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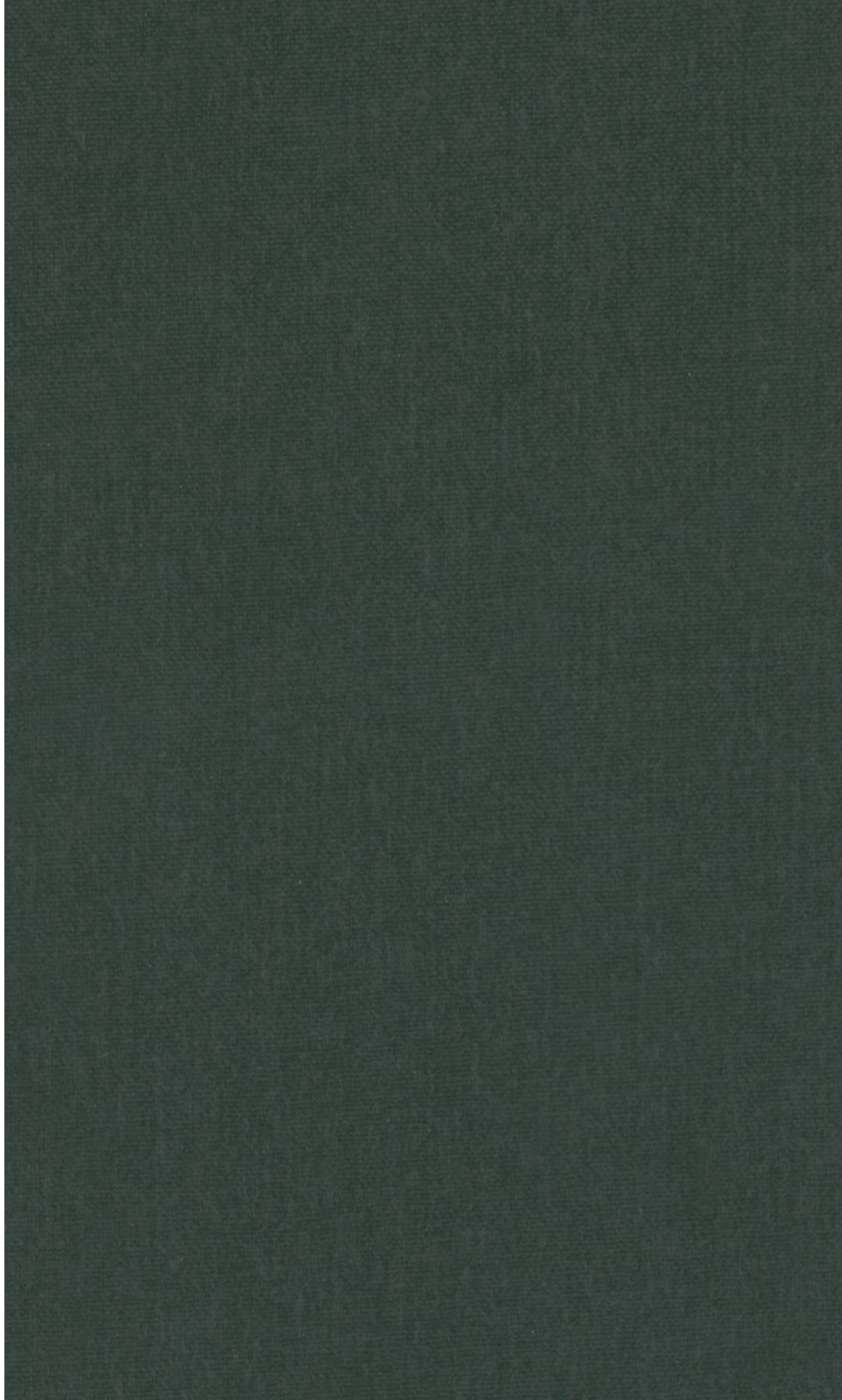
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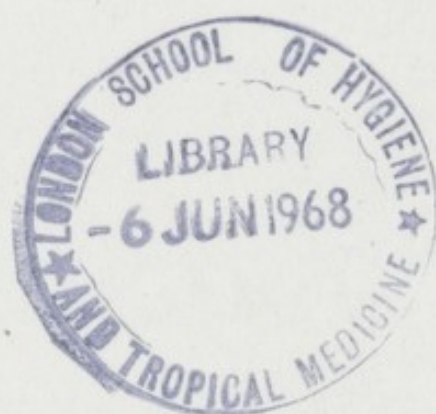
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Borough of Walthamstow.

REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF
HEALTH

For the Year 1930.

67976





Borough of Walthamstow.

REPORT

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HEALTH

For the Year 1930.

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Ex-officio:

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR—COUNCILLOR V. L. McENTEE, J.P., M.P.

THE DEPUTY MAYOR—COUNCILLOR W. H. MORRIS.

The late ALDERMAN W. J. McGUFFIE, J.P. } (Chairmen of Finance
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„ MRS. E. RICHARDS.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC
HEALTH COMMITTEE.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present herewith a Report (drawn up on the lines suggested in Circular 1119 issued by the Ministry of Health) on the work of the Health Department during 1930.

Dr. J. J. Clarke, who had been your Council's Medical Officer of Health for thirty-two years, retired at the end of March, and I would take this opportunity of acknowledging the excellence of the organisation which he has created, and the willing help he has given me.

The year was noteworthy for two contrasts—the lowest recorded Infant Mortality and Death Rate on the one hand and a heavy incidence of Infectious Disease on the other, notably of Diphtheria and Smallpox. The former, unfortunately, caused 22 deaths, and the latter an incredible waste of time and money which could have been employed to far better purpose. The experience of a hundred years in every part of the world has proved that we must choose between Smallpox and vaccination.

I would gratefully record the support I have received from the Chairman and Members of your Committee and the co-operation of my Colleagues in other Departments.

Mr. Furness has kindly contributed the sections dealing with the following matters:—Water, Rivers and Streams, Drainage and Sewerage, Scavenging and new houses built during the year.

I am grateful to all sections of the Staff of the Department for their willing co-operation, efficient services, and their assistance in the compilation of this Report.

The Sanitary Inspectors, under Mr. Duncan, have done particularly good work in combating Smallpox and in house-to-house visiting in connection with the preparation of a Scheme under the Housing Act, 1930.

I would also stress Mr. Duncan's assistance in contributing the sections of the Report dealing with the following subjects:—Closet Accommodation, Sanitary Inspection of the Area, Smoke Abatement, Other Sanitary conditions requiring Notice, Housing Statistics (items 1—3), Housing Conditions (items 1—6), Inspection and Supervision of Food, Offensive Trades, Legal Procedure, Rent Restrictions Act, Diseases of Animals Acts, and the Factory and Workshop Acts.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

A. T. W. POWELL,

Medical Officer of Health, etc.

STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Officer and Medical Superintendent, Isolation Hospital:

J. J. CLARKE, J.P., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. (to 3-4-30).

A. T. W. POWELL, M.C., M.B., B.S., D.P.H. (from 1-7-30).

Assistant Medical Officers:

D. BRODERICK, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H., Barrister-at-Law
Acting Medical Officer of Health, (4-4-30—30-6-30).

MISS MARY C. SHEPPARD, B.A., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

MISS MARY C. CLARKE, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.

Resident Medical Officer—Isolation Hospital.

MISS MAY MCGLOUGHLIN, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O. (to 1-6-30).

MISS MARY HAMILTON, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O. (from 1-6-30).

Matron, Isolation Hospital.

MISS L. PRATCHETT.

Infectious Disease Nurse.

MISS I. H. JENNINGS, S.R.N., C.M.B.

*Senior Sanitary Inspector, Petroleum Inspector and Chief Inspector,
Diseases of Animals Acts.*

M. E. DUNCAN, M.R.S.I., (a), (b).

District Sanitary Inspectors.

T. J. BARNES, (b), (c). F. G. SENDELL, (b), (c) to
F. W. KEMP, (a), (b), (c). 13-12-30.

W. R. ROBINSON, (b), (d) from 1-12-30. T. VAUGHAN, (b), (c), (e).
H. A. WHIPP, (b), (c).

(a) Cert. S.I.E.B. (London).

(b) Cert. Inspector Meat and Other Foods.

(c) S.I. Cert. of R.S.I.

(d) S.I. Cert. of R.S.I. and S.I.J.B.

(e) Cert. of Sanitary Science, R.S.I.

In addition some of the Inspectors hold special
Certificates.

Veterinary Surgeon (part time):

BERNARD MOSS, M.R.C.V.S. (Lond.).

Public Analyst (part time):

DR. BERNARD DYER.

Chief Clerk:

H. BUTTERS (to 30-4-30). R. ROSE (from 1-5-30).

Clerks:

G. W. WEST, L. R. W. KEMP, R. C. BLAND, H. T. CRISP (to
31-5-30), R. A. C. GREEN (from 5-2-30), L. RUSHTON (from 2-6-30),
F. J. AYLWARD (from 2-6-30).

Ambulance Drivers and Disinfecting Staff:

E. CAPON, W. H. DUNN, E. E. HARBER, R. HIGH (temporary),
B. WINTER.

1.—STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area (in acres)	4,343
Population (Census, 1921)	129,395
,, (Estimated—mid-year, 1929)	124,800
No. of inhabited houses (1921)	25,526
No. of families or separate occupiers (Census, 1921)	29,461
Rateable value	£645,572
Sum represented by penny rate	£2,670 10s. 3d.

Social Conditions, etc.—The 1921 Census showed Walthamstow to have then been the thirty-third largest town in England and Wales, the third largest in Essex, and ranking fourth in Essex with regard to density of population, having 29.8 persons per acre. The 1921 Census findings with regard to Ward populations are given on page 8 with a view to comparison with the 1931 figures, which, it is hoped, will be available in the annual report for 1931:

Twenty-six per cent. of the population lived in but worked out of the Area, while 4.1 per cent. lived out but worked in the Area, giving a net outward movement of 21.9 per cent., representing a "day" population of 100,993.

CENSUS.

	Area. Acres.	Persons.	Males.	Females	Persons per acre.	Private families	Popula- tion in Private families.	Structur- ally separate dwellings occupied.	Rooms occupied.	Rooms per person.
Walthamstow U.D. & C.P.	4,343	129,395	61,824	67,571	29.8	29,461	128,627	24,616	128,289	1.00
Hale End Ward	1,327	18,072	8,585	9,487	13.6	4,128	18,055	3,638	19,856	1.10
Higham Hill Ward ..	977	24,423	11,901	12,522	25.0	5,513	24,380	5,105	23,866	0.98
High Street Ward.. ..	688	20,480	9,893	10,587	29.8	4,697	20,397	3,730	18,665	0.92
Hoe Street Ward	355	23,895	11,054	12,811	67.3	5,869	23,866	4,657	27,040	1.13
St. James' Street Ward ..	486	24,936	12,035	12,901	51.3	5,364	24,936	4,384	21,473	0.86
Wood Street Ward ..	510	17,589	8,326	9,263	34.5	3,890	16,993	3,102	17,389	1.02

The following were the findings in relation to Housing:—

HOUSING.

Percentage of Structurally separate Dwellings returned as			Rooms per dwelling.	Families per dwelling.	Persons per family.	Rooms per person.	Increase in dwellings 1911-1921.		Increase in private families.		Defi- ciency of Rooms.	Population living more than 2 persons to a room.	
Private House.	Maison- ettes, Flats, Tene- ments.	Attached to Shops, Ware- houses, etc.					No.	%	No.	%		Popu- lation.	% of total private family pop.
89	5	6	5.22	1.20	4.69	1.00	1,745	7.6	3,138	11.9	6,945	9,606	7.5

The figure of 1.00 rooms per person represented the sixth least favourable found in Essex.

Occupations.—Walthamstow showed evidence of the following local industries:—Cabinet making, woodwork, printing, boot and shoe making. Together with West Ham it was the most industrial type of area in the County. There were high proportions of scientific instrument workers, tailoresses, celluloid and brush makers. The proportion of domestic servants was the lowest in the County.

The following were the numbers of persons employed in the main occupations followed:—

Males.—Transport, 5,937; Metal Work, 4,628; Commerce and Finance, 4,422; Clerical Work, etc., 3,801; Wood and Furniture Work, 3,354; Printing, etc., 2,117; Building, etc., 1,820; Warehousing, etc., 1,766; Public Administration and Defence, 1,383; Personal Service, 1,154; Painting, etc., 1,141.

Females.—Textiles, 3,373; Clerical Work, etc., 3,247; Personal Service, 2,827; Commerce and Finance, 1,580.

Unemployment.—The degree of unemployment in the area during 1930 may be estimated from the following data kindly supplied by Mr. W. H. Goodfellow, manager of the Local Employment Exchange.

The total insured workpeople of both sexes in Walthamstow is approximately 24,000, and a test showed that roughly two-thirds of the figures given below (which cover the whole Exchange Area) related to persons residing in Walthamstow (excluding Juveniles).

Date Week ending.	No. remaining on Register			Amount of benefit paid. £
	Men.	Women.	Total.	
6th January ..	3,284	631	3,915	2,368
3rd February ..	3,349	772	4,121	2,710
3rd March ..	3,460	722	4,182	2,764
7th April ..	3,274	705	3,979	3,098
5th May ..	3,209	790	3,999	3,126
2nd June ..	3,141	888	4,029	3,016
7th July ..	3,253	969	4,222	3,095
4th August ..	3,395	1,138	4,533	3,328(approx.)
1st September ..	3,486	1,203	4,689	3,491
6th October ..	4,070	1,390	5,460	3,880
3rd November ..	4,380	1,362	5,742	4,112
1st December ..	4,800	1,509	6,309	4,674
29th December ..	5,343	1,717	7,060	4,653

Between 30th December, 1929, and 29th December, 1930, a total of £117,935 was paid out in benefits, two-thirds of this amount (approximately representing the Walthamstow proportion) being £78,623.

Mr. Dempsey states that the following were the registrations at the Juvenile Employment Bureau:—

Fresh Applications.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total
Insured (over 16 years)	504	445	949
Not insured (under 16 years) ..	535	713	1,248

Re-registrations.

Insured	538	304	842
Not insured	419	541	960

Total	1,996	2,003	3,999
---------------	-------	-------	-------

Employment was obtained for 1,338 boys and girls.

The Parks and Recreation Grounds available in the Borough are as follows:—

						Acreage.		
						A.	R.	P.
Selborne Road	..	..	..	..	..	4	0	22
Lloyd Park	..	..	..	..	..	35	3	36
Higham Hill (North Side) ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	0
Queens Road	..	..	..	..	..	2	0	0
St. James' Park	..	..	..	..	..	8	2	0
Stoneydown Garden	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	0

Extracts from Vital Statistics.—The Registrar-General's mid-year, 1929, estimate of population (viz., 124,800) has been used for the calculation of all vital statistics:—

				Males.	Females.		
Live	(Legitimate)	Total	1,914	978	936	Birth rate	15.7
Births	(Illegitimate)	„	45	23	22		
Still Births	..	69	Rate per 1,000 total births				34.0
Deaths	..	1,160	Death rate				9.3
Percentage of total deaths occurring in Institutions							46.2
Number of women dying in, or in consequence of Child-birth						From Sepsis	6
						„ other causes	3
Death-rate of Infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births:—							
Legitimate, 39; Illegitimate, 44. Total, 39.							
Deaths from Measles (all ages)							28
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages)							2
„ „ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)							8

The following table compares the above statistics for the quinquennium:—

The Zymotic Disease Death-rate is the rate per 1,000 population of deaths from the following diseases:—Enteric Fever, Smallpox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria and Diarrhoea, etc., under two years. The 1930 rate is high because of the increased number of deaths from Measles and Diphtheria.

The Pulmonary Tuberculosis Death-rate was 0.64 per 1,000-population, and the Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis Death-rate was 0.07 per 1,000 population.

Year.	Esti- mated Popu- lation.	Live Births.					Birth Rate.	Deaths.	Death Rate.	Infant Mortality.			Deaths from			Zymotic Disease Death Rate.	Natural increase of Popula- tion.
		Legit.		Illeg.		Total.				Legit.	Illeg.	Total.	Measles.	Whoop- ing Cough.	Diarrhoea. and Enteritis under 2 years.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.												
1930	124800	978	936	23	22	1959	15.7	1160	9.3	39	44	39	28	2	8	0.50	799
1929	124800	954	944	22	14	1934	15.5	1448	11.6	54	84	53	1	17	9	0.39	486
1928	122400	974	974	21	22	1991	16.2	1265	10.4	49	93	51	17	5	7	0.33	726
1927	124330	993	987	24	21	2025	16.3	1317	10.6	49	222	52	1	18	1	0.27	708
1926	125500	1094	1083	20	21	2218	17.7	1149	9.2	42	122	45	4	9	15	0.30	1069

As in previous years, the Registrar-General's comparative figures for towns in the 'Outer Ring' for the 53 weeks ended 3rd January, 1931, are given below. The rates are provisional only.

Towns.	Estimated Population Mid. 1929.	Rate per 1,000 living.		Death Rate per 1,000 living.					Death Rate per 1,000 Live Births.	
		Live Births.	Deaths (Civilians)	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	Diarrhoea & Enteritis (under 2 years).	Infants under 1 year.
Croydon C.B. ..	222300	15.8	10.3	0.10	0.00	0.01	0.07	0.13	5.3	48
Willesden ..	172500	17.5	9.9	0.13	0.02	0.03	0.11	0.13	8.2	58
Hornsey ..	88450	13.7	11.7	0.04	0.02	0.00	0.04	0.12	5.7	41
Tottenham ..	155000	16.2	9.9	0.15	0.01	0.03	0.20	0.09	4.3	52
Edmonton ..	75000	18.7	9.3	0.07	0.01	0.08	0.04	0.04	7.0	53
West Ham C.B.	307600	18.2	10.8	0.27	0.01	0.06	0.10	0.06	8.2	65
East Ham C.B.	147600	15.3	9.6	0.09	0.01	0.05	0.13	0.08	5.6	52
Leyton ..	128300	13.7	9.5	0.19	0.02	0.01	0.09	0.08	3.9	45
Ilford ..	116200	15.9	8.4	0.08	0.01	0.02	0.11	0.09	4.8	34
Walthamstow	124800	15.7	9.2	0.23	0.02	0.02	0.16	0.12	4.5	38

Of the 10 towns enumerated, Walthamstow had the second lowest Infant Mortality and Death rates, and the fourth lowest Diarrhoea and Enteritis Rate. The Birth-rate was the fourth lowest.

The following table shows the Registrar-General's comparison of Birth and Death rates, etc., the comparison again being generally favourable to Walthamstow.

Birth-rate, Death-rate, and Analysis of Mortality during the Year 1930.

(Provisional figures. The rates for England and Wales have been calculated on a population estimated to the middle of 1930, but those for the Towns have been calculated on populations estimated to the middle of 1929. The mortality rates refer to the whole population as regards England and Wales but only to civilians as regards London and the groups of towns).

	RATE PER 1,000 TOTAL POPULATION.		ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION.										RATE PER 1,000 BIRTHS		PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DEATHS.			
	Live Births.	Still-Births.	All Causes.	Enteric Fever.	Smallpox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	Violence.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years).	Total Deaths under 1 year.	Certified by Registered Medical Practitioners	Inquest Cases.	Certified by Coroner after P.M. No Inquest.	Uncertified Causes of Death.	
England and Wales	16.3	0.69	11.4	0.01	0.00	0.10	0.02	0.05	0.09	0.12	0.55	6.0	60	90.4	6.9	1.7	1.0	
107 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London ..	16.6	0.71	11.5	0.01	0.00	0.15	0.02	0.05	0.10	0.11	0.50	8.3	64	90.6	6.6	2.3	0.5	
159 Smaller Towns (1921 Adjusted Populations 20,000—50,000) ..	16.2	0.69	10.5	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.01	0.05	0.07	0.13	0.43	4.4	55	91.8	5.9	1.2	1.1	
LONDON	15.7	0.56	11.4	0.01	0.00	0.23	0.02	0.03	0.10	0.08	0.55	9.9	59	88.3	7.4	4.3	0.0	
Walthamstow	15.7	0.55	9.3	0.01	0.00	0.22	0.02	0.02	0.18	0.10	0.27	4.1	39	94.6	3.1	2.3	0.0	

Births.—Births are dealt with under the Maternity and Child Welfare section of the report. The Birth-rates show a slight rise after a steady decline since 1926.

Deaths.—The Death-rate is only 0.1 per 1,000 population above the lowest during the five years. The following table shows the Registrar-General's classification of causes of death by sex totals. These have been subdivided locally, as accurately as possible, into age and ward groups.

Cause of Death	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2918	2919	2920	2921	2922	2923	2924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Causes of and Ages at Death during the year 1930.

Whole District and Wards.

