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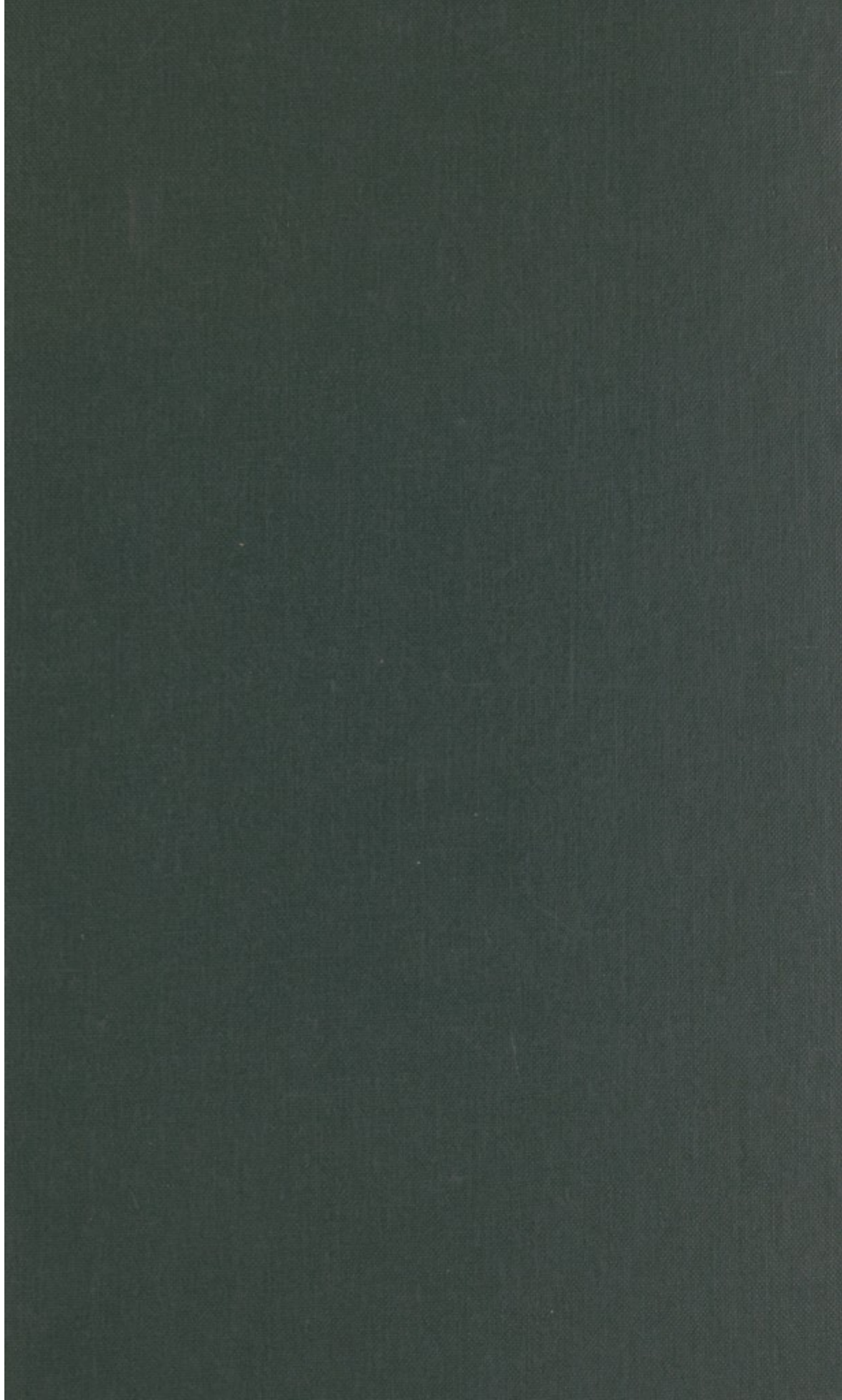
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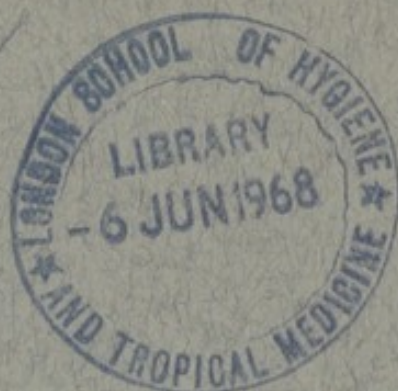
REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF
HEALTH

For the Year 1937.

17977





Borough of Walthamstow

REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF
HEALTH

For the Year 1937.

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PUBLIC HEALTH AND SANATORIUM VISITING
COMMITTEES.

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HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR—ALDERMAN G. GIBBONS, J.P.

THE DEPUTY MAYOR—ALDERMAN MRS. C. McENTEE, J.P.

Chairman of Finance Committee—COUNCILLOR E. C. REDHEAD
(to September, 1937).

ALDERMAN ROSS WYLD, J.P.
(from September, 1937).

ALDERMAN P. FRIEDBERG.

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„ MRS. M. NORRISH.

ALDERMAN W. J. SHARP

(*Chairman, Sanatorium
Visiting Committee*).

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COUNCILLOR MRS. L. P. BAILEY.

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„ MRS. E. M. MILLER.

„ MRS. E. M. RICHARDS.

„ J. H. THOMASON.

„ MRS. E. B. TOYNBEE.

Town Clerk:

F. G. GARNER, Esq.

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 during 1937.

The Registrar-General's estimate of population shows a decrease of 1,700, but in spite of this the vital statistics were satisfactory and on the whole below the corresponding rates for England and Wales and other areas comparable with Walthamstow.

The incidence rates of diphtheria and scarlet fever were the lowest recorded.

The routine work of the Department continues to increase as a result of new legislation—*e.g.*, Housing and Midwives Acts, 1936; new regulations and memoranda—*e.g.*, Air Raid Precautions, new rules of training for pupil midwives, etc.; and, at times, there is a heavy burden on the staff.

The Engineer and Surveyor, Housing Manager, Cleansing Superintendent and the Superintendent of the Ambulance Service have again kindly contributed those sections of the report on matters dealt with by their Departments.

The Chief Sanitary Inspector has given every assistance, and has contributed those sections of the report dealing with the work of the Sanitary Inspectorate.

The staff of the Department have worked well and have assisted in the compilation of the report, particularly the Chief Clerk.

I have to acknowledge the continued help received from your Committee and from your Chairman.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

A. T. W. POWELL,

Medical Officer of Health.

STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Officer, and Medical Superintendent, Isolation Hospital and Maternity 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.,
Barrister-at-Law.
MISS MARY C. CLARKE, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.

Consultants, Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia Regulations:

(See Maternity and Child Welfare Section.)

Resident Medical Officer—Isolation Hospital:

MISS MARY HAMILTON, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.
H. W. HARDING, M.D., D.P.H. (part-time relief work).

Matron—Isolation Hospital:

MISS V. M. WILSON, S.R.N.

Women's Clinic:

Consultant Surgeon (part-time)—MISS M. M. BASDEN,
M.D., F.R.C.S., F.C.O.G.
Medical Officer—MISS HELEN RODWAY, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,
M.C.O.G.
Nurse (part-time)—MISS A. M. DUNCAN, S.R.N.

Foot Clinic:

Chiropodists—MISS M. MCCALLUM, S.R.N., C.S.M.M.G., M.C.Ch.A.
MISS M. SMITH, M.C.Ch.A.
Clerk (part-time)—MRS. N. MOGER.

*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) (to 10.8.37).	S. E. MUGGERIDGE, A.R.S.I. (b), (d). (from 19.4.37).
R. C. BLAND, A.R.S.I. (b), (d)	F. NORTHCOTE, A.R.S.I. (b), (c).
N. F. CRIPPS, A.R.S.I. (b), (d). (from 23.8.37).	H. D. PERRIN (b), (d). T. VAUGHAN (b), (c), (e) (to 30.4.37).
F. W. KEMP, A.R.S.I. (a), (b), (c)	H. A. WHIPP (b), (c).

MISS O. J. PANTHER (a) (half-time).

- (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.

MISS I. H. JENNINGS, S.R.N., S.C.M. (*Infectious Disease Nurse*).

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, MISS E. OGILVIE (to 17.6.37),
MISS B. E. PARFORD (from 31.5.37), R. A. C. GREEN, L. RUSHTON,
F. J. AYLWARD, A. T. WADE, A. R. KIGGINS.

Ambulance Drivers and Disinfecting Staff:

W. H. DUNN, E. E. HARBER, R. HIGH, B. WINTER. (to 27.4.37)
H. F. THOMPSON (from 19.4.37).

A.—STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area (in acres)	.. .. .	4,343
Population (Registrar-General's Estimate, mid-year 1937)		131,900
Number of Assessments, 1st April, 1937	.. .. .	35,273
Rateable value	.. .. .	£840,433
Sum represented by penny rate	.. .. .	£3,312

Population.—The Registrar-General's estimate of the population at mid-year, 1937, is 131,900, a decrease of 1,700 on the previous figure.

