C. A.
Milk .. ..	..	..	10s. penalty; £2 2s. costs	Pearce, H. A.
Milk .. ..	..	..	£1 ls. penalty; £2 2s. costs	Pearce, H. A.
Lime Water .. ..	..	..	10s. penalty; £2 2s. costs	Grabham, C. A.
Ginger Wine .. ..	..	..	Summons against principal and servant issued but not served on principal, who has not been traced. Summons against servant dismissed under Probation of Offenders Act	Pearce, H. A.
Milk .. ..	..	..	£5 penalty; £5 5s. costs, or 1 month imprisonment	Pearce, H. A.
Milk .. ..	..	..	£5 penalty; £2 2s. costs, or 1 month imprisonment	Pearce, H. A.

(Note.—17 letters were sent to vendors in respect of other samples reported to be not genuine, etc.)

## MILK AND DAIRIES ACTS AND ORDER.

Sold milk in street while not registered	£2 penalty; £2 2s. costs..	Pearce, H. A.
Sold milk from can not inscribed with name and address (same Defendant)	Summons not proceeded with by Magistrate.	Pearce, H. A.
Filled bottles in street .. ..	£2 penalty; £2 2s. costs..	Pearce, H. A.
Traded as a dairyman while not registered.	Summonses dismissed under Probation of Offenders Act	Grabham, C. A.
Used as a dairy premises which were not registered (same Defendant)		
Aided and abetted in use of un-registered premises	£2 penalty; £8 8s. costs..	Grabham, C. A.

Letters of caution, etc., were sent to bottlers and dealers for infringements of the various Orders, etc., as follows:—

Milk and Dairies Acts and Order .. .. .	1
Milk (Special Designations) Order .. .. .	4
(Four others reported to Ministry of Health and/or Essex County Council.)	

A letter of caution was sent to a vendor of a meat pie which was unfit for human consumption.

## SUMMARY OF PENALTIES AND COSTS.

						Penalties.			Costs.		
						£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Public Health (London) Act, 1891 .. .. .						36	5	0	80	11	0
Metropolis Local Management Acts .. .. .						20	0	0	15	15	0
L.C.C. Byelaws—Houses Divided into Separate Tenements .. .. .						7	0	0	2	2	0
L.C.C. Byelaws—Rag and Bone Dealer .. .. .						1	0	0	—		
L.C.C. (General Powers) Act, 1922 .. .. .						2	0	0	2	2	0
Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928 .. .. .						23	1	0	33	12	0
Milk and Dairies Acts and Order .. .. .						6	0	0	12	12	0
Public Health (London) Act, 1891, Sec. 47 (Unsound Food) .. .. .						—			—		
Totals .. .. .						£95	6	0	£146	14	0
						£242			0 0		



## Copy of a Return to the London County Council.

Premises.	No. in Borough on 31st December, 1933.	No. of Inspections.	No. of Prosecutions.
Common Lodging Houses ..	5	92	—
Seamen's Lodging Houses ..	4	22	—
Houses Let in Lodgings ..	186	927	3
Cowsheds (No. of Premises) ..	3	27	—
Slaughterhouses .. ..	5	30*	—
Poultry Slaughterhouses ..	3	12	—
Offensive Trades .. ..	5	67	—
Milkshops .. ..	109	319	6†
Ice Cream Premises .. ..	189	345	—
Restaurants and Eating Houses	823	1,511	—

\* In addition 711 visits were made in connection with the examination of carcasses.

† Six summonses for breaches of the Milk and Dairies Order.

*Smoke Nuisances.*

(1) No. of observations .. ..	59	(4) No. of Statutory Notices served .. ..	2
No. of nuisances .. ..	17		
(2) No. of intimations served ..	6	(5) No. of legal proceedings ..	—
No. of cautions, etc. .. ..	9	(6) No. of convictions .. ..	—
(3) No. of complaints received (from L.C.C.) .. ..	32	(7) Amount of penalty and costs imposed in each case ..	—

*Cleansing and Disinfection.*

No. of adults cleansed .. ..	105	No. of premises cleansed	(a) After infectious diseases.. 2245 rooms
No. of children cleansed .. ..	3017		(b) for vermin .. 239 rooms (by P.B.C.)

*Water Supply to Tenement Houses.*

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

*Sanitary Officers.*

No. of Sanitary Inspectors (whole-time) .. ..	14*	Male.	Female.
.. .. (part-time) .. ..	—	—	—
No. of Borough Council Health Visitors (whole-time)—M. and C.W., 9; T.B., 3.			
No. of Borough Council Health Visitors (part-time), nil.			
1 Sister-in-Charge Light Clinics (M.C.W.).			
No. of Voluntary Association Health Visitors, 9.			

\*8 District Inspectors; 2 Meat and Food; 1 Houses-let-in-lodgings; 3 Housing Survey.

Census 1931.								
Total No. of houses in the Borough .. .. .				23,583	No. of houses closed on notice by owner that they could not be made fit .. .. .			
No. of houses occupied by the working classes .. .. .				23,000 (approx.)	No. of houses { (a) Erected during for the { year .. .. 159 working { (b) In course of erec- classes { tion .. .. Nil. (? Number by L.C.C.)			
No. of houses inspected	{	(a) On account of complaints or illness (P.H. Act) .. .. .	7,402	No. of representations by Medical Officer or other person .. 12*				
		(b) House-to-house Housing Con- solidated Reg- ulations, 1925	6,634	No. of houses included in such representations .. .. 77* No. of closing Orders made .. 2* * 2 Underground rooms.				
No. of notices served	{	(a) Under P.H. Act:		No. of Closing Orders determined (i.e., Houses made fit .. .. Nil.				
		(i) Intimation	5,076	No. of Demolition Orders ..				
No. of houses repaired or nuisances remedied under P.H. Act, 1891 .. .. .	{	(ii) Statutory	2,204	No. of { (a) In pursu- houses { ance of 86 (plus ? demol- { Orders { number in ished { (b) Voluntarily { Bakers Alley area by L.C.C.)				
		(b) Under Housing Act .. .. .	2					
No. of houses repaired under Sec. 17 of Housing Act, 1930	{	(a) By owners	2					
	{	(b) By L.A. in default of owners..	Nil.					
Underground Rooms.				Overcrowding.				
No. illegally occupied .. .. .				5*	No. of cases of overcrowding found .. .. .			
No. closed or illegal occupation discontinued .. .. .				4	No. remedied .. .. .			
					No. of prosecutions .. .. .			



## Section D.

### HOUSING.

The following section on Housing has been prepared in accordance with Circular 1,346 (England) of the Ministry of Health, 1933:—

### STATISTICS.

Number of new houses erected during 1933:—

(a) Total (including numbers given separately under (b) ) ..	159
(i) By the Local Authority .. .. .	50
(ii) By other Local Authorities .. .. .	103
(iii) By other bodies or persons .. .. .	6

(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 ..	50
(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) .. .. .	13,703
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ..	32,672
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above, which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 ..	6,634
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ..	8,132
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation .. .. .	78*

\* See Note on page 49.

(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 .. ..		4,823
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 .. .. .		2,794
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 .. .. .		2
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—		
(a) By owners .. .. .		2
(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 .. ..		2,027
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—		
(a) By owners .. .. .		1,990
(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) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders .. .. .		—



## (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 |
| (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 became operative 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 .. .. | — |

Of the 78 dwelling-houses found to be in a state unfit for human habitation (under heading 1 (3) of Housing Statistics, page 47):

1 was rebuilt by owners after they were interviewed to show cause why a Demolition Order should not be made.

74 were included in Areas dealt with under the Housing Act.

3 are under consideration.

*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 „	..	..	..	..	544 (157 built during last 2 years)
„ „ 1930 „	..	..	..	..	31 (22 built during last 2 years)

---

786

Houses converted to tenements	..	35
(No State assistance)	..	tenements

---

821

---

(2) Part II of the Housing Act, 1925:—

Assisted under 1919 Act	..	..	36
„ „ 1923 Act Sec. 1 (3)	..	..	24
			—
			60
			—

(3) Various properties:

(a) Purchased for eventual demolition, 16 houses, providing 20 tenements.

(b) Purchased for alternative accommodation, 2 houses, providing 2 tenements.

(c) Other properties, 7 houses.



*Survey of District.*

During the year the inspection of 180 streets, comprising 6,101 houses, was completed.

The following house-to-house inspections have been carried out:—

*Work of the Survey Inspectors.*

(1). Mr. G. L. Belshaw.

No. of houses  
inspected.

Addington Road	..	..	..	48
Alfred Street	..	..	..	48
Allanmouth Road	..	..	..	59
Atley Road	..	..	..	30
Autumn Street	..	..	..	22
Avenue Road	..	..	..	8
Baldock Street	..	..	..	6
Benworth Street	..	..	..	15
Blondin Street	..	..	..	40
Bow Road	..	..	..	198
Bream Street	..	..	..	26
British Street	..	..	..	64
Cadogan Terrace	..	..	..	62
Caxton Street	..	..	..	32
Claudius Mansions	..	..	..	18
Clayhall Road	..	..	..	47
Coborn Road	..	..	..	46
Coborn Street	..	..	..	17
Comboss Road	..	..	..	26
Craven Buildings	..	..	..	16
Creswick Road	..	..	..	7
Davey Road	..	..	..	21
Denbigh Road	..	..	..	8
Douro Street	..	..	..	24
Fairfield Road	..	..	..	102
Guerin Street	..	..	..	20
Harley Street	..	..	..	27
Hepscott Road	..	..	..	19
Iceland Road	..	..	..	5
Jebb Street	..	..	..	12
Kelday Road	..	..	..	28
Landseer Road	..	..	..	21
Lawrence Road	..	..	..	36

(1).				No. of houses inspected.
Lefevre Terrace	..	..	..	14
Leonards Buildings	..	..	..	24
Malmesbury Road	..	..	..	174
Maverton Road	..	..	..	36
Merchant Street	..	..	..	11
Mitford Terrace	..	..	..	7
Monier Road ..	..	..	..	104
Mostyn Road ..	..	..	..	1
Old Ford Road	..	..	..	141
Payne Road ..	..	..	..	3
Ridgdale Street	..	..	..	48
Rothbury Road	..	..	..	53
Spring Street ..	..	..	..	19
Stour Road ..	..	..	..	12
Summer Street	..	..	..	16
Trego Road ..	..	..	..	55
Trellis Street ..	..	..	..	16
Wallis Road ..	..	..	..	17
Wansbeck Road	..	..	..	57
Waterden Road	..	..	..	1
Whitepost Lane	..	..	..	41
Wick Lane ..	..	..	..	3
Wick Terrace ..	..	..	..	4
Wrexham Road	..	..	..	32
				—
Total houses inspected ..				2,047
				—
Total visits .. .. .				2,536
				—

(Number of nuisances referred to D.S.I's.—291.)

(2) Mr. C. H. Brown.

Abbott Road ..	..	..	..	170
Aberfeldy Street	..	..	..	23
Andrew Street..	..	..	..	16
Athol Street ..	..	..	..	1
Bow Lane ..	..	..	..	41
Bow Lane Almshouses	..	..	..	6



(2).

No. of houses  
inspected.

Bright Street .. .. .	31
Bromley Hall Road .. .. .	51
Brunswick Road .. .. .	134
Brunswick Street .. .. .	42
Burcham Street .. .. .	71
Byron Street .. .. .	53
Clutton Street .. .. .	1
Cobden Street .. .. .	20
Coldharbour .. .. .	29
Cotton Street .. .. .	65
Desart Street .. .. .	18
Dewberry Street .. .. .	26
Duff's Fields .. .. .	1
East India Dock Road .. .. .	144
Ettrick Street .. .. .	26
Fairfoot Road .. .. .	18
Findhorn Street .. .. .	44
Gaselee Street .. .. .	23
Glencoe Street .. .. .	39
Gray Street .. .. .	13
Greenfield Street .. .. .	4
Hack Street .. .. .	9
Harrap Street .. .. .	16
High Street, Poplar .. .. .	73
Highland Street .. .. .	16
Ida Street .. .. .	23
Joshua Street .. .. .	24
Landseer Terrace .. .. .	10
Layfield Place.. .. .	10
Leven Road .. .. .	93
Lochnagar Street .. .. .	28
Major Cottages .. .. .	1
Manisty Street .. .. .	5
Mauve Street .. .. .	18
Mountague Place .. .. .	12
Nairn Street .. .. .	46
Naval Row .. .. .	17
Naval Row South .. .. .	7
Newby Place .. .. .	17

(2).	No. of houses inspected.	(3).
Oban Street .. .. .	57	
Paradise Cottages .. .. .	7	
Portree Street .. .. .	2	
Prestage Street .. .. .	37	
Quixley Street .. .. .	6	
Railway Street .. .. .	41	
Robinhood Lane .. .. .	14	
Rounton Road .. .. .	66	
St. Leonards Road .. .. .	135	
Scouler Street .. .. .	12	
Susannah Street .. .. .	8	
Tapley Street .. .. .	41	
Tetley Street .. .. .	48	
Teviot Street .. .. .	55	
Ullin Street .. .. .	27	
Willis Street .. .. .	80	
Wilson Street .. .. .	40	
	—	
Total houses inspected ..	2,210	
	—	
Total visits .. .. .	2,614	
	—	

(Number of nuisances referred to D.S.I's.—320.)

(3). Mr. E. A. May.

Alton Street .. .. .	35
Annabel Street .. .. .	18
Arcadia Street .. .. .	69
Augusta Street .. .. .	97
Bath Cottages .. .. .	9
Bath Street .. .. .	85
Birchfield Street .. .. .	7
Bygrove Cottages .. .. .	2
Bygrove Street .. .. .	100
Caledonian Cottage .. .. .	1
Caledonian Terrace .. .. .	4
Carmen Street .. .. .	24
Carters Terrace .. .. .	4



(3).	No. of houses inspected.			
Castor Street .. .. .	19			
Charles Street .. .. .	31			
Chilcot Street .. .. .	36			
Chrisp Street .. .. .	17			
Church Path .. .. .	1			
Clifton Street .. .. .	16			
Cordelia Street .. .. .	33			
Cotall Street .. .. .	19			
Cottage Street .. .. .	75			
Cruden Place .. .. .	3			
Duff Street .. .. .	23			
Duncan Cottages .. .. .	3			
Elizabeth Place .. .. .	13			
Ellerthorpe Street .. .. .	35			
Ellesmere Street .. .. .	76			
Flint Avenue .. .. .	12			
Flint Street .. .. .	55			
Garford Street.. .. .	6			
Giraud Street .. .. .	61			
Goodliffe Place .. .. .	10			
Goodliffe Street .. .. .	29			
Grove Villas .. .. .	17			
Grundy Street .. .. .	99			
Guildford Road .. .. .	56			
Hale Street .. .. .	28			
Hillplace Street .. .. .	29			
Ivy Cottages .. .. .	16			
Jeremiah Street .. .. .	20			
Johnsons Buildings .. .. .	9			
Kerbey Street .. .. .	139			
Langton Street .. .. .	18			
Latham Street .. .. .	16			
Lion Street .. .. .	31			
Lower North Street .. .. .	25			
Market Street .. .. .	47			
Mary Place .. .. .	20			
Milton Place .. .. .	9			
Morant Street .. .. .	85			
Oriental Street .. .. .	36			

(3).					No. of houses inspected.
Pennyfields .. .. .	..	..	..	..	52
Perrys Close .. .. .	..	..	..	..	8
Plimsoll Street .. .. .	..	..	..	..	21
Prospect Place .. .. .	..	..	..	..	6
Ricardo Street .. .. .	..	..	..	..	30
Rigden Street .. .. .	..	..	..	..	9
Sabbarton Street .. .. .	..	..	..	..	52
Shirbutt Street .. .. .	..	..	..	..	20
Southill Street .. .. .	..	..	..	..	45
Sturry Street .. .. .	..	..	..	..	33
Turners Buildings .. .. .	..	..	..	..	5
Upper North Street .. .. .	..	..	..	..	151
Vesey Street .. .. .	..	..	..	..	25
Wade Street .. .. .	..	..	..	..	42
Wades Place .. .. .	..	..	..	..	22
Woodstock Road .. .. .	..	..	..	..	34
Woollett Street .. .. .	..	..	..	..	27
Total houses inspected ..					2,311
Total visits .. .. .					2,916

(Number of nuisances referred to D.S.I's.—328.)

#### SUMMARY OF SURVEY INSPECTORS' WORK.

Year 1933.

	Number of houses inspected.	Total number of visits.	Number of urgent nuisances referred to District Sanitary Inspectors.
Mr. G. L. Belshaw ..	2,047	2,536	291
Mr. C. H. Brown ..	2,210	2,614	320
Mr. E. A. May ..	2,311	2,916	328
Totals .. ..	6,568	8,066	939



In addition to the house-to-house inspections carried out by the Survey Inspectors, 66 house-to-house inspections were made by a District Inspector:—

*East Combined Division.*

St. Leonards Road . . . . . 66

SUMMARY.

Houses inspected by Survey Inspectors .. .. .	6,568
Houses inspected by District Inspector .. .. .	66
Total .. .. .	6,634

*Progress of Areas.*

Arising from Ministry of Health's Circular 1331, dated 6th April, 1933, the Medical Officer of Health submitted to the appropriate Committee for their consideration a list of 40 areas, including 15 which have been previously considered and were referred to in the Annual Report for 1931.

The list referred to approximately 872 houses, 1,563 families and 6,463 individuals. A copy of the list was forwarded to the London County Council, and subsequently representatives of the Borough Council met the Chairman of the London County Council Housing Committee and discussed the programme of slum clearance and improvement.

The progress of the areas during 1933 has been as follows:—

*Area No. 1 (Providence Cottages, Emmett Street).*—The purchase of the lands surrounding the area was completed at the latter part of the year.

It is proposed to erect 78 flats (49 two-bedroom and 29 three-bedroom type) on the site for re-housing persons in connection with clearance areas 2a, 2b, 3, 4, 10, 24, 29 and 32.

*Area Nos. 2a, 2b, 3, 4a and 4b.* (Note.—Original areas 2 and 4 were split into areas 2a and 2b and 4a and 4b.)

*Re Nos. 2a, 2b and 4b (Silver Lion Court, Pennyfields, Surrey Place West).*—The Council resolved to deal with these areas by Clearance Orders.

*Re 3 and 4a (Collins Place and Commodore Court).*—The Council were of opinion that these sites should be developed for housing purposes and made Compulsory Purchase Orders in respect of these two areas, together with adjoining lands.

*Area No. 5 (Ranwell Street).*—In the quinquennial statement prepared in 1930, this area was submitted for consideration by the London County Council as a Clearance Area. On 25th July, 1933, the London County Council declared two areas in the vicinity of Ranwell Street to be Clearance Areas. These areas comprised 37 houses.

The London County Council also made Compulsory Purchase Orders to acquire other property in the immediate neighbourhood. A Ministry of Health Inquiry into the subject matter of these Orders was held at the Council Offices, High Street, Poplar, on 10th January, 1934.

*Area No. 6 (Benworth Street).*—Completed in 1932.

*Area No. 7.*—No developments.

*Area No. 8.*—Representations have again been made to the London County Council that this Area, in conjunction with surrounding property, should be dealt with by that Authority, and that the matter should be regarded as "Urgent." The London County Council intimated that they were not prepared to deal with this area. The matter is receiving the earnest attention of the Borough Council. The question of re-housing is the most difficult problem, as three of the houses accommodate approximately 143 persons.

*Area No. 9 (Prospect Place).*—Following upon the Borough Council's declaration of Nos. 1-12, Prospect Place to be a Clearance Area, a Ministry of Health Inquiry as to confirmation of a Compulsory Purchase Order was held at the Council Offices on 28th March. On 6th May, the Minister of Health issued the "Metropolitan Borough of Poplar (Area No. 9) Housing Confirmation Order, 1933."

