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Borough of Walthamstow

REPORT

OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF
HEALTH

For the Year 1933





Borough of Walthamstow

REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF

HEALTH

For the Year 1933

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PUBLIC HEALTH AND SANATORIUM VISITING
COMMITTEES.

Chairman :

ALDERMAN G. GIBBONS, J.P.

Ex-Officio :

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR—ALDERMAN B. COLE, J.P.

THE DEPUTY MAYOR—COUNCILLOR G. R. LOWTON.

Chairman of Finance Committee—COUNCILLOR E. C. REDHEAD.

ALDERMAN J. C. HAMMOND.

ALDERMAN MRS. M. NORRISH.

„ MRS. C. McENTEE, J.P. COUNCILLOR MRS. E. M. MILLER
(*Chairman, Sanatorium Visiting
Committee*).

COUNCILLOR MRS. L. P. BAILEY.

COUNCILLOR C. E. LONGLEY.

„ A. G. BOTTOMLEY.

„ MRS. A. L. MEADOWS.

„ W. B. ELLIS.

„ G. PAGE.

„ MRS. B. M. FRIEDBERG.

„ MRS. E. M. RICHARDS.

„ P. FRIEDBERG.

„ R. SMITH.

„ W. GILLET.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present herewith a Report on the work of the Public Health Department for the year 1933. The Report is given in the form prescribed by Circular 1346 of the Ministry of Health.

The Report on Maternity and Child Welfare follows as a separate section.

Again I have to acknowledge the consideration which I have always experienced at your hands. In particular, your Chairman has ever been ready to help.

No summary of the Departmental activities would be complete without reference to the retirement on superannuation of Miss L. Pratchett who has given your Council faithful and unstinted service at the Sanatorium since its erection in 1901.

I have to thank Mr. Cunningham for the Section of the Report dealing with Water, Rivers and Streams, Drainage and Sewerage and the Housing Statistics.

Mr. West has kindly contributed information on housing and has left no stone unturned in his efforts to ameliorate the lot of the tuberculous under the scheme for re-housing on medical grounds. He has also co-operated in the new scheme for the abatement of overcrowding in those houses vacated by new tenants of Council houses.

The Staff of the Department have worked well and have assisted in the compilation of statistics for the Report.

I would particularly thank Mr. Duncan, Chief Sanitary Inspector, for his co-operation generally, and his work in connection with the Housing Act, 1930. The excellent illustrations of the various clearance areas are produced from photographs taken by Mr. Duncan for the purpose of the Inquiry. He has again contributed those Sections of the Report dealing with Sanitary Inspection of the Area, Inspection of Dwelling Houses, etc., Inspection and Supervision of Food, Legal Procedure, Diseases of Animals Acts, Factories and Workshops, etc.

I also wish to express my grateful appreciation of the friendly co-operation experienced from my professional colleagues who are in practice in the Borough and the kindness of the Medical Superintendent of Whipps Cross Hospital in admitting various cases from the Sanatorium.

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.

A. T. W. POWELL, M.C., M.B., B.S. (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.),
L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officers:

D. BRODERICK, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H., Barrister-at-Law.

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 MARY HAMILTON, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.

Consultants, Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia Regulations:

See page 63

Matron—Isolation Hospital:

MISS L. PRATCHETT, S.R.N. (to 31-3-33).

MISS V. M. WILSON, S.R.N. (from 1-4-33).

Infectious Disease Nurse:

MISS I. H. JENNINGS, S.R.N., Certified Midwife.

Foot Clinic:

Chiropodists: MISS M. MCCALLUM, S.R.N., C.S.M.M.G.,
M.C.Ch.A.

MISS L. K. THOMAS, M.C.Ch.A. (*Part-time*).
From 6-6-33.

Clerk (part-time): MRS. N. MOGER.

Women's Clinic:

Surgeons-in-Charge (part-time): MRS. M. H. F. IVENS KNOWLES,
C.B.E., M.S., Ch.M., F.C.O.G. (to 26-9-33),

MISS M. M. BASDEN, M.D., F.R.C.S., F.C.O.G. (from 10-10-33).

Nurse (part-time): MISS A. M. DUNCAN, S.R.N.

*Chief 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). W. R. ROBINSON, (b), (d).
F. W. KEMP, A.R.S.I., (a), (b), (c). T. VAUGHAN, (b), (c), (e).
F. NORTHCOTE, A.R.S.I., (b), (c). H. A. WHIPP, (b), (c).
MISS O. J. PANTHER, (a), (*half-time to Factory and Workshops*
Act duties).

(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.E.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:

DR. BERNARD DYER.

Chief Clerk:

R. ROSE.

Clerks:

G. W. WEST; L. R. W. KEMP; R. C. BLAND, A.R.S.I. (b), (d);
R. A. C. GREEN; L. RUSHTON; F. J. AYLWARD; A. T. WADE.

Ambulance Drivers and Disinfecting Staff:

W. H. DUNN, E. E. HARBER, R. HIGH, B. WINTER.

A.—STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area (in acres)	4,343
Population (Registrar-General's Estimate, mid-year 1933)	135,600
Number of Assessments, 1st April, 1933	133,247
Rateable value	£692,124
Sum represented by penny rate	£2,775

Social Conditions.—No change from 1931 Report.

Unemployment.—The degree of unemployment in the area during 1933 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 related to persons residing in Walthamstow (excluding Juveniles).

The following data refer to the whole Exchange Area.

Date	No. remaining on Register.			Amount of benefit paid during month
	Men	Women	Total	
				£
23 1 33	8,705	1,672	10,377	26,963
20 2 33	9,007	1,663	10,670	28,772
20 3 33	8,470	1,708	10,178	28,092
24 4 33	8,105	1,726	9,831	31,911
22 5 33	7,291	1,561	8,852	24,395
26 6 33	6,988	1,334	8,322	27,664
24 7 33	6,633	1,306	7,989	20,862
21 8 33	6,385	1,088	7,473	19,102
25 9 33	6,355	930	7,285	22,856
23 10 33	6,730	895	7,625	17,845
20 11 33	6,737	1,040	7,777	17,713
25 12 33	6,465	1,153	7,618	23,132

It will be seen that a gradual decline has taken place in unemployment during the year.

£89,863 less unemployment benefit was paid during the year 1933 as against 1932.

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

<i>Fresh Applications:—</i>				Boys	Girls	Total
Insured (over 16 years)	...	...	...	548	524	1,072
Not insured (under 16 years)	...	...	...	512	570	1,082
<i>Re-registrations:—</i>						
Insured	...	...	...	754	332	1,086
Not insured	...	...	...	452	481	933
Total Registrations, 1933	...	...	...	2,266	1,907	4,173
„	„	1932	...	2,390	1,819	4,209

Parks and Recreation Grounds.—No change since 1931, except that the laying-out of a new sports ground, having an area of 52 acres, at Low Hall Farm has been commenced.

Extracts from Vital Statistics.—The Registrar-General's mid-year, 1933, estimate of population (viz. 135,600) has been used for the calculation of all vital statistics:—

		Total	Males	Females		
Live Births	}	Legitimate	1,624	782	842	Birth rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population ...
		Illegitimate	46	17	29	
		Total ...	1,670	799	871	
Stillbirths	...	...	65	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births ...		12.3
Deaths	...	...	1357	Death rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population ...		37.4
						10.0

Deaths from puerperal causes:—

Deaths		Rate per 1,000 (live and still) births	
Puerperal Sepsis	...	7	4.0
Other Puerperal Causes	...	2	1.1
Total		9	5.1

Death-rate of infants under one year of age:—

All infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	53
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births				51
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births				130
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	...	Nil
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	...	7
„ „ Diarrhœa (under 2 years of age)	...	...	...	15

The Zymotic Disease Death-rate, *i.e.*, the rate per 1,000 population of deaths from the following diseases:—Enteric Fever, Smallpox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria and Diarrhœa, etc., under two years, was 0.24 against 0.03 in 1932.

The Pulmonary Tuberculosis Death-rate was 0.65 per 1,000 population, and the Non-Pulmonary Death-rate was 0.081 per 1,000 population.

The natural increase of population, *i.e.*, excess of births over deaths, was 313.

The usual comparison of vital statistic rates with those for the whole country, is shown in the table on the following page.

Births.—Births are dealt with under the Maternity and Child Welfare Section of the Report.

Deaths.—The table on page 11 shows the Registrar-General's classification of causes of death by sex totals. These have been sub-divided locally, as accurately as possible, into age and ward groups.

TABLE IX.—Birth-rates, Death-rates and Analysis of Mortality in the Year 1933.

England and Wales, 118 County Boroughs and Great Towns, and 132 Smaller Towns.

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

	RATE PER 1,000 TOTAL POPULATION.		ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION.										RATE PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS		PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DEATHS.			
	Live Births	Still-Births	All Causes.	Typhoid and Para-typhoid 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	14.4	0.62	12.3	0.01	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.05	0.06	0.57	0.54	7.1	64	90.9	6.3	1.9	0.9	
118 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London ..	14.4	0.67	12.2	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.02	0.06	0.08	0.55	0.49	9.4	67	91.0	6.0	2.5	0.5	
132 Smaller Towns Estimated Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at Census 1931).. ..	14.5	0.63	11.0	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.53	0.44	4.9	56	91.7	5.8	1.5	1.0	
LONDON	13.2	0.45	12.2	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.08	0.08	0.51	0.58	11.6	59	88.3	6.3	5.4	0.0	
Walthamstow	12.3	0.47	10.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.05	0.05	0.36	0.45	8.9	53	89.8	6.1	4.1	0.0	

The maternal mortality rates for England and Wales were as follows :

{	Per 1,000 Live Births	..	Puerperal Sepsis.	1.79	Others.	2.63	Total.	4.42
	" " Total Births	..		1.71		2.52		4.23
{	" " Total Births	..		4.0		1.1		5.1
	" " Live Births	..		4.1		1.2		5.3

" " " Walthamstow " "

Causes of and Ages at Death during the year 1933.

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 6 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	Typhoid and Para-Typhoid Fevers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Scarlet Fever	2	2	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1
4	Whooping Cough	3	4	2	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3	—	1
5	Diphtheria	5	2	—	1	1	5	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	3
6	Influenza	14	36	—	—	—	—	—	9	11	30	8	7	12	6	8	9
7	Encephalitis Lethargica	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
8	Cerebro-spinal Fever	1	3	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	—
9	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	47	42	—	—	—	3	13	43	25	5	17	21	11	10	14	16
10	Other Tuberculous Diseases	5	6	1	2	—	—	3	3	2	—	4	2	1	—	4	—
11	Syphilis	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
12	General Paralysis of the Insane, tabes dorsalis	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	1	1	1	—	—	1
13	Cancer, malignant disease	78	109	—	—	—	—	3	12	74	98	32	29	37	32	27	30
14	Diabetes	3	7	—	—	—	1	1	1	2	5	4	1	1	2	1	1
15	Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc.	35	40	—	—	—	—	1	3	13	58	8	12	20	6	16	13
16	Heart Disease	132	132	5	—	1	2	11	14	62	169	37	35	70	36	41	45
17	Aneurysm	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	1	—	1	—
18	Other Circulatory Diseases	31	25	—	—	—	—	—	3	23	30	9	10	9	10	9	9
19	Bronchitis	35	27	—	—	—	—	1	3	13	45	8	6	13	13	11	11
20	Pneumonia (all forms)	67	47	16	9	4	6	3	11	24	41	33	15	27	10	14	15
21	Other Respiratory Diseases	9	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	3	1	1	4	—	4	2
22	Peptic Ulcer	14	5	—	—	—	—	—	5	11	3	3	—	4	2	6	4
23	Diarrhoea, etc. (under 2 years)	7	8	13	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	3	1	4	1
24	Appendicitis	4	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	5	1	—	1	1	—	4
25	Cirrhosis of Liver	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	1	1	—	—
26	Other Diseases of Liver, etc.	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	2	—	1	1	2	—
27	Other Digestive Diseases	18	15	—	—	1	1	—	—	10	21	8	7	4	5	4	5
28	Acute and Chronic Nephritis	17	16	—	—	—	—	3	4	9	17	13	3	5	3	5	4
29	Puerperal Sepsis	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	1	1	—	3	2
30	Other Puerperal Causes	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
31	Congenital Debility and Malformation, Premature Birth, etc.	32	16	46	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	8	5	10	5	13	7
32	Senility	18	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51	5	9	10	14	7	6
33	Suicide	11	10	—	—	—	—	—	7	14	—	1	9	4	1	1	5
34	Other Deaths from Violence	27	13	—	—	—	3	12	9	9	7	5	6	6	3	11	9
35	Other Defined Causes	62	49	5	1	2	3	6	13	25	56	20	18	24	19	15	15
36	Causes ill-defined or unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Totals	687	670	89	17	16	28	61	157	340	649	238	204	286	186	223	220

The 1933 total deaths (1,357) compares with 1,348 during 1932, the respective death-rates per 1,000 population being 10.0 and 9.9.

The main classification of deaths—those for 1932 being given in parentheses—was as follows—

Whooping Cough 7 (3); Diphtheria, 7 (5); Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 89 (87); Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis, 11 (14); Cancer, 187 (182); Cerebral Hæmorrhage, 75 (79); Heart Disease, 264 (287); Bronchitis, 62 (63); Nephritis, 33 (48); Congenital Debility, etc., 48 (49); Suicide, 21 (14); Violence, 40 (33).

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

Institutional Deaths.

Whipps Cross Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	258
Central Homes, Leytonstone	...	...	...	...	...	150
Connaught Hospital, Walthamstow	...	...	...	...	...	51
Brentwood Mental Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	18
St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London	...	...	...	...	...	18
Forest Gate Sick Home	...	...	...	...	...	14
Walthamstow Isolation Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	13
Queen's Hospital, Bethnal Green	...	...	...	...	...	12
Prince of Wales' Hospital, Tottenham	...	...	...	...	...	8
Clock House, Walthamstow	...	...	...	...	...	7
London Fever Hospital, Islington	...	...	...	...	...	6
London Hospital, Stepney	...	...	...	...	...	6
St. Joseph's Hospice, Hackney	...	...	...	...	...	6
Forest Hydro, Walthamstow	...	...	...	...	...	6
Queen Charlotte's Hospital, Hammersmith	...	...	...	...	...	6
Chest Hospital, Bethnal Green	...	...	...	...	...	5
Middlesex Hospital, St. Marylebone	...	...	...	...	...	4
German Hospital, Hackney	...	...	...	...	...	4
Great Ormond Street Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	4
Queen Mary's Hospital, Stratford	...	...	...	...	...	4
University College Hospital, St. Pancras	...	...	...	...	...	3
Epping Infirmary	...	...	...	...	...	3
Heathfield Nursing Home, Highams Park	...	...	...	...	...	2
St. Paul's Hospital, Holborn	...	...	...	...	...	2
North Middlesex Hospital, Edmonton	...	...	...	...	...	2
Other Institutions	...	...	...	...	...	61

B.—GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

(i) **Public Health Officers of the Authority.**—The names and qualifications of officers employed by your Authority are given at the beginning of the Report and also in the Maternity

and Child Welfare Section. All are whole-time officers unless otherwise stated.

(ii) Laboratory Facilities.—These facilities are detailed under the Infectious Diseases Section of the Report. There were no changes in the arrangements detailed in previous years.

(iii) Ambulance Facilities.—

- (a) *Infectious Cases.*—No change since last report.
- (b) *Non-Infectious and Accident Cases, and* } See below
- (c) *Maternity Patients* }

1. MUNICIPAL SERVICE.

Superintendent Camp, A.M.I.Fire E., reports as follows on the work done during 1933:—

<i>Removals</i>	<i>Accidents</i>	<i>Maternity</i>	<i>Total</i>
811	405	45	1261

The oxygen breathing set, with a mixture of 7 per cent. of carbon dioxide, has been in use on two occasions for cases of gas poisoning, and was successful each time.

2. Removal of Patients to Whipps Cross Hospital is carried out by the Hospital Ambulances.

3. ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

Mr. W. W. Perriton, Corps Officer, reports as follows:—

“First aid cases attended, 1,021. Number of patients removed, 920. Road Accidents, 27. Total mileage of cars, 15,525. Early in the year, one permanent driver had to be dismissed on account of lack of funds. In addition to Willow Walk Station, the sub-station at the Buxton Club, the Duncan Memorial, Highams Park, and during the summer months, the Epping Road tent and the Cardo Memorial Hut have been maintained, and staffed. Duties have been done at Clapton Stadium every Saturday and at special meetings, and at Lea Bridge Speedway, six men at every meeting. The Dominion, Carlton and Bell Cinemas are covered every night. Also, Old Folks’ functions, and the usual football and sports duties have been carried out, and all London duties when applied for by Headquarters.”

(iv) Nursing in the Home.

- (a) *General.*—No change since 1931.
- (b) *Infectious Diseases.*—No change since 1931.

(v) Clinics and Treatment Centres.—No change since 1931.

Foot Clinic.—Attendances at the Foot Clinic continued at a weekly average of approximately 100 up to the last week in April, when they increased to an average of about 133 per week for the remainder of the year. An assistant chiropodist was then engaged for four sessions per week up to mid-June after which assistance was given on 9 sessions per week. The maximum attendances in any one week was 168.