Social Conditions.—No appreciable change from 1931 Report.

Unemployment.—The degree of unemployment in the area during 1937 may be estimated from the following data kindly supplied by Mr. W. H. Goodfellow, Manager of the Local Employment Exchange.

The total insured work-people of both sexes in Walthamstow is approximately 36,000, and 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.		Total 1937.	Total 1936.	Amount of benefit paid during month. £
	Men.	Women.			
25.1.37	4,422	1,064	5,486	7,446	19,465
22.2.37	4,310	912	5,222	6,844	19,959
22.3.37	3,918	727	4,645	6,394	14,237
19.4.37	3,508	608	4,116	5,875	17,151
24.5.37	3,250	644	3,894	4,961	12,847
28.6.37	3,232	617	3,849	4,700	11,836
26.7.37	3,164	577	3,741	4,377	14,051
23.8.37	2,976	574	3,550	4,263	10,869
27.9.37	3,569	528	4,097	4,272	12,832
25.10.37	3,759	637	4,396	4,449	14,528
22.11.37	4,294	903	5,197	4,872	15,345
20.12.37	4,591	1,201	5,792	4,556	23,521

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

Live Register at beginning of year	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
	44	17	61
Fresh Registrations during year	1,281	1,045	2,326
Registrations during year ..	695	528	1,223
Live register at end of year ..	14	11	25

Industrial Activity.—Considerable industrial activity has been apparent in the erection of new factories and in the extension of existing works.

Parks and Recreation Grounds.—*Low Hall Sports Ground.*—The construction of a Sports Pavilion, Groundsman's House and 12 Tennis Courts have been completed.

Extracts from Vital Statistics.—The Registrar-General's mid-year, 1937, estimate of population (viz., 131,900) has been used for the calculation of all vital statistics:—

		Total.	Males.	Females.			
Live Births	Legitimate	1,634	827	807	Birth rate per		
	Illegitimate	41	25	16	1,000 of the esti-		
	Total ..	1,675	852	823	mated resident		
					population ..	12.7	
Stillbirths ..	60	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births				34.5	
Deaths ..	1,443	Death rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population				10.9	
Deaths from puerperal causes:—					Rate per 1,000 (live and still) births.		
Puerperal Sepsis Deaths ..			4		2.30		
Other Puerperal Causes ..			2		1.15		
Total			6		3.45		

Death rate of infants under one year of age:—

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

(All rates are per 1,000 of estimated residential population.)

Comparability factor	..	..	..	..	..	1.11
Adjusted death rate	..	..	..	..	..	12.0
Ratio of local to national crude death rate	..	..	..	..	..	0.87
Percentage reduction of adjusted death rate below that for						
England and Wales	..	..	..	..	..	3.2
Zymotic disease death rate	..	..	..	..	..	0.16
Pulmonary Tuberculosis death rate	..	..	..	..	..	0.60
Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis death rate	..	..	..	..	..	0.09

The natural increase of population, i.e., excess of births over deaths, was 232.

The usual comparison of vital statistics 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 Registrar-General's classification of causes of death by sex totals is given.

The total number of deaths in 1937 (1,443) compares with 1,321 during 1936, the respective death-rates per 1,000 population being 10.9 and 9.8.

Birth-rates, Death-rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Death-rates and Case-rates for certain Infectious Diseases in the year 1937.

England and Wales, London, 125 Great Towns and 148 Smaller Towns (Provisional figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns).

	England and Wales.	125 County Boroughs and Great Towns (including London).	148 Smaller Towns (Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census).	London Adminis- trative County.	Walthamstow.
		Rates per	1,000 po	pulation.	
<i>Births:—</i>					
Live	14.9	14.9	15.3	13.3	12.7
Still	0.60	0.67	0.64	0.54	0.45
<i>Deaths:—</i>					
All Causes	12.4	12.5	11.9	12.3	10.9
Typhoid and Para-typhoid Fever	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	—
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.01	—
Scarlet Fever	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Whooping Cough	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.06	0.01
Diphtheria	0.07	0.08	0.05	0.05	0.03
Influenza	0.45	0.39	0.42	0.38	0.41
Violence	0.54	0.45	0.42	0.51	0.44
<i>Notifications:—</i>					
Smallpox	0.00	—	0.00	—	—
Scarlet Fever	2.33	2.56	2.42	2.09	1.53
Diphtheria	1.49	1.81	1.38	1.93	0.76
Enteric Fever	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.05	0.08
Erysipelas	0.37	0.43	0.34	0.44	0.46
Pneumonia	1.36	1.58	1.20	1.18	1.15
		Rates per	1,000 Live Births.		
Deaths under 1 year of age ..	58	62	55	60	51
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years of age	5.8	7.9	3.2	12.0	8.9
<i>Maternal Mortality:—</i>					
Puerperal Sepsis	0.97	} Not available		{	2.38
Others	2.26				1.19
Total	3.23				3.58
		Rates per 1,000 Total Births (i.e. Live and Still)			
<i>Maternal Mortality:—</i>					
Puerperal Sepsis	0.94	} Not available		{	2.30
Others	2.17				1.15
Total	3.11				3.45
<i>Notifications:—</i>					
Puerperal Fever	13.93	17.59	11.52	4.15	2.30
Puerperal Pyrexia				14.34	19.59

Causes of Death as given by the Registrar-General for the year 1937.

Whole District.

Causes of death.	Males.	Females.	Total	Total. 1936.
1. Typhoid and Para-typhoid Fevers	—	—	—	—
2. Measles	—	—	—	8
3. Scarlet Fever	1	—	1	1
4. Whooping Cough	—	2	2	4
5. Diphtheria	2	2	4	2
6. Influenza	32	23	55	26
7. Encephalitis Lethargica	—	2	2	2
8. Cerebro-spinal Fever	—	1	1	2
9. T.B. of respiratory system	42	38	80	73
10. Other Tuberculous diseases	5	7	12	14
11. Syphilis	2	—	2	4
12. General paralysis of the insane, (tabes dorsalis)	3	—	3	8
13. Cancer, malignant disease	96	124	220	192
14. Diabetes	6	11	17	16
15. Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc.	43	48	91	85
16. Heart disease	141	197	338	374
17. Aneurysm	4	6	10	7
18. Other circulatory diseases	24	23	47	43
19. Bronchitis	40	30	70	58
20. Pneumonia (all forms)	57	46	103	73
21. Other respiratory diseases	8	8	16	18
22. Peptic Ulcer	15	4	19	21
23. Diarrhoea, etc. (under 2 years)	9	6	15	11
24. Appendicitis	8	2	10	15
25. Cirrhosis of Liver	4	2	6	1
26. Other diseases of liver, etc.	1	5	6	5
27. Other digestive diseases	18	20	38	23
28. Acute and Chronic Nephritis	17	18	35	46
29. Puerperal Sepsis	—	4	4	1
30. Other Puerperal causes	—	2	2	2
31. Congenital Debility and Malfor- mation, Premature Birth, etc.	23	15	38	37
32. Senility	10	11	21	17
33. Suicide	8	6	14	15
34. Other violence	26	19	45	33
35. Other defined causes	65	51	116	82
36. Causes ill-defined or unknown	—	—	—	2
Totals	710	733	1443	1321

The age distribution of Cancer deaths was as follows :-

Under 1 yr.	1-2 yrs.	2-5 yrs.	5-15 yrs.	15-25 yrs.	25-45 yrs.	45-65 yrs.	65 yrs. & over
—	—	—	—	—	12	99	109

The main classification of deaths—those for 1936 being given in parenthesis—was as follows:—

Whooping Cough, 2 (4); Diphtheria, 4 (2); Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 80 (73); Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 12 (14); Cancer, 220 (192); Cerebral Hæmorrhage, 91 (85); Heart, 338 (374); Bronchitis, 70 (58); Nephritis, 35 (46); Congenital Debility, etc., 38 (37); Suicide, 14 (15); Violence, 45 (33).

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

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 of the Report. All are whole-time officers unless otherwise stated.

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.

Ambulance Facilities.—

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

The ambulance services in the area appear to be quite adequate and sufficiently co-ordinated.

1. MUNICIPAL SERVICE.

Superintendent Camp, A.M.I. Fire E., reports as follows on the work done during 1937:—

Removals	Accidents	Maternity	Total	Mileage
1,999	687	174	2,860	14,336

97 maternity cases have been removed to Thorpe Coombe Maternity Home.

The oxygen-carbon dioxide breathing apparatus, giving a mixture of 7 per cent. carbon dioxide, has been in use 17 times for cases of gas poisoning and collapse. It was successfully used on 6 occasions. An additional ambulance will be brought into use in 1938.

2. WHIPPS CROSS HOSPITAL.

Removal of patients is carried out by ambulances attached to the Hospital.

3. ST. JOHN AMBULANCE CORPS.

Mr. W. H. Hussey, R.N.A.S.B.R., reports as follows:—

First Aid cases attended	951
Number of patients removed	826
Mileage	17,146
Number of road accidents	41

Local duties at cinemas, sports meetings, cricket, football, outings and functions of all kinds, have been covered by request as usual.