*Area No. 10 (Clifton Street).*—In October, 1933, the Council resolved to make a Compulsory Purchase Order regarding this area, and to lay out the land as an open space.

*Areas Nos. 11, 12, 13 and 14.*—No developments.



*Area No. 15 (Old Ford Road).*—This site was cleared in 1932. A scheme has now been prepared for the erection of 18 flats (12 two-bedroom and 6 three-bedroom type). It is intended to use the accommodation in connection with area No. 21—Prince Arthur's Avenue.

*Area No. 21 (Prince Arthur's Avenue).*—In November the Council declared this area a Clearance Area, and made a Compulsory Purchase Order to acquire other property in the immediate neighbourhood.

*Area No. 24 (Ulmar Place).*

*Area No. 29 (Cruden Place).*

*Area No. 32 (The Retreat, St. Leonards Road).*

In October the Council made Clearance Orders in respect of these areas.

A Ministerial Inquiry into the subject matter of the Compulsory Purchase Orders for Areas 3, 4a, 10 and 21, and Clearance Orders regarding areas 2a, 2b, 4b, 24, 29 and 32 was held at the Council Offices, Poplar, on 16th and 17th January, 1934.

The Clearance Orders and the Compulsory Purchase Orders were confirmed by the Minister of Health 17th and 18th April, 1934.

(Modifications in respect of Collins Place, etc., and Commodore Court, etc.)

#### *Progress of Other Areas (London County Council).*

(a) *West Ferry Road (East Side).*—On 4th April, 1933, the London County Council resolved to make a Clearance Order regarding 1, 2, 3 and 4, Laura Cottages, 1, 2, 3 and 4, Ingleheim Place, and Nos. 337 to 355 (odd), West Ferry Road. (The greater portion of the area had been acquired by the London County Council and two blocks of dwellings were in course of erection.) It was intended to deal with the remainder of the area by Clearance Orders. On 17th June, 1933, the Minister of Health issued the County of London (West Ferry Road) Housing Confirmation Order, 1933.

(b) *Oliver Court, Nos. 1-16.*—Minister of Health Inquiry regarding the Confirmation of the London County Council Clearance Order was held at the Council Offices, Poplar, on 5th April, 1933. On 26th May, 1933, the Minister of Health issued the "County of London (Oliver Court) Housing Confirmation Order, 1933."

(c) *Baker's Alley.*—This site has been cleared by the London County Council and is in course of development. Part of the accommodation is to be utilised for re-housing persons from the Ranwell Street Area.

### *Individual Houses.*

(a) *No. 103, Brabazon Street and 55, Barchester Street.*—Notices under Section 17 of the Housing Act, 1930, were served upon the owners.

Following a conference between the owners and officers of the Council, the necessary works were carried out by the owners.

(b) *Underground Rooms Used for Sleeping Purposes.*—Under the provision of Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930, Orders prohibiting the use of underground rooms for sleeping purposes were made by the Council regarding the following premises:—

4, Hale Street—Back basement room.

92, Suffolk Street—Front basement room.

### *Overcrowding.*

During the year 40 new instances of overcrowding were officially recorded. Twenty-six of the more serious cases were reported to the Public Health Committee.

Twenty-two 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.

Legal proceedings were instituted against the owner of one house where after a family had been re-housed by the Borough Council, on account of overcrowded conditions, certain rooms were re-let to another family, allowing the premises to be still overcrowded. The Magistrate made an



Order for the abatement of the nuisance in 14 days, inflicted a penalty of £1 and gave the Council £2 8s. costs.

In two further cases, upon the instructions of the Public Health Committee, intimations were served upon the persons responsible. In one case the owner himself took proceedings against a sub-tenant and obtained possession. In the second case Statutory Notices were subsequently served. The tenant has obtained a Magistrate's Order which has to be complied with early in 1934.

Nine of the 40 cases, and also 33 cases officially recorded in the past few years, have been abated. In one further case the overcrowded conditions have been eased.

The overcrowding was abated or eased as follows:—

					Abated.	Eased.
Re-housed by L.C.C.	..	..	..	..	5 (4)	—
„ P.B.C.	..	..	..	..	8 (6)	—
Other accommodation found	..	..	..	..	29 (23)	1
					—	
					42	
					—	

(Numbers in brackets are cases recorded prior to 1932.)

In cases where overcrowding has been abated or eased by rehousing, letters are sent to responsible persons 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.

#### *Accommodation provided during 1933.*

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

				Families accom- modated.	Number of persons (approx.).
(a) By the Poplar Borough Council in:—					
(1) Newly erected houses or flats	..			50	300
(2) Adapted buildings	..	..	..	—	—

			Families accom- modated.	Number of persons (approx.).
(3) Vacancies re-let:—				
(a) New properties.. ..	30			
(b) Adapted or miscellaneous properties .. ..	3			
	—		33	192
(b) By the London County Council:—				
(1) By nomination.. ..	.. ..	49		196
(2) By direct application:—				
(a) New tenements ..	538			
(b) Rehousing accommodation	153			
	—		691	*
			—	
	Total .. ..	823		
			—	

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

#### *Verminous Rooms (L.C.C. (General Powers) Act, 1922).*

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. 239 rooms were sprayed with Solution "D" or fumigated with sulphur, etc.

A fluid insecticide is issued at the Disinfectant Depots, and sprayers loaned to tenants in order to rid rooms and contents of bugs. 351 gallons of insecticide were distributed during the year.

#### *Bug Infestation.*

Bug infestation is referred to in the special report which was printed as an Appendix in the Annual Report for 1932.

This subject received the attention of the Public Health Committee on 10th June, 1933, when the Medical Officer of Health submitted the following statement:

"The Medical Officer of Health reminds the Committee that on 6th June, 1932, they received a report on 'Bug Infestation' in which reference



was made to the difficulties experienced in ridding dwelling-houses of bugs.

Although this is a problem which affects Local Authorities—both as Sanitary Authorities and Housing Authorities, owners of dwelling-houses and tenants—it is only within recent years that the attention of scientists has been directed to the problem, but most of the work done has been carried out in laboratories, or in connection with insect pests in foodstuffs.

For the destruction of bugs, many insecticides are being tried, but it would appear that none of them up to the present have been entirely satisfactory, although Hydrocyanic Acid gas promises to be more effective than any, but more experimental work on bug-infested dwelling-houses will have to be carried out to ascertain what general control is necessary before this gas can be used with safety.

The whole question of disinfestation and fumigation requires further investigation.

The problem of ridding dwelling-houses of bugs is surely of sufficient importance to receive the consideration of the Ministry of Health who might institute an enquiry; if necessary, conduct investigations, and issue an authoritative statement for the guidance of Local Authorities and others concerned."

The Committee adopted the statement of the Medical Officer of Health and agreed to recommend the Council to submit the suggestions to the Metropolitan Boroughs Standing Joint Committee with a view to that Committee approaching the Ministry of Health.

Subsequently, the Committee were informed that on the 18th August a letter was received from the Ministry of Health referring to a Departmental Committee which had been recently appointed to review the position and, if necessary, to submit proposals for further experimental work with a view to devising a satisfactory method which could safely be recommended to Local Authorities for the eradication of bugs in working-class houses generally, and in houses which had been provided by local authorities under the Housing Acts.

This Departmental Committee had decided to ascertain what information was available as to the extent of the problem of infestation by

bugs and what measures had been or were being taken for eradicating them in the administrative County of London and in the County and Metropolitan Boroughs, and asked for certain information regarding the Borough of Poplar.

The Committee were informed that a comprehensive reply had been sent to the Ministry of Health on 25th August.

At the request of the Secretary of the Departmental Committee, copies of Dr. Young's report of June 1932, which appeared as an Appendix to the Annual Report, had been forwarded to the Ministry of Health for the information of the Committee.

During the year 310 complaints were received in respect of 280 premises of which 28 were owned by the Council. In 16 of these latter woodwork was stripped before spraying with solution 'D' or fumigating with sulphur or "Cimex." The 28 premises were all sprayed with solution 'D' and in 4 instances bedding also was disinfested. Further, in 9 other houses owned by the Council, woodwork was stripped and rooms sprayed in consequence of verminous conditions discovered by Council's workmen during periodical cleansing of premises. The total number of Council properties dealt with was 37.

In addition to the above action, 14 orders each for one half-pint of vermicide were issued to Council tenants for use in houses where only a single bug had been seen, or for use as a precautionary measure against re-infestation.

249 certificates relating to verminous premises were submitted to the Public Health Committee.

It has been noticed that in some infested houses bugs harbour under the wooden casings of electric light wires. This method of protecting electric light wires affords an ideal retreat for bugs, and, as occasion arises, the Electricity Department now takes the opportunity of replacing wooden casings with metal tubing which is less suited to the habits of the bug.

### *The Standard of Domestic Cleanliness.*

In spite of the practical application of the advances made in preventive medicine, a considerable amount of ill-health and suffering prevails. Some of this is due to the neglect of the most elementary of all rules of hygiene, namely, the need for cleanliness. The freer use of soap and



water, neither of which is expensive, would do much to improve the conditions of many homes and to a certain extent prevent some of the septic conditions and intestinal disorders met with in individuals of all ages.

It must not be inferred that all houses in Poplar are dirty—far from it—for I have visited many very poor homes where the floors, furnishings (such as they were), and bedding were spotlessly clean, proving that poverty is no bar to cleanliness.

While some believe that conditions are no worse than they used to be, in my opinion there is still much work to be done in order to raise the standard of general cleanliness and to impress on some mothers the need for frequent and methodical cleaning of the home.

The Health Visitors and Inspectors have this constantly in mind when carrying out their routine duties; tactful suggestions on the part of the staff have effected much, but some cases seem to call for action on the part of the local authority.

#### *Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Acts.*

13 certificates were issued to tenants. On applications of owners, 7 certificates that the work had been done were also issued.

10, Alton Street.

10, Alton Street. (At request of owner.)

55, Kelday Road.

8, Addington Road. (At request of owner.)

557, Manchester Road.

67 Stebondale Street. (At request of owner.)

29, Wansbeck Road.

77, Lefevre Road.

40, Northumberland Street. (At request of owner.)

58, Kerbey Street.

33, Jodrell Road.

9, Guildford Road.

109, Sussex Street.

4, Wendon Street.

33, Jodrell Road. (At request of owner.)

27, Guildford Road.

4, Glaucus Street.

71, Libra Road.

47, Barchester Street. (At request of owner.)

4, Wendon Street. (At request of owner.)

## Section E.

### INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

The work of inspecting premises where food is prepared, sold, or stored is carried out by two qualified food inspectors, who ensure that foodstuffs are handled with care and protected from contamination.

### MILK SUPPLY.

#### (a) *Cowsheds.*

The 3 cowsheds in the Borough have been visited and inspected on 27 occasions. One intimation was served in respect of want of cleanliness and the necessary cleansing was carried out.

Applications for licences were considered by the Public Health Committee, as follows:—

1. 213, *Grundy Street*—Mr. Edgar Ernest Culshaw—licensed to keep 17 cows.  
(*Note.*—Early in 1934 this Licence was transferred to Mr. Hugh Pritchard Williams.)
2. 17-19, *Morville Street*—Mr. John Henry Chandler—licensed to keep 19 cows.
3. 48, *St. Leonard's Street*—Mr. Charles Robert Neall. No. 1 Shed licensed for 19 cows to 30th June, 1934, subject to certain works being carried out by the next licensing meeting; No. 2 Shed not licensed.

#### (b) *Dairies and Milkshops.*

During the year 3 premises were registered as dairies and one registration was cancelled. At the end of the year there were in the Borough 109 registered premises where raw milk is sold. These premises were kept under strict observation, 319 inspections being made.

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

23 persons (including 8 itinerant vendors) were registered as retail purveyors of milk, 11 of these being on account of change of ownership of premises.



The following also were registered during the year:—

- 58 Retail Purveyors of Sterilized Milk in Sealed Bottles. (35 on account of change of Ownership.)
- 5 Retail Purveyors of Raw Milk in "Sealcones" (1 on account of change of Ownership.)
- 10 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.*

- 5 Licences for the sale of "Certified" Milk.
- 3 Supplementary Licences for the sale of "Certified" Milk.

*Grade "A" Milk.*

- 2 Licences for the sale of Grade "A" Milk.

*Grade "A" (Tuberculin Tested) Milk.*

- 9 Bottling Establishments.
- 21 Dealers in Sealed Bottles only.
- 7 Supplementary Licences (Principal Licences issued by other Authorities.)

*Grade "A" Pasteurised Milk.*

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

*Pasteurised Milk.*

- 3 Licences in respect of "Pasteurising" establishments.
- 7 Licences for the sale of "Pasteurised" Milk.
- 5 Supplementary Licences for the sale of "Pasteurised" Milk.

**BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK.**  
**NUMBER OF SAMPLES EXAMINED FOR BACTERIA (TOTAL COUNT AND B.COLI)—81.**

NUMBER OF SAMPLES EXAMINED FOR BACTERIA (TOTAL COUNT AND D.COUNT) — 51.							
Designated Milk.	Where taken:				Number satis- factory.	Number unsatis- factory.	Action taken.
	On delivery at—		From Dealers—				
	Railway Stations.	L.C.C. Hospitals, and Open- Air School	Before bottling.	After bottling.			
Grade "A" (Tuberculin Tested)	14	—	13 (1)	27 (2)	51	3	1 letter of caution sent; 1 letter to vendor; 2 reported to Ministry of Health and to County Medical Officers of Health.
Pasteurised .. .. .	—	10 (1)	1	10 (2)	18	3	1 further sample taken—satisfactory; 2 letters of caution sent.
Certified .. .. .	—	—	—	2 (2)	—	2	2 reported to Ministry of Health.
Grade "A" .. .. .	—	—	—	4	4	—	—
Totals .. .. .	14	10	14	43	73	8	

The figures in parentheses denote number of unsatisfactory samples and are included in the totals.

**BIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK.**  
**NUMBER OF SAMPLES EXAMINED FOR TUBERCLE BACILLI—31.**

	Number reported:			Remarks.
	Tubercle bacilli absent.	Tubercle bacilli present.	Examination incomplete.	
<i>Designated Milks:—</i>				
Certified .. .. .	2	—	—	—
Grade "A" .. .. .	4	—	—	—
Grade "A" (Tuberculin Tested) ..	8	1	—	One cow taken from herd.
Pasteurised .. .. .	4	—	—	—
<i>Other Milks:—</i>				
Sterilised .. .. .	2	—	—	—
Bottled (from Dairies) .. .. .	8	—	—	—
„ (from Cowsheds) .. .. .	2	—	—	—
In carton .. .. .	—	—	—	—



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

*Examination of Milk for Tuberculosis.*

In addition to the samples shown in the table on page 68, the London County Council took samples of milk for biological examination for the presence of tubercle Bacillus. Four samples were taken from a rail tank containing mixed bulk milk and three of the samples gave positive results.

Samples were also taken from the licensed cowsheds in the borough and gave negative results.

*Milk delivered to Hospitals and the Open-Air School, Bow Road.*

The arrangements for taking samples at St. Andrew's Hospital, Bow Institution, and Bow Road Open-Air School, belonging to the London County Council, and at Poplar Hospital, have continued throughout the year. As the milk supplied to the L.C.C. Institutions is "Pasteurised" milk, bacteriological examinations are carried out in addition to chemical analysis. (See table, page 68.)

*Milk supplied to L.C.C. Schools.*

In 1931 the London County Council asked if arrangements could be made for samples of the milk delivered at their schools to be examined, and it was arranged that samples should be taken by our Inspectors in the ordinary course of their sampling work. During 1933 22 samples were taken at 19 schools. In one instance legal proceedings were taken for deficiency of fat, 23 per cent. The summons was dismissed and the defendant was ordered to pay £5 5s. costs.

*Ice Cream.*

During the year, 27 Owners or Occupiers were registered for the manufacture, storage or sale of ice cream.

*London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1932.*

Five applicants for registration for the sale and manufacture of Ice Cream were invited to attend before the Public Health Committee to show cause why their applications for registration should not be refused.

Two of the applicants did not appear and the Committee refused to register the premises.

The third applicant subsequently intimated he had ceased selling and manufacturing Ice Cream.

The fourth applicant after interview was refused registration.

The fifth applicant was required to give an undertaking in writing that he would employ one person solely for the sale of Ice Cream outside his shop (a greengrocery business).

No appeals were made against the decisions.

The number of owners or occupiers now on Register is 189.

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

Cleansing of premises was necessary in 3 instances; 2 other nuisances existed.

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

#### *Bakehouses.*

There are 77 bakehouses in use, of which 20 are underground. In 55 bakehouses machinery is used. The bakehouses in the Borough were inspected at least twice during the year, the total inspections numbering 297.

Cleansing was found to be necessary on 156 occasions, and 5 other nuisances were found. The cleansings were carried out and the nuisances abated after service of 159 intimations.

#### *Slaughterhouses.*

A list of the 5 slaughterhouses is given on page 36.

For number of inspections, etc., see Table A, page 30, and reports of Food Inspectors, pages 71-74.

The Slaughter of Animals Act is referred to on page 35.

#### *Slaughterer of Poultry.*

The business of a slaughterer of poultry is carried on at three premises in the Borough and inspections of these premises numbered 12.

#### *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 823.

1,511 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 352 instances, and 21 other defects existed.

344 intimations were served and the necessary works were carried out without need for further action by the department.



*Reports of Food Inspectors.*

MR. C. A. GRABHAM.

No. OF INSPECTIONS OF:	TOTALS.			
	Inspections.	Intimations.	Notices.	
			Stat.	Final.
Bakehouses—				
Factories .. .. .	97	61	—	—
Workshops .. .. .	28	18	—	—
Dom. Workshops .. .. .	6	4	—	—
Slaughterhouses .. .. .	16	13	—	—
Cowhouses .. .. .	6	—	—	—
Milkshops .. .. .	148	1	—	—
Restaurants and Eating Houses .. .. .	116	8	—	—
Fried Fish Vendors and Fish Curers—				
Where power is used .. .. .	112	187	—	—
Others .. .. .	174	1	—	—
Stalls.. .. .	1,184	—	—	—
Other Places where Food is sold, etc.—				
Where power is used .. .. .	81	2	—	—
Others .. .. .	172	1	—	—
Ice Cream Premises—				
Where power is used .. .. .	25	1	—	—
Others .. .. .	161	3	—	—
Wharves, etc., where Food is prepared or stored, etc.—				
Where power is used .. .. .	1	—	—	—
Others .. .. .	25	—	—	—
Markets—				
Morning .. .. .	137	—	—	—
Evening .. .. .	72	—	—	—
Miscellaneous .. .. .	108	—	—	—
Total Defects, etc.,				
DEFECTS, ETC., FOUND:	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to	
			D.S.I.	
1. Nuisances under Public Health (London) Act—				
Want of cleanliness .. .. .	14	14	—	—
Want of ventilation .. .. .	1	1	—	—
Other nuisances .. .. .	27	22*	5	—
2. Offences under Factory and Workshop Act—				
Other offences .. .. .	1	—	—	—

\* 4 without service of Intimations.

