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METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF POPLAR.

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE

YEAR 1934

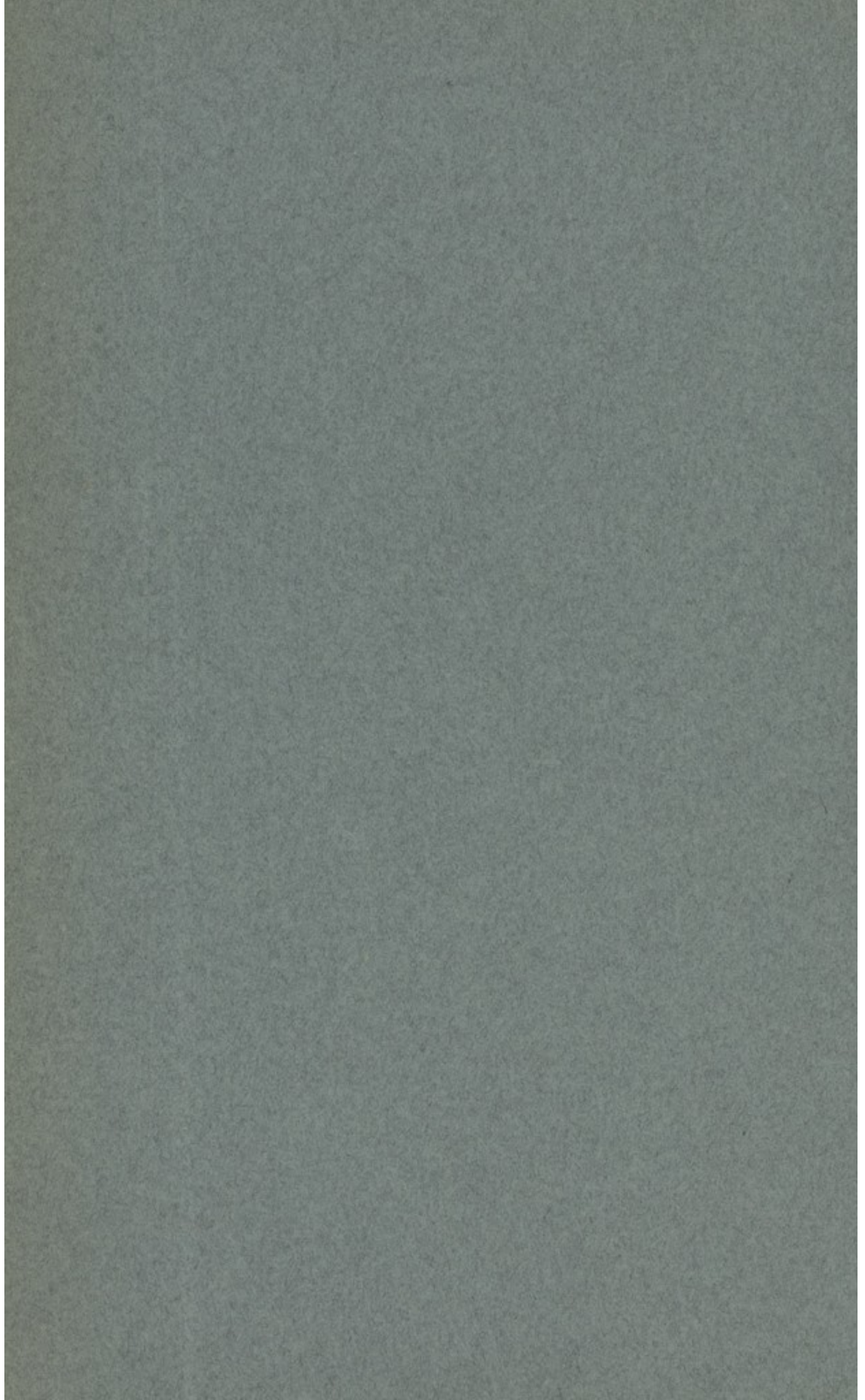
ON

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, 1933).

Councillor Albert Baker, J.P., Mayor (*ex-officio*).

Chairman: Councillor Rev. H. Williams.

Vice-Chairman: Councillor T. J. Goodway.

Cllr. Baldock, F. T.	Cllr. Harris, Mrs. A. L.	Cllr. Sadler, Mrs. L. M.
Cllr. Cressall, Mrs. N. F.	Cllr. Jones, J. H.	Cllr. Shepherd, Mrs. A. I.
Cllr. Fisher, J.	Cllr. Ludgate, J. T.	Cllr. Simons, A.
Cllr. Goodway, T. J. (V.Ch.)	Cllr. Mills, G. H.	Cllr. Smith, F. A.
Ald. Hammond, J. A.	Cllr. Overland, A. W.	Cllr. Williams, Rev. H. (Ch.)

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE

(November, 1933).

Councillor Albert Baker, J.P., Mayor (*ex-officio*).

Chairman: Councillor Mrs. A. L. Harris.

Vice-Chairman: Councillor Mrs. L. M. Sadler.

Cllr. Boulton, H.	Cllr. Harris, Mrs. A. L.	Ald. Sargent, A. R. (Ch.)
Cllr. Cressall, G. J., J.P.	Cllr. Newton, G. A.	Cllr. Smith, F. A.
Cllr. Cressall, Mrs. N. F.	Cllr. Sadler, Mrs. L. M.	Ald. Stavers, Mrs. E. (V.Ch.)
Cllr. Goodway, T. J.		

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) H. A. PEARCE.*†§‡ |
| C. H. BROWN.*†‡§ | (a) F. A. SMITH.*† | (c) H. W. LUKE.††‡ |
| (a) W. J. Colborne†† | MISS D. A. E. | (d) E. A. MAY††‡ |
| (a) H. J. LANGLEY.*† | LANDRAY.*††‡ | (d) G. L. BELSHAW††‡ |
| (a) C. S. WESTBROOK.*† | (a) A. L. DOVE.††‡ | (e) I. M. G. FARRIES†† |
| (a) WM. JOHNSON.*† | (b) C. A. GRABHAM.*† | (from 12th Nov., 1934). |

(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. (e) Special Inspector for Disinfestation.

J. CHAPMAN, A. COLLYER, C. F. GREGORY, E. WILLSON††, (resigned),

W. G. F. COLEBECK††‡ (resigned), C. H. BOSSLEY, R. T. GRATWICK (from 29th January, 1934) and F. S. JOLLIFFE (from 12th June, 1934).

(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. G. FLYNN. |
| MISS S. FELS. | E. W. GARRETT. | W. J. WRIGHT (Office Boy). |
| MRS. E. LONG. | S. B. LEADER. | (Transferred to Finance Dept.). |
- D. N. BARROWS (Office Boy) (from 13th August, 1934).

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 (resigned). |
| | DR. H. J. CARDALE. |

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:
MISS D. S. BERRY.

Clerks:
MISS A. D. FROST. MISS J. SMITH.

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 (resigned 21st July). MISS K. PHELAN. MISS C. RUDD.

MISS V. S. ROBERTS (from 23rd July).

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, 1935.

*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 1934.

The Report is not a "Survey" Report and the instructions of the Ministry of Health have been followed as regards the recording of the Council's activities, but as this is the first year in which the Royal College of St. Katharine have submitted a comprehensive report of their work this has been quoted in full.

Statistics.—The birth rate (15.5) and the crude death rate (12.3) differ but slightly from the corresponding rates of the previous year. The infantile mortality rate (62), while higher than that for 1933 which was the lowest ever recorded in the Borough, is below the average for the five years 1929-33.

Early in 1935 the Registrar-General issued a memorandum referring to a "Comparability Factor for adjusting the Local Death Rates of 1931 and subsequent years."

Briefly, the factor is calculated to adjust crude death rates to allow for variation in local sex and age distribution of the population as compared with the sex and age distribution of the population of England and Wales as a whole.

The factor for Poplar is 1.11, by which the crude death rate should be multiplied in order to make it comparable, from a mortality point of view, with the crude death rate of the country as a whole, or with the mortality of any other local area, the crude death rate of which should be similarly modified with its own factor for the purpose.

The effect of the application of comparability factors to the crude death rates of the metropolitan boroughs is seen in Table V on page 16 of this Report, where the crude and adjusted death rates are stated in adjacent columns.

Infectious Disease.—The number of cases of infectious disease was generally less than in 1933, with the exception of Diphtheria, which was abnormally prevalent throughout England and Wales during the latter part of 1934.

The Measles epidemic of 1933-4 is referred to in the questionnaire of the London County Council, which is quoted on pages 97-99.

Once again I have to record my appreciation of 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 again acknowledge my indebtedness to those who from time to time furnish information which is included in these Reports.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

W. ALLAN YOUNG,

Medical Officer of Health.

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 1934 (Reg.-General)	146,370
Number of Inhabited Houses (end of 1934) according to Rate Books	23,411
Rateable Value (October, 1934)	£748,921
Sum represented by a Penny Rate (April, 1934)	£2,933

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 ..	2,209	1,152	1,057	} Birth Rate 15.5 per 1,000 of the estimated resident population.
	Illegitimate..	58	29	29	
		—	—	—	

Totals .. 2,267 1,181 1,086

Still Births .. 85 48 37 Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births 36.1.

	Total	M.	F.	
Deaths	1,800	994	806	Crude Death Rate 12.3 per 1,000 estimated resident population. Adjusted Death Rate 13.7.

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 ..	5	2.13
No. 30	Other puerperal causes..	3	1.28
		—	—
	Total	8	3.40

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age:—

All infants, per 1,000 live births	.. .. .	62
Legitimate infants, per 1,000 legitimate live births	.. .. .	62
Illegitimate infants, per 1,000 illegitimate live births	.. .. .	52
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	.. .. .	45
,, Whooping Cough (all ages)	.. .. .	12
,, Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	.. .. .	18

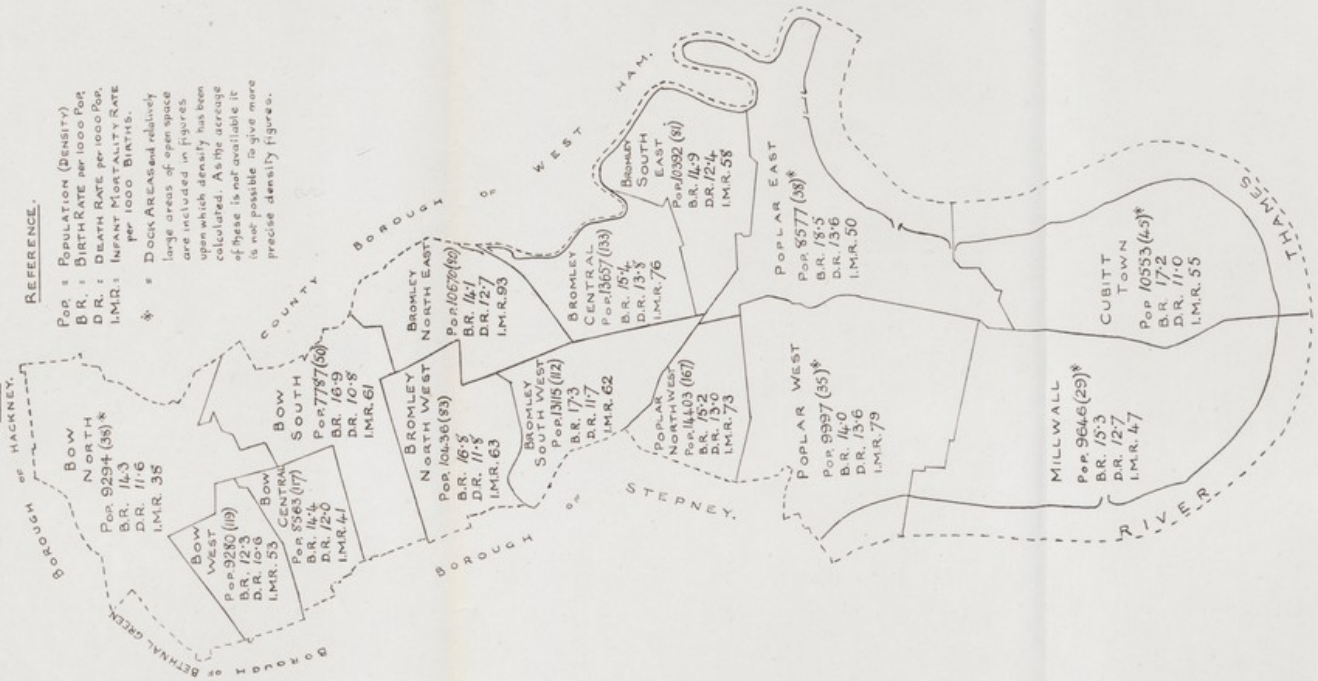
Borough of Poplar.

Pop 146370 (69) B.R. 15.5.
D.R. 12.3. I.M.R. 62.

1934.

REFERENCE.

Pop. = Population (Density).
B.R. = Birth Rate per 1000 Pop.
D.R. = Death Rate per 1000 Pop.
I.M.R. = Infant Mortality Rate per 1000 Births.
* = Dock 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.



During the year 2,374 notifications were received under the Notification of Births Act, 1907.

The following Table shows where the births occurred:—

At Home:

1. Attended by Doctors 11.6 per cent.	}	43.5 per cent.
2. Attended by Midwives 31.9 per cent.		

In Institutions:

(a) In the Borough:			
St. Andrew's Hospital ..	28.0 per cent.	}	56.5 per cent.
(b) Outside the Borough:			
1. East End Maternity Hospital..	18.9 per cent.		
2. Other Institutions ..	9.6 per cent.		
		28.5	
			100

Marriages.

During the year the marriages of 2,936 persons were registered, giving a rate of 20.1 as against 17.8, 18.4, 18.9, 17.8 and 17.9 in the five years 1929-1933.

Deaths.

1,763 deaths were registered. After correction for inward and outward transfers the nett total was 1,800, giving a rate of 12.3.

Natural Increase.

The natural increase of population represented by excess of births over deaths was 467.

The principal causes of death are shown in the chart facing page 12. 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 72 per cent. of the deaths ascribed to this condition were of persons of 65 years or more.

Deaths during 1934 classified according to certain localities.

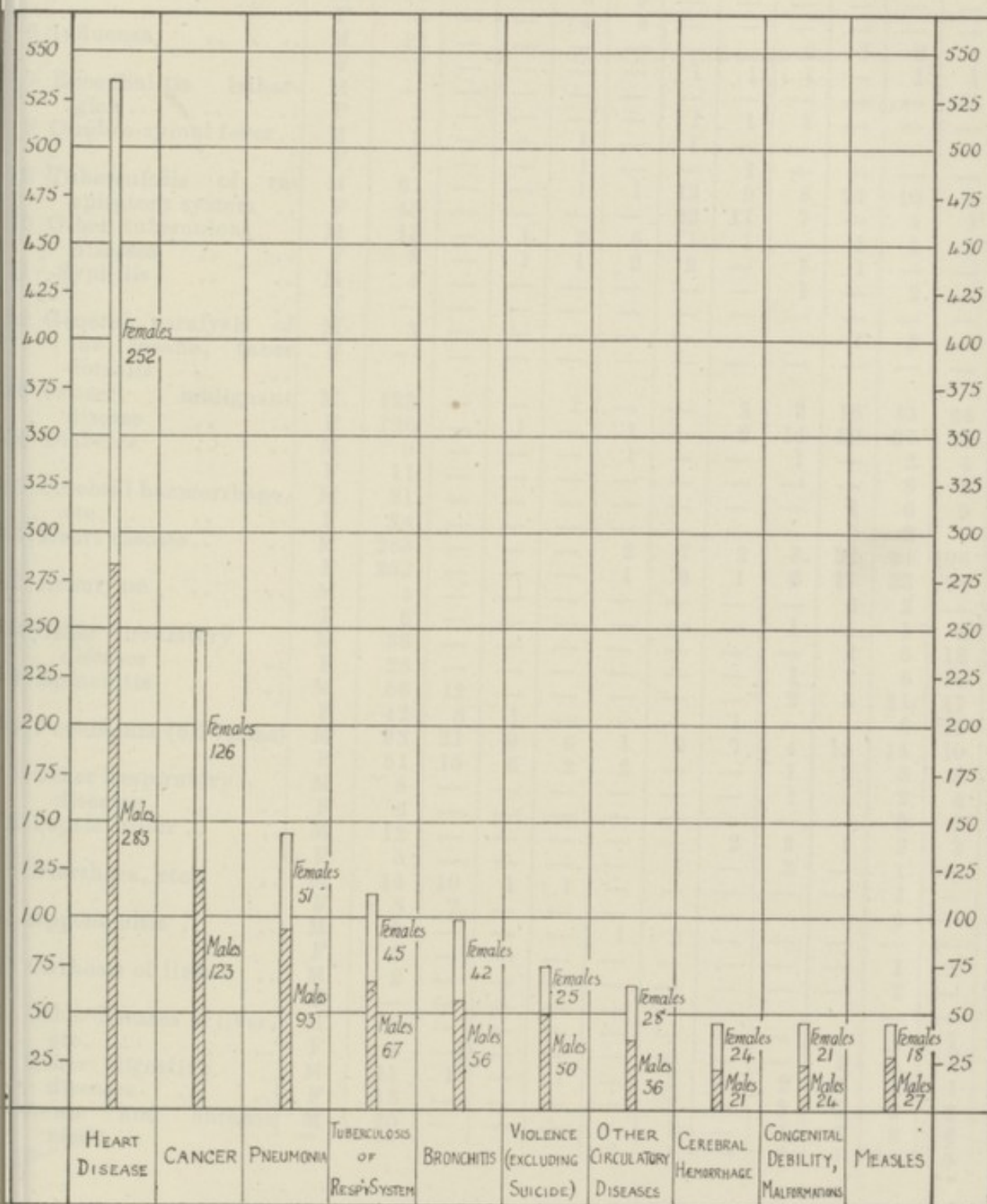
(OLD TABLE.)

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)	120	81	49	73	323
Bow and Bromley Sub-District (Dwellings)	92	60	45	65	262
St. Andrew's Hospital	245	169	150	194	758
Poplar Institution	43	31	31	31	136
Bow Institution	44	34	29	41	148
Bromley House Institution	—	—	—	—	—
Poplar Hospital	33	21	19	19	92
River Thames	—	—	1	2	3
„ Lee	—	—	1	—	1
Limehouse Cut	—	—	—	1	1
Bow Creek	—	—	—	—	—
Hertford Union Canal	—	—	—	1	1
East India Docks	—	1	—	—	1
West India Docks	—	1	—	—	1
South-West India Docks	—	—	—	—	—
Millwall Docks	1	1	—	—	2
Poplar Dry Dock	—	—	—	—	—
Highways	8	8	5	5	26
Miscellaneous: (places of Employment, etc)	2	2	2	2	8
	588	409	332	434	1,763
Deaths occurring outside the Borough, of persons belonging thereto .. (add)	97	96	63	59	315
Deaths occurring within the Borough, of persons not belonging thereto (deduct)	78	69	59	72	278
Deaths at all ages—nett	607	436	336	421	1,800

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH 1934.

(Registrar-General's Classification)

Total Deaths during the year, 1800 - Males 994: Females 806.



Percentage of deaths in Public Institutions to total deaths 64.8.

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	994	75	24	31	36	43	34	46	107	192	247	159
	F	806	65	24	20	19	39	30	46	62	134	170	197
1 Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers ..	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 Measles	M	18	2	9	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	27	6	11	8	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 Scarlet fever	M	3	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 Whooping cough ..	M	6	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	6	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 Diphtheria	M	14	—	—	5	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	8	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6 Influenza	M	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	2	1	4
	F	7	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	1	2
7 Encephalitis lethargica	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
8 Cerebro-spinal fever ..	M	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
9 Tuberculosis of respiratory system ..	M	67	—	—	1	1	12	9	8	21	10	4	1
	F	45	—	—	—	—	22	11	7	—	4	1	—
10 Other tuberculous diseases	M	13	—	1	2	5	1	1	—	1	1	1	—
	F	8	—	1	1	2	2	—	1	1	—	—	—
11 Syphilis	M	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	1
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12 General paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13 Cancer, malignant disease	M	123	—	—	1	—	—	3	3	16	43	44	13
	F	126	—	1	—	1	—	2	14	20	37	32	19
14 Diabetes	M	9	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	2	4	1
	F	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	3	—
15 Cerebral haemorrhage, etc.	M	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	9	5
	F	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	3	9	7
16 Heart disease	M	283	—	—	—	2	7	2	8	22	44	106	92
	F	252	—	—	—	1	6	1	6	17	33	74	114
17 Aneurysm	M	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—
	F	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	2	1
18 Other circulatory diseases	M	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	18	11
	F	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	6	10	10
19 Bronchitis	M	56	12	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	11	17	9
	F	42	8	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	6	12	14
20 Pneumonia (all forms)	M	93	21	9	6	1	3	7	4	13	14	10	5
	F	51	15	6	2	2	—	—	1	2	5	9	9
21 Other respiratory diseases	M	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	4	—
	F	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2
22 Peptic ulcer	M	12	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	1	3	3	—
	F	5	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	1	—	—
23 Diarrhoea, etc. ..	M	14	10	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
	F	8	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
24 Appendicitis	M	3	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 Cirrhosis of liver ..	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26 Other diseases of liver, etc.	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
	F	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1
27 Other digestive diseases	M	11	1	—	1	—	1	—	2	2	1	1	2
	F	15	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	5	3	2	1
28 Acute and chronic nephritis	M	20	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	8	6	1
	F	23	—	—	—	1	1	2	2	1	10	3	3
29 Puerperal sepsis	F	5	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	—	—	—	—
30 Other puerperal causes	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
31 Congenital debility, premature birth, malformations, etc.	M	24	22	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	21	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32 Senility	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
33 Suicide	M	15	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	5	3	2	—
	F	4	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—
34 Other violence	M	50	2	—	3	5	9	5	3	5	8	5	5
	F	25	—	1	2	1	2	—	1	—	4	4	10
35 Other defined diseases	M	64	3	—	—	9	6	2	5	3	18	11	7
	F	37	5	1	—	5	—	4	2	7	6	4	3
36 Causes ill-defined or unknown	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
				Legit.				Illegit.					
				M				2					
				F.				1					
Deaths under 1 year				Totals ..				137					
								3					

TABLE II.—CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT DEATH DURING 1934.

Causes of Death. (Manual of 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)										Causes of Death.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
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			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	North.	West.	Central.	South.	North-West.	North-East.	South-West.	South-East.	Central.	North-West.	West.	East.	Mill-wall.	Canal Town.	Public Institutions.	St. Andrew's Hospital.	Low Moor Infirmary.	Infirmary.	Home.	Public Hospital.		St. Andrew's Hospital.	Public Institutions.	St. Andrew's Hospital.	Public Institutions.	St. Andrew's Hospital.	Public Institutions.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000	1001	1002	1003	1004	1005	1006	1007	1008	1009	1010	1011	1012	1013	1014	1015	1016	1017	1018	1019	1020	1021	1022	1023	1024	1025	1026	1027	1028	1029	1030	1031	1032	1033	1034	1035	1036	1037	1038	1039	1040	1041	1042	1043	1044	1045	1046	1047	1048	1049	1050	1051	1052	1053	1054	1055	1056	1057	1058	1059	1060	1061	1062	1063	1064	1065	1066	1067	1068	1069	1070	1071	1072	1073	1074	1075	1076	1077	1078	1079	1080	1081	1082	1083	1084	1085	1086	1087	1088	1089	1090	1091	1092	1093	1094	1095	1096	1097	1098	1099	1100	1101	1102	1103	1104	1105	1106	1107	1108	1109	1110	1111	1112	1113	1114	1115	1116	1117	1118	1119	1120	1121	1122	1123	1124	1125	1126	1127	1128	1129	1130	1131	1132	1133	1134	1135	1136	1137	1138	1139	1140	1141	1142	1143	1144	1145	1146	1147	1148	1149	1150	1151	1152	1153	1154	1155	1156	1157	1158	1159	1160	1161	1162	1163	1164	1165	1166	1167	1168	1169	1170	1171	1172	1173	1174	1175	1176	1177	1178	1179	1180	1181	1182	1183	1184	1185	1186	1187	1188	1189	1190	1191	1192	1193	1194	1195	1196	1197	1198	1199	1200	1201	1202	1203	1204	1205	1206	1207	1208	1209	1210	1211	1212	1213	1214	1215	1216	1217	1218	1219	1220	1221	1222	1223	1224	1225	1226	1227	1228	1229	1230	1231	1232	1233	1234	1235	1236	1237	1238	1239	1240	1241	1242	1243	1244	1245	1246	1247	1248	1249	1250	1251	1252	1253	1254	1255	1256	1257	1258	1259	1260	1261	1262	1263	1264	1265	1266	1267	1268	1269	1270	1271	1272	1273	1274	1275	1276	1277	1278	1279	1280	1281	1282	1283	1284	1285	1286	1287	1288	1289	1290	1291	1292	1293	1294	1295	1296	1297	1298	1299	1300	1301	1302	1303	1304	1305	1306	1307	1308	1309	1310	1311	1312	1313	1314	1315	1316	1317	1318	1319	1320	1321	1322	1323	1324	1325	1326	1327	1328	1329	1330	1331	1332	1333	1334	1335	1336	1337	1338	1339	1340	1341	1342	1343	1344	1345	1346	1347	1348	1349	1350	1351	1352	1353	1354	1355	1356	1357	1358	1359	1360	1361	1362	1363	1364	1365	1366	1367	1368	1369	1370	1371	1372	1373	1374	1375	1376	1377	1378	1379	1380	1381	1382	1383	1384	1385	1386	1387	1388	1389	1390	1391	1392	1393	1394	1395	1396	1397	1398	1399	1400	1401	1402	1403	1404	1405	1406	1407	1408	1409	1410	1411	1412	1413	1414	1415	1416	1417	1418	1419	1420	1421	1422	1423	1424	1425	1426	1427	1428	1429	1430	1431	1432	1433	1434	1435	1436	1437	1438	1439	1440	1441	1442

FOOTNOTES:—(a) Highway, 1. (b) Highways, 7: In Ambulance (situation not stated), 1: In Church, 1. (c) Highways, 2. (d) Royal College of St. Katharine, 2. (e) Highway, 1. (f) Hertford Union Canal, 1. (g) Highways, 6: Millwall Dock, 1; River Lee, 1; Place of employment, 1.

TABLE III.

Infantile Mortality.

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	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	6	7	2	9	5	4	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	4	—	4	1	—	—	3
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis of Nervous System	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis of Intestines and Peritoneum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Tuberculous Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convulsions	2	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	3	3	—	1	—	2
Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	4	7	7	3	11	10	21	6	5	2	8
Pneumonia	—	—	1	—	1	10	8	9	6	16	18	34	19	3	2	10
Other Respiratory Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Inflammation of the Stomach	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	3	7	4	4	12	6	18	4	1	5	8
Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital malformations	3	1	1	—	5	2	3	—	—	3	7	10	3	1	2	4
Congenital Debility and Sclerema	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
Leterus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Premature Birth	19	—	1	—	20	1	—	—	—	13	8	21	5	3	8	5
Injury at Birth	3	1	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	3	1	4	—	—	3	1
Disease of Umbilicus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Atelectasis	5	—	—	1	6	—	—	—	—	4	2	6	3	1	2	—
Suffocation—in bed or not stated how	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other causes	1	1	2	—	4	1	1	2	1	4	5	9	1	2	4	2
All causes	33	4	5	1	43	21	30	25	21	77	63	140	48	21	28	43

Live Births (Legitimate .. 2,209* Nett Deaths (Legitimate 137*
 in the year (Illegitimate 58* in the year (Illegitimate 3*

*Registrar-General's figures.

NEO-NATAL DEATH RATE.

	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	Average 1929-1933.	1934.
Nett Births	3,064	3,056	2,739	2,616	2,295	2,754	2,267
(Registrar-General)							
Deaths under 1 month ..	92	71	74	65	67	74	43
Neo-Natal death rate per 1,000 nett Births ..	30.0	23.2	27.0	24.8	29.2	26.8	19.0

Births, Maternal Mortality and Infantile Mortality.

The following Table shows the Birth rate, Maternal Mortality rate and 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 1915 to 1934.

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.		
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	81	34
1934	2,267	15.5	3.53	3.40	37	16.3	103	45.4	140	62	—	—

(Tables showing the causes of death are given as follows:—

Deaths under 1 year, page 13.

Deaths from puerperal causes, page 132.)

TABLE IV.

BIRTH-RATES, DEATH-RATES, AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY IN THE YEAR 1934.

(Provisional figures. The rates for England and Wales and for London have been calculated on a population estimated to the middle of 1934, but those for the towns have been calculated on populations estimated to the middle of 1933.)