Our members are now trained in air raid protection work.

Classes in First Aid, Home Nursing, Hygiene, Gas Protection and Decontamination have been well attended by the public of Walthamstow and the surrounding districts.

Nursing in the Home.

(a) *General*.—No change since 1931.

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

Clinics and Treatment Centres.

Foot Clinic.—Total attendances were 10,992, and of these 1,483 were by new patients and 9,509 were re-attendances by old patients. The receipts were £428 4s. 0d.

A part-time chiropodist was employed when necessary in addition to the two full-time chiropodists.

Women's Clinic.—Sessions were held weekly, with one consultant session monthly.

Miss Basden continued as Consultant-in-charge with Miss Helen Rodway, M.C.O.G., in charge of the weekly sessions.

Dr. Rodway submits the following report:—

The attendances have been as follows:—

	1937		1936	
	New Cases	Old Cases	New Cases	Old Cases
Monthly consultation clinic	14	124	17	108
Weekly clinic	251	853	259	589
Total	265	977	276	697

Thirty cases were referred to the clinic by general practitioners.

SUMMARY OF NEW CASES

1. Diseases of External Generative Organs:—		
Pruritis of vulva	5	
Leukoplakia	1	
Vulvo-vaginitis	3	
2. Diseases of Vagina:—		
Senile vaginitis	3	
Dyspareunia	3	
Bartholin's cyst	2	
Rectovaginal fistula ..	1	
Traumatic vaginal atresia	1	
3. Diseases of Cervix of the Uterus:—		
Erosion	12	
Mucous polypus	8	
Pre-carcinomatous polypus	1	
4. Diseases of the Body of the Uterus:—		
Fibroids	3	
Endometritis and metritis	2	
5. Diseases of Ovary:—		
Endometrioma	2	
6. Disorders of Menstruation:—		
Dysmenorrhoea	4	
Irregular menstruation ..	6	
Menorrhagia	3	
Menopausal haemorrhage ..	2	
7. Sterility	16	
8. Displacements:—		
Retroversion	21	
Prolapse	35	
9. Congenital Malformations:—		
Absence of uterus and vagina	1	
10. Diseases of Breast:—		
Chronic mastitis	1	
Carcinoma	2	
11. Examination during Pregnancy:—		
For diagnosis	41	
Retroversion of uterus ..	2	
Medical conditions associated with pregnancy ..	6	
12. Miscarriage	8	
13. For Contraceptive advice	9	
14. Medical	17	
15. Surgical	10	
16. Miscellaneous:—		
Urinary dysfunction ..	8	
Not classified	26	
Total	265	

The following operations were performed by Miss Basden, F.R.C.S., on patients referred from the clinic to the South London Hospital for Women.

The two genito-urinary operations were performed by Miss Lewis, F.R.C.S.

Diagnosis	No.	Operation
Uterine prolapse	6	2 Posterior colpoperineorrhaphy. 1 Anterior and posterior colpoperineorrhaphy. 1 Removal of chocolate cyst of right ovary. Gilliam's suspension for retroversion. 1 Dilatation and Curettage. Amputation of cervix. Anterior and posterior colpoperineorrhaphy. 1 Trachelorrhaphy. Posterior colpoperineorrhaphy.
Carcinoma breast and uterine prolapse	1	Radical amputation left breast. Dilatation and Curettage. Amputation cervix. Posterior colpoperineorrhaphy.
Anal fissure	1	Excision of anal fissure.
Urethrocele	1	Repair of urethrocele.
Chronic mastitis	1	Local amputation right breast.
Rectocele and incisional hernia	1	Repair of rectocele and incisional hernia.
Chronic metritis	1	Panhysterectomy.
Sterility	1	Dilatation and inflation.
Chronic endometritis ..	1	Dilatation and Curettage.
Bilateral renal tuberculosis	1	Cystoscopy.
Congenital absence of uterus and vagina	1	Examination under anaesthetic.
Traumatic vaginal atresia	1	Dilatation of vagina.
Chronic appendicitis ..	1	Appendicectomy.
Papilloma of bladder ..	1	Cystoscopy and diathermy.
Endometrioma of left ovary	1	Sub-total hysterectomy and removal of left ovarian endometrioma.
Senile vaginitis	1	Dilatation and Curettage.
Rectocele	1	Posterior colpoperineorrhaphy.

The 22 in-patients spent a total of 345 days in hospital. In addition, 33 out-patients made 42 attendances.

The Council made a grant of £30 to the Hospital.

Hospitals.—There were no changes during 1937 in the Hospital services used by the inhabitants of the Borough.

Public Assistance in Walthamstow is provided by the South-Western Area Guardian Committee of the Essex County Council which retains a certain proportion of beds in each of the local institutions provided by the County Borough of East Ham and West Ham.

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, 1937:—

Institutions	Men	Women	Children	Total
Central Home	127	162	52*	341
Whipps Cross Hospital	743	796	361	1,900
Forest Gate Hospital	4	58	2	64
Harold Wood Hospital	3	1	—	4
Forest House	16	9	—	25
Aldersbrooke Children's Homes	—	—	49	49
Oldchurch County Hospital, Romford	9	14	12	35

*49 of these children were ultimately transferred to Aldersbrooke.

34 infants were born to Walthamstow mothers in Forest Gate Hospital during the year.

The number of patients from Walthamstow in Mental Hospitals was 392 on the 31st December, 1937.

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, 972 were residents of the Borough.

“The following figures show the progress of the Hospital during 1937 as compared with the previous year:—

	In-Patients			Out-Patients	
	No. Admitted	Average Stay	Daily Average	New Cases	Attendances
1937 ..	1,865	21.35	109.93	14,798	77,437
1936 ..	2,039	20.09	111.55	14,987	79,595

“The reason for the drop in the number of in-patients admitted was owing to the closing of certain wards for renovations and repairs, etc.

“Particulars as to Staff, Beds and Departmental activities were the same as those for 1936.

*“ Operations and Treatments.—*During 1937, 968 major operations and 3,017 minor operations were performed, making a total of 3,985. 18,607 radiographs were taken. There were 12,853 massage treatments, also 22,878 electrical treatments, 31 special treatments and 3,513 artificial sunlight treatments at the Comely Bank Clinic; a total of 39,275 treatments at this Clinic.”

VENEREAL DISEASE TREATMENT.

Treatment is provided by the Essex County Council, and all the facilities of the London County Council are available.

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 brings to its members benefits roughly analogous to those of the National Health Insurance Act.

Twenty-two of the medical practitioners of the Borough accept patients under the scheme.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE.

Out-relief and institutional treatment is provided by the Essex County Council. Mr. Pegram, Clerk to the Essex County Council South-Western Area Guardian's Committee, kindly states that the amount of relief provided in Walthamstow during the two years ended 31st December, 1937, was as follows:—

	1936.			1937.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Total amount of out-relief granted to Walthamstow residents during year ended 31st December ..	54,034	19	4	49,288	2	6
Average weekly number of Wal-	Men			705		
thamstow residents in receipt of	Women 1,232			1,134		
relief during year ended 31st	Children 882			683		
December						
Total	2,935			2,522		

“ The reduction in the cost and numbers during 1937, as compared with previous years, is accounted for by the transfer of the cases of unemployed persons and their dependents to the Unemployment Assistance Board in April, 1937.”

Public Health Act, 1936—Nursing Homes.—The following table gives information required by the Ministry of Health:—

1.	Number of applications for registration (for additional beds)	...	...	...	...	Nil
2.	Number of Homes 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

One application for transfer of registration was received and approved but the transfer was not proceeded with.

Quarterly inspections are made by a member of the medical staff to each Home, in addition to any visits necessary for special inquiries.

Essex County Council Act.—Two licences to practice chiropody were granted by your Council.

C.—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

1. (i) **Water.**—New mains have been installed in the following roads:—Forest Mount Road, Forest Road by St. Johns Road, Forest Road by Hempstead Road, Nightingale Hall Estate, Butterfields (The "Limes" Estate, Shernhall Street).

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.

(ii) **Drainage and Sewerage.**—No works of this character have been carried out.

2. **Rivers and Streams.**—Periodical cleaning of the Dagenham Brook was carried out to the requirements of the Lea Conservancy Catchment Board.

3. (i) **Closet Accommodation.**—The number of cesspools in use is fifteen, seven of which are situated in The Avenue. It is anticipated that a new sewer will be constructed in The Avenue during 1938, which will reduce the number of cesspools.

(ii) **Public Cleansing.**—The Cleansing Superintendent, Mr. Eric Bell, M.I.P.C., A.R.S.I., reports as follows :—

“ *House Refuse Collection.*—There has been no material increase in the total weight of domestic refuse collected during the year, although the increase in bulk which was so noticeable last year has continued.

“ No new vehicles have been purchased during the year.

“ The usual weekly collection of house refuse has taken place, except on Bank Holidays, etc., when the collection has been made on the first working day afterwards. In every case householders affected have been notified by handbills, or through the Press, of the altered day of collection.