## SLAUGHTERHOUSES:

Number of Visits .. .. .	397
Number of Carcases Inspected—	
Beasts .. .. .	258
Calves .. .. .	158
Sheep .. .. .	954
Lambs .. .. .	511
Pigs .. .. .	490
Organs condemned and destroyed conse- quent on slaughterhouse visits ..	} See list on page 75.
Heads and Tongues condemned and destroyed .. .. .	
Number of Samples procured:	
(a) Under Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act .. .. .	390
(b) Under Special Orders and Regula- tions— .. .. .	28
(i) Number satisfactory ..	23
(ii) Number not satisfactory ..	5
Action taken in respect of unsatisfactory samples:	
(a) Legal proceedings .. .. .	—
(b) Letters sent to Vendors .. .. .	2
(c) Reported to appropriate Govern- ment Department, etc. .. .. .	4
Public Health (Foreign Meat) Regulations—	
Certificates issued .. .. .	117
Visits to Factories .. .. .	136
ASSISTANT'S TIME—HOURS .. .. .	575½



## MR. H. A. PEARCE.

No. OF INSPECTIONS OF:	TOTALS.			
	Inspections.	Intimations.	Notices.	
			Stat.	Final.
Bakehouses—				
Factories .. .. .	119	52	—	—
Workshops .. .. .	47	24	—	—
Dom. Workshops .. .. .	—	—	—	—
Slaughterhouses .. .. .	26	20	—	—
Cowhouses .. .. .	21	—	—	—
Milkshops .. .. .	171	—	—	—
Restaurants and Eating Houses .. .. .	140	11	—	—
Fried Fish Vendors and Fish Curers—				
Where power is used .. .. .	59	—	—	—
Others .. .. .	202	153	—	—
Stalls.. .. .	2,292	—	—	—
Other places where Food is sold, etc.—				
Where power is used .. .. .	103	—	—	—
Others .. .. .	325	3	—	—
Ice Cream Premises—				
Where power is used .. .. .	15	—	—	—
Others .. .. .	144	—	—	—
Wharves, etc., where Food is prepared or stored, etc.:—				
Where power is used .. .. .	—	—	—	—
Others .. .. .	1	—	—	—
Markets—				
Morning .. .. .	185	—	—	—
Evening .. .. .	81	—	—	—
Miscellaneous .. .. .	90	—	—	—
Total Defects, etc.				
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to D.S.I.	
DEFECTS, ETC., FOUND:				
1. Nuisances under Public Health (London) Act—				
Want of cleanliness .. .. .	12	12	—	—
Other nuisances .. .. .	19	13	6	—
2. Offences under Factory and Workshop Act—				
Other offences .. .. .	—	—	—	—

## SLAUGHTERHOUSES:

Number of Visits .. .. .	314
Number of Carcases Inspected—	
Beasts .. .. .	223
Calves .. .. .	195
Sheep .. .. .	850
Lambs .. .. .	494
Pigs .. .. .	514
Organs condemned and destroyed consequent on Slaughterhouse Visits ..	} See list on page 75.
Heads and Tongues condemned and destroyed .. .. .	
Number of samples procured:	
(a) Under Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act .. .. .	408
(b) Under Special Orders and Regulations	53
(i) Number satisfactory ..	50
(ii) Number not satisfactory ..	3*
Action taken in respect of unsatisfactory samples:	
(a) Legal proceedings .. .. .	—
(b) Letters sent to Vendors .. .. .	2
(c) Reported to appropriate Government Department, etc. .. .. .	—
Public Health (Foreign Meat) Regulations—	
Certificates issued .. .. .	10
Visits to Factories .. .. .	7
ASSISTANT'S TIME—HOURS .. .. .	454½

\* In one instance a further sample was taken and found satisfactory.



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

				Mr. Grabham.	Mr. Pearce.	Totals.
Lungs:	Beasts	..	..	101	82	183
	Sheep	..	..	213	316	529
	Pigs	..	..	134	162	296
Livers:	Beasts	..	..	50*	35	85
	Sheep	..	..	65	114	179
	Pigs	..	..	13	22	35
Mesenteries:	Beasts	..	..	36†	19	55
	Pigs	..	..	18	22	40
Omenta:	Beasts	..	..	12	10	22
	Pigs	..	..	—	6	6
Pancreas:	Beasts	..	..	18	9	27
	Pigs	..	..	—	1	1
Spleens:	Beasts	..	..	13	3	16
	Sheep	..	..	—	1	1
	Pigs	..	..	1	4	5
Tripes:	Beasts	..	..	11	6	17
	Beasts	..	..	4	5	9
Hearts:	Sheep	..	..	—	—	—
	Pigs	..	..	1	19	20
Kidneys:	Beasts	..	..	12	6	18
	Pigs	..	..	—	5	5
Intestines:	Beasts	..	..	6	4	10
Udders:	Beasts	..	..	10	14	24
Heads:	Beasts	..	..	35	30	65
	Pigs	..	..	9	14	23
Tongues:	Beasts	..	..	35	30	65
	Pigs	..	..	9	14	23

\* And parts of 1.

† And parts of 2.

In addition to the foregoing there were condemned and destroyed, as a result of inspections at slaughterhouses:—

3 Beasts' carcasses, 13cwt. 24lbs.  
 3 Pigs' plucks, weight not recorded.  
 4 Briskets, 2qrs. 21lbs.  
 3 Pigs' carcasses, 2cwt. 1qr. 9lbs.  
 1 Sheep carcass, 2qrs. 8lbs.  
 and other sundries which totalled 17cwt. 3qrs. 1-lb.

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

*Mr. C. A. Grabham.*

5 Casks Lemon Skins (1ton 16cwt. 2qrs. 14lbs.)	3 cases Apples.
537 Bags Damaged Potatoes (17 ton 11cwt. 0qrs. 0lb.)	11 cases (and odd tins) Apricots.
432 $\frac{1}{2}$ cases Australian Dried Fruit.	6 cases Plums.
17 cases Australian Dried Fruit.	9 cases Sardines (each 100 tins).
27 Casks Orange Crush.	1 cases Tomatoes (24 Tins).
5 Casks Orange and Lemon Peel.	40 Packets Pasteurised Cheese (each 5lbs.).
110 Kegs Raspberries.	1 Box Skate (5st.).
286 Cartons (each 48 Jars) Assorted Meat and Fish Paste.	2 Hindquarters Pork (22st.).
10 cases Oranges.	1 Pig's Liver and Lungs.
	27 Fowls.
	1 Box Rabbits.

Mr. H. A. Pearce.

54 Bags Walnuts.  
46 Wild Rabbits (117lbs.).  
1 Tin Beef (6lbs.).

3 Boxes Kippers.  
1 Bag Mussels.  
1 Box Kippers.

At request of Maconochies & Morton's:—

13 tins Beef, 24 tins Herrings, 49 tins Salmon, 6 tins Lobster, 34 tins Apricots, 7 tins Sprats, 25 tins Crayfish, 25 tins Cream, 13 tins Tomatoes, 1 tin Strawberries, 3 tins Pressed Pork, 13 tins Pineapple, 3 tins Tongue, 7 tins Loganberries, 15 tins Black Currants, 3 tins Asparagus, 6 tins Blackberries, 7 tins Prawns, 7 tins Peas, 1 tin Sardines, 12 tins Parsnips, 6 tins Pimentos, 1 tin Fruit Salad, 2 tins Kipper Snacks, 3 tins Mushrooms, 3 tins Fruit.

The following were released for technical purposes.

42 Casks Tallow	..	..	..	..	..	..	For Grease making, etc.
415 Boxes Australian Dried Fruit	..	..	..	..	..	..	For Cattle Food.
33 Packages Sultanias	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 Bags Sugar	..	..	..	..	..	..	For manufacturing purposes.
5 casks Tallow	..	..	..	..	..	..	For Grease making, etc.
13 Bags Wheat (12.3.0.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	For Poultry and Cattle Food.
2 $\frac{90}{100}$ qrs. Damaged Wheat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

The following were released for sorting under supervision of other Authorities.

462 cases Australian Dried Fruit.

227 cases

..

..

..

53  $\frac{1}{2}$ -cases Currants.



*Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928.*

The results of the analyses of 799 samples were reported to the Committee during the year:—

Sample.	Number examined, 1933.	Adul- terated.	Action taken.	
			Legal Pro- ceedings. (See page 43).	Letters of caution sent.
Milk .. ..	382	15	7	7
„ Sterilised .. ..	6	—	—	—
„ Condensed .. ..	24	—	—	—
Cream .. ..	2	—	—	—
Butter .. ..	48	3	—	2
Margarine .. ..	46	1	—	1
Dripping .. ..	12	—	—	—
Lard .. ..	8	—	—	—
Shredded Suet .. ..	10	1	—	1
Mustard .. ..	4	—	—	—
Pepper .. ..	7	—	—	—
Malt Vinegar .. ..	2	1	—	1
Vinegar .. ..	26	2	1	1
Sauce .. ..	4	—	—	—
Cocoa .. ..	3	—	—	—
Coffee .. ..	2	—	—	—
Sugars .. ..	2	—	—	—
Coffee and Chicory .. ..	2	—	—	—
Ground Rice .. ..	4	—	—	—
Rice .. ..	4	—	—	—
Pearl Barley .. ..	8	—	—	—
Sago .. ..	2	—	—	—
Pea Flour .. ..	2	—	—	—
Flour .. ..	2	—	—	—
Ground Ginger .. ..	2	—	—	—
Baking Powder .. ..	4	—	—	—
Oatmeal .. ..	2	—	—	—
Cake .. ..	6	—	—	—
Carried forward ..	626	23	8	13

Sample.	Number examined, 1933.	Adul- terated.	Action taken.	
			Legal Pro- ceedings. (see page 43)	Letters of caution sent.
Brought forward ..	626	23	8	13
Jams .. ..	14	—	—	—
Table Jelly .. ..	8	2	—	—
Golden Syrup .. ..	2	—	—	—
Tea .. ..	3	—	—	—
Ice Cream .. ..	2	—	—	—
Sweets .. ..	13	—	—	—
Lemon Curd .. ..	2	—	—	—
Ginger Wine .. ..	2	2	1	—
Cider .. ..	2	—	—	—
Cordials .. ..	13	2	—	1
Gin .. ..	1	—	—	—
Whisky .. ..	10	1	—	—
Rum .. ..	6	—	—	—
Mincemeat, Fruit .. ..	2	—	—	—
Mixed Peel .. ..	2	—	—	—
Meat .. ..	12	2	1	1
Tripe .. ..	4	—	—	—
Breakfast Sausage .. ..	2	—	—	—
Sausage .. ..	12	1	—	1
Brawn .. ..	4	—	—	—
Black Pudding .. ..	2	—	—	—
Bread and Butter .. ..	6	—	—	—
Egg Powder .. ..	6	—	—	—
Aspirin Tablets .. ..	4	—	—	—
Custard Powder .. ..	3	—	—	—
Lime-water .. ..	4	1	1	—
Zinc Ointment .. ..	2	—	—	—
Boracic Ointment.. ..	5	—	—	—
Salicylic Ointment .. ..	5	1	1	—
Sulphur Ointment .. ..	3	1	1	—
Carbolic Ointment .. ..	3	—	—	—
Camphorated Oil .. ..	6	—	—	—
Liniment of Turpentine .. ..	2	—	—	—
Dried Herbs .. ..	2	—	—	—
Canned Peas .. ..	2	—	—	—
Canned Fruit .. ..	2	—	—	—
Totals, 1933 ..	799	36*	13	16
Totals, 1932 ..	818	33†	11	11

\* Including 6 informal samples.

† Including 6 informal samples.

Of the samples of milk, 69 were procured from itinerant vendors on Sundays and 182 from itinerant vendors on weekdays. Seven samples were adulterated. Legal proceedings were taken against 5 vendors and letters of caution were sent in 2 instances.



*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 .. ..	382	Nil.
Cream .. ..	2	Nil.

*Butter and Margarine.*

The following is the number of premises in the Borough registered under the above-mentioned Acts, up to and including 31st December, 1933.

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

*Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act 1928.*

The premises registered under the above Act (Section 4—Storage of Eggs) have been visited from time to time. Notice of Registration was conspicuously displayed.

On four occasions English eggs were found to be in cold storage and were being marked in accordance with the requirements of the Act. There were no contraventions of the Act.

*Merchandise Marks Act and Orders.*

Occupiers of shops and stallholders have been supplied with appropriate circulars respecting marking of foreign produce. Inspections and observations have been made from time to time and where necessary attention has been drawn to breaches of the Orders.

## PUBLIC ANALYST'S ANNUAL REPORT.

During the year 1933, 799 samples were examined under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, all of which were submitted by the Inspectors. No samples under the Act were submitted by the Public.

141 samples were purchased informally.

36 samples were found to be adulterated, 30 formal and 6 informal. In addition, 57 other samples were of doubtful purity or inferior quality.

The adulteration was at the rate of 4.5 per cent., as compared with 2.7 per cent. for the whole of London and 5.1 per cent. for the whole of England and Wales in 1932.

The rate of adulteration in the Borough for the past ten years was as follows:—

Year.	No. of samples examined.		Percentage of adulteration.	
1933	..	799	..	4.6
1932	..	818	..	4.0
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
Average	..	801		7.3

The adulteration is much lower than the average of previous years.

The number of samples examined was at the rate of 5.2 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 10.0 per 1,000 for the whole of London, and 3.4 per 1,000 for the whole of England and Wales in 1932.

382 samples of milk were examined, of which 15, or 3.9 per cent., were found to be adulterated, and 41 samples were reported as of poor quality.



During the past ten years the milk adulteration in the Borough was as follows:—

Year.	No. of milks examined.		Percentage of adulteration.
1933	..	382	.. 3.9
1932	..	367	.. 2.2
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
Average	..	377	4.0

The average milk adulteration for the whole of London was at the rate of 2.4 per cent. and for the whole of England and Wales, 7.3 per cent., in 1932.

#### *Condensed Milks.*

Twenty-four samples of condensed milk were examined, all of which were satisfactory.

#### *Preservatives.*

There were seven contraventions of the Preservatives Regulations.

Other samples examined during the year were:—

I Canned Fish.

I Cooked Meat.

For the Public Health Department.

I Effluent.

I Water.

I Sand.

For the Engineer's Department.

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

*Public Analyst.*

### *Food Poisoning.*

In 1932 a circular letter was sent to all general practitioners practising in the Borough enclosing a form of notification. Copies of certificates received together with reports which may be of general interest, are sent to the County Medical Officer of Health for circulation.

During the year 31 notifications were received.

Difficulty is being experienced as "food poisoning" is not defined. It is left to the medical practitioner attending on any patient to send a certificate "if he suspects or becomes aware that such person is suffering from food poisoning."

Investigations into the 31 notified cases resulted in them being classified as follows:—

True cases	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Personal susceptibility	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Not true food poisoning or doubtful cases	..	..	..	..	..	..	17

The nine true cases were as follows:—

Sporadic case	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
In one family	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
In one family	..	..	..	..	..	..	6

The six cases in one family suffered from diarrhoea etc., which lasted only a day or two. Specimens of blood from two of the six cases gave negative results but a faecal specimen from one of the patients gave a positive result to *B. paratyphosus*. (*B. paratyphosus* isolated in moderate numbers. The bacillus was agglutinated by Para B serum up to  $\frac{1}{160}$  dilutions; not by B Gaertner serum.)

### *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.



In connection with the scheme for the official certification of meat food products exported to the Dominion of Canada and the United States of America, the Minister of Health has designated Dr. G. O. Mitchell, the Tuberculosis Officer and Assistant Medical Officer of Health, as a Certifying Officer.

Certificates were issued in connection with 127 consignments of foodstuffs: Canada (23), Australia (48), United States of America and Dependencies (25), India (21), other countries (10).

143 visits were paid to factories and 26 tons 14 cwts. 2 lbs. of foodstuffs were inspected and passed in connection with the above.

*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.

## Section F.

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

#### *Notifications.*

2,732 cases of Infectious Disease (Smallpox 140) were notified during the year. In addition there were 155 other cases notified as Infectious Diseases in which the diagnosis was not confirmed.

The notification rate was 18.3, compared with 19.3 in 1932.

The incidence of infectious disease generally was slightly less than in 1932; particularly so in the following diseases:—

(a) Smallpox..	..	..	..	..	37 fewer cases
(b) Chickenpox	..	..	..	..	476 ,, ,,

There was, however, a marked increase in the number of cases of Scarlet Fever (231 more than in 1932) and Diphtheria (80 cases more than in 1932).

#### *Infectious Diseases in Milkshops and Homeworkers' Premises.*

Five contacts of infectious disease patients employed in the milk trade were dealt with during the year. No notices under Article 17 of the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, were served.

30 cases of infectious disease occurred in homeworkers' premises: Smallpox, 2; Diphtheria, 14; Scarlet Fever, 8; Chickenpox, 5; and Acute Primary Pneumonia, 1.

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.



TABLE VII.  
NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR 1933.  
(52 Weeks.)

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE BOROUGH.													Total cases notified in each Sub-District.		No. of Cases removed to Hospital from each Sub-District.		TOTAL DEATHS IN AGE-PERIODS.													Total deaths in each Sub-District.			
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.																At Ages—Years.																
		Under 1.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 65.	65 and upwards.	Poplar.	Bow and Bromley.	Poplar.	Bow and Bromley.	Total Cases Removed.	At all Ages.	Under 1.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 65.	65 and upwards.	Poplar.	Bow and Bromley.	
Smallpox .. .. .	140	2	4	2	4	1	21	28	19	33	6	19	1	29	111	29	111	140	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Chickenpox .. .. .	623	17	44	41	60	76	301	57	14	10	1	2	—	321	302	22	23	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup) .. .. .	484	6	11	36	48	47	198	93	20	19	6	—	—	203	281	203	279	482	19	—	1	2	3	4	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	10
Erysipelas .. .. .	92	2	1	1	2	1	3	6	10	20	14	25	7	48	44	17	15	32	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	842	4	26	65	85	87	330	144	45	44	12	—	—	433	409	432	405	837	4	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	1	3
Typhus Fever .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid) .. .. .	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	3	1	3	4	1†	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	
Relapsing Fever .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Continued Fever .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Puerperal Fever .. .. .	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	5	3	5	3	8	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	
Puerperal Pyrexia .. .. .	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	19	12	—	—	—	12	12	10	12	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cerebro-Spinal Fever .. .. .	8	2	2	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	6	2	6	2	8	4	1	1	2‡	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Acute Poliomyelitis .. .. .	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Acute Encephalitis Lethargica .. .. .	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum .. .. .	23	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	3	8	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Zymotic Enteritis .. .. .	44	12	10	3	1	3	5	1	2	4	12	1	—	12	32	2	1	3	13	10	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Anthrax .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Pneumonia, Acute Primary .. .. .	368	19	28	26	16	9	37	14	13	60	42	69	35	210	158	78	76	154	79	3	11	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Acute Polioencephalitis .. .. .	69	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	33	10	3	13	33	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dysentery .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Malaria .. .. .	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Totals .. .. .	2732	87	128	175	218	224	898	345	137	235	96	132	57	1338	1394	825	934	1759	164	15	17	5	7	4	7	5	2	12	23	32	35	75	89	

This table does not include cases in which the original diagnosis was not confirmed.

N.B.—The deaths from Pneumonia are of notified patients only.

\* Notifiable 1st June to 30th September, but the number of deaths relates to the whole year.

† Not a notified case.

‡ Includes 1 non-notified case.





*Cases of Notifiable Diseases treated in Hospitals.*

Disease.	Cases Noti- fied.	L.C.C. Fever Hospitals.	Other L.C.C. Institu- tions.	Voluntary Hospitals, etc.	Total Removals.	Per- centage of cases noti- fied.
Smallpox .. ..	140	140	—	—	140	100.
Chickenpox .. ..	623	36	9	—	45	7.2
Diphtheria .. ..	484	480*	2	—	482	99.6
Erysipelas .. ..	92	2	29	1	32	34.8
Scarlet Fever ..	842	837†	—	—	837	99.4
Enteric Fever ..	4	2	—	2	4	100.
Puerperal Fever ..	8	6	1	1	8	100.
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	24	2	16	4	22	91.7
Cerebro-spinal Fever	8	2	4	2	8	100.
Encephalitis Lethar- gica .. ..	1	—	—	1	1	100.
Ophthalmia Neona- torum .. ..	23	5	1	2	8	34.8
Pneumonia (Primary)	363	—	147	7	154	41.8
Pneumonia (Influen- zal) .. ..	69	—	12	1	13	18.8
Zymotic Enteritis ..	44	—	1	2	3	6.8
Acute Poliomyelitis..	1	1	—	—	1	100.
Acute Polioencepha- litis .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria .. ..	1	—	—	1	1	100.
Totals .. ..	2,732	1,513	222	24	1,759	64.8

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

\*Includes 1 to London Fever Hospital.