No.	CAUSES OF DEATH	Net Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the district										WARDS					
		All Ages		Under 1 year	1 and under 2 years	2 and under 5 years	5 and under 15 years	15 and under 25 years	25 and under 45 years	45 and under 65 years	65 and upwards	St. James Street	High Street	Hoe Street	Wood Street	Hale End	Higham Hill
		M.	F.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10						
1	Enteric Fever	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
2	Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Measles	14	14	—	12	12	4	—	—	—	—	7	10	3	2	2	4
4	Scarlet Fever	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
5	Whooping Cough	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
6	Diphtheria	9	13	—	1	11	10	—	—	—	—	8	2	3	2	5	2
7	Influenza	6	6	—	4	3	1	1	2	—	1	4	1	3	2	1	1
8	Encephalitis Lethargica	1	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	—
9	Meningococcal Meningitis	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
10	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	57	23	—	—	—	1	21	38	18	2	20	15	9	5	18	13
11	Other Tuberculous Diseases	6	3	1	1	—	3	1	3	—	—	1	—	4	—	1	3
12	Cancer, malignant disease	86	81	—	—	—	1	—	12	81	73	28	22	31	23	29	34
13	Rheumatic Fever	4	2	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	1	—	1	3	1	—	1
14	Diabetes	6	8	—	—	—	1	—	—	5	8	2	1	5	2	2	2
15	Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc.	31	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	34	9	6	8	9	8	11
16	Heart Disease	106	118	4	—	—	5	6	25	61	123	49	34	43	29	36	33
17	Arterio-sclerosis	19	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	26	8	7	8	6	2	2
18	Bronchitis	20	22	2	1	—	—	—	2	8	29	7	8	5	9	7	6
19	Pneumonia (all forms)	48	33	13	2	3	3	1	3	26	30	22	10	13	11	10	15
20	Other Respiratory Diseases	6	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	4	3	3	—	2	—	—
21	Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	14	5	—	—	—	—	1	3	10	5	4	1	3	3	4	4
22	Diarrhoea, etc. (under 2 years)	6	2	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	2	—	2
23	Appendicitis and Typhlitis	5	3	—	—	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	4	—	1	1
24	Cirrhosis of Liver	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	3	2	—	2	2	—	1
25	Acute and Chronic Nephritis	14	23	1	—	—	2	1	3	14	16	7	7	7	8	6	2
26	Puerperal Sepsis	—	6	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	2	2	1	—	—	1
27	Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
28	Congenital Debility and Malformation, Premature Birth	24	21	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	8	6	8	11	6
29	Suicide	10	4	—	—	—	—	1	4	5	4	4	1	1	2	4	2
30	Other Deaths from Violence	24	10	—	—	1	3	1	8	10	11	7	9	5	3	6	4
31	Other Defined Diseases	102	89	6	—	1	7	8	17	45	107	34	32	34	25	31	35
32	Causes ill-defined or unknown	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Totals		623	537	78	26	34	44	53	130	316	479	239	188	204	158	185	186

The Death-rates by Wards calculated on the estimated populations shown are as follows:—

Ward.	St. James' Street.	High Street.	Hoe Street.	Wood Street.	Hale End.	Higham Hill.	Whole Boro'.
No. of Deaths, 1930	239	188	204	158	185	186	1160
Est. Population	23770	19960	22550	17015	17605	23900	124800
Death-rate, 1930	10.0	9.4	9.0	9.2	10.5	7.8	9.3
„ „ 1929	11.9	9.3	12.8	11.5	12.4	10.8	11.6

Infant deaths are analysed by causes, ages and wards under the Maternity and Child Welfare section of the report.

The main causes of death during the past five years were as follows:—

Year.	Heart Disease.	Cancer.	Pneumonia.	Respiratory Tuberculosis.	Cerebral Hæmorrhage.	Congenital Debility, etc.	Bronchitis.	Nephritis.	Violence.	Arterio Sclerosis.	Measles.	Diphtheria.	Gastric and Duodenal Ulcer.	Diabetes.	Suicide.	Whooping Cough.	Influenza.
1930	224	167	81	80	51	45	42	37	34	33	28	22	19	14	14	2	12
1929	269	165	121	99	78	36	97	33	51	37	1	16	21	16	21	17	74
1928	222	167	100	94	79	31	72	65	56	21	17	8	11	6	15	5	10
1927	183	185	131	94	66	52	96	52	35	29	1	11	11	9	16	18	37
1926	183	135	83	97	69	51	81	43	27	29	4	5	12	7	17	9	12

Cancer.—A total of 167 deaths were certified as being due to Cancer—86 males and 81 females.

Details of site, age and occupation are given below:—

MALES.

<i>Stomach</i> (24).			<i>Prostate</i> (8).		
		AGED			AGED
Carpenters ..	..	78, 74, 45	Boot Maker ..	..	70
French Polisher ..	..	60	General Labourer ..	..	63
Cabinet Maker ..	..	70	Hairdresser ..	..	72
Builder's Labourer ..	..	48	Clerk ..	..	71
General ..	..	66, 54	Draper ..	..	66
Tailors ..	..	87, 49	Wood Turner ..	..	72
Grocer ..	..	47	Removal Contractor ..	..	70
Gas Fitter ..	..	66	Furrier ..	..	64
Warehouseman ..	..	66			
Umbrella Maker ..	..	45	<i>Bladder</i> (6).		
Hairdresser ..	..	66	Porter ..	..	(2) 60
Solicitor's Clerk ..	..	78	Tool Setter ..	..	58
Shop Manager ..	..	60	Turner and Polisher ..	..	67
Caretaker ..	..	67	Coal Dealer ..	..	63
Clerk ..	..	77	Printer ..	..	69
Porter ..	..	73			
Plasterer ..	..	70	<i>Gullet</i> (6).		
Photographer ..	..	68	Hotel Waiter ..	..	67
Type Founder ..	..	58	Inspector ..	..	54
Insurance Agent ..	..	46	Clerk ..	..	(2) 60 and 80
			Builder's Labourer ..	..	74
<i>Intestine</i> (11).			Cooper ..	..	84
Tobacconist ..	..	65	<i>Mouth</i> (5).		
Compositor ..	..	78	Commercial Traveller ..	..	63
Warehouseman ..	..	57	Painter ..	..	64
Army Officer ..	..	68	Tinsmith ..	..	68
Bookbinder ..	..	63	Farm Labourer ..	..	79
Labourer ..	..	60	Warehouseman ..	..	53
Builder ..	..	76			
Cabinet Maker ..	..	68	<i>Lung</i> (5).		
Gasman ..	..	54	Hotel Waiter ..	..	57
Coal Porter ..	..	75	Brass Moulder ..	..	43
Caretaker ..	..	52	Umbrella Maker ..	..	50
			General Labourer ..	..	65
<i>Rectum</i> (10).			Cabinet Maker ..	..	42
Agricultural Labourer ..	..	77	<i>Lip and Tongue</i> (3).		
Brewer's Labourer ..	..	63	Shopkeeper ..	..	73
Labourer ..	..	58	Waiter ..	..	57
Machine Minder ..	..	77	Linotype Operator ..	..	63
Bank Manager ..	..	73			
Carpenter ..	..	71	<i>Liver</i> (2).		
Engine Driver ..	..	76	Bricklayer ..	..	51
Police Inspector ..	..	72	Engineer's Fitter ..	..	65
Glove Dealer ..	..	76			
Unknown ..	..	77	<i>Various Sites</i> (6).		

The preponderance of carpenters and cabinet makers and allied tradesmen is probably explained by the fact that these are local industries.

FEMALES.

Intestine, 19; Breasts, 15 (13 widows and housewives and 2 spinsters.)

Stomach, 13; Pancreas, 7; Uterus, 6 (all widows or housewives).

Rectum, 5; Bladder, 2; Various Sites, 14.

The percentage of Institutional Deaths was 46.2, the places of death being given below:—

Institutional Deaths.

Whipps Cross Hospital, Leytonstone	..	..	..	..	184
Central Homes, Leytonstone	..	..	..	..	118
Connaught Hospital, E.17	..	..	..	..	39
Walthamstow Isolation Hospital, Chingford	..	..	..	..	25
Brentwood Mental Hospital	..	..	..	..	18
London Hospital, Stepney	..	..	..	..	15
Prince of Wales's Hospital, Tottenham	..	..	..	..	14
St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London	..	..	..	..	14
Forest Gate Sick Home	..	..	..	..	12
London Fever Hospital, Islington	..	..	..	..	10
Chest Hospital, Bethnal Green	..	..	..	..	6
German Hospital, Hackney	..	..	..	..	6
University College Hospital, St. Pancras	..	..	..	..	6
St. Joseph's Hospice, Hackney	..	..	..	..	5
Mothers' Hospital, Clapton	..	..	..	..	4
Middlesex Hospital, St. Marylebone	..	..	..	..	4
'Brookcroft,' Forest Road, E.17	..	..	..	..	3
Forest Hydro, Forest Road, E.17	..	..	..	..	3
Queen Mary's Hospital, Stratford	..	..	..	..	3
Royal Hospital for Incurables, Wandsworth	..	..	..	..	3
Charing Cross Hospital, Westminster	..	..	..	..	2
Great Ormond Street Hospital	..	..	..	..	2
Queen's Hospital, Bethnal Green	..	..	..	..	2
Tooting Bec Hospital, Wandsworth	..	..	..	..	2
Westminster Hospital	..	..	..	..	2
West London Hospital, Hammersmith	..	..	..	..	2
Other Hospitals	..	..	..	..	32
Total	..	..	..	..	536

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

1. Public Health Officers of the Authority.—The names and qualifications of Officers employed by your Authority are given on pages 6 and 85 (Maternity and Child Welfare Section) of the report. All are whole-time Officers unless otherwise stated.

2. Nursing in the Home.

(a) *General*.—The Essex County Nursing Association provides a Nurses' Home in your Borough and four nurses who are mainly occupied in midwifery practice. The work done in 1930 is reviewed in the Maternity and Child Welfare section of the report on page 107. As a rule the nurses do not attend cases of Infectious Disease.

(b) *Infectious Diseases*.—No home nursing is provided by your Council, but a whole-time Infectious Disease Nurse supervises all home-nursed cases of notifiable infectious disease and the School Nurses visit all cases of non-notifiable infectious diseases of school age.

3. **Midwives**.—During 1930, 15 Midwives practised in the area. Your Council took over the duties of Local Supervising Authority from the Essex County Council on the 1st April, 1931.

4. **National Health Insurance**.—Your Council does not administer any part of this Scheme.

5. **Public Assistance**.—Out-relief and institutional treatment is provided by the Essex County Council. Mr. Pegram, Clerk to the Essex County Council South-west Area Guardians Committee, kindly states that the amount of relief provided in Walthamstow during the year ended 31st March, 1931, was £29,175 1s. 9d. The average weekly number in receipt of relief was: Men, 374; Women, 773; Children, 591. Total, 1,738.

6. **Laboratory Facilities**.—These facilities are detailed under the Infectious Diseases section of the report on pages 51 and 81.

7. Legislation in Force.

The Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889	24th January, 1890.
The Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890, Parts II, III and V	4th November, 1890.
The Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890	4th November, 1890.
The Public Libraries Act, 1892	26th February, 1892.
Baths and Washhouses Act, 1846, and the Amending Acts	25th November, 1892.
The Burials Acts, 1852 to 1885	27th December, 1895.
The Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1907, Parts II, IV, V, VI, and X ..	29th November, 1907.
The Public Health Act, 1925, Parts II, III, IV and V	18th December, 1925.

Bye-Laws.

Bye-laws with respect to Common Lodging-Houses	23rd November, 1883.
Bye-laws with respect to Slaughter-houses..	28th August, 1925.
Bye-laws with respect to Nuisances ..	23rd November, 1883.
Bye-laws with respect to Houses let in Lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family	23rd November, 1883.
Bye-laws as to Nuisances in connection with the Removal of Offensive or Noxious Matters	4th November, 1892.
Bye-laws as to the Decent Conduct of Persons using Sanitary Conveniences provided and maintained by the Local Authority for Public Accommodation..	4th November, 1892.
Bye-laws for Imposing on the Occupier of any Premises duties in connection with the Removal of House Refuse so as to facilitate the work of collection ..	28th April, 1903.
Bye-laws for the Prevention of Nuisances from Filth, Ashes and Rubbish ..	29th September, 1903.
Bye-laws with respect to New Streets and Buildings and the Alteration of Buildings	24th March, 1926.
Bye-laws with respect to Drainage of Existing Buildings	28th November, 1928.
Bye-laws with respect to Tents, Vans, Sheds and Similar Structures ..	3rd December, 1928.
Bye-laws with respect to the Provision of Means of Escape in case of Fire in certain Factories and Workshops ..	30th August, 1911.
Bye-laws for the Regulation of Offensive Trades	23rd July, 1897, and 28th May, 1913.
Bye-laws <i>re</i> Employment of Children ..	22nd November, 1920.
Bye-laws with respect to Pleasure Grounds	26th October, 1921.
Bye-laws with respect to Prevention of Danger from whirligigs, Shooting Galleries, etc.	5th January, 1893.
Bye-laws with respect to Pleasure Grounds	9th December, 1921.
Bye-laws with respect to the Regulation of Public Baths.. .. .	22nd November, 1902.
Walthamstow Light Railways Order ..	30th September, 1911.

Regulations.

Regulations to be observed by Occupiers of Bakehouses	20th March, 1887.
Regulations with respect to the Management of Sanitary Conveniences provided and maintained by the Local Authority ..	4th November, 1892.
Regulations with respect to Dairies, Cowsheds and Milk Shops	23rd March, 1900.
Regulations pursuant to Libraries Act, 1892	28th May, 1909.
Regulations with respect to Allotments ..	3rd April, 1925.

8. Hospitals.—The Hospital services chiefly used by the inhabitants of the area are the Connaught Hospital, Walthamstow, a voluntary general hospital serving Walthamstow, Leyton and Wanstead, and the Institutions formerly under the control of the late West Ham Board of Guardians. Of these, the Central Home and Whipps Cross Hospital, Leytonstone, Forest Gate Hospital, E.7, and the Children's Convalescent Home, Margate, were transferred to the County Borough of West Ham and the Children's Homes, Aldersbrook, Wanstead, to the County Borough of East Ham on the 1st April, 1930.

Public Assistance in Walthamstow is now provided by the South-West Area Committee of the Essex County Council, which retains a certain proportion of beds in each of the above Institutions.

Mr. Pegram, the Clerk to the Committee, has kindly supplied the following particulars of Walthamstow residents admitted to the various Institutions during the year ended the 31st March, 1931:—

Institution.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Central Home	162	203	106*	471
Whipps Cross Hospital ..	543	574	291	1,408
Forest Gate Hospital.. ..	6	129	14	149
Margate Convalescent Home	Nil	Nil	33	33
Aldersbrook Home	Nil	Nil	110	110

(* These children were ultimately transferred to the Homes at Aldersbrook.) 55 children were born to Walthamstow mothers in Forest Gate Hospital.

The last ascertained number of patients from Walthamstow in Mental Hospitals was 344.

Details of your Council's Infectious Diseases and Smallpox Hospitals are given on page 74.

Brookfield Orthopaedic Hospital, a voluntary hospital in the Borough, provides 30 beds, approximately 50 per cent. of which are used by persons outside the town. There are facilities for operative surgery, dental and massage treatment. The Staff consists of a Matron, Sister and three Nurses.

The Connaught Hospital.

Major Baker has kindly supplied the following information:—

“During the last five years, certain large additions have been made. In 1927 a New Ward Block was added, together with additions to the Out-patients’ Department, a new Casualty building, new Quarters for the Resident Medical Officers, and a new X-ray Department. Also a Nurses’ Home was provided with accommodation for forty-one Sisters and Nurses.

“In 1928 extensive alterations were made in the old portion of the Hospital, a new Sanitary Block being added to the Connaught Ward, and various alterations made in the Princess Mary Adelaide and Hibbert Wards, whereby our ambition to reach 100-bed accommodation was realised.

“During 1930 the top floor of the Nurses’ Home was completed, whereby an additional 14 bedrooms were added, waiting room and two dressing rooms, together with sanitary accommodation were provided for the X-ray Department. Also a Stoving Plant was erected. A Massage and Electro-therapeutic Clinic was secured (previously known as Comely Bank Clinic, Ltd.), situated opposite the Hospital.

“The Council of the Hospital realise that the present accommodation in the Hospital is inadequate, as we serve a population of over 300,000 people, but further extensions are impossible until the finances of the Hospital warrant it.

“During 1930, 674 Walthamstow residents were admitted.

“The 100 beds provided are allocated as follows:—Medical cases 21, Surgical 31, Children 36, Private Beds 12. There are facilities for operative surgery, X-ray work, dental, ophthalmic and massage treatment. Pathological work is carried out partly at the Hospital and partly at other Institutions.”

The Staff consists of 22 Honorary Specialists, 3 Resident Medical Officers, Matron, Sister Tutor, 10 Sisters, 5 Staff Nurses, and 30 Probationers.

The annual reports show the following work to have been carried out:—

	Patients admitted.	Average stay in Hospital.	Beds occupied Daily.	Out-patients New Cases.	Department. Attendances.
1930	1,406	22.84	88.10	13,470	49,988
1929	1,341	23.98	87.27	19,177	44,472
1928	1,151	22.93	70.57	10,098	41,761
1927	865	20.35	47.0	9,698	32,752
1926	961	18.42	49.0	10,196	33,175

During 1930, 568 major and 2,472 minor operations were done, a total of 3,040. 5,110 radiographs were taken and 5,779 massage treatments were given. Since April 14th, 1930, 4,652 electrical and 1,793 light treatments were given at Comely Bank.

Your Council pay an annual retaining fee of 30 guineas for the use of three beds for Enteric patients at any time and for the admission of further patients up to two per ward at the discretion of the Hospital Authorities. The maintenance rates have been revised during the current year to £2 16s. per patient per week.

The Walthamstow Dispensary.

The Dispensary is a Charity founded in 1873, and which, during 1930, gave treatment to 938 cases, who made 3,047 attendances. In addition, 326 operations for removal of Tonsils and Adenoids were done for your Education and Maternity and Child Welfare Committees.

9. Maternity and Nursing Homes.—The Local Supervising Authority under the Act of 1927 is the County Council, to whom application has been made by your Council for delegation of the necessary powers.

Six Homes are registered, the number of beds provided being 27, of which 18 are maternity beds.

10. Maternal Mortality.—Maternal mortality is fully discussed in the Maternity and Child Welfare section on page 110.

11. Institutional Provision for Unmarried Mothers, Illegitimate Infants and Homeless Children.—The chief provision is at the Forest Gate Hospital of the West Ham Public Assistance Committee. Admission is arranged through the Relieving Officers, and mothers and infants can, if necessary, be accommodated until the latter are one year of age.

12. Institutional Provision for Care of Mental Defectives.—None is provided by your Council.

13. Ambulance Facilities.

(a) *For Infectious Cases.*—Your Council provide three motor ambulances, used respectively for Smallpox, Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever.

(b) *For Non-Infectious and Accident Cases.*—Your Council provides no facilities for non-infectious cases.

1. Mr. Kemp, Corps Superintendent of the Walthamstow and District Corps of the St. John Ambulance Brigade, states that two ambulances are provided, manned by paid drivers by day and voluntary drivers by night, and by volunteer nurses and orderlies at all times. During 1930, 1,729 First Aid cases were treated at the Ambulance Station in Willow Walk, 81 road accidents were attended to and 946 cases were removed to Hospital, the total mileage covered being approximately 15,000.

2. Removal of patients to Whipps Cross Hospital is carried out by the Hospital's Ambulances.

14. Clinics and Treatment Centres.

Nature.	Day.	Time.	Situation.	Accommodation.	By whom provided.
A. Maternity & Child Welfare.					
1. Municipal					
(a) Ante-Natal	M.	2-4.30 p.m.	Low Hall Lane.	Waiting Hall. Weighing Room. Consulting Room. Treatment Room. Food Store.	Borough Council.
(b) Infant Consultation	W. Th. F.	2-4 p.m. 2-4 p.m. 2-4 p.m.	Low Hall Lane.	As above.	"
2. Voluntary.					
	M.	2.30-4 p.m.	St. Andrew's Schoolroom.	Weighing Room	
(a) Infant Consultations	Tu.	2-4.30 p.m.	Brookcroft, Forest Road.		
	W.	2-5 p.m.	"		
	Th.	1.30-5.30 p.m.	"		
	F.	2-4.30 p.m.	"		
(b) Sunlight	Tu.	2-4.30 p.m.	"	Waiting Room. Weighing Room. Consulting Room.	Waltham-stow Child Welfare Society.
	F.	2-4.30 p.m.	"	Sunlight Room.	
(c) Massage	Tu.	2-4.30 p.m.	"		
	Th.	2-4.30 p.m.	"		
	F.	2-4.30 p.m.	"		
(d) Needlework	Th.	2-4.30 p.m.	"		
(e) Lectures & Demonstrations.	Th.	2-4.30 p.m.	"		
B. School Clinics.					
1. Aural	M.	2-4.30 p.m.	Lloyd Park	Waiting Room. Consulting Room. Treatment Room.	Borough Council.
2. Minor Ailments	M. W. F. S.	9-12 noon 9-12 noon 9-12 noon 9-12 noon	Lloyd Park & Low Hall Lane.		
3. Ophthalmic	Tu.	2-4.30 p.m.	Lloyd Park	As above.	"
	Th.	9-12 noon	Lloyd Park.		
	S.	9-12 noon			
4. Dental	Daily	9-12 a.m. 2-4 p.m. (except Thurs. a.m.)	"	Waiting Room Two dental surgeries.	"
C. Orthopaedic					
Consultant	3rd				
Massage	Th.	9.30-12.30 Daily 1.30-4.30 (except Thurs. 9.30-12.30)	Physically Defective School	Waiting Hall Consulting and Massage Room	"
D. Tuberculosis					
Children	M.	2-4 p.m.		Waiting Room.	
	F.	10-12 noon		Dressing Room.	
Women	Tu.	2-4 p.m.		Consulting Room.	
New Cases (Adults)	W.	10-12 noon 6-8 p.m.	Tuberculosis Dispensary, High Street, E.17.	Nurses' Room. Store Room. Office.	Essex County Council.
Men	Th.	2-4 p.m.			
E. Venereal Disease					
			Any London Hospital.		"
F. Infectious Disease					
	Tu.	9-12 noon	Lloyd Park	As above.	Borough Council.

The County Medical Officer's Annual Report for 1929 stated that, "With the growth of the population in Dagenham, Leyton and Walthamstow, the need for increased facilities (i.e., for Venereal Disease Treatment) in these areas, particularly in regard to evening sessions, has become more pronounced. Negotiations in several directions with the object of establishing a clinic accessible to patients from these areas have so far proved unsuccessful."