“ Few requests have been received for the removal of special articles of a bulky nature, but an increased number of requests have been made for the clearance of accumulations of refuse left by tenants vacating premises.

“ The total weight of refuse collected during the twelve months ended 31st December, 1937, was 27,617 tons, a slight increase over the corresponding period last year, whilst there was a further increase in the number of premises from which collections were made.

“ The average weight of refuse collected per day per 1,000 population has shown a slight increase over the previous year, although it is still considerably below the average throughout the country.

“ *Trade Refuse.*—The contract system with traders has been further extended during the year, and is proving very satisfactory both to the traders concerned and to the Council.

“ Refuse delivered by traders in their own vehicles amounted to 500 tons, a considerable reduction on the previous year.

“ *Refuse Disposal.*—During the year the whole of the refuse disposal works were altered and extended.

“ The Receiving Hopper, Elevator and Screen were duplicated. Two new units were erected, and the buildings extended.

“ The furnaces themselves were closed down for approximately five months, and during this period the whole of the refuse was tipped.

“ Consequent upon the alterations, it is now possible to deal with the whole of the refuse received in one shift per day on the handling plant and two shifts per day on the burning plant, whilst Sunday work has been entirely eliminated.

“ The sale of salvage remained fairly consistent throughout the year. At one period hopes were entertained of a very big improvement in the metal market, but this did not materialise. It will be remembered that a nation-wide appeal was made through the Press for scrap, and some rather extravagant forecasts were made. The trade fortunately took steps to control prices, so that attempts to trade upon what was presumed to be a national need were frustrated at the commencement, and the prices remained fairly steady, although the movement of scrap became easier.

“ *Street Cleansing.*—Every endeavour has been made to ensure that each road in the Borough should receive adequate attention. The two mechanical brooms employed on this work were entirely reconditioned and re-painted during the year.

“ *Gully Cleansing.*—The total number of gullies cleansed was 10,438, every one of which was completely emptied and sealed with clean water, the total weight of sludge removed being 1,117 tons.”

(iii) SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

Mr. M. E. Duncan, Chief Sanitary Inspector, reports as follows:—

No. of inspections made.	No. of nuisances detected.	No. of complaints received.	No. of Informal Notices.		No. of Statutory Notices.		Total Visits.
			Served.	Complied with.	Served.	Complied with.	
12,298	9,213	1,860	2,299	2,239	82	78	24,924

Although only 2,299 informal Notices were served during the year, 2,342 premises were rendered fit by informal action.

In several instances co-operation of certain owners has been sought and their assurance of rendering fit their properties has been accepted with the above gratifying result.

Further, one company owning considerable small properties in this town has been providing drinking water direct from the main in many of its houses. In the course of time there will be, it is hoped, a "mains" supply in each house.

The cost of provision of such a direct supply to about 500 houses in a short period would undoubtedly cause hardship, but spread over a period of years the cost is more easily borne and such an arrangement has been entered into and has loyally been observed through the good will of the secretary of the company concerned, thus minimising the risk of contamination of the water supply to these houses.

Failing compliance with Statutory Notices by the owners, the Council carried out these requirements to four houses involving an expenditure of £163 9s. 10d.

The nature and variety of the work done during 1937 is shown in the following tables:—

Drains tested	405
,, reconstructed or repaired	385
,, obstructions removed	208
,, means of access provided	50
,, ventilation provided or improved	80
,, ventilation repaired	92
Soil pipes repaired	54
,, ,, new, provided	43
Rain water pipes renewed	239
,, ,, ,, disconnected from drains	33
Roofs repaired or renewed	902
Gutterings repaired or renewed	404
W.C. pans or traps provided	411
Gully traps provided	120
W.C. flush cisterns provided	102
,, ,, ,, repaired	178
W.C. floors concreted	102
W.C.'s repaired and cleansed	515
W.C.'s light and ventilation improved	14
Waste pipes renewed or trapped	303
,, ,, repaired	134
New sinks provided	226
Water supply reinstated	7
,, ,, taken off main	23
Cisterns cleansed and covered	36
Conveniences cleansed or repaired	25

Sculleries paved	85
Yards and forecourts paved and repaired	490
Dirty houses cleansed	33
,, rooms cleansed	2,918
Floors repaired	338
Ventilations under floors provided	205
New damp-proof courses provided	260
Sites concreted	6
Offensive accumulations removed	70
Animals improperly kept, removed	6
Manure receptacles provided	7
Stables cleansed, paved and drained	48
Manholes repaired or re-sealed	99
Other cases of dampness remedied	492
Separate Sanitary Conveniences provided to shops where both sexes are employed	2
Miscellaneous repairs	2,391

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Visits to premises	863
Re-visits to premises	157
Premises disinfected	614
Articles disinfected at Low Hall	4,037
Articles destroyed at Low Hall	193

DAMPNESS IN HOUSES.

Sites concreted	6
Damp-proof courses provided	260
Yards and forecourts paved and drained	490
Roofs made watertight	902
Rain-water pipes made good	239
Guttering repaired or renewed	404
Other cases of dampness remedied	492
Ventilation under floors provided	205
House-to-house inspections	756

SPECIAL PREMISES.

	Number.	Visits paid.
Factories	256	366
Workshops	167	184
Outworkers	523	662
Slaughterhouses	10	494
Butchers' Shops	96	610
Bakehouses	45	200
Fishmongers, fish fryers and curers, etc.	52	288

	Number.	Visits paid.
Eating-houses and Coffee Stalls	90	219
Ice Cream Vendors.. ..	154	236
Cowsheds	1	12
Dairies and Milkshops	243	237
Laundries	8	23
Rag and Bone Dealers	8	23
Elementary Schools	31}	7
Private Schools	7}	
Piggeries	4	98
Street Stalls	Numerous	91
Greengrocers	,,	123
Stables	,,	237

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

BUTCHERS' SHOPS AND SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

Special cleansings, 40; Paving repaired, 6; Accumulations removed, 8; New Galvanised Bins provided, 8; Drains repaired, 6; W.C.s repaired and cleansed, 14; Yard paving repaired, 6; Floors repaired and ventilated, 2; Roofs repaired, 5; Drains cleared, 5; Light and ventilation improved 1.

BAKEHOUSES.

Special cleansings, 73; Drains repaired, 3; W.C.s cleansed and doors repaired, 17; Yards repaved, 4; W.C. cisterns repaired, 4; Floors repaired, 2; Roofs repaired, 3; Premises general repairs, 5; Obstruction from drains removed, 2; New ceiling fixed, 1.

FISHMONGERS.

Special cleansings, 37; Yards repaved, 9; Accumulations removed, 6; Roofs repaired, 4; Other improvements, 14; Drains cleared, 2; Gutters renewed, 2.

COFFEE AND EATING HOUSES.

Special cleansings, 27; Yard pavings repaired, 5; W.C. cisterns repaired, 2; Drain repaired, 1.

ICE CREAM VENDORS.

Special cleansings, 14; Special cleansing of utensils, 9; Yard pavings repaired, 2; W.C. flush improved, 2.

COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.

Special cleansings, 12; Pavings relaid, 3; Fittings and other improvements, 3; Roof repaired, 1; W.C.s repaired, 2.

STABLE PREMISES.

Cleansings, 55; Accumulations removed, 16; Roofs repaired, 11; Pavings repaired, 7; W.C. repaired, 1; Manure receptacles provided, 4; Drain reconstructed, 1.

LAUNDRIES.

Special cleansings, 8; Roofs repaired, 2; Other improvements, 4.

RAG AND BONE DEALERS.

Cleansings, 11; Paving repaired, 3; Accumulations removed, 4.

PIGGERIES.

Cleansings, 8; Paving repaired, 1.

(iv) **Shops Act, 1934.**—During the year there were no breaches of the Act calling for action.

(v) **Smoke Abatement.**—During the year, 13 complaints of smoke emission were received and investigated. These were in the main justified and a consultation with those responsible for these nuisances had the desired effect of abatement.

Observations on factory chimneys resulting in 8 instances of smoke emission were detected. The above procedure was followed with like results.

(vi) **Swimming Baths and Pools.**

(a) **PUBLIC.**

(i) *Municipal Baths, High Street.*—This is a covered swimming bath.

The Baths Superintendent kindly gives the following particulars:—

“The Public Bath is situated in High Street and contains one covered swimming pool 129 feet long, 35 feet wide 3 ft. 6 ins. at the shallow end, and 6 ft. 7 ins. at the deep end. The capacity is 150,000 gallons (approx.).

"It has been installed with a modern system of filtration, aeration and chlorination plant by Messrs. Bell Bros., Ltd., and has a turnover of three hours (50,000 gallons per hour), 0.3 to 0.5 parts per million of free chlorine being aimed at.

"The plant was kept operating for an average of 12.5 hours per day, the baths being open 149 days.

"The approximate number of swimmers in 1937 was 53,966. The estimated maximum load was 889.