Total attendances were 6,392, and of these 2,139 were by new patients, and 4,253 were re-attendances by old patients. The receipts were £283 9s. 10d.

The cases seen included 607 warts—of which 196 were in school children—351 bunions, 173 ingrowing nails, and 151 septic conditions.

Renewed acknowledgment must be made of the excellent work of the staff.

Women's Clinic.—The staffing and scope of this Clinic were detailed in the Report for 1932, and remained unaltered up to the end of September, when Miss M. Basden, M.D., F.R.C.S., F.C.O.G., was appointed to succeed Mrs. Ivens-Knowles who, unfortunately, resigned for personal reasons. In February, the sessions were increased from one to two per month.

Total attendances have been as follows: —

		New	Old	Total
Ante-Natal Cases	...	14	9	23
Gynæcological	...	115	246	361
Contraceptive	...	11	41	52
	Total	140	296	436

Contraceptive advice is only given to married women in whose cases further pregnancy would be detrimental to health.

It is hoped that private practitioners will utilise the Clinic particularly for Consultant ante-natal advice for those of their patients requiring it.

(vi) Hospitals.—There were no changes during 1933 in the Hospital services used by the inhabitants of the Borough.

Public Assistance in Walthamstow is provided by the South-West Area Committee of the Essex County Council, which retains a certain proportion of beds in each of the local institutions formerly provided by the West Ham Board of Guardians.

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 31st December, 1933:—

Institution	Men	Women	Children	Total
Central Home	164	158	*49	371
Whipps Cross Hospital ...	688	702	342	1732
Forest Gate Hospital ...	5	113	12	130
Margate Convalescent Home ...	—	—	6	6
Aldersbrook	—	—	54	54

(*—These children were ultimately transferred to the Homes at Aldersbrook, and are included in the latter number.

67 infants were born to Walthamstow mothers in the Forest Gate Hospital.

The number of patients from Walthamstow in Mental Hospitals was 400 on the 31st December, 1933.

The Connaught Hospital.

Captain Ellison, Secretary to the Hospital, has kindly supplied the following information:—

Of the total number of In-patients admitted during the year, 676 were residents of the Borough.

Comparative Figures.—The following figures show the progress of the Hospital during 1933, as compared with the previous year:—

<i>In-Patient Department.</i>			<i>Out-patient Department.</i>	
	Patients Admitted	Average stay in Hospital	Beds Occupied Daily.	New cases Attendances
1932	1,529	22.2	92.50	12,105 60,042
1933	*1,430	22.6	*88.42	13,210 69,591

* Wards closed during building operations.

Staff.—(Medical). Five Honorary Medical and Surgical Consultants and seventeen Honorary Visiting Specialists are on the Staff, and there are four Resident Medical Officers.

Staff.—(Nursing). The Nursing Staff consists of the Matron, the Assistant Matron and Sister Tutor (one Post), thirteen Sisters, including six special departments, six Staff Nurses and thirty-three Probationers.

Beds.—The complement of 116 beds is allocated as follows: Medical cases, 31; Surgical, 43; Children, 28; Private Beds, 10; Observation Beds, 4.

Facilities.—There are facilities for operative surgery, X-ray work, dental, ophthalmic, massage, and electro-therapy. Patho-

logical work is carried out partly at the Hospital, and partly at other Institutions.

Operations and Treatments.—During 1933, 742 major, and 2,893 minor operations were performed, making a total of 3,635. 8,712 radiographs were taken, and 206 X-ray treatments given. There were 9,107 massage treatments, also 9,801 electrical treatments, and 2,878 artificial sunlight treatments at Comely Bank Annexe.

Extensions.—During the year the complement of beds was increased from 100 to 116 owing to the generosity of Alderman A. M. Mathews, J.P., E.C.C., who provided funds for a new Ward.

In addition, a new Massage Department was built at the Comely Bank Clinic with money kindly placed at the disposal of the hospital by Mrs. J. K. Keene in memory of her husband.

The Hospital provides, at an annual retaining fee of thirty guineas, the use of three beds when required for your Council's Enteric cases, and further admissions up to two per ward at the discretion of the Hospital Authorities.

Venereal Disease Treatment.

Treatment is provided by the Essex County Council, and all the facilities of the London County Council are available. Daily treatment is available between 8 a.m. and 9 p.m. at the following: Guy's Hospital, Whitechapel (London County Council) Clinic, Turner Street, Mile End, Miller General Hospital, Greenwich, St. George's Hospital, St. Paul's Hospital, Endell Street, W.C.2., St. Thomas' Hospital, University College Hospital, W.C.1, West London Hospital, W.6. In addition, treatment is available at special times at eleven other hospitals.

Outfits for taking specimens from patients are provided for practitioners, on request, by the Whitechapel (London County Council) Clinic.

Essex Public Medical Service.

The above Service, now some ten years old, brings to its members benefits roughly analogous to those of the National Health Insurance Act.

About twenty of the Medical Practitioners of the Borough are members of the scheme, and the Secretary kindly informs me that there are approximately 2,833 Walthamstow subscribers.

(vii) Legislation in Force.—The Town Clerk reports that the following Legislation, etc., came into force during 1933:—

1. Children and Young Persons Act, 1933.
2. Dangerous Drugs Act, 1932 (came into operation by Order in Council on 9th July, 1933).
3. Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1933.
4. Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933.

5. Rent and Mortgage Interest Restrictions (Amendment) Act, 1933.

6. Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.

7. S.R.O. 1933, No. 20. Diseases of Animals.

8. Regulations made by the Walthamstow Borough Council, under the Sheep Scab Order of 1928 (came into force 1st August, 1933).

(viii) 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 two years ended 31st December, 1933, was as follows:—

	1933			1932		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Total amount of out-relief granted to Walthamstow residents during year ended 31st December, 1933 ...	53,482	16	1	43,815	9	10
				1933.	1932.	
Average weekly number of Walthamstow residents in receipt of relief during year ended 31st December, 1933.	Men			890	692	
	Women			1243	1067	
	Children			1202	987	
Total				3335	2746	

(ix) Midwives.

Number of Notices of Intention to practice January, 1933	18
Number of Notices of Intention to practice during 1933	8
Total ...	26
Number of Midwives ceasing practice during 1933	8
Number of Midwives practising at end of 1933 ...	18

There was no change in the arrangements for the employment or subsidy of Midwives by the Council.

(x) Maternal Mortality.—All maternal deaths are reported upon by your Medical Officer of Health, with the co-operation of the private practitioners and of the Hospital concerned (if any). The investigations and reports are made on the lines suggested by the Ministry of Health.

All cases of puerperal fever and pyrexia are visited by the Health Visitors and also by the Inspector of Midwives or Medical Officer of Health as and when necessary.

Further reference to Maternal Mortality and Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia is made in the Maternity and Child Welfare Section of the Report.

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| (i) <i>Midwifery and Maternity Services.</i> | } | <i>See
Maternity
and Child
Welfare
Section.</i> |
| (ii) <i>Institutional Provision for Mothers or Children.</i> | | |
| (iii) <i>Health Visitors.</i> | | |
| (iv) <i>Infant Life Protection.</i> | | |
| (v) <i>Orthopaedic Treatment.</i> | | |

(xi) Maternity and Nursing Homes.— During the year one additional maternity bed was registered at the Walthamstow District Nursing Association's Home.

The total registered accommodation available in the Borough at the end of 1933 was as follows:—

	Ante- General Natal Maternity Total			
Walthamstow District Nursing Association, 19, Carisbrooke Rd.	—	—	12	12
Heathfield Nursing Home, 91, Falmouth Avenue, E.4	4	1	7	12
Forest Hydro, Forest Road	5	—	2	7
Kingswood Maternity Home, Forest Rise	—	—	5	5
St. Margaret's Nursing Home, 3, East Avenue,	—	—	3	3
Total	9	1	29	39

The following table gives information required by the Ministry of Health:—

1.	Number of applications for registration (for additional beds) ...	1
2.	Number of Houses registered ...	No new registrations.
3.	Number of Orders made refusing or cancelling registration ...	Nil.
4.	Number of appeals against such Orders ...	Nil.
5.	Number of cases in which such Orders have been made:—	
	(a) Confirmed on appeal ...	Nil.
	(b) Disallowed ...	Nil.
6.	Number of applications for exemption from registration ...	Nil.
7.	Number of cases in which exemption has been:—	
	(a) Granted ...	Nil.
	(b) Withdrawn ...	Nil.
	(c) Refused ...	Nil.

Periodical quarterly inspections are made to each Home, in addition to any visits necessary for special inquiries.

C.—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water.—New mains have been installed in the following roads: Mason Road, Lichfield Road, Keynsham Avenue, a new road (not yet named) on the Montalt Estate (Highams Park), Hillside Gardens, Montserrat Avenue, Oak Hill Close, The Avenue, Hollywood Way, Farm Lodge Estate (Chingford Road), Markmanor Avenue, Billet Road (Housing extension), The Mile End, Frinton Drive, Richmond Avenue, Durban Road (Housing extension), Cheney Row, Ascham End, Alma Avenue and Belle Vue Road.

The supply is provided by the Metropolitan Water Board and has been entirely satisfactory in quality and quantity. No action has been necessary in respect of any form of contamination.

Rivers and Streams.—Periodical cleaning of Dagenham Brook was carried out to the requirements of the Essex Sewers Commissioners.

Drainage and Sewerage.—No extensions of the sewerage system other than minor ones, necessitated by the development of various building estates, were carried out.

The construction of a relief sewer from Hale End Road at the junction with Wadham Road to the Sewage Works has been approved.

Closet Accommodation.—The use of the cesspool at "Essex Hall" has been discontinued, the drains having been connected to the sewer constructed in connection with the Essex Hall Housing Scheme. The number of cesspools remaining is nine.

Public Cleansing.—Your Cleansing Superintendent reports as follows:—

The collection of house refuse is carried out by means of horse-drawn vans and mechanical vehicles.

House refuse is disposed of by incineration and tipping. The total amount of refuse collected by the Council was 25,929 tons, giving an average daily weight of 86.6 tons.

Cesspools are cleansed by pumping out the contents, which are carted to and discharged into the nearest sewer.

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		
1933	10628	10205	1828	2437	2449	115	24653
1932	10130	10700	1675	2527	2582	132	25169

Of the 115 Statutory Notices served during 1933, 88 were complied with.

The nature and variety of the work done during 1933 is shown in the following tables:—

Drains tested	...	...	...	...	575
„ reconstructed or repaired	...	...	...	...	583
„ obstructions removed	...	...	...	...	275
„ means of access provided	...	...	...	...	48
„ ventilation provided or improved	...	...	...	...	84
„ ventilation repaired	...	...	...	...	167
Soil pipes repaired	...	...	...	...	28
„ „ new provided	...	...	...	...	27
Rain water pipes renewed	...	...	...	...	255
„ „ „ disconnected from drains	...	...	...	...	49
Roofs repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	706
Gutterings repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	411
W.C. pans or traps provided	...	...	...	...	407
Gully traps provided	...	...	...	...	101
W.C. flush cisterns provided	...	...	...	...	74
„ „ „ repaired	...	...	...	...	211
W.C. floors concreted	...	...	...	...	79
W.C.'s repaired and cleansed	...	...	...	...	511
W.C.'s light and ventilation repaired	...	...	...	...	13
Waste pipes renewed or trapped	...	...	...	...	215
„ „ repaired	...	...	...	...	125
New sinks provided	...	...	...	...	100
Water supply reinstated	...	...	...	...	6
„ „ taken off main	...	...	...	...	14
Cisterns cleansed and covered	...	...	...	...	62
Conveniences cleansed or repaired	...	...	...	...	29
Sculleries paved	...	...	...	...	100
Yards and forecourts paved and repaired	...	...	...	...	480
Dirty houses cleansed	...	...	...	...	109
„ rooms cleansed	...	...	...	...	3,423
Floors repaired	...	...	...	...	280
Ventilations under floors provided	...	...	...	...	248
New damp-proof courses provided	...	...	...	...	278
Sites concreted	...	...	...	...	12
Offensive accumulations removed	...	...	...	...	83
Animals improperly kept, removed	...	...	...	...	7
Manure receptacles provided	...	...	...	...	8
Stables cleansed, paved and drained	...	...	...	...	45
Manholes repaired or re-sealed	...	...	...	...	115
Other cases of dampness remedied	...	...	...	...	500
Separate Sanitary Conveniences provided to shops where both sexes are employed	...	...	...	...	4
Miscellaneous repairs	...	...	...	...	2213

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Visits to premises	...	...	...	...	1393
Re-visits to premises	...	...	...	...	148
Visits in connection with Smallpox	...	...	...	...	154
Premises disinfected	...	...	...	...	1189
Articles disinfected at Low Hall	...	...	...	...	13582
Articles destroyed at Low Hall	...	...	...	...	243

DAMPNESS IN HOUSES.

Sites concreted	...	...	...	...	12
Damp-proof courses provided	...	...	...	...	278
Yards and forecourts paved and drained	...	...	...	...	480
Roofs made watertight	...	...	...	...	706
Rain-water pipes made good	...	...	...	...	255
Guttering repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	411
Other cases of dampness remedied	...	...	...	...	500
Ventilation under floors provided	...	...	...	...	248
House-to-house inspections	...	...	...	...	952

SPECIAL PREMISES.

				Number.	Visits paid.
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	12	620
Butchers' Shops	...	...	...	93	921
Bakehouses	...	...	...	47	184
Fishmongers, fish friers and curers, etc.	...	...	...	59	466
Eating-houses and Coffee Stalls	...	...	...	71	129
Ice Cream Vendors	...	...	...	111	129
Cowsheds	...	...	...	1	16
Dairies and Milkshops	...	...	...	219	350
Laundries	...	...	...	10	46
Rag and Bone Dealers	...	...	...	8	21
Elementary Schools	...	...	...	31	} 10
Private Schools	...	...	...	13	
Piggeries	...	...	...	4	56
Street Stalls	...	...	...	Numerous	114
Greengrocers	...	...	...	"	192
Stables	...	...	...	"	336
Factories	...	...	...	...	482
Workshops	...	...	...	...	302
Outworkers	...	...	...	...	327

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

BUTCHERS' SHOPS AND SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

Special cleansing, 38; Paving repaired, 7; Accumulations removed, 6; New Galvanised Bins provided, 11; Drains

repaired, 5; W.C.'s repaired and cleansed, 14, Yard paving repaired, 3; Floors repaired and ventilated, 6; Roofs repaired, 3.

BAKEHOUSES.

Special cleansing, 84; Drains repaired, 3; W.C.'s cleansed and doors repaired, 15; Yards repaved, 4; Obstructions from drains removed, 4; W.C. cisterns repaired, 2; Floors repaired, 1; New ceilings fixed, 1; Roofs repaired, 9; Premises general repairs, 4; New W.C. pans and traps, 5.

FISHMONGERS.

Special cleansings, 35; Drains cleared of obstruction, 5; Yards repaved, 12; Accumulations removed, 7; Roofs repaired, 2; Other improvements, 23.

COFFEE AND EATING HOUSES.

Special cleansings, 24; Yard pavings repaired, 2; W.C. cisterns repaired, 2; Floors renewed, 2; Drains repaired, 1.

ICE CREAM VENDORS.

Special cleansings, 12; Special cleansing of utensils, 4; Yard paving repaired, 2.

COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.

Special Cleansings, 16; Pavings relaid, 5; Fittings and other improvements, 6; Roofs repaired, 1; W.C.'s repaired, 3.

STABLE PREMISES.

Cleansings, 36; Accumulations removed, 10; Roofs repaired, 2; Pavings repaired, 5; Manure Receptacles provided, 5; W.C.'s repaired, 3.

LAUNDRIES.

Special cleansings, 8; Roofs repaired, 3; Other improvements, 4.

RAG AND BONE DEALERS.

Cleansings, 11; Paving repaired, 1.

PIGGERIES.

Cleansings, 5; Pavings relaid, 1; Re-drained, 3.

Smoke Abatement.—Fourteen instances of nuisances arising from smoke have been observed and remedied.

Personal visits to the factories concerned have proved that

in nine cases 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.—The number of Offensive Trades in the area was:—

Fish Curers	...	...	...	...	28
Fish Friers	...	...	...	...	44
Rag and Bone Dealers	...	...	...	...	8
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	12
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	47

Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc.—There are four areas in Higham Hill Ward where numerous van dwellers have congregated and to which the Byelaws apply.

In addition, certain areas of land are used periodically by showmen as Fair Grounds, and at such times the Byelaws are put into operation in respect thereof.

The "permanent" caravan sites have been repeatedly inspected.

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 are sent to the Director of Education.

The School Medical Officer's Report gives a detailed account of the sanitary improvements effected during 1933.

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

D.—HOUSING.

(a) Statistics.

The particulars of new houses erected during 1933 are given in the form prescribed for previous years.

The following are the figures supplied by the Engineer and Surveyor:—

Number of New Houses erected during the year:

(a) Total (including numbers given separately under (b):—				
(i) By the Local Authority	...	...	...	84
(ii) By other Authorities	...	...	...	Nil.
(iii) By other bodies or persons	...	...	...	494
Total	...	...	...	578

(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	84
(c) For the purpose of the Act of 1930	Nil.
(d) For other purposes	Nil.
(ii) By other bodies or persons	Nil.