†Includes 2 to London Fever Hospital.

*Mortality from Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever and Enteric Fever.*

	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever	Enteric Fever.
Cases .. ..	484	842	4
Deaths .. ..	18	6	0†
Fatality Rate .. ..	3.7	0.7	—

† 1 non-notified case not shown. (Patient was an inmate of a mental hospital situate outside London.)

*Scarlet Fever.*

The total notifications received numbered 904 and the total removals were 899. Of these, 62 cases were later certified to be not suffering from Scarlet Fever, leaving a total of 842 cases, the attack-rate being 5.6 per 1,000 of population.

6 deaths occurred, giving a fatality rate of 0.7 per cent.

*Diphtheria.*

The total notifications received numbered 570 and the total removals to hospital were 568. 86 patients were certified to be suffering from other diseases, leaving a total of 484 cases, the attack-rate being 3.2 per 1,000 of population.

18 deaths occurred, giving a fatality rate of 3.7 per cent.

*Diphtheria Immunisation.*

Since the closing of our Immunisation Clinic, occasional requests for treatment have been received. During the year arrangements were made with the Hackney Borough Council for such applicants to be dealt with at their Clinic, the Poplar Council paying a sum of 10s. for a complete Immunisation and certificate, and 2s. 6d. for a certificate of natural immunity. These charges are on the undertaking that the Poplar children do not require a special clinic.

The number completed under this arrangement up to 31st December, 1933, was 5.

*Diphtheria Anti-toxin.*

306,000 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.

*"Carriers".*

During the year information was received from the London County Council of 18 patients referred to the "Carrier" Clinic. Two of the



patients were removed to Fever Hospitals as suffering from Diphtheria and the remaining 16 were certified to be fit to resume attendance at school after treatment.

### *Enteric Fever.*

Five notifications were received (of which two related to Paratyphoid Fever), and the patients were removed to hospital. One patient was later certified to be suffering from Apical Pneumonia and not Typhoid Fever, leaving 4 actual cases. The attack-rate was 0.03 per 1,000 of population.

None of the notified cases died; 1 death occurred in a Mental Hospital, but this case was not notified to this Authority.

Following upon one case enquiries elicited the fact that the patient was a member of a cycling club, the members of which had been infected while touring. On reporting the facts to the Ministry of Health it was learned that there were other cycling clubs involved, some of their members having been infected in the same locality. Fortunately none of the other members of the cycling club living in the Borough contracted the disease.

### *Bacteriological Examinations.*

2,637 swabbings were examined. Of these, 319 gave positive results (12.1 per cent.).

5 blood specimens and 1 faecal specimen from doubtful cases of Enteric Fever were examined. All gave negative results.

All the 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 1933 140\* cases occurred (see footnote to Table I overleaf).

TABLE I.  
SMALLPOX AND CHICKENPOX CASES NOTIFIED  
DURING EACH MONTH.  
1933.

Month.	Smallpox.	Chickenpox.
January .. ..	40	33
February .. ..	37	37
March .. ..	29	62
April .. ..	13	49
May .. ..	13	47
June .. ..	4	45
July .. ..	3	66
August .. ..	—	40
September .. ..	—	41
October .. ..	—	39
November .. ..	—	81
December .. ..	—	83
Totals .. ..	139*	623

\* The Smallpox figures refer to the calendar year, but in other parts of this Report the figure 140, referring to the statistical year of 52 weeks is used.

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

East Combined .. ..	7
West Combined .. ..	20
Poplar South (East) .. ..	4
Poplar South (West) .. ..	7
Bromley North .. ..	16
Bromley Central .. ..	1
Bow East .. ..	6
Bow West .. ..	79

140



*The incidence of Smallpox in houses is shown below.*

							Cases.
18	houses	in	which	1	case	of Smallpox occurred ..	18
12	„	„	2	cases	„	„ ..	24
11	„	„	3	„	„	„ ..	33
4	„	„	4	„	„	„ ..	16
1	„	„	5	„	„	„ ..	5
5	„	„	6	„	„	„ ..	30
2	„	„	7	„	„	„ ..	14
Total ..							140
Total number of cases ..							140
„ „ houses ..							53

In Table II it will be seen that of the 140 cases no less than 118 were unvaccinated, and that in this group nearly 95 per cent. of the cases occurred *before* the age of 35, whereas in the vaccinated group all except two of the cases occurred *after* the age of 35. The vaccinated cases were vaccinated once only—in infancy.

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	—	6	—	8 } 22
{ F. ..	—	—	—	—	—	4	9	1	
Unvaccinated { M.	6	11	7	11	13	—	1	—	49 } 118
{ F.	7	10	21	8	18	2	3	—	
Totals ..	13	21	28	19	33	6	19	1	140

The type of disease continued mild. Only one death occurred, a boy, aged 2 years, and after a postmortem examination the cause of death was certified ‘I (a), Acute miliary Tuberculosis; II, Smallpox, unvaccinated.’

No cases were removed from a Common Lodging House.

*Notification of Chickenpox.*—The notification of Chickenpox was continued during the year 1933, and 623 cases were notified.

Practically all cases reported as Chickenpox were visited by a member of the Medical Staff. This procedure resulted in the discovery of 7 cases of Smallpox.

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

In Table II it will be seen that of the 140 cases no less than 118 were unvaccinated, and that in this group nearly 95 per cent. of the cases occurred before the age of 25, whereas in the vaccinated group all except two of the cases occurred after the age of 25. The vaccinated cases were vaccinated once only—in infancy.

TABLE II.  
AGE, SEX AND VACCINATION STATE OF CASES OF SMALLPOX.

Age	Sex	Vaccination State	Number of cases									
			Under 5	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	All
Unvaccinated	M.		11	7	11	11	11	1	—	—	—	62
	F.		10	21	8	18	2	—	—	—	—	69
Vaccinated	M.		—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
	F.		—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	4
Total			21	28	29	29	23	1	—	—	—	140

The type of disease continued mild. Only one death occurred, a boy, aged 2 years, and after a post-mortem examination the cause of death was certified 97 (a). Acute milium tuberculosis, II, Smallpox, unvaccinated.

No cases were removed from a Common Lodging House.



# 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) 22 (b) —	14 —	19 1	4 —	212 —	10 —	96 (c) —	83 (f) —	66 —	526 1
Assistant M.O.H. and Tuberculosis Officer ..	(a) 29 (b) —	10 —	17 —	1 —	175 —	15 —	56 (d) —	73 —	57 —	433 —
Assistant M.O.H. and Assistant Tuberculosis Officer	(a) 7 (b) —	2 —	6 —	— —	37 —	3 —	7 (e) —	14 —	17 —	93 —
Total										1,053

NOTES. (a) Poplar residents.  
 (b) Non-residents seen at Poplar Hospital.  
 (c) 46 persons found to be suffering from Smallpox.  
 (d) 25   "       "       "       "  
 (e) 1     "       "       "       "  
 (f) 1     "       "       "       "

NOTE.—A large number of visits were made by the Medical Officer of Health and the Tuberculosis Officer jointly.

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, 1932, inclusive:—

Registration Sub-Districts.	Number of Births registered 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1932.	Number of Births entered by 31st January, 1934, in "Vaccination Register."						Number of Births which on 31st January, 1934, 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 1933.	Number of Statutory Declarations of Conscientious Objection actually received during the calendar year 1933.
		Col. I Successfully vaccinated.	Col. II		Col. IV Number in respect of whom Statutory Declarations of Conscientious Objection have been received.	Col. V Died unvaccinated.	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)			
			Insusceptible of Vaccination.	Had Small-pox.									
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)					(12)	(13)	
Bow and Bromley	1221	156	—	4	767	62	—	16	29	187	639	1195	
Poplar ..	761	119	—	—	497	22	—	12	13	98			
Total ..	1982	275	—	4	1264	84	—	28	42	285	639	1195	

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 Seven.

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

The total number of copies of certificates for the year 1933 sent to other Vaccination Officers was 191 (1 Insusceptible).



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, 1933.

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 ..		267	351	618	117	
Bromley .. ..	Dr. C. Cotter.. ..	95	69	164	12	
Poplar .. ..	Dr. H. J. O'Brien ..	69	81	150	28	
Bow .. ..	Dr. D. G. Macrae ..	80	155	235	24	
Millwall .. ..	Dr. W. C. Millea ..	19	28	47	5	
St. Andrew's Hospital	Dr. J. R. M. Whigham	2	18	20	48	
Poplar Institution ..	Dr. J. R. M. Whigham	2	—	2	—	
Col. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7

M. 379a.

Dated this FIRST day of FEBRUARY, 1934.

(Signed) H. E. DENNIS,

Clerk of the Council.

The following analysis of the Report of Vaccination Officer reveals the fact that nearly 85 per cent. of the children whose births were registered in 1932 were not protected by successful vaccination:—

Births registered .. .. .	1,982	
Deduct:—		
Died unvaccinated .. .. .	84	
Removals to other districts ..	28	
Removals to places unknown, etc.	42	
	<hr/>	154
Surviving residents .. .. .	1,828	
	<hr/>	
Successful vaccinations numbered ..	275	} 279=15.3 per cent.
Insusceptible of Vaccination .. ..	—	
Had Smallpox .. .. .	4	
Conscientious Objections declared ..	1,264	
Vaccinations postponed on Medical		
Certificates .. .. .	—	
Number not accounted for .. .. .	285	
	<hr/>	
Total unvaccinated children ..	1,549	=84.7 per cent.
	<hr/>	
	1,828	= 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.*

92 cases of erysipelas were notified during the year. Four deaths occurred.

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

The Consulting Obstetrician appointed under the above Regulations, Dr. Malcolm Donaldson, was not called in during the year.

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

				Puerperal Fever.	Puerperal Pyrexia.
Cases notified	..	..	..	8	24*
Removed to L.C.C. Fever Hospitals				6	2
Treated in other Hospitals			..	2	20
Treated at home	..	..	..	—	2
Specialist called in	..	..	..	—	—
Deaths	..	..	..	4**	1†

\* Excludes 3 later notified as Puerperal Fever.

\*\* One was not notified; our first intimation was the report of the death.

† Cause of death, "Cardiac Syncope, Lobar Pneumonia, Mitral Stenosis."

*Continued and Typhus Fevers.*

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

*Cerebro-Spinal Fever.*

Eight cases of Cerebro-Spinal Fever were notified and treated in hospital.

Seven of the patients received serum treatment and of these five recovered. One patient died before diagnosis was complete and did not receive serum treatment.

In all there were three deaths of patients who were notified during 1933, and one of a patient notified in 1932, making a total of four deaths from the disease.

### *Acute Poliomyelitis.*

One case was notified and removed to hospital.

### *Acute Encephalitis Lethargica.*

Two notifications were received. The patients were treated in hospital, but in one instance the diagnosis was not confirmed, the final diagnosis being Albuminuria.

Two deaths were recorded.

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, 23 cases were investigated. The following is a summary of the reports submitted:—

Recovered or much improved and returned to work or school .. .. .	4
---	---

Removed to other district 1 and to address not known 1 ..	2
---	---

In Institutions:—

Mental Hospitals .. .. .	3
--------------------------	---

Other Hospitals and Institutions .. .. .	7
--	---

— 10

Attending hospitals or otherwise undergoing treatment ..	5
--	---

Suffering from after-effects but not receiving treatment ..	2
---	---

— 23



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

Intelligence below normal	..	..	..	..	—
Sleep, poor or excessive	..	..	..	..	—
Paralysis—severe 1, slight 3, condition getting worse 1..					5
Movements of limbs impaired, twitching, etc. . .				..	—
Vision impaired	..	..	..	..	—
Periodic headaches (severe)	..	..	..	..	1
Slightly dazed expression	..	..	..	..	1

---

7

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#### *Acute Polio-Encephalitis.*

No cases of Acute Polio-Encephalitis were notified.

#### *Post-Vaccinal Encephalitis, etc.*

No case of Post-Vaccinal infection was reported.

#### *Measles.*

572 cases of Measles and German Measles were reported to the Medical Officer of Health from various sources (principally from L.C.C. schools). 51 of the cases were admitted to hospitals. Two deaths were attributed to Measles.

A summary of the cases reported and visited is given in the Section relating to Maternity and Child Welfare, page 119.

#### *Pneumonia.*

368 cases of Acute Primary Pneumonia and 69 cases of Acute Influenzal Pneumonia were notified during the year, 157 of the patients being treated in hospitals. 112 notified patients died—79 Acute Primary Pneumonia and 33 Acute Influenzal Pneumonia.

#### *Malaria.*

One case of Malaria was notified and removed to the Seamen's Hospital, Greenwich, where the diagnosis was confirmed (Sub-tertian).

#### *Dysentery.*

No cases were notified. In two doubtful cases blood and faeces were examined, with negative results.

*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.*

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

62 Scarlet Fever; 86 Diphtheria; 3 Puerperal Pyrexia (altered to Puerperal Sepsis); 1 Encephalitis Lethargica; 2 Chickenpox; 1 Typhoid Fever.

The final diagnosis in the 62 Scarlet Fever cases was:—

Chickenpox .. .. .	1
Erythema .. .	2
Sulphur Dermatitis .. .	1
Rubella .. .	12
Common Cold .. .	1
Simple Gastro-enteritis .. .	1
Tonsillitis .. .	10
Urticaria .. .	3
Protein Sensitization .. .	1
Disease not specified .. .	*30
	62

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

The final diagnosis in the 86 Diphtheria cases was:—

Tonsillitis, Peritonsillar Abscess, etc. .. .	36
Whooping Cough .. .	1
Laryngitis .. .	1
Influenza .. .	1
Scarlet Fever (with Chickenpox, 1) .. .	2
Common Cold, Coryza, etc. .. .	5
Rhinitis .. .	1
Rhinorrhoea .. .	1
Otorrhoea .. .	1
Erythema .. .	1



Vincent's Angina	..	..	..	..	..	..	I
Gastro-enteritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	I
Anaemia	..	..	..	..	..	..	I
Disease not specified	..	..	..	..	..	..	*33
							86

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

In addition, there were 15 cases reported as Bacteriological Diphtheria. These have been included as cases of Diphtheria.

### *Influenza.*

During the first quarter of the year the Borough suffered from an epidemic of influenza and in that period 69 deaths were certified as being due to influenzal conditions.

Leaflets drawing attention to the need for seeking medical advice in the early stages of the disease and to the steps which should be taken to prevent the spread of infection were distributed at the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics, and at the schools through the agency of the London County Council Education Authority.

### *Cancer.*

The number of deaths from Cancer for the last eight 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
1932	..	130	..	75	..	205
1933	..	116	..	89	..	205

### *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.	

The Council agreed to the arrangement made by the London County Council whereby Dr. G. O. Mitchell, the Tuberculosis Officer, should be deemed to be Honorary Consultant (Tuberculosis) to St. Andrew's Hospital

#### TUBERCULOSIS OFFICER'S REPORT.

##### *Statistics for 1933.*

The three following tables comprise the annual return for 1933 required by the Ministry of Health. The first provides a concise summary of the clinical work carried out during the year at the Dispensary, 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.

##### *Comments on Table I.*

*Item A.*—512 new cases (other than contacts) attended during the year for examination. In addition to these, 200 cases (other than contacts) who were examined in previous years and discharged as non-tuberculous, presented themselves with a recurrence of symptoms for re-examination during the year, and were, in accordance with the instructions in the Minister of Health's Memorandum 37T. Revised, grouped as new cases under Item A on Table I.

Of this total number of 712 new cases (excluding contacts), 204 were found to be suffering from Tuberculosis.



## Return for the year 1933.

## 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 .. ..	98	70	3	4	8	6	105	78	9	12	204			
(b) Diagnosis not completed .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	4	3	13			
(c) Non-Tuberculous .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	125	169	99	102	495			
B.—Contacts examined during the year:—														
(a) Definitely Tuberculous .. ..	7	9	—	2	—	1	8	9	1	2	20			
(b) Diagnosis not completed .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	4	7			
(c) Non-Tuberculous .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	89	120	131	120	460			
C.—Cases written off the Dispensary Register as:—														
(a) Recovered .. ..	13	10	—	5	—	3	13	10	3	13	39			
(b) Non-Tuberculous (including any such cases previously diagnosed and entered on the Dispensary Register as Tuberculous) .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	220	305	234	230	980			
D.—Number of Cases on Dispensary Register on December 31st:—														
(a) Definitely Tuberculous .. ..	319	249	20	41	52	79	359	301	99	105	864			
(b) Diagnosis not completed .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	6	7	20			
1. Number of Cases on Dispensary Register on January 1st, 1933 .. ..	856										27			
3. Number of Cases transferred to other areas, Cases not desiring further assistance under the scheme, and Cases "lost sight of" .. ..	81										119			
5. Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts) .. ..	6,201										252			
7. Number of Consultations with Medical Practitioners:—														
(a) Personal .. ..	14										420			
(b) Other .. ..	314													
9. Number of visits by Health Visitors to homes .. ..	5,640													
10. Number of:—														
(a) Specimens of Sputum, etc., examined .. ..											370			
(b) X-RAY examinations made .. ..											1,119			
											124			
											138			
12. Number of "T.B. plus" Cases on Dispensary Register on December 31st	1										472			

Number of:—

(a) Specimens of Sputum, etc., examined .. ..

(b) X-RAY examinations made .. ..

P.H. {

Dispensary

Screen

Films

Number of "T.B. plus" Cases on Dispensary Register on December 31st



*Item B.*—398 new contacts attended during the year for examination. In addition to these, 89 contacts who were examined in previous years and discharged as non-tuberculous, presented themselves with suspicious symptoms for re-examination during the year, and were similarly grouped as new cases under Item B on Table I.

Of this total number of 487 new contacts, 20 were found to be tuberculous.

The apparently much smaller incidence of Tuberculosis among contacts as compared with non-contacts is to be explained by the fact that the majority of contacts examined for the first time during the year (namely 398) came up for examination purely as contacts, that is to say, they were free from symptoms; whereas all the non-contacts seen for the first time during the year (namely 512) attended for examination on account of suspicious symptoms. Therefore, to get a reliable comparison between the incidence rate of Tuberculosis in contacts and non-contacts, it would be necessary to include a comparable number of healthy non-contacts who, of course, have no reason to attend the dispensary.

Both new cases (excluding contacts) and contacts attending for examination again show an increase over the preceding year.

*Items A and B.*—The small number of cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis arising in 1932 was commented upon last year. During 1933 the number again remains comparably small at 31.

*Item 5.*—The number of attendances at the Dispensary during the year, namely, 6,201, is the highest recorded since 1923.

*Item 8.*—The number of visits by the Tuberculosis Officers shows a substantial rise.

*Item 9.*—The drop in the number of visits paid by the Health Visitors is to be explained by the absence of one of the Health Visitors for several months owing to illness.

*Item 10.*—The X-ray plant at the Dispensary continues to be used for screen examinations when indicated, while the facilities for having films taken at St. Andrew's Hospital are being increasingly made use of.