"The Bath has been improved recently by a new set of teak-wood dressing boxes, a new non-slip surround and the walls being tiled, with all angles and corners eliminated in order that no deposit or dirt can accumulate.

"Bacteriological and chemical analyses were carried out on four occasions, with excellent results."

"There are 70 slipper baths in the building, with an ample supply of hot and cold water. All towels and other requisites are sterilised and freed from contamination."

(ii) *Whipps Cross Bathing Pool*.—This is a large open-air pool situated in Epping Forest, in the area of the Borough of Leyton and a few hundred yards from the Walthamstow boundary.

It is administered by a joint committee representing the two Boroughs.

The pool is supervised by the Medical Officer of Health for Leyton, who kindly sends a copy of the analytical findings when samples are taken.

Sampling was carried out on 10th August (unsatisfactory) and on 18th August (satisfactory).

A chlorination and filtration plant has now been installed.

(b) PRIVATE.

The Kingfisher Pool.—This is an open-air pool in Epping Forest. Details were given in the 1935 report.

The Managing Director kindly gives the following particulars:—

"The chlorination and filtration plant has a turnover of eight hours, with a possible speeding-up to six hours. 0.2 parts per million of free chlorine are aimed at for the deep end and 0.6 at the shallow end.

"The plant was kept in operation all day and night over the week-ends, if found necessary, the pool being open for 153 days.

"The approximate number of swimmers in 1937 was 38,450 and the estimated maximum load was 560.

"Bacteriological and chemical analyses were carried out on five occasions, with results which were excellent."

(vii) **Eradication of Bed Bugs.**—The number of houses found to be infested is as follows:—

Council Houses.		Other Houses.	
Infested	19	Infested	199
Successfully } ..		Successfully } ..	
Disinfested } ..	19	Disinfested } ..	40

The methods employed for freeing infested houses from bed bugs are those described in the Annual Report for 1936.

The work of disinfection of houses other than those owned by the Local Authority is carried out by builders on behalf of owners, and by the tenants. Insecticide is given gratis to tenants with proper advice. The free use of a spray is at tenants' disposal.

4. **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 Officer 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 1937.

D.—HOUSING.

(a) Statistics.

The particulars of new houses erected during 1937 are given in the form used in previous years.

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

Number of new houses erected during the year:—

(a) Total, including number given separately under (b):—

(1) By Local Authority	130 houses
By other authorities	Nil
By other bodies or persons	86 houses
	143 flats

359

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

(1) By the Local Authority:—

(a) For the purposes of the Act of 1930 .. 130

The 359 houses are situated as follows:—

Hale End Ward	.. .. .	196 (a)
High Street Ward	.. .. .	9
Higham Hill Ward	.. .. .	38 (b)
Hoe Street Ward	.. .. .	25 (c)
St. James Street Ward	.. .. .	2
Wood Street Ward	.. .. .	89 (d)

(a) Includes 21 flats; (b) includes 36 flats;

(c) Includes 24 flats; (d) includes 62 flats.

The erection of 130 houses at Chestnut Farm is now completed and schemes for the erection of 74 houses at Millfield Avenue (No. 2), 14 houses at Essex Hall (No. 2), 6 houses at Fulbourne Road, 4 flats at Carlton Road and 4 flats at Billet Road, have been submitted for approval.

(b) Inspection.

The following information is given in the form required by the Ministry of Health, and is supplied by the Chief Sanitary Inspector:—

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) 3,536

(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose 12,410

(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 764

(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose 2,666

(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation 10

(N.B.—These comprise individual unfit houses and those 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	2,412
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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	2,342
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III.—ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR:—

A. *Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:—*

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ..	64
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By owners	55
(b) By local authority in default of owners (at a cost of £163 9s. 10d.)	5

B. *Proceedings under the Public Health Acts:—*

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	18
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By owners	18
(b) By local authority in default of owners ..	Nil

C. *Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:—*

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	1
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	1

D. *Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:—*

(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

IV.—HOUSING ACT, 1936, PART IV—OVERCROWDING:—

A. (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	273
(2) Number of families dwelling therein	273
(3) Number of persons dwelling therein	2,197
B. Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	131
C. (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	443
(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases ..	2,584
D. One case of overcrowding occurred during the year after the Council had rehoused an overcrowded family. This was subsequently abated.	
E. Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it advisable to report ..	Nil

House-to-House Inspections.

During the year, house-to-house inspections were carried out in the following streets:—

Frederick Street.	Brandon Road.
Wellington Road.	Eldon Road.
Longfield Avenue.	Luton Road.
St. James Path,	Victoria Road.
Railway Cottages.	

Parts of:—

Clacton Road.
Grange Road.
Acacia Road.
Queens Road.
Ickworth Park Road.
Oatland Rise.
Lancaster Road.
Goldsmith Road.
Blenheim Road.
Fairfield Road.
Shakespeare Road.
Higham Hill Road.
Century Road.
Mayfield Road.
Oakfield Road.
Clarence Road.
Carlton Road.
St. Andrew's Road.
Tavistock Avenue.
Blackhorse Lane.

Parts of:—

Pembar Avenue.
Barclay Road.
Waverley Road.
Chingford Road.
Storey Road.
Cazenove Road.
Bedford Road.
Brettenham Road.
Truro Road.
Dudley Road.
Erskine Road.
Hawthorne Road.
Gainsford Road.
Mansfield Road.
Albert Road.
St. John's Road.
Hale End Road.
Fulbourne Road.
Macdonald Road.
Oak Hill Cottages.

(c) Housing Act, 1936—Clearance.

During the year representations were made to and adopted by your Council with regard to the following properties:—

Nos. 800, 802, 802a, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, Forest Road—8 houses and 1 shop.

Demolition Orders were made in respect of the following individual unfit houses:—

No. 31a, Higham Street.

(d) **Housing Act, 1936—Overcrowding.** ¶

The appointed day for Walthamstow with regard to Section 62 of the Act (i.e., the insertion of permitted numbers in rent books) was January 1st, 1937.

Up to the end of December, 1937, a total of 25,276 dwellings had been surveyed and permitted numbers to the extent of 12,000 had been issued to applicants.

Overcrowding.—507 enquiry forms were sent out during 1937.

387 cases of overcrowding were investigated by the District Sanitary Inspectors and/or measurers during the year 1937.

These investigations showed that 237 of these 387 cases were still over-crowded and that the remaining 150 cases had been abated either by removal of tenants, death or marriage.

During 1937, 165 new cases of overcrowding were discovered and these 131 were added to the schedule of overcrowded cases for re-housing.

Of the remainder, 22 cases were abated by correspondence by the Chief Sanitary Inspector and 12 cases were reported to the Town Clerk for legal action, following failure by the responsible persons to abate the overcrowding.

The 131 additional cases of overcrowding referred to in the foregoing may be subdivided as follows:—

- 104 tenants overcrowded,
- 26 sub-tenants overcrowded, and
- 1 owner-occupier overcrowded.

Many difficulties have become apparent in the administration of the overcrowding provisions of the Act, and a great deal of extra work has been entailed over and above the routine work involved in measurements for permitted numbers. Not the least has been the frequent and repeated alterations in the housing circumstances of the overcrowded cases necessitating the closest co-operation between the Public Health and Housing Departments. In particular, the Housing Manager reports to the Public Health Department in advance each batch of overcrowded cases intended to be re-housed. The particulars are checked up by the special staff, and copies of Form B and full information as to the occupants of the overcrowded dwelling are sent to the Housing Manager as soon as possible. In many cases the circumstances have so altered since the original survey that the overcrowding has become abated, and these cases are then deleted from the schedule of overcrowded cases.

Where an offence under the Act has been committed the appropriate action has been taken.

311 follow-up visits were paid by the District Sanitary Inspectors in all cases where the overcrowding has become abated by re-housing. A total of 1,147 visits have been paid by the District Sanitary Inspectors in connection with the Housing Act, 1936, during the year.

(e) **General.**

Mr. J. E. West, your Council's Housing Manager, kindly contributes the following statement:—

(PERIOD JANUARY 1ST TO DECEMBER 31ST, 1937.)

Number of additional properties available for letting ..	130
Number of other vacancies arising	110
	—
Total number of lettings	240

These lettings are analysed as follows:—

Rehoused from Housing Register	33
„ on medical grounds	3
„ from scheduled areas (1930 Act)	16
„ by redistribution	34
	—
„ Council tenants, redistribution	20
„ direct (1936 Act)	134
	—
	154
	—
	240

Abatement of Overcrowding.

Number of scheduled cases as at 1st January, 1937 (a)	622
Additional cases reported during the year .. (b)	131

Total 753

(a) 54 relate to residents in Council properties.

(b) 8 relate to residents in Council properties.

Rehoused (includes 20 Council tenants)	154
Abated by redistribution, etc.	169
Removals	120
Deferred cases (c)	37
	—
	326
	—
	480
	—
	273

- (c) These cases have been deferred rehousing for various reasons. For example, a certain number are not prepared to accept alternative accommodation, preferring to remain in their existing circumstances pending obtaining their own accommodation; alternatively, natural abatement of overcrowding which is anticipated due to marriage, etc. In other cases it had been felt that the overcrowding had been caused unreasonably and the *bona fides* of the cases were not altogether satisfactory.