The 578 houses were situated as follows:—

Hale End Ward	243
(a) High Street Ward	20
(b) Higham Hill Ward	116
Hoe Street Ward	21
St. James Street Ward	20
(c) Wood Street Ward	153
(a) 20 flats over shops; (b) including 8 flats; (c) including 34 flats.	

N.B.—Each flat is counted as one house.

Essex Hall and Kimberley Road Housing Schemes which were commenced during the year, are nearing completion and no further schemes have been submitted to the Ministry of Health for approval.

The following information is given in the form required by the Ministry of Health (Circular 1346):—

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

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under the Public Health or Housing Acts)	4,037
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	12,389
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	983
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	3,521
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	51
(N.B.— These are all situated in Clearance Areas)	
(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	2,381

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	...	...	...	2,193
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III. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR:—

A. <i>Proceedings under Sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930:—</i>				
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	...	...	101
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—				
(a) By owners	...	...	...	76
(b) By local authority in default of owners (at a cost of £72 2s. 11d.)	...	...	...	2
B. <i>Proceedings under the Public Health Acts:—</i>				
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...	...	...	15
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—				
(a) By owners	...	...	...	15
(b) By local authority in default of owners	...	...	...	Nil.
C. <i>Proceedings under Sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930:</i>				
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	...	...	Nil.
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	...	...	Nil.
D. <i>Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930:—</i>				
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	...	...	...	Nil.
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	...	...	...	Nil.

(b) General

During the year 67 letters addressed to the Public Health Department in support of applications for rehousing were acknowledged and forwarded to the Housing Manager for the attention of the Housing Committee.

REHOUSING OF TUBERCULOUS FAMILIES.

Your Council continued to allocate ten per cent. of all available houses for special rehousing on medical grounds. Recommendations have been confined to urgent cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and Dr. Sorley, the Tuberculosis Officer, has again co-operated enthusiastically in the Scheme.

The Housing Manager in making a special report to your Council remarked that in order to safeguard the interests of the Council as landlord a very large number of cases had to be rejected by the Lettings Committee. Mr. West pointed out that larger houses than would ordinarily be required will have to be offered if the patient is to have a bedroom for his or her sole use. The larger house entails higher rent and reduction in the amount available for adequate nutrition. This danger, he considered, could probably be reduced by allotting a type of house normal to the size of the family and providing a shelter for the patient. The matter was taken up with the County Medical Officer who pointed out that such shelters could only be provided when ancillary to the treatment of the disease and that five shelters were at that time provided by the County Council for the use of Walthamstow patients. It was further pointed out that there was no assurance that the shelter would be used in inclement weather.

Shelters can also be provided by the Borough Council under Article 12 (1) of the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1930.

A suggestion was then made to the County Medical Officer that the County Council, as the Authority responsible for the treatment of tuberculosis, should bear any loss of rent which might accrue to the Borough Council in the event of the latter Authority rehousing cases of tuberculosis which would otherwise have to be rejected owing to inability to pay the rent of a Council house. Up to the present, the County Council have not admitted this principle.

The whole matter was discussed at a meeting with Dr. Sorley, Tuberculosis Officer, and the Housing Manager and it was agreed that the Tuberculosis Officer would recommend the provision of shelters in suitable cases where the patients could not pay the normal rent of a Council house of suitable size. Your Council later agreed to provide a bell service between the house and the shelter in order to overcome any possible complaint as to lack of means of communication.

Mr. West reports that since the inception of the scheme under which ten per cent. of houses have been available for tuberculous patients the following number of cases have been dealt with in the manner shown up to the end of 1933:—

No. of cases recommended for rehousing on medical grounds	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
No. of cases rehoused	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
No. of cases rejected or withdrawn	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
No. of cases on waiting list	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.

The large proportion of cases rejected or withdrawn, practically all on economic grounds, stresses the very real need for some solution of the difficulty and representations are still being made by your Council to the County Council on the matter.

Recently issued reports on nutrition have drawn attention to the claim that if a more liberal dietary had been possible then many children would have overcome spontaneously their tuberculous infection without presenting any definite symptoms or signs of the disease.

Mr. West is satisfied that the rent of many Council houses is often paid at the expense of the necessary nutrition and that the obvious danger to health is intensified in tuberculous cases.

Overcrowding.—

Mr. West has kindly furnished the following report:—

“ Housing Register on 31st December, 1933:—

No. of applicants on Register at 31.12.33	...	...	3,835
No. of new applications received during year 1933	...	...	949
No. of new tenancies effected during the year	...	...	116
No. of registered cases investigated during the year	...	...	749
No. of cases recommended by Medical Officer of Health on medical grounds during the year	...	...	18
No. of such cases rehoused during year	...	...	6
No. of such cases which have been approved but still awaiting tenancies	...	...	Nil.
No. of such cases rejected owing to inability to pay rent	...	...	12
No. of such cases remaining to be dealt with	...	...	Nil.

The Council have continued to rehouse only bona fide residents in the Borough, who have lived for at least seven consecutive years in Walthamstow, and so far as is humanly possible tenancies have been granted in accordance with the known requirements of the applicants, that is the minimum number of bedrooms required, according to the sex of the family, and not exceeding two persons per room. In the case of tuberculous patients, of course, additional accommodation has been offered where possible in order that the patient should have the sole use of one room for his or her accommodation.

The following figures show the position at the end of the financial year, that is, 31st March, 1934:—

228 houses have been built and tenancies granted during the year.

The whole of the cases recommended on medical grounds, including T.B. negative cases, have been offered accommodation on the Council's estates, and the practice has been to avoid any suggestion of segregation. The Department has been intensely interested in the question of rehousing tuberculous patients and submitted a report for the consideration of the Council with a view to rehousing all tuberculous patients, particularly those cases where the wage earner was the patient or the income was very low, and it was decided that the Council should approach the County Council with a view to their giving rent relief in any such cases.

The Slum Clearance schemes have been dealt with by the Department and in some cases the tenants were actually rehoused from compulsory purchase areas prior to the site being actually purchased. All the tenants from the Billet Road compulsory purchase area have been rehoused. In Hilton Grove there only remain three houses to be dealt with, and these tenants are requiring one-bedroom type accommodation only. The Council have before them a scheme for the erection of appropriate accommodation in order to rehouse the whole of the remaining tenants in Hilton Grove, Spring Gardens, and Jeffrey's Square areas, and they are negotiating with other landowners with a view to purchasing additional land for the erection of houses under the 1930 Act, when no doubt the Markhouse Place area will also be dealt with.

The Council's housing estates at this date (31.3.34) comprise 1,480 properties, being made up as follows:—

527 houses built under 1919 Act	}	Total 1,443.
912 houses built under 1924 Act		
4 houses built under 1930 Act		
23 General Properties.		
14 Shops.		

The maintenance of the property under the Council's Rota Scheme was successfully dealt with for the first time during the year, and has been the means of reducing complaints from tenants, the amenities of the estates being generally maintained.

The properties are situated on various estates, as follows:—
 Priors Croft, 198 houses; Higham Hill and Millfield, 338 houses; Essex Hall, 136 houses; Kimberley Road, 98 houses; Spion Kop, 260 houses; Priory, 162 houses; Highams Park, 151 houses; Fitzwygram, 50 houses; Chestnuts, 50 houses; General Properties, Flats and Shops, 37.

The whole of the houses recently erected are not provided with a parlour, in accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Health. It has been found that a number of applicants when offered accommodation without a parlour have refused the allotment of a house on these grounds."

Overcrowding.—It has been obvious that the maximum relief of overcrowding in the Borough by the erection of Council houses has not been attained in the past because the vacated rooms have in most instances been again sublet and so leading to a repetition of overcrowding.

The vacated rooms may be sublet to people from outside the Borough and the rooms in question can become "stepping stones" to Council houses.

Your Council, therefore, instructed the Housing Manager to notify the Public Health Department in advance of any rooms which are to be vacated owing to the rehousing of the tenant in a Council house.

A visit is then paid to the rooms by the District Sanitary Inspector and a letter is sent either to the landlord of the house or to the principal tenant threatening proceedings in the event of any overcrowding being permitted in the vacated rooms.

The results of the 1931 Census showed that the degree of overcrowding in the Borough was generally worse in 1931 than in 1921. All available and suitable building land is rapidly becoming used up in the Borough so that any real solution of the problem of overcrowding by local effort appears impossible.

The formation of a co-ordinating housing authority for the whole of Greater London would appear to be long overdue.

HOUSING ACT, 1930.

(a) First Programme.—

The enquiry of the Ministry of Health into the Orders made in 1932 by your Council with regard to areas which had been represented under the 1930 Act was held on June 1st, 1933.

The table below gives the names of the areas, the number of houses involved, the number of inhabitants in August, 1933, and the decision of the Ministry of Health:—

- A. Walthamstow—Hilton Grove Clearance Order, 1932.
Nos. 1 to 8 inclusive. 24 persons. Order confirmed.
- B. Walthamstow—Compulsory Purchase (Spring Gardens) Order, 1932.
Nos. 1 to 6 inclusive. 23 persons. Order confirmed.
- C. Walthamstow—Compulsory Purchase (Jeffrey's Square) Order, 1932.
Nos. 1 to 7 inclusive. 24 persons. Order confirmed.

- D. Walthamstow—Compulsory Purchase (Billet Road) Order, 1932.
Nos. 1 to 15 inclusive. 60 persons. Order confirmed.
- E. Walthamstow—Compulsory Purchase (Markhouse Place No. 1) Order, 1932.
Nos. 1 to 21 odd. (Nos. 13-21—44 persons). Order confirmed but Nos. 1 to 11 excluded.
- F. Walthamstow—Compulsory Purchase (Markhouse Place No. 2) Order, 1932.
Nos. 29 to 57 odd. Order confirmed but Nos. 53, 55, 57 excluded and Nos. 39 and 41 excluded from Clearance Area but remain in order on lands to be purchased under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1930. 65 persons.

The total number of houses confirmed for clearance was 51, accommodating 240 persons.

Eight houses represented as individual unfit houses have already been dealt with by demolition and rehousing of the tenants where required. The eight photographs reproduced have been selected from a larger series taken by Mr. Duncan in order to demonstrate the various areas at the Ministry's enquiry.

(b) Second Programme.—

During 1933 a second programme of clearance areas to be dealt with under the 1930 Act was drawn up and was meant to cover the requirements of the area up to 1938.

The programme was as follows:—

Part I. Section 1. Clearance Areas:—

59 inhabited houses and 6 unoccupied houses in 8 areas.
Ascertained population 224.

Part II. Section 19. Individual Unfit Houses:—

9 houses. Ascertained population 63.

E.—INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) Milk Supply.

The average number of cows kept in the district was 7. There is only one cowshed and 16 visits were paid by the Sanitary Inspectors in addition to special visits paid by your Chief Sanitary Inspector.

The number of retail purveyors of milk is 219, most of whom carry on a general shop and sell milk in bottles as they receive it.

Three hundred and fifty visits were paid to registered premises



BILLET ROAD
 rear of
 Close-up view of outbuildings at rear



BILLET ROAD
 rear of
 Showing outbuildings and strutting to No. 4



HILTON GROVE

In foreground on right is the building containing
washing copper

Communal Tap is near Dust-bin



HILTON GROVE from entrance

Note.—Drinking Water Cistern behind Fishing Net
and Wash-house at end of picture



MARKHOUSE PLACE
Showing the "lay-out" of road and houses



JEFFREY'S SQUARE
The three doorways facing are the frontages
of three houses, Nos. 5, 6 and 7



JEFFREY'S SQUARE

Showing rear of Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4. Note sagging roofs and strutted-up W.C.'s in foreground



SPRING GARDENS

Showing in the foreground the roof of two W.C.'s. in Jeffrey's Square area

of purveyors of milk during the year and a general improvement in the standard of cleanliness was observed.

During the year 24 samples of milk were taken for bacteriological count and of these 3 were biologically tested for the presence of the tubercle bacillus with negative results.

The samples taken are summarised below.

<i>Grade of Milk.</i>	<i>No. of Samples.</i>	<i>No. tested for T.B.</i>
Grade A (T.T.)	3	—
Grade A (Pasteurised)	1	—
Grade A	1	1
Pasteurised	15	—
Raw	4	2
Total	24	3

The following table gives the results of the analyses:—

BACTERIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF MILK SAMPLES.

Date.	Grade of Milk.	Total Bacteria per c.c.	Bacillus Coli absent in.	Presence of Tubercle Bacillus (biological test).	Remarks.
9.2.33	Pasteurised ..	12,000	1 c.c. ..	No test ..	Satisfactory.
13.2.33	Raw ..	56,000	0.001 c.c.	" ..	"
25.4.33	" ..	32,000	1 c.c. ..	Absent ..	"
23.5.33	Pasteurised ..	320,000	0.001 c.c.	No test ..	Unsatisfactory.
30.5.33	" ..	16,000	0.001 c.c.	" ..	Satisfactory.
"	" ..	7,800	0.1 c.c. ..	" ..	"
9.6.33	" ..	57,000	1 c.c. ..	" ..	"
28.6.33	Grade A (T.T.) ..	14,000	0.01 c.c.	" ..	"
"	Pasteurised ..	39,000	0.01 c.c.	" ..	"
"	" ..	31,000	0.01 c.c.	" ..	"
"	Raw ..	64,000	0.001 c.c.	" ..	"
19.7.33	Pasteurised ..	37,000	1 c.c. ..	" ..	"
"	" ..	320,000	1 c.c. ..	" ..	Unsatisfactory.
2.8.33	" ..	73,000	1 c.c. ..	" ..	Satisfactory.
"	" ..	176,000	0.0001 c.c.	" ..	Unsatisfactory.
4.8.33	Raw ..	960,000	0.00001 c.c.	Absent ..	"
24.8.33	Grade A. ..	156,000	0.001 c.c.	" ..	" (Coli Count).
25.8.33	Grade A (T.T.) ..	12,000	0.01 c.c.	No test ..	Satisfactory.
"	Grade A. Pastd. ..	3,300	0.1 c.c. ..	" ..	"
"	Pasteurised ..	68,000	0.1 c.c. ..	" ..	"
"	" ..	9,100	1 c.c. ..	" ..	"
26.9.33	Grade A (T.T.) ..	9,200	0.01 c.c.	Absent ..	"
"	Pasteurised ..	15,600	1 c.c. ..	No test ..	"
"	" ..	4,600	1 c.c. ..	" ..	"

In addition, 4 samples of cream were analysed and the results are given below:—

BACTERIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF CREAM SAMPLES

Date.	Total Bacteria. per c.c.	Bacillus Coli absent in	Presence of Tubercle. Bacillus (biological test).	Remarks.
16.10.33	41,000	0.01 c.c.	No test ..	High standard of bacterial purity.
„	720,000	0.01 c.c.	„ ..	Good standard of bacterial purity.
„	74,000	1 c.c. ..	„ ..	Very high standard of bacterial purity.
„ but kept and sent to Lab. 19.10.33	8,000,000 approx.	0.00001 c.c.	„ ..	Was probably a good cream and results are due to multiplication of bacteria owing to keeping. (N.B. Retained for comparative purposes.)

Eleven samples of Ice Cream were taken for analysis, the results being given below:—

BACTERIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF ICE CREAM SAMPLES.

Date.	Total Bacteria per c.c.	Bacillus Coli absent in	Remarks.
19.7.33	1,300,000	0.00001 c.c.	Unsatisfactory product.
„	90,000	0.0001 c.c. ..	Total bacterial count not excessive but coli count not up to standard.
„	72,000	0.01 c.c. ..	Satisfactory bacterial purity — clean product.
„	4,400	1 c.c. ..	Counts very low—highest standard of bacterial purity.
2.8.33	132,000	0.01 c.c. ..	Not of high standard but passably satisfactory.
„	2,100,000	1 c.c. ..	Excessive number of bacteria but coli satisfactory. Result suggests dirty vessels on exposure to air or dust.
„	21,000	0.1 c.c. ..	Satisfactory bacterial purity.
„	36,000	0.1 c.c. ..	„ „ „
„	9,200	1 c.c. ..	„ „ „
„	21,400	1 c.c. ..	„ „ „
25.8.33	960,000	1 c.c. ..	Total bacterial count high but coli satisfactory. Result suggests sample unpasteurised

Of the eleven samples only six were really satisfactory. Any necessary action was taken in respect of the others but the absence of any bacteriological standard for Ice Cream is again to be deplored. There is a general improvement in the standard of purity of this food.

BIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK SAMPLES BY COUNTY COUNCIL:—

The County Medical Officer states that during 1933 it was felt desirable to pay more attention to sampling direct from farms, particularly from those which had not been sampled within recent years. In these circumstances no samples were obtained in the Borough.

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 of the town and there is a general improvement in this direction.

In addition to the convictions detailed under " Legal Procedure " the Council issued two warnings to dairymen in connection with breaches of this Order by their employees.

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

In connection with a prosecution for a prejudicial sale referred to under " Legal Procedure," application was made to the Court to remove a defendant from the Register of Purveyors of Milk. A heavy penalty was imposed instead.