The provision of a local Venereal Disease Clinic on the lines of the Tuberculosis Dispensary is unquestionably required.

15. Local Government Act, 1929.—The administration of Part I of the Children Act was taken over by your Council on 1st April, 1930, from the late Board of Guardians.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water.—Water is supplied by the Metropolitan Water Board. No important extension of public water supply has been carried out during 1930. New 4-inch mains have been installed by the Board in the following roads:—Higham Hill Council Estate, Sinnott Road, Charter Avenue, Warboys Crescent, Coolgardie Avenue, Forest View Road, Forest Drive, North Circular Road, Beacontree Avenue, Forest Glade, Charter Road, Henry's Avenue, Queenswood Avenue.

Rivers and Streams.—As the sewage from the Borough is now discharged into the London County Council's system there is no necessity for any action with regard to Dagenham Brook beyond periodical cleaning.

Drainage, Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.—Sewage up to 6,275,000 gallons per day has been dealt with by the London County Council since 1926.

Storm water overflow in excess of this amount is treated by screening, settling and surface irrigation at Low Hall Farm, the effluent being turned into Dagenham Brook.

No important extension to the sewerage system was carried out in 1930. Plans are in course of preparation for the provision of a new low-level sewer which will act as a relief sewer, and will also drain low-lying land which cannot at present be drained.

Closet Accommodation.—With the exception of four premises, all of which are connected to cesspools, every house in the district has a W.C. connected to the Council's sewer.

Seventy-four earth closets were in use at Sports Grounds in the earlier part of the year, but 25 of them have been replaced by water closets. Of these 25, eight were converted at the instance of your Senior Sanitary Inspector.

Scavenging and Refuse Disposal.—No alterations in these services have been carried out during 1930. House and trade refuse amounting to 23,418 tons was received at the Destructor, where tins, metals and bones were extracted and, when possible, sold, the remainder being burnt.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

	No. of inspections made.	No. of nuisances detected.	No. of complaints received.	No. of Informal Notices.		No. of Statutory Notices served.	Total visits.
				Served.	Complied with.		
1930	8904	7336	1703	2379	2206	119	22823
1929	9697	7050	1884	2101	1972	90	19290
1928	9759	7066	1731	2187	2115	83	19345
1927	9273	7071	1631	2133	2188	96	18875
1926	9410	8061	1764	2400	2372	103	19004

Of the 119 Statutory Notices served during 1930, 107 were complied with.

The nature and variety of the work done during 1930 is shown in the following tables:—

Drains tested	292
,, reconstructed or repaired	348
,, obstructions removed	191
,, means of access provided	20
,, ventilation provided or improved	53
,, ventilation repaired	165
Soil pipes repaired	39
,, ,, new provided	31
Rain water pipes, renewed	252
,, ,, ,, disconnected from drains	52
Roofs repaired or renewed	663
Gutterings repaired or renewed	401
W.C. pans or traps provided	359
Gully traps provided	55
W.C. flush cisterns provided	63
,, ,, ,, repaired	295
W.C. floors concreted	77
W.C.'s repaired and cleansed	320
W.C.'s light and ventilation improved	7
Waste pipes renewed or trapped	150
,, ,, repaired	130
New sinks provided	49

Water supply reinstated	2
„ „ taken off main	25
Cisterns cleansed and covered	61
Conveniences cleansed or repaired	20
Sculleries paved	33
Yards and forecourts paved and repaired	349
Dirty houses cleansed	103
„ rooms cleansed	3,506
Floors repaired	213
Ventilations under floors provided	171
New damp-proof courses provided	88
Sites concreted	7
Offensive accumulations removed	45
Animals improperly kept, removed	8
Manure receptacles provided	4
Stables cleansed, paved and drained	15
Manholes repaired or re-sealed	63
Other cases of dampness remedied	299
Separate Sanitary Conveniences provided to shops where both sexes are employed	1
Polluted wells closed	2
Miscellaneous repairs	1,044

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Visits to premises	1,526
Re-visits to premises	288
Visits in connection with Smallpox	4,646
Premises disinfected	1,473
Articles disinfected at Low Hall	14,410
„ destroyed at Low Hall	117

DAMPNESS IN HOUSES.

Sites concreted	7
Damp-proof courses provided	88
Yards and forecourts paved and drained	349
Roofs made watertight	663
Rain-water pipes made good	252
Guttering repaired or renewed	401
Other cases of dampness remedied	299
Ventilation under floors provided	171
House-to-House Inspections	412

SPECIAL PREMISES.

	Number.	Visits paid.
Slaughterhouses	13	327
Butchers' Shops	80	574
Bakehouses	44	127
Fishmongers (fish frying and curing), etc.	57	235

	Number.	Visits paid.
Eating-houses and Coffee Stalls	63	91
Ice Cream Vendors	125	53
Cowsheds	2	10
Milkshops	155	249
Laundries	31	43
Rag and bone dealers	6	32
Elementary Schools	28	38
Private Schools	13	
Piggeries	8	49
Street Stalls	Numerous	123
Greengrocers	„	131
Factories .. ..	.. ..	336
Workshops .. ..	.. ..	205
Outworkers .. ..	.. ..	339

As a result of the regular periodical visiting of the Special Premises the following works were carried out:—

BUTCHERS' SHOPS AND SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

Special cleansings, 25; Paving repaired, 6; Accumulations removed, 4; New Galvanised Bins provided, 5; Drains repaired, 4; W.C.'s repaired and cleansed, 6; Drains cleared of obstructions, 3; Yard paving repaired, 7; Floors repaired and Ventilated, 2.

BAKEHOUSES.

Special cleansings, 65; Drains repaired, 3; W.C.'s cleansed and doors repaired, 12; Yards repaved, 4; Obstructions from drains removed, 2; W.C. cisterns repaired, 3; Floors repaired, 2; New ceilings fixed, 3; Roofs repaired, 1; Premises general repair, 2.

FISHMONGERS.

Special cleansings, 33; Drains cleared of obstruction, 2; Yards repaved, 7; Accumulations removed, 5; Gutters renewed, 2; Roofs repaired, 2; Drains repaired, 1; Other improvements, 6.

COFFEE AND EATING HOUSES.

Special cleansings, 21; Yard pavings repaired, 2; W.C. cisterns repaired, 1; Floors renewed, 1; Drains repaired, 2; Kitchen light and ventilation improved, 1; Roofs repaired, 1; Refuse Bins provided, 2;

ICE CREAM VENDORS.

Special cleansings, 12; Special cleansing of Utensils, 6; Yard paving repaired, 2; W.C. flush improved, 2.

COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.

Special cleansings, 21; Pavings relaid, 7; Fittings and other improvements, 2; Roofs repaired, 1; Drains repaired, 3;

STABLE PREMISES.

Cleansings, 14; Accumulations removed, 20; Roofs repaired, 3; Pavings repaired, 6; Manure receptacles provided, 2.

LAUNDRIES.

Special cleansings, 11; Roofs repaired, 1; Other improvements, 2.

RAG AND BONE DEALERS.

Cleansings, 12; Pavings repaired, 2; Accumulations removed, 1.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

W.C.'s repaired and cleansed, 2; Flush cisterns repaired, 2.

PIGGERIES.

Cleansings, 13; Paving relaid, 3; Re-drained, 1.

Smoke Abatement.—Ten instances of nuisances arising from Smoke have been observed and dealt with.

Personal visits to the Factories concerned have proved that in each case bad stoking and/or wrong fuel was the cause of the nuisances. The persons responsible carried out all suggestions made to abate the nuisances.

Premises and Occupations which can be Controlled by Bye-Laws or Regulations.—*Vide* "Sanitary Inspection of Area."

Other Sanitary Conditions Requiring Notice.—There are several unoccupied pieces of land in the district which are a source of complaint from time to time. In Higham Hill Ward there are two such areas which are occasionally occupied as fair grounds and another in Forest Road, while in Wood Street Ward there is another piece of vacant land which gives rise to complaints. All frequently become strewn with old tins and sometimes bedding.

When either of the foregoing sites are used as Fair Grounds daily visits are paid to prevent nuisances arising and the Bye-laws as to Tents, Vans, Sheds and Similar Structures are put into force, but it is to be regretted that these Bye-laws are not sufficiently drastic to meet the present requirements of the district as a whole. The

nomad or van-dweller can occupy any land—so long as he complies with these Bye-laws—without the sanction of the Local Authority, and thus bring about a reduction in the rateable value of the district in which he elects to dwell.

There are four ‘established sites’ in Higham Hill Ward on which caravans are placed. Of these, three are in Higham Street, the other is in Folly Lane.

Schools.—The sanitary condition of schools is more fully discussed in the School Medical Officer’s Report. A detailed sanitary survey is made of each School by the School Medical Inspector at the conclusion of Medical Inspection. Recommendations made are sent to the Director of Education.

The general sanitary condition during 1930 was satisfactory, and the conversion of trough closets to pedestal closets was approved by the Education Committee, the work now being in hand.

The Memorandum on Closure of and Exclusion from School, 1927, has been closely followed in dealing with Infectious Disease. No closure was advised during 1930. Twenty-six certificates of attendance below 60 per cent. of number on register were issued by the School Medical Officer. The work done at the Infectious Disease Clinic is referred to in a later section of the Report.

The Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928.—There are no known premises in the Borough on which rag flock is manufactured or sold.

HOUSING.

(a) Statistics.

Number of New Houses erected during the year:—

- (a) Total (including numbers given separately under (b)).
 - (i) By the Local Authority 64
 - (ii) By other Authorities Nil
 - (iii) By other bodies and persons 599
- (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 and under the Housing Financial Provision Act, 1924.. .. . 64
 - (c) For other purposes Nil
 - (ii) By other bodies or persons Nil

The houses were situated as follows:—

Hale End Ward	483	Hoe Street Ward	15
Higham Hill Ward	*147	Wood Street Ward	5
St. James’ Street Ward	11	High Street Ward	2

(* Includes the 64 houses built by your Council.)

The number of Council houses in course of erection at the end of 1930 was 78 at the "Spion Kop" site, while a further scheme during the current year will provide another 104 houses on the same site.

The following table shows the total number of houses erected during the past five years:—

		WITH STATE ASSISTANCE.			Total.	
		By the Local Authority.	By other bodies and persons.			By other bodies or persons.
			Houses.	Flats.		
1930	..	64	Nil	Nil	599	663
1929	..	64	18	Nil	474	556
1928	..	98	340	Nil	249	687
1927	..	85	118	16	162	373
1926	..	50	32	36	96	196
Total		361	508	52	1,580	2,475

(N.B.—Two flats are counted as one house.)

The preponderance of "private enterprise" houses during 1929 and 1930 will be noticed. These are mostly freehold "hire-purchase" houses ranging from £665 to £1,050—£25 deposit and 25s. per week repayment being the average for a house costing, say, £750.

I.—INSPECTION OF DWELLING-HOUSES DURING THE YEAR.

- (1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) and the number of inspections made .. 5,951
- (2) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925, and the number of inspections made.. .. 412
- (3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation Nil
- (4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation 323

Re-inspections under items (1) and (2) are included under "Total Visits" on page 28.

II.—REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	2,206
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III.—ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR.

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

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs.. ..	103
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By owners	91
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners (at a cost of £63 14s. 11d.).. ..	6
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close	Nil

B. *Proceedings under Public Health Acts.*

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	16
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By owners	16
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil

C. *Proceedings under Sections 11, 14 and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925.*

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

IV.—NUMBER OF HOUSES OWNED BY LOCAL AUTHORITY UNDER:—

(1) Part III of the Housing Act, 1925—	
(a) erected between 1919 and December 1928 (under various Acts)	835
(b) erected between January, 1929, and December, 1930	128
(2) Part II of the Housing Act, 1925	Nil
(3) Other powers	Nil

(b) Housing Conditions.

Housing Act, 1930.—Following the issue of Circular 1119 in June, 1930, directing that special attention should be paid to Housing defects and to the compilation of accurate records regarding the Housing position generally, arrangements were made in October (as soon as the incidence of Smallpox had lessened sufficiently) for the District Sanitary Inspectors to commence a house-to-house census of those streets which were assumed to be the most overcrowded.

Detailed particulars were taken at 1,244 houses and the findings were fully summarised by Mr. Duncan for presentation to the Special Committee set up to consider the working of the Act.

In view of the fact that no actual "definition" either of Clearance or Improvement areas has yet been made pending the commencement of the rehousing scheme, it is not possible to publish the summary which would naturally indicate the areas which are to be dealt with.

The Sanitary Inspectors' Census was supplemented by the fullest available information with regard to overcrowding in the Borough as a whole and compiled from the following sources:—Applications for Council houses, records of Sanitary Inspectors, Health Visitors (see tables (page 96) Maternity and Child Welfare section), School Nurses, Infectious Disease Nurse, Tuberculosis Officer, Voluntary Agencies, and, most important of all, the results of the Borough survey carried out by the School Attendance Department. The survey embraced the whole Borough over the period November, 1926-November, 1930, and was made available by the kindness of the Superintendent Attendance Officer, Mr. S. J. Longman.

Houses containing more than eight persons were reckoned as "overcrowded," and care was taken to eliminate duplication of several cases reported from more than one of the above sources. The total number of overcrowded houses was 1,151.

A detailed report was made by your Medical Officer of Health and Senior Sanitary Inspector to the Special Committee embodying all the available information specified above and suggesting for clearance a total of 49 houses which had been inspected by them and the Chairman of the Public Health Committee. It was stated that the clearance of these houses was more urgent than the provision of new houses under the 1924 Act. Certain streets were suggested for definition as "improvement" areas.

After considering the Special Committee's report your Council made the following return to the Ministry:—

“ Housing Act, 1930 (Section 25 (2)). ”

Form of Quinquennial Statement.

Name of Local Authority: WALTHAMSTOW BOROUGH COUNCIL.

Population (estimated figure for middle of 1929)	..	124,800
A. Estimated production of houses by the Local Authority during the next five years	.. ..	800
B. Estimated production of new houses of working-class type by private enterprise during the next five years:—		
(i) with subsidy under the Act of 1924	..	Nil
(ii) with arrangements made under Section 29 of the Act of 1930	.. .. .	Nil
(iii) Otherwise	.. .. .	2,000
C. Estimated number of new houses to be allocated by the Local Authority during the next five years to the purposes of the Housing Act, 1930 (<i>i.e.</i> , the purposes mentioned in E and F)	.. .. .	751
D. Estimated number of new houses to be allocated by the Local Authority during the next five years to the purposes of the Act of 1924 (<i>i.e.</i> , new Housing)		49
Total	.. .. .	800
E. Estimated number of houses to be demolished during the next five years:—		
(i) in Clearance areas	.. .. .	116
(ii) in Improvement areas:—		
(a) for opening the area	.. .. .	Nil
(b) as unfit houses	.. .. .	Nil
(iii) individual houses outside clearance and improvement areas	.. .. .	8
Total	.. .. .	124
F. Estimated number of persons to be displaced during the next five years:—		
(i) by any of the processes mentioned in E.	..	596
(ii) to abate overcrowding in improvement areas	.. .. .	3,138
Total	.. .. .	3,734
G. Estimated number of houses to be repaired under Part II of the Housing Act, 1930, during the next five years	.. .. .	11,575

The Clearance areas comprise the eight separate groups of four or more houses.

The shortage of housing accommodation is emphasised by the fact that although no general applications for Council houses have been accepted since 1925, there were still 489 outstanding early in 1931, made up as follows:—Applicants living in one room, 28; two rooms, 97; three rooms, 140; four rooms, 70; miscellaneous, 53; other ballot cases, 101. In addition a large Estate Company in the Borough received approximately 5,000 applications for houses and flats during 1930. Two thousand five hundred of these remained on the waiting list early in 1931, in addition to approximately 350 on a list of special recommendations.

It is obvious that the question of housing shortage is not a local one, but is one affecting the whole of Greater London. It can never be seriously approached until a co-ordinating supervisory Housing Authority is set up for the whole area.

Housing Conditions.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS:—

(1) The average type of house contains three bedrooms, sitting room, kitchen and scullery. Many of the houses in St. James Street Ward have seen their day, as it were, but there are many others throughout the district which are now fast showing the result of the handiwork of the "Jerry" builder.

Amongst the more prevailing forms of defects are to be included the following:—(1) perished interior plasterings; (2) defective roofs due to insufficient lap and springing; (3) dampness due to perished and insufficient damp-courses and to the porosity of certain types of bricks.

The conditions of premises due to overcrowding are mainly want of cleanliness. More defects exist in premises where two families reside and overcrowding occurs, by reason of the extra wear and tear the premises sustain.

(2) SUFFICIENCY OF SUPPLY OF HOUSES.

(a) The extent of house shortage in the district has already been indicated.

(b) No reliable information exists as to actual or anticipated changes in population.

(c) Walthamstow, as an area, is fast becoming built up and the small area left may be difficult to sewer properly because it is low-lying and furthest from the sewage outfall.

(3) OVERCROWDING.

(a) See pages 35 & 37.

(b) It is difficult to estimate how far overcrowding is due to inability to pay rents of available houses.

(c) In seven instances the occupiers and the owners concerned in overcrowded cases were written to. As a result, five cases were abated and in many instances the Council and the Warner Estate Co. have again helped by granting a house or flat.

(4) FITNESS OF HOUSES.

(a) There has been no special difficulty in action under the Public Health Acts or the Housing Act, 1925, Section 3. It is sometimes difficult to find the right person on whom to serve notice by reason of Section 5 of the Housing Act, 1925, not being carried into effect by those responsible, but the difficulty is overcome by leaving notices on the premises addressed to the Owner. It is to be regretted to some extent that the Manual on Unfit Houses is only a guide and not law.

(b) No circumstances have arisen where special measures have been taken to deal with insanitary property by the gradual carrying out of repairs by Owners but there is more possibility of such an arrangement under the 1930 Housing Act.

(c) There are three groups of eight houses in the area which have no internal water supply, two of which have a tap in a yard used in common. The other houses have separate taps fixed in their respective gardens. There are no private water supplies.

(d) One group of eight houses in Hilton Grove have four W.C.'s attached at one end thereof and used in common by the occupiers of the eight houses.

(5) UNHEALTHY AREAS.

No part of the district can be said to contain an unhealthy area.

(6) BYE-LAWS RELATING TO HOUSES, TO HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS,
AND TO TENTS, VANS, SHEDS, ETC.

The Bye-laws relating to Houses let in Lodgings were made in 1883 and require revision.

The Bye-laws relating to Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc., are of more recent date and have been enforced but are found in practice to be inadequate to meet the needs of the district.

The present Bye-laws provide for W.C. accommodation to the extent of one W.C. for every 12 persons, "if not otherwise provided." These last four words, if omitted from the Bye-law, would make it so definite that W.C. accommodation must be specially provided. The provision of W.C. accommodation "within 150 feet," if omitted from the Bye-laws, would make it definite that accommodation must be provided on the site. As it is, Van-dwellers can draw on to a site and use the W.C. accommodation provided at any house (by arrangement with the occupier) situated within 150 feet of the site. It is thus made easy for van-dwellers to pitch almost anywhere they choose.

A prosecution was, however, successfully sustained during the year in the Summary Jurisdiction Court on the question of W.C. accommodation, but it does not follow that success may always attend the arguments of the prosecution.

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

(a) *Milk Supply.*

The average number of cows kept in the district was 14. The cow-sheds numbered two and 23 visits were paid by the Sanitary Inspectors in addition to special visits paid by your Senior Sanitary Inspector.

The number of retail purveyors of milk is 155, most of whom carry on a general shop and sell milk in bottles as they receive it.

Two hundred and forty-nine visits were paid to the registered premises of purveyors of milk during the year and there was a general improvement in the standard of cleanliness observed.

During the year 22 samples of Graded Milk and four samples of Ice Cream were submitted for Bacteriological Analysis. Of the 22 samples of Graded Milk 15 were submitted to tests for Tubercle Bacilli and in no case was the *Bacillus* demonstrated. In three

instances of Graded Milk the counts were excessive. The proprietors of the dairies were approached, cautioned and further samples taken which gave satisfactory results.

The following tables give the results of the several analyses and prosecutions under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, and Bye-laws in force.

BACTERIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF MILK SAMPLES.

Date.	Nature of sample.	Total Bacteria per cubic centimetre.	Bacillus Coli absent in	Presence of Tubercle Bacillus (biological test).	Remarks.
11.8.30	Pasteurised Milk	1,156,953	1/100 c.c.	Unsuccessful test	Unsatisfactory.
11.8.30	"	315,840	"	Absent ..	Unsatisfactory.
11.8.30	Grade A (T.T.) Milk	158,000	"	" ..	Satisfactory.
11.8.30	"	168,000	1/1000 c.c.	" ..	"
3.9.30	Pasteurised Milk	485,000	1/100 c.c.	" ..	Unsatisfactory.
3.9.30	"	367,000	1/100 c.c.	" ..	Unsatisfactory.
3.9.30	Grade A (T.T.) Milk	72,000	1/1000 c.c.	" ..	Satisfactory.
16.9.30	Pasteurised Milk	13,165	"	— ..	"
23.9.30	"	31,893	1/100 c.c.	— ..	"
23.9.30	"	50,820	1/1000 c.c.	— ..	"
23.9.30	"	105,503	"	— ..	Unsatisfactory.
23.9.30	"	31,893	1/100 c.c.	— ..	Satisfactory.
24.9.30	"	12,795	—	— ..	"
26.9.30	"	1,230	1/100 c.c.	— ..	"
26.9.30	Grade A (T.T.) Milk	—	—	Absent ..	"
1.10.30	Pasteurised Milk	25,410	1/100 c.c.	" ..	"
1.10.30	"	22,700	"	" ..	"
1.10.30	"	41,856	"	" ..	"
7.10.30	Grade A Pasteurised Milk	under 100	1/10 c.c.	" ..	"
7.10.30	Pasteurised Milk	17,000	"	" ..	"
7.10.30	"	6,100	"	" ..	"
7.10.30	"	4,800	"	" ..	"

The County Medical Officer states that samples of milk were taken in the Borough by the County Food and Drugs Inspector and submitted to biological examination during 1930 with the following results:—

24 were found to be free from tubercle bacilli.