"A number of cases remain on the schedule who require accommodation under the re-housing standards, as laid down in the Act, and are scheduled herewith:—

1 requiring 1 bedroom type house.					
6	„	2	„	„	„
5	„	3	„	„	„
90	„	4	„	„	„
123	„	5	„	„	„
43	„	6	„	„	„
4	„	7	„	„	„
1	„	8	„	„	„
273					

"Abatement of overcrowding has been greatly facilitated during the year by rigidly adhering to the policy of the Council, which is to allocate every possible vacancy, primarily to re-house persons living in scheduled areas under the 1936 Act, alternatively where such accommodation has not been appropriate to the family concerned, it has been offered to a case appearing on the overcrowding schedule. Consideration has next been given to cases recommended by the Medical Officer of Health on medical grounds, and finally where accommodation is not appropriate to any cases aforesaid, to any applicant who registered prior to December, 1933.

"It will be observed from the foregoing table that the requirements are in the nature of multi-bedroom type houses rather than the normal three-bedroom type.

"Proposals are already before the Ministry for the erection of a further 74 houses on the remaining portion of the Millfield Avenue site, and 14 on the remaining portion of the Essex Hall site.

"I think it could rightly be claimed, having regard to the progress made in the abatement of overcrowding during the past year that the position could be considered reasonably satisfactory, as it will be seen that of the 753 scheduled cases, only 273 remain to be dealt with.

"It hardly seems feasible to anticipate the same rate of progress during the ensuing year, having regard to the very small possibilities of acquiring more land for the erection of further houses within the Borough boundaries.

"The number of houses already erected by the Council are referred to in detail in the report for 1936. The houses on the Chestnuts Farm Estate reported therein, are all completed and occupied.

"It has been abundantly brought to the notice of the Department when rehousing for the abatement of overcrowding, that the persons re-housed were those most in need of re-housing from almost every point of view, that is, they were amongst the very poorest wage earners and in a very great many cases, unemployment for a very considerable period was disclosed. Rent relief is almost inevitable in such cases.

"Re-housing in this scheme has also brought to light many problems not hitherto met with, at all events in such magnitude.

"Removals have to be arranged, furniture supplied, persuasive conversation with the principal tenant, and/or his wife, before they can be persuaded to leave their old surroundings and take up the much superior accommodation available for them.

"Considerable guidance has had to be given to the tenant before the tenancy is commenced, and it is pleasurable to report that a very large measure of success has been achieved in this direction, tenants having responded, probably not 100 per cent., but very little short.

Slum Clearance.

"There is only one remaining case on the list for rehousing under the above scheme, and accommodation required is of the multi-bedroom type referred to elsewhere.

Accommodation for Cases not Overcrowded.

"No additional accommodation has been provided during the year for rehousing the aged or elderly couples. Vacancies arising have been extremely few and such vacancies are invariably offered to similar types of persons.

"During the year the Council decided to reserve a percentage of the accommodation available for young married couples. Having regard to other commitments, however, it was not found possible to reserve more than one two-bedroom type house for this section of the community.

Eradication of Bed Bugs.

"During the year under review, it has been necessary to deal with nineteen cases where vermin infestation has been found.

"The methods at present being utilised by the Department are:—

(a) Cymex Candle Treatment. (Three cases have been dealt with under this heading.)

(b) Bono Spray. (Sixteen cases have been dealt with by this method, as the extent of infestation was not so extensive as the three cases referred to above).

Welfare Work.

"Previous reports have suggested the need for instituting an extension of social service, and in July, 1937, the Council appointed a woman Welfare and Social Worker, primarily for the benefit of the Council's Housing Estates.

"The need for such service has been obvious for many years, and there is no doubt whatever, that the engagement has proved a real service, not only to the tenants in particular but the Town in general.

"Innumerable requests are received from tenants for the Social Worker to call, and many and varied are the subjects discussed. I have reason to consider that the Welfare Worker has been welcomed in almost every house at which she has called and certainly this is the case after the second call.

"It is part of the duties of the Social Worker to visit all prospective tenants and to inspect their houses and effects. In instances where vermin is found, advice is given on the best methods for the housewife to adopt in order to rid herself of these pests, and at the same time careful notes are made of all rooms or articles infested.

"When a Council House is allotted to a family, the Social Worker again visits—even if in the first instance the present house has been accounted clean and free from vermin—and reinspects the furniture. All articles noted as vermin infested at the first visit, and any others which have also become infested, or are merely suspect, must be disinfested. Articles unlikely to benefit by this treatment are recommended for incineration. The Social Worker draws up a list, agreed upon by the tenant, to have the selected articles disinfested, or where necessary destroyed. The latter precaution is taken in order to prevent a further spreading of the vermin to other houses by disposal of the infested furniture in the open market.

"The disinfection and/or the destruction is carried out by the appropriate department of the Council, who receives a duplicate list of the articles to be treated.

"Early on the day of removal, the articles listed, are collected from the old address of the prospective tenant and destroyed or disinfested as the case may be. The articles disinfested are delivered later in the day to the new Council House and are available for use of the tenant.

"When the family has been rehoused and, by the above means, is in possession of clean furniture, the Social Worker visits constantly, first to point out the facilities available to prevent reinfestation, some of which are quite a novelty to families accustomed to rooms devoid of all sanitary conditions and later to inspect and to ensure that the housewife is making use of her new conveniences and maintaining a clean house.

"In cases where Council Houses have been disinfested, the Social Worker again calls regularly and advises on hygienic methods and on the prevention of a recurrence of the pests. In this way tenants are encouraged and persuaded to maintain and take a pride in possessing clean comfortable houses."

E.—INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) Milk Supply.

Routine phosphatase tests are being carried out on samples of pasteurised milk more particularly to control the efficiency of the three plants licenced in the Borough.

During 1937 your Council decided to inform the Ministry of Health that it supported the promotion of legislation to secure the compulsory pasteurisation of milk.

The number of notifications of non-pulmonary tuberculosis (which it is reasonable to assume should show some relation to the extent of tuberculous infection of milk) during 1937, amounted to 25. The following table shows the position during the last 16 years.

Year.	Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis		Year.	Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis	
	Notifications	Deaths.		Notifications.	Deaths.
1937	25	12	1929	52	17
1936	27	14	1928	36	15
1935	41	6	1927	42	14
1934	34	15	1926	55	18
1933	45	11	1925	58	26
1932	34	14	1924	56	18
1931	40	13	1923	57	26
1930	34	9	1922	38	14
Average for			Average for		
8 years..	35	11.75	8 years..	49	18

The following extracts are taken from the Bulletin of the Health Organisation, League of Nations, June 1937.

THE MILK PROBLEM.

"It is our considered and emphatic opinion that all liquid milk for human consumption should be adequately pasteurised or boiled."

"We believe that the future of the dairy industry lies in the gradual elimination of the small and often inefficient distributor, and its concentration into the hands of large, well-organised firms which are making use of every aid that science can offer them to improve the technical efficiency of their business and the high quality of their products. Just as, during the past century, the water supply of our large towns has passed out of the hands of multiple small producer-retailers into the hands of large concerns, controlled by the municipality, a public utility company, or some similar body, so, in the future, we believe that milk for human consumption in the liquid state will come to be regarded more and more as an article of food over which such care has to be exercised that none but large and efficient organisations will be allowed to handle it."

The following is contributed by Chief Sanitary Inspector.

The average number of cows kept in the district is seven. There is only one cowshed, and 12 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 243, most of whom carry on a general shop and sell milk in bottles as they receive it.

Two hundred and thirty-seven visits were paid to registered premises of purveyors of milk during the year, and the general standard of cleanliness was maintained.

During the year 36 samples of milk were taken for bacteriological examination, with satisfactory results. Of these 7 were from milk supplied to schools in the town.

The samples taken are summarised below.

<i>Grade of Milk.</i>				<i>No. of Samples.</i>	
Pasteurised	..	..	..	..	24
Tuberculin Tested	..	..	..	..	12
Total				..	36

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 adulteration of the milk supply of the town.

THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1936.

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

Dealers' Licences.

In respect of :—

Pasteurised Milk	..	..	..	..	24
Tuberculin Tested Milk	..	..	..	..	11

Bottling Licences.

In respect of Tuberculin Tested Milk, 2 ; Pasteurised Milk, 3.

(b) Ice Cream.

Under the requirements of the Essex County Council Act, 1933, all Ice Cream Vendors or Manufacturers in the Town must be registered.

In this connection, of the 48 applicants for such registration, the Council refused to register 7. There have been no appeals.

(c) Meat and other Food.

During the year 3,853 animals intended for human consumption were slaughtered in the town.

Every animal was inspected at time of slaughter and for this purpose 494 visits were paid to the slaughterhouses.

It has not always been possible to make ante-mortem inspections but in those instances where such were carried out no untoward symptoms were discerned.