	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 Fevers.	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	14.8	0.62	11.8	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.02	0.05	0.10	0.14	0.54	5.5	59	90.4	6.5	2.1	1.0		
*121 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London ..	14.7	0.66	11.8	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.02	0.06	0.11	0.12	0.47	7.4	63	90.5	6.1	2.9	0.5		
*135 Smaller Towns (Populations 25,000- 50,000 at Census 1931)	15.0	0.67	11.3	0.00	—	0.07	0.02	0.04	0.09	0.14	0.42	3.6	53	91.2	6.1	1.6	1.1		
*London	13.2	0.50	11.9	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.02	0.07	0.11	0.12	0.56	12.6	67	87.7	6.3	6.0	0.0		
Poplar Borough	15.5	0.58	12.3†	—	—	0.31	0.03	0.08	0.15	0.13	0.63	7.9	62	80.94	7.22	5.67	0.17		

† Crude rate. The adjusted rate was 13.7.

*The maternal Mortality Rates for England and Wales are as follows:—

	Per 1,000 live births	..	2.03	Puerperal Sepsis.	Others.	TOTAL.
	Per 1,000 total births	..	1.95		2.57	4.60

The Maternal Mortality Rates for POPLAR are as follows:—

	Per 1,000 live births	..	2.21		1.32	3.53
	Per 1,000 total births	..	2.13		1.28	3.40

*Statistics furnished by the Registrar-General.

TABLE V. (1934).

CITIES AND BOROUGHES.				Estimated Resident population (Mid-1934)	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	..	..	..	4,230,200	13.2	11.9		67
<i>West Districts.</i>						<i>Crude</i>	<i>Adjusted</i>	
Paddington	..	..	..	139,790	13.7	12.4	12.3	95
Kensington	..	..	..	179,080	12.3	13.3	12.5	93
Hammersmith	..	..	..	129,170	13.8	12.9	13.3	77
Fulham	..	..	..	145,400	13.7	12.6	12.7	59
Chelsea	..	..	..	58,160	10.8	13.4	11.4	65
City of Westminster	..	..	..	124,050	9.4	11.8	12.1	66
<i>North Districts.</i>								
St. Marylebone	..	..	..	92,320	9.00	12.7	12.6	61
Hampstead	..	..	..	90,000	10.4	11.3	10.6	53
St. Pancras	..	..	..	187,540	13.1	12.84	13.19	65
Islington	..	..	..	314,200	14.7	11.8	11.9	62
Stoke Newington	..	..	..	50,620	13.7	11.5	11.0	60.6
Hackney	..	..	..	211,120	14.2	11.7	12.2	56
<i>Central Districts.</i>								
Holborn	..	..	..	36,000	8.58	12.2	—	71
Finsbury	..	..	..	64,970	15.1	13.4	14.6	51
City of London	..	..	..	9,660	6.8	10.5	11.6	121
<i>East Districts.</i>								
Shoreditch	..	..	..	90,630	16.1	13.1	14.4	84
Bethnal Green	..	..	..	102,060	14.3	11.8	13.3	72.6
Stepney	..	..	..	214,990	15.3	12.3	14.3	87.2
Poplar	..	..	..	146,370	15.5	12.3	13.7	62
<i>South Districts.</i>								
Southwark	..	..	..	159,930	14.9	13.5	14.4	77
Bermondsey	..	..	..	105,060	14.8	12.4	14.1	64
Lambeth	..	..	..	283,900	14.21	12.78	12.65	63.38
Battersea	..	..	..	150,870	14.3	12.5	12.3	61.3
Wandsworth	..	..	..	345,250	10.98	11.18	10.39	57
Camberwell	..	..	..	238,360	13.22	12.31	12.31	67
Deptford	..	..	..	101,380	15.8	13.1	13.6	68
Greenwich	..	..	..	97,250	13.7	12.23	12.47	87
Lewisham	..	..	..	222,180	12.2	10.0	10.1	43
Woolwich	..	..	..	145,520	13.7	11.3	12.0	63

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

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

	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934
Population, estimated by Registrar-General:—	160,000	157,900	156,300	152,400	149,300	146,370
Births, Live, rate per 1,000 population	19.1	19.3	17.5	17.2	15.4	15.5
Death rate from all causes, per 1,000 population Crude ..	14.2	10.6	12.4	12.1	12.4	12.3
Adjusted ..	?	?	13.8	13.4	13.8	13.7
Deaths under 1 year of age, rate per 1,000 nett births	75	55	77	63	54	62
Deaths over 65 years of age, rate per 1,000 total population ..	5.7	4.2	5.0	5.2	5.4	5.3
*Zymotic diseases:—						
Death rate per 1,000 population	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.7
Proportion of 1,000 deaths	53.4	47.6	34.5	40.6	29.0	58.3
Tuberculosis, all forms:—						
Death rate per 1,000 population	1.2	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9
Proportion of 1,000 deaths	85.6	86.8	87.5	83.3	79.1	73.8
Respiratory diseases (excluding phthisis):—						
Death rate per 1,000 population	3.1	1.0	2.2	1.7	1.1	1.7
Proportion of 1,000 deaths	219.8	98.1	181.8	140.7	87.7	142.2

*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 237:—

			Residents		Non-Residents*			Totals
			Males	Females	Males Females			
Age not stated (i.e. un-								
known, newly born) ..			3	3	..	—	2	11
Stillborn			—	1	..	—	—	1
Under 1 year			3	3	..	1	—	7
1 to 5 years			2	4	..	2	1	9
5 to 15 years			8	3	..	5	1	17
15 to 25 years			12	3	..	—	2	17
25 to 45 years			16	10	..	5	6	37
45 to 65 years			41	14	..	10	6	71
65 years and upwards ..			31	27	..	5	10	73
			—	—		—	—	—
Totals ..			116	65		28	28	237
			—	—		—	—	—

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

Inquests were held on 159 (post-mortem examinations, 49), and 70 other post-mortem examinations were made by order of the Coroner. The total number of post-mortem examinations made was 119. Eight bodies were brought to the Mortuary for custody (5 from Fever Hospitals and 3 awaiting inquests at Coroner's Courts elsewhere).

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

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 15.

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	{ 6th January, 1934 ..	8,045	£2,586	69
ended	{ 7th July, 1934 ..	9,165	£2,996	52

(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 82.

(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:—

The Public Health (Shell Fish) Regulations, 1934, revoking the Regulations made in 1915, were issued on 7th December, 1934. The Council's powers under these Regulations were delegated to the Public Health Committee.

Milk (Special Designations).

The Milk Act, 1934 (section 10), amended section 3 of the Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922. Under date 28th November, 1934, the Minister of Health issued "The Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1934."

Shops Act.

The Shops Act, 1934, came into operation from 30th December, 1934. In London the administration of the provisions regarding ventilation, temperature and sanitary conveniences in shops, is to be carried out by

the Sanitary Authority; the remaining provisions of the Act are to be administered by the Shops Authority (London County Council).

The Powers under this Act were delegated to the Public Health Committee and the Medical Officer of Health and all Sanitary Inspectors were authorised to execute the necessary provisions.

The Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act.

Regulations regarding the following were issued during 1934:—

Cauliflower and Broccoli;	Asparagus;	Leeks;
Radishes;	Red Beet;	Cabbage Greens and Cabbages;
Salad (Spring Onions);	Carrots;	Parsnips;
Ripe Onions and Shallots;	Turnips;	Water Cress;
Horse Radish;	Mushrooms;	Kidney and Runner Beans;
Forced Rhubarb;	Jam;	Canned Fruits;
Bottled Fruits;		Honey;
National marked Rhubarb;		Canned Vegetables;
		Stilton Cheese.

London County Council Byelaws.

Drainage Byelaws in substitution of existing Byelaws made by the London County Council on 6th March, 1934, were confirmed by the Council on 14th March, 1934, and were allowed by the Minister of Health on 28th July, 1934.

These Byelaws make provision to permit of the adoption of the one-pipe system of drainage.

Provision of Interceptors.

The Public Health Committee have agreed that interceptors must be fixed on all new and reconstructed drainage systems unless the Medical Officer of Health and Borough Surveyor are satisfied these should be dispensed with and that plans not showing the provision of an interceptor are to be returned by the Borough Surveyor.

(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 134.)

The Royal College of St. Katharine also have accommodation for 12 cots for children suffering from malnutrition, etc. During the months April to October, 6 of the cots are used 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 103, 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 132.)

(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.

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

Removal of infirm persons.

It has not been necessary to obtain Magistrates' Orders for the removal of persons to institutions.

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. D. R. Bolt, M.B.E., the Deputy Borough 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 1934.

House refuse collected	..	..	..	28,772 tons
Trade refuse collected	..	..	..	439 „
Slop and sweepings	..	..	..	7,615 „
Refuse from street markets	..	..	..	2,200 „

Sanitary Inspectors' Work, Etc.

Tabulated Statement of Inspections, Insanitary Conditions found existing, and Re-inspections during the year 1934.

	DISTRICT.								TOTALS. (District Inspectors.)	Survey Inspectors.*		TOTALS.
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	No. 7.	No. 8.		Mr. G. L. Belshaw.	Mr. E. A. May.	
Number of Complaints received	409	357	814	549	596	832	462	590	4,609	275	180	5,064
{ Dwelling Houses { House-to-House	16	30	4	15	47	—	—	—	112	—	19	131
{ { On Complaint	655	341	824	499	634	811	469	391	4,624	275	180	5,079
Number of Inspections { After Infectious Disease	167	118	186	215	394	211	146	199	1,636	—	—	1,636
{ Factories, including Factory Laundries	—	45	15	13	12	4	1	20	110	—	—	110
{ Workshops, including Workshop Laundries	—	27	11	17	35	12	14	24	140	—	—	140
{ Workplaces, other than outworkers	—	8	8	38	51	3	14	—	122	—	—	122
{ Outworkers	5	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	7	—	—	7
{ Stables	—	8	14	46	108	15	16	22	229	—	—	229
Smoke observations	—	1	4	4	24	7	10	6	56	—	—	56
Miscellaneous visits and inspections (including visits to Infectious Disease contacts, school inspections, etc.)	1,016	695	669	356	766	1,812	752	461	6,527	493	47	7,067
Re-inspections	2,701	1,997	2,925	2,151	2,779	1,683	3,479	2,219	19,934	1,158	750	21,842
Premises requiring amendment (a) Dwelling-houses	737	466	834	638	648	800	523	229	4,875	213	203	5,291
(b) Other premises	—	27	26	40	78	7	17	13	208	—	2	210
SERVICE OF INTIMATIONS, ETC.:	786	511	760	680	592	833	492	229	4,883	213	203	5,299
Intimations served	368	221	439	518	517	431	202	200	2,896	159	139	3,194
.. .. . complied with	263	165	409	290	90	382	257	107	1,963	26	50	2,039
Notices served	199	180	149	270	97	322	119	90	1,426	35	51	1,512
.. .. . complied with	73	35	119	28	15	87	136	40	533	15	13	561
Final Notices served	58	26	105	55	8	112	128	36	528	15	9	552
.. .. . complied with	1	—	19	8	—	18	11	—	57	—	—	57
Summons applied for	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Work done, number of instances not included above:	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(a) After legal proceedings	—	—	18	3	—	14	11	—	46	—	—	46
(b) Voluntarily	14	44	74	4	103	43	21	4	307	35	45	387
DEFECTS, ETC., FOUND IN DWELLING HOUSES:												
Drainage:												
Drains defective	102	52	73	54	165	32	23	6	507	6	3	516
.. .. . obstructed	19	25	99	31	73	29	69	8	353	4	1	358
Waste pipes defective, etc.	38	40	66	85	79	29	73	—	410	19	6	435
Rainwater pipes not disconnected	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	—	10	—	1	11
W.C.'s and flushing apparatus defective	62	53	148	127	74	74	72	—	610	31	25	666
Dampness (not due to defects shown elsewhere)	49	42	189	67	151	174	153	20	845	23	38	906
Water: Supply cut off	—	2	8	1	8	1	—	13	33	—	1	34
Dust Receptacles: Insufficient or defective	156	90	108	204	215	234	76	51	1,134	80	48	1,262
Miscellaneous:												
Rooms, etc., dirty and/or verminous	322	175	674	426	472	509	762	332	3,672	152	78	3,902
Cases of overcrowding	1	9	9	1	15	7	1	10	53	—	3	56
Yards, etc., not properly paved or drained	37	29	94	104	85	29	131	20	529	7	31	567
Roofs defective	173	130	318	222	247	290	246	52	1,678	32	29	1,739
Rainwater pipes and gutters defective	64	90	176	91	211	116	122	48	918	47	25	990
Public House Urinals requiring cleansing	3	2	—	5	—	—	—	—	10	—	3	13
Other nuisances or defects	454	215	2,302	729	1,381	361	2,374	522	8,338	293	178	8,809
DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, ETC.:	—	19	22	—	51	5	10	—	107	—	—	107
Sanitary defects	—	1	2	3	4	—	3	—	13	—	—	13
W.C. accommodation, insufficient or unsuitable	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stables:												
Manure receptacles defective, etc.	—	—	2	8	9	—	—	3	22	—	—	22
Accumulations found	—	1	—	5	11	2	—	5	24	—	—	24
RE-HOUSING: Number of families re-housed by—												
1. Poplar Borough Council	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
2. London County Council	—	—	4	—	24	3	12	—	43	—	—	43
Number of visits by Assistants (not included above)	2,281	2,047	4,552	4,620	4,515	5,142	4,045	28	27,230	—	—	27,230

No. of premises inspected as a result of reference from Survey Inspectors .. 621
 Work done, or no action necessary 133
 Intimations served 489
 Statutory Notices served 129
 Final Notices served 31
 Legal proceedings 1

*The two "Survey" Inspectors named were deputed to follow up complaints, etc., in certain districts in order to relieve the District Inspectors. "Survey" work is referred to elsewhere in this report.

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

1A, 1 and 2, Ellerthorpe Street, estimated cost, £75 (June).

Other Drainage Work.—In one case (47, Armagh Road), the Committee agreed to carry out the drainage work on behalf of an owner who was unable to meet the whole cost and recovered the costs by weekly instalments.

The Work of the District Inspectors—see summarised statement facing p. 24.

The Work of Lady Sanitary Inspector.

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

Factories and Workshops newly discovered and Registered 22

NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS OF:—

Factories, including Factory Laundries ..	..	..	..	..	180
Workshops, including Workshop Laundries ..	..	..	..	..	115
Workplaces .. ..	..	..	..	..	26
Workrooms .. ..	..	..	..	..	—
Homeworkers' premises .. ..	..	..	..	..	687
Reinspections of above .. ..	..	..	..	..	80

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 .. ..	..	7	2	5	—
Want of ventilation .. ..	..	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding .. ..	..	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors .. ..	..	—	—	—	—
Other nuisances .. ..	..	4	2	2	—
Sanitary accommodation	{ Insufficient	2	—	2	—
	{ Unsuitable or defective	18	15	—	—
	{ Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—
	{ Want of cleanliness	29	28	—	—

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

Report of the Inspector for Houses Divided into Separate Tenements, etc.

(a) Houses divided into separate Tenements, etc.

Number of Houses on Register at end of 1933	186
„ „ removed from Register during 1934 ..	8
	—
	178
„ „ registered during 1934	64
	—
„ „ on Register at end of 1934	242
	—
Visits for registration purposes	219
Declarations, for information, sent out	—
„ with information, returned	—
Rooms measured, etc... ..	23
Houses registered	64
Notices sent out, <i>re</i> above	31
Inspections:	
(a) Night inspections	33
(b) First annual inspections	137
(c) Other routine inspections	94
(d) On complaints	49
(e) On account of re-housing	18
Re-inspections	529
Miscellaneous visits, enquiries, etc.	449
Number of informal notices served	154
„ „ „ complied with	91
„ Notices served	74
„ „ complied with	29
„ Final Notices served	22
„ cases in which legal proceedings were taken ..	2
Work done as a result of Final Notice or legal proceedings,	
number of cases	21
Number of rooms cleansed and freed from vermin ..	95
Overcrowding, cases discovered	9
„ „ abated	4
Mixed sleeping, cases discovered	3
„ „ abated	1

Number of nuisances referred to District Inspectors:

(a) Defective or obstructed drains	..	..	..	I
(b) Defective roofs, guttering, etc.	..	..	..	I
(c) Water supply in tenement house	..	..	..	—
(d) Miscellaneous	..	..	..	3

Remarks:

During the year the Inspector deputised for District Inspectors on 37 days.

(b) *Common Lodging Houses.*

The Public Health Committee held a Special Meeting on 13th June for the licensing of Common Lodging Houses.

The following 5 Common Lodging Houses were licensed to 30th June, 1935.

- (1) 65, Bow Lane—Sidney Moore (40 men).
- (2) 196, Bow Road—Mrs. Elizabeth Betts (56 men).
- (3) East London Hostel, Garford Street (Salvation Army)—Edward J. Higgins (294 men).
- (4) 378, Old Ford Road—Mrs. Elizabeth Hooper (18 men).
- (5) 38, Pennyfields—Thomas Alfred Felton (43 men).

122 inspections of Common Lodging Houses, including 20 night inspections, were made in 1934.

Homeless Persons.

In connection with a census of homeless persons which it had been the practice of the London County Council to take for a number of years, the Council co-operated by furnishing information as to the number of beds occupied and vacant at Common Lodging Houses in the Borough on the night of 16th February. The total of licensed beds was 451 and beds occupied 371. The number of men known to be in receipt of Public Assistance was 21, and 20 beds were paid for by charitable organisations.

(c) Seamen's Lodging Houses.

The Public Health Committee licensed the following four Seamen's Lodging Houses to 30th June, 1935:—

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

74 inspections of Seamen's Lodging Houses, including 9 night inspections, were made in 1934.

Applications for licences for Seamen's Lodging Houses were received regarding Nos. 48 and 56, Pennyfields. Both the applicants were Chinese. They were interviewed by the Committee and informed of the works required to be carried out before the premises could be registered. Both applications were subsequently withdrawn.

The applicants were informed that under the Provisions of the Order in Council they must not lodge seamen at their premises. One of these men was subsequently summoned for letting lodgings to seamen and not being licensed.

One person was subsequently summoned for unlawfully letting lodgings to seamen not being licensed under Byelaws made by the London County Council under section 214 Merchant Shipping Act, 1894. The defendant pleaded "guilty" and the magistrate inflicted a penalty of £5 with £2 2s. costs.

During the year eight persons were officially warned that under an Order in Council, dated 13th June, 1917, none but duly licensed persons may let lodgings to seamen.

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 1934.			Number of Inspections.	Number of Intimations.	Number of Notices.	Number of Final Notices.	Number of Prosecutions.
	Male.	Female.	Total.					
Bakehouses (Factories)	55	—	55	245	110	—	—	—
Bakehouses (Workshops)	20	—	20	74	44	1	—	—
Bakehouses (Domestic Workshops)	2	—	2	6	4	—	—	—
Factories (Laundries and Miscellaneous Factories)	120	127	247	363	44	7	2	—
Laundries (Workshops)	—	2	2	2	—	—	—	—
Laundries (Domestic Workshops)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Workshops	201	74	275	216	5	—	—	—
Workshops (Domestic) ..	22	—	22	15	1	—	1	—
Workplaces	383	16	399	558	65	10	5	—
Workplaces (Domestic)	45	—	45	53	6	—	—	—
Places where food is sold or prepared ..	828*	—	828*	1498	352	3	2	—
Milk Premises	112	—	112	376	—	—	—	—
Cowsheds	3	—	3	36	—	—	—	—
Slaughterhouses (a) ..	8	—	8	85	32	—	—	—
Other offensive trade premises	5	—	5	100	8	2	—	—
Ice Cream premises ..	211†	—	211†	329	3	—	—	—
Homeworkers' premises	17	467	484	690	—	—	—	—

* Power is used in 93 of these premises.

† „ „ 38 „ „

(a) Includes three registered Slaughterers of Poultry.

(Lists of Slaughterhouses and other offensive trade premises are given on page 35.)

TABLE C.

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

Premises.	Number of				Prosecutions.
	Inspections.	Written Notices.			
		Intima- tion.	Statu- tory.	Final.	
Factories (Including Factory Bakehouses and Laundries)	608	154	7	2	—
Workshops† (Including Workshop Laundries.)	292	49	1	—	—
Domestic Workshops†	15	1	—	1	—
Workplaces	558	65	10	5	—
Domestic Workplaces	53	6	—	—	—
Places where food is sold or pre- pared§	1,498	352	3	2	—
Homeworkers' Premises	690	—	—	—	—
Total	3,714	627	21	10	—

† Including Workshop Bakehouses.

‡ Including Domestic Bakehouses and Laundries.

§ The inspections of factories where food is prepared are included. Power is used in 93 of the premises.

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.*

(Corresponding figures for 1933 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	569 (639)	569	—	—
Want of ventilation	— (1)	—	—	—
Overcrowding	— (1)	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors	2 (3)	2	—	—
Other nuisances	92 (106)	92	—	—
Sanitary accommodation { insufficient	3 (2)	3	—	—
{ unsuitable or defective	35 (32)	32	—	—
{ not separate for sexes	1 (9)	1	—	—
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act:—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101)	—	—	—	—
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100)	—	—	—	—
Other offences (Excluding offences relating to out-work which are included in Table D of this Report.)	5 (16)	—	5	—
Total	707 (809)	699	5	—

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

TABLE D.—HOME WORK.

Nature of Work, (1)	Outworkers' List (Section 107).									Outwork in un-wholesome premises, (Section 108).			Outwork in infected premises, (Sections 109, 110).		
	Lists received from Employers.						Notice served on Occupiers as to keeping or sending lists, (8)	Prosecutions.		Instances. (11)	Notices served. (12)	Prosecutions. (13)	Instances. (14)	Orders made (S. 110). (15)	Prosecutions (Sections 109, 110). (16)
	Twice in the year.			Once in the year.				Failing to keep or permit inspection of list. (9)	Failing to send lists. (10)						
	Total Lists. (2)	Outworkers.		Total Lists. (5)	Outworkers										
		Con-tractors. (3)	Work-men. (4)		Con-tractors. (6)	Work-men. (7)									
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Wearing Apparel—															
Making, etc.	62	11	158	5	—	12	70								
Cleaning and Washing ..															
Household Linen ..															
Lace, lace curtains and nets															
Curtains and furniture hangings															
Furniture and Upholstery ..															
Electro-plate															
File Making															
Brass and Brass Articles ..															
Fur pulling															
Cables and Chains															
Anchors and Grapnels ..															
Cart Gear															
Locks, Latches and Keys ..															
Umbrellas, etc.															
Artificial Flowers															
Nets, other than wire nets													25*		
Tents															
Sacks															
Racquet and Tennis Balls ..															
Paper, etc., Boxes, Paper Bags	8	—	54	—	—	—	7								
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	—	49	2	—	9	9								
Total	70	11	201	7	—	21	86								

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

Class of Homework.	1934 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 ..	43	152	42	141	265	254	239	220
Tailoring ..	31	87	31	79	265	254	239	220
Shirtmaking..	1	1	1	2				
Miscellaneous	5	29	5	29				
Boxes ..	4	26	4	28				
Overalls ..	2	9	1	3				

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 .. ..	..	..	..	275
	Domestic Workshops .. ..	..	..	..	22
	Workplaces .. ..	..	..	..	399
	Workplaces Domestic .. ..	..	..	..	45
Places where food is sold or prepared ..					828†
Total number of workshops and workplaces, etc., on Register ..					1593

† Power is used in 93 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) ..	5
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5) {	
Notified by H.M. Inspector ..	1
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector ..	1
Other (Communications)	20
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101):—	
Certificates granted during the year	—
In use at the end of the year	20

Smoke Abatement.

55 observations were made and 21 nuisances recorded. 24 complaints were received from the London County Council. 5 intimations were served. In addition, 14 cautions were sent and in 2 instances letters were sent to local authorities (1 L.C.C., 1 P.B.C.). 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.

Electricity Station—Smoke and Grit.

In the early part of the year further complaints were received from the London County Council regarding the emission of smoke and grit from chimneys of the generating station. The London County Council were informed of the steps which had been, and were being, taken to overcome the nuisance.

Houses Let in Lodgings.

The report of the Inspector is given on page 27.

Offensive Trades.

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., Petzold Fur Dyeing and Dressing Works, Ltd.	" "
12, Coborn Road..	M. Shriebhand ..	" "
221, Roman Road ..	W. E. Prideaux ..	Slaughterer of poultry.
105, Grundy Street ..	H. Jacobovitch ..	" "

* Licence expired 31st December, 1934.

** Licence expires 31st March, 1937.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.

With regard to licensing of slaughtermen, the Public Health 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 the year.

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.

27 licences were issued during the year.

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 Licensee 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).

* The present slaughterhouse of Messrs. Wickes is in the Commodore Court Clearance Area. Messrs. Wickes withdrew their opposition to the Council’s scheme on the understanding that, provided plans of the new slaughterhouse were approved by the Borough Council, the Council would consent to licence premises on the east side of Bow Lane in substitution for the existing licensed premises on the west side of Bow Lane. The plan of the proposed slaughterhouse was approved by the Committee.

The licence was transferred to the new premises early in January, 1935.

For number of Inspections, etc., see Table A, page 30.

Milkshops, Dairies, etc.

The premises are reported upon on page 63.

Rag and Bone Dealers.

Five infringements of the byelaws made by the London County Council under Section 9 of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1908, were reported. In one instance the Council's Solicitors advised that no action be taken.

One letter of caution was sent and 3 vendors were cautioned verbally (1 by a District Sanitary Inspector and 2 by Police Constables).

Licensed Premises Urinals.

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

Water Certificates.

Ten certificates regarding 117 houses and flats were issued under Section 48 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891.

Stables.

179 stables were inspected and reported upon, the total number of inspections being 348.

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

Accumulations of manure, or premises otherwise not clean	26
Floors not properly drained	2
Dung receptacles:—	
(a) Not provided	11
(b) Defective	4
(c) Not covered	1
Other defects	6

45 intimations were served, followed by 8 notices and 4 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 120.

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

Early in the year the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries drew attention to the increase in central London of the alexandrine variety of the "black" rat. The Ministry asked to be furnished with the Council's views on the situation in this area and to know what steps the Council were taking, or proposed to take, to deal with the situation.

In view of the history of the black rat and its part in disseminating plague, the Sanitary Inspectors were instructed that upon receipt of complaint of rats they were to ask tenants to place all rats which were caught, in a pail of water and notify the Sanitary Inspector so that he could ascertain whether or not they were "black" rats.

At the time of the receipt of this letter there was no evidence of black rats in the Borough.

At the same time the Committee were reminded of the report upon the rat repression measures which were submitted to them in 1931 (Appendix, Annual Report, 1931), which report had been referred to the Works' Committee with the recommendation that they should take appropriate action.

In the early part of the summer the Borough Surveyor intimated that he had been able to secure the services of an experienced rat catcher, who had been put to work partly on requisitions from the Public Health Department and partly on work in his own Department in connection with rat destruction.

The rat-catcher was interviewed by the Medical Officer of Health and informed of the type of baits he should use in private dwelling-houses, and under no circumstances was he to use poisons which were dangerous to human beings.

The services of the rat-catcher are utilised by the Department as follows:—

- (1) The Sanitary Inspector when investigating a complaint of rats offers the occupier the services of a rat-catcher, and if these are accepted, visits the premises with the rat-catcher.
- (2) In cases where runs are traced under the footpaths, etc., arrangements are made with the Borough Surveyor's Department for the paving stones to be raised and for the rat-catcher to be present at the same time as the Sanitary Inspector for the tracing of runs, etc.

A monthly report of the premises visited by the rat-catcher, baits laid, rats caught, etc., is submitted to the Public Health Department.

SUMMARY OF RAT-CATCHER'S WORK FROM JUNE TO DECEMBER, 1934.

(I) *Private Premises.*

Number of Visits.	Number of Baits.		Number of Rats caught in Traps, etc.
	Laid.	Taken.	
222	3,930	2,055	872

(II) *Sewers, etc.*

Number of Visits.	Number of Baits.		Number of Rats caught in Traps, etc.
	Laid.	Taken.	
380	17,140	9,624	1,695

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 is only one private school in the Borough.

The accommodation 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, only one sample of rag flock was procured for analysis. The sample was satisfactory.

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 117 certificates were issued.

Hairdressers' Premises.

The number of inspections of hairdressers' premises was 82. Cleansing was necessary at 3 of the premises, and other nuisances found numbered 6. 6 intimations and 1 statutory notice were served. The requirements of these documents were complied with.

Canal Boats.

During the year 1934 there has been only one canal boat inspected, although the Inspectors paid many visits to the canals and locks in the Borough and boarded a number of vessels.

It would appear that, owing to changed business conditions and methods of transport, the old type of canal boat is disappearing. A number of these vessels, which formerly were seen at more or less regular intervals, have ceased to ply and have been replaced by other vessels which are not registrable under the Canal Boats Acts.