The same defendant was prosecuted in respect of aiding, abetting and procuring offenders against the Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915. He was fined for these offences.

He transferred the business over to his son who applied to the Council for Registration as a Purveyor of Milk. The Council refused the application and there was no appeal against this refusal.

A further application for Registration in respect of this dairy was made by another purveyor of milk, and the Council refused that application. An appeal was made to the Petty Sessional Court and at the hearing it was given in evidence that the objection of the Council had been removed. The appeal was allowed without costs.

In connection with the above prosecution for aiding, abetting, and procuring offenders, three purveyors of milk were convicted for carrying on the trade without being registered.

THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1923.

The number of licences granted for the Sale of Milk under Special Designations classified in the Fourth Schedule of the above Order was as follows:—

Dealers' Licences.

In respect of:—

Certified Milk	...	...	1
Grade A (T.T.) Milk	...	...	4
Grade A Milk	...	...	3
Pasteurised Milk	...	...	23

Supplementary Licences.

In respect of:—

Certified Milk	...	...	2
Grade A (T.T.) Milk	...	...	4
Grade A. Milk	...	...	2
Grade A (Pasteurised Milk	...	...	2
Pasteurised Milk	...	...	5

Bottling Licences:—

In respect of Grade A (T.T.) Milk, 2; Pasteurised Milk, 4.

(b) Meat and Other Foods.

A total of 620 visits were paid to slaughterhouses. The following were condemned and destroyed:—

(a) Tuberculosis.

73 Ox Lungs.
58 Ox Hearts.
38 Ox Skirts.
17 Ox Livers.
14 Ox Fats.
10 Ox Heads.
1 Ox Tripe
1 Ox Tongue.
5 Forequarters Beef.
4 Loins Beef.
2 Clods Beef.
2 Top Ribs Beef.
2 Middle Ribs Beef.
1 Cow Carcase and all organs
1 Pig Carcase and all organs.
80 Pigs' Fats.
41 Pigs' Heads.
37 Pigs' Plucks.
4 Pigs' Livers.
1 Pig's Spleen.
4 Loins Pork.
1 Sheep's Pluck.

(b) Other Reasons.

57 Ox Livers.
6 Ox Lungs.
5 Ox Tripes.
2 Ox Tongues.
1 Ox Pluck.
1 Ox Kidney.
1 Calf's Liver.
1 Flank Beef.
2 Cow's Udders.
97 Sheep's Livers.
6 Sheep's Lungs.
3 Sheep's Plucks.
4 Breasts Lamb.
1 Leg Lamb.
2 Forequarters Mutton.
1 Neck Mutton.
1 Breast Mutton.
1 Sheep Carcase.
2 Pig Carcases and all organs.
88 Pigs' Livers.
3 Pigs' Plucks.
2 Loins Pork.
2 Bellies Pork.
1 Chine Pork.
1 Fowl.
6 lb. tin Compressed Beef.
1 box Skate.
6 boxes Kippers.
10 stones Haddocks.
6 stones Halibut.
5 stones Plaice.
40 boats Apricots.
22 boxes Apples.
20 boxes Tomatoes.
290 lbs. Chocolates and other sweets.

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

Ninety-three samples of milk were submitted for analysis during the year.

Of these, 4 were not genuine. One prosecution followed and is reported under "Legal Procedure."

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

During the year the Council sanctioned the establishing of the following:—

Fish Curers, 2; Fish Friers, 2.

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

Fish Friers, 5; Fish Curers, 2.

Legal Procedure.

<i>Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928:—</i>	Fine.	Costs.
Sample of Milk which contained 15% added water	£10.	—
<i>Milk and Dairies Order, 1926:—</i>		
Information against purveyor for non- registration	10s.	—
" " " " " " " " " " " "	10s.	—
" " " " " " " " " " " "	10s.	—
Information against purveyor for aiding, abetting, and procuring in the above three offences	£5.	£1.
<i>Petroleum Consolidation Act, 1928:—</i>		
For keeping petroleum spirit without a Licence	40s.	—

**THE RENT AND MORTGAGE
RESTRICTIONS ACTS, 1920-1923.**

During the year ten certificates were granted to tenants and two 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 comply fully with requirements specified on the certificate granted to the tenants, no clearance certificates are issued.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS, 1894-1928.

The Importation of Dogs and Cats Order, 1928.—During the year five performing Tigers were admitted under Licence into the area. The conditions of the Licence were duly observed.

Sheep Scab Order, 1920.—No case of this disease occurred in the Borough during the year.

The Sheep Scab Order, 1928.—(*Adopted by the Council*).—During the year, 123 sheep were allowed into the area under Licences for Slaughter.

The Regulation of Movement of Swine Order, 1922.—Under this Order, 1,788 pigs for slaughter were admitted into this Borough during the year. All notices of such movements have, as far as practicable, been followed up.

Foot and Mouth (Regulation of Movement) Order, 1933.—By an Order of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Essex became a controlled area on 11th January, 1933.

The Order was removed as from midnight on 18th—19th January, 1933.

During this period, Licences were granted by your Chief Sanitary Inspector for the movement of 83 cattle, 225 sheep, and 221 pigs to destinations for immediate slaughter.

Tuberculosis Order, 1925.—Routine quarterly inspections were carried out by your Veterinary Surgeon and Chief Sanitary Inspector.

No instance has arisen calling for mention.

Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908.—No licences were issued during the year.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901.

The following tables show the work done under the Act during the year:—

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 Prose- cuted. (4)
Factories (Including Factory Laundries.)	464	12	Nil.
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries.)	306	4	Nil.
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises.)	108	10	Nil.
Total	878	26	Nil.

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

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of offences in respect to which (5) Prosecutions were instituted.
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—</i>				
Want of cleanliness	31	31	—	—
Want of ventilation	1	1	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors ..	5	5	—	—
Other nuisances	56	56	—	—
Sanitary accommodation {	insufficient	2	—	—
	unsuitable or defec- tive	27	—	—
	not separate for sexes	3	—	—
<i>Offences under the Factory and Work- shops Acts—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101)	—	—	—	—
Other offences	—	—	—	—
Total	125	125	Nil	Nil

NUMBER AND TRADES OF OUTWORKERS NOTIFIED DURING 1933.

Wearing Apparel, making	Furs	...	...	...	10
of 422	Artificial Flowers	...	...	...	1
Brush Making 34	Umbrellas, etc. 1				
Boxes 13	Toys 46				
Christmas Crackers 1	Handbags 5				
Furniture and Upholstery 2					
Total	535.				

OUTWORKERS WERE NOTIFIED FROM THE FOLLOWING AREAS.

City of London 175	St. Marylebone 9
Bethnal Green 24	Stepney 6
Chingford 8	Shoreditch 8
Finsbury 58	Tottenham 9
Hackney 50	Walthamstow 138
Islington 5	Westminster 10
Leyton 27	Other Areas 3
Poplar 5	

A total of 374 visits were paid in connection with outworkers as follows:—To Homes, 321; Factories, 31; Workshops, 22.

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

General. The accompanying tables show 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 yr.	1-5 yrs.	5-15 yrs.	15-25 yrs.	25-45 yrs.	45-65 yrs.	65 & over.
	1933	1932							
Smallpox	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	681	445	1	144	425	64	44	3	—
Diphtheria	334	356	7	76	199	25	23	4	—
Enteric Fever	5	6	—	—	1	2	1	1	—
Pneumonia	169	188	5	23	25	20	46	34	16
Puerperal Fever	8	6	—	—	—	1	7	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	22	20	—	—	—	4	18	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	7	9	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	73	49	2	—	4	5	32	25	5
Encephalitis Lethargica ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	7	2	1	1	1	2	2	—	—
Chicken Pox	409	694	15	92	278	20	4	—	—
Tuberculosis	156	186	1	4	22	34	66	26	3
Poliomyelitis	3	7	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Measles	58	753	8	50	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals { 1933..	1932	—	47	390	958	177	243	93	24
{ 1932..	—	2740	83	1012	1155	166	208	91	25

Disease.	St. James Street.	High Street.	Hoe Street.	Wood Street.	Hale End.	Higham Hill.
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	90	105	76	93	114	203
Diphtheria	56	56	50	36	45	91
Enteric Fever	—	—	3	—	—	2
Pneumonia	37	23	27	19	27	36
Puerperal Fever	2	1	1	—	3	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	3	5	3	2	6	3
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	3	—	—	1	2
Erysipelas	18	10	11	7	11	16
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	2	1	1	—	1	2
Chicken Pox	76	19	69	78	64	103
Tuberculosis	33	20	26	15	30	32
Poliomyelitis	—	—	1	1	—	1
Measles	2	9	6	1	16	24
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals { 1933 ..	320	252	274	252	318	516
{ 1932 ..	451	366	409	283	526	705

From the foregoing tables it will be seen that the outstanding features of 1933 were:—

Increases in Scarlet Fever, Erysipelas and Cerebro-spinal Meningitis. Absence of Smallpox. Decreases in Chicken Pox, and Measles.

Disease.	Total.	Removed to Hospital.	Per cent. removed to Hospital.	Deaths.	Deaths per cent. of cases notified.
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	681	520	76.3	4	0.58
Diphtheria	334	301	90.1	7	2.1
Enteric Fever	5	5	100.0	Nil.	Nil.
Pneumonia	169	76	45.0	114	67.6
Puerperal Fever	8	8	100.0	9	30.0
Puerperal Pyrexia	22	18	81.8		
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	7	3	42.8	Nil.	Nil.
Erysipelas	73	24	32.8	Nil.	Nil.
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	7	7	100.0	4	57.1
Chicken Pox	409	1	0.2	Nil.	Nil.
Tuberculosis	156	110	70.5	100	64.1
Poliomyelitis	3	2	66.6	Nil.	Nil.
Measles	58	2	3.4	Nil.	Nil.

The increase from 31.4 in 1932 to 45 in 1933 in the percentage of cases of Pneumonia removed to Hospital is gratifying in view of the skilled nursing which is so essential in these cases.

Of the total notifications the following were made by the Medical Staff of the Department:—

Diphtheria, 118; Scarlet Fever, 29; Chicken Pox, 118.

Infectious Disease Clinic.—As in previous years this Clinic was held weekly on Tuesdays at 2 p.m. The work done at the

Clinic is roughly that of an Out-Patient Dept. to the Hospital and is as follows:—

(a) Examination of all school and pre-school contacts of notified cases of Infectious Disease and determination of date of return to school in the former.

(b) Examination of other close contact cases.

(c) Examination of patients after discharge from the Isolation Hospital and the reference of all doubtful heart cases to the Education Committee's Rheumatism Clinic (see School Medical Officer's Report).

(d) Diphtheria Immunisation.

This Clinic is taken personally by your Medical Officer of Health.

The following table gives particulars of the work done during 1933:—

No. of sessions held	...	...	...	...	52
No. of patients attended	...	...	...	...	2,047
No. of attendances made	...	...	...	...	3,222
Average attendance per session	...	...	...	...	39.3
No. of Scarlet Fever cases discovered	...	...	...	...	7
No. of Diphtheria cases discovered	...	...	...	...	49
No. of virulence tests taken in Diphtheria carriers	...	...	...	...	25
No. of children referred to Rheumatism Clinic...	...	...	...	...	32
No. of children referred to Ear Clinic	...	...	...	...	12
No. of children referred to Orthopaedic Clinic	...	...	...	...	3

Particular care was taken to refer all cases with any suspicion either of rheumatism or of cardiac involvement to the next following rheumatism clinic. The following extract from Dr. Sheldon's report of the work of the Clinic is taken from the School Medical Officer's report for 1933:—

" In my report last year I mentioned the follow-up children who had been discharged from the Sanatorium after Scarlet Fever or Diphtheria, and the reference to the rheumatism clinic of any of these children who were suspected of early rheumatism or other cardiac abnormalities. This has been continued, and I have no hesitation in saying that by this means much early rheumatism has been detected and offered immediate treatment—either by being referred from the clinic to the private Practitioner or by admission to hospital—while previously many of these cases must almost certainly have drifted on untreated until irreparable damage to the heart had been done. The value of such a follow-up after these infectious fevers seems to me undoubted.

" During the year, 13 children were referred to the clinic in this way after Scarlet Fever; of these, 11 were found to show some evidence of cardiac defect. Thirteen children were referred after Diphtheria, and 10 of these showed some cardiac abnormality. Thus as a result of the ' Post-Infectious Disease Clinic,' 21 children with early cardiac mischief came under treatment at the earliest opportunity."

Diphtheria Immunisation.— During the year facilities for immunisation against Diphtheria were continued.

The scheme in operation was briefly as follows:—All children over the age of five years are first of all Schick tested and the results read on the third day. Immunisation is advised in all Schick positive cases over 5 years of age and in all children between one and five years of age.

Three weekly doses of toxoid-antitoxin mixture are given subcutaneously and a Schick test is done in every case one month after the last injection.

A summary of the immunisation work done during the year is given below:—

Diphtheria Immunisation, 1933.

Schick Tested for first time	267	
Negative (including 2 pseudo negative)	157	
Positive	110	
Immunised without being Schick tested (under 5 years of age)	40	150
No. having one immunising injection	6	
" " two immunising injections	5	
" " three " "	130	150
" " four " "	6	
" " five " "	3	
No. of partly immunised cases brought forward from 1932	17	
Total No. given one or more immunising doses during 1932	167	

Results of Schick Tests Following Immunisation.

Negative after 3 doses	112
" " 4 " "	6
" " 5 " "	3
No. of immunisations not completed at end of year	21
No. left area or not yet finally Schick tested ...	19
No. not completing immunising course	6
Total	167

127 children of school age immunised.

40 children of pre-school age immunised.

All children leaving the area before the final Schick Tests were done were reported forward to the appropriate Medical Officer of Health.

These 167 cases required a total of some 1,100 separate injections.

DICK TESTS.

Dick Tests	...	...	...	...	...	...	79
Positive	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Doubtful	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Negative	...	...	...	...	...	...	62

These tests were done at an Industrial School and of the 12 children positive, 7 (not given serum) contracted Scarlet Fever while 5 were protected by passive immunisation.

In addition, materials were supplied to a local practitioner for Dick Testing.

The cost of immunisation material per completed case (averaged over the 121 completed cases) was 3s. 9d. per case.

The attention of parents has been drawn to the facilities which are available by the following means:—

- (a) Display of notices at all clinics.
- (b) Distribution of leaflets by Infectious Disease Nurse during removal of all Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria cases to Hospital.
- (c) Distribution of leaflets at all routine medical inspections.
- (d) Distribution of leaflets during a localised outbreak of diphtheria at any particular school.

MUNICIPAL LABORATORY.

The following numbers of specimens were examined during 1933:—

<i>Swabs.</i>		<i>Negative.</i>	<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Totals.</i>
Private Practitioners	...	1,828	191	2,019
Health Department	...	606	108	714
School Medical Department		753	47	800
Totals	... ..	3,187	346	3,533

The total number of Diphtheria specimens compares with 3,769 in 1932.

The following specimens were also examined:—

Urine, 161; Ringworm, 1; Miscellaneous, 1; Total 163, as compared with 222 in 1932.

A total of 7,010 tubes of culture media were made by Mr. West and of these 3,324 were sent to the Sanatorium.

The Essex County Council also provide facilities for examination of pathological specimens and the County Medical Officer states that 763 specimens were examined for local Practitioners during 1933 as follows:—

Diphtheria Swabs, 88; Sputa, 616; Typhoid Specimens, 27; Ringworm Specimens, 10; Miscellaneous Specimens, 22; Diphtheria virulence tests, 4.

The total for the previous year was 891.

SMALLPOX.

No case of Smallpox was notified during 1933.

Vaccination.—Mr. E. Sharp, Vaccination Officer for the Area, has furnished the following return for 1933:—

Births Registered	Suc- cessfully Vaccin- ated	Per- centage Vaccin- ated	Insus- ceptible	Exemp- tions	Deaths before Vaccinated	Post- poned
1,344	234	17.4	4	782	41	29

In addition to the above, 129 primary vaccinations were recorded and 7 revaccinations.

The percentage vaccinated compares with 15.4 in 1932 and 16.7 in 1931.

Four revaccinations were done by your Medical Officer of Health in connection with staff at the Smallpox Hospital.

During 1933 the vaccinal condition of all school children examined at Routine Medical Inspection was recorded and a summary of the findings for the year showed that 26.6 per cent. were vaccinated.

HOSPITAL TREATMENT OF SMALLPOX.

Two cases of Smallpox were admitted to your Smallpox Hospital under the agreement with the Corporation of Leyton for 6 beds to be retained for the use of Smallpox patients from their area at a retaining fee of £100 per annum and a maintenance charge of £6 per patient per week.

The Hospital was opened on the 20th March to admit the first case which was discharged on 16th April; and again re-opened

on 17th May. The second case was discharged on 3rd June since when the Hospital remained closed until the end of the year.

SCARLET FEVER.

A total of 681 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified in 1933 as compared with 445 in 1932.