#### *Comments on Tables II and III.*

These returns continue to remain optional. During the year 39 patients have been removed from the Dispensary Register as Recovered



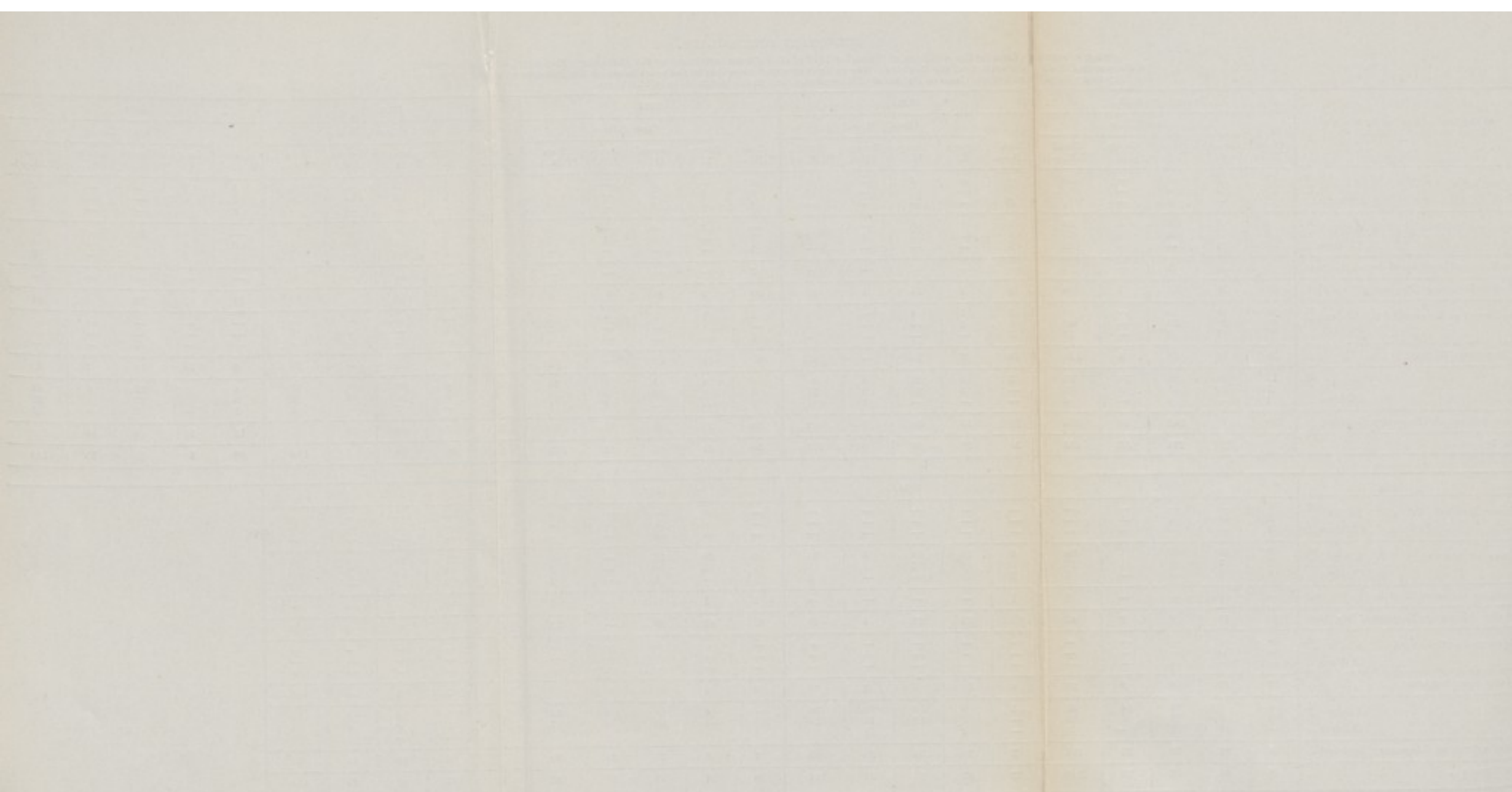
# 2. PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Showing in summary form (a) the condition at the end of 1933 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, and their classification at that time.

Condition at the time of the last record made during the year 1933.	Previous to 1926.					1926.					1927.					1928.					1929.				
	Class T.B. +.				Total (T.B. +.)	Class T.B. +.				Total (T.B. +.)	Class T.B. +.				Total (T.B. +.)	Class T.B. +.				Total (T.B. +.)	Class T.B. +.				Total (T.B. +.)
	Class T.B. -.	Group I.	Group II.	Group III.		Class T.B. -.	Group I.	Group II.	Group III.		Class T.B. -.	Group I.	Group II.	Group III.		Class T.B. -.	Group I.	Group II.	Group III.		Class T.B. -.	Group I.	Group II.	Group III.	
Disease Arrested .. .. Adults M.	7	2	7	—	10	—	—	4	—	4	2	—	2	—	2	4	4	—	—	4	1	2	—	—	2
Children F.	3	3	4	—	7	—	—	1	—	1	6	1	1	—	2	—	3	1	—	4	3	5	—	—	5
Disease not Arrested .. .. Adults M.	1	7	22	6	35	1	1	8	—	9	—	2	3	—	5	1	7	6	—	13	—	5	10	—	15
Children F.	4	5	16	1	22	1	—	1	1	2	2	—	4	1	5	1	1	7	—	8	3	8	7	1	16
Condition not ascertained during the year	1	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total on Dispensary Register at Dec. 31st	21	21	52	7	80	6	1	14	1	16	20	3	11	1	15	8	16	14	—	30	11	22	18	1	41
Discharged as Recovered .. .. Adults M.	36	19	26	—	45	2	1	1	—	2	1	1	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Children F.	64	20	22	—	42	4	2	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Lost sight of or otherwise removed from Dispensary Register .. ..	39	32	78	4	114	18	7	15	—	22	19	14	12	—	26	19	5	15	—	20	4	10	15	2	27
Dead .. .. Adults M.	11	18	59	14	91	2	4	26	4	34	5	9	17	5	31	10	6	23	5	34	4	11	21	9	41
Children F.	7	14	41	8	63	—	5	24	2	31	3	6	26	5	37	2	2	24	3	29	6	7	27	5	39
Total written off Dispensary Register ..	234	110	242	26	378	29	19	66	7	92	30	31	56	11	98	37	14	64	8	86	15	28	64	16	108
GRAND TOTALS .. ..	209	131	294	33	458	35	20	80	8	108	50	34	67	12	112	45	30	78	8	116	26	50	82	17	149

(b) Not now on Dispensary Register and reasons for removal thereof.	1930.					1931.					1932.					1933.				
	Class T.B. +.				Total (T.B. +.)	Class T.B. +.				Total (T.B. +.)	Class T.B. +.				Total (T.B. +.)	Class T.B. +.				Total (T.B. +.)
	Class T.B. -.	Group I.	Group II.	Group III.		Class T.B. -.	Group I.	Group II.	Group III.		Class T.B. -.	Group I.	Group II.	Group III.		Class T.B. -.	Group I.	Group II.	Group III.	
Disease Arrested .. .. Adults M.	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Children F.	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Disease not Arrested .. .. Adults M.	8	10	13	1	24	6	16	15	3	34	6	28	12	—	40	10	37	24	6	67
Children F.	1	7	9	1	17	7	6	7	1	14	11	13	16	—	29	11	23	29	3	55
Condition not ascertained during the year	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	2	4	2	2	—	4
Total on Dispensary Register at Dec. 31st	25	19	22	2	43	20	23	22	4	49	21	42	30	—	72	25	62	55	9	126
Discharged as Recovered .. .. Adults M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Children F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lost sight of or otherwise removed from Dispensary Register .. ..	17	12	15	2	29	9	10	7	2	19	3	4	5	—	9	4	3	2	—	5
Dead .. .. Adults M.	4	6	31	14	51	3	8	15	11	34	—	4	12	8	24	3	1	8	9	18
Children F.	4	5	22	7	34	—	1	12	16	29	3	1	10	16	27	—	1	4	8	13
Total written off Dispensary Register ..	25	24	70	23	117	12	20	35	30	85	7	9	27	24	60	7	5	14	18	37
GRAND TOTALS .. ..	50	43	92	25	160	32	43	57	34	134	28	51	57	24	132	32	67	69	27	163





### 3. NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Showing in summary form (a) the condition at the end of 1933 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.					1929.				
	Bones & Joints.	Abdominal.	Other Organs.	Periph'al Glands.	Total.	Bones & Joints.	Abdominal.	Other Organs.	Periph'al Glands.	Total.	Bones & Joints.	Abdominal.	Other Organs.	Periph'al Glands.	Total.	Bones & Joints.	Abdominal.	Other Organs.	Periph'al Glands.	Total.	Bones & Joints.	Abdominal.	Other Organs.	Periph'al Glands.	Total.
Disease Arrested .. .. . Adults M.	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	2	4	1	1	—	6
Children F.	2	—	2	1	5	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	2	3
Disease not Arrested .. .. . Adults M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2
Children F.	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Condition not ascertained during the year ..	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	3	1	—	—	1	2
Total on Dispensary Register, December 31st ..	10	—	6	5	21	1	—	—	7	8	12	—	—	6	16	8	1	1	6	16	17	2	3	8	30
Transferred to Pulmonary .. .. .	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Discharged as Recovered .. .. . Adults M.	5	2	4	5	16	—	2	—	1	3	2	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Children F.	6	—	4	6	16	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lost sight of or otherwise removed from Dispensary Register .. .. .	8	—	8	20	36	4	2	2	2	10	1	2	—	5	8	3	3	1	5	12	2	1	1	3	7
Dead .. .. . Adults M.	2	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Children F.	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Total written off Dispensary Register .. .. .	43	10	27	91	171	8	6	3	9	26	5	3	1	11	20	5	5	2	8	20	5	2	2	4	13
Grand Totals of (a) and (b) (excluding those transferred to Pulmonary) .. .. .	53	10	33	96	192	9	6	3	16	34	17	3	1	17	38	13	6	3	14	36	22	4	5	12	43

Condition at the time of the last record made during the year.	1930.					1931.					1932.					1933.				
	Bones & Joints.	Abdominal.	Other Organs.	Periph'al Glands.	Total.	Bones & Joints.	Abdominal.	Other Organs.	Periph'al Glands.	Total.	Bones & Joints.	Abdominal.	Other Organs.	Periph'al Glands.	Total.	Bones & Joints.	Abdominal.	Other Organs.	Periph'al Glands.	Total.
Disease Arrested .. .. . Adults M.	—	1	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Children F.	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Disease not Arrested .. .. . Adults M.	4	—	4	—	8	3	—	2	1	6	1	—	3	—	4	4	—	2	1	7
Children F.	—	—	1	—	1	4	—	1	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3	6
Condition not ascertained during the year ..	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total on Dispensary Register, December 31st ..	17	6	9	11	43	23	4	6	10	43	10	1	5	12	28	8	4	4	12	28
Transferred to Pulmonary .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Discharged as Recovered .. .. . Adults M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Children F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lost sight of or otherwise removed from Dispensary Register .. .. .	4	1	1	3	9	4	—	2	3	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Dead .. .. . Adults M.	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
Children F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total written off Dispensary Register .. .. .	4	1	1	3	9	6	1	2	3	12	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	3
Grand Totals of (a) and (b) (excluding those transferred to Pulmonary) .. .. .	21	7	10	14	52	29	5	8	13	55	11	1	5	12	29	8	4	5	14	31

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





(Item C (a) Table I), and have been added to those similarly removed in former years in the appropriate columns on Tables II and III. On Table III two cases during the year developed pulmonary tuberculosis, and have accordingly been transferred to Table II, making a total of 6 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis who have, since 1926, developed Pulmonary tuberculosis.

*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 ..	91
Patients in receipt of extra nourishment on December 31st ..	46
Reports on children to Divisional School Medical Officer ..	144
Letters to General Practitioners concerning patients .. ..	434
Reports to General Practitioners on Official Forms .. ..	191
Progress reports received from General Practitioners .. ..	87
Clinical reports to London County Council .. .. .	636
Reports to Ministry of Pensions .. .. .	3
Shelters on loan during the year .. .. .	4
Shelters on loan on December 31st .. .. .	3
Beds and Bedding on loan during the year .. .. .	Cases 21
Beds and Bedding on loan on December 31st .. .. .	14

During the year 10 new cases and 10 old cases have attended Charing Cross, Victoria Park, Colindale and Grove Park Hospitals for 201 artificial pneumothorax refills, while 1 new case and 2 old cases of lupus have attended the London Hospital for 45 applications of Finsen Light and 188 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. There has been a further rise during the year in the number of artificial Pneumothorax refills.

In April, 1933, the County Medical Officer of Health stated that it had been decided to admit to Open-Air Schools for Tuberculous Children, children suspected to be suffering from Tuberculosis and those living in conditions rendering them particularly liable to the disease. These admissions would be made on the recommendation of the Tuberculosis Officer and with the consent of the parents, and it was pointed out that no tuberculous children were admitted to such schools while in an infec-

tious condition. During the year 3 tuberculous children and 2 non-tuberculous children were recommended for admission to Geere House, a school of the above-mentioned type.

In addition to and apart from the above arrangement, 2 delicate non-tuberculous children were recommended to the Divisional School Medical Officer for admission to ordinary Open-Air Schools.

During the year 6 children were boarded out under the London County Council Contact Scheme.

Cases remaining on the Medical Officer of Health's Tuberculosis

Register on December 31st .. .. .	1,190
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Cases remaining on the Tuberculosis Dispensary Register on

December 31st .. .. .	884
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#### *London County Council Tuberculosis Scheme.*

On and after April 1st, 1933, the distinction between "Municipal" and "Tuberculosis Scheme" patients ceased to operate, and all necessary residential treatment for tuberculosis, whether in London County Council General or Special Tuberculosis Hospitals or in Voluntary Sanatoria, was provided under the London County Council Tuberculosis Scheme. On and from this date, all applications for residential treatment of tuberculosis, whether emanating from patients personally, medical attendants, district medical officers or hospitals, have been referred in the first place to the Tuberculosis Officer, who has thus been brought into immediate touch with many cases which previously failed to come fully under the control of the Dispensary, or only came under Dispensary control at a much later date. In addition, all such cases are now dealt with by the Care Committee for assessment and After-Care.

#### *Mantoux Tests.*

In May, 1933, on the suggestion of the County Medical Officer of Health, and with the concurrence of the Medical Officer of Health, arrangements were made at the Dispensary for the carrying out of the Mantoux test in certain cases of doubtful pulmonary tuberculosis in children where the X-ray findings were negative or inconclusive. During the year the Mantoux test was performed on six occasions, and will be used in future when indicated.



### *Malnutrition.*

Obvious malnutrition due to underfeeding is not, in my experience, prevalent among the patients attending the dispensary. Concerning minor degrees of malnutrition it is not, however, possible to speak definitely. The problem is a complex one, for slight malnutrition is difficult to define, and its detection clinically is often uncertain. The majority of children attending for observation gain weight steadily, which may be an indication that they are not seriously underfed. On the other hand, many children seen are definitely ill, and if some of these are debilitated or below par it is reasonable to ascribe this in some measure to illness, although it may be impossible in all cases to rule out malnutrition as a causal factor in such illness. These debilitated (non-tuberculous) children who fail to progress satisfactorily are recommended for convalescence, and during the year convalescence was arranged for 12 such children through the Invalid Children's Aid Association. Some of these children failed to gain weight during convalescence, and this fact would appear to rule out underfeeding as a cause of their debility.

Suspected malnutrition should not necessarily be sought primarily in the children. Some of the healthiest children seen during the year were members of a family of eleven occupying two rooms. The father was unemployed, and there was a net income of £2 14s. 6d. after only rent and insurance had been deducted. In this case the mother, a quiescent, non-infectious case of tuberculosis, was, I thought, undernourished, and I formed the opinion that she was going without proper food for the sake of the children. I therefore recommended the granting to her of extra nourishment, which was arranged through the Public Assistance Committee. On receipt of this the patient began to gain weight and is now maintaining a steady weight 5lbs. better than her weight previously.

### *Dental Treatment.*

Tuberculous patients requiring dental treatment are referred to St. Andrew's Hospital on Tuesdays and Fridays at 12 noon. 16 patients were referred during the year, and the small number referred is accounted for by the following reasons:—

1. If Institutional Treatment for tuberculosis is urgently needed this is immediately arranged, and any necessary dental treatment is carried out while the patient is away.

2. Wholesale dental treatment in cases of advanced tuberculosis is generally contra-indicated, and dental interference is limited in these cases to the occasional extraction of a carious tooth purely for the relief of pain.
3. The usual type of case referred is one awaiting admission to sanatorium, where preliminary dental treatment is indicated in order that the full benefit of sanatorium treatment may be obtained.

DENTAL SURGEON'S REPORT OF DENTAL TREATMENT FOR THE POPLAR  
TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY FOR YEAR 1933.

Number of attendances .. .. .	40
Number of teeth extracted .. .. .	58
Anaesthetics—N <sub>2</sub> O 11 } .. .. .	25
Procaine 14 }	
Other treatment .. .. .	15

A number of patients referred did not attend for treatment.

F. G. HUTCHINSON.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TUBERCULOSIS CARE COMMITTEE.

The Tuberculosis Care Committee continues to meet fortnightly at the Dispensary to deal with the social welfare of persons suffering from tuberculosis. In this work the Care Committee is greatly assisted by the Poplar Tuberculosis Fund, the Committee of which also meets once a fortnight, immediately after the Care Committee meetings.

There have been 21 meetings of the Poplar Tuberculosis Care Committee during the year.

In April, 1933, the review of assessments for institutional treatment of tuberculosis in the London area was undertaken by the Public Assistance Committee of the London County Council and Tuberculosis Care Committees were asked to make their recommendations to that body instead of to the Public Health Committee of the L.C.C., as hitherto. In addition, Care Committees were asked to deal with the assessment of all



persons receiving treatment for tuberculosis in L.C.C. general hospitals, such cases having been brought under the tuberculosis scheme as from 1st April. This change-over has considerably increased the assessment work of the Poplar Tuberculosis Care Committee. So far there has been no noticeable difference in the policy of the L.C.C. with regard to the acceptance of the Care Committee's recommendations and the change has, on the whole, proved advantageous, in that all tuberculosis assessments are now dealt with, in the first place, by the Tuberculosis Care Committee. 245 recommendations regarding assessment for institutional treatment were made during 1933, as against 171 in 1932. This figure is not an indication of the number of persons admitted to institutions for treatment of tuberculosis, as there are still a number of cases (*e.g.*, insured heads of families, or persons with no income but sickness benefit) which are passed as non-assessable without the Home Inquiry Form being brought before the Care Committee. In cases where payment is made the Tuberculosis Care Committee has been responsible for the collection of contributions for the L.C.C. In addition to the cases considered by the Care Committee primarily in connection with assessment, 125 other cases have been dealt with, and the Committee has endeavoured to supply such help or advice as has been required. Many of these have been referred to the Poplar Tuberculosis Fund, or to some other agency, for practical assistance.

The Committee of the Poplar Tuberculosis Fund has met 18 times during the year and 145 grants have been made to needy patients. Of these, 82 were in the form of clothing and boots, 27 for expenses of relatives visiting patients in sanatorium, and 10 for dentures, glasses or surgical appliances. Other assistance given by the Fund has included the provision of convalescent holidays, payment of laundry expenses for women patients unfit to do this work themselves, cost of removal to improved housing conditions, provision of pocket money for penniless people away in sanatorium, payment of insurance arrears to entitle patients to benefit, etc., etc. In the early part of the year the Committee of the Poplar Tuberculosis Fund, feeling that its scope was somewhat restricted by adherence to the ten specific objects of the fund approved by the L.C.C. at the time of the formation of the Charity, submitted the following omnibus clause to the L.C.C., by which it was approved:—

‘To assist, in certain specific cases approved by the Tuberculosis Officer, patients and/or their families in ways which are not specifically mentioned in the preceding ten clauses, provided that the

persons assisted are ineligible to obtain such assistance from any other charitable organisation or from the Public Assistance Committee, and provided that the members of the Charity are agreed that such assistance would be legitimately supplied through a Charity of this nature.'"