On the one registered canal boat inspected there were no contraventions of the Acts or Regulations, but on a non-registered sea-going vessel several defects were noted and these were brought to the notice of the Owners informally.

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.
30, Marshfield Street ..	Various defects	14 days' order; £2 penalty; £2 8s. costs	Dove, A.
62, Swaton Road ..	Various defects	7 days' order; £10 penalty; £10 10s. costs	Westbrook, C. S.
80, Devons Road ..	Various defects	14 days' order; 10s. penalty; £5 5s. costs	Westbrook, C. S.
80, Blackthorn Street ..	Various defects	14 days' order; £2 penalty. Costs included in previous item	Westbrook, C. S.
1, Lacey Street ..	Failed to alter and amend the drains ..	£1 penalty; £2 2s. costs ..	Smith, F. A.
6, Goodliff Place ..	First floor front room ceiling dirty and defective; walls dirty	£1 penalty; £2 4s. costs ..	Colborne, W. J.
37, Pennyfields ..	Part of glass skylight in room at rear of shop defective and dangerous	Work done; £2 12s. 6d. costs ..	Colborne, W. J.
34, Marshfield Street ..	Main roof and several sashcords defective ..	Work done; £2 4s. costs ..	Dove, A.
30, Marshfield Street ..	Failed to comply with Magistrate's Order ..	£1 penalty; £2 2s. costs ..	Dove, A.
5, Barque Street ..	Various defects	Work done. £2 12s. 6d. costs ..	Dove, A.
77, Blackthorn Street ..	Premises without a proper and sufficient water supply	7 days' order; £2 8s. costs ..	Westbrook, C. S.
26, Armagh Road ..	Failed to amend the drains	Work done. £2 5s. costs ..	Smith, F. A.
58, Guildford Road ..	Main roof and first floor back room window defective	Work done. £2 5s. costs ..	Colborne, W. J.
47, East Ferry Road ..	Main roof defective and other defects	7 days' order; £2 8s. costs ..	Dove, A.
11, Cordelia Street ..	Failed to cleanse alter and amend the drains..	£1 penalty; £2 2s. costs ..	Colborne, W. J.
11, Cordelia Street ..	Failed to deposit plans of proposed drainage..	Adjourned <i>sine die</i>	Colborne, W. J.
78, Blackthorn Street ..	Various defects; no proper ashpit	10 days' order; £1 penalty; £2 8s. costs	Westbrook, C. S.
65, Stebondale Street ..	Main roof defective	Work done; £2 5s. costs ..	Dove, A.
157, Brunswick Road ..	Ground floor back room floor defective.. ..	7 days' order; £2 8s. costs ..	Johnson, W.
25, Ellerthorpe Street ..	Main roof defective and other defects	Work done; £2 5s. costs ..	Colborne, W. J.
36, Sabbarton Street ..	Main roof and ceilings of first floor front and back rooms defective	10s. penalty; £2 5s. costs ..	Colborne, W. J.
117, Upper North Street ..	Back addition gutter and ground floor back room stove defective	10s. penalty; £2 5s. costs ..	Colborne, W. J.

Address.	Nature of Complaint.	Result.	Inspector.
113, Upper North Street ..	W.C. pan and trap, washhouse roof and back room ground floor grate defective	10s. penalty; £2 5s. costs	Colborne, W. J.
90, Suffolk Street	Handrail to steps in rear and ground floor back room window sashes defective	Work done. £2 5s. costs	Colborne, W. J.
26, Tobago Street	Yard paving defective and not properly drained	£2 penalty; £3 3s. costs	Langley, H. J.
22, Perring Street	Premises without a proper and sufficient water supply	Water reinstated. £2 5s. costs	Westbrook, C. S.
23, Perring Street	Premises without a proper and sufficient water supply	Water reinstated. £2 5s. costs	Westbrook, C. S.
26, Perring Street	Premises without a proper and sufficient water supply	Water reinstated. £2 5s. costs	Westbrook, C. S.
6, Blackthorn Street	Main roof defective	Work done. £2 5s. costs	Westbrook, C. S.
21, Ellesmere Street	Roof defective	7 days' order; £2 8s. costs	Colborne, W. J.
11, Cordelia Street	Main roof defective	Work done. £2 5s. costs	Colborne, W. J.
78, Barchester Street	Main roof and first floor front room ceiling defective	Work done. £2 5s. costs	Colborne, W. J.
26, Broomfield Street	Back addition roof defective	Work done. £2 5s. costs	Colborne, W. J.
53, Marner Street	Flooring of first floor front room and passage, and ceiling of first floor back room defective	7 days' order; £5 penalty; £2 8s. costs	Johnson, W.
105, Marner Street	Failed to provide a sufficient ashpit	1s. penalty; £2 2s. costs	Johnson, W.
12, Stebondale Street	Various defects	7 days' order; £2 8s. costs	Dove, A.
12, Stebondale Street	Failed to provide a sufficient ashpit	£1 penalty	Dove, A.
32, Railway Street	Smoke from fire in ground floor kitchen causing nuisance in room	Work done. £2 4s. costs	Johnson, W.
194, Devons Road	Various defects	Work done; £5 penalty; £2 5s. costs	Westbrook, C. S.
190, Devons Road	Various defects	Work done; £5 penalty; £2 8s. costs	Westbrook, C. S.
14, Tibbatts Road	Various defects	7 days' order; £3 3s. costs	Westbrook, C. S.
22, Tibbatts Road	Scullery sink waste pipe defective; no proper and sufficient ashpit	7 days' order; £3 3s. costs	Westbrook, C. S.
26, Tibbatts Road	Ground floor front and back room walls damp, defective and dirty	21 days' order; £3 3s. costs	Westbrook, C. S.
9, Brig Street	Main roof and scullery sink defective	Work done. £2 penalty; £3 3s. costs	Dove, A.

Address.	Nature of Complaint.	Result.	Inspector.
11, Pier Street	Various defects	21 days' order; £2 8s. costs ..	Dove, A.
48, Barchester Street ..	Various defects	£3 penalty; £2 5s. costs	Colborne, W. J.
73, Barchester Street ..	Main roof defective	£3 penalty; £2 5s. costs	Colborne, W. J.
90, Suffolk Street	Main roof defective	£3 penalty; £2 5s. costs	Colborne, W. J.
14, Gough Street	Main roof defective	7 days' order; £2 penalty; £2 8s. costs	Colborne, W. J.
163, Devons Road	Main roof defective and other defects	7 days' order; £3 penalty; £2 8s. costs	Westbrook, C. S.
4, Blackthorn Street ..	Main roof defective and other defects	7 days' order; £3 penalty; £2 8s. costs	Westbrook, C. S.
66, British Street	Stone steps to front door and basement room stove defective	Work done. £2 5s. costs	Westbrook, C. S.
35, Pennyfields	Application by owner for revocation of Closing Order made by Magistrate, 18.10.32	Closing Order cancelled.	
26, Tibbatts Road	Failed to comply with Magistrate's Order ..	£2 penalty; £3 3s. costs	Westbrook, C. S.
22, Tibbatts Road	Failed to comply with Magistrate's Order ..	£5 penalty; £3 3s. costs	Westbrook, C. S.
9, Pier Street	Main rear rainwater pipe and hopperhead overflows	Work done. £2 2s. costs	Dove, A.
98, Glengall Road	Main rear rainwater pipe and hopperhead overflows, top floor back room ceiling and rear wall damp	£5 penalty; £3 3s. costs	Dove, A.

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

Address.	Nature of Complaint.	Result.	Inspector.
20, Cotton Street	Ground floor front room, first floor front room, and first floor back room of lodging-house used as sleeping apartments overcrowded	£5 penalty; £5 5s. costs	Luke, H. W.
20, Cotton Street	Did not afford access to every part of the lodging-house	£5 penalty; £3 3s. costs	Luke, H. W.

MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT, 1894, SECTION 5, AND L.C.C. BYELAWS UNDER SECTION 214.

Address.	Nature of Complaint.	Result.	Inspector.
56, Pennyfields	Unlawfully let lodgings to seamen, premises not registered	£5 penalty; £2 2s. costs	Luke, H. W.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL BYELAWS—REMOVAL OF OBNOXIOUS MATTER.

Offence.	Result.	Inspector.
C. B., Ltd., caused to be removed obnoxious matter through streets during prohibited hours	Summons withdrawn on payment of £5 5s. costs	Johnson, W.
I. W. (driver of vehicle) removed and carried obnoxious matter through streets during prohibited hours.	Summons withdrawn on payment of costs included above	Johnson, W.

RENT AND MORTGAGE INTEREST RESTRICTIONS ACTS, 1920 TO 1933.

Address.	Nature of Complaint.	Result.	Inspector.
2, Newcastle Street ..	Application for suspension of increase of rent, the premises being not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	Increase suspended. £4 2s. costs..	Dove, A.
34, Marshfield Street ..	Application for suspension of increase of rent, the premises being not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation.	Increase suspended. £4 2s. costs..	Dove, A.
9, Brig Street	Used a rent book which did not conform to requirements of the Act of 1933	£1 penalty; £2 2s. costs	Dove, A.

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

Article.	Result of Analysis.	Result.	Inspector.
Milk	Deficient in non-fatty solids 0.5%, equivalent to 5.8% added water	£5 penalty; £5 5s. costs	Pearce, H. A.
Minced Meat	Contained sulphur dioxide .0035%	£2 penalty; £2 2s. costs	Grabham, C. A.
Milk*	Deficient in fat 10%	£25 penalty; £10 10s. costs (Defendant appealed. Appeal allowed with instructions for case to be re-heard.)	Pearce, H. A.
Milk*	Deficient in fat 10% (Re-hearing of above case)	£50 penalty; £52 10s. costs (Defendant appealed; but appeal dismissed with £15 15s. costs)	Pearce, H. A.
Milk*	Deficient in fat 3.3%	£50 penalty	Grabham, C. A.
Milk*	Deficient in fat 3.3%	£50 penalty	Grabham, C. A.
Milk*	Deficient in fat 30%	£100 penalty; £31 10s. costs	Grabham, C. A.
* Same defendant, who was ordered to be removed from the Register absolutely.			
Lemon Squash	Contained benzoic acid 120 parts per million in excess	£5 penalty; £2 2s. costs	Grabham, C. A.
Milk	Deficient in fat 40%	£5 penalty; £2 2s. costs	Grabham, C. A.
Vinegar	Deficient in acid 35%	£1 penalty; £2 2s. costs	Pearce, H. A.
Milk**	Contained formalin 400 parts per million	£50 penalty	Pearce, H. A.
Milk**	Deficient in fat 26.6% and contained formalin 100 parts per million	£25 penalty; £5 5s. costs	Pearce, H. A.
Milk**	Deficient in fat 20% and contained formalin 400 parts per million	Summons not proceeded with.	
Milk**	Deficient in fat 10%	Summons not proceeded with.	
** Same defendant.		Magistrate refused to remove defendant from Register, but stated he would do so on the next occasion.	
Milk	Contained formalin 80 parts per million	£5 5s. costs	Grabham, C. A.
Vinegar	Deficient in acid 12.5%	£1 penalty; £2 2s. costs	Pearce, H. A.
Refusal to sell minced meat for analysis	—	£5 penalty; £2 2s. costs	Grabham, C. A.

Note.—Letters were sent to 18 vendors in respect of other samples.

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

Meat pie exposed for sale— unsound and unfit for human consumption	Condemnation Order made by Pearce, H. A. Magistrate (Letter sent to firm on instruc- tion of Public Health Committee.)
20lbs. Cobnuts exposed for sale— unsound and unfit for human consumption	Surrendered. Letter of Pearce, H. A. caution sent to Vendor

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS) ACT, 1932, SECTION 5.

- 3, Guildford Road used for the manufacture of ice cream without £2 penalty.
being registered

MILK AND DAIRIES ACTS AND ORDER.

Appeal against refusal of Council to register for the sale of milk Appeal disallowed.
£10 10s. costs.

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

Milk and Dairies Acts and Order	.. .. .	—
Milk (Special Designations) Order	.. .. .	2
(2 others reported to Ministry of Health and to County Councils.)		

SUMMARY OF PENALTIES AND COSTS.

	Penalties.			Costs.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Public Health (London) Act, 1891	58	11	0	133	1	0
Metropolis Management Acts	2	0	0	6	9	0
L.C.C. Byelaws—Houses Divided into Separate Tenements	10	0	0	8	8	0
L.C.C. Byelaws and Merchant Shipping Act, 1894— Seamen's Lodging Houses	5	0	0	2	2	0
L.C.C. Byelaws—Removal of Obnoxious Matter	—	—	—	5	5	0
Rent and Mortgage Interest Restriction Acts	1	0	0	10	6	0
Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928	349	0	0	128	2	0
Public Health (London) Act, 1891, Section 47	—	—	—	—	—	—
L.C.C. (General Powers) Act, 1932	2	0	0	—	—	—
Milk and Dairies Acts and Order	—	—	—	10	10	0
Totals	£427	11	0	£304	3	0
	£731 14 0					

Copy of a Return to the London County Council.

Premises.	No. in Borough on 31st December, 1934.	No. of Inspections.	No. of Prosecutions.
Common Lodging Houses ..	5	142	—
Seamen's Lodging Houses ..	4	83	1
Cowsheds (Licensed)	3	36	—
Slaughterhouses (Licensed) ..	5	73*	—
Poultry Slaughterhouses ..	3	12	—
Other Offensive Trades ..	5	100	—
Milkshops	112	376	—
Ice Cream Premises	211	329	1
Restaurants and Eating Houses	828	1,498	—
Registered Foster Mothers ..	15	{ 12 by San Inspectors. 268 visits by Chief Health Visitor.	—
Nurse Children kept	17		

* In addition 678 visits were made in connection with the examination of carcasses.

Smoke Nuisances.

(1) No. of observations	55	(4) No. of Statutory Notices served	—
No. of nuisances	21		
(2) No. of intimations served ..	5	(5) No. of legal proceedings ..	—
No. of cautions, etc.	16	(6) No. of convictions	—
(3) No. of complaints received (from L.C.C.)	24	(7) Amount of penalty and costs imposed in each case	—

Cleansing and Disinfection.

No. of adults cleansed	145	No. of premises cleansed	(a) After infec- tious diseases.. 2135 rooms
No. of children cleansed	2592		(b) for vermin .. 243 rooms

Water Supply to Tenement Houses.

No. of premises supplied	2	No. of prosecutions	—
--------------------------------	---	---------------------------	---

Sanitary Officers.

		Male.	Female.
No. of Sanitary Inspectors (whole-time)	15*	1	
„ „ „ (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; 1 Special for Disinfestation.

Total No. of houses in the Borough (Census 1931) ..		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 for the working classes	(a) Erected during year ..	117
				(b) In course of erection ..	98
No. of houses inspected	(a) On account of complaints or illness (P.H. Act) ..	6,986	No. of representations by Medical Officer or other person ..		12*
	(b) House-to-house Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 ..	2,966	No. of houses included in such representations ..		284*
			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 ..	5,299	No. of Demolition Orders ..		1
	(ii) Statutory ..	2,039			
	(b) Under Housing Act ..	2			
No. of houses repaired or nuisances remedied under P.H. Act, 1891 ..		4,997	No. of houses demolished	(a) In pursuance of Orders ..	110
No. of houses repaired under Sec. 17 of Housing Act, 1930 ..		—		(b) Voluntarily ..	
			2 (proceeding)		

*Underground Rooms.**Overcrowding.*

No. illegally occupied (brought to notice during the year) ..		9	No. of cases of overcrowding found ..		37
Approximate total in Borough ..		87	No. remedied ..		25
No. closed or illegal occupation discontinued ..		6*	No. of prosecutions ..		—
			* 1 in 1935.		

Houses Let in Lodgings.

No. in Borough ..	242	No. inspections ..	1,528	No. prosecutions ..	2
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Section D.

HOUSING.

The following section on Housing has been prepared in accordance with Circular 1,417 (England) of the Ministry of Health, 1934:—

STATISTICS.

Number of new houses and tenements erected during 1934:—

(a) Total (including numbers given separately under (b)) ..	231*
(i) By the Local Authority	Nil.
(ii) By other Local Authorities	200
(iii) By other bodies or persons	31*

* Including conversion of a former common lodging house into 30 flats.

(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 ..	Nil.
(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)	9,837
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ..	30,777
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above, which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 ..	2,966
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ..	3,957
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	1*

* Exclusive of dwelling-houses in "Areas." This house was demolished to ground floor level by order of the District Surveyor (L.C.C.)

- (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 4,855

2. *Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of Formal Notices—*

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers 3,089

3. *Action under Statutory Powers during the Year.*

(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 —

(b) By local authority in default of owners 2 (in 1935)

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied 1,659

(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—

(a) By owners 1,605

(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 1

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

(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 —

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	(50 built during last 2 years)
„ „ 1930 „	..	..	31	

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, 24 houses, providing 31 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 60 streets, comprising 3,274 houses, was completed.

The following house-to-house inspections were carried out:—

Work of the Survey Inspectors.

(1) Mr. G. L. Belshaw.

No. of houses
inspected.

Archibald Street	40
Arnold Road	35
Bow Road	2
British Street	6
Campbell Road	166
Cemetery Row	8
Devons Road	2
East India Dock Road	124
Eleanor Street	34
Fairfield Road	1
Grosvenor Buildings	4
High Street, Bow	15
Ireton Street	49
Merchant Street	60
Mornington Road	31
Norman Road	1
Park Place	1
Priscilla Road	48
Quickett Street	72
St. Leonards Street	1
Tomlins Grove	33
Wellington Buildings	50
Wellington Road	84

Total houses inspected .. 867

Total visits 1,208

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

				No. of houses inspected.
(2) Mr. C. H. Brown.				
Albert Terrace	..	..	..	5
Blackthorn Street	..	..	..	88
Bow Common Lane	..	..	..	42
Brunswick Street	..	..	..	3
Clutton Street	..	..	..	2
Devons Road	..	..	..	214
Fern Street	..	..	..	105
Glebe Road	..	..	..	11
Grosvenor Buildings	..	..	..	540
Hawthorn Buildings	..	..	..	24
High Street, Bow	..	..	..	41
Managers Street	..	..	..	2
Prestage Buildings	..	..	..	41
Prestons Road	..	..	..	1
Robinhood Lane	..	..	..	1
St. Leonards Avenue	..	..	..	1
St. Leonards Street	..	..	..	37
Sherwood Street	..	..	..	61
Tidey Street	..	..	..	47
Tryphena Place	..	..	..	10
Whitethorn Street	..	..	..	63
Total houses inspected				1,339
Total visits				1,791

Number of nuisances referred to D.S.I's.—175.)

(3) Mr. E. A. May.

Barchester Street	..	..	..	93
Birchfield Street	..	..	..	1
Brabazon Street	..	..	..	89
Broomfield Street	..	..	..	24
Chrisp Street	..	..	..	175
Claude Street	..	..	..	26
Crew Street	..	..	..	22
Finch's Court	..	..	..	1
Gaverick Street	..	..	..	27
Goodspeed House	..	..	..	9
Goodwill House	..	..	..	15

				No. of houses inspected.
(3)	Grundy Street..	..	..	2
	Hanbury Buildings	..	..	35
	King Street	..	..	12
	Morris Road	..	..	41
	Pennyfields	..	..	1
	Poplar High Street	..	..	171
	Roserton Street	..	..	1
	Stoneyard Lane	..	..	2
	Three Colt Street	..	..	2
	West India Dock Road	..	..	11
Total houses inspected				760
Total visits				958

(Number of nuisances referred to D.S.I's.—113.)

SUMMARY OF SURVEY INSPECTORS' WORK.

Year 1934.

	Number of houses inspected.	Total number of visits.	Number of urgent nuisances referred to District Sanitary Inspectors.
Mr. G. L. Belshaw	867	1,208	111
Mr. C. H. Brown	1,339	1,791	175
Mr. E. A. May	760	958	113
Totals	2,966	3,957	399

Housing Acts, 1925-1930.—Areas.

In July, 1934, the Medical Officer of Health and Acting Borough Surveyor submitted a Memorandum to the Housing Committee concerning the balance of the 40 areas submitted in 1933, together with some 35 others. Some of these areas had been visited and discussed with representatives of the County Medical Officer of Health. A list of 40 of these areas was submitted to the London County Council, with the request that the London County Council should consider the list and inform the Borough Council which of the areas would be dealt with by the County Council, and which areas they suggested should be dealt with by the Borough Council.

(I) Represented in 1934.

Area.		Number of				Date of Council's resolution declaring Area.	Approx. area, including added lands (acres).	Remarks.
No.	Title.	Houses.	Families.	Persons				
				In area.	Added lands.			
	(a) Poplar Borough Council:—							
16	Old Ford Road	5	7	24	—	20.12.34	0.07	To be extended.
16a	Taylor's Buildings	3	5	19	—	27.9.34	0.048	
27	Ford Road (No. 1)	5	5	29	—	24.1.35	0.16	
46	Ford Road (No. 2)	3	4	14	—	24.1.35	0.055	
52	High Street, Bow (No. 2) ..	15	21	91	—	—	—	
	(b) London County Council:—							L.C.C. intend dealing with this area.
(Poplar No.)	Janet Street	12	—	99	—	20.2.34	1.25	
14	Orchard Place (Nos. 1, 2 and 3)	60	—	409	—	17.7.34	1.25	To be developed by the Isle of Dogs Housing Society, Ltd.
13	Totness Cottages	5	—	39	—	16.10.34	0.125	
(part)	Perring Street	37	—	445	116	18.12.34	2.7	
8	Sophia Street (Nos. 1-8) ..	137	—	993	484	18.12.34	5.25	Site not suitable for development
11 & 17	Totals (a) { P.B.C. ..	31	42	177	—			
	(b) { L.C.C. ..	251	—	1985	600			

The progress of areas during 1934 has been as follows:—

Re Area No. 72 (Crew, Gaverick and Claude Streets).

The Borough Council (after consultation with the London County Council) accepted the proposals of the freeholders for dealing with this area. Approximately half of the properties (51 houses) have reverted to the freeholders. The leases of the remaining properties (49 houses) expire in a year or so, and regarding these the freeholders have served schedules of dilapidations.

The scheme of improvement includes:—

- (a) Construction of new sculleries and water closets adjoining houses where these are now at the end of the gardens.
- (b) Laying concrete 6in. thick over the sites beneath the ground floors of the buildings.
- (c) Construction of slate damp-proof courses in all walls where no such courses now exist.

These works to be carried out within twelve months. Within a further twelve months internal repairs and decorations required to render them in fair tenantable order will be completed.

Poplar Area No. 33. London County Council Bromley Maltings Housing Scheme.

Under the provisions of Part II of the Housing Act, 1925, as modified by the Housing Act, 1930, the London County Council made a Compulsory Purchase Order (The County of London (Poplar) Housing Order, 1934) for the acquisition of certain properties (approximately 29) adjoining the Bromley Maltings site. An Inquiry was held at the Council Offices, Poplar, on 8th October, 1934.

Individual Houses.

- (a) 89 and 91, *Guildford Street.*

Notices under Section 17 of the Housing Act were served upon the owner, who appealed to Bow County Court. The Appeal was heard on 24th October, 1934. Of 119 items on the two schedules, the Judge modified 12.

124, *Brunswick Street*.

A Demolition Order under Section 19 of the Housing Act, 1930, was made by the Council on 25th January, 1934. In view of this house being in a possible area, nothing further has been done.

2, 4, and 6, *Glaucus Street*.

Represented by Medical Officer of Health 3rd March, 1934, Premises abandoned. Ownership cannot be ascertained.

(b) *Underground Rooms used for Sleeping Purposes.*

Under the provisions 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:—

40, Bow Road—Front basement room.

43, Milton Road—Front basement room.

Conversion of Flats into Houses.

The London County Council asked for the views of the Borough Council regarding the proposal of the Kensington Borough Council that steps should be taken to secure the introduction of legislation to enable the appropriate local authorities to make and enforce byelaws to control the conversion of houses into flatlets in such a way as to ensure hygienic conditions, and enable local authorities to secure hygiene and good management during the occupation of the flatlets.

The London County Council were informed that the Borough Council supported the suggestion and were of the opinion that any proposed byelaws should include the four following points:—

1. No overcrowding.
2. Proper sanitary conveniences (water supply, etc., to each flat).
3. Proper accommodation for storage and cooking of food.
4. Plans should be submitted to the local authority before any such conversion.

Overcrowding.

During the year 37 new instances of overcrowding were officially recorded. Thirty-one of the more serious cases were reported to the Public Health Committee.

Thirty-one 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.

In two further cases, upon the instructions of the Public Health Committee, intimations were served upon the persons responsible. One case was not followed up. In the second case the tenant took proceedings in the County Court, but the Judge would not make an Order.

Five of the 37 cases, and also 20 cases officially recorded in the past few years, have been abated. In three further cases the overcrowded conditions have been eased.

The overcrowding was abated or eased as follows:—

	Abated.	Eased.
Re-housed by L.C.C.	3 (2)	1
„ P.B.C.	6 (5)	1
Other accommodation found	15 (14)	1
Accommodation re-arranged	1	—
	—	
	25	
	—	

(Numbers in brackets are cases recorded prior to 1934.)

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 1934.

The Town Clerk afforded the following information regarding the number of families rehoused during the past year:—

			Families accom- modated.	Number of persons (approx.).
(a) By the Poplar Borough Council in:—				
(1) Newly erected houses or flats	..	Nil	—	
(2) Adapted buildings	.. ..	Nil	—	
(3) Vacancies re-let:—				
(a) New properties..	..	30		
(b) Adapted or miscellaneous properties	.. ..	7		
		—	37	230
(b) By the London County Council:—				
(1) By nomination..	.. ..	36 *		144
(2) By direct application:—				
(a) New tenements	..	500		
(b) Rehousing accommodation		37		
		—	537	**
Total			610	

* Nomination ceased November, 1934, other than for special hardship cases.

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

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

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

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. 243 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. 117 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.

The Bed-bug.

Consequent upon a report of a Committee which was set up by the Ministry of Health in August, 1933, the Ministry of Health issued a circular letter enclosing a copy of a Memorandum on the subject of "The bed-bug and how to deal with it." A copy of this Memorandum was sent to each member of the Public Health Committee, and also supplied to each of the Sanitary Inspectors and Health Visitors, including the Health Visitors of the Royal College of St. Katharine.

The Committee appreciated that it was impossible to carry out the recommendations contained in the Memorandum with the existing staff and upon their recommendation the Council resolved to appoint a Sanitary Inspector, a motor driver and two disinfestors for this work.

The Ministry of Health approved of the Council's proposal to appoint a Sanitary Inspector. The Inspector commenced duty on November 12th.

With the appointment of this special staff, whenever the District Sanitary Inspectors report that premises are bug infested a letter is sent to the owners offering co-operation in disinfestation measures.

As strict observance of the legal formalities would cause delay, the Public Health Committee authorised the Medical Officer of Health to take the necessary steps to disinfest articles and premises immediately such cases arise, subject to reporting to the Committee at their next statutory meeting and to the normal legal steps being followed in the case of difficult or recalcitrant persons.

The letter sent to the owner points out that the Department is prepared to co-operate with him in arranging for the disinfestation of articles at

the same time as the infested portion of the structure is being treated with sulphur dioxide subsequent to his workmen removing woodwork, etc.

The general scheme of disinfestation may be varied or modified from time to time to meet particular circumstances, or to take advantage of more efficient methods.

Fumigation by Hydrogen Cyanide and Co-operation with the Housing Committee.

In view of the reference in the Ministry of Health's Memorandum to the transfer of tenants from bug-infested premises, the Housing Committee has arranged with a fumigation company for the furniture of persons from bug-infested slum properties to be treated with HCN prior to transfer to the new accommodation. At the same time it was agreed that the bedding should be removed for steam disinfection and returned direct to the new premises.

The Housing Committee have also considered the possibility of treating ~~some~~ ^{some}, but not necessarily with hydrogen cyanide, ^{vacated} slum properties which have been acquired for demolition by the Council.

Report of Special Inspector for Disinfestation.

Number of premises inspected	22
Number of re-inspections after disinfestation ..	11
Miscellaneous visits and re-visits	75
	<hr/>
	108
	<hr/>
Number of rooms disinfested	24
	(Premises 20)

Number of articles disinfested:—

(a) Beds, bedding, etc.	117
(b) Furniture	180
(c) Miscellaneous	7

Standard of Domestic Cleanliness.