The following tables show the incidence by months, ages and wards:—

Month.	All ages.	Under 1 yr.	1-5 years.	5-15 years.	15-25 years.	25-45 years.	45-65 years.	65 & over.
January ..	43	—	12	26	2	3	—	—
February ..	48	—	10	27	6	5	—	—
March	51	1	14	24	7	5	—	—
April	52	—	13	29	5	4	1	—
May	63	—	10	43	7	3	—	—
June	49	—	8	36	4	1	—	—
July	60	—	10	43	4	3	—	—
August	33	—	11	16	5	1	—	—
September ..	39	—	8	26	3	2	—	—
October	62	—	17	34	5	5	1	—
November ..	86	—	12	61	8	5	—	—
December ..	95	—	19	60	8	7	1	—
Totals { 1933	681	1	144	425	64	44	3	—
{ 1932	445	4	122	250	42	27	—	—

Month.	St. James. Street.	High Street.	Hoe Street.	Wood Street.	Hale End.	Higham Hill.
January ..	3	17	2	1	7	13
February ..	5	15	8	4	6	10
March	3	8	9	10	14	7
April	5	8	12	11	3	13
May	14	8	11	4	9	17
June	7	6	3	8	6	19
July	17	3	4	13	14	9
August	5	5	3	5	6	9
September ..	1	5	2	9	7	15
October	9	8	5	10	3	27
November ..	9	13	4	7	21	32
December ..	12	9	13	11	18	32
Totals { 1933	90	105	76	93	114	203
{ 1932	85	61	53	58	68	120

The percentage of cases removed to Hospital during 1933 was 76.3 against 82.2 in 1932. No cases were refused admission although, in view of the increased incidence towards the end of the year, several cases were nursed at home by arrangement.

Scarlet Fever at Brookfield Hospital.

The outbreak of Scarlet Fever which began in the Autumn of 1931, continued throughout 1932, and up to March, 1933. Five cases occurred in 1933.

Dr. Griffith of the Ministry of Health Laboratory again continued to examine the swabs which were taken in connection with the outbreak. During the latter half of 1932 the types of haemolytic streptococci isolated from swabs had been Carter Type, 1; Franklin's Type, 63T, Type 1, and Heterogenous (one of each).

On January 4th, 1933, one of the nursing staff complained of a Quinsy (due to a haemolytic streptococcus Type 1) and was put off duty till the 17th. On 27th January a suspected case of Scarlet Fever was removed to Hospital and both he and the nurse, who was again swabbed, showed Type 1. The nurse had been instructed to wear a face mask while on duty and subsequently consented to tonsillectomy.

On the 28th another case occurred (Type 3) and a child who had contracted Scarlet Fever in November, 1932, also complained of sore throat due to Type 3 streptococci.

On the 4th February another case occurred and 11 swabs were taken for examination from the nursing, massage and domestic staff. The patient yielded Type 3, all the staff being negative except one, a domestic, who yielded Type 63T. This typing agreed with one found in a patient in December, 1932.

The two remaining cases occurred on March 6th and 8th and both showed haemolytic streptococci of Scarlatinal Type 3.

DIPHTHERIA

A total of 334 cases of Diphtheria were notified during 1933 as compared with 356 in 1932.

The following tables show the incidence by months, ages and wards:—

Month.	All ages.	Under 1 year.	1-5 years.	5-15 years.	15-25 years.	25-45 years.	45-65 years.	65 & over.
January ..	29	3	6	16	1	3	—	—
February ..	31	—	6	18	4	3	—	—
March ..	40	—	10	24	2	3	1	—
April ..	23	1	4	14	1	2	1	—
May ..	30	—	8	16	2	3	1	—
June ..	28	—	8	16	3	—	1	—
July ..	23	—	2	16	3	2	—	—
August ..	25	2	6	12	3	2	—	—
September ..	54	—	12	36	3	3	—	—
October ..	22	—	7	13	1	1	—	—
November ..	12	—	—	11	1	—	—	—
December ..	17	1	7	7	1	1	—	—
Totals { 1933	334	7	76	199	25	23	4	—
{ 1932	356	8	96	217	18	14	3	—

Month.		St. James' Street.	High Street.	Hoe Street.	Wood Street.	Hale End.	Higham Hill.
January	..	3	3	1	3	5	14
February	..	4	4	3	3	4	13
March	.. ..	7	1	7	13	2	10
April	.. ..	5	5	7	—	1	5
May	.. ..	7	6	7	2	2	6
June	.. ..	6	13	3	1	1	4
July	.. ..	5	5	3	1	5	4
August	..	7	4	4	3	4	3
September	..	10	6	2	8	9	19
October	..	2	4	5	2	5	4
November	..	—	3	2	—	3	4
December	..	—	2	6	—	4	5
Totals							
{ 1933		56	56	50	36	45	91
{ 1932		86	30	53	36	78	73

The percentage of cases removed to Hospital in 1933 was 90.1 against 91.3 in 1932. No cases were refused admission and whenever possible pressure was exerted to secure the admission of all cases to Hospital unless cases were of the non-clinical variety. It is felt that home treatment of diphtheria can rarely be adequate owing to the difficulty of making parents and patients realise the necessity for absolute recumbency during the early stages of the disease.

Antitoxin continued to be available for free issue to medical practitioners at the Public Health Department during office hours and at all times at the Fire Station, Forest Road, and at Mr. Gaze's, 10, The Avenue, Highams Park. During 1933 a total of 208 phials containing 1,524,000 units of Diphtheria Antitoxin and eight phials containing 80 c.cs. of Scarlet Fever Antitoxin were issued.

ENTERIC FEVER.

Two cases were notified in June, two in July and one in October. The last case was certified as dying of Acute Encephalitis and was probably not a case of Enteric Fever. Of the others 3 were treated at the Connaught Hospital and one at Whipps Cross Hospital. One of the former cases died.

All the cases were apparently unconnected and no definite source of infection could be ascertained.

In addition, three observation cases were admitted to Hospital—two to the Connaught Hospital and one to Whipps Cross Hospital. The diagnoses were not confirmed in these cases.

PNEUMONIA.

The tables following show the incidence by months, ages and wards. Most of the cases removed to Hospital received treatment at Whipps Cross Hospital.

Month.	All ages.	Under 1 year.	1-5 years.	5-15 years.	15-25 years.	25-45 years.	45-65 years.	65 & over.
January ..	57	1	9	10	6	20	8	3
February ..	19	2	—	2	2	8	2	3
March ..	12	—	2	2	1	3	4	—
April ..	16	1	1	1	3	4	5	1
May ..	15	—	4	1	1	1	5	3
June ..	11	—	5	2	2	—	1	1
July ..	6	1	—	2	—	—	1	2
August ..	6	—	—	2	1	1	—	2
September ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
October ..	5	—	—	2	1	1	1	—
November ..	10	—	1	—	2	6	1	—
December ..	11	—	1	1	1	2	5	1
Totals { 1933	169	5	23	25	20	46	34	16
{ 1932	188	2	29	36	27	35	40	19

Month.	St. James' Street.	High Street.	Hoe Street.	Wood Street.	Hale End.	Higham Hill.
January ..	10	8	7	8	8	16
February ..	8	3	3	—	3	2
March ..	3	2	2	2	1	2
April ..	5	2	1	—	4	4
May ..	5	2	3	—	2	3
June ..	2	—	1	4	1	3
July ..	1	1	2	—	2	—
August ..	1	—	3	—	1	1
September ..	—	—	—	—	—	1
October ..	—	1	—	2	—	2
November ..	2	1	2	2	2	1
December ..	—	3	3	1	3	1
Totals { 1933	37	23	27	19	27	36
{ 1932	39	36	27	11	29	46

PUERPERAL FEVER AND PYREXIA.

See Maternity and Child Welfare Section.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

See Maternity and Child Welfare Section.

ERYSIPELAS.

The following tables show the incidence by months, ages and wards:—

Month.	All ages.	Under 1 year.	1-5 years.	5-15 years.	15-25 years.	25-45 years.	45-65 years.	65 & over.
January ..	4	—	—	—	—	3	1	—
February ..	7	1	—	—	1	2	2	1
March ..	7	—	—	—	—	4	3	—
April ..	10	—	—	—	1	5	3	1
May ..	8	—	—	1	—	2	3	2
June ..	6	—	—	—	1	4	1	—
July ..	5	—	—	—	1	3	1	—
August ..	3	—	—	1	—	1	1	—
September ..	5	1	—	—	1	—	3	—
October ..	5	—	—	1	—	1	2	1
November ..	3	—	—	—	—	2	1	—
December ..	10	—	—	1	—	5	4	—
Totals { 1933	73	2	—	4	5	32	25	5
{ 1932	49	1	2	5	2	17	18	4

Month.	St. James' Street.	High Street.	Hoe Street.	Wood Street.	Hale End.	Higham Hill.
January ..	2	1	—	1	—	—
February ..	3	1	2	1	—	—
March ..	4	—	1	—	1	1
April ..	1	1	1	2	3	2
May ..	2	1	1	1	1	2
June ..	1	2	—	1	1	1
July ..	1	—	2	—	—	2
August ..	—	—	—	—	1	2
September ..	1	1	1	—	1	1
October ..	—	2	2	—	1	—
November ..	—	—	—	—	—	3
December ..	3	1	1	1	2	2
Totals { 1933	18	10	11	7	11	16
{ 1932	10	7	7	4	7	14

CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS

Of the 7 cases, 6 were notified from the Hospitals to which the patients had been admitted (Whipps Cross Hospital 5, Queen's Hospital, Hackney Road 1), and the other case was notified by a private practitioner before admission to Whipps Cross Hospital. Four deaths occurred. Special schedules were completed in respect of each case and were forwarded to the Ministry of Health.

CHICKEN POX.

In view of the continuation of Smallpox in the Greater London area, Chicken Pox remained notifiable under the Walthamstow (Chicken Pox) Regulations, 1931, except in vaccinated children under 10 years of age.

The incidence by months, ages and wards was as follows:—

Month.	All ages.	Under 1 year.	1-5 years.	5-15 years.	15-25 years.	25-45 years.	45-65 years.	65 & over.
January ..	23	2	4	15	2	—	—	—
February ..	10	—	5	5	—	—	—	—
March ..	26	—	3	21	2	—	—	—
April ..	31	1	8	18	4	—	—	—
May ..	47	4	14	27	2	—	—	—
June ..	22	1	3	17	—	1	—	—
July ..	57	1	14	40	—	2	—	—
August ..	16	—	4	11	1	—	—	—
September ..	22	2	4	15	1	—	—	—
October ..	12	—	1	11	—	—	—	—
November ..	69	2	12	53	1	1	—	—
December ..	74	2	20	45	7	—	—	—
Totals { 1933	409	15	92	278	20	4	—	—
{ 1932	694	18	130	524	15	7	—	—

Month.	St. James' Street.	High Street.	Hoe Street.	Wood Street.	Hale End.	Higham Hill.
January ..	5	1	5	6	1	5
February ..	5	—	3	2	—	—
March ..	6	1	1	6	7	5
April ..	8	—	4	7	9	3
May ..	9	4	3	14	8	9
June ..	3	2	1	11	2	3
July ..	9	1	16	14	5	12
August ..	5	1	4	2	—	4
September ..	7	—	2	1	7	5
October ..	—	1	1	4	5	1
November ..	10	5	10	8	4	32
December ..	9	3	19	3	16	24
Totals { 1933	76	19	69	78	64	103
{ 1932	89	71	110	82	180	162

Except in a few secondary cases, all cases notified by private practitioners were visited by a Medical Officer.

MEASLES.

Under the Walthamstow (Measles) Regulations, 1932, all cases of Measles in children under 5 years of age are notifiable, except secondary cases in the same household or institution within two months of the primary case.

The year 1933 was an inter-epidemic year and the 58 cases were distributed as follows:—

Month	Total	Under 1 year.	1-5 yrs.	St. James' Street.	High Street.	Hoe Street.	Wood Street.	Hale End.	Higham Hill.
Jan.	3	1	2	—	1	—	—	2	—
Feb.	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
March	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
April	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
May	4	1	3	—	—	—	1	3	—
June	17	1	16	—	5	—	—	9	3
July	10	—	10	1	—	—	—	—	9
Aug.	7	—	7	—	1	2	—	—	4
Sept.	3	1	2	1	1	—	—	1	—
Oct.	2	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	1
Nov.	7	2	5	—	—	2	—	1	4
Dec.	3	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	2
Totals									
1933 {	58	8	50	2	9	6	1	16	24
1932 {	753	37	619	103	122	118	59	112	239

ANTERIOR POLIOMYELITIS (Infantile Paralysis)

Three cases of poliomyelitis occurred in Walthamstow residents. Two were notified from Hospitals and one by a private practitioner. There were no deaths.

Food Poisoning.

For the third year in succession food poisoning by *Bacillus Aertryke* followed the consumption of duck and four duck eggs.

Dr. B., the family doctor, reported on the 25th July that he had been called to see two brothers with symptoms suggesting food poisoning. On visiting it was found that nine out of 17 persons had eaten duck at a picnic on July 23rd.

The duck was originally supplied from Norfolk but the exact origin could not be determined owing to the fact that the Smithfield trader dealt with some 6,000 to 8,000 weekly. It was killed on the 18th, sold and stored till 22nd, and drawn at a stall, stuffed and cooked by the purchaser on the same day and eaten at the picnic at meals at 2.30 p.m., 6 p.m. and again at supper at home. In this way it is possible that Mr. and Mrs. B and their 3 children had more duck than the other four persons who also ate duck at the picnic.

S.B., aged 27 years, and H.B., aged 17 years, were taken ill on the 24th and 25th July respectively and C.B., aged 25 years, on the 26th. The latter had a temperature of 104°F. In addition, Mrs. B. had slight symptoms and Mr. G., a neighbour, who partook of duck, had moderate symptoms.

Rectal swabs from the three children of family B. all yielded *Bacillus Aertryke* when examined by Dr. Scott at the Ministry's laboratory.

Prevention of Blindness.

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

TUBERCULOSIS.

The table given below shows particulars of new cases of tuberculosis and of all deaths from the disease in the Borough during 1933:—

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 yr. ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
1— 5 yrs. ..	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	2
5—10 yrs. ..	2	—	7	2	—	—	—	—
10—15 yrs. ..	1	4	3	3	—	3	—	—
15—20 yrs. ..	5	8	5	4	3	1	1	1
20—25 yrs. ..	4	5	3	—	4	5	—	1
25—35 yrs. ..	14	19	2	3	12	13	1	2
35—45 yrs. ..	14	9	3	2	9	9	—	—
45—55 yrs. ..	5	4	1	—	7	7	2	—
55—65 yrs. ..	11	3	—	2	9	2	—	—
65 yrs. and upwards	—	2	1	—	3	2	—	—
Totals	56	55	27	18	47	42	5	6
	111		45		89		11	
	156				100			

The 100 deaths represent a death rate of 0.73 per 1,000 population.

The returns for the past two years are compared below :—

Year.	New Cases.				Total.	Deaths.				Total.
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.			Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
1933	56	55	27	18	156	47	42	5	6	100
1932	82	70	21	13	186	54	33	9	5	101

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

Under 3 months.		3 to 6 months.		6 to 9 months.		9 to 12 months.		Over 12 months.		Not Notified.		Notified after death.	
1 Pul.	2 Non-Pul.	3 Pul.	4 Non-Pul.	5 Pul.	6 Non-Pul.	7 Pul.	8 Non-Pul.	9 Pul.	10 Non-Pul.	11 Pul.	12 Non-Pul.	13 Pul.	14 Non-Pul.
16	2	11	—	3	—	3	—	39	—	12	7	5	2

The ratio of deaths in non-notified cases (i.e., columns 11 to 14 above) to total deaths from Tuberculosis was 26 to 100 or 1 to 3.8.

Appropriate action was taken, when necessary, with regard to non-notification.

The table given below shows the number of cases on the Register at the beginning and end of 1933 :

	Pulmonary.		Total.	Non-Pulmonary.		Total.	GRAND TOTAL.
	M.	F.		M.	F.		
No. on Register 1st January	939	849	1,788	471	449	920	2,708
Notified during 1933 ..	56	55	111	27	18	45	156
Total ..	995	904	1,899	498	467	965	2,864
Removed from Register, 1933	67	63	130	11	24	35	165
No. on Register 31st December	928	841	1,769	487	443	930	2,699

The 165 removals from the Register were made up as follows:—

Deaths.				Removals.			
Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
40	34	3	2	27	29	8	22
74		5		56		30	
79						86	
165							

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 1933 were:—

	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary		Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Adults	44	41	10	3	98
Children	3	1	3	5	12

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

G.—INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL.

Renovations, etc.—The following works of renovation and maintenance were carried out during 1933:—

- Redecoration and renovation of Blocks D, E, F, and T. and of Mortuary.
- Redecoration and renovation of kitchens in Administrative Block.
- Provision of new bathroom in E Block.
- Provision of 30 new ward lockers.
- Provision of new boiler for main hot water system.
- Provision of two new tennis courts.
- Adaptation of former power house as laundry drying room.

Staff.—The most notable event of the year was the retirement on superannuation of Miss L. Pratchett, S.R.N., who had been Matron of the Isolation Hospital since its erection in 1901. Miss Pratchett had rendered your Council loyal and faithful service for 32 years and had witnessed the growth of the Hospital from its original three blocks to the present fine institution with seven ward blocks and accommodating a total of 174 patients.