The income of the Poplar Tuberculosis Fund has again come mainly from contributions in respect of Sunday opening of three local Cinemas—the Poplar Hippodrome, the Poplar Pavilion and the Ideal Picture Theatre—and this assistance has been much appreciated. Grants have also been received from the Committee of Alexandra Rose Day (thanks to the recommendation of his Worship the Mayor of Poplar), the National Deposit Friendly Society, the Prudential Approved Society, and the Poplar Benevolent Society, and a dance, a whist drive and a sale were organised during the year to raise funds. 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, attended by about sixteen ex-sanatorium patients, continues to be held at the Dispensary, once a week, and is appreciated by the members as a means of occupation. Goods made by the ex-Service men in the class were disposed of at the Armistice Exhibition at South Kensington in November, and an Exhibition and Sale of Work was organised, in co-operation with the Stepney Handicraft Class, at Toynbee Hall in December.

The Poplar Tuberculosis Care Committee is represented on the Standing Conference of Metropolitan Borough Tuberculosis Care Committees and three meetings of the Conference have been attended during the year. In connection with the Conference a visit was paid to Pinewood Sanatorium in July.

The Poplar Tuberculosis Care Committee acknowledges with thanks the assistance of all those who have co-operated in its activities during the year, and particularly the help of the Poplar branch of the Invalid Children's Aid Association in connection with the visiting, boarding-out and convalescence of children.



## PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1930.

PART I.—Summary of Notifications during the period from the 1st January, 1933, to the 31st December, 1933, 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	3	12	21	21	22	24	14	5	124	253
Females ..	—	2	—	4	19	23	21	9	10	5	—	93	171
Non-Pulmonary—Males ..	1	3	3	1	4	2	—	1	1	1	—	17	23
Females ..	1	2	3	3	2	4	4	1	—	—	—	20	23
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	—	2	1	7	8	5	4	1	29
Females ..	1	1	2	1	—	1	2	3	2	—	—	13
Non-Pulmonary—Males ..	—	1	3	5	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	13
Females ..	—	2	1	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	7

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	7	1
transferable deaths from Registrar-General ..	2	3
Posthumous notifications ..	8	5
"Transfers" from other areas (other than transferable deaths) ..	6	6
Other Sources, if any (specify) Forms 1 & 2 ..	19	5

## 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, 1933, on the Registers of Notifications kept by the Medical Officer of Health of the Metropolitan Borough ..	472	347	819	218	153	371	1,190
Number of cases removed from the Register during the year by reason <i>inter alia</i> , of:—							
1. Withdrawal of notification ..	2	—	2	—	—	—	2
2. Recovery from the disease, cured and no longer suffering ..	12	13	25	7	11	18	43
3. Diagnosis not confirmed ..	—	4	4	1	2	3	7
4. Death ..	93	61	154	13	10	23	177

*Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.*

In September 17 male employees of a local dairy were examined by the Tuberculosis Officer. None of the employees showed any evidence of tuberculosis.

*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 .. ..	1,197	1,179	1,194	1,210	
Number of New Cases notified .. ..	85	68	67	53	
Number of Cases restored to Register, etc.	16	6	11	15	
Number of Cases removed from Register	119	59	62	88	
Number of Cases on Register at end of quarter.	Pulmonary ..	801	815	837	819
	Non-Pulmonary	378	379	373	371
	Totals ..	1,179	1,194	1,210	1,190

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	1	1	—	—	1	1
1 — .. ..	1	3	4	4	—	1	3	2
5 — .. ..	2	2	6	4	—	—	2	—
10 — .. ..	3	5	6	4	8	21	2	2
15 — .. ..	14	19	5	3				
20 — .. ..	22	24	4	5				
25 — .. ..	28	23	1	4	20	14	—	—
35 — .. ..	30	12	1	2	14	9	—	1
45 — .. ..	29	12	1	—	21	4	—	—
55 — .. ..	18	5	1	—	13	2	—	—
65 and upwards..	6	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
Totals .. ..	153	106	30	27	82	51	8	6

*The ratio of non-notified Tuberculosis deaths to total Tuberculosis deaths was 8.8%.*



*Disinfecting Department.*

	Totals.
Rooms Disinfected .. .. .	2,245
Premises visited <i>re</i> Disinfection .. .. .	2,217
Number of Verminous Rooms sprayed with Solution "D" or formalin or treated with "Cimex," sulphur, etc. ..	239

<i>Articles Disinfected.</i>	Small-pox.	Other Infectious Diseases.	Tuber-culosis.	Verminous.	Miscellaneous.	Totals
(a) From Infected Premises .. .. .	1,669	14,538	546	1,611	509	18,873
(b) From Cleansing Station .. .. .	—	—	—	20,198	3,032	23,230
(c) From Contacts .. .. .	18	48	—	—	—	66
Totals .. .. .	1,687	14,586	546	21,809	3,541	42,169

*Articles destroyed by request, 619.*

*Vermicide*—Quantity issued from Depots, 351 gallons.

*Cleansing Station.*

	M.	F.	Totals.
Verminous persons cleansed .. .. .	33	2	35
„ children „ .. .. .	387	1,583	1,970
Scabies cases, cleansed, adults .. .. .	41	29	70
„ „ children .. .. .	404	643	1,047
Total cleansings .. .. .	865	2,257	3,122

All verminous children are treated with special comb.

*Motor Vehicles.*

Vehicle.	Speedometer register (miles).	Petrol consumption (gallons).	Average m.p.g.
Blue Van .. .. .	2,275	184½	12.3 (a)
Brown Van .. .. .	3,357	260	12.9 (b)
Lorry .. .. .	4,359	345½	12.6 (c)
M.O.H. Car .. .. .	8,855	496	17.7
Special Vehicle for Contacts ..	1,674	136½	12.4 (d)

(a) 47 weeks' readings.

(b) 51 „ „

(c) 51 „ „

(d) 45 „ „

*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 1933, 62,070 gallons were manufactured and broken down to 138,220 gallons of weaker solution for distribution.

The production of the solution at a strength of 4 grammes of available chlorine per litre has averaged 124,853 gallons per annum for three years at an average annual cost of £2,233, the cost per gallon thus being less than 4½d.

			Quantity Produced.		Electricity
			As Manufactured.	As Issued. (i.e., Weaker Solution.)	Consumed.
			Gallons.	Gallons.	Units.
No. 1 Apparatus	..	..	20,730	47,160	10,692
No. 2 Apparatus	..	..	20,700	47,160	10,672
No. 3 Apparatus (11 months only)			20,640	43,900	10,692
Totals	..	..	62,070	138,220	32,056

1,086 gallons were supplied to London County Council Elementary Schools for spraying and cleansing floors of classrooms.

*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.



Quarter.				Number of Children Cleansed.	Total number of Cleansings.	Amount payable by L.C.C. to the Borough Council.		
1933.						£	s.	d.
March	..	..	..	538	927	71	3	0
June	..	..	..	553	733	63	9	0
September	..	..	..	416	550	47	12	0
December	..	..	..	644	897	75	11	0
Totals .. ..				2,151	3,107	£257	15	0

Miss Landray made 77 visits in connection with verminous school-children and 148 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, 105 persons—including 30 from common and seamen's lodging houses (see next page)—applied for baths and for their clothes to be disinfested.

*Verminous Persons in Common Lodging Houses, etc.*

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 .. .. .	—	—	—
St. James's Chambers, 207, High Street, Poplar	1	—	1
65, Bow Lane .. .. .	1	—	1
378, Old Ford Road .. .. .	—	—	—
38, Pennyfields .. .. .	—	—	—
Salvation Army Home, Bow Road ..	—	—	—
„ „ Hostel, Garford Street ..	25	—	25
411, East India Dock Road .. ..	—	—	—
	27	—	27
From Common Lodging Houses without the Borough of Poplar (by agreement with L.C.C. at a charge of 1s. per person cleansed) .. .. .	3	—	3
Totals .. .. .	30	—	30

For cleansing of verminous rooms see page 62.

*Education in Health.*

## REPORT BY MR. T. WIGLEY.

Most people will admit that knowledge is better than ignorance, that to know the truth and to live by it is to enter into a richer and more efficient life; and, while knowledge is good in and for itself alone, it is indispensable as a means towards self-harmony and social well-being. The task of education is two-fold, viz.: to make knowledge available, and to stimulate the mind to receive it and to act upon it. Day by day the advance of science goes on, bringing more and more knowledge to be used for the benefit of humanity. Almost daily, reports come through from the front line of research, telling of yet another position taken from the enemy called Ignorance. Not always, however, is the position consolidated and occupied. Once it could be said with truth that the people perished for lack of knowledge; now this is no longer the case,



but the people continue to perish from their unwillingness to learn and to apply the knowledge which is to be had for the asking.

Recognising the importance both of making knowledge accessible and of encouraging the desire for it in view of the obvious need, the Public Health Committee has wisely continued its offer of free lectures on health and disease. Anyone reading the titles of the subjects suggested for consideration cannot fail to be impressed by the practical note which is struck by them, and by the way in which the whole gamut of human life from childhood to maturity is included. Here the parent will find advice on development and possible departures from it in the child and youth. Here is to be found sound knowledge of the working of the body in health, of the disharmonies which we call disease, of the importance of diet and environment. Here also can be learned the thrilling story of man's unceasing quest to understand the influence of heredity, of sunlight, of mental maladjustments and of preventive medicine. In a sentence, here we have the material of the science of healthy living made available for all.

Many gatherings, large and small, have taken advantage of this offer of lectures. What is of special significance is the fact that, increasingly, audiences which have begun by asking only for a single lecture, have asked for more. The result is that many organisations now include in their programmes a monthly lecture from our list, and I am told by the leaders of such organisations that their members are indeed grateful for this opportunity of learning more on such vital subjects. Such appreciation is noteworthy, not only among adult audiences, but among young people as well. There is still room for improvement, for a number of social, political and religious gatherings has not yet appreciated what is being missed. But the work grows, it is meeting the needs of the people, and already it is showing results in an awakened interest and a growing sense of responsibility for personal and social health.

#### SUMMARY.

Number of Centres at which lectures have been arranged	..	..	13
Number of lectures given (September-March)	..	..	54
To men	..	5	(Attendances 615)
To women and girls	..	48	(     ,,      3,174)
To mixed audience	..	1	(     ,,      40)
	—		
		54	(Total attendances 3,829)
	—		

At the time of writing this Report lectures booked but not yet given number 12.

## EXPENDITURE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH, 1934.

	£	s.	d.
Grant to Central Council for Health Education ..	5	0	0
Printing, Stationery and Postage .. .. .	1	13	0
Fees to Lecturers .. .. .	174	6	0
	<hr/>		
Total ..	£180	19	0
	<hr/>		

## PUBLIC HEALTH EDUCATION AND BRITISH SOCIAL HYGIENE COUNCIL.

Arrangements were made with the British Social Hygiene Council for four film displays and addresses on Venereal Diseases to be given at four of the halls in the Borough during the winter 1933-34.

Two of these were given in December (Poplar Town Hall and Bow Baths) and two in April, 1934 (Island Baths, Millwall, and Bromley Public Hall).





# MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CLINICS.

SITUATION.	NATURE OF ACCOMMODATION.	CLINICS.
<i>(a) Provided by the Borough Council:—</i>		
Simpsons Road, Poplar .. ..	Medical Officer's, Weighing and Waiting Rooms (Weighing Room also used for Artificial Sunlight Treatment)	<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, 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. and 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.
Methodist Mission, Old Ford Road ..	Medical Officer's Room and Weighing and Waiting Room combined	<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.
Methodist Chapel, Manchester Road ..	Medical Officer's, Weighing and Waiting Rooms	<i>Infant Consultations:</i> Wednesdays, 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m., and 2 to 4 p.m.
54, West Ferry Road .. ..	Ditto Ditto Ditto ..	<i>Infant Consultations:</i> Fridays, 2 to 4 p.m.
Wellington Road .. ..	Medical Officer's, Weighing and Waiting Rooms, Dispensary Dentist's Room, Recovery Room, Artificial Light Room	<i>Infant Consultations:</i> Thursdays, 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m., and 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.
<i>(b) Provided by the Royal College of St. Katharine:—</i>		
228-230, Brunswick Road .. ..	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	<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
The Lighthouse Mission, Blackthorn Street	Medical Officer's Room and Large Hall for weighing and waiting	<i>Infant Consultations:</i> Wednesdays, 2 p.m.
Trinity Hall, Augusta Street .. ..	Ditto Ditto Ditto ..	<i>Infant Consultations:</i> Wednesdays, 2 p.m.



## Section G.

### 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.

Under the Local Government Act, 1929, the Borough Council contributes £4,442 annually to the Royal College of St. Katharine. The Ministry of Health's scheme provides for this payment for the four financial years 1933-1937.

In January the Council were informed that the Chapter of the Royal College of St. Katharine had decided: (a) To appoint Dr. H. K. Waller as whole-time Medical Officer, and (b) to re-arrange parts of the buildings of Bromley Hall, the cost of the alteration being borne by the Chapter. Changes in staff during the year were approved by the Council.

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
1932	..	48,167	35,413
1933	..	50,599	35,713

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.



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

*Home Visiting.*—During the last 12 months' visiting, one thing is outstanding—the inestimable value of the mother who is a good house-keeper. In one home with a small income, the care and self-sacrifice of the mother is reflected in the well-being of the whole family. The children and home are clean, the food carefully purchased and well cooked. In a second home with the same, or even larger, income and a bad manager, there is squalor and want. No praise is too high for many of our mothers who are putting up such a good fight under great difficulties and getting excellent results. For the rest, it is only by constant visiting and advice that we can hope to instil into them the benefit of cleanliness and good housekeeping, and to get them to realise that bread and margarine is not the cheapest food available. It is interesting to note that the mortality rate among infants visited (28.1) is the lowest ever recorded.

#### *Clinics.*

*Ante-Natal.*—The mothers now come voluntarily to the Clinics. 569 expectant mothers attended and were closely followed up by visiting. There have been no maternal deaths among the mothers who have been in attendance at the Ante-Natal Clinics of the Borough Council and of the Royal College of St. Katharine.

The additional morning session at Simpsons Road from April 3<sup>rd</sup> has relieved the overcrowding, and post-natal mothers are now attending.

*Infant Consultation.*—The attendances at all Clinics has increased, the large numbers making the work difficult, especially at Old Ford, where we are severely handicapped by the inconvenient premises.

We are now reaping the benefit of the teaching given at the Clinics during the past years. Clinic mothers of early days are now grand-mothers—no longer obstructionists, as was so often the case, but our true allies. Some of our present-day mothers and fathers were at one time Clinic babies. This makes the work interesting, and is a valuable asset to the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme.

Our thanks are due to the Royal College of St. Katharine for their readiness to co-operate in the work, and also to the various associations who have given grants towards dentures, and to friends who have sent woollies and clothes for the Jumble Sales.



## STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF HOME VISITING FOR 1933.

	Public Health Department.		The Royal College of St. Katharine.		Total 1933.		Total 1932.	
	Cases.	Visits.	Cases.	Visits.	Cases.	Visits.	Cases.	Visits.
Ante-Natal:—								
No. of Cases .. ..	836	—	574	—	1,410	—	1,367	—
Primary visits .. ..	—	836	—	574	—	1,410	—	1,367
Re-visits .. ..	—	1,469	—	2,289	—	3,758	—	3,231
Infant Child Welfare visits:—								
Primary visits (Infants) ..	—	1,151	—	1,087	—	2,238	—	2,423
Removed before visit .. ..	—	35	—	28	—	63	—	79
Died before visit .. ..	—	26	—	30	—	56	—	51
Stillbirths .. ..	—	31	—	29	—	60	—	69
Re-visits—								
Under 1 .. ..	—	7,960	—	10,515	—	18,475	—	17,109
1—5 .. ..	—	19,631	—	24,899	—	44,530	—	40,094
Removed .. ..	—	552	—	774	—	1,326	—	1,292
Died .. ..	—	62	—	52	—	114	—	155
† Ophthalmia Neonatorum:—								
No. of Cases notified .. ..	23	—	—	—	23	—	27	—
Primary visits .. ..	—	23	—	—	—	23	—	27
Re-visits .. ..	—	91	—	—	—	91	—	52
Removed to Hospital .. ..	8	—	—	—	8	—	9	—
* Enteritis:—								
(a) No. of Cases reported ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) No. of Cases notified (Z.E.) .. ..	11	—	18	—	29	—	67	—
(a) Primary visits .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Re-visits .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Removed to Hospital .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Died .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Primary visits .. ..	—	11	—	18	—	29	—	67
Re-visits .. ..	—	14	—	42	—	56	—	118
Removed to Hospital .. ..	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Died .. ..	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	6
Measles:—								
No. of Cases under 5 years ..	216	—	98	—	314	—	939	—
Primary visits .. ..	—	216	—	98	—	314	—	939
Re-visits .. ..	—	70	—	9	—	79	—	263
Removed to Hospital .. ..	31	—	—	—	31	—	260	—
Died .. ..	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	30
Total visits—								
Children over 5 years .. ..	138	138	120	120	258	258	495	495
Whooping Cough:—								
No. of Cases .. ..	373	—	366	—	739	—	322	—
Primary visits .. ..	—	373	—	366	—	739	—	322
Re-visits .. ..	—	176	—	230	—	406	—	145
Removed to Hospital .. ..	64	—	—	—	64	—	—	—
Died .. ..	—	8	—	6	—	14	—	2
† Puerperal Fever:—								
No. of Cases notified .. ..	8	—	—	—	8	—	9	—
Primary visits .. ..	—	8	—	—	—	8	—	9
Re-visits .. ..	—	18	—	—	—	18	—	20
Removed to Hospital .. ..	8	—	—	—	8	—	9	—
Died:—								
(a) Notified Cases .. ..	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	4
(b) Non-notified Cases .. ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
† Puerperal Pyrexia:—								
No. of Cases notified .. ..	24	—	—	—	24	—	28	—
Primary visits .. ..	—	24	—	—	—	24	—	28
Re-visits .. ..	—	36	—	—	—	36	—	49
Removed to Hospital .. ..	22	—	—	—	22	—	27	—
Died .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maternal Deaths (enquiries)	4	—	—	—	4	—	12	—
Maternal Deaths:—								
Primary visits .. ..	—	4	—	—	—	4	—	12
Re-visits .. ..	—	18	—	—	—	18	—	52
Miscellaneous Visits .. ..	—	1,032	—	196	—	1,228	—	2,581
Total Visits:—								
Primary .. ..	—	2,646	—	2,143	—	4,789	—	5,888
Re-visits .. ..	—	31,369	—	39,220	—	70,589	—	65,205
Total Visits paid, 1933 .. ..	—	34,015	—	41,363	—	75,378	—	—
Total Visits paid, 1932 .. ..	—	33,833	—	37,260	—	—	—	71,093

\* 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 1933:—

	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 .. ..	767	—	—	1,208	318	2,293	1,564
Average per session ..	15.0	—	—	15.5	12.2	14.8	30.6 Dble session.
<i>Infant Consultations:—</i>							
First attendances ..	314	156	203	314	342	1,329	1,107
Total attendances ..	7,820	4,873	8,429	8,264	7,583	36,969	23,790
Average per session ..	76.6	95.5	81.0	79.5	72.9	79.5	93.3 Dble session.
Average attendance of each child .. ..	10.8	11.7	15.4	13.0	12.7	12.7	8.9
<i>Light Clinics:—</i>							
Attendances .. ..	—	—	—	3,771	5,443	9,214	3,794
Average per session ..	—	—	—	15.3	19.0	17.4	13.1
<i>Dental Clinics:—</i>							
Attendances .. ..	—	—	—	—	1,370	1,370	1,468
Average per session ..	—	—	—	—	18.0	18.0	12.5
<i>Sewing Class .. ..</i>	—	—	—	753	—	753	1,965
<i>Garden attendances ..</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,794
<i>Mothers' Clinic (Post-Natal) .. ..</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	486
<i>Remedial Clinic .. ..</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	852

Total attendances at all Clinics:—

	1933.	1932.
P.H. Department .. ..	50,599	48,167
Royal College of St. Katharine ..	35,713	35,413
Total .. ..	86,312	83,580

#### *Sale of Food Accessories, etc.*

The following 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, 6,096 lbs. .. .. .	437	1	7
Special Milk, 230 lbs. .. .. .	18	7	3
Dried Milk, Humanised, 326 lbs... ..	32	12	0
Aberdeen Emulsion .. .. .	6	16	8
Dusting Powder .. .. .	0	14	0
Medicinal Paraffin .. .. .	3	17	5
Medical Sundries .. .. .	8	12	8
Dentures .. .. .	87	14	6
Materials at Sewing Class .. .. .	14	16	11
Convalescent Treatment .. .. .	5	11	0
Virol .. .. .	10	3	8
Oil and Malt .. .. .	98	5	0
Concentrated Food .. .. .	36	4	7
Payments for Gas (Dental Clinic) .. ..	3	18	6
Accouchement Sets .. .. .	10	4	0
Cod Liver Oil .. .. .	20	10	7
Total .. .. .	£795	10	4

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. 1,804 such vouchers were issued during the year.