The statement on pages 64 and 65 of last year's Annual Report was considered by the Public Health Committee. It was pointed out that the cases dealt with up to the moment were mainly old people, who were dealt with under the provisions of section 28 of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1928. It had to be remembered that for proceedings under the Public Health (London) Act there had to be a nuisance which was dangerous or injurious to health, and he thought action should be taken against tenants who allowed their premises to get into such a state. As the service of Intimations which were not followed up weakened the position of the Department, the Medical Officer of Health suggested that in such cases which may be reported by the Sanitary Inspectors he should send a letter to the tenants calling their attention to the conditions, and if the conditions were not improved, report the facts to the Committee with a view to the service of Statutory Notices.

The Committee agreed to support any action the Medical Officer of Health might take in these cases.

Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Acts.

82 certificates were issued to tenants. In two other instances the Borough Council applied to the County Court and obtained Orders for the suspension of payment of increased rents. On applications of owners, 30 certificates that the work had been done were also issued.

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 cowsheds in the Borough have been visited and inspected on 36 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. Hugh Pritchard Williams—licensed to keep 17 cows.
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 was licensed for 19 cows to 30th June, 1934, subject to certain works being carried out. The Committee refused to licence the shed after that date in view of the conditions existing.

(b) *Dairies and Milkshops.*

During the year 3 premises were registered as dairies. At the end of the year there were in the Borough 112 registered premises where raw milk is sold. These premises were kept under strict observation, 376 inspections being made.

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

11 persons (including 6 itinerant vendors) were registered as retail purveyors of milk, 4 of these being on account of change of ownership of premises.

The following also were registered during the year:—

- 33 Retail Purveyors of Sterilized Milk in Sealed Bottles. (24 on account of change of Ownership.)
- 1 Retail Purveyor of Raw Milk in "Sealcones" (on account of change of Ownership.)
- 8 Retail Purveyors of Milk in Sealed Bottles.

In January the Public Health Committee removed Mr. J. Camp and the premises 7A, Ricardo Street from the register.

The Medical Officer of Health was authorised to request the Council's Solicitors to apply for the additional penalty of removal from the register in any case when the Medical Officer of Health considered this additional penalty should be asked for.

Legal proceedings were taken against a firm trading in Poplar from premises registered in another borough. The Magistrate inflicted a penalty of £25, or two months' imprisonment, with two guineas costs, and stated that if the firm came before him again and were convicted he would remove them from the register. At a later date three further summonses were taken against this firm and the Magistrate inflicted a penalty of £100 in one case, £50 in each of the two other cases, and allowed the Council thirty guineas costs on the three summonses. The Magistrate further ordered that the defendant be removed forthwith from the register of dairymen and cowkeepers absolutely.

Following this a member of the family who was manager of the firm during the latter proceedings applied for registration as a purveyor of milk in the borough. Upon the advice of the Council's Solicitors the Public Health Committee agreed that this man should be refused registration and he was given formal notice to appear before the Committee to show cause why his application for registration should not be refused. The applicant appeared before the Committee and after due consideration the Committee unanimously resolved that he had not shown adequate reasons why his application should not be refused and, therefore, directed that his application to be registered as an itinerant vendor be refused. The applicant appealed against the Council's decision. Appeal was heard at the Thames Police Court and was dismissed with 10 guineas costs for the Council. The Magistrate remarked this was "a most unmeritorious appeal" and ought never to have been brought.

A further member of the family applied for registration. He was invited to attend before the Committee to show cause why the Committee should not refuse to register him. The applicant did not appear and the Committee refused registration. No appeal was made against this decision.

In November an application for registration was received from a man living outside the borough. By careful enquiry and investigation it was found this applicant was using the premises of the family referred to in the preceding paragraphs. The Council's Solicitors were of the opinion that the Council would be quite justified in refusing registration to this applicant. He was, therefore, invited to appear before the Committee to show cause why the Committee should not refuse to register him. He was interviewed at a special meeting of the Committee on 3rd December. The Committee unanimously resolved that he had not shown cause why his application should not be refused and directed that his application be refused. No appeal was made against this decision.

Formalin in Milk.—During the summer samples of milk taken from a certain dairy were found to contain formalin. Legal proceedings were instituted and the Magistrate inflicted penalties of £50 and £25 respectively on two summonses and awarded the Council five guineas costs.

Reconstituted Milk.

Certain samples of milk taken from a sterilising plant in the Borough were reported by the Public Analyst to have been reconstituted from dried milk. The milk came into this Borough for sterilising only and after sterilisation was taken straight away to another district, there being no sale in this Borough at all. Although exhaustive enquiries were made there was no definite evidence as to the actual person who reconstituted the milk, neither could any definite evidence be obtained as to the sale of this milk in this or neighbouring authorities.

The facts were reported to the Council's Solicitors who were of the opinion that there were no grounds for a prosecution under section 4 of the Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922.

The firm who sterilised the milk has since closed down.

Provision of Milk to School Children.

Under a Scheme of the Milk Marketing Board, approved by the Ministry of Agriculture, the London County Council has arranged that the milk supplied to the various schools should be Pasteurised. The Department is co-operating with the London County Council and has arranged for the taking of samples of milk from the various producers or retailers quarterly.

Milk Marketing Board.

The Council have agreed to co-operate with the Milk Marketing Board in their "Accredited Producers Scheme" when they have some indication as to the cost of sampling, etc., which is required to be carried out.

Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923.

The Public Health Committee have agreed that dairymen dealing in more than one grade of milk shall be required to provide separate rooms and appliances for dealing with each grade of milk.

Milk and Dairies Acts and Sampling for Other Authorities.

The Committee agreed that where samples are taken at the request of other local authorities the local authority requesting the samples should be charged any overtime costs incurred and a sum of 5s. to cover incidental expenses.

Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923.

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

Certified Milk.

- 4 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.

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

Grade "A" Pasteurised Milk.

- 1 Licence in respect of "Pasteurising" Grade "A" milk.
- 2 Supplementary Licences for the sale of Grade "A" Pasteurised Milk.

Pasteurised Milk.

- 2 Licences in respect of "Pasteurising" establishments.
- 14 Licences for the sale of "Pasteurised" Milk.
- 8 Supplementary Licences for the sale of "Pasteurised" Milk.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK.

NUMBER OF SAMPLES EXAMINED FOR BACTERIA (TOTAL COUNT AND B.COLI)—78.

Designated Milk.	Where taken:				Number satis- factory.	Number unsatis- factory.	Action taken.
	On delivery at—		From Dealers—				
	Railway Stations.	L.C.C. Hospitals, and Schools	Before bottling.	After bottling.			
Grade "A" (Tuberculin Tested)	8	—	15 (1)	24 (1)	45	2	2 reported to Ministry of Health and to County Medical Officers of Health. 2 letters to producers and reported to London County Council. One was also reported to the M. O. H. of the area of pro-duction. The producer's Analyst was interviewed in connection with one sample.
Pasteurised	—	13 (2)	3*	9	23	2	
Certified	—	—	—	2	2	—	
Grade "A"	—	—	—	4	4	—	
Totals	8	13	18	39	74	4	

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

* 2 for B. coli count only.

BIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK.

NUMBER OF SAMPLES EXAMINED FOR TUBERCLE BACILLI—46.

	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	Milk from same farmer covered by one of the satisfactory samples.
Pasteurised	14*	—	—	—
<i>Other Milks:—</i>				
Sterilised	2	—	—	—
Bottled (from Dairies)	8	—	—	—
,, (from Cowsheds)	1	1†	1	2 reported to London County Council. Samples taken by L.C.C. at one cowshed.
On delivery from farmers	3	1†	—	—
Totals	42	2	2	—

* 4 of these were taken at L.C.C. schools.

† Cowshed since closed.

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 69, the London County Council took samples of milk for biological examination for the presence of tubercle Bacillus, as follows:—

- (i) of churn milk—60 (53 negative, 5 positive, 2 no result).
- (ii) of tank milk—2 (both of which were positive).
- (iii) from cowsheds—5 (4 negative, 1 no result).

Number of inspections by the London County Council's veterinary inspector—11.

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. Samples have also been taken at Poplar Institution and Bromley House Institution (both L.C.C. Institutions). As the milk supplied to some of 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.

During 1934 22 samples were taken at 20 schools. All the samples were genuine.

Ice Cream. (London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1932.)

During the year, 22 Owners or Occupiers were registered for the manufacture, storage or sale of ice cream.

The number of Ice Cream vendors now on Register is 211.

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

Cleansing of premises was necessary in one instance; 2 other nuisances existed.

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

The Committee, in September, 1933, interviewed an applicant and resolved to refuse to register his premises for the manufacture of Ice Cream and an official notice was sent to him to this effect. In April of this year he was found to be manufacturing Ice Cream. He was cautioned that if he continued to carry on the business contrary to the provisions of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, legal proceedings would be instituted. The man then applied for registration and submitted revised arrangements. The premises were visited by the Medical Officer of Health and Food Inspector, who were of the opinion that they were still unfit for the manufacture of Ice Cream.

The Committee invited the applicant to attend before them to show cause why his application for registration should not be refused and resolved that if he continued to make Ice Cream at these premises legal proceedings would be instituted. The man continued to manufacture Ice Cream and was summoned and fined £2.

Although invited to attend before the Public Health Committee he did not attend and the Committee resolved to refuse to register the premises for the sale or manufacture of Ice Cream.

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 325.

Cleansing was found to be necessary on 156 occasions, and 3 other nuisances were found. The cleansings were carried out and the nuisances abated after service of 158 intimations and 1 statutory notice.

Slaughterhouses.

A list of the 5 slaughterhouses is given on page 35.

For number of inspections, etc., see Table A, page 30, and reports of Food Inspectors, pages 73-78.

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 828.

1,498 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 345 instances, and 41 other defects existed.

352 intimations, 3 notices and 2 final notices 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	96	58	—	—
Workshops	28	19	—	—
Dom. Workshops	6	4	—	—
Slaughterhouses	67	12	—	—
Cowhouses	9	—	—	—
Milkshops	142	—	—	—
Restaurants and Eating Houses	131	4	—	—
Fried Fish Vendors and Fish Curers—				
Where power is used	84	58	—	—
Others	152	118	—	—
Stalls.. .. .	1,205	—	—	—
Other Places where Food is sold, etc.—				
Where power is used	49	5	—	—
Others	164	4	—	—
Ice Cream Premises—				
Where power is used	20	—	—	—
Others	121	—	—	—
Wharves, etc., where Food is prepared or stored, etc.—				
Where power is used	6	—	—	—
Others	23	—	—	—
Markets—				
Morning	155	—	—	—
Evening	81	—	—	—
Miscellaneous	234	—	—	—
Total Defects, etc.,				
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to D.S.I.	
DEFECTS, ETC., FOUND:				
1. Nuisances under Public Health (London) Act—				
Want of cleanliness	15	15	—	—
Want of ventilation	—	—	—	—
Other nuisances	25	18*	7	—
2. Offences under Factory and Workshop Act	—	—	—	—

* 6 without service of Intimations.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES:

Number of Visits	381
Number of Carcases Inspected—	
Beasts	260
Calves	314
Sheep	1,245
Lambs	445
Pigs	546
Organs condemned and destroyed consequent on slaughterhouse visits ..	} See list on page 77.
Heads and Tongues condemned and destroyed	
<hr/>	
Number of Samples procured:	
(a) Under Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act	394
(b) Under Special Orders and Regulations—	26
(i) Number satisfactory ..	26
(ii) Number not satisfactory ..	—
Action taken in respect of unsatisfactory samples:	
(a) Legal proceedings	—
(b) Letters sent to Vendors	—
(c) Reported to appropriate Government Department, etc.	—
<hr/>	
Public Health (Foreign Meat) Regulations—	
Certificates issued	105
Visits to Factories	130
<hr/>	
ASSISTANT'S TIME—HOURS	279½

MR. H. A. PEARCE.

No. of Inspections of:	TOTALS.			
	Inspections.	Intimations.	Notices.	
			Stat.	Final.
Bakehouses—				
Factories	149	52	—	—
Workshops	46	25	1	—
Dom. Workshops	—	—	—	—
Slaughterhouses	18	20	—	—
Cowhouses	29	—	—	—
Milkshops	234	—	—	—
Restaurants and Eating Houses	164	8	2	2
Fried Fish Vendors and Fish Curers—				
Where power is used	60	42	—	—
Others	213	107	—	—
Stalls.. .. .	2,559	—	—	—
Other places where Food is sold, etc.—				
Where power is used	115	4	1	—
Others	335	2	—	—
Ice Cream Premises—				
Where power is used	41	—	—	—
Others	147	3	—	—
Wharves, etc., where Food is prepared or stored, etc.:—				
Where power is used	—	—	—	—
Others	2	—	—	—
Markets—				
Morning	195	—	—	—
Evening	75	—	—	—
Miscellaneous	93	—	—	—
Total Defects, etc.				
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to D. S. I.	
DEFECTS, ETC., FOUND:				
1. Nuisances under Public Health (London) Act—				
Want of cleanliness	17	12	5	
Other nuisances	21	20	1	
2. Offences under Factory and Workshop Act.	—	—	—	

SLAUGHTERHOUSES:

Number of Visits	297
Number of Carcases Inspected—	
Beasts	254
Calves	328
Sheep	787
Lambs	452
Pigs	525
Organs condemned and destroyed consequent on Slaughterhouse Visits ..	} See list on page 77.
Heads and Tongues condemned and destroyed	
Number of samples procured:	
(a) Under Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act	425 (6 for an adjoining local authority)
(b) Under Special Orders and Regulations	52
(i) Number satisfactory ..	48
(ii) Number not satisfactory ..	4*
Action taken in respect of unsatisfactory samples:	
(a) Legal proceedings	—
(b) Letters sent to Vendors	2
(c) Reported to appropriate Government Department, etc.	4
Public Health (Foreign Meat) Regulations—	
Certificates issued	10
Visits to Factories	10
ASSISTANT'S TIME—HOURS	309½

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

				Mr. Grabham.	Mr. Pearce.	Totals.
Lungs:	Beasts			63	87	150
	Sheep			173	308	481
	Pigs			83	186	269
Livers:	Beasts			26*	40	66
	Sheep			51	62	113
	Pigs			10	16	26
Mesenteries:	Beasts			16†	23	39
	Pigs			10	15	25
Omenta:	Beasts			4	7	11
	Pigs			—	9	9
Pancreas:	Beasts			7	7	14
	Pigs			—	—	—
Spleens:	Beasts			4	10	14
	Sheep			—	2	2
	Pigs			—	9	9
Tripes:	Beasts			3	4	7
	Beasts			—	4	4
Hearts:	Sheep			—	2	2
	Pigs			3	14	17
	Beasts			4	10	14
Kidneys:	Sheep			—	6	6
	Pigs			—	4	4
	Beasts			2	3	5
Intestines:	Beasts			6	4	10
Udders:	Beasts			27	35	62
Heads:	Pigs			10	22	32
	Beasts			27	35	62
Tongues:	Pigs			10	22	32

* And part of 1.

† And part of 1.

SUNDRIES.—Mr. Grabham.

Beasts.—2 whole carcasses, with offal, 105st.; 1 hindquarter, 21st.; 2 forequarters (calf), 9st.; 2 loins, 2 flanks, 2 briskets, 30st. 4lbs.; 3 thin skirts, 1 set offal complete.

Pigs.—1 whole carcase and pluck, 8st. 4lbs.; 2 forequarters, 7st. 1lb.; 6 complete plucks.

SUNDRIES.—Mr. Pearce.

Beasts.—2 whole carcasses, 126st. 1lb.; 1 brisket, 3st.

Pigs.—1 whole carcase, 10st. 3lbs.; 4 loins, 2 legs, 2 bellies, 5st. 6lbs.

Sheep.—2 carcasses, 11st. 6lbs.; 1 breast and part of loin, 7lbs.

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

Mr. C. A. Grabham.

378 5-gall. tins Grape Fruit Pulp.
21 1-gall. tins Grape Fruit Pulp.
10 5-gall. tins Grape Fruit Marmalade.
1 5-gall. tin Grape Fruit Juice.
2 1-gall. tin Grape Fruit Juice.
3 No. 10 tins Grape Fruit Juice.
4 Casks Grape Fruit Juice (each 4½ cwts.)
1 Cask Lemon Juice (4½ cwts.).

3 7lb. tins Apricot Pulp.
1 Bag Mussels.
4 Bundles Tomatoes.
12 Turkeys.
3 Cases (each 48 tins) and 27 tins Evaporated Milk.
4 Cases (each 48 tins) and 23 tins Evaporated Milk.

Mr. H. A. Pearce.

3 Barrels Crabs.
2 Bags Winkles.
55 Cases (each 100 tins) and 1 tin Sardines
3 tins Prawns.
65 Turkeys.
9 Boxes Tomatoes.
2 Bags Onions.

Condemned and destroyed:—

463 tins Parsnips.
4 tins Cauliflower.
9 tins Fruit Pulp (7lb. tins).
5 tins Greengages.
4 jars Jam.
63 tins Fish.
7 jars Fishpaste.
1 tin Fishpaste.
2 tins Salmon.
3 tins Bloater Paste.
11 Christmas Puddings.

2 tins Herrings.

1 tin Plums.

38 tins Strawberries.
17 „ Pears.
6 „ Grape Fruit.
2 „ Haricot Beans
3 „ Apples.
1 „ Pimentos.
3 „ Raspberries.
309 „ Lobster.
37 „ Prawns.
2 „ Sprats.
4 „ Oysters.
1 „ Cream.
5 „ Lunch Tongue.
218 „ Dutch Brawn (6lb. tins).
3 „ Asparagus.
13 tins Lobster.
1 tin Kipper Snacks.
1 „ Tomatoes.
1 „ Pears.
1 „ Ham.
17 tins Strawberries.

The following were released for technical purposes:—

25 Bags Sugar	For manufacturing purposes.
6½ Bags Flour	For Animal Food.
41 Casks Tallow	For Grease Making.
3 „ „	For Soap Manufacture.
3 „ „	For Industrial purposes.
5 Boxes Sultanas	For Distillation.
71 „ „	For Cattle and Chicken Food.
2 136/496 qrs. Damaged Wheat	For Animal Food.

20lbs. Cob Nuts.

4lbs. Prunes.

2 tins Greengages

30lbs. Gooseberries.

18lbs. Cherries.

1 Meat Pie condemned by Magistrate's order.

72 tins Beetroot.

114 tins Apricot Pulp (7lb. tins).

45 tins Plums.

71 tins Fruit.

6 jars Fruit.

30 tins Herrings.

870 tins Assorted Meat Pastes.

6 jars Assorted Meat Pastes.

3 jars Ox Tongue.

2 tins Soup.

30 English Fowls.

14 Irish Fowls.

2 tins Fish.

18 tins Pine Cubes and Slices.

12 „ Plums.

8 „ Peas.

4 „ Mushrooms.

16 „ Black Currants.

4 „ Tomatoes.

1 tin Fruit.

107 tins Crayfish.

61 „ Salmon.

5 „ Sardines.

2 „ Kipper Snacks.

1 tin Sheep's Tongue.

3 „ Pork Brawn.

12 „ Ham.

21 tins Crayfish.

4 „ Asparagus.

1 tin Black Currants.

2 tins Peas.

2 „ Brawn.

7 „ Pine Slices.

During the year a consignment of Sardines (250 cases) was placed under stop pending analysis for lead content. Analysis proved satisfactory and the sardines were released.

Application was received from a local firm for permission to treat 24 cases Walnuts (unsound). Application refused after walnuts were examined by M.O.H.

Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928.

The results of the analyses of 849 samples were reported to the Public Health Committee during the year:—

Sample.	Number examined, 1934.	Adul- terated.	Action taken.	
			Legal Pro- ceedings. (See page 44).	Letters of caution sent.
1. <i>Drugs.</i>				
Aspirin Tablets	2	1	—	1
Bismuth and Soda Tablets	5	—	—	—
Formalin Tablets	4	4	—	2
Glycerine	2	—	—	—
Hydrogen Peroxide	2	—	—	—
Lime Water	6	—	—	—
Liniment of Turpentine..	2	—	—	—
Oil, Camphorated	2	—	—	—
Ointments:				
Sulphur.. .. .	2	—	—	—
Zinc	2	—	—	—
2. <i>Spirits.</i>				
Gin	2	—	—	—
Whisky	4	—	—	—
3. <i>Other Articles.</i>				
Bacon	4	—	—	—
Barley, Pearl	8	—	—	—
Beer	4	—	—	—
Brawn	4	—	—	—
Bread	4	—	—	—
Bread and Butter	4	1	—	1
Butter	44	1	—	1
Cake	2	—	—	—
Canned Peas	2	—	—	—
Cheese	2	—	—	—
Cocoa	2	—	—	—
Coffee and Chicory	2	—	—	—
Cordials	9	2	1	1
Cornflour	2	—	—	—
Cream	6	—	—	—
Dried Mint	2	—	—	—
Dripping	8	—	—	—
Egg Powder	1	—	—	—
Flour	2	—	—	—
Flour, Self-raising	4	—	—	—
Fruits, Canned and Dried	8	—	—	—
Golden Syrup	2	—	—	—
Jam	7	—	—	—
Carried forward ..	168	9	1	6

Sample.	Number examined, 1934.	Adul- terated.	Action taken.	
			Legal Proceedings. (See page 44.)	Letters of caution sent.
Brought forward ..	168	9	1	6
Lard	4	—	—	—
Lemon Curd	2	—	—	—
Lemonade Crystals	4	—	—	—
Malt Vinegar	4	1	—	1
Margarine	45	2	—	1
Marmalade	2	—	—	—
Meat	15	—	—	—
„ Minced	2	1	1	—
„ Paste	3	—	—	—
„ Potted	2	—	—	—
Milk	451	35	9	7
„ Condensed	28	—	—	—
„ Hot	2	—	—	—
„ Sterilised	6	—	—	—
Mincemeat	3	—	—	—
Mustard	5	—	—	—
Oatmeal	2	—	—	—
Peel, Mixed	2	—	—	—
Pepper	2	—	—	—
„ White	3	1	—	—
Pickles	2	—	—	—
Rice	4	—	—	—
Sago	2	—	—	—
Salad Cream	2	—	—	—
Sardines	2	—	—	—
Sauce	2	—	—	—
Sausage	16	1	—	1
Shredded Suet	8	—	—	—
Spice, Mixed	2	—	—	—
Sweets	8	—	—	—
Table Jelly	10	—	—	—
Tapioca	2	—	—	—
Tea	2	—	—	—
Tea Dust	2	—	—	—
Tomato Sauce	2	—	—	—
Tripe	2	—	—	—
Vinegar	25	4	2	—
Wines, Non-alcoholic:				
Ginger	1	—	—	—
Totals, 1934 ..	849	54*	13	16
Totals, 1933 ..	799	36**	13	16

* Including 13 informal samples.

** Including 6 informal samples.

Of the samples of milk, 240 were procured from itinerant vendors, 76 on Sundays and 164 on weekdays. Ten samples were adulterated. Legal proceedings were taken against 4 vendors in respect of 7 samples and letters of caution were sent in 3 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	451	12 contained formalin—(see page 65)
Cream	6	Nil.

Butter and Margarine Acts.

The following is the number of premises in the Borough registered under the above-mentioned Acts, up to and including 31st December, 1934.

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 ten 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.

A member of the public complained that a meat pie he had purchased from a certain stores was mouldy. The firm immediately withdrew all their meat pies from sale. The stock was examined by one of the Meat and Food Inspectors and it was found that of 12 pies which had been withdrawn 3 were mouldy. The pie which had been purchased was taken before a Magistrate and condemned and on the instructions of the Committee the Town Clerk wrote to the firm concerned.

ANNUAL REPORT OF PUBLIC ANALYST.

During the year 1934, 849 samples were examined under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act. Forty of these samples were submitted by neighbouring Authorities, the remainder by the Inspectors.

No samples under the Act were submitted by the Public.

104 samples were purchased informally.

54 samples were found to be adulterated, 41 formal and 13 informal. In addition 55 other samples were of inferior quality or doubtful purity.

The adulteration was at the rate of 6.3 per cent. as compared with 2.68 per cent. for the whole of London and 5.5 per cent. for the whole of England and Wales in 1933.

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

Year.	No. of Samples examined.		Percentage of adulteration.
1934	..	849	6.3
1933	..	799	4.5
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
Average		.. 810	7.6

The adulteration shows an increase on the two previous years but is lower than the average for the past ten years.

The number of samples examined during the year was at the rate of 5.7 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 9.7 per 1,000 for the whole of London, and 3.46 per 1,000 for the whole of England and Wales in 1933.

451 samples of milk were examined, of which 35, or 7.8 per cent., were found to be adulterated and 35 samples were reported as of inferior quality.

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

Year.	No. of Milks examined.		Percentage of adulteration.	
1934	..	451	..	7.8
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
<hr/>				
Average	..	379	..	4.4
<hr/>				

The figure for milk adulteration looks as if there might have been a big increase during the year. This can be accounted for by the fact that in connection with one case, samples were taken in course of delivery and in another case several informal samples were taken. In both cases there were many adulterated samples. The adulteration amongst the remaining milk samples was about average.

The average milk adulteration for the whole of London was at the rate of 2.6 per cent., and for the whole of England and Wales 7.7 per cent. in 1933.

Condensed Milks.

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

Preservatives.

There were 15 contraventions of the Preservatives Regulations. These consisted of:—

Twelve milks—containing formalin.
 Meat } containing sulphur dioxide.
 Sausage }
 Lemon Squash—containing benzoic acid.

Other samples examined during the year were:—

For the Public Health Department:—

1 Water.
 1 Milk.
 1 Rag Flock.
 1 Vinegar.
 2 Canned Fish.

For the Borough Engineer's Department:—

1 Fabric.
 2 Paints.

ALBERT E. PARKES, F.I.C.

Food Poisoning.

During the year 20 notifications were received.

Investigations into the 20 notified cases resulted in them being classified as follows:—

True cases	.. .. .	8
Personal susceptibility	.. .. .	3
Not true food poisoning or doubtful cases	.. .. .	9

The eight true cases were as follows:—

Sporadic case	.. .. .	1
In one family	.. .. .	2
In two families living in same house	.. .. .	5

Information Obtained Regarding Five Cases in the Two Families in the same House.

Late on the 20th February five patients (females 39, 16 and 5, and males 14 and 4 years) were removed from 184, Manchester Road to St. Andrew's Hospital, as suffering from Food Poisoning.

Investigations pointed to the illnesses having been caused by a tin of tongue which was consumed about 6 p.m. that evening.

A small portion of the tongue which was left in the house was sent for bacteriological examination. In submitting the results of the bacteriological examination the Pathologist drew attention "tentatively to the presence of enterococci and staphylococcus aureus in the tongue as possibly being the pathogenic bacteria in this outbreak. No significant findings were made in the specimens from the patients."

The tin in which the tongue was taken had been thrown away, but was retrieved. It was unlabelled and bore no identification marks. Exhaustive enquiries were made in the markets, of the regular licensed stallholders, grocers and provision dealers, and at a large wholesale warehouse to trace the source of the tin but without success. Some two to three weeks later the Food Inspector concerned received information which led to enquiries being made at a wharf, connected with the canned goods trade, situated in another Borough, and it was then found that there were similar tins at this wharf and it appeared that the suspected tin had been taken from a consignment (surreptitiously) prior to the examination. Part of this consignment had been rejected as unsound. The Medical Officer of Health of the district submitted eight tins of the tongue for bacteriological examination. The Pathologist reported that the bacteriological examination showed the presence of viable organisms in two tins only. In one of these the organism was "a heat-resistant streptococcus which resembled in fermentation reactions the streptococcus isolated from the tongue, which was suspected of being the cause of poisoning in the case of the patients recently treated."

No other suspected cases of illness due to eating of tongue were reported.

The patients all recovered.

Certification of Certain Food Products for Export to the Dominions and Foreign Countries.

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

Certificates were issued in connection with 115 consignments of foodstuffs: Canada (13), Australia (44), United States of America and Dependencies (30), India (24), other countries (4).

140 visits were paid to factories and 17 tons 19 cwts. 2 qrs. 19½ 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.

TABLE VII.
NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR 1934.
(52 Weeks.)

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE BOROUGH.														Number of Cases admitted to Hospital.	TOTAL DEATHS IN AGE-PERIODS.													
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.														At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.												
		Under 1.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 65.	65 and upwards.	Under 1.			1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 65.	65 and upwards.		
Smallpox	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Chickenpox	554	22	28	42	49	53	282	59	12	6	—	—	1	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup) ..	650	6	29	39	65	81	271	89	21	36	7	6	649	22	—	—	4	1	4	10	3	—	—	—	—	—			
Erysipelas	83	—	3	—	3	1	7	4	1	21	10	25	8	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Scarlet Fever	577	3	29	45	64	53	212	103	24	38	4	2	559	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—			
Typhus Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid) ..	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Relapsing Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Continued Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Puerperal Fever	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	14	—	—	15	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Puerperal Pyrexia	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	17	6	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	5	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	5	4	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—			
Acute Poliomyelitis	3	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Acute Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	21	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—			
*Zymotic Enteritis	38	10	8	3	4	2	3	1	—	2	4	1	7	22	18	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Anthrax	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Pneumonia, Acute Primary	511	86	68	68	42	21	37	13	18	42	23	59	34	185	81†	21	12	2	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—			
Acute Influenzal	23	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	6	4	4	2	8†	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Acute Polioencephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Dysentery	16	1	4	3	2	2	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	16	1‡	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Malaria	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Totals	2528	149	172	204	229	214	814	270	84	189	58	99	46	1544	152	40	12	8	4	6	14	5	3	11	6	22			

This table does not include cases in which the original diagnosis was not confirmed, but see note on page 101 regarding the cases of Dysentery.