Miss V. M. Wilson, S.R.N., was appointed as Matron and assumed duty in April.

The nursing staff was increased by the appointment of a Sister Tutor, two Staff Nurses, and one Probationer.

General.—The death rate per hundred admissions of infectious disease patients was 1.49.

Towards the end of 1933 a special report was made to the Public Health and Sanatorium Visiting Committees as to the accommodation available for infectious disease patients. The report stated that, at times, dangerous overcrowding of the wards had to be resorted to and that there was an extreme shortage of cubicle accommodation.

Your Committee is at the moment awaiting a reply from the Essex County Council as to their relinquishing the Tuberculosis Pavilion which could easily be converted into a new cubicle block. Alternatively, the provision of a new cubicle block, including an up-to-date operating theatre, should be considered.

During the year the County Council revised the amount of the grant payable by them in respect of infectious disease beds. The new grant was made up as follows:—

	£
1. £5 per bed on a basis of 2,000 cubic feet per bed (i.e., 81 beds)	405
2. £10 per ambulance	20
3. Special additional grant in view of extension to Administration Block	100
Total	£525

Financial Statement.—A financial statement for the year ending 31st March, 1933, is given below:—

LOAN CHARGES.	£	s.	d.
Amount of Loan outstanding on 31st March, 1932	12,871	0	0

EXPENDITURE.

Repayment of Loan	...	...	440	0	0
Interest on Loan	...	...	556	0	0
Structural Repairs	...	...	694	0	0
Food for Patients and Staff	...	...	4,467	0	0
Establishment and other Expenses	...	...	12,115	0	0
			£18,272	0	0

INCOME.

Patients	...	...	...	1,076	0	0
County Council	...	...	...	3,055	0	0
Other sources	...	...	...	107	0	0
				£4,238	0	0

The statistics given include fees for cases from other Authorities. In each case there is a loss on maintenance under the scales of the agreements in operation.

The following table shows the admissions, discharges and deaths during 1933:—

	Scarlet Fever.	Diph- theria.	Measles.	Mixed Infection.	Tuber- culosis.	Totals.
Remaining in Hos- pital 1st January..	69	42	—	6	19	136
Admitted during year	551	311	1	17	58	938
Discharged during year	555	329	1	9	57	951
Died during year ..	3	8	—	1	2	14
Remaining in Hos- pital 31st December	62	16	—	13	18	109

DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF PATIENTS IN HOSPITAL.
(including Tuberculosis cases)

January	...	...	131.0	July	...	...	103.4
February	...	...	134.0	August	...	...	91.5
March	...	...	126.1	September	...	...	104.7
April	...	...	103.5	October	...	...	113.2
May	...	...	108.0	November	...	...	122.1
June	...	...	103.4	December	...	...	118.3
Average whole year ...				...	...	113.2	

Dr. Hamilton, Resident Medical Officer, reports as follows:—

AGE AND SEX OF PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING 1933.

Disease.	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 ..	42	33	70	54	37	37	16	22	165	146	311
Scarlet Fever ..	69	72	96	112	48	75	32	47	245	306	551
Pulm'y. Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	58	—	58	58
Measles ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Mixed Infection ..	—	1	3	7	2	1	2	1	7	10	17
Totals ..	112	106	169	173	87	113	50	128	418	520	938

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 ..	1	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	4	2	6
Scarlet Fever and Complications ..	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	2	4
Pneumonia and Meningitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Septicaemia and Septic Pneumonia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	2
Totals ..	3	2	4	1	—	1	1	2	8	6	14

MONTHLY ADMISSIONS OF DIPHTHERIA CASES.

	Under 5 years.		5-10 years.		10-15 years.		Over 15 years.		Total.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
January ..	5	6	5	6	5	3	2	2	17	17	34
February ..	3	1	7	6	2	2	5	1	17	10	27
March ..	5	3	9	6	2	3	—	3	16	15	31
April ..	1	5	8	4	4	2	1	2	14	13	27
May ..	3	2	4	3	4	5	2	2	13	12	25
June ..	4	2	4	4	6	3	2	2	16	11	27
July ..	2	—	6	4	2	2	1	2	11	8	19
August ..	6	2	6	4	1	2	1	2	14	10	24
September ..	7	2	11	8	9	9	—	2	27	21	48
October ..	3	6	5	6	1	2	2	—	11	14	25
November ..	—	—	3	2	1	4	—	2	4	8	12
December ..	3	4	2	1	—	—	—	2	5	7	12
Totals ..	42	33	70	54	37	37	16	22	165	146	311

In addition to the cases transferred after admission the following cases notified as Diphtheria were isolated on admission:—In contact with Scarlet Fever during previous six days, 13, Complicated by Pertussis, 2; complicated by broncho-pneumonia, 1; complicated by scabies, 1; Tonsillitis only, 2.

Complications.—Cardiac paralysis, 3; other types of paralysis, 7; diphtheritic otitis, 17.

The cases of Diphtheria were classified as follows:—Severe faucial diphtheria, 20; Severe laryngeal diphtheria, 6; Mild laryngeal diphtheria, 4; Diphtheria of moderate severity, 165; Bacteriological diphtheria, 116.

Cases transferred to Cubicle Block from Diphtheria Side.—Thirty three cases were transferred in all for the following reasons:—Scarlet Fever, 17; Scarlet Fever developed after admission, 2; Pertussis, 2; Scabies, 1; Parotitis developed after admission, 4; Rubella developed after admission, 1; Asthma, 1; Influenza developed after admission, 1; Others, 2; As observation cases for possible Scarlet Fever, 2. These last two cases were not confirmed.

MONTHLY ADMISSIONS OF SCARLET FEVER CASES.

	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.	
January ..	4	5	8	7	9	3	2	2	23	17	40
February ..	6	5	6	4	11	5	2	7	25	21	46
March ..	10	6	3	11	1	4	4	5	18	26	44
April ..	3	9	9	8	3	1	3	3	18	21	39
May ..	5	5	12	9	5	4	2	4	24	22	46
June ..	5	3	8	12	3	4	2	3	18	22	40
July ..	6	8	9	10	2	7	3	1	20	26	46
August ..	4	9	6	6	1	2	5	1	16	18	34
September ..	3	5	6	10	2	4	1	3	12	22	34
October ..	8	6	7	6	1	12	2	4	18	28	46
November ..	7	5	14	17	6	14	2	8	29	44	73
December ..	8	6	8	12	4	15	4	6	24	39	63
Totals ..	69	72	96	112	48	75	32	47	245	306	551

Ten of the admissions were of the septic type.

The following cases notified as Scarlet Fever were isolated on admission.—As observation cases (12 unconfirmed), 36; in contact with specific parotitis, 2; complicated with pertussis, 3; in contact with typhoid fever, 1; complicated by asthma, 1; complicated by varicella, 2; rubella only, 5; tonsillitis only, 2; complicated by severe rheumatism, 1.

Complications.—Suppurative adenitis, 4 (some degree of adenitis was present in practically all cases); Otitis, 46; Purulent rhinitis, 40 (diphtheritic 10, streptococcal 30); Vaginal discharge, 4; Nephritis, 6 (3 cases very severe); Septic Meningitis, 1; Acute Rheumatism, 3 (one fatal case).

Cases transferred to Cubicle Block from Scarlet Fever side.—Forty-two patients were transferred in all for the following reasons:—Scarlet Fever with Diphtheria, 6; Scarlet Fever with vaginal discharge, 4; As observation cases possibly Scarlet Fever, 10 (Eight cases subsequently confirmed); Scarlet Fever with Nephritis, 3; Scarlet Fever with Influenza, 2; Septic Scarlet Fever, 4; Rubella subsequent to admission 10; Others, 2; Convalescent Scarlet Fever, 1.

Staff.—Members of the Staff were admitted to hospital beds suffering from the following complaints:—Colds, 7; Tonsillitis, 4; Rheumatism (post-scarlatinal), 1; Gastritis, 1; Scarlatina, 1; Rubella, 1; Injured foot, 1; Cystitis, 1.

Operations at Hospital.—Tonsillectomy (Virulent Diphtheria carriers), 4; Wilde's incision, 1; Radical Mastoid, 2; Tracheotomy, 1; Drainage of extra-dural abscess, 1; Drainage of Antrum, 1.

Specialist Consultants were called in for 20 patients, viz:—Otologist, 10; Surgeon, 6; Physician, 4

Swabs.—2,790 swabs were taken and examined during the year in the laboratory at the Hospital.

Number of Outside Authorities' Cases and Nature.

		Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Total.
From Whipps Cross Hospital ...	...	8	1	9
From Epping U.D.C. ...	...	1	24	25
From Loughton U.D.C. ...	...	1	3	4
Total ...	.	10	28	38

The following cases were transferred to Whipps Cross Hospital:—Tabes mesenterica, 1; Congenital heart disease, 1; Valvular disease of the heart, 1; Tachycardia, 4; Tumour of cervical glands, 1; Deep cervical abscess and quinsy, 1; Acute mastoid disease, 1; Empyema, supervening on Scarlet Fever, 1; Gangrenous throat, 1; For removal of foreign body from thigh, 1.

One case of sub-acute mastoid disease was transferred to Guy's Hospital.

One case of severe endocarditis supervening on diphtheria was transferred to Cheyne Hospital.

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

Diphtheria	...	...	...	41.7 days.
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	28.2 days.
Mixed Infections	...	...	...	57.2 days.

The County Medical Officer has kindly furnished the following return of patients treated in the Tuberculosis Pavilion during 1933:—

Classification in accordance with Ministry of Health Memorandum 37.T. (Rev.)	In Hospital on 1st January, 1933	Admitted during year.	Discharged during year.	Died during year.	In Hospital on 31st December, 1933
T.B. Minus	2	14	13	—	3
T.B. Plus Group I ..	1	3	3	—	1
T.B. Plus Group II ..	16	39	40	2	13
T.B. Plus Group III ..	—	2	1	—	1
Totals	19	58	57	2	18

Only 19 of the 58 admissions were Walthamstow cases.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

During the year 37 examinations were carried out by the Medical Staff in respect of the Superannuation and Sick Pay Schemes.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Your Council made the following grants during the year to voluntary organisations:—

Invalid Children's Aid Association	...	...	...	£100
Walthamstow Association of Tuberculosis Care Helpers				£25

CREMATION.

Facilities for cremation are available at the Crematorium provided by the Corporation of the City of London, at Manor Park, Little Ilford.

Full particulars can be obtained from the Superintendent, City of London Cemetery, Little Ilford.

PROPAGANDA.

Your Council have arranged with the Central Council for Health Education for the organisation of a Health Week and Exhibition at the Baths from November 5th to 11th, 1934.

In addition, a poster hoarding at the corner of Farnan Avenue and Forest Road has been taken over from the late Empire Marketing Board for the display of health posters supplied by the Central Council for Health Education.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

SECTION H.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE.

Chairman :

COUNCILLOR MRS. E. M. RICHARDS.

Ex-Officio :

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR—ALDERMAN B. COLE, J.P.

THE DEPUTY MAYOR—COUNCILLOR G. R. LOWTON.

CHAIRMAN OF FINANCE COMMITTEE—COUNCILLOR E. C. REDHEAD.

ALDERMAN G. GIBBONS, J.P.

COUNCILLOR F. J. JEANES.

,, J. C. HAMMOND.

,, MRS. A. L. MEADOWS.

,, MRS. C. McENTEE, J.P.

,, MRS. E. M. MILLER.

COUNCILLOR MRS. L. P. BAILEY.

,, G. M. PAGE.

,, J. J. FORD.

,, R. E. SMITH.

,, MRS. B. M. FRIEDBERG.

,, G. H. SPACKMAN, J.P.

,, MRS. E. M. HAMMOND.

,, T. H. TEE.

,, MISS B. A. HENDERSON.

Co-opted Members :

MRS. V. COSSEY.

MRS. W. H. KINDELL.

MRS. M. A. CROSS.

MRS. W. J. SHARP.

MRS. I. M. JACKSON.

MRS. W. F. TOYNBEE.

MR. W. H. KINDELL.

STAFF.

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

A. T. W. POWELL, M.C., M.B., B.S. (LOND.), M.R.C.S. (ENG.),
L.R.C.P. (LOND.), D.P.H.

Medical Officer and Inspector of Midwives:

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

Obstetric and Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia Consultants:

MISS M. M. BASDEN, M.D., F.R.C.S., F.C.O.G.

MR. G. F. GIBBERD, M.S., F.R.C.S., M.C.O.G.

MR. EARDLEY HOLLAND, M.D., F.R.C.S., F.R.C.P.

MR. V. LACK, F.R.C.S., M.C.O.G.

MR. A. McALLISTER, F.R.C.S., M.C.O.G.

MR. W. McKIM H. McCULLAGH, D.S.O., M.C., F.R.C.S.,
M.C.O.G.

DAME LOUISE McILROY, D.B.E., M.D., D.Sc., F.R.C.S.

MR. H. G. EVERARD WILLIAMS, M.D.

Health Visitors:

MISS A. C. KEENAN, S.R.N., Certified Midwife, H.V. Cert.
(Superintendent).

MISS M. B. CASSIDY, S.R.N., Certified Midwife, H.V. Cert.

MISS C. R. DOUGLAS, S.R.N. Certified Midwife, H.V. Cert.

MISS H. M. GURNETT, S.R.N., Certified Midwife, H.V. Cert.
(from 12/6/33—Half-time).

MISS D. G. LEGG, S.R.N., Certified Midwife, H.V. Cert. (Half-
time to 11/6/33 then full-time).

MISS M. PAGE, S.R.N., Certified Midwife, H.V. Cert.

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

MISS M. A. YOUNG, S.R.N., Certified Midwife, H.V. Cert. (Half-
time).

Masseuse (Half-time):

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

Record Clerk:

MISS E. OGILVIE.

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 services of your Borough during 1933.

During the year under review an additional session was begun at the Guildsway centre. An additional Health Visitor was appointed following the cancellation by the Woodford Urban District Council of the agreement for the Woodford Side area.

I would urge the necessity of proceeding with the erection of a new building to house the Highams Park Welfare Centre.

During the current year the coping stone has been added to the structure of your Council's Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme by the opening of the new Maternity Home, an institution of which you may justly feel proud.

Grateful acknowledgment must be made to the Committee representing the Practitioners of the Borough in securing the general acceptance of the administrative scheme drawn up for the Maternity Home.

I wish to record my appreciation of your Committee's support the assistance of the voluntary helpers at the Clinics and the good work of the Staff.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

A. T. W. POWELL,

Medical Officer of Health, etc.

1. NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS.

One thousand four hundred and sixty-six births (70 of which belonged to other areas) were notified during the year under the Notification of Births Acts, 1907 and 1915, as follows:—

Doctors and Parents 785 Midwives 681.

Included in the above are 390 births which were notified as having occurred outside the Borough.

Also included are 46 stillbirths, 5 of which did not belong to the area. Twenty-two were notified by Doctors and 24 by Midwives. Of the total, 14 occurred outside the area.

The stillbirth rate per 1,000 population was 0.47.

2. REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS.

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

(a) Live Births.

	Males	Females	Totals
Legitimate ...	782	842	1,624
Illegitimate ...	17	29	46
Total ...	799	871	1,670

(b) Stillbirths.

	Males	Females	Totals
Legitimate ...	38	23	61
Illegitimate ...	2	2	4
Total ...	40	25	65

Of 1,345 birth registrations received in the Department between 1st January, 1933 and 30th December, 1933, a total of 305 were not notified in this area, but some may possibly have been notified elsewhere, especially in view of the fact that of the 1,345 registrations 91 referred to births which belonged to other areas. In addition it will be seen that the Registrar-General's figure (1,670) is 325 more than the local registrations. Presumably these were births registered and possibly notified in other areas.

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

Of the 1,345 local registrations 91 are excluded, leaving a net total of 1,254, which are allocated to the Wards as follows:—

The local registrations for 1933 were 90 less than in 1932.

Births Registered Locally, 1933.	St. James' Street.		High Street.		Hoe Street.		Wood Street.		Hale End.		Higham Hill.		Totals.		Grand Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
January ..	11	9	10	6	11	9	10	5	4	10	7	16	53	55	108
February ..	10	7	6	5	9	8	8	8	6	9	8	11	47	48	95
March ..	9	14	7	11	12	12	13	13	10	18	11	17	62	85	147
April ..	7	6	5	2	5	8	2	7	9	9	12	9	40	41	81
May ..	4	3	3	15	8	10	15	12	14	10	18	19	62	69	131
June ..	7	3	10	9	11	8	4	10	7	10	10	12	49	52	101
July ..	12	8	2	5	10	13	6	8	7	11	20	11	57	56	113
August ..	13	9	9	3	14	7	5	7	11	21	13	9	65	56	121
September ..	6	12	6	4	6	4	3	6	9	9	5	11	35	46	81
October ..	5	5	6	8	6	10	4	7	7	6	10	5	38	41	79
November ..	6	8	4	7	6	7	7	8	18	19	13	14	54	63	117
December ..	7	4	2	1	13	8	6	2	5	13	7	12	40	40	80
Totals	97	88	70	76	111	104	83	93	107	145	134	146	602	652	1,254
GRAND TOTALS	185		146		215		176		252		280		1,254		

3. INFANT MORTALITY.

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

		Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	...	49	34	83
Illegitimate	...	5	1	6
		—	—	—
Total	...	54	35	89
		—	—	—

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 are therefore:—

Legitimate, 51. Illegitimate, 130. Total, 53.