2 were found to contain tubercle bacilli.

4 gave inconclusive results owing to the death of the guinea pigs from intercurrent infection.

One of the samples which contained Tubercle Bacilli was produced at a farm in West Suffolk. The herd was inspected by a Veterinary Surgeon and two cows found to be tuberculous were slaughtered.

The remaining sample was from a farm in Essex; the dairy herd was inspected by a Veterinary Surgeon and one cow found to be tuberculous was slaughtered.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF ICE CREAM SAMPLES.

Date.	Nature of sample.	Total Bacteria per cubic centimetre.	Bacillus Coli absent in	Bacillus Welchii Spores in 10 ccs.	Remarks.
23.9.30	Ice Cream ..	79,500	1 c.c.	Absent ..	Satisfactory.
23.9.30	.. ..	246,000	..	Present ..	..
23.9.30	.. ..	3,000	..	..	..
23.9.30	.. ..	43,500	..	..	..

THE MILK AND DAIRIES ORDER, 1926.

Much attention was again directed to this Order during the year with a view to minimising the risk of contamination, infection and alteration of the milk supply to the Town and as a result three summonses under Section 31 (2) of this Order were issued against offenders.

In one case a fine of 40s. was imposed; in another a fine of 10s. was obtained. The third case was heard in January, 1931, and will be accounted for in the 1931 report.

In addition the Council issued a warning to a dairyman and his employee for a similar breach of the Order.

THE MILK AND DAIRIES (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1922, (SECTION 2).

The Council refused to register a retail purveyor of milk who sought to be registered in respect of certain premises. No appeal was made against the refusal.

THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1923.

The number of Licences granted for the Sale of Milk under Special Designations classified as in the fourth Schedule of the above Order was 25, as follows:—

Dealers' Licences.

In respect of—

Grade A Milk	2
Grade A (T.T.) Milk ..	8
Certified Milk	2
Pasteurised Milk	3

Supplementary Licences.

In respect of—

Grade A Milk	1
Certified Milk	1
Grade A (T.T.) Milk ..	2
Pasteurised Milk	2

Bottling Licences.

In respect of Grade A Milk, 2; Pasteurised Milk, 2.

(b) Meat and Other Foods.

A total of 327 visits were paid to slaughter-houses. The following were condemned and destroyed:—

(1) Tuberculosis.

9 Pigs' Heads.
10 Sets Ox Lungs.
7 Forequarters Beef.
2 Cows' Heads
4 Cow Carcases, all offal and fats.
3 Pigs' Carcases, all organs and fats.
1 Pig's Head and all organs.
1 Pig's Pluck.
3 Cows' Livers.
3 Cows' Tripes and Fats.
1 Flank Beef.

(2) Other Reasons.

8 Sheep's Lungs.
4 Ox Livers.
10 Sheep's Livers.
21 Sets Pigs' Lungs.
1 Pig Carcase and all organs.
2 Cow Carcases and all organs and fats.
1 Box Skate.
1 Sack Winkles.
1½ Boxes Creamy Whirls (Chocolates).
3 Stones Dog Fish.
1 Box Haddocks.
242 lbs. Cheese.
25 Bundles (100 boxes) Tomatoes.
1 Box Dabs.
5 Boxes Roe.
1 Set Ox Lungs.
1 Thin Flank.

(c) Adulteration, etc. (The Food and Drugs Adulteration Act, 1928.)

Fifty-four samples of food were submitted for analysis during the year. Of these 52 were in respect of Milk, one sample was in respect of Butter and one sample was in respect of Marrow Seeds.

Of the 52 milk samples, two were not genuine and the sample of butter was not genuine.

Proceedings were instituted in respect of these three samples and convictions obtained.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

During the year the Council refused to sanction the establishing of the following Offensive Trades:—

Rag and Bone Dealer (2), Fish Fryer (1), Fish Curer (1).

The Council sanctioned the renewal Licences in respect of Offensive Trades as follows:—

Fish Fryers (7), Fish Curer (1), Rag and Bone Dealer (1).

Proceedings were instituted against a Rag and Bone Dealer for carrying on the trade without a Licence from the Council. A penalty of 20s. was imposed and a renewal Licence refused.

Legal Procedure.

	Fine.	Costs.
<i>Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928.</i>		
Sample of Butter containing 2% excess of water. See The Sale of Butter Regulations, 1902 (not revoked by the 1928 Act)	40s.	6s.
Sample of Milk, at least 10% deficient in Milk Fat	40s.	6s.
<i>The Milk and Dairies Order, 1926 (Section 31 (2)).</i>		
Information against Dairyman for filling Bottles with Milk otherwise than on registered premises	40s.	Nil
Information against employee for filling bottles with Milk otherwise than on registered premises	10s.	Nil
<i>The Public Health Acts, 1875 (Section 112), and 1925 (Section 44), and the Bye-laws, 1913.</i>		
Information against a Rag and Bone Dealer was laid for carrying on the trade without the sanction of the Council	20s.	Nil
<i>Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1885, and the Public Health Act, 1925 (Section 43 (3)), and the Bye-laws as to Tents, Vans, Sheds and Similar Structures.</i>		

Information was laid against an owner of certain land for a breach of Clause 16 of the Council's Bye-laws as to Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc.

No pecuniary penalty was obtained, but an Order was made under Section 43 (3) of the Public Health Act, 1925, prohibiting the Vans on the land in question.

THE RENT AND MORTGAGE RESTRICTIONS ACTS, 1920-1923.

During the year 25 Certificates were granted to tenants and nine Certificates have been issued to Owners upon completion of the scheduled works.

In all cases work, which can be enforced by the Housing Acts, has been carried out, but the Rent Acts permit of requirements in excess of those which can be demanded under the Housing Acts and which cannot be enforced under them. If owners do not fully comply with scheduled works specified on the Certificates granted to tenants no Clearance Certificates are issued.

In connection with general repairs to property it is to be regretted that some Agents and Owners employ men who are least fitted for such work. This gives rise to a certain amount of unpleasantness, extra cost and much inconvenience to householders.

If Owners would recognise the extra cost to be borne by ratepayers due to their unresponsive attitude upon receipt of informal notices, the necessity of Statutory work costing time and money would be avoided.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS, 1894-1928.

(Duties taken over following Incorporation.)

Parasitic Mange.—During the year two cases of Sarcoptic Mange in horses were notified from one stable. One horse was slaughtered on the premises, the other was moved under Licence for detention and treatment.

Two other horses on the same premises were "dressed" and segregated.

Disinfection was thoroughly carried out and there has been no recurrence of the disease.

The Importation of Dogs and Cats Order, 1928.—One dog was admitted into this area under this Order by Licence of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

The rules applicable thereto and the conditions laid down by the Ministry were strictly observed and the animal was subsequently removed to another area under similar Licence.

Sheep Scab Order, 1920.—No cases of this disease have been found in the Borough but 66 sheep and lambs were admitted, under Licence, for slaughter.

Swine Fever Orders of 1908-1917.—Owing to improvements in the affected areas the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries withdrew the restrictions imposed by the Orders on the 5th March.

Regulation of Movement of Swine Order, 1922.—Under this Order 894 pigs have been admitted into this area for slaughter. All notices of such movements have been, as far as practicable, followed up.

Tuberculosis Order, 1925.—Following Incorporation your Council assumed the powers under this Order, but, by special request, the County Council carried on the work until March 18th, 1930. No case was reported during the year.

Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908.—One Licence was granted under this Act during the year.

The following tables show the work done under the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901:—

1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS OR INSPECTORS OF NUISANCES.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Occupiers Prosecuted. (4)
Factories (Including Factory Laundries.)	337	6	Nil.
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries.)	188	13	Nil.
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises.)	24	1	Nil.
Total	549	20	Nil.

2.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Particulars. (1)	Number of Defects.			Number of offences in respect to which (5) Prosecutions were instituted.
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:—</i>				
Want of cleanliness	10	10	—	—
Want of ventilation	4	4	—	—
Overcrowding	1	1	—	—
Want of drainage of floors ..	1	1	—	—
Other nuisances	8	8	—	—
Sanitary commodation {	insufficient ..	1	—	—
	unsuitable or defec- tive	7	7	—
	not separate for sexes	1	1	—
<i>Offences under the Factory and Work- shops Acts—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101)	3	3	—	—
Other offences	—	—	—	—
Total	36	36	—	—

NUMBER AND TRADES OF OUTWORKERS NOTIFIED DURING 1930.

Tailoring	43	Millinery	11
Dresses, Robes and Blouses	99	Brushes	36
Shirts and Collars	32	Artificial Flowers ..	6
Ties	62	Boxes	28
Underclothing, Baby Linen,		Fancy Bags	16
etc.	90	Umbrellas	3
Boots	46	Various	15
Embroidery	7		
Fur Trimmings	5		

OUTWORKERS WERE NOTIFIED FROM THE FOLLOWING AREAS:—

City of London	181	Leyton	40
Bermondsey	3	Poplar	3
Bethnal Green	26	St. Marylebone	5
Chelsea	1	Stoke Newington	9
Finsbury	53	Stepney	8
Hackney	95	Shoreditch	22
Islington	4	Tottenham	7
Walthamstow	41	Westminster	10

A total of 406 visits were paid in connection with outworkers, as follows:—To Homes, 342; Factories, 30; Workshops, 34.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

General.—The accompanying table shows the age and ward incidence of the various Infectious Diseases which are discussed separately in later pages of the Report:—

DISEASE.	All Ages.	Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 and over.	St. James Street.	High Street.	Hoe Street.	Wood Street.	Ha'e End.	Higham Hill.	REMOVED TO HOSPITAL.
Smallpox	189	1	11	80	52	30	13	2	57	25	44	13	11	39	189
Scarlet Fever	607	1	104	413	56	32	1	—	162	101	73	65	80	126	414
Diphtheria	509	4	113	322	41	26	3	—	118	93	89	50	60	99	436
Enteric Fever	5	—	1	—	—	3	1	—	1	—	2	—	1	1	5
Pneumonia	139	3	17	22	10	33	32	22	31	25	16	11	25	31	31
Puerperal Fever	14	—	—	—	3	11	—	—	1	2	2	4	1	4	12
Puerperal Pyrexia	8	—	—	—	2	6	—	—	2	—	2	1	2	1	8
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	5	3
Erysipelas	57	2	—	—	6	18	22	9	11	7	9	14	5	11	22
Encephalitis Lethargica	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	3	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	3
Chickenpox	693	23	169	476	21	3	1	—	174	149	118	79	78	95	3
Tuberculosis	159	—	4	15	44	71	23	2	31	27	26	22	22	31	146

The total number of cases of notifiable diseases during 1930 was 2,393, or, excluding Chickenpox (not notifiable in previous years), 1,700, as compared with 1,515 in 1929, 1,455 in 1928, 1,372 in 1927, and 1,182 in 1926.

The following table shows the yearly notifications for the past five years:—

Year.	Smallpox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.	Pneumonia.	Puerperal Fever.	Puer. Pyrexia.	Ophth. Neon.	Erysipelas.	Enceph. Leth.	Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Polio-encephalitis.	Poliomyelitis.	Chickenpox.	Total.
1930	189	607	509	5	139	14	8	8	57	2	3	125	34	—	—	693	2,393
1929	10	688	325	2	222	5	7	7	51	2	2	142	52	—	—	Not Notifiable	1,515
1928	—	764	283	2	155	5	6	11	47	4	1	139	36	2	—	Not Notifiable	1,455
1927	—	623	285	6	172	8	13	13	56	1	—	150	42	3	—	Not Notifiable	1,392
1926	—	484	262	4	133	8	N.N.	9	57	11	1	155	55	2	1	Not Notifiable	1,182

(N.N.—Not Notifiable.)

The 1930 notifications include the following cases discovered by the Staff of the Health Department:—

Smallpox, 67; Diphtheria, 77; Scarlet Fever, 23; Chickenpox, 22. Total, 189.

Cases of Measles and Whooping Cough were not admitted to Hospital unless associated with either Diphtheria or Scarlet Fever.

It is hoped that, after the erection of the 18 further cubicles now proposed, it will be possible to admit the more urgent cases of Measles and Whooping Cough.

Control over Infectious Diseases.—On receipt of a Notification of a case of Infectious Disease the patient is removed to Hospital if necessary, and the room occupied is immediately disinfected with formalin. Bedding is steam disinfected and library books are destroyed. If the Notification does not request removal to Hospital the Infectious Disease Nurse visits the house to ascertain whether the case can be efficiently isolated and the necessary attention provided. A printed form of instructions as to the precautions to be adopted to prevent the spread of infection is left. Information is also obtained as to the day and Sunday Schools attended, both by the patient and any other children in the house. Children are excluded from School until certified as free from infection, the Head Teachers being notified as to the period of exclusion. Contacts attend the Infectious Disease Clinic on the following Tuesday.

The source of the milk supply is ascertained and any necessary action taken. The occupations of all other inmates of the house are recorded and any contact employed in laundry work or in any way connected with food supplies is suspended from duty until seen by a Medical Officer.

The District Sanitary Inspector visits the affected house, investigates sanitary conditions, and endeavours to trace the source of infection.

Disinfectant is supplied free of charge for use in homes where cases are not removed to Hospital, and, following recovery, the room and bedding used by the patient is thoroughly disinfected by the Council's Staff.

The following is a summary of the work done during 1930 at the Infectious Disease "Contact" Clinic:—

Number of sessions held	..	..	..	..	52
Number of Cases..	..	..	..	..	1,780
Number of attendances made	..	..	..	..	2,352
Average attendance per Session	..	..	..	..	45.2
Number of Scarlet Fever Cases discovered	..	..	..	..	4
Number of Diphtheria Cases discovered	..	..	..	..	6
Number of non-Clinical Cases of Diphtheria discovered	..	..	..	..	55
Number of Patients given antitoxin	..	..	..	..	20
Virulence Tests for Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	3
Number of Tonsillectomies in Chronic Diphtheria Carriers	..	..	..	..	2

In addition to contacts, all cases treated in Hospital are seen as to fitness for work or school on the first Tuesday following discharge.

Your Council have an adequate steam disinfecter at Low Hall Lane and ample transport consisting of three motor ambulances (two by W. & G. Du Cros purchased in May, 1929, and one Crossley purchased in January, 1925).

The newest ambulances are used for Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever cases respectively and the oldest one for Smallpox cases. In addition two 30-cwt. Morris Commercial Vans are used for disinfecting purposes.

The Ambulance and Disinfecting Staff consists of four men.

During the year 1,473 premises and 14,410 articles were disinfected and 117 articles were destroyed.

There are no facilities available for the cleansing and disinfection of verminous persons.

MUNICIPAL LABORATORY.

The following work was carried out during the year:—

	Total.	Positive.	Negative.	Medical Practitioners.	Health Dept
Diphtheria Swabs	3,936	505	3,431	2,124	1,812

The numbers of swabs examined during the previous four years were:—1929, 2,650; 1928, 1,913; 1927, 1,912; 1926, 1,688.

An interesting feature is that all the necessary blood serum for cultivation of the specimens, both at Lloyd Park and at the Sanatorium, is prepared by Mr. West, the Laboratory Assistant. During 1930 a total of 7,840 culture media were made as compared with 6,875 during 1929.

The Essex County Council also provide facilities for examination of pathological specimens and the County Medical Officer states that 882 specimens were examined for local Practitioners during 1930, as follows:—

Diphtheria Swabs, 294; Sputa, 549; Typhoid Specimens, 12; Ringworm Specimens, 14; Miscellaneous Specimens, 13. Total, 882.

The totals of previous years were: 1929, 904; 1928, 876; 1927, 1,007; 1926, 1,085.

(A) SMALLPOX.

During 1930 a total of 189 cases of Smallpox was discovered in the Borough and represented the continuation of the outbreak which occurred late in 1929. After many years immunity from this disease the first case was notified in September, 1929, to be followed by nine others before the close of the year. These 10 cases showed at least four separate sources of infection, all of which were outside the Borough.

The following table shows the monthly incidence by ages and Wards during 1930:—

SMALLPOX—1930.

		All ages.	Under 1 yr.	1-5 years.	5-15 years.	15-25 years.	25-45 years.	45-65 years.	65 & over.	St. James' Street.	High Street	Hoe Street.	Wood Street.	Hale End.	Higham Hill.
January	..	29	—	1	7	16	4	1	—	4	7	4	—	2	12
February	..	29	—	3	8	12	4	2	—	15	3	5	—	3	3
March	..	15	—	—	6	2	6	1	—	5	2	2	—	1	5
April	..	8	—	—	3	3	1	1	—	3	3	1	—	1	—
May	..	20	—	1	9	3	2	4	1	1	2	10	2	2	3
June	..	11	—	—	6	3	1	1	—	—	—	5	6	—	—
July	..	25	—	4	14	2	3	2	—	2	1	13	4	—	5
August	..	28	—	2	17	3	5	1	—	19	1	3	1	1	3
September	..	15	—	—	—	9	5	1	—	7	—	—	—	1	7
October	..	3	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	1
November	..	4	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—
December	..	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Totals	..	189	1	11	71	56	34	14	2	57	25	44	13	11	39

In addition to the above 189 cases, five further cases were admitted to the Borough Smallpox Hospital for observation. The final diagnoses were: Variola sine eruptione, 2; Varicella, 1; Teething Rash, 1; Acne, 1.

The vaccinal condition of the 189 patients was as follows:—

Unvaccinated ..	..	167	Vaccinated in Infancy ..	22
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The ages of the patients vaccinated in infancy were as follows:—

66, 65, 63, 57, 56, 54, 53, 50 (2), 48 (2), 46, 43, 42, 37, 35 (also re-vaccinated in 1914), 33, 26, 21 (2), 18 and 16.

Thus the minimum protection afforded by vaccination in this series of cases was 16 years, and in the case of the patient aged 35 (re-vaccinated in 1914) the disease was so mild that he was only detained in Hospital for 7 days.

Twenty-two Primary vaccinations and 15 re-vaccinations were done by your Medical Officer of Health under the Public Health (Smallpox Prevention) Regulations, 1917, chiefly in observation and doubtful cases prior to Hospital admission.

In 91 cases the source of infection could not be traced, eight cases were infected outside the Borough, and the remaining 90 could be linked up with previous cases.

The cases infected outside the Borough had not been previously reported as Contacts. A total of 1,175 contacts were reported by outside Authorities, and referred to persons living in Walthamstow, but working elsewhere. Only one of these contacts developed Smallpox. The numbers of contacts notified by the following Authorities were:—Hackney 174, Leyton 55, Finsbury 44, City 41, Poplar 26, Bethnal Green 23, Stepney 21, Shoreditch 37, Holborn 13, Tottenham 12, Islington 9, West Ham 9, St. Pancras 8, East Ham 7, Stoke Newington 6, St. Marylebone 4, Kensington 3, Chingford 3, Camberwell 3, Bermondsey 3, Port of London 3, Lambeth 2, Edmonton 2, Other Authorities 13.

All the cases were of the Variola ‘Minor’ type and no deaths were recorded.

The scheme of control followed is that apparently common to most Authorities in the London area. Arrangements exist whereby actual or suspected cases are immediately visited by Medical Officers of the Department.

Local Practitioners were circularised on two occasions during the year as to the facilities offered and requesting that telephonic notification of cases be made. On confirmation of the diagnosis, circulars are drawn up giving the following particulars:—Name, address, occupation, place of employment, and date of last attendance, vaccinal condition, suspected source of infection, date of onset and of appearance of rash, together with a complete list of names and addresses of home and other contacts, their employment and vaccinal condition. Copies of these circulars are sent on the day of notification to all local Practitioners, Medical Officers of Health of adjoining areas and of areas affected by contacts, and totalled 70 for each case, representing 12,930 during the year. The enormous amount of clerical work alone involved can thus be realised.

Lists of Contacts of ‘outside’ cases are also periodically circularised to local Practitioners, so that they may be alive to the possibility of Smallpox when consulted by any of these contacts.

Removal to Hospital is immediately effected and immediate vaccination offered by the Public Vaccinator, Dr. Mackenzie, who has co-operated, often late at night, in a most willing manner. No effort is spared in persuading contacts to be vaccinated, and the virtual cessation of the epidemic towards the end of the year was mainly due to the fact that in the latter half of the year in only one household was complete refusal met with. All four members of the family involved were ultimately removed to Hospital with Smallpox.

During the same period 32 families accepted immediate vaccination with no secondary cases, while nine further families who also accepted vaccination showed secondary cases as under:—

Initials.	Duration of first patient's rash when second patient Vaccinated.	No. of Secondary Cases.	Duration of Hospital Treatment.
LaP.	4 days.	1	15 days.
W.	3 „	1	12 „
		(1 pustule only)	
L.	4 „	1	15 „
A.	2 „	2	10 days each.
H.	3 „	3	16, 18, 28 days.
B.	2 „	4	9, 11, 11, 16 „
C.	2 „	2	15 days each.
R.	2 „	*1	4 days
B.	6 „	*1	7 „

* “Sine eruptione.”

From the above it will be seen that vaccination of home contacts, when done not later than the first day after the appearance of rash in the primary case, protected them in every instance. Even in

the 14 definite cases recorded above the severity of the disease was very much diminished with the consequent shorter duration of Hospital treatment.