† Notified patients only.

* Notifiable 1st June to 30th September, but the number of deaths relates to the whole year. ‡ One patient died, see page 101. § Includes 2 non-notified cases.
(An analysis of cases and deaths by Wards is given in a separate Table on next page.)

TABLE VIIA.
NOTIFIABLE DISEASES, CASES AND DEATHS BY WARDS, 1934.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED.															DEATHS.														
	Bow.					Bromley.					Poplar.					Bow.					Bromley.					Poplar.				
	Whole Borough.	North.	West.	Cent.	South.	North-West.	North-East.	South-West.	South-East.	Cent.	North-West.	West.	East.	Mill-wall.	Cubitt Town.	Whole Borough.	North.	West.	Cent.	South.	North-West.	North-East.	South-West.	South-East.	Cent.	North-West.	West.	East.	Mill-wall.	Cubitt Town.
Smallpox	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chickenpox	554	10	13	17	39	39	54	62	28	30	66	31	109	27	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup) ..	650	40	37	17	36	30	43	67	50	76	73	48	49	49	35	22	1	2	1	3	1	3	1	—	1	3	2	—	3	1
Erysipelas	83	2	3	3	2	6	6	7	12	4	5	7	5	9	12	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	577	29	38	34	36	36	21	64	47	61	73	33	32	42	31	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhus Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid) ..	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Relapsing Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Continued Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	15	—	—	3	—	1	1	1	—	2	1	2	2	2	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	26	3	1	1	2	3	3	—	—	4	1	2	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	3	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	21	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	3	4	2	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Zymotic Enteritis	38	1	1	2	3	1	7	5	3	3	5	—	3	3	1	22	3	1	1	—	1	2	1	3	1	4	2	—	2	1
Anthrax	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia, Acute Primary	511	19	17	15	11	31	36	67	41	65	33	50	36	44	46	181	3	7	6	2	5	9	6	6	11	4	7	7	6	2
Acute Influenzal	23	2	—	—	3	1	5	2	3	3	—	2	—	—	1	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Polioencephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	1	2	5	1	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	2328	107	111	92	134	149	176	277	193	250	265	182	246	184	162	152	9	10	10	6	8	16	9	13	16	14	14	9	13	5

* ‡ † ‡ See notes at foot of Table VII.

Section F.

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

Public Health (Treatment of Infectious Disease) Regulations, 1934.

These regulations, which came into operation on 1st July, 1934, provide that an Authority should have the same powers and duties in relation to the provision of hospitals or temporary places for the use of persons who were for the time being within their district and were suffering from infectious disease as they had in respect of the inhabitants of their district. No doubt these regulations had become necessary on account of difficulties which had arisen regarding the occurrence of cases of infectious disease in Hop-picking districts, etc.

Notifications.

2,528 cases of Infectious Disease were notified during the year. In addition there were 141 other cases notified as Infectious Diseases in which the diagnosis was not confirmed.

The notification rate was 17.3, compared with 18.3 in 1933.

The incidence of infectious disease generally was slightly less than in 1933; particularly so in the following diseases:—

(a) Smallpox..	..	..	..	..	138 fewer cases
(b) Chickenpox	..	..	..	..	69 ,, ,,
(c) Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	265 ,, ,,

There was, however, a marked increase in the number of cases of Diphtheria (166 cases more than in 1933).

Infectious Disease in Milkshops and Homeworkers' Premises.

4 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.

25 cases of infectious disease occurred in homeworkers' premises: Diphtheria, 12; Scarlet Fever, 6; Chickenpox, 7.

No notice was served under the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, Sections 108 and 110. Where there was any risk of infection the work was discontinued, and any work found on the premises was disinfected before being returned.

Cases of Notifiable Diseases treated in Hospitals.

Disease.	Cases Noti- fied.	L.C.C. and other Fever Hospitals.	Other L.C.C. Institu- tions.	Voluntary Hospitals, etc.	Total Removals.	Per- centage of cases noti- fied.
Smallpox	2	2	—	—	2	100.
Chickenpox	554	21	—	—	21	3.8
Diphtheria	650	642*	4	3	649	99.8
Erysipelas	83	1	38	1	40	48.2
Scarlet Fever	577	559†	—	—	559	96.9
Enteric Fever	3	2	—	1	3	100.
Puerperal Fever	15	9	4	2	15	100.
Puerperal Pyrexia	26	2	17	7	26	100.
Cerebro-spinal Fever	5	3	2	—	5	100.
Encephalitis Lethar- gica	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neona- torum	21	10	1	—	11	52.4
Pneumonia (Primary)	511	—	174	11	185	36.2
Pneumonia (Influen- zal)	23	—	2	—	2	8.7
Zymotic Enteritis	38	—	6	1	7	18.4
Acute Poliomyelitis..	3	—	2	1	3	100.
Acute Polioencepha- litis	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	16**	16**	—	—	16	100.
Malaria	1	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	2,528	1,267	250	27	1,544	61.1

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

*Includes 5 to London Fever Hospital.

†Includes 3 to London Fever Hospital.

**See notes on page 100-101.

Mortality from Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever and Enteric Fever.

	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever	Enteric Fever.
Cases	650	577	3
Deaths	22	4	—
Fatality Rate	3.4	0.7	—

Scarlet Fever.

The total notifications received numbered 614 and the total removals were 596. Of these, 37 cases were later certified to be not suffering from Scarlet Fever, leaving a total of 577 cases, the attack-rate being 3.94 per 1,000 of population.

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

Scarlet Fever and Hospital Accommodation.

On account of the severe demands on accommodation in the infectious hospitals due to the biennial epidemic of measles, and the high incidence of infectious diseases generally the London County Council had to limit the admission of cases of Scarlet Fever to hospital to such cases which, in the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health, should be treated in hospital either on account of the severity of the attack, or the home conditions. While this limitation was in operation medical practitioners referred all cases to the Public Health Department.

Diphtheria.

The total notifications received numbered 737 and the total removals to hospital were 729. 87 patients were certified to be suffering from other diseases, leaving a total of 650 cases, the attack-rate being 4.4 per 1,000 of population.

22 deaths occurred, giving a fatality rate of 3.4 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 dealt with during the year was as follows:—

Cases referred to Hackney during 1934	26
(3 of these were immunised in another District before removal to Poplar and were referred to Hackney for Final Schick test.)	
Certificates of immunity received during 1934	15
Certificates of natural immunity received during 1934	2
Certificates following Final Schick test	2
COST	£8

Diphtheria Anti-toxin.

94,000 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.

Diphtheria "Carriers."

As the result of investigations carried out at schools 11 cases were referred to the Special "Carrier" Clinic at the London Hospital and were allowed to resume school attendance after treatment. Two other cases which were reported "K.L.B. (avirulent)" were allowed to return to school without having special treatment.

Enteric Fever.

Three notifications of cases of Paratyphoid Fever were received and the patients were removed to hospital. The attack-rate was 0.02 per 1,000 of population. There were no deaths.

Bacteriological Examinations.

4,174 swabbings were examined. Of these, 534 gave positive results (12.8 per cent.).

1 blood specimen from a doubtful case of food poisoning gave a negative Widal reaction and serum in dilutions of 1-10 to 1-640 did not agglutinate B. Typhosus, B. Paratyph. A or B.

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

Smallpox.

Only two cases of Smallpox were notified during the year. Apart from these there have not been any cases in the Borough since July, 1933.

Notification of Chickenpox.—The notification of Chickenpox was continued during the year, and 554 cases were notified.

Practically all cases reported as Chickenpox were visited by a member of the Medical Staff.

The following is a summary of the visits paid by the Medical Staff to cases of Chickenpox, or doubtful Smallpox or Chickenpox:—

Dr. W. Allan Young	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	267
	(b)	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Dr. G. O. Mitchell	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	277
	(b)	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Dr. L. D. Richards	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	86
	(b)	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
							630

(a) Poplar residents.

(b) Non-residents seen at Poplar Hospital.

Two persons were found to be suffering from Smallpox.

Vaccination.

In July Dr. W. C. Millea, the Public Vaccinator for the Isle of Dogs, submitted his resignation. The Council, with the approval of the Ministry of Health, appointed Dr. H. J. Cardale (who had acted as Deputy for Dr. Millea for some years) as Public Vaccinator.

Dr. M. Brasker was appointed as Dr. Cardale's Deputy.

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, 1933, inclusive:—**

From 1st January to 31st December, 1933, inclusive.													
Registration Sub-Districts.	Number of Births registered 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1933.	Number of Births entered by 31st January, 1935, in "Vaccination Register."					Number of Births which on 31st January, 1935, remained unentered in "Vaccination Register."			Number of Births neither entered in the "Vac- cination Register" nor ac- counted for in Columns 8, 9 and 10.	Total number of Certificates of Successful Primary Vaccination of Children under 14 received during the calendar year 1934.	Number of Statutory Declarations of Conscientious Objection actually received during the calendar year 1934.	
		Col. I Success- fully vac- cinated.	Col. II		Col. IV Number in respect of whom Statutory Declarations of Con- scientious Objection have been received.	Col. V Died unvac- cinated.	Postpone- ment by Medical Certificate.	Removals to Districts the Vaccination Officers of which have been duly apprised.	Removals to places unknown, cases not found, etc.				
			Insus- ceptible of Vac- cination.	Had Small- pox.									
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
Bow and Bromley	1104	111	1	—	694	71	—	30	27	170	}	483	1111
Poplar	635	71	—	—	448	33	—	6	12	65			
Total ..	1739	182	1	—	1142	104	—	36	39	235	483	1111	

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

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

The total number of copies of certificates for the year 1934 sent to other Vaccination Officers was 169

RETURN showing the numbers of persons successfully vaccinated and re-vaccinated at the cost of the rates by the Medical Officers of Institutions and the Public Vaccinators during the year ended 30th September, 1934.

POPLAR BOROUGH COUNCIL.

Name of the Institution or Vaccination District.	Name of Medical Officer or Public Vaccinator.	Numbers of Successful Primary Vaccinations of persons:—			Number of Successful Re-vaccinations— i.e., 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 Institutions should be shown separately.						
TOTALS ..		261	164	425	31	
Bromley	Dr. C. Cotter.. ..	89	62	151	8	
Poplar	Dr. H. J. O'Brien ..	46	67	113	3	
Bow	Dr. D. G. Macrae ..	82	21	103	7	
Millwall	Dr. W. C. Millea and Dr. H. J. Cardale	41	14	55	—	
St. Andrew's Hospital	Dr. J. R. M. Whigham	1	—	1	13	
Poplar Institution ..	Dr. J. R. M. Whigham	2	—	2	—	
City of London Institution	Dr. E. T. Pinhey ..	—	—	—	—	
Col. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7

M. 379a.

Dated this 31st day of JANUARY, 1935.

(Signed) H. E. DENNIS,

Clerk of the Council.

The following analysis of the Report of the Vaccination Officer reveals the fact that 88 per cent. of the children whose births were registered in 1933 were not protected by successful vaccination:—

Births registered	1,739
Deduct:—	
Died unvaccinated	104
Removals to other districts ..	36
Removals to places unknown, etc. ..	39
	<hr/> 179
Surviving residents	<hr/> 1,560
Successful vaccinations numbered ..	182
Insusceptible of Vaccination	1
Had Smallpox	—
	} 183=11.7 per cent.
Conscientious Objections declared ..	1,142
Vaccinations postponed on Medical Certificates	—
Number not accounted for	235
	<hr/>
Total unvaccinated children ..	1,377=88.3 per cent.
	<hr/>
	1,560=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.

83 cases of Erysipelas were notified during the year. Two deaths occurred.

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

The Consulting Obstetrician appointed under the above Regulations, Dr. Malcolm Donaldson, was called in to one case (Puerperal Pyrexia) during the year. The patient was subsequently removed to the London Hospital.

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

	Puerperal Fever.	Puerperal Pyrexia.
Cases notified	15	26*
Removed to L.C.C. Fever Hospitals	9	2
Treated in other Hospitals ..	6	24
Treated at home	—	—
Specialist called in	—	1
Deaths	5**	1†

* Excludes 9 later reported to be Puerperal Fever.

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

† Cause of death, "Pulmonary Tuberculosis."

Continued and Typhus Fevers.

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

Cerebro-Spinal Fever.

Five cases of Cerebro-Spinal Fever were notified and were treated in hospital. One other case was notified to the Port of London Sanitary Authority. Patient was a foreign seaman, who died in Bow Institution a few days after leaving his ship.

Four of the patients received serum treatment and of these two recovered. Four of the six patients died.

Acute Poliomyelitis.

Four cases were notified and removed to hospital. In one case the diagnosis was not confirmed, leaving 3 actual cases.

Acute Encephalitis Lethargica.

No cases were notified.

Three deaths were certified as being due to Encephalitis Lethargica. One case was of a patient who was notified prior to 1934; one was of an inmate of a Mental Hospital outside the Borough (not notified), and a third occurred in the London Hospital. In this last case subsequent examination of the brain did not confirm the original diagnosis.

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

From Institutions (10).

Patient.	Notified.	Institution.	Report.	Remarks.
G. E. . .	—	Northern Hospital	Slight Parkinsonism; oculo-gyric crises severe	Genuine case. Stationary.
E. F. . .	1921	Rampton State Institution, near Retford	Poor general condition. No signs of Parkinsonism. Behaviour "Apache" type due to encephalitis lethargica.	
B. F. . .	—	Northern Hospital	Severe oculo-gyric crises in mornings	Genuine case.
R. G. . .	1929	Poplar Institution	Intelligence deteriorated since admission.	Genuine case.
G. J. . .	1933	Northern Hospital	Hemiparkinsonism	Genuine case.
L. L. . .	1929	Poplar Institution	DISCHARGED TO HIS HOME IN SCOTLAND.	
R. L. . .	—	Northern Hospital	Very severe hemiparkinsonism	Genuine case. improving. Not
H. R.	—	Northern Hospital	Sleepy day and night. Generalised Parkinsonism	Genuine case. improving. Im-
R. St. G.	—	Leavesden Mental Hospital	Quarrelsome, pugnacious and vicious	Behaviour suggests post-encephalitic state.
R. S. . .	—	The Manor, Epsom	Intelligence subnormal. Liable to petty pilfering; a bully; tendency to be cruel to animals. Myopic	Mentally encephalitic. physical detected. post- signs

From Sanitary Inspectors (10).

Patient.	REPORT.			
	Apparently recovered.	Much improved.	Remarks.	Treatment.
A. B. ..	—	—	General paralysis increasing..	Nil.
T. C. ..	Yes	—	—	Nil.
J. G. ..	—	—	No change. Irritable at times	Dr. Gibson.
J. I. ..	—	Yes	—	Dr. O'Grady (weekly).
E. M. ..	—	Yes	—	Dr. Blasker (monthly).
J. N. ..	—	—	No change	Panel Doctor.
J. P. ..	—	Yes	—	Nil.
A. Sm. ..	—	—	No change—paralysis ..	Nil.
A. Su. ..	—	—	No change	Panel Doctor.
W. W. ..	—	—	No change—partial paralysis	Dr. Lloyd.

Acute Polio-Encephalitis.

No cases of Acute Polio-Encephalitis were notified.

Post-Vaccinal Encephalitis, etc.

No case of Post-Vaccinal infection was reported.

Measles.

3125 cases of Measles and German Measles were reported to the Medical Officer of Health from various sources (principally from L.C.C. schools). 493 of the cases were admitted to hospitals. 47 deaths were attributed to Measles.

COPY OF L.C.C. QUESTIONNAIRE.

BOROUGH OF POPLAR.

Period: 1st November, 1933—31st August, 1934.

1. Please complete the following table with regard to the incidence and mortality of Measles during the above period.

Ages.	Under 1	1 and under 2	2 and under 3	3 and under 4	4 and under 5	5 and under 6	6 and under 7	7 and under 8	8 and under 14	14 and over	Total.
Number of cases ..	121	303	305	464	642	623	371	134	112	15	3090*
Number of deaths..	11	20	6	6	4	1	1	—	—	—	49*

* Includes 6 cases which were not reported prior to death.

2. Please complete the following table as to the number of cases removed to hospital other than hospitals under the control of the London County Council during above period and the number among these which proved fatal.

Type of Hospital.	Number of Cases admitted.	Number of deaths.
Voluntary Hospitals and other Institutions (not under control of the Council)	2 cases were in-patients of Voluntary Hospitals and remained there for treatment	1
L.C.C. Fever Hospitals	494	34
L.C.C. General Hospital	5	3

3. Arrangements with regard to home nursing.

(a) Direct employment of nurses, whole or part-time.

No nurses directly employed.

(b) Contract with district nursing association. Please include cost (per capitem or block grant).

District Nursing Associations supply nurses and are paid at the rate of 1s. 3d. per visit. During the period under review there were 1,789 visits on account of Measles, at a cost of £111 16s. 3d.

(c) Number of homes visited.—126.

(d) Number of visits made to homes.—1,789.

4. To what extent was (1) convalescent Measles serum, (2) human adult serum used for prevention or attenuation in connection with cases not removed to hospitals under the control of the Council and with what results?

Information not available.

(The following notes were not available at the time of completing the questionnaire:—

Four contacts under 2 years of age in a ward where a case of Measles developed were given protective serum and none contracted the illness. In the same ward was a four-year-old child who, for medical reasons, was not treated with serum and she developed Measles 19 days after the original case.)

5. To what extent was any other form of treatment used in connection with cases not removed to hospitals under the control of the London County Council, *e.g.*, drugs, anti-scarlet serum, vitamin therapy, etc., and with what results?

Information not available.

6. Have you any suggestions for improving the administrative procedure in connection with the scheme of co-operation in the schools in future epidemics?

No.

7. Please state whether in your opinion the admission to school of home contacts of Measles had any effect on the incidence of the disease. Also state whether you are in favour of allowing home contacts to attend school whilst under supervision during the next epidemic.

This is the first year that Measles contacts have been allowed to continue attendance at school while (1) cases were being nursed at home or (2) after removal of patients to hospital, and we have had more cases this last year than we have ever had knowledge of during one year. During the last three epidemics the figures have been:—

1929-30	..	..	2,066 cases, 29 deaths.
1931-32	..	..	1,900 ,, 33 ,,
1933-34	..	..	3,090 ,, 49 ,,

Whilst there is an impression that home contacts who have not had Measles should not attend school until the incubation period has expired, it might be advisable to continue for another year the procedure adopted during this epidemic, so that we may see whether the attendance at school of home contacts again produces an increased number of cases, as the increase in 1933-34 was very marked.

8. Other remarks (if any).

Nil.

A summary of the cases reported and visited during 1934 is given in the Section relating to Maternity and Child Welfare, page 124.

Pneumonia.

511 cases of Acute Primary Pneumonia and 23 cases of Acute Influenzal Pneumonia were notified during the year, 187 of the patients being treated in hospitals. 89 notified patients died—81 Acute Primary Pneumonia and 8 Acute Influenzal Pneumonia.

Malaria.

One case of Malaria was notified and was treated at home.

Dysentery (Sonne).

A small outbreak of Dysentery (Sonne) occurred in a children's ward for medical cases at the Poplar Hospital at the end of November. The facts were reported immediately to the Ministry of Health and one of the Medical Officers of the Ministry visited the hospital with the Medical Officer of Health.

All the patients affected, including two nurses, were removed to one of the London County Council's Isolation Hospitals.

All the patients who had been discharged from the Poplar Hospital from 6th November were visited and Health Visitors were instructed to watch for cases of Diarrhoea associated with mucus and blood in stools.

The number of cases notified and removed to hospital was as follows:—

Staff	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
In-patients	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Ex-patients	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Relatives of ex-patient (Mother and Brother)						..	..	2
								—
								16
								—

One patient (a child aged 3 months) died and the cause of death was recorded as "Acute Infective Enteritis." Regarding this case, the Medical Superintendent of the Isolation Hospital stated the child could not be definitely diagnosed as a case of Dysentery, no blood was observed in the faeces and the pathological report was negative for dysentery organisms.

One ex-patient, with his mother and brother, gave positive blood (agglutination) tests, as follows:—

Mother—Positive Flexner, 1 in 240.

Brother—Positive Sonne, 1 in 480.

Ex-patient—Positive Sonne, 1 in 480.

The source of the outbreak could not be proved definitely, but it would appear that a child who was admitted to Poplar Hospital on 3rd November suffering from vomiting and diarrhoea and died 7th November, may have been the source of infection.

Five of the patients were certified on discharge from the London County Council Isolation Hospital to have suffered from "Enteritis," but these have not been excluded from the total of 16 cases notified.

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 128.

Altered Diagnosis Cases.

141 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:—

37 Scarlet Fever; 87 Diphtheria; 9 Puerperal Pyrexia (altered to Puerperal Sepsis); 4 Chickenpox; 2 Cerebro-Spinal Fever; 1 Acute Primary Pneumonia; 1 acute Poliomyelitis.

The final diagnosis in the 37 Scarlet Fever cases was:—

Erythema	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Rubella	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Common Cold, Catarrh, Faucial Catarrh	..	..						4
Influenza	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Bacteriological Diphtheria..			..	..	..	..	..	1
Tonsillitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Disease not specified		..	..	..	..	..	..	*6

37

* These were reported "Not notifiable," etc.

The final diagnosis in the 87 Diphtheria cases was:—

Tonsillitis, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	31
Laryngitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Pharyngitis and Naso-pharyngitis				..	..	..	2
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Acute Coryza	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Rhinitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Rhinorrhoea	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Otitis media	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Mumps	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Ludwig's Angina	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Streptococcal Angina		..	..	..	..	..	1
Disease not specified	..	..	..	..	..	..	*38

87

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

In addition, there were 30 cases reported as Bacteriological Diphtheria. These have been included as cases of Diphtheria.

Influenza.

During the early part of the year the Borough suffered from a minor epidemic of influenza and 18 deaths were certified as being due to influenzal conditions; 12 of these occurred in the first quarter.

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 nine 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
1934	..	123	..	126	..	249

Tuberculosis Dispensary.

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

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

TUBERCULOSIS OFFICER'S REPORT.

Statistics for 1934.

The three following tables comprise the annual return for 1934 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.

Return for the year 1934.

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	76	60	6	6	7	9	8	9	83	69	14	15	181
(b) Diagnosis not completed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	1	1	9
(c) Non-Tuberculous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	117	160	107	77	461
B.—Contacts examined during the year:—													
(a) Definitely Tuberculous	8	5	1	1	—	—	1	1	8	5	2	2	17
(b) Diagnosis not completed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	3
(c) Non-Tuberculous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	114	169	138	143	564
C.—Cases written off the Dispensary Register as:—													
(a) Recovered	14	12	1	5	6	4	10	12	20	16	11	17	64
(b) Non-Tuberculous (including any such cases previously diagnosed and entered on the Dispensary Register as Tuberculous)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	235	333	249	225	1042
D.—Number of Cases on Dispensary Register on December 31st:—													
(a) Definitely Tuberculous	307	253	25	41	40	55	70	59	347	308	95	100	850
(b) Diagnosis not completed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	2	1	12
1. Number of Cases on Dispensary Register on January 1st, 1934	884				2. Number of Cases transferred from other areas, and Cases returned after discharge under Head 3 in previous years				25				
3. Number of Cases transferred to other areas, Cases not desiring further assistance under the scheme, and Cases "lost sight of"	70				4. Cases written off during the year as Dead (all causes)				106				
5. Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts)	6,373				6. Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on December 31st				268				
7. Number of Consultations with Medical Practitioners:—					8. Number of visits by Tuberculosis Officers to homes (including personal Consultations)				370				
(a) Personal	15				10. Number of:—								
(b) Other	325				(a) Specimens of Sputum, etc., examined				P.H. .. 297				
9. Number of visits by Health Visitors to homes	7,030				(b) X-RAY examinations made				Dispensary .. 840				
									Screen .. 78				
									Films .. 220				
11. Number of "Recovered" Cases restored to Dispensary Register, and included in A. (a) and A. (b) above	2				12. Number of "T.E. plus" Cases on Dispensary Register on December 31st								

2. PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Showing in summary form (a) the condition at the end of 1934 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 1934.	Previous to 1926.					1926.					1927.					1928.					1929.				
	Class T.B. +.					Class T.B. +.					Class T.B. +.					Class T.B. +.					Class T.B. +.				
	Class T.B. -.	Group I.	Group II.	Group III.	Total (T.B. +).	Class T.B. -.	Group I.	Group II.	Group III.	Total (T.B. +).	Class T.B. -.	Group I.	Group II.	Group III.	Total (T.B. +).	Class T.B. -.	Group I.	Group II.	Group III.	Total (T.B. +).	Class T.B. -.	Group I.	Group II.	Group III.	Total (T.B. +).
Disease Arrested Adults M.	3	2	5	—	7	—	—	3	—	3	1	—	2	—	2	3	5	3	—	8	1	—	—	—	—
.. .. Children F.	2	1	6	—	7	1	—	1	—	1	5	—	2	—	2	—	2	3	—	5	3	5	1	—	6
.. .. Children ..	2	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
Disease not Arrested Adults M.	1	5	21	3	29	—	1	6	—	7	—	1	3	—	4	—	3	3	—	6	—	5	7	—	12
.. .. Children F.	4	5	11	1	17	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	3	—	3	1	1	5	—	6	2	7	4	—	11
.. .. Children ..	1	1	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	2
Condition not ascertained during the year	1	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Total on Dispensary Register at Dec. 31st	14	15	45	5	65	3	1	12	—	13	11	2	11	—	13	6	12	14	—	16	10	19	14	—	33
Discharged as Recovered Adults M.	39	20	29	—	49	2	1	3	—	4	2	1	1	—	2	3	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1
.. .. Children F.	66	22	23	—	45	5	2	—	—	2	3	2	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
.. .. Children ..	90	7	11	—	18	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lost sight of or otherwise removed from Dispensary Register	40	33	78	4	115	18	7	14	1	22	20	14	12	—	26	19	6	14	—	29	5	10	17	2	29
Dead Adults M.	11	20	61	16	97	3	4	27	4	33	5	9	17	5	21	10	7	24	5	36	4	12	22	9	43
.. .. Children F.	7	14	42	8	64	—	5	24	2	31	3	6	26	6	33	2	2	24	3	29	6	8	25	6	42
.. .. Children ..	1	—	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	4	—	2	—	2	1	—	1	—	—
Total written off Dispensary Register ..	244	116	250	28	394	32	19	68	8	95	38	32	57	12	101	29	18	64	8	90	16	31	68	17	116
GRAND TOTALS	258	131	295	33	459	35	20	80	8	108	49	31	68	12	114	45	30	78	8	116	26	50	82	17	149

Condition at the time of the last record made during the year 1934.	1930.					1931.					1932.					1933.					1934.				
	Class T.B. +.					Class T.B. +.					Class T.B. +.					Class T.B. +.					Class T.B. +.				
	Class T.B. -.	Group I.	Group II.	Group III.	Total (T.B. +).	Class T.B. -.	Group I.	Group II.	Group III.	Total (T.B. +).	Class T.B. -.	Group I.	Group II.	Group III.	Total (T.B. +).	Class T.B. -.	Group I.	Group II.	Group III.	Total (T.B. +).	Class T.B. -.	Group I.	Group II.	Group III.	Total (T.B. +).
Disease Arrested Adults M.	7	2	2	—	4	2	6	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
.. .. Children F.	3	3	—	—	3	3	1	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
.. .. Children ..	7	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Disease not Arrested Adults M.	2	5	7	—	12	4	6	13	2	21	5	22	11	—	33	4	30	16	1	47	18	19	23	1	43
.. .. Children F.	—	4	9	1	14	2	5	4	1	10	6	11	12	—	23	7	23	20	—	43	22	14	16	1	31
.. .. Children ..	1	1	1	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	5	2	1	—	3	8	4	1	—	5
Condition not ascertained during the year	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	3	1	4	2	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Total on Dispensary Register at Dec. 31st	21	16	19	1	36	19	19	19	3	41	13	34	24	1	59	17	59	39	1	99	48	37	40	2	79
Discharged as Recovered Adults M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
.. .. Children F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
.. .. Children ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lost sight of or otherwise removed from Dispensary Register	19	13	16	3	32	9	9	6	2	17	5	10	9	—	19	9	5	7	2	14	7	—	2	—	2
Dead Adults M.	5	8	31	14	56	3	12	18	12	42	—	7	13	8	28	4	5	14	15	34	2	2	6	8	16
.. .. Children F.	4	5	22	7	34	1	2	13	10	21	3	2	15	16	33	1	3	10	10	23	—	1	7	2	10
.. .. Children ..	—	1	2	—	3	—	1	1	1	3	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Total written off Dispensary Register ..	28	27	74	24	125	13	24	38	31	93	9	19	38	24	81	14	13	31	28	72	10	3	15	10	28
GRAND TOTALS	49	43	93	25	161	32	43	57	34	134	22	53	62	25	140	31	72	70	29	171	58	40	55	12	107

(a) Not new on Dispensary Register and reasons for removal from it.
(b) Not new on Dispensary Register and reasons for removal from it.

3. NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Showing in summary form (a) the condition at the end of 1934 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.	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3
Children F.	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3
Disease not Arrested Adults M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Children F.	2	—	3	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
Condition not ascertained during the year..	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Total on Dispensary Register, December 31st ..	8	—	5	2	15	1	—	—	4	5	11	—	—	4	15	6	1	—	3	10	12	1	1	3	17
Transferred to Pulmonary	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Discharged as Recovered Adults M.	5	2	4	5	16	—	2	—	1	3	2	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	2	2	1	—	1	—	2
Children F.	8	—	4	7	19	—	—	2	2	4	2	2	—	6	10	2	2	—	2	6	2	2	2	5	11
Lost sight of or otherwise removed from Dispensary Register	8	—	9	20	37	4	2	2	3	11	1	1	—	5	7	4	3	2	6	15	5	1	1	3	10
Dead Adults M.	2	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Children F.	2	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total written off Dispensary Register	45	10	28	94	177	8	6	3	12	29	6	3	1	12	22	7	5	3	11	26	11	3	4	9	27
Grand Totals of (a) and (b) (excluding those transferred to Pulmonary)	53	10	33	96	192	9	6	3	16	34	17	3	1	16	37	13	6	3	14	26	23	4	5	12	44

Condition at the time of the last record made during the year.	1930.					1931.					1932.					1933.					1934.				
	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.	—	—	2	—	2	2	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Children F.	1	—	1	—	2	1	2	1	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Disease not Arrested Adults M.	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Children F.	5	—	1	2	8	4	—	1	1	6	3	—	2	5	10	3	2	1	9	15	3	1	2	12	18
Condition not ascertained during the year..	1	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Total on Dispensary Register, December 31st ..	15	4	9	7	35	21	4	5	10	40	9	2	5	9	25	7	4	5	13	29	5	2	7	19	33
Transferred to Pulmonary	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Discharged as Recovered Adults M.	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Children F.	2	1	—	2	5	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lost sight of or otherwise removed from Dispensary Register	4	1	1	4	10	4	—	2	3	9	1	—	—	3	4	—	1	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	2
Dead Adults M.	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
Children F.	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total written off Dispensary Register	6	3	2	7	18	8	1	3	3	15	2	—	—	3	5	1	1	1	2	5	—	—	—	2	2
Grand Totals of (a) and (b) (excluding those transferred to Pulmonary)	21	7	11	14	53	29	5	8	13	55	11	2	5	12	30	8	5	6	15	34	5	2	7	21	35

Comments on Table I.

Item A.—487 new cases (other than contacts) attended during the year for examination. In addition to these, 164 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 Ministry of Health's Memorandum 37/T Revised, grouped as new cases under Item A on Table I.

Of this total number of 651 new cases (excluding contacts), 181 were found to be suffering from Tuberculosis.

Item B.—459 new contacts attended during the year for examination. In addition to these, 125 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 584 new contacts, 17 were found to be tuberculous.

Items A and B.—Compared with 1933 the new cases (excluding contacts) show a fall in number of 61, while the contacts show an increase of 97. The total number of cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis remains small at 35, an increase of 4 over the total for 1933.

Item 5.—Last year the number of attendances, namely, 6,201, was commented on as being the highest recorded since 1923. During 1934 the attendances showed a further increase to 6,373.

Item 10.—The facilities for X-ray examination at St. Andrew's Hospital were made increased use of during the year, 220 films being taken.

Comments on Tables II and III.

These returns continue to remain optional. During the year 64 patients have been removed from the Dispensary Register as Recovered (there were 39 in 1933) and are tabulated in Item C (a) on Table I. These have been added to those similarly removed in former years in the appropriate columns on Tables II and III. During the year 2 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis developed pulmonary tuberculosis, and have been

accordingly transferred from Table III to Table II, making a total of 8 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis which have, since 1926, developed pulmonary tuberculosis.

Additional Statistics not dealt with in the preceding Tables:—

Patients sent away for institutional treatment	226
Patients in receipt of extra nourishment during the year ..	94
Patients in receipt of extra nourishment on December 31st ..	45
Reports on children to Divisional School Medical Officer ..	152
Letters to General Practitioners concerning patients	393
Reports to General Practitioners on official forms	156
Progress reports received from General Practitioners	72
Clinical reports to London County Council	641
Reports to Ministry of Pensions	2
Shelters on loan during the year	5
Shelters on loan on December 31st	3
Beds and Bedding on loan during the year cases	16
Beds and Bedding on loan on December 31st ,,	14

During the year 9 new cases and 13 old cases have attended Charing Cross, Victoria Park, Colindale, Grove Park and St. Andrew's Hospitals for 239 artificial pneumothorax refills, while 1 new case and 3 old cases of Lupus have attended the London Hospital for 43 applications of Finsen Light and 297 applications of General Light. Patients receiving artificial pneumothorax treatment as well as patients needing Finsen or General Light treatment are treated on the authority of the Tuberculosis Officer, the cost of treatment being charged to the Borough Council. The number of artificial pneumothorax refills has again risen during the year.

During the year 3 Tuberculous children and 1 non-tuberculous child were recommended for admission to Geere House Open-Air School, while 1 delicate non-tuberculous child was recommended for admission to an ordinary Open-Air School.

Eight children were boarded out during the year under the London County Council Contact Scheme, while 11 non-tuberculous children were recommended for convalescence to the Invalid Children's Aid Association.

During the year 7 Mantoux tests were carried out.

Dental Treatment.

Tuberculous patients requiring dental treatment are referred to St. Andrew's Hospital under an agreement with the London County Council. During the year 21 patients were referred, and the Dental Officer reports as follows on the work done:—

Number of attendances	..	..	..	..	..	56
Number of extractions	..	..	..	..	..	110
Nitrous Oxide administrations	..	..	..	..	Cases	24
Local anaesthesia	..	..	..	..	..	18
Number treated for Gingivitis	..	..	..	..	..	2
Scaling	..	..	..	..	..	1

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY TO THE TUBERCULOSIS CARE COMMITTEE.

The Tuberculosis Care Committee continues to meet at the Dispensary to deal with matters affecting the social and economic welfare of persons suffering from tuberculosis. There were 17 meetings of the Committee during 1934 and 241 individual cases were dealt with. The nature of the work of the Committee was somewhat altered by the decision of the London County Council in July, 1934, to discontinue assessments for institutional treatment of tuberculosis. By this decision the Committee was relieved of the task of recommending assessments and collecting payments and was able to concentrate entirely upon its primary function, *i.e.*, the care and after-care of tuberculous patients.

From September onwards the meetings of the Tuberculosis Care Committee were held monthly, on the first Wednesday in the month, at 2.45 p.m., instead of fortnightly, as hitherto. The circumstances of each new case are reported, provided that the patient or person responsible has first given his or her consent, and the Care Committee endeavours to arrange for the provision of any assistance that may be required by reference to the appropriate agency. In many cases the necessary help is supplied by our own voluntary fund, the Poplar Tuberculosis Fund.

The Committee of the Poplar Tuberculosis Fund has met 17 times during the year and 174 grants have been made to needy patients. Of these, 80 were in the form of clothing and boots. Other assistance given has included the provision of dentures, spectacles and surgical appliances, payment of fares for relatives to visit patients in sanatorium, provision of pocket money for penniless people away in sanatorium, payment of

removal expenses for families that have obtained improved housing accommodation, payment of laundry expenses for women patients who are unfit to do this work themselves, and payment of health insurance arrears to re-instate patients in benefit. Convalescent treatment has also been provided and a useful piece of work undertaken during the summer was the provision of short country or seaside holidays for certain chronic or arrested cases who would not otherwise have been able to get away for a change of air. 18 patients were able to benefit in this way.

The main income of the Poplar Tuberculosis Fund has again been derived from contributions in respect of the Sunday opening of three local Cinemas—the Poplar Hippodrome, the Poplar Pavilion and the Ideal Picture Theatre—together with grants from Alexandra Rose Day Fund, the Poplar Benevolent Society, the Prudential Approved Society, and the National Deposit Friendly Society, and these grants have been augmented by private subscriptions and donations and by the proceeds of an entertainment kindly arranged by the Poplar Branch of Toc. H. and a Sale organised by the Committee of the Fund. The Annual Report and Balance Sheet of the Poplar Tuberculosis Fund is published at the end of the financial year.

The Handicraft Class, an occupation centre for ex-sanatorium patients, continues to meet weekly at the Dispensary under an instructress provided by the London County Council. The class has 16 members, and good attendances throughout the year have proved that it has been appreciated. Goods made by members of the class were disposed of at an Exhibition and Sale arranged by the Standing Conference of Metropolitan Borough Tuberculosis Care Committees at the Carpenters' Hall in October, at the Imperial Institute Armistice Exhibition in November, and at our own Christmas Sale at the Dispensary. Specimens of the work done in the class were also on view at the 20th Annual Conference of the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis at the County Hall in July.

The Poplar Tuberculosis Care Committee is represented on the Standing Conference of Metropolitan Borough Tuberculosis Care Committees and three meetings of the Conference were attended during the year.

The Poplar Tuberculosis Care Committee acknowledges with thanks the assistance received from the various public authorities and charitable agencies in the Borough and all those who have co-operated with it in the work of the care of sufferers from tuberculosis.

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1930.

PART I.—Summary of Notifications during the period from the 1st January, 1934, to the 31st December, 1934 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 ..	—	2	1	5	15	17	19	13	21	15	4	112	171
Females ..	—	3	3	3	20	24	20	9	5	4	1	92	147
Non-Pulmonary—Males ..	—	4	9	1	2	3	2	1	—	1	1	24	30
Females ..	—	—	9	2	2	1	3	2	1	1	—	21	27
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	—	2	2	—	2	6	4	4	1	25
Females	—	—	—	3	3	2	—	—	—	10
Non-Pulmonary—Males	—	3	—	1	2	—	1	—	—	8
Females	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3

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	6	2
} transferable deaths from Registrar-General	2	2
Posthumous notifications	3	4
"Transfers" from other areas (other than transferable deaths)	11	2
Other Sources, if any (specify) Forms 1 & 2	13	1

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, 1934, on the Registers of Notifications kept by the Medical Officer of Health of the Metropolitan Borough	460	360	820	209	136	345	1,165
Number of cases removed from the Register during the year by reason <i>inter alia</i> , of:—							
1. Withdrawal of notification	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Recovery from the disease, cured and no longer suffering	21	16	37	14	19	33	70
3. Diagnosis not confirmed	—	1	6	1	—	1	7
4. Death	88	53	134	12	7	19	157

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	1,150	1,162	1,167	1,169	
Number of New Cases notified	67	73	60	61	
Number of Cases restored to Register, etc.	11	11	10	8	
Number of Cases removed from Register	106	79	68	73	
Number of Cases on Register at end of quarter.	Pulmonary ..	806	806	813	820
	Non-Pulmonary	356	361	356	345
	Totals ..	1,162	1,167	1,169	1,165

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

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths. (Reg. General's figures).			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 —	4	3	7	2	1	—	3	2
5 —	3	3	9	9	1	—	5	2
10 —	5	3	2	2	12	22	1	2
15 —	15	23	4	2				
20 —	19	27	3	1	9	11	1	—
25 —	25	22	2	3	8	7	—	1
35 —	17	11	2	3	21	—	1	1
45 —	25	5	—	1	10	4	1	—
55 —	19	4	1	1	5	1	1	—
65 and upwards	5	1	2	—				
Totals	137	102	32	24	67	45	13	8

The ratio of non-notified Tuberculosis deaths to total Tuberculosis deaths was 9.0%.

Disinfecting Station, Cleansing Station and Shelter.

The present Disinfecting Station was erected in 1894-5 and the two steam disinfectors installed in 1894 and 1901 respectively. The Cleansing Station and Shelter were re-arranged on the present site about 1910.

On account of difficulties which we experienced during the latter part of 1933 with the boiler, the Committee resolved to modernise the Disinfecting Station, Cleansing Station, Smallpox Shelter and Resident Caretaker's accommodation. By arrangement with the Electricity Committee a site was obtained in Glaucus Street. Plans were prepared and submitted to the Ministry of Health and London County Council.

Disinfecting Department.

	Totals.
Rooms Disinfected	2,135*
Premises visited <i>re</i> Disinfection	2,480
*Including Verminous Rooms sprayed with Solution "D" or formalin or treated with "Cimex," sulphur, etc. ..	219

<i>Articles Disinfected.</i>	Other					Totals
	Small-pox.	Infectious Diseases.	Tuber-culosis.	Verminous.	Miscellaneous.	
(a) From Infected Premises	41	14,482	483	844	1249	17,099
(b) From Cleansing Station	—	—	—	22,575	100	22,675
(c) From Contacts	—	6	—	—	—	6
Totals	41	14,488	483	23,419	1,349	39,780

Articles destroyed by request, 178.

Vermicide—Quantity issued from Depots, 117 gallons.

Cleansing Station.

	M.	F.	Totals.
Verminous persons cleansed	35	14	49
„ children „	395	1,448	1,843
Scabies cases, cleansed, adults	45	51	96
„ „ children	377	372	749
Total cleansings	852	1,185	2,737

All verminous children are treated with special comb.

Motor Vehicles.

Vehicle.	Speedometer register (miles).	Petrol consumption (gallons).	Average m.p.g.
Blue Van	3,176	239½	13.2
Brown Van	2,713	207½	13.0
Lorry	958	74	13.3 *
M.O.H. Car	7,788	489½	15.9
Special Vehicle for Contacts	2,709	223	12.1

* 19 weeks' readings.

In view of the fact that the two motor disinfecting vans have been in service since 1925, and if they were to be maintained in service extensive overhauls would have to be made, the Committee agreed that it was more economical to purchase new vehicles. These were obtained during the latter part of the year.

The Committee also agreed that the lorry and Austin saloon car should be replaced during the next financial year.

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 1934, 60,800 gallons were manufactured and broken down to 134,640 gallons of weaker solution for distribution.

The production of the solution at a strength of 4 grammes of available chlorine per litre has averaged 133,453 gallons per annum for three years at an average annual cost of £2,233, the cost per gallon thus being a little over 4d.

			Quantity Produced.		Electricity
			As Manufactured.	As Issued. (i.e., Weaker Solution.)	Consumed.
			Gallons.	Gallons.	Units.
No. 1 Apparatus	..	..	20,360	44,880	10,481
No. 2 Apparatus	..	..	20,400	45,060	10,505
No. 3 Apparatus	..	..	20,040	44,700	10,369
Totals	..	..	60,800	134,640	31,355

1,285 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.

Quarter.				Number of Children Cleansed.	Total number of Cleansings.	Amount payable by L.C.C. to the Borough Council.		
1934.						£	s.	d.
March	..	..	..	410	820	57	18	0
June	..	..	..	548	710	63	4	0
September	..	..	..	493	576	53	19	0
December	..	..	..	534	651	59	14	0
Totals				1,985	2,757	£234	15	0

Miss Landray made 37 visits in connection with verminous school-children and 125 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, 145 persons—including 24 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	—	—	—
65, Bow Lane	—	—	—
378, Old Ford Road	—	—	—
38, Pennyfields	—	—	—
Salvation Army Home, Bow Road ..	—	—	—
„ „ Hostel, Garford Street ..	23	—	23
411, East India Dock Road	—	—	—
	23	—	23
From Common Lodging Houses without the Borough of Poplar (by agreement with L.C.C. at a charge of 1s. per person cleansed)	1	—	1
Totals	24	—	24

For cleansing of verminous rooms see page 59.

Public Health Education.

REPORT BY MR. T. WIGLEY.

Disease has always been a problem with which man has been concerned from the earliest days. Remains from the Stone Age leave no doubt about the terrible headaches from which primitive man must have suffered, since he was willing to have his skull opened with stone knives to "let out the devils," and Egyptian mummies show the same signs of arterio-sclerosis which may be found in all too many modern men. Even in those distant days prevention and cure must have gone hand-in-hand facing the grim facts of disease, but the fight was very unequal and many perished. It has been suggested that much of the veneration and respect accorded to grey hairs in comparatively recent days was due to the difficulty of living long enough for one's hair to lighten in colour; it was, in fact, a tribute to survival in difficult times.

With the passing of the centuries, however, knowledge has grown ; at first it grew slowly, but gathering force and volume during the second half of the nineteenth century, it has become the mighty river on which the most casual observer to-day is conscious of being borne. This river of modern knowledge is fed by many streams. From physiology comes the revelation of the intimate relations existing between nutrition and diseases of the blood, which cannot fail to affect our generally accepted standards of health and the measures to be taken in raising the resistance of the community to chronic diseases. From bio-chemistry come results of vitamin research so closely concerned with deficiency diseases; the last year has seen the isolation and subsequent synthesis of ascorbic acid or vitamin C, which may lead to the control of such diseases as pyorrhoea and Addison's disease. None of the sciences is exempt from this forward movement, and each of them is making contributions to personal and social welfare which need only to be known to be appreciated and applied.

This growth of accurate knowledge and the readiness to act in accordance with ascertained facts, which are always implicit in the scientific spirit, are steadily promoting not only public health, but an understanding and a service which cannot fail to influence profoundly the individual's sense of responsibility for the well-being of himself and others. As a matter of fact, the most encouraging sign of the success of the Health Committee's education of the people in health matters is the outspoken appreciation by varied audiences of the lectures and discussions offered to them. Again and again have older people said that they wished such knowledge had been theirs years ago, and there is considerable evidence that the talk goes on over garden walls after the meetings.

In this way an enthusiasm for health is growing, based on sound knowledge, which, while not producing immediately spectacular results, will undoubtedly affect for good the years to be. So much of the disease which at present exists is quite unnecessary, and the Poplar Health Committee are to be congratulated on their instructed imagination which sees the value of promoting good health by preventing the seeds of ill-health being sown often in early childhood. As Sir George Newman urged, health is largely a habit, and it is the result of knowledge. I would add that it is more than that; it is the result of making knowledge available and persuading the ordinary man, woman and child to practise what they learn.

This statement of impressions would be incomplete if I did not add, as one who has been privileged to be associated with this important educational work, that the personal contacts made in it have been most friendly and delightful. Sometimes I have felt humbled by an all too generous gratitude for what has been done. There is nothing formal in these lectures; they are simply talks on vital subjects in which knowledge is shared in an atmosphere of good comradeship. That is, I think, why so many organisations have advanced beyond occasional lectures to a series in which foundations can be laid of a house of life, a house in which a freed humanity can move in glad content. Such building needs no commendation; it speaks for itself the universal language of healthy bodies and healthy minds.

SUMMARY.

Number of Centres at which lectures have been arranged	..	..	16
Number of lectures given (January-December, 1934)	..	..	104
To men and boys	..	11	(Attendances 699)
To women and girls	..	87	(,, 5,125)
To mixed audiences	..	6	(,, 180)
	—		
	104		(Total attendances 6,004)
	—		

EXPENDITURE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH, 1935.

	£	s.	d.
Grant to Central Council for Health Education	..	5	0 0
Printing, Stationery and Postage	.. ..	19	3
Fees to Lecturers	.. ..	228	18 0
			<hr/>
Total	..	£234	17 3
			<hr/>

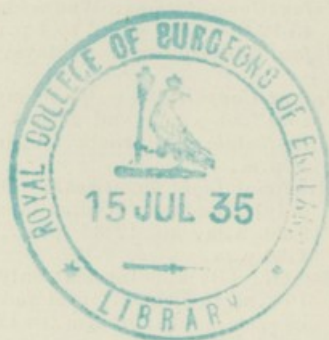
PUBLIC HEALTH EDUCATION AND BRITISH SOCIAL HYGIENE COUNCIL.

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

Two of these were given 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>Post-Natal:</i> once monthly. <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> Mondays, 2 p.m. <i>Dental:</i> (By appointment only) alternate Mondays, 1.30 p.m. Thursdays 10 a.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) Once weekly. <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 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.

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
1934	..	48,048	34,600

Old Ford Clinic.—A site suitable for the erection of a Child Welfare Centre has been found and purchased. The site has an area of approximately 98ft. by 64ft., which would allow for the provision of a modern

clinic and a small grass plot. The Housing Committee have been asked to arrange alternative accommodation for the families who will be displaced from the houses at present occupying the site.

Plans have been approved for the erection of a one-storied building and it is hoped that building operations will be commenced as soon as accommodation has been found for the families occupying the houses.

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

Home Visiting.—Owing to the Measles epidemic during the early part of the year, the work of the Health Visitors was considerably extended. 2,586 visits were paid in connection with the L.C.C. Measles Scheme. When visiting cases of Measles two things were noticeable:—

1. The mothers, with few exceptions, realised the importance of sending early for the Doctor;
2. The efforts made to isolate the infected child as completely as possible; a difficult proposition, as so many of the homes were overcrowded.

Some of the happiest visits are those paid to the families who have been rehoused. Here the mother transferred from one overcrowded room to a modern flat is in real need of advice and help.

All expectant mothers known to us are visited, special visits being paid to those who fail to keep appointments made for them at the Borough Ante-Natal Clinics and at St. Andrew's Hospital.

Clinics.

Ante-Natal.—The attendances at these clinics have increased, although fewer births were notified. All mothers are given an appointment for future attendances and are carefully followed up. There are, unfortunately, expectant mothers of whom we have no knowledge; some we hear of later when they have attempted to terminate their pregnancy themselves or have employed unskilled persons for this purpose. Continued efforts on the part of the Health Visitors are made to teach our mothers of the great danger they run through this interference with nature and to impress upon them the importance of sending for a Doctor at the first sign of impending miscarriage.

Ante-Natal Clinic, Public Health Department.

1,179 live births and 44 stillbirths were notified in the Public Health Area during the year 1934. The following table shows the distribution of these births:—

				Live Births.	Stillbirths.
Doctors' patients	..	..	..	79	4
Midwives' patients	..	..	..	420	10
St. Andrew's Hospital	..	..	..	320	12
East End Maternity Hospital	..	..	..	217	5
Other Institutions	..	..	..	143	11
Per Registrar's Returns (information not ascertainable)	..	..	..	—	2
				<hr/> 1,179	<hr/> 44

Of this number the following attended our Ante-Natal Clinics:—

Doctors' patients	..	..	..	..	..	4
Midwives' patients	..	..	..	..	..	202*
St. Andrew's Hospital	..	..	..	..	..	292
East End Maternity Hospital	..	..	..	..	..	34
Other Institutions	..	..	..	..	..	32
Removed from District	..	..	..	..	..	6
Not pregnant	..	..	..	..	..	14
						<hr/> 584

* This number refers to the cases in the practices of private midwives. The patients of midwives attached to nursing associations attend the associations' ante-natal clinics.

Clinic Attendances.

Number of individual patients	..	632	
New Cases	.. .. .	550	
Total attendances	.. .. .	2,336	
Average attendance per session	..	15.7	(compared with 28 at R. Coll. double sessions)

Home Visitation by Health Visitors.

First visits	.. .. .	795
Revisits	.. .. .	1,499

The following is a copy of a leaflet which was drawn up in June, 1933, and which has been used by the Public Health Department and the Royal College of St. Katharine since that date.

A copy of the leaflet is handed to every expectant mother who attends an ante-natal clinic.

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF POPLAR.

ADVICE TO EXPECTANT MOTHERS.

A woman must pay attention to her health while she is carrying, both for her own sake and for that of her baby.

The first rule is that she should feel well. She should not put up with any illness or pain in the belief that they are natural to her condition and must be endured. This is not so.

The safest plan is for her to inform her doctor or attend the nearest clinic as soon as she knows she is expecting. It is specially desirable with her first baby that she should take advice during the early months.

Food.—The quality of the food eaten at this time is of great importance, for it influences the strength of the child, not only before, but after it is born. What she eats while she is carrying may also decide how quickly the mother recovers from her confinement and whether she is able to nurse her baby. She should therefore try to obtain for herself as regularly as possible the following articles: milk, butter, cheese, meat with fat, fish, eggs, brown bread, oatmeal, fresh vegetables and fruit.

Milk.—This should be fresh or dried; not condensed.

Butter.—Some butter is very necessary. If margarine is used, ask for the better kinds.

Cheese.—The Colonial kinds are good and inexpensive, as is Colonial butter.

Meat.—Beef and mutton with some fat, rabbit, and liver are the best. Liver is specially valuable.

Fish.—Herrings, sprats, mackerel, and eels give the best value for money. The roe and liver of all fish contain valuable nourishment.

Small herrings, split open and grilled, will be enjoyed by many who have no fancy for them boiled or fried.

Brown Bread.—Wholemeal flour is much more nourishing than white flour. A liking for brown bread is easily learnt.

Oatmeal.—Coarse oatmeal is the best for porridge or gruel.

Vegetables.—Carrots, turnips, beetroot, parsnips, onions, peas, lentils, potatoes are all good. Potato must not be the only vegetable.

Some cabbage, turnip tops, spinach, lettuce or watercress should be eaten daily. Try to obtain the vegetables fresh every day. No soda should be used in cooking greens.

Fruit.—Oranges, apples, bananas can be got all the year round. Grapes, plums, gooseberries, strawberries, cherries, pears are cheap in season. Some form of raw fruit should be eaten daily.

Eggs.—Buy a fresh one whenever it can be afforded.

Unfortunately many of these foods are expensive; but money can often be saved to buy them if less than usual is spent on food that is not so nourishing; for example, bacon, tea, white bread, sugar, jam, rice, tapioca, and *above all, on sweets for children.*

Cod Liver Oil.—A dessertspoonful of a good cod liver oil daily is recommended during the winter, from October to May, especially if there is a shortage of milk, butter and fat.

Drinks.—Plenty of fresh water should be taken daily, milk and cocoa, but no alcohol. When tea is taken it must be fresh and not strong.

Baths.—A daily bath should be taken if possible.

Clothes.—Avoid anything tight around the waist and breasts. Use suspenders; garters tend to increase varicose veins. Clothing should hang from the shoulders. Lace shoes, roomy, with leather heels of low to medium height, should be worn. High heels are the cause of many falls during the later months, when balance is easily upset.

Fresh Air and Sunlight are very important. As far as possible windows should be kept open both day and night.

Exercise.—At least one daily walk must be taken. When doing housework avoid sudden strains and the lifting or moving of heavy articles. Heavy work, such as carrying coals and water upstairs, must not be done during the last months.

Sleep.—Eight hours is needed. If possible, take half an hour's rest lying down each afternoon.

Teeth.—Clean regularly morning and evening with a tooth brush. The mouth must be healthy during pregnancy. Teeth that are decayed should be taken out as soon as possible. There is no danger in having teeth extracted under gas at this time.

Decay that is just starting can be stopped if taken in time. The dentist at the Clinic will advise on this point, and will also treat the gums if they are unhealthy and bleed when brushed. Stumps that are painless, poison the system and may affect the unborn baby.

Bowels.—The bowels should be regulated as much as possible by suitable food. Liquid paraffin may be taken to assist them; a dessert-spoonful daily is usually enough. Weak senna tea may be added if something more is required; soak four pods in a cupful of water for four hours and drink the water at bedtime. This is better than a weekly dose of castor oil. Take no other aperient unless ordered by a doctor.

Breasts.—Daily care is needed. Bathe the breasts each evening with warm water, and see that no milk has dried and sticks to the surface of the nipples. Dry thoroughly after bathing. Use a dusting powder if any soreness develops under the breast where it joins the chest. It is a good plan to use a breast bodice to support heavy breasts, but avoid pressure on the nipples.

During the last two months the nipples may have a simple ointment, such as lanoline or vaseline, rubbed in at bedtime. The attention of the doctor or midwife should be drawn at once to any cracks or soreness, or to nipples which are flat, turned in, or misshapen.

Seek medical advice *immediately* if you have:—

Persistent vomiting or sickness.

Bleeding from any part of the body.

Headache.

Giddiness.

Disturbance of sight.

Puffy face, or swelling of the feet or hands.

Discharge or sores of any kind.

Urine less than usual quantity.

Definite pain in any part.

Persistent sleeplessness.

Obstinate constipation.