There are 96 butchers' premises in the town and 610 inspections of these were made. At one such establishment a pig's pluck affected with tuberculosis was discovered, seized, and condemned. Despite the plea of not guilty the butcher was fined £5 and costs at Stratford Police Court for this offence.

No application for meat marking under Part III of the Public Health Meat Regulations has been received from traders.

The following table indicates the number of each type of animal slaughtered, the percentage of such affected with tuberculosis and other diseases.

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Cattle excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Number killed ..	151	115	246	2,171	1,170
Number inspected ..	151	115	246	2,171	1,170
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis:—</i>					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	1	1	6
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	14	10	—	25	45
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	9.26	8.69	.406	1.19	4.35
<i>Tuberculosis only:—</i>					
Whole carcasses condemned	1	1	1	—	2
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	14	28	1	—	48
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	9.93	25.21	.813	—	4.27

In addition to the above the following miscellaneous articles were condemned and destroyed as unfit for food.

1 Rabbit.	22 stone Haddocks.
5 stone Salt Brisket.	2½ ,, Cattfish.
3 6lb. tins Corned Beef.	2 boxes Cod.
4 lbs. Green Bacon.	1 box Kippers.
11 boxes Pears.	1 ,, Rock Salmon.
5 boxes Cod fillets.	5 boxes Herring roes.

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

Eighty-one samples were submitted for analysis during the year.

Of the 81 samples, 78 were in respect of milk of which 5 were taken in course of delivery.

One sample of milk showed that $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of water had been added and this was in connection with one of the cases reported in 1936.

One sample of butter and 2 samples of groats were submitted for analysis.

No legal procedure was necessary in respect of any sample.

Although the Council is not a Food and Drugs Authority, such good work has been carried out in the past by continuous sampling under this Act and the Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act that no relaxation in this matter is contemplated.

The Chief Inspector of the Essex County Council Weights and Measures Department reports that 56 samples of milk, 81 of butter and 256 of other articles were taken by his Department during 1937.

(e) Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Food.

Chemical examination is carried out by the Public Analyst, Dr. Bernard Dyer, at Great Tower Street, E.C.3.

(f) Nutrition.

All available means for the dissemination of knowledge with regard to nutrition have been followed. The nutritional condition of the school children in the Borough, on the whole, shows improvement. Details are given in the Report of the School Medical Officer.

(g) Shell Fish.

There are no shell-fish beds or layings in the Borough.

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

During the year six certificates were granted to tenants and nine certificates have been issued to owners upon their application and completion of the scheduled works.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS, 1894-1928.

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

The Sheep Scab Order, 1928.—During the year, no sheep were admitted into the area under Licence for Slaughter.

Swine Fever Order, 1908.—During the year, two premises were declared as Swine Fever infected places—one declared on 12th March was withdrawn on 5th April; the other was declared on 24th May and was withdrawn on 28th May.

Regulation of Movement of Swine Order, 1922.—Ten Isolation Notices affecting 96 swine were received. The Licences were in all cases duly observed.

53 movement Licences were received under the Order. The total number of animals affected by such Licences was 831.

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

No instance has arisen calling for mention.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION ACT, 1919.

During the year 179 complaints as to the presence of rats have been received. Each case was investigated with the result that where necessary poison was used (Red Squill), in many cases drains were repaired, in several instances rat-proofing of premises and out-buildings was enforced, and in other instances traps were used.

It is difficult to estimate the number of rats destroyed, but it is only fair to state the number must be considerable.

The Council did not set aside one week specially as a "Rat Week," having regard to the general action in rat repression throughout the whole of the year, and to the free distribution of Red Squill Poison with instructions in its use to responsible persons upon their complaints.

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.)	510	20	Nil.
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries.)	218	5	Nil.
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises.)	145	6	Nil.
Total	873	31	Nil.

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

Particulars (1)	Number of Defects.			Number of offences (in respect to which (5) Prosecutions were instituted.
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:—</i>				
Want of cleanliness	73	73	—	—
Want of ventilation	4	4	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors ..	3	3	—	—
Other nuisances	54	54	—	—
Sanitary accommodation {	insufficient	6	4	—
	unsuitable or defective	90	90	—
	not separate for	3	3	—
	sexes			
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101)	—	—	—	—
Other offences	—	—	—	—
Total	233	231	Nil	Nil

NUMBER AND TRADES OF OUTWORKERS NOTIFIED DURING 1937.

Wearing Apparel, making of 409	Furs	3
Brush Making 32	Artificial Flowers	10
Boxes 13	Toys	43
Christmas Crackers and	Handbags	7
Carnival Hats 6		
Total		523

Outworkers were notified from the following areas:—

City of London	149	St. Marylebone	7
Bethnal Green	3	Stepney	9
Finsbury	61	Shoreditch	12
Hackney	46	Tottenham	12
Islington	8	Walthamstow	104
Leyton	101	Westminster	11
Poplar	12	Other Areas	15
Total	550		

A total of 724 visits was paid in connection with outworkers as follows:—To Homes, 660; Factories, 51; Workshops, 13.

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.
	1937	1936							
Scarlet Fever	207	315	1	51	116	24	12	3	—
Diphtheria	101	106	4	24	64	6	3	—	—
Enteric Fever	11	8	—	1	3	3	4	—	—
Pneumonia	154	151	3	26	14	17	43	34	17
Puerperal Fever	4	5	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	34	30	—	—	—	11	23	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	8	2	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	61	52	3	1	6	8	18	18	7
Encephalitis Lethargica ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Polio-encephalitis	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis ..	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Anterior Poliomyelitis	9	5	1	2	6	—	—	—	—
Measles (under 5 years) ..	13	671	2	11	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	84	5	—	30	37	7	9	1	—
Tuberculosis	154	141	4	4	9	47	60	24	6
Totals { 1937..	842	—	26	150	255	124	177	80	30
{ 1936..	—	1493	49	745	330	118	156	66	29

Disease.	St. James Street.	High Street.	Hoe Street.	Wood Street.	Hale End.	Higham Hill.	Totals
Scarlet Fever	32	17	23	25	62	48	207
Diphtheria	42	11	20	8	6	14	101
Enteric Fever	—	4	1	—	5	1	11
Pneumonia	22	21	15	15	22	59	154
Puerperal Fever	—	—	—	2	1	1	4
Puerperal Pyrexia	4	4	4	10	6	6	34
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	3	2	2	—	—	1	8
Erysipelas	7	10	13	4	8	19	61
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Polio-encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Anterior Poliomyelitis..	2	—	—	1	2	4	9
Measles (under 5 years)	3	1	2	1	2	4	13
Dysentery	33	25	10	6	2	8	84
Tuberculosis	23	33	19	16	33	30	154
Totals { 1937..	171	128	109	88	149	197	842
{ 1936..	277	186	233	149	246	402	1,493

From the foregoing tables it will be seen that the outstanding feature of 1937 was an exceptional decrease in the incidence of Scarlet Fever, constituting the lowest recorded figure for this disease.

The statistics given in the foregoing table are those for the calendar year 1937.

The Registrar-General gives the statistics for the 53 weeks ended 1st January, 1938, and these are given in the following table together with the case rates per 1,000 population both for England and Wales and for Walthamstow:—

Disease.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.	Pneumonia.	Puerperal Fever.	Puerperal Pyrexia.	Erysipelas.
Number ..	203	101	11	152	4	34	61
Case Rate—							
Walthamstow	1.53	0.76	0.08	1.15	0.03	0.25	0.46
England and Wales	2.33	1.49	0.05	1.36	(Not available)		0.37

The rates for Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia are better expressed in relation to the number of births (i.e. live and stillbirths) registered than to population. When calculated on this basis the rates are:—

	Puerperal Fever.	Puerperal Pyrexia.
Walthamstow	2.30	19.59
England and Wales	13.93	

Disease.	Total notified.	Removed to Hospital.	Per cent. removed to Hospital.	Deaths.	Deaths per cent. of cases notified.
Scarlet Fever	207	165	79.7	Nil	Nil
Diphtheria	101	98	99.09	4	3.6
Enteric Fever	11	11	100.0	Nil	Nil
Pneumonia	154	71	46.1	103	66.8
Puerperal Fever	4	3	75.0	1	25.0
Puerperal Pyrexia	34	13	38.2	5	14.7
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	8	5	62.5	Nil	Nil
Erysipelas	61	16	26.2	Not a classified cause of death	
Polio-encephalitis	1	1	100.0	1	100.0
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	1	1	100.0	Nil	Nil
Anterior Poliomyelitis ..	9	8	88.8	2	22.2
Measles (under 5 years) ..	13	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Dysentery	84	20	23.8	Nil	Nil
Tuberculosis	154	184*	—	92	59.7

*This figure also includes cases notified during previous years.

Infectious Diseases Clinic.—The weekly clinic at 2 p.m. on Tuesdays was continued, and all children of school age who had been in contact with cases of infectious diseases were seen prior to their return to school.

As in previous years, all children discharged from the Isolation Hospital or after home isolation for infectious disease were seen, and particular care was taken to refer all cases with any suspicion of rheumatism or of cardiac defect to the next rheumatism clinic.