*Convalescent Treatment, etc.*

Convalescent Treatment (mothers with babies) ..	35 cases.
,,       ,,       (mothers alone) .. ..	7   ,,
,,       ,,       (children under 5 years) ..	31   ,,
Payment of Midwives' fees .. .. .	17   ,,
Compensation to Midwives .. .. .	25   ,,
Loan of maternity bag, containing clothing, etc... ..	35   ,,
Grant allowed for Accouchement Sets .. .. .	32   ,,

GRANTS BY MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE DURING THE  
CALENDAR YEAR, 1933.

Midwives' Fees .. .. .	22 (13s. 6d. in each case).
Compensations to Midwives .. .. .	25 (10s. in each case).
Maternity Outfits at half-price .. .. .	42

The Council supplied dentures to two mothers who, on account of their economic position, were unable to meet the whole cost.

The cases were strongly recommended by Clinic Medical Officers.

*(The following tables refer to the whole Borough.)*

#### STATISTICS RESPECTING INFANTS BORN IN 1932.

All births, including those occurring in outlying districts, but belonging to the Borough ..

2,724

Doctors in attendance .. .. . 317

Midwives in attendance .. .. . 1,010

Delivered in institutions .. .. . 1,359

Not stated .. .. . 38

Moved into Borough .. .. . 108

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2,832

Stillborn (Stillbirths per 1,000 births, 29.2) .. 82

Died before visit .. .. . 61

Not requiring or desiring visits .. .. . 57

---

200

Visited .. .. . 2,632

Removed within the year .. .. . 367

Died during visitation .. .. . 74

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441

Remaining under supervision end of first year .. 2,191

Mortality per 1,000 visited .. .. . 28.1

The 2,191 children visited during 1933 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 .. .. . 72.8 per cent.

Mixed feeding .. .. . 20.2 „

Hand-fed .. .. . 7.0 „

The 74 children who died during the first year of life, were fed during the first six months of life as follows:—

Breast-fed .. .. . 28.4 per cent.

Mixed feeding .. .. . 27.0 „

Hand-fed .. .. . 44.6 „



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

(a) Babies breast-fed .. .. .	13
(b) ,, who received mixed food (breast and hand) ..	43
(c) ,, hand-fed .. .. .	177

### Stillbirths.

(This refers to the whole Borough.)

59 Stillbirths were investigated during the year 1933.

Number of Stillbirths .. .. .	59
Doctors in attendance .. .. .	7
Midwives in attendance .. .. .	14
Delivered in Institutions .. .. .	38
B.B.A. .. .. .	Nil

Two other stillbirths were recorded, but information regarding these could not be obtained.

### Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Twenty-three 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	—	—	—
1932 ..	27	18	9	27	—	—	1
1933 ..	23	15	8	23	—	—	—
Total ..	946	835	110	921	7	1	17

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

\* Including 3 which occurred in Institution.

## CASES NOTIFIED AND VISITED.

Number of notifications received	.. .. .	23
Very slight cases .. .. .	.. .. .	13
Sight of one eye damaged	.. .. .	—
Recovered .. .. .	.. .. .	23
Occurred in Institutions	.. .. .	5
Occurred in the practice of medical practitioners	.. .. .	2
Occurred in the practice of midwives .. .. .	.. .. .	16
Admitted to hospital as in-patients	.. .. .	8
Treated as hospital out-patients	.. .. .	3
Treated privately	.. .. .	12
Visited by nurse .. .. .	.. .. .	16

*Zymotic Enteritis.—Notifiable June-September.*

(Whole Borough).

Notifications received (Patients under 5 years)	.. .. .	29
Under 1 year ( <i>see feeding below</i> ).. .. .	.. .. .	12
1 to 2 years	.. .. .	10
2 to 3 years	.. .. .	3
3 to 4 years	.. .. .	1
4 to 5 years	.. .. .	3
Died before notification received	.. .. .	2
Visited .. .. .	.. .. .	29
Treated in hospitals	.. .. .	3

Of the 12 cases of Zymotic Enteritis under 1 year of age which were notified, 2 died. Both were hand-fed. The remaining 10 were fed as follows:—Breast-fed, 5; mixed feeding, 3; hand-fed, 2.

*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.



During the year St. Mildred's House ceased district nursing on the Isle of Dogs. The East London Nursing Society took over part of this area, and for the remaining part an agreement was entered into with the Vicar of St. John's Church, Isle of Dogs. The agreement with St. John's does not apply to members of families who make weekly contributions to the St. John's Isle of Dogs Nursing Association and are members of that Association.

The following is a summary of visits paid by Nurses during 1933:—

*(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 .. ..	16	—	—	16	
	Visits.. ..	402	—	—		402
Measles ..	Cases Under 5	2	—	—	2	
	5-10	—	—	—	—	
	Visits Under 5	32	—	—	—	32
	5-10	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia..	Cases Under 5	14	—	—	14	
	5-10	5	—	—	5	
	Visits Under 5	253	—	—		253
	5-10	62	—	—		62
Pemphigus ..	Cases .. ..	5	—	—	5	
	Visits.. ..	90	—	—		90
Whooping- Cough	Cases Under 5	—	—	—	—	—
	Visits Under 5	—	—	—	—	—
Zymotic Enteritis	Cases .. ..	2	—	—	2	
	Visits.. ..	53	—	—		53
Puerperal Pyrexia	Cases .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
	Visits.. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ..	Cases .. ..	44	—	—	44	
	Visits.. ..	892	—	—		892

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

	Year of Birth.			
	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.
Remaining under supervision:				
End of first year .. ..	—	—	—	2,285
,, second year .. ..	—	—	2,348	—
,, third year .. ..	—	2,209	—	—
,, fourth year .. ..	2,204	—	—	—
Inward Transfers .. ..	77	113	122	97
Visits discontinued .. ..	4	—	2	2
Outward Transfers .. ..	131	159	194	233
Died .. .. .	8	7	16	45
Remaining under supervision:				
End of second year .. ..	—	—	—	2,102
,, third year .. ..	—	—	2,258	—
,, fourth year .. ..	—	2,156	—	—
,, fifth year .. ..	2,138	—	—	—
Mortality per 1,000 visited:				
Second year .. ..	—	—	—	18.9(15.1)
Third year.. ..	—	—	6.5 (9.4)	—
Fourth year .. ..	—	3.0 (5.9)	—	—
Fifth year .. ..	3.5 (4.6)	—	—	—

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

#### *Co-operation with the Education Authority.*

2,138 case sheets relating to the children who have reached the age of 5 years were forwarded to the Education Department. 1,722 special reports were also forwarded regarding children attending school, not yet 5 years of age.

*Maternal Deaths.*—The Council agreed that the investigation of maternal deaths should continue to be carried out on the lines suggested



by the Ministry of Health. There were 4 maternal deaths, and the mortality rate was 1.70 per 1,000 total births (live and still).

Cause of Death.	Attended at home by	Treated in Institution.	Number of previous Pregnancies.	Received Ante-natal Care or Treatment.
<i>Puerperal Sepsis, 4 cases—</i>				
1. Puerperal septicaemia. Septic endometritis following full term labour. No p.m.	—	Yes	—	Yes, at Institution.
2. Septicaemia. Septic abortion set up by falling down some steps. P.M., Misadventure	Doctor	Yes	10	No.
3. Streptococcal septicaemia. Miscarriage 2 months. P.M., Natural cause	Doctor	Yes	4	No.
4. Puerperal septicaemia. Normal confinement, 11.10.33. P.M.	Midwife	Yes	5	Yes, by Midwife at home. Did not attend Ante-natal Clinic.

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 (see page 95).

The arrangements made with three 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, were continued for 12 months from 1st April, 1933.

(During 1933 Consulting Obstetricians were called for on four occasions.)

*Special Ante-Natal Consulting Clinic—St. Andrew's Hospital.*

In the early part of the year Mr. McNair gave notice of the termination of his undertaking with the Borough Council as from 31st March, 1933, but continued seeing patients until the end of June.

The London County Council granted facilities for the continuation of the service, and arrangements were made with Mr. A. C. McAllister to carry on this work, as from August.

The number of patients seen at the Ante-Natal Consultation Clinic was as follows:—

(a) Referred by private practitioners	..	..	5
(b) Referred by clinic medical officers	..	..	14
			—
			19
			—

*Infantile Mortality.*—The infantile mortality rate (54) is the lowest recorded in the Borough.

*Ambulance.*—In August, 1931, 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.

Payment was made by the Borough Council for the removal of 4 non-urgent cases during the year 1933.

*Measles.*—In view of the expected increase of measles cases during the winter 1933-34, the Council approved of a scheme of co-operation with the London County Council Education Authority, as on previous occasions.

The Medical Officer of Health has been given power to appoint one or two temporary Health Visitors if the position demands this.

*Prevention of Deafness.*—Under date 22nd May, 1933, the Ministry of Health issued Circular 1337a, on this subject.

In submitting this to the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee, the Medical Officer of Health pointed out that the Health Visitors in their home visitations at present make special enquiries as to these defects. Mothers were persuaded to bring their children to Infant Welfare Centres to be seen by the Clinic Medical Officers. If there was any ear or throat disease, or abnormal condition, the children were referred to the Special Departments at the various Hospitals.

Special work is also carried out at the Royal College of St. Katharine.

The following suggestions of the Medical Officer of Health were adopted:—



- (a) A copy of the Ministry's Circular sent to *each* Clinic Medical Officer.
- (b) The Clinic Medical Officers were supplied with a list of the hospitals having a special department for this work, giving the days and times when patients may be seen by the Specialist.

Clinic Medical Officers refer any cases with disease, or abnormality of the ear, nose or throat to the Specialist for a report and treatment, if necessary.

- (c) When the child is 3 years of age or over, and the parents are willing, the child is referred to the Divisional School Medical Officer for special examination, and if suitable, for education in a special school.

*Transfer of Powers (London) Order, 1933.*—Under the above Order, which came into operation on 1st April, 1933, the duties regarding Infant Life Protection were transferred from the London County Council to the Borough Council.

The following arrangements were made in order to carry out the provisions of Part I of the Children Act, 1908, as amended by the Children and Young Persons Act, 1932:—

- (a) *Officers.*—The Chief Health Visitor, Miss J. M. Cardozo, was authorised, in writing, to carry out the duties, with the exception of the institution of legal proceedings, and Miss E. A. H. Williams was authorised to act during Miss Cardozo's absence.

As this work might involve Court proceedings, and if such proceedings were taken by the Health Visiting Staff, it would prove detrimental to the ordinary work carried out by them, the Council appointed Messrs. C. A. Grabham and H. A. Pearce as Officers under Part I of the Children Act, 1908, as amended by the Children and Young Persons Act, 1932, for this work.

The Medical Officer of Health was authorised to exercise the powers.

- (b) *Reception of Notices.*—The Medical Officer of Health, Public Health Office, Bow Road, is the authorised person to receive Notices required to be given to the Council.

(c) *Advertisements*.—Advertisements, posters and handbills were issued.

*Proposed Day Nursery and Creche*.—The Bow Methodist Mission applied to the Borough Council during the latter part of the year for a grant towards a Day Nursery and Creche which it was proposed to establish in the Bow Common Area.

The Rev. Clapham, in writing, on behalf of the Methodist Church, stated they sought for the very closest co-operation with the Borough Council.

Discussions have taken place between officers of the Council and the Church as to the proposed building, and the Medical Officer of Health has had informal discussions with officers of the Ministry of Health.

The Borough Council has agreed to contribute a sum of £500 annually towards the cost of the maintenance of the proposed Creche and Day Nursery.

The Minister of Health has intimated that he will be prepared to approve of this arrangement on conditions providing for the establishment and maintenance of the premises to the satisfaction of the Borough Council and for the necessary access of the Medical Officer of Health, and of any other officer designated by the Borough Council, for the purposes of general supervision.

*Supply of Extra Nourishment—Co-operation with London County Council*.—In December, the Chief Officer of Public Assistance, London County Council, suggested certain procedure in a proposed scheme of co-operation between the Borough Council as regards the supply of extra nourishment to maternity cases where domiciliary relief is being granted by the London County Council. The scheme referred to nursing and expectant mothers.

After considering the proposals, the Council adopted the following resolutions:—

(a) To recommend the Borough Council to co-operate on the lines suggested by the London County Council for a period, at the commencement, of six months, and that it be left in the hands



of the Medical Officer of Health to arrange details of the scheme with the Local Public Assistance Officer;

- (b) That after three months' working the Medical Officer of Health submit a report as to the operation of the scheme;
- (c) That any cases reported to be adversely affected by the scheme to be taken up by the Medical Officer of Health with the Local Public Assistance Officer and reported to the next meeting of the Maternity Committee;
- (d) In the event of any case being refused nourishment by the Public Assistance Committee, the nourishment be granted under the ordinary Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme, if the case was eligible.

#### *Student Health Visitors.*

During the year four Student Health Visitors from the Royal College of Nursing and one from the Bedford College for Women have been given a course of practical training.

#### *Post-Graduate Course.*

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

#### *Training of Probationers at the Observation Wards.*

As in previous years lectures have been given by the Matron, and the Probationers have also attended the Courses arranged by the National Society of Day Nurseries.

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

The number of cases admitted was again greater than it had been in the previous year. The conditions were exceptionally favourable and the results have been very good. There was an absence of any very trying weather, and nine months at least were warmer and sunnier than usual. There were no epidemics and no infections of any seriousness to combat. The results of the year's work may be safely considered highly satisfactory. The following is a list of the cases that were admitted:—

Difficulty in Artificial Feeding .. .. .	16
Marasmus .. .. .	3
Difficulty in Breast-feeding .. .. .	1

Malnutrition .. .. .	22
Rickets .. .. .	9
Neuroses .. .. .	14
Various .. .. .	3
	—
	68
	—

The number of babies who were not thriving on artificial feeds was slightly smaller than in the previous year; if this means that the skill of the mothers is improving, or that the number of bottle-fed babies is diminishing, it is all to the good. There was, as usual, a large number of pallid, undersized, catarrhal children. They are called Malnutrition for want of a better word. The causes are various. In some cases a previous infection, such as pneumonia, is responsible, or else a series of minor infections, usually catarrhal, which have reduced the child's health, his appetite, his digestion and his power of absorbing food. In others the diet is wrongly chosen or given in the wrong way, as in the all-too-common instances where the child is allowed to eat starchy food between meals. They respond very well to treatment in the Wards, especially when they have learned to digest a diet which is better chosen than that to which they are accustomed.

The neurotics were mostly cases of food-refusal, a condition brought about generally by an excess of zeal on the parents' part in trying to make the child eat. A few days in the right atmosphere effect an almost miraculous cure.

The results obtained among the in-patients are as follows:—

Recovered .. .. .	62
Improved .. .. .	1
Transferred to Hospitals.. .. .	2
Removed by Parents .. .. .	3
	—
	68
	—

Although these figures do give an idea of what is being done, the real way to understand is to see the babies—to see a thin, miserable, crying child go home plump, sleek and rosy; or a drooping, pot-bellied, under-nourished little boy or girl become in a short time sturdy, upright, the richer by several pounds of added weight. Regular physical exercises



have been started this year for the "toddlers," with, it is believed, good results.

#### OUT-PATIENTS.

Total number of attendances at Special Clinics	403	(319)
Total number of New Cases .. .. .	167	(132)
Attendances for Test-feeding and Re-establishment .. .. .	598	(439)

This shows a really large advance on last year's figures, which are put in brackets for comparison. It can be seen therefore, that the out-patient Department was very busy this year.

The cases in the Out-patient Department were:—

Difficulty in Breast-feeding .. .. .	62
Difficulty in Bottle-feeding .. .. .	12
Cases for Admission .. .. .	61
Single Consultations (children referred for opinion by Clinic Medical Officers) .. .. .	28
Miscellaneous .. .. .	4
	<hr/>
	167
	<hr/>

Dealing with difficulties in breast-feeding is a very important part of the work, and the time spent on it cannot be grudged. In last year's Report the mortality-rate per thousand of infants visited in the Borough is given:—

Breast-fed .. .. .	36
Partially-Breast-fed .. .. .	92
Bottle-fed .. .. .	167

Nothing could emphasise more clearly the need for perseverance in dealing with difficulty in breast-feeding.

Our results were:—

Breast-fed only .. .. .	27
Partially Breast-fed .. .. .	25
Bottle-fed .. .. .	2
Transferred to Hospital .. .. .	1

As far as possible complete breast-feeding is re-established, but there are often insurmountable obstacles to it, such as ill-health in mother or child, or delay in seeking advice leading to partial involution of the breast. Preservation of partial breast-feeding however, is infinitely better than a complete relapse to the bottle, which would have occurred in most cases if help had not been at hand. Illness or some other cause prevented a few cases from completing attendance and the exact result in them is not known.

I must, in conclusion, thank the Nursing Staff for their skill and care, and my colleagues for their cordial co-operation.

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 Department for 1933.

I report on 343 children, classifying them as follows:—

Rickets .. .. .	53
Disturbed Dentition .. .. .	124
Delayed Dentition .. .. .	10
Malnutrition .. .. .	56
Debility .. .. .	52
After illness .. .. .	20
Various .. .. .	28

1. *Rickets*.—Five cases were purely muscular, and all did well. The fat, flabby child, too weak to stand, develops under our eyes into a prize toddler, given a long and regular course. The majority, mixed and bony rickets, were, as usual, good attenders and benefited greatly.

Of the 53 cases, 45 were successes, 10 being “marked successes,” 7 were moderate successes, and one ceased too soon. For this disease we are a necessity. Sunlight, real or artificial, with cod liver oil, is now everywhere known to be the specific treatment for avoidance, arrest and cure.



I am glad that mothers in this group do attend well. They are to be congratulated on persevering over long courses of weeks, and express their pleasure at the results.

2. *Disturbed Dentition*.—I have before referred to the severe disorders that fall into this group. Some teething children arrive afflicted in various ways and in a very low state of health. They respond remarkably well to U.V.R., and many leave us in excellent health. The benefit to their spirits and tempers is equally marked.

Of the 124 cases, 111 were successes, 9 were moderate successes and 4 failed to benefit.

3. *Delayed Dentition*.—Of the 10 cases, 8 were successes, one moderate success, one ceased to attend on account of illness.

4. *Malnutrition*.—Of the 56 cases, 37 were successes, 13 moderate successes, 1 ceased too soon, and 5 failed to benefit.

5. *Debility*.—Of the 52 cases, 26 were successes, 21 moderate successes, 2 ceased too soon, and 3 failed to benefit.

6. *After Illness*.—Of the 20 cases, 16 were successes, 1 moderate success, and 3 failed to improve.