Any of these symptoms, if severe, or allowed to continue, may be dangerous to yourself or your baby.

A miscarriage or threatened miscarriage requires medical advice. They must not be neglected or thought to be unimportant, for they may give rise to complications, or result in chronic ill-health, and interfere with another pregnancy.

Care of the Mother after Child-birth.

Mothers are strongly advised to return to the Clinic, or Hospital, for a "Post-Natal" examination a few weeks after confinement to make certain that their organs have made a good recovery.

Any disturbance of health during this time should lead to a doctor being consulted immediately.

Accouchement Sets (Sterilised Maternity Outfits) may be obtained at cost price at the various Clinics.

Ambulance Service for Maternity Cases.

For expectant mothers who have arranged to be confined in recognised Maternity Hospitals within the Administrative County of London, facilities are available for obtaining an ambulance to convey them to Hospital.

Particulars may be obtained from the Medical Officer of Health, Public Health Office, Bow Road, E.3.

Public Health Office, Bow Road, E.3.

June, 1933.

Infant Consultations.—Have been well attended. There has been some falling off in the attendances of "toddlers" owing to the very early age at which they are now going to school. This is a disappointment to the Clinic Medical Officers and the Health Visitors and every effort is made to get the mothers to attend with the "toddlers" at least once a month. The Measles epidemic also lowered the Clinic attendances.

The co-operation of the Royal College of St. Katharine is of the greatest assistance in our work.

Our thanks are due to the voluntary workers at the Clinics, to the various associations which have given grants towards dentures, and to the friends who have sent clothing, woollies, etc., for the Jumble Sales.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF HOME VISITING FOR 1934.

	Public Health Department.		The Royal College of St. Katharine.		Total 1934.		Total 1933.	
	Cases.	Visits.	Cases.	Visits.	Cases.	Visits.	Cases.	Visits.
Ante-Natal:—								
No. of Cases	795	—	608	—	1,403	—	1,410	—
Primary visits	—	795	—	608	—	1,403	—	1,410
Re-visits	—	1,499	—	1,756	—	3,255	—	3,758
Infant Child Welfare visits:—								
Primary visits (Infants) ..	—	1,115	—	1,023	—	2,138	—	2,238
Removed before visit ..	—	29	—	32	—	61	—	63
Died before visit	—	22	—	20	—	42	—	56
Stillbirths	—	41	—	39	—	80	—	60
Re-visits—								
Under 1	—	7,626	—	9,440	—	17,066	—	18,475
1—5	—	18,885	—	23,389	—	41,766	—	44,530
Removed	—	634	—	757	—	1,391	—	1,326
Died	—	65	—	71	—	136	—	114
† Ophthalmia Neonatorum:—								
No. of Cases notified ..	21	—	—	—	21	—	23	—
Primary visits	—	21	—	—	—	21	—	23
Re-visits	—	27	—	—	—	27	—	91
Removed to Hospital ..	11	—	—	—	11	—	8	—
* Enteritis:—								
(a) No. of Cases reported ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) No. of Cases notified (Z.E.)	9	—	18	—	27	—	29	—
(a) Primary visits	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Re-visits	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Removed to Hospital ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Died	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Primary visits	—	9	—	18	—	27	—	29
Re-visits	—	18	—	44	—	62	—	56
Removed to Hospital ..	7	—	—	—	7	—	3	—
Died	1	1	3	3	4	4	2	2
Measles:—								
No. of Cases under 5 years	1,101	—	830	—	1931	—	314	—
Primary visits	—	1,101	—	830	—	1931	—	314
Re-visits	—	215	—	350	—	565	—	79
Removed to Hospital ..	395	—	—	—	395	—	31	—
Died	20	20	19	19	39	39	1	1
Total visits—								
Children over 5 years ..	750	750	523	523	1273	1273	258	258
Whooping Cough:—								
No. of Cases	91	—	147	—	238	—	739	—
Primary visits	—	91	—	147	—	238	—	739
Re-visits	—	23	—	82	—	105	—	406
Removed to Hospital ..	33	—	—	—	33	—	64	—
Died	—	—	3	3	3	3	—	14
† Puerperal Fever:—								
No. of Cases notified ..	15	—	—	—	15	—	8	—
Primary visits	—	15	—	—	—	15	—	8
Re-visits	—	21	—	—	—	21	—	18
Removed to Hospital ..	15	—	—	—	15	—	8	—
Died:—								
(a) Notified Cases ..	3	—	—	—	3	—	3	—
(b) Non-notified Cases ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
† Puerperal Pyrexia:—								
No. of Cases notified ..	26	—	—	—	26	—	24	—
Primary visits	—	26	—	—	—	26	—	24
Re-visits	—	64	—	—	—	64	—	36
Removed to Hospital ..	26	—	—	—	26	—	22	—
Died	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maternal Deaths (enquiries)	9	—	—	—	9	—	4	—
Maternal Deaths:—								
Primary visits	—	9	—	—	—	9	—	4
Re-visits	—	11	—	—	—	11	—	18
Miscellaneous Visits ..	—	1,878	—	1,380	—	3,258	—	1,228
Total Visits:—								
Primary	—	4,024	—	3,240	—	7,264	—	4,789
Re-visits	—	30,987	—	37,294	—	68,281	—	70,589
Total Visits paid, 1934 ..	—	35,011	—	40,534	—	75,545	—	—
Total Visits paid, 1933 ..	—	34,015	—	41,363	—	—	—	75,378

* 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 1934:—

	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	786	—	—	1,189	361	2,336	1,437
Average per session ..	15.4	—	—	16.5	13.9	15.7	28.2 Dble session.
<i>Infant Consultations:—</i>							
First attendances ..	284	130	183	293	327	1,217	956
Total attendances ..	8,020	4,615	7,421	7,330	7,093	34,479	21,776
Average per session ..	78.6	90.5	72.7	71.9	68.2	74.8	86.0 Dble session.
Average attendance of each child ..	11.24	11.6	14.9	10.0	9.0	11.0	8.7
<i>Light Clinics:—</i>							
Attendances	—	—	—	4,055	4,965	9,020	3,335
Average per session ..	—	—	—	16.8	17.3	17.1	12.3
<i>Dental Clinics:—</i>							
Attendances	—	—	—	—	1,259	1,259	1,209
Average per session ..	—	—	—	—	16.6	16.6	10.3
<i>Sewing Class</i>	—	—	—	726	—	726	1,792
<i>Garden attendances ..</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,503
<i>Mothers' Clinic (Post-Natal)</i>	—	—	—	228	—	228	566
<i>Remedial Clinic</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	982

Total attendances at all Clinics:—

	1934.	1933.
P.H. Department	48,048	50,599
Royal College of St. Katharine ..	34,600	35,713
Total	82,648	86,312

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, 6,750 lbs.	478	2	6
Special Milk, 231 lbs.	16	14	5
Dried Milk, Humanised, 306 lbs... ..	30	12	0
Aberdeen Emulsion	3	2	9
Dusting Powder	1	4	0
Medicinal Paraffin	4	5	1
Medical Sundries	12	17	8
Dentures	79	7	8
Materials at Sewing Class	15	15	5
Convalescent Treatment	9	3	6
Virol	13	3	6
Oil and Malt	78	7	5
Concentrated Food	49	3	9
Payments for Gas (Dental Clinic)	5	3	0
Accouchement Sets	9	15	0
Cod Liver Oil	26	14	11
<hr/>			
Total	£833	12	7
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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. 1,604 such vouchers were issued during the year.

Convalescent Treatment, etc.

Convalescent Treatment (mothers with babies) ..	42 cases.
„ „ (mothers alone)	4 „
„ „ (children under 5 years) ..	31 „
Loan of maternity bag, containing clothing, etc... ..	30 „

GRANTS BY MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE DURING THE
CALENDAR YEAR, 1934.

Part payment of Midwives' Fees ..	40 (13s. 6d. in each case).
Compensations to Midwives ..	14 (10s. in each case).
Maternity Outfits at half-price ..	41

The Committee provided dentures to two necessitous mothers who were unable to complete their payments, the cost to the Committee being £2 9s.

(The following tables refer to the whole Borough.)

STATISTICS RESPECTING INFANTS BORN IN 1933.

All births, including those occurring in outlying districts, but belonging to the Borough ..	2,419
Doctors in attendance	269
Midwives in attendance	784
Delivered in institutions	1,351
Not stated	15
Moved into Borough	142
	<hr/>
	2,561
Stillborn (Stillbirths per 1,000 births, 25.2) ..	61
Died before visit	54
Not requiring or desiring visits	50
	<hr/>
	165
Visited	2,396
Removed within the year	352
Died during visitation	81
	<hr/>
	433
Remaining under supervision end of first year ..	1,963
	<hr/>
Mortality per 1,000 visited	33.8

The 1,963 children visited during 1934 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	73.1 per cent.
Mixed feeding	20.5 „
Hand-fed	6.4 „

The 81 children who died during the first year of life, were fed during the first six months of life as follows:—

Breast-fed	21.0 per cent.
Mixed feeding	35.8 „
Hand-fed	43.2 „

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

(a) Babies breast-fed	12
(b) ,, who received mixed food (breast and hand) ..	67
(c) ,, hand-fed	219

Stillbirths.

(This refers to the whole Borough.)

81 Stillbirths were investigated during the year 1934.

Number of Stillbirths	81
Doctors in attendance	10
Midwives in attendance	15
Delivered in Institutions	53
B.B.A.	3 (Doctors 2, Midwives 1.)

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

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Twenty-one 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	—	—	—
1934 ..	21	10	11	21	—	—	—
Total ..	967	845	121	942	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	..	..	..	21
Very slight cases .. .. .	..	..	..	13
Sight of one eye damaged	..	..	..	—
Recovered .. .. .	..	..	..	21
Occurred in Institutions	..	..	..	3
Occurred in the practice of medical practitioners	..			—
Occurred in the practice of midwives	..	..	..	18
Admitted to hospital as in-patients	..	..	..	11
Treated as hospital out-patients	..	..	..	1
Treated privately	..	..	..	9
Visited by nurse .. .. .	..	..	..	10

*Zymotic Enteritis.—Notifiable June-September.**(Whole Borough).*

Notifications received (Patients under 5 years)	..	27
Under 1 year (<i>see feeding below</i>)..	..	10
1 to 2 years	.. .. .	8
2 to 3 years	.. .. .	3
3 to 4 years	.. .. .	4
4 to 5 years	.. .. .	2
Died before notification received	.. .. .	2
Visited .. .. .	.. .. .	27
Treated in hospitals	.. .. .	7

Of the 10 cases of Zymotic Enteritis under 1 year of age which were notified, 4 died. All were hand-fed. The remaining 6 were fed as follows:—Breast-fed, —; mixed feeding, 1; hand-fed, 5.

Home Nursing.

By arrangement with the Nursing Associations nursing is provided (with the consent of the practitioner attending a patient) and paid for by the Council at the rate of 1s. 3d. per visit, in cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum, Measles, Whooping Cough, Pneumonia, Zymotic Enteritis, Pemphigus, Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia.

The following is a summary of visits paid by Nurses during 1934:—

(This table refers to the whole Borough.)

		E.L.N.S.	St. John Divine.	St. John's Isle of Dogs.	Totals.	
					Cases.	Visits.
Oph. Neon.	Cases	8	2	—	10	
	Visits.. ..	159	55	—		214
Measles ..	Cases Under 5	98	2	3	103	
	5-10	31	1	—	32	
	Visits Under 5	1336	13	55	—	1384
	5-10	348	29	—	—	377
Pneumonia..	Cases Under 5	44	2	7	53	
	5-10	6	—	1	7	
	Visits Under 5	669	56	107	—	832
	5-10	128	—	15	—	143
Pemphigus ..	Cases	4	—	—	4	
	Visits.. ..	67	—	—	—	67
Whooping- Cough	Cases Under 5	4	—	—	4	
	Visits Under 5	110	—	—	—	110
Zymotic Enteritis	Cases	—	—	—	—	
	Visits.. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	Cases	—	—	—	—	
	Visits.. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ..	Cases	195	7	11	213	
	Visits.. ..	2817	153	157	—	3127

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

	Year of Birth.			
	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.
Remaining under supervision:				
End of first year	—	—	—	2,191
„ second year	—	—	2,102	—
„ third year	—	2,258	—	—
„ fourth year	2,156	—	—	—
Inward Transfers	79	133	131	131
Visits discontinued	2	2	6	1
Outward Transfers	159	172	202	228
Died	9	15	18	40
Remaining under supervision:				
End of second year	—	—	—	2,053
„ third year	—	—	2,007	—
„ fourth year	—	2,202	—	—
„ fifth year	2,065	—	—	—
Mortality per 1,000 visited:				
Second year	—	—	—	17.2(18.9)
Third year.. ..	—	—	8.1 (6.5)	—
Fourth year	—	6.3 (3.0)	—	—
Fifth year	4.0 (3.5)	—	—	—

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

Co-operation with the Education Authority.

2,065 case sheets relating to the children who reached the age of 5 years were forwarded to the Education Department. 1,472 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 9 maternal deaths, and the maternal mortality rate was 3.83 per 1,000 total births (live and still.)

(Note.—The Registrar-General's return quoted earlier in this Report shows only 8 maternal deaths, giving a rate of 3.40 per 1,000 total births.)

List of deaths from Puerperal Sepsis and other Puerperal causes:—

Cause of Death.	Attended at home by	Treated in Institution.	Number of previous Pregnancies.	Received Ante-natal Care or Treatment.
<i>Puerperal Sepsis, 5 cases—</i>				
1. Hypostatic pneumonia following septic abortion. P.M.	Doctor	Yes	3	No.
2. Pulmonary abscess. Septic thrombo-phlebitis. Confined 2.3.34	—	Yes	—	Yes, at Institution.
3. Acute general peritonitis. Septic miscarriage. 2½ months pregnant. Natural causes, P.M. Inquest	Doctor	Yes	6	No.
4. Puerperal Septicaemia. Septic endometritis	Doctor	Yes	—	Yes.
5. Myocardial failure. Toxaemia. Septic endometritis. Coroner's P.M. without Inquest	—	Yes	1	Yes, at Institution.
<i>Other Puerperal causes, 4 cases—</i>				
1. Haemorrhage. Ruptured ectopic gestation. P.M.	Doctor	Yes	3	No.
2. Secondary uterine haemorrhage. Parturition	Doctor	—	—	Yes.
*3. Cardiac failure. Mitral stenosis. Chorea of pregnancy. Caesarean section. Sterilisation. P.M.	—	Yes	1	Yes, at Institution.
4. Ruptured extra-uterine gestation (operation)	Doctor	Yes	—	Yes.

* This death is classified to Heart Disease by the Registrar-General, but will be included in his Table of "Deaths not classed to Pregnancy and Child-bearing, but returned as associated therewith."

Two of these maternal deaths were, at the request of the Medical Officer of Health, investigated by a Consulting Obstetrician.

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, 1934.

(During 1934 Consulting Obstetricians were not called in to any case.)

On receipt of the Ministry of Health Circular 1433 the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee reviewed the action which had been taken in connection with the midwifery services of the Borough when they considered the Ministry's Circular 156/M. and C.W., and were satisfied that they had already given effect to practically all the recommendations contained in the Circular.

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

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

(a) Referred by private practitioners	..	..	9
(b) Referred by clinic medical officers	..	..	45
			—
			54
			—

Infantile Mortality.—The infantile mortality rate (62) is below the average for the preceding five years.

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 8 non-urgent cases during the year.

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.

Infant Life Protection.

Number of Foster Mothers under supervision at 31st December,	
1934	15
Number of Foster Children under supervision at 31st December,	
1934	17

Number of new Foster Mothers registered during 1934 ..	10
Number of children legally adopted during 1934	2
Number of children who attained the age of 9 years during 1934 ..	3
Under supervision during some part of 1934:—	
Foster Mothers	26
Foster Children	33
Number of visits:—	
Chief Health Visitor, or Deputy	268
Male Inspectors	12

The Foster Mothers and homes are all satisfactory and although in some cases the payments are in arrears, this has made no difference to the way in which the children have been cared for.

The health of the children was good. Those under 5 years of age attend the Infant Welfare Consultations.

Proposed Day Nursery and Creche.—The Bow Methodist Mission have submitted plans for their proposed Day Nursery and Creche, but so far building operations have not been commenced.

Student Health Visitors.

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

Post-Graduate Course.

One Health Visitor 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 Observation Wards were as busy as usual last year, the cots always full, and many on the waiting list. Seventy children were

admitted during the year. The various kinds of cases admitted are enumerated as follows:—

Difficulty in Artificial Feeding	18
Marasmus	2
Neurosis	14
Debility after Illness	9
Rickets	8
Difficulty in Weaning	2
Pyloric Stenosis	2
Stricture of the Oesophagus	1
Hypernephroma	1
Malnutrition	13
	—
	70
	—

The results of treatment and observation in the Wards are appended:—

Recovered	60
Improved	2
Transferred to Hospital	4
Removed by Parents	4
	—
	70
	—

An account of some of the cases and their disposal may be of interest. Bottle-fed babies who do badly at home will generally pick up and begin to thrive on diets like lactic acid milk or whey, which are difficult for their mothers to prepare at home. They also benefit from having their progress constantly watched and their feeding closely controlled. As soon as their damaged digestions have recovered they are gradually accustomed to a diet of a simple and ordinary kind which can be easily made at home. Marasmus is a severe form of wasting, in which the tolerance for food is so low that the child cannot take enough to support its needs without getting diarrhoea and losing weight. Success in treatment depends on finding some food which it will manage to take without losing weight. Both children suffering from it recovered.

Neurotic children are very common. The usual complaints are of screaming, tantrums, terrors, bed-wetting, refusal to eat and refusal to sleep. These things are the product of some fault in the environment. Children have an advantage over adults in that if the environment is changed and the fault removed, the neurosis promptly disappears. (In adults neurosis is much more deeply ingrained and hard to get rid of.) As soon, then, as the children are removed from their homes, the tantrums, food-refusal or whatever it was promptly disappears; often, indeed, with a magical suddenness as though it had never existed.

Pyloric Stenosis is a not uncommon condition in babies, in which, owing to the spasmodic contraction of the pylorus or opening from the stomach into the intestine, food cannot pass on from the stomach and is rejected by violent vomiting. It starts to show itself two or three weeks after birth.

One of our patients was transferred to hospital where an operation relieved the condition. The child was bottle-fed and suffered from a severe dyspepsia as well. The setting right of this was undertaken in the wards. The other patient was older and the illness less severe. With careful nursing and feeding it was restored to health without operation and without being sent to hospital.

Stricture of the oesophagus is a rare congenital condition. The patient was found to return quantities of the food taken in a way that could not be accounted for by any ordinary diagnosis. The correct one was made in hospital with the aid of X-rays. Hypernephroma is a very malignant tumour growing in the region of the kidney. The patient was admitted for wasting and fretfulness. A very small mass was found in the loin, so small that its existence was doubtful. In a week it had increased enormously. The child was transferred to hospital, where, unfortunately, she died. One case remains to be described since no satisfactory conclusion about it was ever reached. The patient was admitted for persistent inability to take more than a little food. After admission intractable vomiting set in. It was transferred to hospital, and there presently succumbed. Of the real nature of this case we were completely in the dark, and could only deplore the inability to help.

Cases of Malnutrition and Debility form a large part of the total. These children always do very well, putting on pounds of weight and increasing enormously in health, strength and good spirits.

Out-patients.

Total number of New Patients	160
Total attendances as Out-patients	376

The new cases were made up as follows:—

Cases for Admission	61
Cases for Consultation	33
Difficulty in Breast-feeding	60
Difficulty in Bottle-feeding	6
	<hr/>
	160
	<hr/>

The results obtained in the cases of difficulty in breast-feeding will be of interest.

Successful re-establishment of breast feeding.. .. .	28
Partial re-establishment of breast feeding	24
Failure to re-establish breast feeding	4
Failed to complete attendances	4
	<hr/>
	60
	<hr/>

The number of attendances for test-feeds was 462.

Considering the distances that many of the mothers have to come the results are, I think, decidedly good.

The average length of stay in the wards was six weeks and four days.

H. ST. H. VERTUE.

Artificial Sunlight Treatment.

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

I have pleasure in submitting my report on the work of the Light Clinics during 1934.

Children.—363 cases are reported on, classified with analysis of the results achieved.

				Marked Success.	Moderate Success.	Improvement.
Rickets.	..	..	48	14	26	7
Disturbed Dentition*	..	..	121	27	73	17
Malnutrition	..	..	73	23	33	10
Debility	..	..	65	5	28	23
After Illness	..	..	35	7	12	8
Bronchitis	..	..	12	1	9	2
Adenoids, Enlarged Tonsils and Adenitis	..	..	9	—	3	5
Total	..	..	363	77	184	72

* See "Notes on the Groups," page 139.

The 30 cases unaccounted for in the above results showed no improvement; 19 of these ceased attendance too soon, and most of them at least would, I am sure, have been successes. About half these defaulters were obliged to leave us owing to compelling circumstances. The rest were frankly a disappointment to us. The remaining 11 "failures" are discussed later.

NOTES ON THE GROUPS.

1. *Rickets.*

Ten severe cases were predominantly skeletal, 6 of mixed type, muscular and bony. All severe cases attended well, 7 being marked successes. 3 had repeated courses lasting from 9 to 16 months, with short intervals. Two premature infants, severe cases, began early; 2 were completely cured.

Muscular Rickets.—There were 4 cases, all severe.

Case Histories.—Muscular Rickets.

P. Full term, but weakly; began at 7 months, early showing signs of the disease. He had 16 months of treatment with intermissions insisted on by myself. Each time he returned with the description, accurate, I am sure, "never so well when away from Light Treatment." He is now straight and vigorous.

K. Was greatly retarded by an almost fatal illness at birth, causing profound anaemia. She came to us about 18 months behind her real age and long courses have considerably improved, though they have not brought her up to date.

The remaining cases in this group were of mild type. The only child *not* improved, among the rickets, attended but 4 times and thus had no chance of success.

2. *Disturbed Dentition.*

About half of our teething children are thoroughly ill when sent for U.V.R. Exhaustion from lack of sleep, diarrhoea, eczema, severe catarrh, otitis and other disorders are commonly met here. The stronger half come with loss of weight and very poor appetite, but remain lively and active throughout dentition.

Results in all are highly encouraging. I can even describe U.V.R. as invaluable in dentition in the type of case we here deal with. My remarks anent this natural process apply, of course, to our children here, for whom ideal surroundings are unobtainable.

3. *Malnutrition and Debility.*

These conditions inevitably overlap, and I consider them together, though a few young infants were cases of malnutrition.

In some elders a cause for prolonged failure in weight and general malaise has been sought and found, and these children I have sent elsewhere for treatment as required. Others, from 18 months to 3 years of age, arrived in very low condition from nothing else than jealousy of the baby. Sometimes open, often masked, even from the patient, I think, this obsession reduces the infant surprisingly in health and spirits. Rapid improvement, and usually cure, took place in our department. I attribute the good effect here partly to radiation, a physical tonic, and partly to the fresh mental atmosphere and interest supplied to them. For the latter I have to thank the Sister-in-Charge and her assistant. The majority of cases in these two large groups responded well on the whole, as the figures indicate.

4. *Bronchitis.*

Better results than in previous years have been attained and I hope we may have more cases of chronic bronchitis sent to us.

5. *Adenoids, etc.*

Our only case of failure, a badly obstructed one, was recommended for operation, with success.

Real and Apparent Failures.—As mentioned earlier, I subtract 19 poor attenders from the 'No Improvement' list; 11 others remain for discussion. Two of these, much debilitated, persevered for a fair trial here, with no success. Sent into the Observation Wards, each made a dramatic leap in health and weight, continuing U.V.R. throughout his stay. Each relapsed a little on going home. Here U.V.R. was evidently an aid to their recovery when they were placed in good surroundings; but not powerful enough to counteract the adverse factors at home. 9 cases baffled our efforts. Two were infants who were over-stimulated at home. They were unduly excited by U.V.R. and I stopped it early.

One solitary boy was unhappy without companions and I recommended a nursery school forthwith. One needed operation (tonsils, etc.). Five others proved unsuitable for radiation and I suspended them. This matter of idiosyncrasy is an anxious one for judgment and requires completely individual consideration.

Adults (58 Cases).

I am glad that the number of mothers who attend our department is slowly increasing. I have classified them as follows:—

Debility during Pregnancy	..	..	..	15
Poor Lactation and Post-Natal weakness	..	..	..	23
Rheumatism and various ailments	..	..	..	20

Results:—

Marked Success.	Success.	Moderate Success.
14	23	16

Four mothers ceased attendance too soon. One I suspended after four exposures as she appeared to react unfavourably, from sensitivity of skin. A rheumatic subject, she showed signs of disturbance of skin-circulation.

Both ante-natal and post-natal debility often produces marked depression. I have been glad to hear repeatedly from some mothers of the marked improvement they experience in spirits and well-being while under U.V.R.

In conclusion, I repeat, inadequately, my great appreciation of the untiring work of the Sister-in-Charge. I should like to add that her assistant's kindness and understanding with the infants is a pleasure to the mothers, as some have told me.

E. M. LAYMAN.

Statistical Summary.

January 1st to December 31st, 1934.

	Bow.	Poplar.	Totals.
Number of attendances ..	4,965	4,055	9,020
„ „ sessions	286	241	527
„ „ patients	280	258	538

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 1934 do not vary to any great extent over those for the previous year, under some headings a slight increase will be noted, in others, the reverse.

- 75 Sessions have been held.
- 1,256 Total attendances.
- 384 New Patients have been dealt with.
- 83 Fillings.
- 119 Scalings.
- 20 Permanent teeth have been extracted under local anaesthesia.
- 1,527 Permanent teeth have been extracted under nitrous oxide anaesthesia.
- 1,335 Temporary teeth have been extracted under ethyl chloride anaesthesia.

Average attendance per Clinic	86
New Cases	984
Number of individual children	2,503
„ „ mothers	1,979
Total number of children on the Register	5,310

From these figures it is apparent that not more than half the number of children under five are brought to the clinics. This work everywhere makes its strongest appeal to women with young babies, and since it was started the attendance under a year has always greatly exceeded that at later ages. Of recent years there has been an increase in this number, as will be seen by the following table:—

Year.	Attendance.	
	1-3 years.	3-5 years.
1929	5,285 ..	2,362
1930	6,583 ..	2,462
1931	7,245 ..	2,892
1932	8,242 ..	3,121
1933	9,608 ..	4,016
1934	8,568 ..	4,227

The causes of the very small attendance between 3-5 years have been discussed by many writers. A contributory factor which certainly affects the work here is the absence of any clear arrangement about the children who now go to school at or soon after the age of three. This means the end of any regular attendance at the clinics and they are only brought again if the parents want advice on some point such as a child's fitness to attend school after an illness, or when it has toothache, and so on. The defects found in children at these occasional visits are numerous and sometimes serious. Parents are often in doubt as to whether having once discontinued attendance they should return. A real hiatus exists here which is not by any means fully overcome by the health visitors' work in the homes, and its existence is not always appreciated by those who criticise the failure to prevent defects at this age. It would be a simple step, and one of great value, if children up to 5 years could be excused school, say, one afternoon every two months, and the parents asked to take them to the clinic for an assessment of progress.

OUT-PATIENT DEPARTMENT.

Number of mothers who attended with their babies for test feeds	158
Total attendance for test feeds	765
Number of children who attended for other treatment ..	405
Total treatments given to children	3,008
Total treatments given to mothers	283

The chief purpose of this department is to supply information to the clinic medical officers about cases where the success of breast-feeding is in doubt, and to try to obtain improvement when it is found defective.

The patients dealt with are only a fraction of those requiring help, and we get the impression that successful breast-feeding is less common than it used to be. A large proportion of young mothers who might be expected to nurse their babies with ease, require to supplement the feeds with artificial milk after a few weeks. Although improvement is obtained quite often, much of this work is disappointing. When lessons in the management of nursing are all that is needed, or when some minor defect in the baby's health or behaviour exists, a few days' attendance corrects matters. More often the failure is already complete, or too far advanced to be overcome, for there is no reliable means known of restoring the yield of milk once it has declined for more than a short time. Yet there is often a history of a satisfactory start, and a little more care devoted to teaching the mothers those points on which success depends and to a warning where the dangers of failure lie, would seem to have been all that was needed. By the time the woman is anxious for advice, because she is aware the baby is not thriving, lactation has often declined beyond the point where we can effect any material improvement with the means at our disposal. We have then to be content with prescribing suitable supplementary or bottle feeds and showing how they should be prepared.