The Infant Mortality Rate for other areas during 1933 was as follows:—

England and Wales	...	...	...	64
118 County Boroughs and Great Towns				67
132 Smaller Towns	...	...	...	56
London	...	...	...	59

The following table shows the causes of death of children under one year of age during 1933:—

SUMMARY, 1933

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	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	—
Diphtheria and Croup	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Tuberculous Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Abdominal Tuberculosis (b)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Tuberculous Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phthisis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Convulsions	4	1	—	—	5	—	1	—	1	7	—	1	2	1	3	—
Laryngitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia (all forms)	—	—	2	—	2	4	6	—	4	16	6	2	4	1	3	—
Diarrhoea	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Enteritis	—	1	1	1	3	4	4	—	—	11	5	—	3	—	3	—
Gastritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rickets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Inattention at Birth, wilful neglect	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	1	—
Suffocation, overlaying	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Injury at Birth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Atelectasis	1	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	3	—	1	1	—	1	—
Congenital Malformations	7	2	1	1	11	—	—	—	—	11	2	—	2	3	4	—
Premature Birth	10	2	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	12	2	—	3	1	2	4
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	1	—	2	1	4	2	1	—	1	8	1	3	2	—	1	1
Inanition	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	1	—
Heart Failure	2	1	—	—	3	1	—	1	—	5	2	—	1	1	—	1
Other Causes	3	—	—	—	3	—	1	1	—	5	—	—	2	—	1	2
Totals	31	8	7	3	49	13	16	3	8	89	21	9	21	9	21	8

The death rate from Diarrhoea and Enteritis in children under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births was 7.1.

4. CHILD WELFARE.

The general arrangements for Child Welfare were fully detailed in the 1930 Report.

(a) Municipal Scheme.—The arrangement with the Woodford Urban District Council with regard to the health visiting in the Woodford Side area was terminated in May, 1933 by the Woodford Authority. An additional Health Visitor was appointed in order to cope with the work and to assist at the new Welfare and Ante-Natal sessions which had been commenced during the year.

Up to the cancellation of the Woodford arrangement the Woodford Health Visitor had paid 16 first visits to children under 1 year of age and 113 subsequent visits; and 139 visits to children between 1 and 5 years of age, a total of 268 visits.

The equivalent of whole time Municipal Health Visitors now is 6.5, equal to one whole time Health Visitor per 225 notified births and one whole time Health Visitor per 257 registered births during 1933.

During the year the Higham Hill Centre was transferred from rented premises to the former Estate Office in Guildsway. The premises, consisting of a large waiting room, a weighing room and a consulting room, were adapted, redecorated and furnished at a cost of approximately £200 and have proved to be a very great improvement on the premises previously used. An additional weighing session was commenced soon after moving into the new premises.

The following table gives a list of the current Ante-Natal and Welfare Clinics:—

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CLINICS.			
Monday	2 to 4 p.m.	Expectant Mothers	Low Hall Lane, Markhouse Road.
Tuesday	9.30 a.m.	" "	Low Hall Lane, Markhouse Road.
Wednesday	2.30 p.m.	(new cases only) Expectant Mothers	" Brookscroft," 564, Forest Road.
Tuesday	2 to 4 p.m.	Child Welfare	Estate Office, 1, Guildsway, Billet Road.
Tuesday	2 to 4 p.m.	" "	The Memorial Hall, Winchester Road, E.4
Wednesday	2 to 4 p.m.	" "	Low Hall Lane, Markhouse Road.
Thursday	2 to 4 p.m.	" "	Low Hall Lane, Markhouse Road.
Thursday	2 to 4 p.m.	" "	Estate Office, 1, Guildsway, Billet Road.
Thursday	1.30 to 5 p.m.	" "	" Brookscroft," 564, Forest Road.
Friday	2 to 4 p.m.	" "	Low Hall Lane, Markhouse Road.

In addition, the Walthamstow Child Welfare Society at Brookcroft have "special" clinics, e.g., massage and light session on days other than those specified.

During the year 1934 your Council's Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme will be brought to completion by the opening of the Maternity Home at Thorpe Coombe. The ground floor, with accommodation for 20 beds, will be opened for the reception of patients from the beginning of May. In addition, a Municipal Midwife has already been appointed to carry out District Midwifery from the Home.

The detailed findings at first visits paid during 1933 are given in the following table:—

From the above table it will be seen that of 1,675 children, 1,363, or 81.3 per cent., were breast fed on first being visited, but 210, or 12.5 per cent., had no separate sleeping accommodation. The particulars in respect of housing accommodation show that only 538 of the families visited had a house to themselves, while 46 families were living in one room. The 1932 figures were 609 and 72 respectively.

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	198	20	20	12	21	7	53	185	217	20	1	41	38	11	79	63	6
High Street	149	4	16	5	9	6	12	157	151	15	3	16	54	84	7	6	2
Hoe Street	229	16	27	17	11	15	37	235	237	29	6	54	17	166	6	21	8
Wood Street.. ..	201	20	31	20	18	13	33	219	218	27	7	61	11	129	1	44	6
Hale End	283	28	65	25	57	11	23	353	333	38	5	190	17	115	11	28	15
Higham Hill.. ..	303	17	48	23	32	11	52	316	302	65	1	176	87	39	16	41	9
Total	1,363	105	207	102	148	63	210	1,465	1,458	194	23	538	224	544	120	203	46

The following table shows the number and nature of visits paid by Wards during 1933:—

WARD.	Visits to Children under 1 year.			Visits to Children 1-5 years.	Grand Total.	Unsuccessful Visits.			Visits to Nurse Children.	Visits <i>re</i> Milk Scheme.	Ante-Natal Visits.			Other Visits.	Total Visits.
	First.	Re-visits.	Total.			Not at home.	Dead.	Removed.			First Visits.	Subsequent Visits.	Total Visits.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			11	12	Cols. 5-12.
St. James Street	238	588	826	854	1,680	162	6	65	60	418	51	11	62	6	2,459
High Street ..	169	205	374	708	1,082	94	10	42	128	71	26	7	33	28	1,488
Hoe Street ..	272	252	524	692	1,216	143	7	211	75	123	18	5	23	29	1,827
Wood Street	252	387	639	880	1,519	184	9	81	73	369	41	3	44	—	2,279
Hale End ..	376	839	1,215	1,356	2,571	107	19	91	232	314	36	19	55	45	3,434
Higham Hill ..	368	526	894	1,302	2,196	361	27	144	340	465	50	27	77	26	3,639
Total 1933 ..	1,675	2,797	4,472	5,792	10,264	1,054	78	634	908	1,760	222	72	294	134	15,126
Total 1932 ..	1,807	2,873	4,680	6,316	10,996	1,430	80	705	808	1,740	227	52	279	619	16,657

CLINICS.

Dr. Sheppard reports as follows:—

“ There are now six weekly Municipal Welfare sessions held in the Borough and that they are all well attended, can be seen from the following Table.

The new Higham Hill Centre at No. 1, Guildsway was opened on June 1st, and is proving very popular, in fact so popular has it become that it was found necessary to start a second weekly weighing session there. The new premises are very comfortable and easily worked.

The Masseuse now attends on five half days weekly. Towards the end of the year the fifth half day had to be started owing to the large waiting list.

Unfortunately, a slight amount of bone weakness causing bowing of the legs has become more common during the past few years. Breast fed babies seem to suffer, if anything more, in this respect than those artificially fed and even very young babies are affected suggesting that the underlying cause is malnutrition of the mother before the baby's birth. I fear the cause is almost impossible to tackle although your Council help as far as they can by a milk grant during the last three months of pregnancy and during lactation. Fortunately, however, with careful feeding and massage the defect is soon remedied.

Thanks are again due to the voluntary workers who have so ably and conscientiously assisted your staff during the past year.”

SUMMARY OF ATTENDANCES AT WELFARE CENTRES.

Centre.	First Attendances of New Cases.			Re-attendances.			Grand Total.
	Under 1 yr. of age.	1-5 yrs of age.	Total.	Under 1 yr. of age.	1-5 yrs. of age.	Total.	
Low Hall Lane ..	723	38	761	11884	10135	22019	22780
Higham Hill ..	236	157	393	2674	3088	5762	6155
Highams Park ..	210	80	290	3170	2124	5294	5584
Total {	1933 ..	1169	275	1444	17728	15347	33075
	1932 ..	1124	251	1375	16069	12486	28555
							29930

“**Ante-Natal.**—The increase in the numbers attending the Ante-Natal Clinic necessitated the starting of an extra session on

Tuesday mornings. This session is not attended by a doctor, but is for re-inspection of the cases by a Health Visitor. It has considerably helped to relieve the Monday afternoon doctor's session and therefore gives more time for individual attention.

344 new cases attended during 1933 and these made 1,297 attendances or an average of 27.2 per session, as against 24.3 per session in 1932 and 21.8 in 1931.

During the year it was found necessary to refer 57 cases to a lying-in hospital for their confinement and, therefore, the completion of Thorpe Coombe is eagerly awaited. In addition to these cases, 59 patients were attended by general practitioners and 228 by midwives.

Twenty sterilised maternity outfits were supplied during 1933 at cost price."

Part I, Children Act, 1908.— At the end of 1933 there were 180 nurse children on the Register as compared with 134 at the end of 1932 and 143 in 1931. During the year 139 removed, 3 were adopted and 5 reached the age of nine years and consequently ceased to come under the Act. 175 new children were registered and 20 children were re-registered. There were two deaths among nurse children during 1933.

Massage.— 140 new cases attended for massage and these made 1,779 attendances.

Sale of Milk, etc., at Clinics.— The quantity and value of Milk and Food sold and issued free during 1933 was as follows:—

		Sales.	Value.			Free
			£	s.	d.	Issue.
Virol	.. ..	1,290 lbs. 8 ozs.	132	0	6	25 lbs. 4 ozs.
Prune and Banana Syrup	.. ..	96 lbs. 8 ozs.	12	17	4	—
Parrish's Food	.. ..	240 lbs.	11	18	3	1 lb. 12 ozs.
Malted Honey	.. ..	2 lbs.	0	1	8	—
Maltoleine	.. ..	81 lbs. 8 ozs.	4	13	4	11 lbs. 8 ozs.
Cod Liver Oil	.. ..	183 lbs. 3 ozs.	9	19	3	—
Cod Liver Oil Emulsion	.. ..	714 lbs. 2 ozs.	30	1	6	138 lbs. 8 ozs.
Glaxo and Ambrosia	.. ..	491 lbs.	33	15	0	86 lbs.
Virol Containers	.. ..	2486	10	6	11	3
Ostermilk	.. ..	938 lbs.	61	16	8	196 lbs.
Almata	.. ..	453 lbs.	48	17	2	2 lbs.
Roboleine	.. ..	579 lbs.	40	19	0	33 lbs.
Cod Liver Oil and Malt	.. ..	496 lbs.	15	0	6	10 lbs.
Cow and Gate	.. ..	12,143 lbs.	816	17	9	1,980 lbs.
Lactogen	.. ..	201 lbs.	15	1	8	20 lbs.
Dunne's Milk	.. ..	16 lbs.	1	1	0	2 lbs.
Hemolac	.. ..	336 lbs.	25	4	2	61 lbs.
			£1,270 11 8			

5. TREATMENT.

(a) Orthopaedic.—The facilities provided by the Education Authority's Orthopaedic Scheme is available for all children attending the welfare Centres.

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

DEFECTS SEEN AT ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC IN CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE.

Anterior Poliomyelitis ...	2	Congenital Defects ...	4
Rickets (a) Genu Varum ...	75	Torticollis ...	7
(b) Genu Valgum ...	27	Foot Deformities ...	6
Erb's Paralysis ...	1	Pseudo Hypertrophic	
Scoliosis, Kyphosis, Lor-		Paralysis ...	1
dosis ...	6	Osteomyelitis ...	1
Pes Plano Valgus ...	29	Miscellaneous ...	8
Spastic Paralysis ...	8		
		Total ...	175

ADMISSIONS TO BROOKFIELD ORTHOPAEDIC HOSPITAL. (under 5 years of age).

Rickets (a) General ...	1
(b) Genu Varum ...	5
(c) Genu Valgum ...	4
Anterior Poliomyelitis ...	2
Total ...	12

NUMBER AND CLASSIFICATION OF OPERATIONS AT BROOKFIELD HOSPITAL.

(under 5 years of age).

Osteotomy—		Median Stoffel ...	1
(a) Femoral (1 Ball and		Open Elongation Tendo	
Socket, 1 Sliding) ...	6	Achilles ...	1
(b) Cuneiform ...	2	Tenotomy of	
Osteoclasis ...	8	Tendo Achilles ...	1

The following figures are quoted from the School Medical Officer's Report for 1933 in order to show that the majority of defects are now being discovered at the earliest possible moment under the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme.

NEW CASES SEEN.

Of School Age, 49. Under School Age, 87. Total, 136.

(b) Dental.— The following work was done by the Education Committee's Dental Surgeons:—

					Mothers.	Children under 5.
Cases treated	...	...	...	...	51	256
Attendances	...	...	...	...	84	270
Fillings	...	...	...	...	19	149
Extractions	..	...	...	...	178	294
General Anaesthetics	...	...	...	...	52	156
Local	"	...	...	...	—	10
Scalings	...	...	...	...	6	1
Dressings	...	...	...	...	3	80

Mrs. W. R. Thorne, L.D.S. reports as follows:—

" In the treatment of these cases the mothers and infants attending the centres do not come under periodic dental inspection. The cases treated at the clinics under the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme come from various sources, some are referred from the local welfare centres, some are sent by health visitors and are referred to the clinic to see what can be done; others come on their own initiative. These cases are mostly suffering from pain and are very grateful for relief. Both mothers and children are given the opportunity for complete treatment but few avail themselves of it. In the treatment of the toddler, parents are very reluctant to agree to any operation other than the extraction of the teeth. The percentage of conservative treatment is small compared with extractions.

The period when the mother may receive treatment is limited and any following up of cases is out of the question. It is difficult to arrive at any accurate findings since the cases are few and may not be representative of the average mother. In the Borough there are many mothers who are wholly or partially edentulous and who have no prospect of being able to afford dentures. Unfortunately, these are neither expectant, nor nursing mothers."

Mr. L. W. Elmer, L.D.S. reports as follows:—

" There is only one matter to which I would like to refer concerning dental treatment of expectant and nursing mothers. Up to the present this treatment has consisted to a great extent of the relief of pain. Inasmuch as this must have a certain beneficial effect upon the coming generation this is to the good, but I should

like to see greater numbers attending in the early days of pregnancy in order that the children may be benefited to a much greater extent than is possible at present."

(c) Tonsils and Adenoids.—Nine cases were operated on under the arrangement made by the Education Committee with the Walthamstow Dispensary and one case at the Connaught Hospital.

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

(e) Invalid Children's Aid Association.—Miss Lewis, Secretary of the local branch of the Invalid Children's Aid Association kindly reports that the following cases under five years of age were dealt with by her Association:—

TABLE OF CASES FOR 1933.

Referred by:

School Medical Officers	...	...	...	95
Medical Men, Hospitals, Dispensaries	...	...	...	39
I. C. A. A.	...	...	...	1
C. O. S. and other Voluntary Agencies	...	...	...	1
				136

Suffering from:

Anaemia and Debility	...	...	...	...	5
After effects of illness	...	...	...	...	1
Marasmus and Malnutrition	...	...	...	...	1
Pneumonia, Bronchitis, Asthma, etc.,	...	...	...	...	2
Bones, non-T.B.	...	...	...	...	88
Congenital Deformities	...	...	...	...	16
Paralysis	...	...	...	...	10
Rheumatism, Chorea and Heart	...	...	...	...	3
Diseases of Nervous System	...	...	...	...	1
Mental Deficiency	...	...	...	...	2
Hernia	...	...	...	...	3
Diseases of the Eyes	...	...	...	...	2
Various	...	...	...	...	2
					136

HELP GIVEN TO OLD AND NEW CASES 1933.

Sent to Special Hospitals and Convalescent Homes	*26
Extensions from Previous Years	...
Provided with Surgical Boots and Appliances	... 84
Referred for Visiting and Advice	... 43
	153

(*—Includes 9 admissions to Brookfield Hospital).

WALTHAMSTOW CHILD WELFARE SOCIETY.

The organisation, staffing and accommodation of the Society was fully detailed in the 1930 Report.

Clinics are held as follows:—

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

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

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

During the year an ante-natal clinic was started under the care of Dr. May Belton and 32 expectant mothers made a total of 46 attendances.