Following removal to Hospital, the actual houses involved are visited daily, up to the twenty-first day, either by a Medical Officer or Sanitary Inspector. Other contacts are visited as often as possible by a Sanitary Inspector, with a minimum of visits, on alternate days up to the twenty-first after removal of the last case. The enormous amount of work entailed will be realised from the fact that 1,566 visits were paid by the Medical Staff and 4,646 visits by the Sanitary Staff.

Leaflets describing symptoms, precautions and penalties were left, and similar advertisements were displayed in the local Press on two occasions.

To assist in the control of Smallpox, Chicken-pox was made a notifiable disease on the 12th March, 1930, and notification was extended for a further twelve months from the 30th September, 1930.

In view of the fact that five cases notified during 1930 by Practitioners as Chicken-pox were, on being visited, found to be suffering from Smallpox, there is no question that notification of Chicken-pox is fully justified. During the year all cases of Chicken-pox were visited by a member of the Medical Staff for verification of diagnosis. From the 16th March to 31st May 344 cases occurred, or an average of over 31 per week.

From the clinical aspect the average incubation period was 12 days and the average period between onset and rash four days. In many cases there was no prodromal illness, while some cases showed premonitory symptoms but followed by no rash. Two cases from infected houses showing typical premonitory symptoms were admitted to Hospital for observation but developed no rash and were looked upon as cases of "variola sine eruptione." In some the premonitory symptoms included delirium, but the severity of the symptoms could not generally be taken as a guide to the severity of the subsequent rash.

The difficulty of control is increased by the very mildness of the disease, especially in view of the fact that the prodromal illness is so frequently absent or so mild that patients are often not diagnosed until the rash is several days old. At least 18 patients were diagnosed on attending Practitioners' surgeries with well-developed rashes. In addition, many mild and undiagnosed cases undoubtedly remained at large.

The following extracts taken from the monthly reports made to the Public Health Committee show the experiences of the latter half of the year:—

“Following the discovery of a case at the School Clinic on 4th July all unvaccinated absentees from the School attended (Forest Road Infants) were visited by Officers of the Health Department up to the beginning of the School holidays and three further cases were found which would otherwise have been missed. Thirteen secondary cases were later traced to those four cases.”

“The following examples will show the extreme susceptibility of some families:—

- (a) Five cases in four inter-related families.
- (b) Four cases in one family (the whole family), re-vaccination having been refused when advised.
- (c) Four cases in two inter-related families; and
- (d) Three cases in another family of four members.

One adult patient was found to have been at large for six days (in a highly infectious condition) acting as a Bookmaker's tout until arrested and convicted at Stratford Police Court, after having travelled to and from that place by tramcar and omnibus.”

“Another patient was found to have been at a Sunday School while infectious. All contacts were visited and an otherwise missed case was discovered.”

“One patient was found to have been infected at a Girl Guides' Camp by a girl whose rash appeared on the 23rd July and who went to Camp on the 26th July and was probably infectious until returning on 8th August. Over 30 contacts required supervision from this case alone, but, curiously, no secondary case occurred.”

“Another un-notified case had spent a holiday at Paignton and the mother and brother were infected by him and were notified a few days after returning to Walthamstow.”

“One case had been infected at Maldon, Essex (determined by date of onset, etc.). The Maldon Authorities were informed and further cases were discovered at the infected house there.”

“On the 5th September a case was notified who had attended Gamuel Road Boys' School whilst infectious.”

"The routine detailed above was again followed, except that the District School Attendance Officer visited absentees and reported any suspicious cases. Three further cases were discovered in this way—one of whom had visited several shops and a cinema whilst still infectious—and yet, apparently, gave rise to no further known cases."

"After the first week in September the incidence of Smallpox fell rapidly, only three occurring during the remainder of the month, three in October, four in November and two at the end of December."

"There were no notifications between the 18th November and 23rd December—a period of five weeks—and, until the latter date, it was hoped that the Borough had at last been cleared of this disease."

Of the 189 cases occurring during the year, 73 were discovered by the Medical Officers and Sanitary Inspectors of the Department.

HOSPITAL TREATMENT OF SMALLPOX.

The agreement between your Council and the West Ham Corporation having fallen through some years ago, and owing to the refusal of other Hospital authorities to accept your Smallpox cases, it became necessary in September, 1929, to hastily improvise accommodation.

With the continuance of the epidemic every opportunity has been taken of extending and improving the accommodation, with the result that there now exists a well-equipped Hospital, although comprised of temporary buildings.

The table on page 74 of the Isolation Hospital Report gives further details of the Hospital as submitted for the County survey under the Local Government Act, 1929.

The Hospital was closed on two occasions, viz., between 18th and 22nd October, and 2nd to 23rd December, 1930.

One hundred and eighty-nine cases of Smallpox were admitted for treatment and five cases for observation. There were no deaths and, except in a minority of cases, the patients showed normal temperatures with an almost complete absence of secondary fever, even in cases with a semi-confluent rash. There were no apparent resulting disabilities.

The following represent the more serious cases:—

F. 19 yrs.	22 days in Hosp.	Profuse rash. Pulse and temp. normal	No complications.
F. 5 "	57 " "	Nephritis end of second week	Clear in 9 days.
M. 17 "	44 " "	Septic eruptions following S.P. rash	
F. 6 "	67 " "	Septic spots, etc.	
F. 18 "	29 " "	Eye complications	
F. 17 "	39 " "	" "	
M. 18 "	42 " "	Severe eruptions ..	No complications.
M. 21 "	43 " "	" " "	" "
F. 10 "	38 " "	" " "	" "
M. 42 "	30 " "	" " "	" "
F. 7 "	29 " "	" " "	" "
F. 7 "	23 " "	" " "	" "
F. 36 "	32 " "	" " "	" "
F. 33 "	30 " "	" " "	" "
M. 56 "	23 " "	" " "	" "

The minimum stay in Hospital was seven days and the maximum 67 days. The average stay in Hospital was 20.6 days and the total patient days was 3,996. The youngest patient was aged 8 months and the eldest 66 years.

No account of the year's work at the Hospital would be complete without grateful acknowledgement to the Matron of your Isolation Hospital, who administered the Nursing and maintenance services, and to the excellent services of the Nurses themselves. The very frequent reluctance of patients to accept discharge from the Hospital will sound almost incredible to those who have had no personal contact with them.

Dr. W. Vernon Shaw, O.B.E., of the Ministry of Health, visited the Hospital on the 2nd October to confirm the diagnosis in one case. He made suggestions, which were later carried out, with regard to the lay-out of the Huts.

Mr. Sharp, the Vaccination Officer for the Area, kindly furnishes the following information:—

VACCINATION RETURN, 1930.

BOROUGH OF WALTHAMSTOW.

Births Registered.	Successfully Vaccinated.	Unsusceptible.	Exemptions.	Deaths before Vaccinated or exempted.
1,656	298	3	1,054	53

"A comprehensive Return cannot be furnished with regard to these registrations as a great number of children have not yet attained the age when Certificates of Vaccination or Statutory Declarations are due.

In addition to the above 1,886 Primary Vaccinations and 1,802 Re-vaccinations have been recorded."

(B) SCARLET FEVER.

The following table shows the incidence of this disease during the past five years:—

SCARLET FEVER.

Year.	All ages.	Under 1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65 & over.	St. James' Street.	High Street.	Hoe Street.	Wood Street.	Hale End.	Higham Hill.	Removed to Hospital.	Per-centage.	Deaths (all cases).
1930	607	1	104	413	56	32	1	—	162	101	73	65	80	126	414	68.2	3
1929	688	4	113	428	95	41	6	1	150	125	71	78	105	159	466	67.4	5
1928	764	1	160	498	73	31	1	—	159	154	117	97	80	157	490	64.1	4
1927	623	5	128	391	72	24	3	—	81	88	138	87	81	148	454	72.8	4
1926	484	—	90	334	43	14	2	1	88	72	93	32	63	136	354	73.1	4

As will be seen from the above table, there were no outstanding features. The number of cases during 1930 was slightly below the five-year average (633), the age incidence was remarkably similar to that of previous years, while the ward distribution showed a relative increase in St. James' Street and Hoe Street Wards.

The highest and lowest percentage admissions to Hospital differ only by 9 per cent. The figure for 1930 would have been higher but for the fact that a Scarlet Fever ward had to be allocated to Diphtheria during the autumn and so necessitating an increase in home-nursed cases.

The number of fatal cases is relatively stationary, showing that the disease retains its mild character. In fact, the whole picture shows an equilibrium which one would expect to find with such a population as is met with in the Borough.

The monthly incidence of the disease during 1930 was as follows:—

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
St. James' Street	22	15	13	8	13	7	5	7	16	11	14	31	162
High Street ..	23	6	25	8	6	4	3	5	5	5	3	8	101
Hoe Street ..	9	7	14	5	6	5	2	2	1	9	3	10	73
Wood Street ..	5	6	8	6	7	5	6	2	8	2	6	4	65
Hale End ..	13	13	5	9	12	1	13	2	2	3	4	3	80
Higham Hill ..	17	12	10	11	5	12	7	5	5	7	14	21	126
Total ..	89	59	75	47	49	34	36	23	37	37	44	77	607

The death rate from Scarlet Fever during 1930 (per 1,000 living) was 0.02—a figure shared by five other large towns in the London "outer ring." The death-rate per 100 cases notified was 0.49.

The use of Scarlet Fever antitoxin is referred to under the report dealing with the Sanatorium. Antitoxin was administered to several adult cases and most cases with a temperature of over 102°F. on admission. No use was made of Schick tests or of artificial immunisation.

The incidence of Diphtheria during the past quinquennium was as follows:—

(C) DIPHTHERIA.

DIPHTHERIA.

Year.	All ages.	Under 1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65 & over.	St. James' Street.	High Street.	Hoe Street.	Wood Street.	Hale End.	Higham Hill.	Removed to Hospital.	Per-centage.	Deaths (all cases).	Deaths per 100 cases.
1930	509	4	113	322	41	26	3	—	118	93	89	50	60	99	436	85.7	20	3.9
1929	325	7	57	209	32	17	3	—	53	68	43	52	44	65	272	80.4	16	4.9
1928	283	3	56	172	35	12	5	—	62	30	49	47	35	60	229	80.9	8	2.8
1927	285	4	54	171	28	26	1	1	85	51	37	33	16	63	250	87.7	9	3.2
1926	262	1	66	165	14	12	4	—	110	30	35	23	24	40	234	89.3	5	1.9

The ominous feature of the above table is the steadily increasing incidence of this serious disease, and especially the increase in the two age groups, 1 to 5 and 5 to 15.

The death-rates per 100 cases notified show that although there were more deaths than during 1929, the rate was actually 1 per cent. lower. The death-rate per 1,000 population was 0.16, which compares with a maximum figure of 0.20 amongst the "outer ring" towns.

In spite of the increased incidence 85.7 per cent. of cases notified were removed to Hospital as compared with the previous maximum figure of 89.3 per cent. in 1926. In order to secure sufficient beds one of the wards at your Isolation Hospital usually used for Scarlet Fever patients was allocated to Diphtheria cases between September 18th and November 26th, when notifications reached their maximum, as shown by the following monthly incidence:—

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
St. James' Street	9	9	14	5	4	6	13	5	20	12	10	11	118
High Street ..	17	6	8	5	2	9	4	3	14	11	8	6	93
Hoe Street ..	5	3	8	6	9	5	11	7	8	1	8	18	89
Wood Street ..	5	1	3	2	2	2	2	4	7	9	3	10	50
Hale End ..	—	4	4	9	4	1	1	2	11	12	3	9	60
Higham Hill ..	13	4	4	9	13	5	10	6	13	11	5	6	99
Totals ..	49	27	41	36	34	28	41	27	73	56	37	60	509

Selwyn Avenue Infants' School yielded six cases in September and nine in October. Repeated visits were paid by your Medical Officer of Health. All the children were examined on several occasions and all suspicious throats and noses were swabbed.

Six cases occurred in Apsley Road in September, but no connection could be found except that of "Street" contact.

A total of 13 cases occurred during the year at Forest Hall—a voluntarily provided Children's Home—the incidence being March 1, April 6, May 3, October 2, and November 1.

No use was made of the Dick test for Diphtheria susceptibility and no immunisation method was used. There can be no question that the only way to control the increase in Diphtheria incidence with the resultant loss of life is by providing immunisation for all children whose parents are sufficiently enlightened to seek the protection afforded thereby.

Antitoxin is available for free issue to Local Medical Practitioners at the Public Health Offices; at the Fire Station; and at 10, The Avenue, Highams Park. During the year 365 phials, representing 1,968,000 units, were thus issued.

(D) ENTERIC FEVER.

The incidence of the enteric fevers (Typhoid and Paratyphoid A and B) has continued to be minimal.

The five-yearly incidence was:—

Year.	1930.	1929.	1928.	1927.	1926.
Number of Cases	5	2	2	6	4
Number removed to Hospital	5	1	1	5	3
Number of Deaths	1	—	—	1	—

Details of the 1930 cases are as follows:—

Age.	Sex.	Suspected cause.	Where treated.
25	M.	Unknown	Victoria Park Hospital.
26	F.	„	Connaught Hospital.
1½	M.	„	„
27	F.	„	Prince of Wales Hospital.
46	F.	? Shell fish at seaside	Whipps Cross Hospital.

The patient aged 1½ years died from osteomyelitis and septicaemia.

(E) PNEUMONIA.

The number of cases notified during the five year period was as follows:—

Year.	All ages.	Under 1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65 & over.	St. James' Street.	High Street.	Hoe Street.	Wood Street.	Hale End.	Higham Hill	Removed to Hospital.	Deaths.
1930	139	3	17	22	10	33	32	22	31	25	16	11	25	31	31	81
1929	222	11	29	26	36	47	50	23	58	46	24	18	31	45	67	121
1928	155	7	32	28	20	31	28	9	40	38	15	13	16	33	46	100
1927	172	3	27	34	25	48	27	8	47	29	12	18	26	40	61	131
1926	133	2	17	19	25	28	29	13	30	20	13	25	25	20	62	83

The very large majority of the patients removed to Hospital were sent to Whips Cross Hospital by the Practitioners in charge.

The monthly incidence was as follows:—

Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May June July Aug. Sep. Oct. Nov. Dec. Total.

St. James' Street	3	2	4	8	—	2	3	1	4	2	1	1	3	1	31
High Street	4	4	2	3	—	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	4	3	25
Hoe Street	2	1	1	—	4	—	1	1	—	—	—	4	1	2	16
Wood Street	1	1	1	2	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	11
Hale End	4	4	7	1	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	3	2	2	25
Higham Hill	3	3	3	2	3	3	6	—	—	—	—	1	6	2	31

Totals .. 17 14 18 18 9 10 9 3 5 10 15 11 139

(F) PUERPERAL FEVER AND PYREXIA.

The following table shows the notifications of the past five years:—

Year.	All ages.	15-25	25-45	45-65	St. James Street.	High Street.	Hoe Street.	Wood Street.	Hale End.	Higham Hill.	Removed to Hospital.	Deaths from	
												Puerperal Sepsis.	Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy, etc.
1930	22	5	17	—	3	2	4	5	3	5	20	6	3
1929	12	2	10	—	1	2	—	—	2	7	11	1	6
1928	11	2	9	—	3	—	1	1	1	5	9	1	5
1927	21	8	13	—	5	7	4	2	1	2	14	3	4
1926	8	1	6	1	2	2	1	—	2	1	5	1	3

The combined figures for puerperal fever and pyrexia are the highest since "pyrexia" was first made notifiable in 1927 under the Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia Regulations.

Further details of the 1930 cases are given on page 108 of the Maternity and Child Welfare Section of the report.

(G) OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM. (See page 109.)
(H) ERYSIPELAS.

Year.	All ages.	Under 1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65 & over.	St. James' Street.	High Street.	Hoe Street.	Wood Street.	Hale End.	Higham Hill.	Removed to Hospital.
1930 ..	57	2	—	—	6	18	22	9	11	7	9	14	5	11	22
1929 ..	51	1	1	4	3	12	21	9	10	8	13	3	5	12	15
1928 ..	47	—	—	3	3	16	21	4	7	5	7	6	12	10	15
1927 ..	56	1	4	9	2	15	17	8	15	8	12	6	7	8	21
1926 ..	57	—	2	2	9	18	19	7	15	10	12	6	4	10	22

The total incidence, ward distribution and number of cases admitted to Hospital are remarkably uniform.

Cases are admitted either to Whipps Cross Hospital or General Hospitals under arrangements made by the patient's doctor.

(I) ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.

Year.	All ages.	Under 1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65 & over.	St. James' Street.	High Street.	Hoe Street.	Wood Street.	Hale End.	Higham Hill.	Removed to Hospital.	Deaths.
1930	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	3
1929	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	2
1928	4	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	2	3
1927	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3
1926	11	—	—	2	1	5	3	—	3	2	2	3	—	1	7	4

The deaths do not, necessarily, refer to cases notified during the same year.

[illegible]

All the 1930 cases were notified in April—two from Whipps Cross Hospital and one from St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

(K) CHICKENPOX.

Chickenpox first became notifiable during the week ending 22nd March, 1930, and the following table shows the monthly incidence by Wards:—

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
St. James Street	—	—	21	24	42	21	8	14	6	10	6	22	174
High Street	..	—	—	18	41	34	19	8	3	6	6	12	149
Hoe Street	..	—	—	6	12	12	30	22	15	2	7	1	118
Wood Street	..	—	—	9	36	19	2	5	2	—	2	1	80
Hale End	..	—	—	24	16	7	1	4	10	6	—	3	78
Higham Hill	..	—	—	3	9	11	9	14	16	7	1	8	94
Totals	..	—	—	81	138	125	82	61	60	27	26	21	693

Apart from a few secondary cases in the same houses all cases of Chickenpox were visited by a member of the Medical Staff for verification of diagnosis and, as already detailed, five cases were found to be suffering from Smallpox and not Chickenpox.

(L) MEASLES.

Measles is not a notifiable disease in the Borough, but the incidence can be gauged by the following totals of school children reported by Head Teachers to be suffering from this disease. These notifications are made under the Education Committee's Regulations as to Infectious Diseases in Schools:—

Year.	No. of cases in school children.	Maximum incidence.	Deaths.						
			Measles.					S.F.	Diph.
			Total	Under 1	1-2	2-5	5-15		
1930	1,583	Feb./April ..	28	—	12	12	4	3	20
1929	851	Mar./May ..	1	1	—	—	—	5	16
1928	2,010	Feb./May ..	17	1	11	4	1	4	8
1927	49	April ..	1	—	—	1	—	4	11
1926	1,148	Mar./April ..	4	2	—	1	1	4	5
Total	5,641		51	4	23	18	6	20	60

The deaths for the five years have been given to try to focus attention on the extreme seriousness of this disease—a fact which most parents utterly fail to appreciate. It will be seen from the above table that Measles caused 52 deaths during the quinquennium as compared with 60 from Diphtheria and 20 from Scarlet Fever.

During the five years 1921-1925 there were 61 deaths from Measles as compared with only 15 from Scarlet Fever and 55 from Diphtheria.

Unfortunately, the general experience is that Measles defies every method of control so far tried, and in view of the higher mortality during the pre-school period the aim should be to postpone the attack as long as possible. In most homes not the faintest attempt is usually made to isolate cases of Measles. Unfortunately, Hospital accommodation is not at present available for cases of Measles.

(M) WHOOPING COUGH.

This disease is also not notifiable and the quinquennial incidence as shown by school returns is given below—also to emphasise the seriousness of this disease.

Deaths from Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria are again given for purposes of comparison, and all the remarks made in respect of Measles apply equally forcibly to Whooping Cough:—

Year.	No. of cases in School Children.	Maximum incidence.	Deaths.						
			Whooping Cough					S.F.	Diph.
			Total.	Under 1	1-2	2-5	5-15		
1930	89	November ..	2	—	—	—	—	3	20
1929	851	April/June ..	17	6	?	?	?	5	16
1928	163	Nov./Dec. ..	5	2	1	—	2	4	8
1927	460	January ..	18	9	4	5	—	4	11
1926	343	Nov./Dec. ..	9	4	2	3	—	4	5
Total	1,906		51					20	60

During 1921-1925 the total deaths from Whooping Cough were 93, as against 15 from Scarlet Fever and 55 from Diphtheria.

(N) TUBERCULOSIS.

The table given below shows particulars of new cases of Tuberculosis and of all deaths from the disease in the Borough during 1930:—

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 yr. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
1—5 yrs. ..	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	—
5—10 yrs. ..	1	1	2	6	1	1	—	—
10—15 yrs. ..	—	1	2	2	1	—	1	—
15—20 yrs. ...	7	5	3	1	8	2	—	1
20—25 yrs. ..	10	11	6	1	6	3	—	—
25—35 yrs. ..	17	15	5	1	13	8	—	1
35—45 yrs. ..	17	16	—	—	12	6	2	—
45—55 yrs. ..	12	1	—	1	10	—	—	—
55—65 yrs. ..	7	2	—	—	8	1	—	—
65 yrs. and upwards	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—
Totals	72	53	18	16	62	21	4	2
	125		34		83		6	
	159				89			

The 89 deaths represent a death-rate of 0.71 per 1,000 population.