It is particularly striking how many referred to this department are women whose report from a lying-in ward stated that breast-feeding was proceeding satisfactorily on their discharge from hospital. The women themselves were also under the impression that lactation was well established. Yet within a week or two the feeding is all to pieces. It would seem, therefore, that 10 or 14 days after delivery is too early to warrant a forecast of success, especially when the time has been spent in the restful circumstances which an institution provides. Our work would

stand a far better chance of success if the women were impressed with the advantage of having the progress of their babies closely watched for the first month after they return home. This applies particularly to primiparae.

In the report on the post-natal Clinic mention is made of the number of patients suffering from anaemia and dental sepsis. It is a grave disadvantage to have to begin a series of dental extractions, as well as the other measures necessary to improve lactation, at a time when the woman has barely recovered from her confinement and is anxious about her baby. The value of completing dental treatment before delivery is slow to gain acceptance.

The other function of the department is to deal with minor disorders for which medical fees cannot be afforded and when journeys to and from distant hospitals cannot be managed. The dressing of impetigo, the treatment of otorrhoea and of chronic nasal discharge form the greater part of the work.

INFANTS' WARDS.

There are 12 cots. For 20 weeks in the year six are reserved for children admitted for the removal of tonsils and adenoids. For the rest of the year the cots are all used for medical cases. During the summer the wards are closed for four weeks when the staff takes its holiday.

Medical.—Admissions, 57 patients; average length of stay, 36 days.

Classification.

Nutritional failure and difficulties of feeding.. ..	19
Nervous disorder	5
Skin lesions	4
Otitis media	4
Preparation for tonsillectomy	2
Convalescence after tonsillectomy	9
Miscellaneous	4
Admissions on account of mothers' illness	10
	—
Total	57
	—

Results.

Recovered	21
Improved	22
Not improved	8
Transferred elsewhere	4
Died	2
	—
Total	57
	—

The commonest reason for admission is a failure to thrive, the cause of which cannot be discovered or overcome by health visiting and enquiry at the Clinics. In most instances the ordinary routine of the ward with punctual hours of sleep and meals, open air, and simple food soon achieves what is required. Its ultimate value depends upon the ability of the parents to appreciate and carry out the same sort of management. They are encouraged to come and see the work in operation, and many grasp its principles and continue to put them into force.

One case of Mumps and one of Measles occurred. There were four other infants under two years of age in the ward when the case of Measles developed, none of whom had previously had it. Protective serum obtained from the L.C.C. laboratory was administered and none contracted the illness. The ward also contained a four-year-old child of an exceptionally timid nature and prone to attacks of vomiting and prostration. It was thought undesirable to subject her to the disturbance of injecting the serum. She developed Measles 19 days after the original case. The illness ran a normal course and she made a good recovery.

Two babies died of Enteritis.

Surgical.

120 children were admitted for the removal of tonsils and adenoids.

They enter the ward on Sunday afternoon, are operated on on Monday morning and discharged on Friday. This is a longer period of supervision than is usually considered necessary after this operation, but it is desirable when it is performed on very young children. They return home free from discomfort and able to eat their ordinary meals and, as a rule, undisturbed by the experience.

Recovery was complete and uneventful in 118 cases. In one child nasal Diphtheria developed, and in another Otitis Media. Both made good recoveries. Nine children who were transferred to the medical ward and kept for a longer period required treatment for other conditions such as Malnutrition.

The operations are performed by Mr. T. Twistington Higgins, F.R.C.S., and Mr. Denis Browne, F.R.C.S., Surgeons to the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street.

DENTAL CLINIC.

Mothers.

Number of individual patients	258
Total attendances	615
Average attendance per clinic	8.67
Dentures supplied	38
Repairs	25

The work has still to be confined to extractions for the removal of sepsis and relief of pain, to scaling, and the provision of dentures. Three extractions were performed under local anaesthesia; nitrous oxide was employed for all others. Extractions were performed on 66 pregnant women and 184 after delivery. An obturator, or artificial roof to the mouth, was made for a baby with a cleft palate to enable it to feed at the breast and was twice renewed to keep pace with the growth of the child. It fulfilled its object successfully.

Women for whom dentures are made are now supplied at the same time with a special brush, a tin of powdered pumice and instructions on keeping the dentures clean.

Children.

Number of individual patients	317
Total attendances	594
Average attendance per clinic	12.9

Extractions were necessary in 265 cases, and 21 fillings were done during the year. Ethyl chloride by the open method is the anaesthetic employed, and the mask invented by Mr. Denis Browne, F.R.C.S., has made its administration very much less unpleasant for the children, and more effective for the surgeon.

Though decay is very prevalent, attendance at the welfare clinics certainly prevents the worst ravages. There is a group of non-attenders whose parents ultimately bring them on account of the incessant crying caused by toothache. In these children the disease is always widespread, many have dental abscesses, and very extensive extractions are required.

Records are being kept of the children to whom cod liver oil is regularly administered from early infancy in the hope that evidence of its ability to check caries may be traceable.

H. C. HIGHTON, L.D.S.

L. LYON, L.D.S.

G. LEATHERMAN, L.D.S.

ANTE-NATAL CLINIC.

1,112 live births and 39 stillbirths were notified by the Medical Officer of Health as having occurred in the area allotted to the Royal College of St. Katharine during the year 1934. The following table shows the distribution of these births:—

				Live Births.	Stillbirths
Doctors' patients	..	..	..	182	8
Midwives' patients	..	..	..	322	6
St. Andrew's Hospital	..	..	..	319	15
East End Maternity Hospital	..	..	..	217	9
Other Institutions	..	..	..	72	1
				<hr/>	<hr/>
				1,112	39
				<hr/>	<hr/>

Of this number the following attended our Ante-Natal Clinic:—

Doctor's patients	..	..	..	..	..	11
Midwives' patients	..	..	..	..	..	172*
St. Andrew's Hospital	..	..	..	..	..	269
Other Institutions	..	..	..	..	..	30
Not stated	..	..	..	..	..	25
Removed from district	..	..	..	..	..	15
Not pregnant	..	..	..	..	..	16
						<hr/>
						538
						<hr/>

* This number refers to the cases in the practices of private midwives. The patients of midwives attached to nursing associations attend the associations' ante-natal clinics.

The number of women seen at the clinic is thus rather less than half of those who were confined during the year. The greater part of those who make arrangements to enter St. Andrew's Hospital from this area are referred to us for observation until the thirty-second week, when they are transferred to the hospital's ante-natal department. The transfer is made earlier if complications are detected. The observation of midwives' cases is continued until as near the end of pregnancy as can be arranged. We were asked by medical practitioners for an opinion on, or to conduct the ante-natal care of, 11 patients.

Clinic Attendances.

Number of individual patients	538
New cases	486
Total attendances	1,437
Average attendance per clinic	28

Home Visitation by Health Visitors.

First visits to expectant mothers	616
Re-visits to expectant mothers	1,764

The following figures show the average duration of pregnancy at the patient's first attendance:—

	Primipara.	Multipara.
Hospital patients	24.7 weeks	23.4 weeks
Midwives' patients	27.0 weeks	27.8 weeks

It will thus be seen that the women have usually reached the end of the sixth month by the time they first attend.

68 women were treated in the dental department, but the late period of pregnancy at which they are first seen is an obstacle to effective dental care. If attendance is delayed until the seventh month they are naturally reluctant to undergo extraction at that stage and as a rule do not submit unless in considerable pain. Those seen in the earlier months are much more willing to accept advice on this point.

Haemoglobin estimations are made in the case of all clinically anaemic women and in as many others as is possible. The treatment of anaemia has been undertaken for a large number, its response being checked by a repetition of the test at frequent intervals. Iron is prescribed in tabloids of ferrous sulphate, and this has overcome the objection which many

patients have to taking a solution of iron and ammonium citrate. In most cases the anaemia improves satisfactorily if an adequate diet can also be arranged. A leaflet on the importance of suitable food during pregnancy is given to every patient on her first attendance. Unfortunately many are not able to carry out its recommendations.

The following abnormalities were notified to the patients' obstetric attendants:—

Morbus cordis	12
Pregnancy toxæmia	7
Pelvic contraction	6
Abnormal presentation	4
Severe anaemia	3
Ante-partum hæmorrhage	2
Pyelitis	1
Severe varicose veins	1
	—
	36
	—

In addition, in a large number of reports attention was directed to less serious ailments, the character of previous confinements, etc. In six instances midwives were notified that it was desirable their patients should be delivered in hospital. Two patients rejected the advice and both had dangerous labours at home, one having ultimately to go into hospital. Compensation was obtained for the midwives in the four cases transferred from their care.

A satisfactory outcome was reported in nearly all the abnormal cases. There were three stillbirths and one baby died a few hours after delivery. Induction of labour was performed in three of the women with pelvic contraction. It should be added that a number of abnormalities develop in the hospital patients after their transfer at the 32nd week. The same applies to midwives' patients who fail to complete the requisite attendance—a failure very difficult to overcome. Ante-natal supervision is still often regarded as a formality fulfilled by one or perhaps two attendances, and much of the work in consequence falls far short of what might be achieved, especially as regards measures directed to improve nutrition and general health.

R. L. DODDS, M.B., M.Ch., F.R.C.S.

J. V. O'SULLIVAN, M.D., M.R.C.P., F.R.C.S.

POST-NATAL CLINIC.

Number of patients	..	..	..	..	..	258
New patients	..	..	..	..	..	235
Total attendances	..	..	..	..	..	566
Average attendance per clinic	..	..	..	..	..	11.5

This clinic was started nine years ago. For the past three years it has been arranged that each patient receives a combined medical and gynaecological examination at her first attendance. The following is a brief analysis of 200 consecutive patients seen under this system.

1. *Sub-involution.* (53 Cases, of whom 37 had been confined in hospital, 16 at home.)

Under this heading are included only those patients who still complained of haemorrhage, and in whom the uterus was found definitely enlarged on examination. In several instances it corresponded with the size of the pregnant uterus at 3 or 4 months and was easily palpable above the pubes. In one case fibroids were present; all others returned to normal size with treatment by ergot. The average interval between delivery and first attendance at the clinic was 4.8 weeks.

2. *Cervicitis.* (25 Cases, of whom 15 had been confined in hospital, 10 at home.)

Cases characterised by purulent discharge, sometimes blood-stained, usually accompanied by erosion and sometimes by laceration of the cervix. (The last feature was noted to be severe in three instances.)

3. *Perineal Laceration.* (4 Cases, of whom 3 had been confined in hospital, 1 at home.)

Four complete tears. Attempts at repair had been made in all; complete failure of union in 3; recto-vaginal fistula persisted in 1.

4. *Dental Sepsis.* (39 Cases, of whom 27 had been confined in hospital, 12 at home.)

Only women are included whose dental sepsis was severe, and who were in urgent need of extractions, on account of widespread caries, multiple abscesses, or pyorrhoea. (*e.g.*, "12 teeth extracted," "8 teeth and 5 roots extracted," "7 teeth and 9 roots extracted"—dental surgeon's subsequent notes).

This does not include many others suffering from moderate disease, or those complaining of pain from one or two carious teeth.

5. *Anaemia.* (64 Cases. Average Hb. 62 per cent. Of these 44 had been confined in hospital, 20 at home.)

Only those women in whom the Hb percentage was under 70 are considered. Two were having treatment at their first attendance. Low figures were 25, 34, 38, 45, 54, 55 per cent. Four patients were referred to hospital for transfusion. There was a history of A.P.H., P.P.H., or both in 9 cases. The anaemia was commonly associated with sub-involution.

6. *Failure of Lactation.* (26 Cases, of whom 18 had been confined in hospital, 8 at home. There were 6 cases of breast abscess.)

Many of the women were referred to this clinic in association with failure of their babies to thrive at the breast. Only cases are included where failure was complete in the early weeks, and where it was not attributable to illness in the baby.

7. *Various.*

Under this heading must be mentioned a large number who had the appearance of being poorly nourished, who had a moderate degree of anaemia (Hb 70-80 per cent.), and who were easily exhausted by their domestic labours. In all such cases enquiries were called for from the health visitors, and where the family income was too small or was unreliable an endeavour was made to procure extra nourishment. Some were still in the first month after delivery and had clearly not recovered their usual health and poise. 40* were got to Convalescent Homes, with great benefit in practically every case. Others were suffering from muscular weakness and needed tuition in remedial exercises. Constipation and the habit of using too strong aperients often needs correction.

Some of the more specific ailments were as follows:—

Mitral disease, 8; Aortic and Mitral disease, 1; Renal disease, 2; Phthisis, 1; Pyuria persisting from pregnancy, 3; extreme laxity of abdominal and pelvic muscles, 3; Haemorrhoids severe, 3; Varicose veins severe, 6; Hernia, requiring treatment, 2; Salpingitis, 1; Gonorrhoea, 1; Bartholin's cyst, 1; Sacro-iliac pain persisting six months after forceps delivery, 1.

* In the case of 22 women the expense was defrayed out of a small fund composed of charitable contributions.

8. *Normal.*

Those who were considered to be in satisfactory health and required no form of medical assistance.

This entry was made 38 times.

Summary.

The number of women thus found to be ailing from one cause or another is disquieting when it is remembered how important to successful lactation is a woman's quick and complete recovery from her confinement, and how great an asset is good health in her task of bringing up young children.

With the exception of two who were taking iron for anaemia, and two who had been told a repairing operation would be needed, none of our patients were under medical supervision at their first attendance. Three had been advised by their midwives to report themselves at the clinic. All others had passed from the care of their hospital, medical attendant or midwife, and no instructions that further after-care was needed could be traced. Attendance at the clinic had been asked for by the physicians at the infant welfare consultations, or by the health visitors. The usual report that the patients' condition had been "excellent" or "satisfactory" ten days or so after delivery has thus often to be revised when they are seen a few weeks later, and it suggests that the temporary rest in bed, especially when combined with regular meals and freedom from responsibilities, may produce a deceptive impression of recovery. Two months or longer after confinement many are found with uterine involution far from complete. Cervicitis and erosion have often reached a chronic stage when cure is difficult to achieve. There were six cases of breast abscess in 200 patients, but this does not fully represent its frequency, for others are referred direct to hospital from the infant consultations and the out-patient department. Most cases of mastitis are seen too late for conservative measures to have any chance of preventing abscess formation. Cases with severe dental sepsis are frequent, though its removal before labour can only be a benefit, and its treatment afterwards sometimes offers great difficulty (see report on the Out-patient Department). The fact that the obstetric attendant disregards extensive dental disease or sanctions a policy of inaction with regard to it, tends to make the task of those who follow more, rather than less, difficult.

The prevalence of anaemia calls for mention. In all but exceptional instances it appears to be of the type known as hypochromic, secondary, or nutritional. We are impressed by the fact that ante-partum haemorrhage, any excessive loss at the time of delivery or afterwards, and the severe bleeding so often associated with abortion, may have effects lasting many months, or even years, unless energetically treated. It appears that additional rest and the treatment of anaemia before resuming housework is desirable in all cases where the loss of blood has been at all severe. The effects of a few weeks at a convalescent home, combined with medicinal treatment, are very striking. Lacking this many are found to be suffering from headaches of great severity, giddiness, fatigue and lack of appetite; they also admit to becoming both depressed and irritable.

While some of the ailments described are the result of child-bearing, many of the conditions brought to light at an examination of this kind existed in some degree before pregnancy, and no suggestion is implied that they are the fault of the obstetric attendant. At the same time, pre-existing ill-health is commonly aggravated by the strain of pregnancy and labour, with the result that many of these women found themselves quite incapable of nursing their babies and carrying out their heavy household tasks.

Our experience does not bear out the opinion stated in the final report of the Departmental Committee on Maternal Mortality and Morbidity (p. 122) that "too often the evidence of disease or of departure from the normal are subjective only; the patient's complaint, while to her very real, cannot be related to any particular organ." The report goes even further and warns the investigator to take into account the patient's "capacity to bear pain and her accessibility to suggestion." So little does this conclusion seem to apply to the average patient seen here that, if those to whom the Committee's report allude were at all of a comparable class, it has occurred to us that some at any rate may in reality have been suffering from anaemia, and that the organic source of their symptoms may have been overlooked.

R. L. DODDS, M.Ch., F.R.C.S.

H. K. WALLER, M.B.

LIGHT TREATMENT AND REMEDIAL EXERCISES.

Work in the Light Department is carried on for nine months in the year. During the three summer months the children, wearing little or no clothing, are exposed to natural sunlight and fresh air in the clinic garden, which has been set aside for this purpose. The total attendance in the garden during the summer of 1934 was 3,503, and produced better results than anything we have been able to achieve in the Light Room. In fact, I know of no single measure which produces such a striking change for the better in the general well-being of a group of children as this garden treatment.

The number of children referred for treatment in the Light Room during the year was 237, and the number of treatments given 3,197, an average of 13.5 to each child. The cases were classified as follows:—

					Number of Children.	Number of Treatments.
Group I	Early Rickets	..	..	..	32	490
„ II	Rickets	..	..	..	67	937
„ III	Catarrhal	..	..	..	24	376
„ IV	Debility after illness	..	..	..	64	799
„ V	Marasmus	..	..	..	0	0
„ VI	Skin	..	..	..	3	20
„ VII	Miscellaneous	..	..	..	25	259
„ P.	Prophylactic	..	..	..	22	316
					237	3,197
Mothers					14	90
					251	3,287

Group I (Early Rickets).—The majority of these children are in the first year of life, and show the early signs of the disease, but as yet no bony changes. Pallor, head-sweating, restlessness in sleep, loss of muscle tone and enlargement of the abdomen are the usual signs. They respond well to light treatment and the administration of cod liver oil. Increase of muscle tone and energy and the cessation of head-sweating are the earliest signs of improvement.

Group II (Rickets).—In addition to one or more of the signs shown by Group I, all these children exhibited bony changes, the most frequent being bossing of the head, beading of the ribs, and delayed dentition. Lateral bowing of the legs, knock-knees of varying degree, and minor deformities of the chest are still quite common, but the gross deformities of limbs and chest are now rare. Attention to their feeding, general hygienic measures, regular and adequate doses of cod liver oil, and treatment in the light department gradually overcome the disease, and except in the severe cases no stigmata remain; but in this group anti-rachitic measures must be carried on over a prolonged period. As in Group I, increase of muscle tone and the cessation of head-sweating are the earliest signs of improvement. Beading of the ribs is the first bony sign to disappear.

Group III (Catarrhal).—These cases were referred on account of frequent infections of the upper respiratory passages and bronchitis. Among them are included cases showing some evidence of rickets. Improvement follows treatment in a fair proportion of these children, but those showing disease of the tonsils and adenoids do not respond well.

Group IV (Debility following Illness).—This comparatively large group again includes some rachitic children. After prolonged confinement indoors, ultra-violet light does much to hasten the convalescence, especially after whooping cough. In this and the rachitic groups we get our best results.

Groups V, VI and VII call for no special comment.

Group P. (Prophylaxis).—The majority in this group are bottle-fed children, and treatment was given as a precaution against rickets.

Mothers.—Only 14 mothers came under treatment during the year. This is disappointing, because ultra-violet light during pregnancy is a tonic to the mother, and we hoped it would prove yet another useful anti-rachitic measure. Unfortunately there are few mothers who can give the necessary time for the treatments.

No attempt has been made to assess the value of light treatment in individual cases; in fact, it is impossible to dissociate the effects of treatment in the light department from those obtained by the various efforts to improve the health of the children attending the welfare clinics.

In addition to its immediate effects the work carried on in the light room and the sun garden, which is also supervised by the sister-in-charge of the light department, has an educational value of great importance.

REMEDIAL EXERCISES.

Treatment by ultra-violet light in its various forms was begun at this Centre in 1925. Its most constant effect on the children, which is regularly commented on by the mothers, is an increase of muscle tone and energy. As poorness of muscle tone is responsible for the great majority of orthopaedic faults of childhood, it was decided ten years ago to supplement the work of the light department by a remedial exercises class. A highly-trained instructress was put in charge, and she attends on two half-days each week. This class has proved a great success, the work undertaken has gradually extended and now includes the following:—

(1) The remedial exercise class for children from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 years who are referred for treatment on account of faulty posture, knock-knees, everted feet, and other minor orthopaedic defects.

(2) Individual treatment to infants and children too young for the class, or requiring special treatment for other reasons. Here we include occasional cases of infantile paralysis, birth palsies, club feet, and torticollis; but only on the written request of a hospital authority, when the hospital is at too great a distance to make attendance there possible.

(3) Children who have had their tonsils and adenoids removed attend for breathing exercises, in order to restore normal nasal respiration and improve the expansion of the chest.

The mothers are usually present while the instruction is given in order that they may continue the exercises at home.

During the year 88 children were treated, and the total attendance was 982. In addition, two mothers were treated for laxity of the abdominal wall following childbirth.

A. G. HAMILTON,

M.D., F.R.C.S.

Free Milk Scheme.

Milk is supplied to expectant and nursing mothers and children under 3 years of age (in special circumstances 5 years), on the lines laid down by 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.

It is 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 29th December, 1934, 12,762 applications for free milk were received, of which 11,098 were granted. (The number of persons granted milk was 15,134.) Orders were issued for 78,902 pints of Grade "A" (Tuberculin Tested) milk, and 53,387 pounds of Dried Milk, the total commitments amounting to approximately £5,069.

In addition, orders were issued for 676 bottles (4oz.) of iron solution and 14,911 bottles (4oz.) of cod liver oil.

Four hundred and ninety-three (493) cases were investigated by the Enquiry Officer. One case was unsatisfactory, the parents having failed to notify that a child had been admitted to hospital and continued to draw milk. Upon the instructions of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee a letter of warning was sent.

DISTRIBUTION FROM 1ST JANUARY, 1934, TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1934.

			C.L.O.	Iron Solution.	
			(4oz.	(4oz. bottles.)	
"A."	"G."	"S."	bottles.)		Double
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.			strength.
40,824	4,603	5,340	14,684	422	145

The following table shows in comparative form the applications, etc., during the years 1920-34:—

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	—
1934 ..	12,762	11,098	5,069	78,902	53,387	—	—

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.

Supply of Extra Nourishment—Co-operation with London County Council.

A scheme of co-operation with the Public Assistance Committee for the supply of extra nourishment to expectant and nursing mothers, and delicate children, attending the Council's Maternity Clinics, and who are in receipt of out-relief, came into operation on 3rd June.

After three months' working the Committee were informed that the scheme had worked well and no cases had been reported to be adversely affected.

The amount chargeable to the Public Assistance Committee was approximately £939.

Milk and London County Council Ante-Natal Clinics.

As it is an advantage that expectant mothers who intend to enter the London County Council's hospitals for their confinement should attend the Hospital Ante-Natal Clinic and that difficulties from divided clinic responsibility might be encountered if these persons were also required to

attend at Borough Council Clinics in connection with the supply of extra nourishment, the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee agreed to accept the signature of the Medical Superintendent of St. Andrew's Hospital, or his Deputy, recommending supplies of milk to persons coming within the Council's scale.

Proposed Convalescent Home.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Committee considered a letter from the General Purposes Sub-Committee of the Metropolitan Boroughs Standing Joint Committee with regard to the provision by Queen Charlotte's Maternity Hospital of a Seaside Convalescent Home for the reception of mothers after confinement and their babies.

The matter was referred to the General Purposes Committee of the Council, who authorised their representative on the Standing Joint Committee to say that the Poplar Borough Council were not prepared to make themselves responsible for an annual payment for a bed, but were prepared to send cases to the Home at the fees stated in the report submitted.

Invalid Children's Aid Association.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Committee received a letter from the Poplar Branch of the Invalid Children's Aid Association stating that their grants from the United Services Fund would cease at the end of October, 1934, and that last year they received £266 on behalf of ex-Service men's children. They desired to know whether the Borough Council would grant financial assistance, especially with regard to convalescent treatment for children under five years of age.

Upon the recommendation of the Committee, the Council agreed to co-operate with the Invalid Children's Aid Association in the provision of convalescent treatment for children under the age of five years on the following conditions:—

- (a) That an amount of £30 (affording 4 weeks' convalescent treatment for 15 cases, at 10s. a week), be included in the annual estimates and earmarked for this purpose, and that the sum of £10 be added to the current estimates;

- (b) That any such child for whom convalescent treatment is desired must be referred to the appropriate Maternity and Child Welfare Centre for examination by the Clinic Medical Officer for his, or her, approval;
- (c) That payment of the Convalescent Home account and collection of any monies towards the cost of the treatment be undertaken by the Invalid Children's Aid Association, who shall submit each month an account to the Borough Council for payment of the balance;
- (d) That a grant of £10 per annum be made to the Invalid Children's Aid Association towards the cost of providing surgical appliances for children under the age of 5 years, and the sum of £10 be added to the estimates for the current year.

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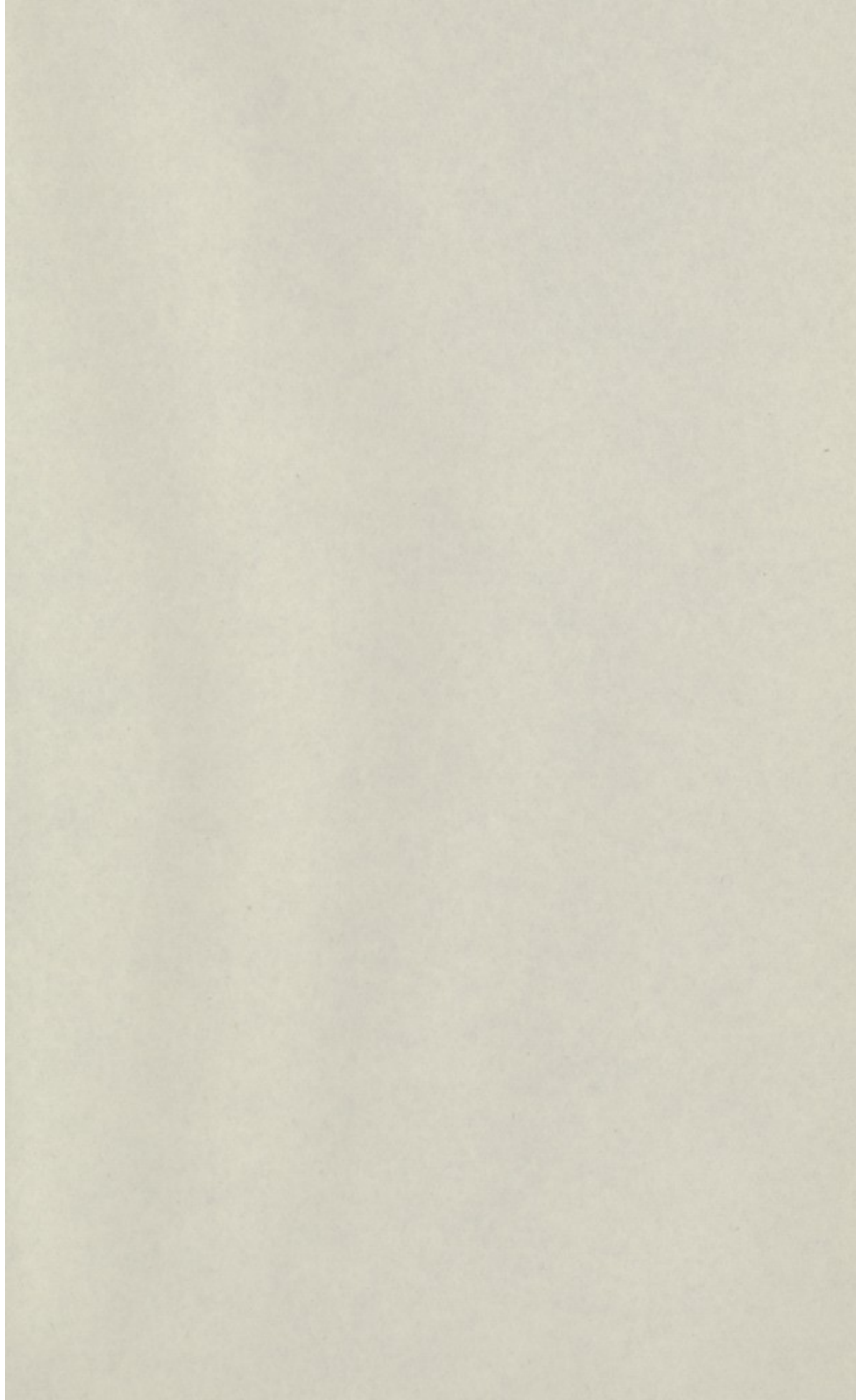
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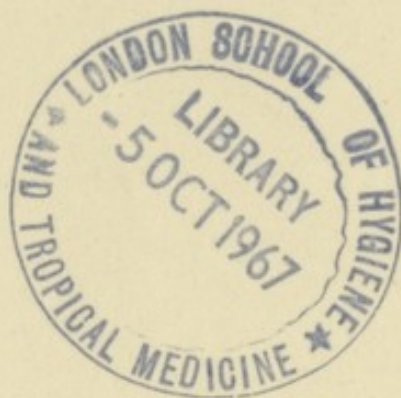
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