7. *Various*.—Enlarged tonsils and adenoids, bronchitis and other disorders have been grouped together. Of the 28 cases, 14 were successes, 8 moderate successes, 1 ceased too soon, and 5 failed to improve. One, in the Wards, could not have benefited permanently, having a congenital malformation, and was sent to hospital. One, a Mongol, I accepted for treatment only at the mother's urgent wish, as these children cannot develop normally.

One brilliant success occurred in a "skin case" regarded as intractable. This responded to U.V.R. in a highly gratifying manner.

The Department has continued its steady work. We now have some regular clients, having one or two long courses a year and maintaining much better health while under U.V.R. than away from it.

In most of my groups there are children suffering from "nervous strain." They come fretful, sleepless, (or so described), bad-tempered,

solitary and miserable. The causes are sometimes apparently physical, often among the elders from difficulties in the home. These distressing states, peculiarly unnatural in young children, react surprisingly well to the tonic we can supply, and we are told of a pleasant change in the home atmosphere. U.V.R., though not, of course, a panacea for all ills, is extremely useful in reinforcing Nature's tendency to cure.

*Mothers.*—70 adults were treated, chiefly for debility during pregnancy or lactation. Of the 70 cases, 39 were successes, 13 moderate successes, 16 ceased too soon, and 2 failed to improve. The poor attenders usually withdraw from unavoidable pressure of circumstances, and the successes greatly appreciated their better health and spirits.

This year, as before, I record my thorough appreciation of the excellent work done by the Sister-in-Charge. My warm thanks are due to her, and to her assistant, for their dealings both with the mothers and children.

E. M. LAYMAN.

#### *Statistical Summary.*

January 1st to December 31st, 1933.

	Bow.	Poplar.	Totals.
Number of attendances ..	5,443	3,771	9,214
„ „ sessions .. ..	284	245	529
„ „ patients .. ..	306	255	561

#### *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 work carried out at the Dental Clinic in connection with the Maternity and Child Welfare Department.

Our figures for 1933 show a considerable increase of work done over the previous year, chiefly under the heading of extractions. There is also a marked increase in the number of attendances.



- 76 Sessions have been held.
- 1,370 Total attendances.
- 370 New Patients have attended.
- 78 Fillings.
- 101 Scalings.
- 49 Permanent teeth have been extracted under local anaesthesia.
- 1,569 Permanent teeth have been extracted under nitrous oxide anaesthesia.
- 1,417 Temporary teeth have been extracted under ethyl chloride anaesthesia.

In addition, dressings, dentures, etc.

It will be observed that the average attendance per session has increased to 18 patients from 15 in 1932. In order to reach this average, at some sessions as many as 25 to 30 patients attend, which is rather too great a number to cope with in a limited time. I am of the opinion that such attendances as these are to be discouraged in dental work, for little can be done for each patient, and though such figures help to swell the total attendances, each patient needing a greater number of visits, it can have no good effect on the amount of work performed. I consider an average attendance of 15 patients per session about the best number from every point of view.

The return of many old patients for further work has been noticeable during the year. It is gratifying not only that the patients return to us, but that they show the interest in their mouths to keep them in good order.

It may be remembered in previous years I have called attention to the fact that there are fewer "clearances" in children's mouths now than formerly. It is quite the exception now to find a child with 16-20 decayed teeth. I am particularly glad of this fact; it tends to show a very important advance in the rearing of children.

Our equipment and furnishings continue to give satisfaction and once again I am happy to have the opportunity of thanking all those who assist me so excellently in my work.

C. HAMMOND WILLIAMS,

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

*Royal College of St. Katharine.*

## REPORT OF THE SENIOR MEDICAL OFFICER.

*The Diet of the Infant at the Age of Weaning.*

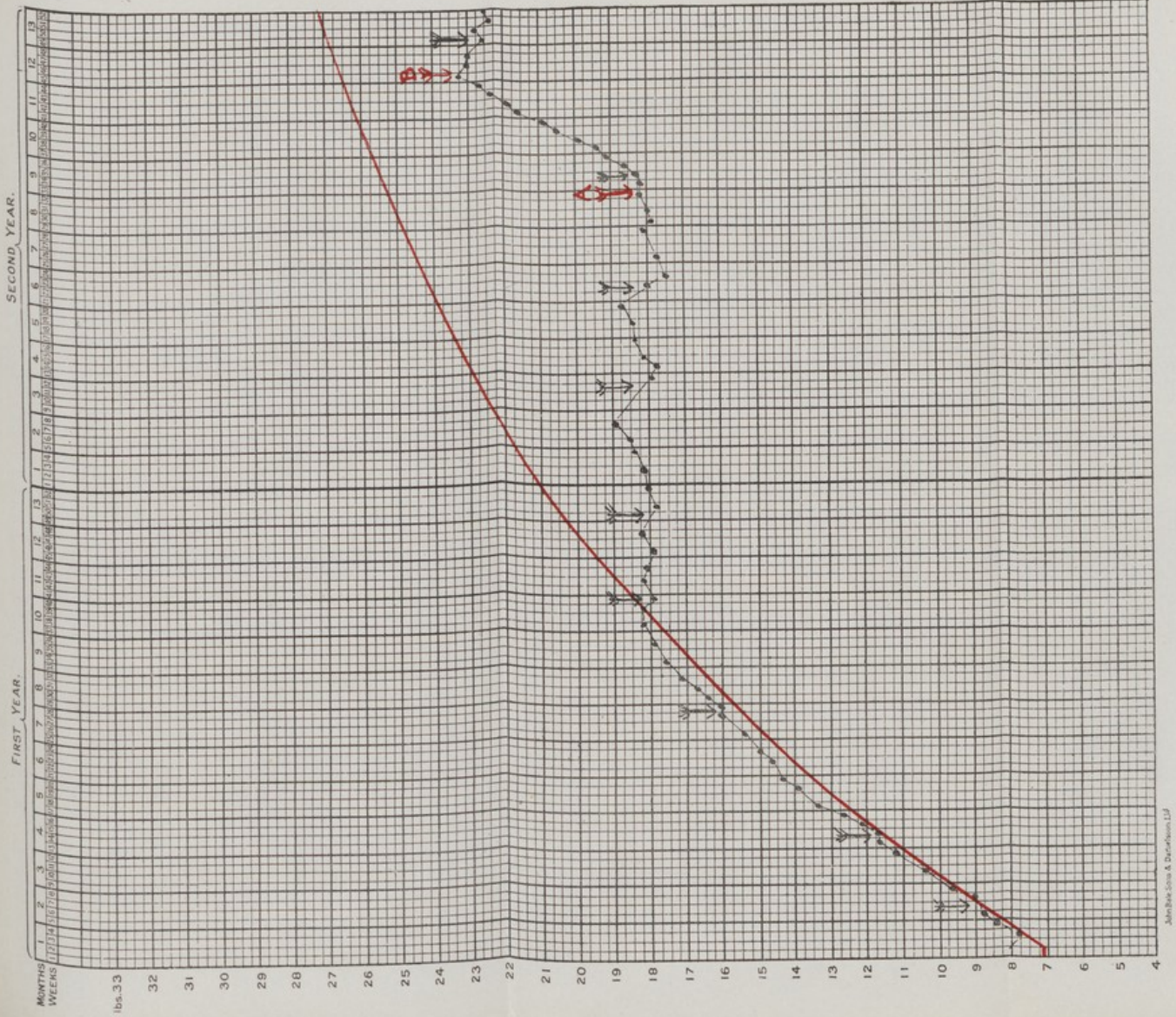
The chart which accompanies these notes records the weight of a healthy first-born baby during its first two years of life.

The curve almost divides itself into three sections. The first extends from birth to nine months, during which time the weight rises steadily. The second extends from nine months to a year and eight months, and in this period no progress is made. In the third a sharp recovery occurs, but is checked just before the end of the year.

During the first nine months the baby was practically free from illness. It was fed at the breast for six and a half months and then transferred to cow's milk as the mother was losing weight. Small amounts of solid food were recommended at this age but were not readily taken. There were a few mild catarrhal infections during these first months, and arrows on the chart mark where they occur. They had but slight effect on the rate of growth. In the latter part of the year, and in the second year it will be seen that they interfere greatly with progress. They were, also, clinically much more severe illnesses; thus at fourteen months the child was ill for three weeks with otitis media and bronchitis. During the second period, and while no growth is recorded, the child's general health declined steadily. Appetite was capricious and food refusal was a constant source of anxiety to the parents. With any attempt to advance the diet, or even to modify it to the state of health at a particular stage, some symptom, such as retching, vomiting, flatulence or disordered stools was reported. Bad sleeping habits, with long periods of crying and wakefulness at night, were added difficulties. The appearance of the baby at eighteen months of age was in striking contrast with that at any time during the first nine months; it was now undersized and pallid, with poorly-developed muscles and little subcutaneous fat. There were no clinical signs of rickets; iron was prescribed, but was said to provoke vomiting.

At the age of a year and eight months the baby was removed from its home and placed in the charge of trained nurses on a controlled diet, under a regime which included several hours a day out of doors. For the first fortnight after the change a most stubborn refusal of food was encountered and the ordeal by hunger was necessary to overcome it.





WEIGHT CHART OF A CHILD FROM BIRTH TO 2 YEARS OF AGE, TO SHOW :-

1. Steadiness of growth during the milk feeding period, with good resistance to catarrhal infections.
2. A halt in progress from the start of mixed feeding, and an increase in the severity of the catarrhal illnesses.
3. Rapid recovery on a controlled diet while under supervision as an in-patient (A-B).





That much of the vomiting was self-induced was clear, for the child could do it at will, and its satisfaction at the return of a meal which had taken half-an-hour to coax down was quite unmistakable. Once this was given up and meals were taken regularly with other children a rapid gain in weight followed. It was clear there was a normal power of digesting a wide range of food. In fourteen weeks 5lbs. of weight was added, at which point the child was returned to its home. It was able to walk for the first time and was in greatly improved condition.

This failure, after about eight months of age, to maintain the steady rate of growth seen during the milk-feeding period, is so common among children attending the infant clinics that it is selected for brief discussion. In the instance just described the halt is, perhaps, too marked and prolonged to be taken as quite typical; and the delay certainly owed something to the neurotic habits which the child developed. Nevertheless, it will serve to illustrate features common to many others.

The early progress certainly denotes a perfect harmony between food and physiological requirements. There are two usual explanations given for the slightness of the reaction to infection at this age, some attributing it to an immunity derived from the mother and prolonged by breast-feeding, others considering that it denotes merely an adequate supply of suitable food. The well-known immunity to measles during the first six months or more is brought forward in support of the first view; its opponents claim that infants fed on suitable preparations of artificial milk show equally good and uninterrupted progress. Whichever is correct, a decline in growth commonly occurs at about the same age in both breast- and bottle-fed—that is in the last quarter of the year, the stage at which some food other than milk must be added if good nutrition is to be maintained. It seems fair to argue that the test of whether the additions are suitable and the amount of milk still enough is closely reflected in the rate of gain. Resistance to illness must remain an open question, though by analogy with rickets its dependence on proper food is probably close. Taking the test of weight alone, of how many can we say it is satisfactorily passed? An impartial review of a large number of charts and of the notes referring to the children, leaves the impression that failure at this stage is very common. It is difficult to avoid the conclusion that this period of transitional feeding marks a crucial stage in child welfare, so often does a decline in general health set in—a decline which is certainly not made good by the age of five in many instances.



Stated in reverse order, the child that enters school undersized and four or five pounds under weight was often a thriving baby, well up to, or even above standard until it was nearly a year old. By two it has fallen two or more pounds below the average, and by three, three or four pounds. If the complaint of Sir George Newman is to be met, that school entrants are of little better physique than they were when the rate of infant mortality was high, and reveal much the same defects as formerly, one of the commonest faults to be corrected is, surely, the failure which occurs towards the end of the first year of life, to maintain a proper rate of growth.

It is easy to blame mistakes in feeding for this halt in the child's development, but it is far from simple to see how to rectify them. Most workers in this field will realise where the main difficulties lie. Nowadays it is comparatively easy to give clear instructions about milk and its modification to suit most babies of ordinary health who have to be reared by hand. But when it comes to mixed feeding, the quality and preparation of the food devolves upon the mother, and her skill as a marketer, housekeeper and cook becomes an all-important factor. Again, babies vary widely in the readiness with which they take to solid or semi-solid food. Some are eager to experiment freely at a very early age; others are timid in the extreme, and having learnt the taste of one new substance remain obstinately conservative for weeks at a stretch, and will advance no further. Their diet thus remains limited and unbalanced. Mothers of several children will often describe great differences in the ease with which weaning is accomplished, one child giving no trouble, another offering stubborn resistance for months. H. C. Cameron has shown convincingly in his writings how important here is the part played by the mother's skill and confidence in the matter of training. "A good mother, like a good cricketer, may prove wholly ineffective if self-confidence is lost." Food refusal is made use of by the child to assert its authority and may lead to most erratic habits.

If we may suppose none of these hindrances to exist, there still remains the question of what food to prescribe; what substances should be added, and in what order and amount; what are unsuitable and should be withheld. We need to know what amount of milk is required and the rate at which it can be safely reduced. Many have no doubt reached working rules which seem to serve most purposes, and to such the suggestion that the diet of the child at this age still needs research will appear unnecessary. Nevertheless, there are these unsatisfactory weight charts,



and there exist, without doubt, great differences in teaching on the subject. This may very easily be seen by anyone who cares to spend an hour or two in a medical library and reads the instructions in a group of text-books. Diets based on caloric requirements have not been made sufficiently simple to afford practical help to most practitioners, and the same drawback attaches to them as to others, that there is no settled agreement as to what is suitable to include. Even where there is a fairly general measure of agreement—as, for example, on the amount of milk still required by a child at the age of a year—the *evidence* in its support is not very convincing. There is seldom more to be found than the statement that “a pint and a half *should* be continued.” In the case of other foodstuffs, what one forbids another allows. The physiologist seems content if the protein, fat and carbohydrate content reach a certain total and are in correct proportions, and cares not in what form it is supplied. The prices of food and what is available in different markets receive scarcely any consideration, yet these are matters which play a preponderant part at infant welfare centres.

The enormous number of children passing under review at these centres seems to offer an unexampled opportunity for observation on these points and the chance that something like an agreed plan of diet could be reached. That the truth of the matter is yet to be sought is suggested both by the difference in the instructions current, and by the high proportion of unsatisfactory results which can be seen whatever plan of feeding is recommended. It is reinforced by another somewhat significant fact; and that is the deep reluctance shown by many mothers to reveal what food they are giving their babies, even, and perhaps specially, when the babies are thriving and growing at the normal rate. Whether from a polite reluctance to wound our feelings, or for fear of some reprimand, many interviews at the clinics undoubtedly end without the facts coming to light at all. When one is fortunate enough to receive their confidence, details of the food given often differ in the sharpest possible manner from what is usually accepted as safe and orthodox. Babies who are still, according to most text-book teaching, at an age when they should be having scarcely more than a little prepared starch added to a milk feed, are found to be eating—and seemingly digesting with ease—such things as the uncooked fat of meat, slightly cooked meat, liver, conger eel, kippers, and so forth. So stern is the usual denunciation of these discoveries that the healthiness of many of the children is commonly overlooked. Should the consumption of such food be always forbidden? Or are we, perchance, doing the child an injustice, and are its powers of



digestion sometimes more advanced, versatile and robust than they are credited with being? How much of the solution of unsatisfactory weight curves lie in the answer to this question? Lastly, is prolonged milk feeding essential to satisfactory growth, or may it be merely the best we can do in the absence of precise knowledge?

The baby whose weight chart has been quoted was given, during the time it was under observation, what may conveniently, if unscientifically, be described as "grown-up food." At first the diet included 20ozs. of milk, then 15ozs., and later 12ozs. daily. Meat, fish, eggs, vegetables, fruit, bread, butter, cheese and simple puddings were all allowed. Cod liver oil up to 3 teaspoonsful daily was taken without difficulty. The anaemia responded readily to the administration of iron, and the haemoglobin rose from 64 per cent. to 92 per cent. in twelve weeks. The value of the food was calculated to be between 1,000 and 1,200 calories daily, and its cost about 3s. 8d. a week. No special cookery was employed, and the mother was shown its general character on many occasions, and observed the child contentedly at its meals. But on its return home the old complaints of refusal, retching and dyspepsia recurred, and the weight came to an immediate standstill. Advice from other sources was sought and the child was admitted into another institution for a "thorough investigation of its dietetic needs." To add to the confusion, the parents were led to understand that the infant's ill-health was attributable to the gravely unsuitable nature of the previous feeding. No further data are available.

H. K. WALLER.

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### *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 latter part of 1932 the Council, upon the recommendation of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee, agreed that it be a condition of the supply of free milk that unless prevented on medical grounds, all recipients should be seen at regular intervals at their nearest Maternity and Child Welfare Centre.

During the 52 weeks ended 31st December, 1933, 15,859 applications for free milk were received, of which 13,878 were granted. (The number of persons granted milk was 18,169.) Orders were issued for 78,373 pints of Grade "A" (Tuberculin Tested) milk, and 64,206 pounds of Dried Milk, the total commitments amounting to approximately £5,845.

In addition, orders were issued for 305 bottles (4oz.) of iron solution and 8,273 bottles (4oz.) of cod liver oil.

Six hundred and forty-six (646) cases were investigated by the Enquiry Officer, and all were reported satisfactory.

DISTRIBUTION FROM 1ST JANUARY, 1933, TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1933.

	"A."	"G."	"S."	C.L.O. (4oz. bottles.)	Iron (4oz. bottles.)
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.		
By Distributing Centres ..	1,136	—	—	—	—
By Clinics (in- cluding Royal College of St. Katharine) ..	54,223	2,660	2,966	8,174	259
	—	—	—	—	—
	55,359	2,660	2,966	8,174	259
	—	—	—	—	—

Distribution from Centres ceased from 17th March, 1933.

"S," C.L.O., and Iron distribution operated from 6th February, 1933.

The following table shows in comparative form the applications, etc., during the years 1920-33:—

Year.	Applica- tions.	Appli- cations granted.	Cost (approx) £	Orders issued.		Cases investi- gated by I.O. (b).	Unsatis- factory cases.
				Fresh. (Pints).	Dried. (Lbs.).		
1920 (a) ..	?	17,095	?	873,585	3,454	—	—
1921 (c) ..	23,799	18,270	14,500	782,012	1,236	1,611	107
1922 ..	18,082	16,215	8,500	621,796	1,664	2,969	15
1923 ..	15,537	14,086	6,600	512,614	3,230	2,974	34
1924 ..	14,828	13,597	6,150	487,070	4,902	2,922	14
1925 ..	12,475	11,358	4,994	410,587	3,727	1,633	9
1926 ..	12,928	11,905	7,249	426,762	2,917	593	6
1927 ..	11,702	11,117	5,961	294,515	16,896	598	10
1928 ..	8,449	7,772	3,090	11,639	40,909	343	2
1929 ..	6,849	6,146	2,471	16,810	30,729	588	—
1930 ..	7,216	6,693	2,820	28,247	33,147	610	2
1931 ..	10,562	8,816	3,718	57,736	39,366	656	1
1932 ..	14,914	13,213	5,459	73,512	60,094	633	—
1933 ..	15,859	13,878	5,845	78,373	64,206	646	—

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

### *Nutritional Anaemia, Rickets, etc.*

In 1932 the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee considered the Ministry of Health Circular No. 1290, which was issued in October, 1932, and after a report from the Medical Officer of Health recommended the Council to supply special dried milk containing iron (or iron solution in addition to Grade "A" Tuberculin Tested Milk) in cases which were specially recommended by the Clinic medical officers. The Committee also approved of the supply of cod liver oil in 4oz. bottles to recipients of free milk on the recommendation of Clinic medical officers.

The issue of iron solution and cod liver oil commenced 6th February, 1933.

(Quantities issued are shown at the foot of preceding page.)



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