The returns of the quinquennium are summarised below:—

Year.	New Cases.				Total.	Deaths.				Total.
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.			Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
1930	72	53	18	16	159	62	21	4	2	89
1929	85	57	26	26	194	59	40	12	7	118
1928	75	64	15	21	175	57	37	8	7	109
1927	82	68	15	27	192	52	42	8	6	108
1926	79	76	29	26	210	55	42	12	6	115

The periods elapsing between notification and death, and the number of cases not notified were as follows:—

Year.	Under 3 months.		3 to 6 months.		6 to 9 months.		9 to 12 months.		Over 12 months.		Not Notified.		Notified after death.		Total.	Percentage dead within 6 months of Notification.
	Pul.	Non-Pul.	Pul.	Non-Pul.	Pul.	Non-Pul.	Pul.	Non-Pul.	Pul.	Non-Pul.	Pul.	Non-Pul.	Pul.	Non-Pul.		
1930 ..	19	1	8	—	4	—	9	—	31	—	8	4	4	1	89	50.6
1929 ..	17	7	7	1	12	—	8	1	41	1	12	8	2	1	118	47.5
1928 ..	19	1	11	—	6	—	2	—	39	1	16	9	1	4	109	56.0
1927 ..	12	2	12	2	3	1	5	—	38	1	21	7	3	1	108	55.5
1926 ..	17	4	10	—	8	1	8	—	41	2	11	10	2	1	115	47.8

The efficiency of notification as judged by the percentage dying within six months of notification remains practically unaltered, but the total not notified or not notified until after death, showed a welcome decrease during 1930.

The table given below shows the number of cases on the Register at the beginning and end of 1930.

No. on Register 1st January Notified during 1930	Pulmonary.		Total.	Non-Pulmonary.		Total.	GRAND TOTAL.
	M.	F.		M.	F.		
	907	814	1,721	436	435	871	2,592
	72	53	125	18	16	34	159
Total ..	979	867	1,846	454	451	905	2,751
Removed from Register, 1930	74	42	116	7	9	16	132
No. on Register 31st December	905	825	1,730	447	442	889	2,619

The 132 removals from the Register during 1930 are made up as follows:—

Deaths.				Removals.			
Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
51	21	1	1	23	21	6	8
72		2		44		14	
	74				58		
132.							

The discrepancy between the number of deaths recorded here and the number of registered deaths during the calendar year is accounted for by transferable deaths and by cases not notified prior to death.

Treatment of Tuberculosis.—Treatment is given under the Essex County Council's scheme. The admissions to Hospital during the last five years were:—

		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Total.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	
1930	..	67	51	11	17	146
1929	..	70	50	11	19	150
1928	..	88	60	14	12	174
1927	..	78	50	15	23	166
1926	..	73	63	17	18	171

No action was necessary under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, and Section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925.

Prevention of Blindness.—No action was necessary under Section 66 of the Public Health Amendment Act, 1925, for the prevention of blindness or for the treatment of persons suffering from any disease of or injury to the eyes.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL

Situation and Accommodation.—The Borough Infectious Diseases Hospital—more popularly known as the Sanatorium—is situated in Chingford.

The following particulars are extracted from returns made to the Essex County Council under Section 63 of the Local Government Act, 1929, in respect of the Isolation and Smallpox Hospitals:—

Name of Hospital	..	Walthamstow Isolation Hospital	Walthamstow Smallpox Hospital.
Where situated	..	Larks Hall Road, Chingford	Low Hall Farm, Walthamstow.
Area of site in acres	..	19.47	2.
Room on site for extension	..	Yes	Yes.
Water Supply	..	Public	Public.
Sewage Disposal	..	Main Drainage System	"Elsan" Closets.
Heating	..	Open fires and low-pressure hot water.	Coke stoves and electricity.
Lighting	..	Electricity	Electricity.
No. of separate Buildings	..	10	(a) Administration Block (b) 4 large Huts, 7 small Huts and bath-rooms.
Materials	..	Brick	(a) Brick; (b) Wood.
Total No. of Blocks	..	5	—
" " Wards	..	10	4 large Huts, 4 small Huts.
" " Beds at 144 sq. feet	..	75	19
Discharge Blocks	..	Cubicle Block	Two-bed Hut.
Diseases treated	..	Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Enteric	Smallpox.
Accommodation for Nursing Staff	..	28	6
Accommodation for Domestic Staff	..	18	2
Provision of Laundry	..	Yes—Power	No.
Provision of Disinfecting Apparatus	..	Yes.	Yes.
Ambulances	..	Two	One.
Mortuary	..	Yes	No.
Porter's Lodge	..	Yes	No.
Resident Medical Officer	..	Yes	No.

It will be seen that the number of beds available on a basis of 144 square feet per bed is 75, while the usual provision is at the rate of one bed per 1,000 population, which would mean a total of 125 beds. In practice extra beds have to be used in each ward as occasion arises.

The Hospital is well situated, designed, constructed and equipped, and no buildings of a temporary nature are used except in the Tuberculosis section, which consists of a permanent Pavilion of 14 beds and 6 single-bed wooden huts. The 20 Tuberculosis beds are additional to the 75 Infectious Disease beds and are utilised by the Essex County Council by agreement with your Council.

The Tuberculosis section is under the clinical charge of a Tuberculosis Officer of the County Council. Female non-pulmonary cases were taken up to the 3rd July, 1930, and after that date advanced female cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

The Staff consists of a Resident Medical Officer, Matron, 6 Sisters, (State Registered and Fever trained), 7 Staff Nurses (Fever trained), and 16 Probationers; Storekeeper, Cook, 17 Maids, 4 Laundresses, 1 Needlewoman, 4 Charwomen and 8 male outdoor staff.

The Hospital is recognised for Fever training and a two-year course of lectures and practical work is carried out under the Resident Medical Officer, Matron and Sister-Tutor.

Improvements, etc.—No enlargement of accommodation has been effected during the last five years, but the addition of a new wing to the Administrative Block was commenced in April, 1931. The estimated cost is £9,669, which will provide 24 extra bedrooms and other much-needed Staff accommodation.

The completion of the new wing will liberate two small wards now used for Staff bedrooms and so provide 10 additional beds. Your Council have also approved a proposal to erect a 12-bed cubicle block as soon as the work now in hand is completed, and this will be a valuable addition to the present excellent Cubicle Block, which is, however, insufficient for present-day needs.

During 1930 many improvements were effected, including the following:—Repainting "B" Block, installation of gas supply in place of the former production of "Dowsing" gas at the Hospital, installation of gas cookers, fires and automatic hot-water boilers in each ward.

Quinquennial Review.—The following tables review (a) the Admissions, Discharges and Deaths; (b) Average number of patients in Hospital by months; (c) Monthly admission of Diphtheria and (d) Scarlet Fever.

TABLE A.
Admissions, Discharges and Deaths, 1926—1930.

	1930.					1929.					1928.					1927.					1926.				
	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Other Diseases.	Tuberculosis.	Totals.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Other Diseases.	Tuberculosis.	Totals.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Other Diseases.	Tuberculosis.	Totals.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Other Diseases.	Tuberculosis.	Totals.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Other Diseases.	Tuberculosis.	Totals.
Remaining in Hospital 1st January ..	58	49	9	20	136	61	56	1	20	138	64	34	—	19	117	57	25	—	12	94	36	15	1	14	66
Admitted during year ..	434	468	12	65	979	478	288	18	35	819	514	239	10	43	806	473	260	5	58	796	384	221	9	47	661
Discharged during year	429	443	15	63	950	479	285	7	34	805	516	210	7	41	774	460	244	4	51	759	359	206	10	44	619
Died during year	2	22	—	2	26	—	11	4	1	16	1	7	2	1	11	6	7	1	—	14	4	5	—	5	14
Remaining in Hospital 31st December ..	61	53	5	20	139	60	48	8	20	136	61	56	1	20	138	64	34	—	19	117	57	25	—	12	94

The noteworthy features of the foregoing table are the increased admissions during 1930, which were 979 against the previous highest total of 819, and the greater number of deaths due entirely to the severe incidence of Diphtheria—468 cases being admitted against 288 in 1929.

TABLE B.
Daily Average Number of Patients in Hospital.

Year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average whole year.
1930	137.2	149.2	147.1	144.6	120.4	113.4	116.4	104.0	101.9	125.9	133.3	131.7	127.1
1929	150.2	144.3	140.2	140.1	118.3	99.2	79.2	81.7	87.9	135.5	146.2	143.2	122.2
1928	115.9	109.2	103.7	96.9	91.4	81.1	86.6	95.3	106.6	125.2	138.8	150.3	108.2
1927	91	105	113	109	106	108	109	94	91	105	107	111	104
1926	55	66.4	62.5	59.8	64.3	59.8	66.4	71.4	86.2	90.9	96.8	80.2	71.8

The figures for 1928-1930 include Tuberculosis patients. As a rule the Tuberculosis beds are fully occupied, and were increased from 14 to 20 on 3rd March, 1927.

TABLE C.
MONTHLY ADMISSIONS OF DIPHTHERIA CASES.

Year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	Jne.	Jly.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.	Average Whole Year.
1930	43	29	43	31	33	25	39	26	67	53	40	39	468	39
1929	27	29	21	22	28	13	17	14	18	45	33	21	288	24
1928	24	20	17	13	17	9	7	10	18	35	43	26	239	20
1927	19	23	19	19	20	24	22	23	28	24	20	19	260	21.7
1926	30	20	21	20	19	7	10	22	11	37	6	18	221	18.4

The admissions during the last four months of 1930 are the highest recorded. A Scarlet Fever Ward was allocated to Diphtheria cases between 18th September, 1930, to 26th November, 1930.

TABLE D.
MONTHLY ADMISSIONS OF SCARLET FEVER CASES.

Year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	Jne.	Jly.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.	Average Whole Year.
1930	61	36	54	35	33	30	22	20	26	25	42	50	434	36.1
1929	53	35	48	31	21	31	33	27	48	62	49	40	478	40.0
1928	44	26	46	39	25	32	54	39	54	53	63	39	514	42.9
1927	44	37	44	38	43	40	43	27	35	49	35	38	473	39.4
1926	17	25	27	23	26	31	37	34	47	44	37	36	384	32

Dr. Mary Hamilton assumed duty as Resident Medical Officer in June, 1930, in succession to Dr. May McGloughlin.

Dr. Hamilton contributes the following report on the work of the Sanatorium during 1930:—

AGES AND SEX OF PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING 1930.

Disease.	Under 5 years.		5 to 10 years.		10 to 15 years.		Over 15 years.		Total.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Scarlet Fever ..	34	40	108	119	34	33	31	35	207	227	434
Diphtheria ..	64	53	109	116	30	35	20	41	223	245	468
Pulmonary T.B. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	57	—	57	57
Non-Pulmonary T.B.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	8	8
Measles & Diphtheria	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Broncho-pneumonia following Measles	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Measles & Broncho- pneumonia ..	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Broncho-pneumonia, Measles & Diph- theria	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Scarlet Fever & Diphtheria ..	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	2
Diphtheria & Chicken pox	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Chickenpox ..	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Totals	101	99	217	237	64	69	51	141	433	546	979

AGE AND SEX AT DEATH.

	Under 5 years.		5-10 years.		10-15 years.		Over 15 years.		Total.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Diphtheria	6	5	2	4	—	1	—	—	8	10	18
Diphtheria, Measles & Pneumonia	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	4
Scarlet Fever & Endocarditis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
Scarlet Fever & Measles	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	2
Totals	8	7	2	5	—	1	—	3	10	16	26

The deaths occurred after the following periods in Hospital:—
Diphtheria, under 24 hours, 5; 24-48 hours, 2; 2-7 days, 4; 1-2 weeks, 3; 4-5 weeks, 1; 5-6 weeks, 2; 6-7 weeks, 1.

Diphtheria, Measles and Pneumonia—one each at 1½ hours, 5, 8, and 10 days.

Scarlet Fever—One each at 10 and 17 days.

MONTHLY ADMISSIONS OF DIPHTHERIA CASES.

	Under 5 years.		5 to 10 years.		10 to 15 years.		Over 15 years.		Total.
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
January	4	6	12	8	2	5	1	5	43
February	4	2	5	11	1	2	1	3	29
March	9	8	7	10	1	3	—	5	43
April	9	—	7	5	2	5	1	2	31
May	5	3	5	9	2	3	1	5	33
June	2	2	5	8	2	2	2	2	25
July	4	5	13	13	1	—	—	3	39
August	6	2	3	6	1	5	2	1	26
September	12	10	16	15	2	3	4	5	67
October	2	7	15	13	7	3	1	5	53
November	5	3	11	7	9	3	1	1	40
December	2	5	10	11	—	1	6	4	39
Totals	64	53	109	116	30	35	20	41	468

Twenty-two deaths occurred as a result of Diphtheria giving a case mortality of 4.7 per cent. Many very severe and apparently hopeless cases made good recoveries. Of the 22 fatal cases, four were complicated by Measles and Pneumonia. Seventeen cases of Laryngeal Diphtheria were admitted and six died. Tracheotomy was performed in one case but without avail. Four cases of spasmodic croup were admitted.

One hundred and fifty-two cases were classified as "severe," 167 as "mild," and 149 as "bacteriological." One very severe case of "haemorrhagic Diphtheria" was admitted and died within 24 hours of admission.

Complications.—Cardiac Paralysis, 12, three being cases of “late Cardiac Paralysis” occurring in the seventh week of the illness and were in all instances fatal. Other types of paralysis, 39. Two cases of Otorrhoea occurred in cases of Diphtheria with Measles.

Acute infective Jaundice, 3. In two instances the condition was present on admission; in the third the patient developed the condition a month after admission.

One patient was sent to Whipps Cross Hospital with acute Osteomyelitis of the lower end of the humerus.

A girl, aged six years, admitted as a mild case of Diphtheria, died of acute Miliary Tuberculosis after eight days in Hospital.

One case admitted as Diphtheria showed nasal and ear discharge from the same side and apparent facial paralysis of that side. A consultant was called in to see the case and a foreign body (a plug of newspaper) was removed from the nostril of the affected side.

Non-specific inflammation of tonsils occurred in 24 cases.

MONTHLY ADMISSIONS OF SCARLET FEVER CASES.

	Under 5 years.		5 to 10 years.		10 to 15 years.		Over 15 years.		Total.
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
January	6	5	15	17	8	4	2	4	61
February	4	1	8	12	3	3	2	3	36
March	4	3	10	16	4	2	7	8	54
April	4	1	10	9	2	3	4	2	35
May	4	5	8	5	2	1	3	5	33
June	2	8	7	4	3	2	3	1	30
July	—	1	5	12	1	1	—	2	22
August	2	4	7	5	1	—	1	—	20
September	—	3	6	8	—	4	—	5	26
October	2	5	6	8	1	1	—	2	25
November	3	2	12	12	4	4	3	2	42
December	3	2	14	11	5	8	6	1	50
Totals	34	40	108	119	34	33	31	35	434

In only one case could death be ascribed to a condition which was the direct outcome of Scarlet Fever. The patient, a girl of 15 years, died from the impaction of an embolus following scarlatinal endocarditis.

Complications.—Otitis, 60; Otorrhoea, 52; Empyæma, 1; Retro-pharyngeal abscess, 1; Rheumatism—Acute 1, transient 12, Nephritis 2, Suppurative adenitis 14 (some degree of cervical adenitis was present in practically all cases); Endocarditis, 1; Purulent rhinitis, 20 (streptococcal 16, diphtheritic 4); Broncho-pneumonia, 10; Paralysis of left side of face and left leg, 1. This child, in the acute stage, appeared mentally defective, but the mental condition later was quite normal.

Twelve cases were found to be suffering from Diphtheria and Scarlatina, though notified as Scarlet Fever only. In eight cases the diagnosis of Scarlet Fever was not confirmed. One patient, admitted with a septic foot, developed phlebitis of the internal saphenous vein, with secondary abscess in calf of leg, but made a good recovery.

Three cases were transferred to Whipps Cross Hospital for operative treatment, viz., mastoid disease, empyæma and retro-pharyngeal abscess.

Staff.—Members of the Staff were warded during 1930 for the following complaints:—Tonsillitis, 6; Scarlet Fever, 2; Rheumatism and Tonsillitis, 1; Rheumatism, 2.

Swabs.—2,854 swabs were taken and examined during the year in the laboratory at the Hospital.

Operations at Hospital.—Tonsillectomy, Tracheotomy, one each.

Cross Infection.—40 cases were transferred from Diphtheria wards to the Cubicle Block with scarlatiniform rashes, and in 15 cases the diagnosis of Scarlet Fever was confirmed.

Four cases were removed from Scarlet Fever wards to the Cubicle Block, diphtheritic infection being present in nose or throat.

Owing to the exceedingly transient character of many Scarlet Fever rashes and the absence of other concomitants of the disease, many cases escape detection and a certain amount of cross-infection is inevitable.

Number of Outside Authorities' Cases and Nature.—

	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Total.
From Whipps Cross Hospital	10	—	10
„ Epping U.D.C. ..	12	13	25
„ Loughton U.D.C. ..	4	3	7
	—	—	—
Total	26	16	42
	—	—	—

Use of Antitoxin in Scarlet Fever.—Serum in the great majority of cases cuts short pyrexia, malaise and rash, shortens convalescence, and when given early reduces the occurrence of complications. In a small percentage of cases the effect is dramatic and one may then infer that the antitoxin had been prepared from a similar strain of scarlatinal streptococcus to that with which the patient has been infected. The dosage was a single intramuscular injection of 10 c.cs.

In three cases there was local reaction, two cases only amounting to induration and redness at the site of injection. In the third case an abscess formed, but this was in a very septic case. One case of typical serum sickness occurred.”

Duration of Treatment.—The average duration of treatment in Hospital was as follows:—

Diphtheria, 47.1 days.
Scarlet Fever, 42.2 days.
Mixed infections, 44.8 days.

The County Medical Officer has kindly furnished the following return of patients treated in the Tuberculosis Pavilion during 1930 :—

Classification in accordance with Ministry of Health Memorandum 37.T. (Rev.).	In Hospital on 1st January, 1930.	Admitted during year.	Discharged during year.	Died during year.	In Hospital on 31st December, 1930.
T.B. Minus	—	10	5	2	3
T.B. Plus Group I	—	7	3	—	4
T.B. Plus Group II	7	31	27	—	11
T.B. Plus Group III	—	6	4	—	2
Bones	8	6	14	—	—
Abdominal	3	—	3	—	—
Glands	—	2	2	—	—
T.B. Minus (Mixed infection) ..	1	1	2	—	—
T.B. Plus (Mixed infection) ..	1	2	3	—	—
Totals	20	65	63	2	20

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE

MEMORANDUM FOR THE MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE

TO: THE MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE

FROM: THE MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE

SUBJECT: THE MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE

THE MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE

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MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE.

Chairman:

ALDERMAN MRS. C. McENTEE, J.P.

Ex-Officio:

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR—COUNCILLOR V. L. McENTEE, J.P., M.P.

THE DEPUTY MAYOR—COUNCILLOR W. H. MORRIS.

THE LATE ALDERMAN W. J. MCGUFFIE, J.P. } (Chairmen Finance
COUNCILLOR ROSS WYLD } Committee).

ALDERMAN H. FROST, J.P.	COUNCILLOR B. COLE.
„ G. GIBBONS.	„ P. FRIEDBERG.
„ J. C. HAMMOND.	„ W. J. GREEN.
„ MRS. M. NORRISH.	„ MISS B. A.
„ D. J. QUINN	HENDERSON.
„ W. H. SHAW.	„ A. S. LEMARE,
„ T. W. SMITH.	B.A.
„ A. J. WYE.	„ F. WATTS.
COUNCILLOR E. R. WOOD.	

Co-opted Members:

MRS. C. CAMP.	MRS. W. H. KINDELL.
MRS. V. COSSEY.	MRS. J. H. LESTER, E.C.C.
MRS. M. A. CROSS.	COUNCILLOR MRS. E. M.
MRS. I. M. JACKSON.	RICHARDS.
MR. W. H. KINDELL.	MRS. W. F. TOYNBEE.

STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health and Administrative Maternity and Child Welfare Officer:

J. J. CLARKE, J.P., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. (to 3-4-30).

D. BRODERICK, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H., Barrister-at-Law
(from 4-4-30 to 30-6-30).

A. T. W. POWELL, M.C., M.B., B.S., D.P.H. (from 1-7-30).

Medical Officers:

MISS MARY C. SHEPPARD, B.A., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

MISS MARY C. CLARKE, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O. (for Relief Duty).

Health Visitors:

MISS A. C. KEENAN, S.R.N., C.M.B., H.V. Cert. (Superintendent).

MISS M. B. CASSIDY, S.R.N., C.M.B., H.V. Cert. (from 11-8-30).

MISS C. R. DOUGLAS, S.R.N., C.M.B., H.V. Cert. (from 13-1-30).

MISS G. HILL, S.R.N., C.M.B., H.V. Cert. (to 8-5-30).

MRS. J. MORRIS S.R.N., C.M.B. (from 26-4-30 to 29-8-30).

MISS M. PAGE, S.R.N., C.M.B., H.V. Cert. (from 5-8-30).

MISS O. J. PANTHER, Cert. S.I.E.B. (Lond.) (Half-time).

Masseuse (Part-time):

MISS KATHLEEN M. HILL, C.S.M.M.G.

Record Clerk:

MISS F. A. RICHARDS.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present herewith a report on the Maternity and Child Welfare work carried out during 1930.

In this "Survey" Report I have endeavoured to do justice to the very complete scheme which Dr. Clarke has evolved and which has helped to establish a new low record in Infant Mortality during 1930.

The only extension of service during 1930 was the assumption of duties under Part I of the Children Act, 1908, with effect from the 1st April.

Unfortunately the erection of the Maternity Home is still unavoidably delayed, but its ultimate completion together with the proposed provision of clinics in the Higham Hill and Hale End areas will be of great value.

I gratefully acknowledge the co-operation I have received from your Committee and the Staff, and would endorse Dr. Sheppard's thanks to the splendid work of the Voluntary helpers at the Municipal Clinic.

I have the honour to be

Your obedient servant,

A. T. W. POWELL,

Medical Officer of Health, etc.

1. NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS.

One thousand seven hundred and seventeen births were notified during the year under the Notification of Births Acts, 1907 and 1915, as follows:—

Doctors, 956. Midwives, 733. Parents, etc., 28.