The work done during the calendar year is shown in the following table compiled from information kindly supplied by Miss Coulston:—

	First Attendances of New Cases.			Re-attendances.			Grand Total.
	Under 1 yr.	1-5 yrs.	Total.	Under 1 yr.	1-5 yrs.	Total.	
1933	372	79	451	5843	4786	10629	11080
1932	388	124	512	5112	4625	9737	10249

	Visits to Children under 1 year.			Visits to Children 1-5 years.	Grand Total.
	First.	Subsequent.	Total.		
1933.. ..	336	1128	1464	2943	4407
1932.. ..	346	907	1253	2537	3790

	Attend- ances at Lectures.	Massage Treat- ments.	Sun- light Treat- ments.	Total cases admitted to Observation Ward.	Local Authority's cases admitted to Observation Ward.
1933	707	1602	1508	31	1
1932	951	2173	2274	30	1

Your Council, under the Scheme approved by the Ministry of Health, make an annual grant of £644 1s. 8d. towards the funds of the Society.

Summary.—The following tables give the total number of attendances at Clinics and home visits:—

ATTENDANCES AT CLINICS.

	First Attendances.			Re-attendances.			Grand Total.
	Under 1 year of age.	1-5 years of age.	Total.	Under 1 year of age.	1-5 years of age.	Total.	
Municipal Scheme	1169	275	1444	17728	15347	33075	34519
Voluntary Scheme	372	79	451	5843	4786	10629	11080
Total {	1933 ..	1541	354	1895	23571	20133	43704
	1932 ..	1512	375	1887	21181	17111	38292
							40179

HOME VISITS.

	To Children under 1 year of age.			To Children 1-5 years. of age.	Total.
	First.	Subsequent.	Total.		
Municipal Scheme ..	1675	2797	4472	5792	10264
Voluntary Scheme ..	336	1128	1464	2943	4407
Total {	1933 ..	2011	3925	5936	8735
	1932 ..	2153	3780	5933	8853
					14671
					14786

In addition, 268 visits were paid by Woodford U.D.C. Health Visitor.

Percentage of notified live births represented by number of children under one year of age who attended the Centres for the first time (i.e. new cases)	1933	...	108.5
	1932	...	95.8

This percentage is unduly high because of the number of children normally resident in the area, but born outside it.

Percentage of total notified births represented by number of expectant mothers attending Ante-Natal Clinics ...	1933	...	25.6
	1932	..	22.9

This percentage has shown a gratifying increase during the last few years as is shown below:—

1933, 25.6; 1932, 22.9; 1931, 16.5; 1930, 16.7; 1929, 11.2

The figures do not represent the total amount of ante-natal care which is given, because of the number of Walthamstow mothers receiving ante-natal attention from their private doctors and from the institutions in which they are confined, both within and without the area.

The Municipal figures should show a large increase in 1934 following the opening of the Maternity Home.

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 Centres, although, in practice, many do so.

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

Milk may be either granted free or at reduced cost, and the following shows the amount and approximate cost of milk granted by the Committee during 1933:—

Number of applications during 1933	...	...	6,129
Number of families assisted	...	...	1,079

Of the 6,129 applications approximately 65 per cent. were from families where the father was unemployed.

Scale.	Amount.	Approximate cost to Authority		
		£	s.	d.
Free	361 pints	4	17	9
$\frac{1}{2}$ d. per pint ...	112,710 „	1,291	9	4
1d. per pint ...	55,331 „	518	14	6
$1\frac{1}{2}$ d. per pint ...	644 „	4	13	11
Half Cost	12,452 „	84	6	2
	181,498 „	£1,904	1	8

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 18 Home Helps approved during 1933, 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.

A total of 9 children were sent to Institutions under arrangements approved by your Committee. The details were as follows:—Brookfield Orthopaedic Hospital, 3; St. Margaret's Hospital, 3; Ophthalmic Convalescent Home, Mayfield 1; Lennox Home, 1; Babies Emergency Hospital, Paddington, 1.

9. HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION FOR CONFINEMENTS.

The following numbers of confinements occurred at the Institutions specified:—

Mothers' Hospital, Clapton	182
Nursing Homes in Walthamstow	222
Forest Gate Hospital	67
Queen Mary's Hospital	32
Total	503

There are five Nursing Homes in the Borough with a total maximum accommodation of 29 beds for maternity cases.

10. WALTHAMSTOW DISTRICT NURSING ASSOCIATION.

The Association continued to do good work during 1933. Mrs. Drury, the Hon. Secretary, reports that the Staff consists of the Sister-in-Charge and seven trained nurses. Eight of the eleven beds for which the Home is registered were in use during the year and a total of 84 mothers were confined as in-patients.

On the District 76 Maternity cases, 249 midwifery cases and 883 general cases were attended. The total number of visits paid was 12,210.

Your Council continued to make the same financial allowances to the Association as were done during 1932.

During the year Dr. Cecilia Cohen, acting for the Association, arranged an excellent course of Post Graduate lectures for midwives which were well attended. Details of the lectures are given below:—

Prolonged Labour	Mr. R. Christie Brown.
Modern Improvements in Obstetrics ...	Mr. McKim McCullagh.
Ante-Natal Care	Dr. M. Sheppard.
Toxaemias of Pregnancy	Dr. H. W. Harding.
Breach Delivery	Mr. G. F. Gibberd.

The lectures are being continued during the current year.

11. CONSULTANT OBSTETRICIANS.

The services of the panel of Consultants under the Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia Regulations (referred to earlier in the Report) are available to Practitioners in any difficulty arising during pregnancy, labour or the puerperium.

Consultants' services were provided on four occasions.

Two of the patients were admitted to Hospital under the Consultant called. All the four patients made good recoveries.

Recovery of fees is decided according to the scale which has been adopted in connection with the new Maternity Home.

12. MIDWIVES ACTS, 1902—1926.

Dr. Sheppard has acted as Inspector of Midwives and has carried out the routine quarterly inspections, the result of which have been generally satisfactory. Additional inspections in respect of emergencies such as Ophthalmia Neonatorum, Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia and Maternal Mortality, have been made by your Medical Officer of Health.

Eighteen midwives gave notice of intention to practice in January 1933 and 8 further notices were received in the course of the year.

The following table shows the work done by the midwives during 1933:—

No. of confinements attended as a midwife	...	...	603
„ confinements attended as a maternity nurse	...	...	161
„ Medical Aid Notices sent	...	...	110
„ Notifications of Deaths	...	...	4
„ Twin Births	...	...	5
„ Stillbirths	...	...	16
„ Notifications of liability to be a source of infection	...	...	11
„ Notifications of laying out a dead body	...	...	1
„ Notifications of Artificial Feeding	...	...	1
„ Notifications of Disinfection	...	...	11

During 1932, 590 cases were attended as Midwives and 159 as Maternity Nurses.

The conditions for which Medical Aid was summoned by Midwives has been summarised and were as follows:—

Pregnancy:—

Albuminuria	...	...	2
Ante-partum Haemorrhage	...	...	3
Advice	...	...	1
Cerebral Haemorrhage	...	...	1
Heart Trouble	...	...	1
Threatened Miscarriage	...	...	1

Total ... 9

Labour:—

Ruptured Perineum	...	...	23
Malpresentation	...	...	7
Adherent Placenta	...	...	4
Prolonged Labour	...	...	24
Placenta Praevia	...	...	1

Total ... 59

Puerperium:—

Pyrexia	...	...	4
Post partum Haemorrhage	...	...	4
Abdominal pain	...	...	1
Breast Abscess	...	...	1
Collapse	...	...	1
Gastritis	...	...	1
Inflamed Leg	...	...	2
Backache	...	...	1

Total ... 15

Infant:—

Convulsions	...	...	2
Neo-natal death	...	...	1
Abnormality	...	...	4
Prematurity and Feeble-	...	...	...
ness	...	...	7
Stillbirth	...	...	4
Discharge from Eye	...	...	5
Asphyxia	...	...	1

Total ... 24

Miscellaneous ... 3

Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1927.— See Public Health Section of the Report.

13. PUERPERAL FEVER AND PYREXIA.

The following tables give details of the 30 cases of Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia during 1933.

Of the 30 cases, a total of 8 were notified from Hospitals outside the area.

The puerperal fever and pyrexia rate during 1933 was 17.2 per 1,000 births, whilst the fatality due to puerperal sepsis was 23.3 per cent, of cases of fever and pyrexia notified.

PUERPERAL FEVER AND PYREXIA—1933

No. of Case.	Fever or Pyrexia.	Date of Notification.	Date Notification Received.	Age.	Ward.	Facilities required as per Notification Form.	Date of Birth of Child, or mis-carriage.	Onset of Pyrexia.	Date [removed to Hospital	Remarks.
1.	Fever	9.1.33	11.1.33	28	J.	All facilities available	3.1.33	5.1.33	Already in Hospital	Notified from Hospital.
2.	"	11.1.33	13.1.33	23	Hi.	" " "	not given	not given	" "	" "
3.	Pyrexia	16.1.33	18.1.33	27	Hi.	" " "	11.1.33	14.1.33	Not removed ..	Due to Influenza.
4.	"	28.1.33	30.1.33	21	Hi.	" " "	24.1.33	26.1.33	" " "	—
5.	Fever	18.2.33	20.2.33	37	J.	" " "	12.2.33	12.2.33	Already in Hospital	Notified from Hospital.
6.	Pyrexia	21.2.33	25.2.33	36	H.E.	" " "	10.2.33	14.2.33	" "	Notified from Hospital. Femoral thrombosis.
7.	"	2.3.33	2.3.33	28	H.H.	Consultant required ..	26.2.33	29.2.33	2.3.33 ..	Died 4.3.33. Septicaemia. Laparotomy.
8.	"	6.3.33	6.3.33	27	H.E.	" "	3.3.33	6.3.33	6.3.33 from Nursing Home.	Died 10.3.33. Septicaemia Laparotomy.
9.	Fever	9.3.33	10.3.33	26	Ho.	All facilities available. Consultant visited.	27.2.33 3.3.33	not given 8.3.33	Already in Hospital	Notified from Hospital.
10.	Pyrexia	8.3.33	10.3.33	?	Ho.	—	—	—	8.3.33 from Nursing Home	Died 15.3.33. Septicaemia Laparotomy.
11.	"	25.3.33	27.3.33	?	W.	Consultant required ..	6.3.33	not given	Not removed ..	—
12.	"	20.3.33	21.3.33	27	H.H.	" "	not given	not given	Already in Nursing home	—
13.	"	18.4.33	18.4.33	36	H.H.	Removed to Hospital	not given	not given	18.4.33	—

14	Pyrexia	17.4.33	20.4.33	22	Hi	All facilities available	12.4.33	15.4.33	Already in Hospital	Notified from Hospital.
15	"	30.4.33	3.5.33	27	H.E.	Consultant required ..	26.4.33	29.4.33	Not removed ..	Due to Mastitis.
16	"	24.5.33	29.5.33	36	J.	All facilities available	19.5.33	20.5.33	17.5.33 ..	—
17	Fever	13.6.33	15.6.33	31	H.E.	" " "	1.6.33	not given	5.6.33.. ..	Notified from Hospital.
18	Pyrexia	24.6.33	26.6.33	30	Hi.	Admit to Hospital ..	9.6.33	19.6.33	23.6.33	Due to Uterine Sepsis.
19	Fever	6.7.33	7.7.33	29	H.E.	" " " ..	29.6.33	1.7.33	3.7.33.. ..	Died 12.6.33. Ruptured Perineum.
20	Pyrexia	14.7.33	18.7.33	39	H.E.	All facilities available	9.7.33	11.7.33	8.7.33.. ..	—
21	"	13.7.33	18.7.33	30	J.	" " "	29.6.33	30.6.33	13.7.33 ..	In-patient, Nursing Home.
22	"	6.10.33	7.10.33	26	W.	" " "	28.9.33	5.10.33	Already in Nursing Home	Notified from Hospital.
23	"	27.10.33	1.11.33	29	H.E.	Consultant visited	19.10.33	22.10.33	Already in Hospital	Due to Pyelitis.
24	"	15.11.33	16.11.33	24	Ho.	All facilities available	1.11.33	14.11.33	14.11.33 ..	Notified from Hospital.
25	"	26.11.33	27.11.33	34	Hi.	Admit to Hospital ..	22.11.33	24.11.33	25.11.33 ..	Due to Pulmonary Tuberculosis.
26	Fever	2.12.33	4.12.33	30	H.E.	" " " ..	29.11.33	2.12.33	3.12.33 ..	Recovered.
27	Pyrexia	8.12.33	11.12.33	28	J.	In Nursing Home.	not given	2.12.33	not given ..	Notified from Hospital.
28	"	14.12.33	18.12.33	21	Ho.	Consultant visited.	29.11.33	12.12.33	29.11.33 ..	Cause Unknown.
29	"	16.12.33	20.12.33	30	H.E.	Already in Hospital ..	9.12.33	not given	12.12.33 ..	—
30	Fever	22.12.33	27.12.33	41	H.H.	" " " ..	14.12.33	not given	20.12.33 ..	Died. Septicaemia.
										Normal Labour.
										—
										Abscess of Breast. Notified from Hospital.
										Notified from Hospital.
										Notified from Hospital.
										Normal Labour. Died.
										Notified from Hospital.
										Thrombosis. Died.

14. OPTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

The number of cases notified during the last two years were :—

Year.	Totals.	St. James' Street.	High Street.	Hoe Street.	Wood Street.	Hale End.	Higham Hill.
1933 ..	7	1	3	—	—	1	2
1932 ..	9	2	1	3	1	1	1

Year.	Treated		Vision un- impaired.	Vision impaired.	Total Blind- ness.	Deaths.
	At Home.	In Hospital.				
1933 ..	4	3	7	—	—	—
1932 ..	6	3	9	—	—	—

Three cases were admitted to St. Margaret's Hospital (London County Council) and made a good recovery.

15. MATERNAL MORTALITY.

Maternal Mortality inquiry forms have been completed for the Ministry of Health in each case where the certified cause of death showed any connection with recent childbirth. Thus, during 1933, 9 inquiry forms were completed and details are given in the accompanying table.

The Registrar-General, under the " Rules for the selection of one from two or more jointly stated causes of death " allocated 7 deaths to puerperal sepsis and 2 to other puerperal causes. The rates per 1,000 are, therefore, calculated on the former figure.

The following table shows the position with regard to Maternal Mortality compared with that for England and Wales :—

Births Registered.	Deaths of women due to Pregnancy and Child-bearing.								
	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.
Live 1,670	7	2	9	4.1	1.2	5.3	1.79	2.63	4.42
and Stillbirths 1,735	7	2	9	4.0	1.1	5.1	1.71	2.52	4.23

The table following this page gives full particulars of all the Maternal Deaths in respect of which inquiry forms were completed and sent to the Ministry of Health.

16. MISCELLANEOUS.

(a) Propaganda.—The National Milk Publicity Council showed a film on "Milk" at the Low Hall Lane Centre on 28th September, 1933.

(b) Maternity Outfits.—Following the receipt of a circular letter from the Chief Medical Officer to the Ministry of Health in November, 1932, all existing stocks of maternity outfits were returned to the makers for resterilisation.

A set was selected at random in December, 1933, and was sent away for bacteriological tests to be carried out for sterility. The laboratory reported that the results were satisfactory and that the outfits were of good quality, clean and adequately sterilised.

(c) Provision of Artificial Dentures.—Towards the end of the year your Council approved a scheme for the supply of artificial dentures for necessitous expectant mothers attending the Municipal Ante-Natal Clinics.

The scale of recovery is based on the scale approved with regard to the Maternity Home fees.

(d) Summary.—A summary of the services for Maternity and Child Welfare provided by your Council which was published in the 1932 Report applies equally to the year 1933.

MATERNAL MORTALITY AND DEATHS ASSOCIATED WITH CHILDBIRTH.

Case No.	Date of Death.	Certified Cause of Death.	Age	Ward.	Date of Admission. to Hospital.	Remarks.
1.	4.3.33	Septicaemia and Peritonitis ..	28	H.H.	2.3.33	Normal labour. Pyrexia on 3rd day. Removed to Hospital. Laparotomy for general peritonitis. Post Mortem. Peritonitis and pericarditis. Thrombosis of veins.
2.	10.3.33	Septicaemia and Peritonitis ..	?	H.E.	6.3.33	Normal labour. Admitted to Hospital 3rd day. Immediate Laparotomy performed for peritonitis.
3.	15.3.33	Septicaemia and Peritonitis ..	31	H.E.	8.3.33	Normal labour. Sudden onset of Pyrexia on 5th day. Laparotomy performed. P.M. Heart slightly dilated. Lungs oedematous.
4.	12.6.33	Eclampsia	26	W.	11.6.33	Patient admitted to Hospital at commencement of fits. Died 9 hours later. Undelivered. P.M., Fatty degeneration of heart, liver and kidneys.
5.	12.6.33	Puerperal Sepsis	?	H.E.	5.6.33	Five stitches in perineum. Deep sloughing occurred.
6.	6.8.33	Pulmonary Embolism	22	Ho.	Nil	Pregnancy and labour normal. Post Mortem revealed clot in left lung.
7.	28.11.33	Puerperal Sepsis	34	Hi.	25.11.33	Labour normal. Pyrexia 3rd day. Placenta expelled but pus found in uterus.
8.	18.12.33	Puerperal Sepsis	30	H.E.	12.12.33	B.B.A. General Septicaemia.
9.	24.12.33	Puerperal Sepsis	41	H.H.	20.12.33	Thrombosis of veins, Cellulitis and haemorrhoids.