Included in the above are 306 births which were notified as having occurred outside the Borough.

In addition 33 stillbirths were notified, two of which did not belong to the Area. Of the remaining 31, 22 were notified by Doctors and 9 by Midwives. Of the total 11 occurred outside the Area.

The stillbirth rate per 1,000 population was the same as for 1929, viz., 0.54.

2. REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS.

The Registrar-General's returns show the following registrations during the calendar year:—

(a) Live Births.

			Males.	Females.	Total.
Legitimate..	..	..	978	936	1,914
Illegitimate	..	..	23	22	45
Total	..	..	1,001	958	1,959

(b) Stillbirths.

			Males.	Females.	Total.
Legitimate..	..	..	33	34	67
Illegitimate	..	..	1	1	2
Total	..	..	34	35	69

Of 1,679 birth registrations received in the Department between 29th December, 1929, and 27th December, 1930, a total of 388 were not notified in this Area, but some may possibly have been notified elsewhere, especially in view of the fact that of the 1,679 registrations, 111 referred to births which belonged to other areas. In addition it will be seen that the Registrar-General's figure (1,959) is 280 more than the local registrations. Presumably these were births registered and possibly notified in other areas.

Again, since registrations can be effected up to six weeks after birth, whilst notification should be carried out within 36 hours, it is quite obvious that it is impossible to estimate the number of failures to notify. It is clear that failure to notify is frequent, but in view of the unsatisfactory wording of the Notification of Births Act your Committee did not take legal action.

Circulars were sent out during the year to all Doctors and Midwives practising in the area drawing their attention to the provisions of the Act.

The early visiting of newly-born infants by the Health Visitors is entirely dependent upon efficient notification.

Of the 1,679 local registrations 111 are excluded, leaving a net total of 1,568, which are allocated to wards as follows:—

Births Registered Locally, 1930.	St. James Street.		High Street.		Hoe Street.		Wood Street.		Hale End.		Higham Hill.		Totals.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
January	15	9	11	14	12	13	15	10	7	6	22	15	82	67
February	13	3	8	13	11	10	10	6	9	9	12	15	63	56
March	14	9	14	9	13	8	10	12	8	14	11	19	70	71
April	15	17	12	14	16	12	13	14	14	9	25	12	95	78
May	14	3	9	5	10	6	13	8	13	12	16	11	75	45
June	12	16	6	7	14	10	8	7	7	16	13	13	60	69
July	18	10	8	9	12	16	10	9	14	16	10	12	72	72
August	16	12	7	8	3	11	6	13	8	14	11	10	51	68
September	9	11	7	6	12	8	7	12	11	5	13	9	59	51
October	7	12	11	7	10	9	7	10	13	11	15	18	63	67
November.. ..	6	6	8	7	4	10	4	6	11	6	6	5	39	40
December	15	14	14	11	12	9	8	8	14	16	16	18	79	76
Totals	154	122	115	110	129	122	111	115	129	134	170	157	808	760
GRAND TOTALS	276		225		251		226		263		327		1,568	

3. INFANT MORTALITY.

The deaths of infants under one year of age were:—

				Males.	Females.	Totals.
Legitimate..	..	..	..	42	34	76
Illegitimate	..	..	..	1	1	2
				—	—	—
			Total	43	35	78
				—	—	—

The death-rates of infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births when calculated on the totals given by the Registrar-General in paragraph 2 are therefore:—

Legitimate, 39. Illegitimate, 44. Total, 39.

The rates during the quinquennium have been as follows:—

					Legitimate.	Illegitimate.	Total.
1930	..	..	..	..	39	44	39
1929	..	..	..	..	54	84	53
1928	..	..	..	..	49	93	51
1927	..	..	..	..	49	222	52
1926	..	..	..	..	42	122	45

Thus 1930 has established a new low record, and another pleasing feature is the remarkably low illegitimate Infant Mortality rate, showing that during 1930, at any rate, these unfortunate children were as well cared for as their legitimate contemporaries.

It is a matter of regret that in view of the difficulty of reconciling the Registrar-General's figure with locally registered and notified births it is not possible to give accurate Birth and Infant Mortality rates by wards.

The following table shows the causes of death of children under one year of age during 1930:—

SUMMARY, 1930.

Causes of Death of Children under 1 year of age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 Week	1-2 Weeks	2-3 Weeks	3-4 Weeks	Total under 4 Weeks	4 Weeks and under 3 Months	3 Months and under 6 Months	6 Months and under 9 Months	9 Months and under 12 Months	Total Deaths under One Year.	WARDS.					
											St. James Street	High Street	Hoe Street	Wood Street	Hale End	Higham Hill
Influenza	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chickenpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria and Croup	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Abdominal Tuberculosis (b)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Tuberculous Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phthisis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Convulsions	2	—	—	1	3	—	1	—	1	5	2	1	—	—	2	—
Laryngitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—
Pneumonia (all forms)	—	—	—	1	1	4	3	1	4	13	3	2	3	3	1	1
Diarrhoea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	5	1	2	—	1	1	—
Gastritis	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Syphilis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rickets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Inattention at Birth, wilful neglect	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suffocation, overlaying	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Injury at Birth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Atelectasis	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Malformations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Premature Birth	20	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	20	4	4	2	5	4	1
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	1	1	1	1	4	5	2	—	1	12	2	1	2	3	2	2
Inanition	4	1	1	—	6	—	—	—	—	6	1	1	1	—	3	—
Heart Failure	3	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	1	2
Other Causes	2	1	—	—	3	2	2	—	—	7	—	1	2	2	—	2
Totals	33	3	2	3	41	15	12	2	8	78	17	12	13	14	14	8

Of the 78 infants dying under one year of age, only 9 attended the Welfare Centres—4 attending the Municipal Centre and 5 the Voluntary Centre.

The total infant deaths by main causes for the past five years were as follows:—

Year.	Influenza.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Tuberculous Meningitis.	Other T.B. Diseases.	Meningitis.	Convulsions.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis.	Gastritis.	Syphilis.	Inattention at Birth— Wilful Neglect.	Suffocation by Overlaying.	Injury at Birth.	Atelectasis.	Congenital Malformation.	Premature Birth.	Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus.	Inanition.	Heart Failure.	Other Causes.	St. James Street.	High Street.	Hoe Street.	Wood Street.	Hale End.	Higham Hill.	Total.
1930 ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	5	2	13	5	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	12	20	6	4	7	17	12	13	14	14	8	78
1929 ..	1	—	—	6	2	—	2	—	6	27	9	1	—	—	3	2	3	2	12	13	2	—	9	25	14	16	13	14	18	100
1928 ..	—	1	—	2	3	—	4	8	10	25	7	—	—	—	4	3	3	4	4	15	—	3	6	20	13	15	16	21	17	102
1927 ..	2	—	1	9	4	3	3	4	3	17	3	—	1	—	2	—	2	7	12	28	—	—	6	17	20	26	14	14	16	107
1926 ..	—	2	—	4	1	—	1	5	6	9	15	—	—	1	2	—	3	10	10	20	—	—	11	16	16	15	17	9	27	100
Total ..	3	3	1	21	11	3	11	22	27	91	39	2	1	1	11	5	12	23	50	96	8	7	39	95	75	85	74	72	86	487

The chief causes of infant death will be seen to be due to Premature Birth, Bronchitis and Pneumonia, and Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus.

During 1930, eight deaths of children under two years were registered from Diarrhoea and Enteritis, giving a rate of 4.0 per 1,000 live births. The previous figures were: 1929, 4.6; 1928, 7.5; 1927, 1.4; 1926, 8.0.

4. MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

The Scheme in your Borough comprises the Municipal services and those provided by the Walthamstow Child Welfare Society, a Voluntary Association, to which your Council pay an annual grant of £644 1s. 8d.

The work done under each agency will be discussed separately below, although there is no demarcation of the areas served. A certain amount of overlapping ensues, but this is reduced to a minimum following the first visit paid by the Municipal Health Visitor to all notified births. If, at this visit, it is found that the infant either has been or will be taken to the Voluntary Centre, the birth enquiry card is endorsed to this effect and only an occasional visit is paid thereafter to see that the child is attending.

(a) **Municipal Scheme.**—The normal staff of Health Visitors is five, one of whom devotes approximately half-time to the supervision of outworkers under the Factory and Workshops Acts.

The resignations and new appointments have been detailed previously.

Your Council also have an arrangement with the Woodford Urban District Council, under which, for a payment of £20 per annum, their Health Visitor carries out the necessary visiting in the Woodford portion of your area. In addition, one of your Visitors carries out supervisory visits.

Dr. R. A. Vere Hodge, Medical Officer of Health, kindly states that the Woodford Nurse paid the following visits during 1930:—Children under 1 year, 118; Children 1 to 5 years, 52. Total, 170.

Initial visits are paid as soon as possible after the Doctor and Midwife have ceased attending—usually about the tenth day. Children who progress favourably are, as far as possible, visited once a quarter during the first year of life and half-yearly afterwards until attaining the age of five. Infants and children who do not progress favourably are visited as frequently as possible, the maximum number of visits paid to any one child during 1930 being 15.

In addition, visits in connection with the following matters are also carried out:—Supervision of Nurse Children (since 1-4-30), enquiries in connection with applications under the Assisted Milk Scheme, ante-natal work, ophthalmia neonatorum, puerperal fever and pyrexia, provision of home helps and enquiries as to Maternal Deaths, Stillbirths, and Neo-natal deaths.

The detailed findings at first visits paid during 1930 are given in the following table:—

WARD.	How Fed.			Kind of Food.			Sleeping Accommodation.		Condition of Baby.			Accommodation.					
	Breast.	Breast and Hand.	Hand.	Cow's Milk.	Patent Foods.	Condensed Milk.	With Mother.	Cot or Cradle.	Good.	Fair.	Bad.	Whole House.	Flat.	Half-house.	3 Rooms.	2 Rooms.	1 Room.
St. James Street	280	22	74	21	54	21	54	322	320	41	15	106	21	84	12	108	45
High Street	227	15	42	10	22	25	73	211	240	38	6	43	72	50	32	58	29
Hoe Street	240	19	56	30	28	17	40	275	276	32	7	78	12	129	11	68	17
Wood Street.. ..	188	15	38	22	17	14	57	184	224	14	3	69	—	79	7	59	27
Hale End	254	13	57	31	25	14	56	268	277	43	4	129	3	51	51	64	26
Higham Hill	355	12	54	28	23	15	86	335	371	47	3	187	105	38	21	46	24
Total	1,544	96	321	142	169	106	366	1,595	1,708	215	38	612	213	431	134	403	168

From the above table it will be seen that of 1,961 children, 1,544 or 78.7 per cent., were breast-fed on first being visited, but 366, or 18.7 had no separate sleeping accommodation. The particulars in respect of Housing accommodation are exceptionally interesting in view of the assessment required for the purposes of the Housing Act, and show that only 31.2 per cent. of the families visited had a house to themselves, while 8.6 per cent. of families were living in one room.

The following table shows the number and nature of visits paid by wards during 1930:—

WARD.	Visits to Children under 1.			Total Visits to Children 1-5 years.	Unsuccessful Visits.			Visits to Nurse Children.	Visits re Milk Scheme.	Ante-Natal Visits.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum Visits.	Puerperal Fever etc., Visits.	Visits re Home Helps.	Visits re Maternal Mortality.	Total Visits.
	First.	Re-visits.	Total.		Not at home.	Dead.	Removed.								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	Cols. 3-14.
St. James Street ..	376	308	684	857	115	18	63	105	159	38	5	3	2	2	2,051
High Street	284	349	633	971	225	17	206	123	125	51	5	2	—	—	2,358
Hoe Street	315	303	618	694	255	12	191	54	85	16	10	3	1	2	1,941
Wood Street . . .	241	257	498	706	198	9	89	72	103	20	5	3	—	—	1,703
Hale End	324	417	741	965	176	15	108	153	130	43	1	2	6	—	2,340
Higham Hill .. .	421	462	883	980	412	27	146	140	184	53	14	5	5	—	2,849
Total ..	1,961	2,096	4,057	5,173	1,381	98	803	647	786	221	40	18	14	4	13,242

One very satisfactory feature is that 1,961 first visits were paid and, when compared with the 1,959 birth registrations given by the Registrar-General, show that practically every new-born infant must have been visited. A less satisfactory feature is that only 2,096 re-visits were paid to children under one year of age, whereas if quarterly visits had been possible this should have been higher, although an accurate estimate cannot be given because no separate figures are available of visits paid to children under one year of age by the Brookcroft Health Visitor. The need for additional Health Visitors is thus apparent.

The following tables summarise the information given in the foregoing two tables for the quinquennium:—

Year.	How Fed.			Kind of Food.			Sleeping Accommodation.		Condition of Baby.			Accommodation.					
	Breast.	Breast and Hand.	Hand.	Cow's Milk.	Patent Foods.	Condensed Milk.	With Mother.	Cot or Cradle.	Good.	Fair.	Bad.	Whole House.	Flat.	Half-house.	3 Rooms.	2 Rooms.	1 Room.
1930.. ..	1,544	96	321	142	169	106	366	1,595	1,708	15	38	612	213	431	134	403	168
1929.. ..	1,549	47	248	91	126	78	469	1,375	1,651	156	37	589	272	377	90	307	212
1928.. ..	1,524	46	237	85	123	75	440	1,367	1,579	207	21	565	303	353	118	294	178
1927.. ..	1,608	59	252	87	150	74	684	1,235	1,745	139	35	555	267	343	133	351	270
1926.. ..	1,845	79	318	138	166	93	1,025	1,217	2,087	128	27	594	334	469	73	422	350

The percentage breast-fed has decreased to 78.7 during 1930, the figures for previous years being: 1929, 84.0; 1928, 84.9; 1927, 83.8; 1926, 82.3. On the other hand, separate sleeping accommodation has improved consistently.

The total visits paid during 1930 is much increased for two main reasons—the larger staff available, and because the “Special” visits paid during previous years were apparently unrecorded.

Year.	Visits to Children under 1 year.			Visits to Children 1-5 years.	Unsuccessful Visits.			Special Visits.	Total Visits.
	First.	Subsequent.	Total.		Not at Home.	Dead.	Removed.		
1930	1,961	2,096	4,057	5,173	1,381	98	803	1,730	13,242
1929	1,844	2,400	4,244	4,287	896	68	321	—	9,816
1928	1,807	2,294	4,101	3,785	678	41	222	—	8,827
1927	1,919	2,490	4,409	4,229	864	62	299	—	9,863
1926	2,242	2,141	4,383	2,579	917	53	208	—	8,140

CLINICS.

Dr. Sheppard has kindly contributed the following report on the good work done at the Centre during 1930:—

“Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics are held at the Council’s Centre at Low Hall Lane on two afternoons weekly, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Owing to the large numbers attending these sessions, it was decided that sufficient individual attention could not be given to the mothers in the weighing room and an extra afternoon for weighing and selling food was added. This session shows signs of becoming popular, and many mothers from the Hale End Ward have expressed the desire to have a similar session in their district.

In July, 1930, a year’s work was completed at the new premises in Low Hall Lane, and it is interesting to compare the numbers of cases which attended with those which attended at Truro Road during the previous twelve months.”

	1928-1929. Truro Road.			1929-1930. Low Hall Lane.		
	New.	Old.	Total.	New.	Old.	Total.
July.. ..	72	1,235	1,307	99	1,395	1,494
August	86	1,710	1,796	109	1,373	1,482
September	87	1,483	1,570	108	1,462	1,570
October	81	1,769	1,850	86	1,710	1,796
November	59	1,526	1,585	62	1,502	1,564
December	26	928	954	19	922	941
January	70	1,270	1,340	105	1,660	1,765
February	53	1,016	1,069	74	1,394	1,468
March	102	1,332	1,434	76	1,510	1,586
April	66	1,234	1,300	90	1,539	1,629
May	92	1,508	1,600	92	1,595	1,687
June	69	1,329	1,398	69	1,326	1,395
Totals	863	16,340	17,203	989	17,388	18,377

“There is a doctor in attendance at the Wednesday and Friday afternoon sessions. All new cases are seen as a matter of routine, whilst all those in regular attendance are seen if medical advice is required. In this way 989 new cases and 1,833 old cases were seen, making an average of 28 cases seen per session.

Two children were sent by your Committee to Brookcroft for in-patient treatment.

Case 1.—D.P. Aged 1 month. Marasmus. Remained in one month and is now doing well.

Case 2.—P.S. Aged 16 days. Marasmus. Child did not respond to treatment and died at the end of three weeks.

A Masseuse attends the Wednesday and Friday sessions for two hours and devotes an average of ten minutes to each case.

Eighty-three cases, making 1,030 attendances, were treated.

The more serious orthopaedic cases are referred to Mr. Whitchurch Howell, who, when necessary, admits the child to Brookfield Hospital. Dental and Ophthalmic treatment is carried out by arrangement with the Education Committee, also all operative treatment for tonsils and adenoids.

Thanks are due to Dr. Friel for his attention to 41 babies suffering from Otorrhoea. The mothers much appreciate this treatment, which in many cases has prevented more serious trouble occurring later.

For many years past a number of ladies have given their services voluntarily at the Welfare Sessions and have earned by their regular and unfailing devotion to the work a deep debt of gratitude from the Committee and Staff.

Ante-Natal Clinic.—One afternoon weekly is devoted to the examination of expectant mothers.

The numbers attending this Clinic were as follows: Sessions, 49; first attendances, 287; subsequent attendances, 483—total attendances, 770. Number of cases referred to Hospital, 36; the average attendance during 1930 being 15.7, as compared with 9 during 1929. Previous to this increase, Health Talks were given during this session by the Superintendent Health Visitor, and now instructions in the making of garments, etc., are given individually at all sessions. In addition, knitted garments, kindly made by voluntary helpers, are sold for the price of the wool only, to busy mothers unable to make their own.

Two varieties of Sterilized Maternity Outfits are sold at cost price (3s. and 6s.) to mothers remaining at home for their confinement, and four mothers were also supplied with Home Helps during 1930. The Maternity and Child Welfare Committee have a scheme for the supply of milk to debilitated children under three years of age and to Ante-Natal mothers during the last three months of pregnancy.

I am pleased to record that there has been no death referable to pregnancy occurring among the mothers attending this Clinic.

The following table will give some idea of the number of visits paid to the homes during the year:—

No. of visits to children under 1 year	..	..	4,057
" " " between 1 and 5 years	..	..	5,173
" " unsuccessful	..	..	2,282
" " <i>re</i> supply of milk	..	..	786
" " to Nurse Children	..	..	647
" " " Ante-Natal mothers	..	..	221
" " " Ophthalmia cases	..	..	40
" " " Puerperal cases	..	..	18
" " <i>re</i> Home Helps	..	..	9
" " <i>re</i> Maternal Mortality	..	..	4
" " to special cases	..	..	5
Total	..	..	13,242

Nurse Children.—In April, 1930, work in connection with the Infant Life Protection section of the Children Act, 1908, was transferred from the Board of Guardians to your Council.

When the work was taken over, there were 134 Nurse Children in Walthamstow; on December 31st there were 139. During the nine months 67 new children were registered, 49 removed, 8 children were adopted, 2 died, and 3, having reached the age of seven years, ceased to come under the Act."

The following figures show the work done at the Centre during the past five years:—

Year.	Welfare Attendances.			Health Talks.	
	New Cases.	Old Cases.	Total Attendances.	Sessions.	Attendances.
1930 ..	958	17,849	18,807	29	605
1929 ..	935	16,051	16,986	39	604
1928 ..	885	17,429	18,314	38	718
1927 ..	930	15,827	16,757	47	638
1926 ..	976	14,697	15,673	—	—

The attendances of old cases are larger than those given in previous Annual Reports owing to the addition of "incidental" children attending. The number of cases on the live register at the end of 1930 was 1,639.

Sale of Milk, etc., at Clinics.—The quantity and value of Milk and Foods sold and issued free during 1930 was as follows:—

	Sales.	Value.			Free Issue.
		£	s.	d.	
Virol	1,690 lbs. 8 ozs...	180	9	4	9½ lbs.
Prune and Banana Syrup ..	204 lbs. 14 ozs...	29	16	4	
Parrish's Food	259 lbs. 12 ozs...	12	19	9	
Malted Honey	43 lbs	1	7	6	
Cod Liver Oil	81 lbs. 15 ozs. ..	5	5	11	
Cod Liver Oil Emulsion ..	295 lbs. 12 ozs...	19	14	4	
Glaxo and Ambrosia	1,327 lbs.	95	18	4	188 lbs.
Virol Containers	1,624	6	15	1	3
Ostermilk	605 lbs.	44	0	0	77 lbs.
Almata	934 lbs.	96	3	6	28 lbs.
Roboleine	997 lbs.	71	5	0	25 lbs.
Cod Liver Oil and Malt Extract	353 lbs.	13	15	10	19 lbs.
Cow and Gate	9,609 lbs.	751	1	8	596 lbs.
Lacta and Lactogen	20 lbs.	1	12	8	
Dunne's Milk	273 lbs.	12	4	6	110 lbs.
		£1,342	9	9	

TREATMENT.

(a) **Orthopaedic.**—The facilities provided by the Education Committee's Orthopaedic Scheme is available for all children attending the Welfare Centre.

Miss Scott has kindly furnished the following information with respect to children under five years of age:—

CASES SEEN AT CLINIC.

Anterior Polio-myelitis ..	2	Genu Valgum and Varum..	10
Mongolian Idiots	2	Spastic Paralysis	2
Rickets	21	Scoliosis, Kyphosis, Lor-	
Congenital Dislocation of		dosis	2
Hip	1	Arthritis, polyarthritis ..	1
Talipes	5	Spina Bifida	1
Torticollis	3	Congenital Defects	7
Total	57		
Attendances of infants and		Attendances for Ortho-	
children under 5 years ..	102	paedic and Massage	
		Treatment (all ages) ..	2189

ADMISSIONS TO BROOKFIELD ORTHOPAEDIC HOSPITAL.

Talipes	2	Genu Valgum and Varum..	4
Rickets	7	Congenital Deformities ..	1
Congenital dislocation of hip	2	Arthritis	1
Total	17		

NUMBER AND CLASSIFICATIONS OF OPERATIONS AT BROOKFIELD HOSPITAL (INCLUDING CASES REMAINING OVER FROM 1929).

Osteoclasis	5	Reductions of congenital	
Manipulations	5	dislocation of hip:—	
Abscesses aspirated	4	1st position	2
Amputation of digits	1	2nd position	4
Tenotomies	2	3rd position	1
Osteotomies	6		
Total	30		

The foregoing figures refer to all children under five years of age and include those children who have already commenced school.

Of the total, 33 cases were referred from the Welfare Clinic and six of these were admitted to Brookfield Hospital with your Committee's sanction. In addition, two approved cases were in Hospital at the end of 1929.

(b) **Dental.**—The following work was done by the Education Committee's Dental Surgeons—Mrs. W. Rosa Thorne and Mr. G. Picton Evans—under the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme:—

	Mothers.	Children under 5.
Cases treated	43	130
Attendances	58	137
Fillings	22	40
Extractions	114	170
General Anaesthetics	35	97
Local	—	4
Scalings	9	—
Dressings	3	19

Mrs. Thorne reports as follows:—

“During the year a large number of mothers have been referred from the Welfare Centres for dental treatment. They were chiefly nursing mothers, the expectant mother less frequently seeking treatment.

Most of the cases were in a sadly neglected dental condition, the patients having no knowledge of oral hygiene. This lack of interest was in marked contrast to the general tidy appearance of the patient showing that when not causing discomfort the mouth received no attention at all.

There is great need amongst the poorer mothers for some assistance in the cost of artificial dentures. Many are quite unable to pay for dentures and go for years partially or wholly without teeth.

The attendance of mothers and infants is good and the appreciation of treatment very high."

(c) **Tonsils and Adenoids.**—Twelve cases were operated on under the arrangement made by the Education Committee with the Walthamstow Dispensary.

(d) **Ophthalmic Defects and Minor Ailments** are given any necessary treatment either at the School Clinics or by special appointment.

B. WALTHAMSTOW CHILD WELFARE SOCIETY.

This Society, a Voluntary Society, with headquarters at "Brooks-croft," Forest Road, Walthamstow, was founded and organised by the late Dr. Elliott in 1914. The chief objects of the Society are the physical and moral welfare of pre-school children and to afford training for children's nursing.

The facilities offered include: (a) Systematic lectures for the voluntary workers and trainers; (b) Infant Consultations; (c) Sunlight Treatment and Massage; (d) Schools for Mothers; (e) Home Visiting; and (f) Addresses at Girls' Clubs, etc.

The Honorary Consulting Staff includes Mr. Whitechurch Howell, F.R.C.S. (Orthopaedic Surgeon), F. Hernaman-Johnson, M.D. (Actino Therapist), Forbes Buchan, Esq., M.B., Ch.B. (Physician and Lecturer), and W. Cuthbertson, Esq., M.B., Ch.B. (Assistant Physician).

The Nursing Staff includes Miss Hughes, C.M.B. (Superintendent and Health Visitor), Miss C. Morley, S.R.N., C.M.B., and Miss Pennington, S.R.N., C.M.B. (Actino Therapeutic Department), who also act as Matron and Sister respectively of the observation wards, assisted by Miss Law, S.R.N., C.M.B., and three Probationers. During the year ending March, 1930, there were 60 Voluntary workers on the active list, 30 of whom held the Certificate of the Society.

The accommodation comprises two Waiting, Weighing, Consulting, Massage, Sunlight and Lecture Rooms, a Dispensary and three Wards with a total of seven cots.

Clinics are held as follows:—

Tuesday and Friday, 2-4.30 p.m.—Massage and Sunlight Treatment.

Wednesday, 1.30-4.30 p.m.—Weighing Clinic and Dispensary Treatment.

Thursday, 1 to 6 p.m.—Infant Consultations.

The work done during the calendar year was as follows:—

ATTENDANCES AT CLINICS.						Total.	Home Visits to Child- ren.	Attend- ances at Lectures.	Massage Treat- ments.	Sunlight Treat- ments.	Cases admitted to Observa- tion Ward.
New Cases.			Old Cases.								
Under 1.	1-5 years.	Total.	Under 1.	1-5 years.	Total.						
453	106	559	4,688	3,593	8,281	8,840	2,813	1,740	992	2,215	32

The above has been compiled from the Society's Annual Report for the year ended March, 1930, and from information kindly supplied by Mrs. Kindell and Miss Coulston.

The following table compares the figures given in respect of the Society's work in previous Annual Reports:—

Year.	Attendances.		Total.	Home Visits.	Lecture Attendances.	Massage Treatments.	Sunlight Treatments.	Cases admitted to Wards.	Council Cases admitted to Wards.
	New Cases.	Old Cases.							
1930 ..	559	8,281	8,840	2,813	1,740	992	2,215	32	2
1929 ..	566	7,984	8,550	2,588	1,838	484	2,257	73	1
1928 ..	457	9,631	10,088	2,375	2,383	724	2,675	34	1
1927 ..	421	7,235	7,656	2,427	2,101	528	2,794	23	—
1926 ..	516	5,911	6,427	2,560	1,577	337	—	27	1

No Ante-Natal work is carried out by the Society and no dried foods are supplied at the Clinics. The following table gives the total of Municipal and Voluntary visits and attendances at Clinics:—

	Attendances at Welfare.			Home Visits to Children.
	New Cases.	Old Cases.	Grand Total.	
Municipal Scheme ..	958	17,849	18,807 18,807	9,280 9,390 *
Voluntary Scheme ..	559	8,281	8,840	2,813
Total	1,517	26,130	27,647 27,647	12,093 12,203

* Includes 160 visits paid by the Woodford Nurse.

6. ASSISTED MILK SCHEME.

Milk is supplied under this scheme to expectant and nursing mothers and to children under three years of age. It is not a condition that applicants should attend the Welfare Centre, although, in practice, it was found that during 1930 the majority did so.

Applications are made on special forms which give particulars of income and rent and are scrutinised each week by two lady members of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee, members of which attend in rotation.

Milk may be either granted free or at reduced cost, and the following shows the amount and estimated cost of milk granted by the Committee during 1930.

Number of families assisted, 365.

Scale.	Amount.	Cost to Authority.		
		£	s.	d.
Free	427 pints	5	17	6½
½d. per pint ..	28,784 ,,	332	17	0
1d. ,, ..	22,071 ,,	208	16	8
1½d. ,, ..	440 ,,	3	4	4
Half-cost	7,159 ,,	48	6	9½
Total	58,881 ,,	£599	2	3¾

7. HOME HELPS.

Applications for the provision of Home Helps are considered by the Milk Rota Committee, and, if approved, a payment of 12s. 6d. per week for two weeks is made. In addition to the four home helps

approved during 1930, many mothers attending the Clinic made their own arrangements to obtain the help of suitable women whose names were supplied by the Health Visitors.

8. INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT, etc.

In addition to the six cases admitted to Brookfield Hospital and the two cases admitted to Brookscroft, and already referred to, two cases were sent by your Committee for convalescent home treatment, namely, one to Southborne and one to Mayfield.

Instruments were supplied in two cases.

9. HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION FOR CONFINEMENTS.

(a) Of 1,705 notified births where information was available, 1,285 occurred at home and 420, or 24.6 per cent., in Institutions.

There is thus no question as to the urgent need of adequate maternity beds in the Borough. The plans for the proposed Municipal Maternity Home of 30 beds are in course of revision to comply with the Ministry's requirements.

(b) The County Medical Officer kindly states that there are six Nursing Homes registered under the 1927 Act, which is administered by the Essex County Council, and that all have arrangements for a Certified Midwife to attend cases of confinement. The total maximum number of Maternity beds is 18.

10. ESSEX COUNTY NURSING ASSOCIATION.

The Nurses' Home at Carisbrooke Road functions as a branch of the main Home in Leytonstone. The local Staff is as follows:— 1 Sister in Charge, 2 Certified Midwives, 1 General Nurse, and 1 Pupil Midwife.

After June 30th, 1931, the Walthamstow Home will be an independent unit with a similar staff, less the pupil midwife. In addition, registration is being sought for the provision of two Maternity beds.

Sister Ross states that the following work was done during 1930:— Maternity cases, 62; Midwifery cases, 145. Total confinements attended, 207. Visits paid, 14,498.

11. CONSULTANT OBSTETRICIAN.

During the current year the services of the Consultants acting under the Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia Regulations (referred to earlier in the Report) were made available to Practitioners in any difficulty arising during pregnancy, labour, or the puerperium.

12. MIDWIVES.

The 13 Midwives who practice in the Borough attended 680 cases as Midwives and 149 cases as Maternity Nurses.

Your Council took over the duties of Local Supervising Authority under the Midwives Acts from the County Council with effect from the 1st April, 1931.

13. PUERPERAL FEVER AND PYREXIA.

The table facing this page gives full details of the 22 cases notified in 1930. Of the 22 cases, 19 were admitted to Hospital at the request of the notifying Practitioners, 18 to Whipps Cross Hospital under your Authority's scheme as laid down by the Regulations, and one—a non-resident,—to the North-Western Fever Hospital, Hampstead (London County Council) under arrangements made by the patient's Practitioner. Dr. Muir, Medical Superintendent, Whipps Cross Hospital, has kindly supplied details of Hospital treatment, etc.

The notifications etc., may be summarised as follows:—

	Notifications.	Removed to Hospital.	Home Nursed.	Deaths.
Puerperal Fever ..	14	12	2	6
Puerperal Pyrexia	8	7	1	3

In addition, six notifications of Puerperal Pyrexia were made in respect of Walthamstow mothers confined in Institutions outside the Borough, four being at the Mothers' Hospital, Clapton, one at the Royal Free Hospital and one at Queen Mary's Hospital, Stratford. No death was recorded amongst this group.

A second opinion was requested on two occasions and both cases were nursed at home.

During 1930 the Consultant under the Regulations was Dr. Frances Huxley, who, owing to pressure of other work, resigned on 11th February, 1931. The Consultants now available are Mr. G. F. Gibberd, M.S., F.R.C.S., and Mr. W. McK. H. McCullagh, D.S.O., M.C., M.B., F.R.C.S.

From the 2nd to 4th March three cases of Puerperal Fever were notified from a Maternity Home in the Borough and a further case on April 10th. None were residents in the Borough and all were removed to Hospital. Full investigations were made at the Home both by the County and Borough Medical Officers of Health.

No. of Case.	Fever or Pyrexia.	Date of Notification.	Date Notification Received.	Age.	Ward.	Facility required as per Notification Form.	Date of Birth of Child or mis-carriage.	Onset of Pyrexia.	Date of admission to Hospital.	Period in Hospital.	Diagnosis.	Treatment.	REMARKS.
1.	Pyrexia	5.1.30	7.1.30	19	H.E.	Already in Hospital	5.1.30	5.1.30	5.1.30	11 days	Incomplete abortion	Evacuation and intrauterine douche	Miscarriage 4 months. Recovered.
2.	Fever	20.1.30	20.1.30	26	H.H.	Second opinion	15.1.30	18.1.30	Nil	Nil	Retained products	—	Home-nursed. Recovered.
3.	Fever	31.1.30	1.2.30	22	Ho.	Already in Hospital	20.1.30	17.1.30	29.1.30	10 days	Puerperal Septicaemia	Evacuation, douche, glycerine, etc. Do. do. do.	Recovered.
4.	Fever	18.2.30	19.2.30	23	Hi.	Admission to Hospital	14.2.30	17.2.30	23.2.30	13 days	Puerperal Septicaemia. Para metritis. Pyaemia	fomentations, etc. Do. do. do.	Instrumental delivery. Pulmonary complications. Died.
5.	Fever	19.2.30	20.3.30	35	H.H.	Admission to Hospital	14.2.30	16.2.30	20.2.30	28 days	Puerperal Septicaemia	Do. do. do.	Normal delivery. Recovered.
6.	Fever	2.3.30	3.3.30	25	W.	Already in Hospital	26.3.30	28.3.30	2.3.30	3 days	Puerperal Septicaemia	Glycerine—S.U.P.	Precipitate labour. Ruptured perineum Died.
7.	Fever	5.3.30	5.3.30	31	W.	Admission to Hospital	27.2.30	?	5.3.30	7 days	Puerperal Septicaemia	Evacuation, douche, glycerine, S.F. serum	Died.
8.	Fever	5.3.30	5.3.30	29	W.	Already in Hospital	26.2.30	2.3.30	4.3.30	60 days	Puerperal Septicaemia	Evacuation, douche, glycerine, S.F. serum S.U.P.	Instrumental delivery. Recovered.
9.	Pyrexia	7.3.30	8.3.30	39	J.	Already in Hospital	4.3.30	5.3.30	6.3.30	4 days	Puerperal Septicaemia	Do. do. do.	Died.
10.	Fever	7.3.30	8.3.30	38	W.	Already in Hospital	4.3.30	6.3.30	7.3.30	29 days	Puerperal Fever	Evacuation, douches	Recovered.
11.	Fever	7.3.30	10.3.30	29	H.H.	Already in Hospital	4.3.30	6.3.30	8.3.30	21 days	Puerperal Fever	Intra-uterine douche	Ruptured perineum. Recovered.
12.	Fever	9.3.30	11.3.30	32	Ho.	Already in Hospital	3.3.30	9.3.30	9.3.30	24 days	Puerperal Fever	Glycerine	Recovered.
13.	Pyrexia	10.4.30	11.4.30	27	W.	Admitted to Hospital	5.4.30	7.4.30	10.4.30	10 days	Puerperal Fever	Intra-uterine glycerine	Lacerated Cervix and perineum. Cervical swab gave pure haemolytic streptococci. Recovered. Prolonged labour. Died.
14.	Fever	25.4.30	26.4.30	39	Hi.	Already in Hospital	22.4.30	24.4.30	25.4.30	10 days	Puerperal Septicaemia. Pyaemia	Intra-uterine douche and glycerine. S.F. serum	Miscarriage 2 months. Comatose on admission. Died 23.7.30.
15.	Pyrexia	24.7.30	26.7.30	34	Ho.	Already in Hospital	17.7.30	20.7.30	22.7.30	1 day	Septic abortion. Pyaemia	Do. do. do.	Home nursed. Recovered.
16.	Pyrexia	16.8.30	18.8.30	23	J.	Second opinion All facilities available	25.7.30	1.8.30	Nil	Nil	Slight Puerperal infection. Tonsillitis	Douching, etc.	Ruptured perineum. Recovered.
17.	Fever	19.9.30	19.9.30	27	H.E.	Second opinion	11.9.30	12.9.30	Nil	Nil	—	—	Home-nursed. Prolonged labour. Ruptured perineum. Recovered.
18.	Pyrexia	22.10.30	22.10.30	28	H.H.	Admission to Hospital	6.10.30	20.10.30	22.10.30	17 days	Maatitis	Fomentations. S.F. serum	Recovered. Home-nursed.
19.	Pyrexia	23.10.30	23.10.30	25	H.E.	Admitted to Hospital	21.10.30	22.10.30	24.10.30	36 days	Puerperal Fever	Glycerine. S.F. serum	Normal labour. Ruptured perineum. Recovered.
20.	Fever	8.11.30	10.11.30	24	H.H.	Already in Hospital	27.10.30	6.11.30	4.11.30	7 days	Puerperal Fever and Mania	Evacuation, douche and Glycerine	Certified insane. Ruptured perineum. Died.
21.	Fever	25.11.30	26.11.30	38	J.	Already in Hospital	14.11.30	15.11.30	19.11.30	2 days	Inquest. Septicaemia following self-induced abortion	Evacuation, douche, glycerine, S.F. serum	Died 21.11.30.

14. OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

The numbers of cases notified during the last five years were:—

Year.	Totals.	St. James Street.	High Street.	Hoe Street.	Wood Street.	Hale End.	Higham Hill.	Removed to Hospital.	Vision unim- paired.	Vision impaired.	Total Blind- ness.	Deaths.
1930..	8	2	—	—	—	1	5	3	8	—	—	—
1929..	7	1	1	3	—	2	—	1	7	—	—	—
1928..	11	3	1	2	—	1	4	6	10	1	—	—
1927..	13	3	1	2	2	1	4	4	13	—	—	—
1926..	9	1	2	3	1	1	1	2	8	—	1	—

Of the three cases treated in Hospital, two occurred at the Mothers' Hospital, Clapton, while the other was admitted under your Council's scheme to St. Margaret's Hospital (London County Council) for one month.

The disease has been of a mild character generally, but it is felt that Midwives are still too reluctant to call in medical aid (as required by the Rules of the Central Midwives Board) for all cases of discharging eyes, however slight.

If necessary, treatment is given either at home or at the Clinics by your Council's Medical Officers and Health Visitors.

15. MATERNAL MORTALITY.

Six cases died from Puerperal Sepsis and three cases from other accidents and diseases of pregnancy and parturition. Seven Maternal Mortality inquiry forms were completed in respect of these deaths and were sent to the Ministry of Health.

Of the eight deaths recorded under the Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia section of the report, two, being non-residents, are excluded.

The table facing this page gives particulars of maternal deaths, those from puerperal sepsis being also included in the table given under the Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia section.

Year	Deaths	Deaths	Deaths	Deaths	Deaths
1929	6	1	1	1	1
1931	12	3	1	1	1
1932	17	3	1	1	1
1933	4	1	1	1	1
1934	6	2	1	1	1

Date of Death.	Cause of Death.	Age.	Ward.	No. of Pregnancy.	Previous obstetric history.	Duration of last pregnancy (weeks).	Date of Birth or Miscarriage.	Midwife (M.), Mat. Nurse (Mat.), or Handywoman (H.W.).	Character of Labour.	Date Doctor called in.	Date of receipt of any Notification of Pyrexia.	Date of Admission to Hospital.	REMARKS.
A. Puerperal Sepsis.													
5th Mar.	Puerperal Septicaemia	23	High Street ..	?	?	?	14th Feb.	H.W.	Instrumental Delivery	?	19th Feb.	23rd Feb.	Puerperal Septicaemia. Parametritis. Pyaemia. Pulmonary complications.
10th Mar.	Puerperal Septicaemia	39	St. James Street	?	?	?	4th Mar.	M.	?	?	8th Mar.	6th Mar.	
5th May	A. Pyaemia B. Puerperal Septicaemia	39	High Street ..	?	?	?	22nd April	?	Prolonged Labour	?	26th April	25th April	
23rd July	A. Puerperal Pyrexia B. Miscarriage	36	Hoe Street ..	6	1 miscarriage	8	Twins— 17th July 19th July	Nil	?	20th July	26th July	22nd July	1. Delay in obtaining medical attention. 2. Delay in accepting Hospital treatment. Septic abortion. Multiple septic emboli, including cerebral.
21st Nov.	Septicaemia following self-induced abortion. (Inquest.)	18	St. James Street	3	Normal	16	14th Nov.	H.W.	?	19th Nov.	26th Nov.	19th Nov.	Haemorrhage on 13th Nov. Refused to have Doctor until 17th, when rigors occurred. Admitted taking abortifacient pills.
21st Nov.	A. Broncho-Pneumonia .. B. Puerperal Fever	24	Higham Hill ..	1	?	?	27th Oct.	Mat.	?	27th Oct.	10th Nov.	4th Nov.	Ruptured perineum. Retained placenta. Transferred to Mental Hospital 11th November. Delayed notification of Puerperal Fever.
B. Other	Accidents, etc.												
14th Oct.	Obstetric Shock following delivery	25	St. James Street	?	?	Full time	14th Oct.	Mat.	Twins—rapid	In Hospital	Nil		Confined and died at Institution outside Borough.
3rd Nov.	Post-partum Haemorrhage ..	41	High Street ..	6	Normal	40	9th Oct.	M.	P.P.H.	9th Oct.	Nil	27th Oct.	Puerperium normal. Sudden haemorrhage 16th day, and repeated on 3rd November.
29th Dec.	1. (a) Ante- and Post-partum Haemorrhage (b) Placenta Praevia	25	Hoe Street ..	1		26	29th Dec.	M.	A. and P.P.H.	28th Oct.	Nil	Nil	Private Practitioner and Private Consultant Obstetrician in attendance.



The following table shows the position with regard to Maternal Mortality during the last five years:—

Year.	No. of Births Registered.	Deaths of women due to Pregnancy and Child-Bearing.									Infant Mortality (Walthamstow).
		WALTHAMSTOW.						England and Wales.			
		Puerperal Sepsis.	Other Puerperal Causes.	Total.	Rates per 1,000 Births Registered.			Rates per 1,000 Births Registered.			
					Puerperal Sepsis.	Other Puerperal causes.	Total.	Puerperal Sepsis.	Other Puerperal causes.	Total.	
1930 ..	1,959	6	3	9	3.06	1.53	4.59	Not yet available.			39
1929 ..	1,934	1	6	7	0.52	3.10	3.62	1.80	2.53	4.33	53
1928 ..	1,981	1	5	6	0.50	2.53	3.03	1.79	2.63	4.42	51
1927 ..	2,025	3	4	7	1.47	1.99	3.46	1.57	2.54	4.11	52
1926 ..	2,218	1	3	4	0.45	1.35	1.80	1.60	2.52	4.12	45

A large increase in deaths due to sepsis during 1930 is apparent, but the Walthamstow rates are not strictly comparable to the National rates owing to the small numbers involved.