Fifteen children were referred, 11 following diphtheria and 4 following scarlet fever. One was already attending the rheumatism clinic before contracting infectious disease, and another failed to attend. Of the remaining 13 new patients referred, three had post-diphtheritic carditis and one had carditis following scarlet fever.

The following extract is from Dr. Sheldon's report on the rheumatism Clinic:—

“*Prevention.*—The practice of following up children who have been discharged from the Sanatorium after scarlet fever and diphtheria has been continued. Twelve children were referred to the clinic in this way and 4 of these were found to have early cardiac damage.

“This method of prevention has now been employed for the last six years and the results have been analysed and embodied in

the opening paper of a discussion at the sixth Congress on Rheumatism held at Oxford in March, 1938. The following is taken from that communication:—

“During the last six years a scheme of prevention has been introduced at Walthamstow, where the Medical Officer of Health has examined all patients under 15 years of age who have been discharged from the local fever hospital after scarlet fever and diphtheria. Those who showed any abnormal cardiac signs were referred to the Walthamstow Rheumatism clinic, firstly for a more precise diagnosis, and then for treatment and supervision. The results have been as follows:—3,050 children have been examined after leaving the fever hospital; 153 children with abnormal cardiac signs were referred to the Rheumatism clinic and of these, 33 (1 per cent. of those originally examined) were accepted as showing signs of rheumatic carditis. Those in whom this diagnosis was not accepted were found to be suffering from a variety of cardiac abnormalities, such as congenital heart disease, nervous tachycardia, and functional bruits. These were kept under observation for a period varying from 3 months to 4 years, but evidence of rheumatic carditis did not materialise in any of them.’

“Turning to the 33 children with early involvement of the heart, in 22 there was evidence of dilatation, and in 26 there was a systolic murmur at the apex conducted to the axilla. A short, sharp first sound but no murmur was present in 5, and 5 had a mitral diastolic as well as a systolic murmur. Treatment at home or in hospital, or in the special country heart homes, was arranged for these, followed by supervision at the rheumatism clinic on their return to school.

“The after-history of these children is as follows: a follow-up could not be maintained in 7, either because the parents had left the district, or from difficulty in obtaining co-operation. Of the remaining 26 no fewer than 15 are regarded as having recovered completely, that is to say, there is now no clinical evidence of any abnormality in the heart. Even if we assume that carditis has persisted in the 7 cases not followed up, we are left with a recovery rate of 45 per cent., which, I submit, supports the contention that the early diagnosis of rheumatic heart disease combined with prompt treatment and prolonged supervision makes for a much improved prognosis.

“As would be expected, the prognosis was least satisfactory in those cases showing a diastolic as well as a systolic murmur. The after-history of these children has been as follows: one child after 4 years is developing signs of mitral stenosis; another was under observation for 2 years and then left school, at which time it was noted that there was a long mitral systolic murmur and shortness

of breath on exertion. The third and fourth children had organic mitral systolic bruits after 3 and 5 years respectively, but were able to take part in full games and exercises at school, while in the fifth child the heart appeared perfectly normal after 18 months and has remained so for a further two years.

"The points in this investigation which I would like to emphasise are that a follow-up of children who have had an acute sore throat can be organised by public health authorities; that the diagnosis of early heart disease is to be expected in only about 1 per cent. of the children examined, and that this method of tackling the disease offers a means of limiting its ravages."

Sore Throat Follow-up Scheme.—At Dr. Sheldon's request at the close of the year, a follow-up scheme was begun. The parents of all children reported to the School Medical Service to have had a sore throat are to be invited in writing to bring the child to the infectious disease clinic approximately four weeks after the onset of sore throat.

The primary purpose is to make sure that no cardiac complications have followed the sore throat. Only two cases were seen in 1937, but experience during 1938 suggests that the scheme will have definite value. The parents have proved willing and anxious to co-operate.

The following table shows the work done at the Infectious Disease Clinic, the large majority of patients being of school age:—

Number of clinics held in connection with Infectious Diseases and Immunisation		68
Number of attendances made		2,909
Average attendance per session		42.8
Number of scarlet fever cases discovered		1
Number of diphtheria cases discovered		10
Number of virulence tests taken in diphtheria carriers		49
Number of children recommended to rheumatism clinic		15
Number of children recommended to ear clinic		8
Number of children recommended to orthopaedic clinic		2

Diphtheria Immunisation.—Immunisation was carried out at the weekly clinic on Tuesdays at 3 p.m. and at Infants' Departments, along the lines detailed in the previous reports. The following summarises the work done:—

Schick tested for the first time	161
Negative (including pseudo and negative)	65
Positive (including pseudo and positive)	96

Total number of immunisations completed during 1937:—

(a) School age	1,250
(b) Pre-school age	154
(c) Over school age	6

Total	1,410
---------------	-------

Number not completing immunisation or left district .. 38

Number of Schick & re-Schick tests following immunisation 777

Number of attendances made at Infectious Disease clinic
for immunisation 1,916

Immunisation at schools (included above):—

Number completely immunised 490

Number partly immunised 10

Number having second dose, immunised with single dose
A.P.T. 1936 108

Diphtheria Immunisation at Schools.—The first term of 1937 was occupied in completing the posterior Schick testing at eight Infants' departments which remained out of the 21 departments with children under 8 years of age and at which immunisation had been commenced with single dose Alum Precipitated Toxoid at the end of 1935.

Summarising the whole of the work done since that time, a total of 1,502 posterior Schick tests were done in children given one dose of 0.5 c.c. A.P.T., and of these 1,141 (or 76.0 per cent.) were negative at an average period of 23.8 weeks following the single dose. The maximum and minimum percentages were respectively 98 and 28, at different schools.

The Schick test results at the various age levels are given below:—

Age Group.	Total Schick Tested.	Total Positive.	% Positive.	% Negative.
1-2 ..	19	—	0.0	100.0
2-3 ..	36	2	5.5	94.5
3-4 ..	65	8	12.3	87.7
4-5 ..	151	26	17.2	82.8
5-6 ..	378	89	23.5	76.5
6-7 ..	463	137	29.6	70.4
7-8 ..	389	98	25.2	74.8
8- ..	1	1	100.0	0.0
Totals ..	1,502	361	24.0	76.0

The results suggest that the unreliability of the single dose method increases with age.

The parents of those children incompletely protected were advised that a further dose was necessary, and in those responding no failure to obtain a negative Schick test was experienced. Two dose method: 326 children, mostly under 8 years of age, were given two doses of A.P.T., *i.e.*, 0.1 c.c.—14 days—0.5 c.c. All were Schick negative approximately one month after the second dose except for 9. Of these, 6 were negative approximately two months later and the other 3 were not re-tested, *i.e.*, by the two dose A.P.T. method only 3 were still possibly Schick positive at two months, *i.e.*, a Schick negative rate of 99.4 per cent.

Relapsed Immunity.

(1) One school which gave only 2 per cent. Schick positive in November, 1935, after one dose A.P.T. was re-Schicked on April 14th, 1937. Of 93 children previously Schick negative, 34.4 per cent. had relapsed.

(2) Another school which had yielded 29 per cent. Schick positive in April, 1936, after one dose A.P.T. showed on May 5th, 1937, 5 Schick positive amongst 40 previously negative, *i.e.*, a relapse rate of 12.5 per cent., but none amongst 15 who had been given a second dose 0.25 c.c. A.P.T. following their first positive posterior Schick.

In the light of this experience it was decided in the new school year, *i.e.*, September, 1937, to revisit all Infant and Mixed Departments and to offer a further dose to those children only previously immunised with the single dose method, and to use the two dose method (0.25 c.c.—14 days—0.5 c.c.) in all cases, but omitting the posterior Schick tests.

Up to the end of the year seven schools had been visited and 450 new cases were done and 50 new cases of pre-school age who were brought by the parents by invitation.

By this method it is hoped to secure as many acceptances as with the old method and at the same time to obtain a better and more lasting immunity.

The weekly immunisation clinic was continued on Tuesday afternoons, and as far as possible all children over five years are Schick tested after immunisation in order to control the efficiency of the prophylactics used. Pre-school children who have been protected are advised to return for a Schick test shortly before being admitted to school. By this means, in future years, it is hoped to gain valuable information as to the permanency of immunity following the use of A.P.T.

The following table gives a comparison of the attack rates of Diphtheria on the immunised and the non-immunised sections of the population under 15 years of age.

Year.	IMMUNISED.				NOT IMMUNISED.			
	Population immunised under 15 years of age.	No. of cases of Diphtheria under 15 years of age.	Attack rate per 1,000 population under 15 years immunised.	Deaths under 15 years.	Estimated population not immunised under 15 years of age.	No. of cases of Diphtheria under 15 years of age.	Attack rate per 1,000 population under 15 years.	Deaths under 15 years.
1926					34,813	232	6.6	5
1927					33,899	229	6.7	11
1928					32,864	231	7.02	8
1929					31,888	273	8.5	16*
1930					30,100	439	10.4	22
1931					30,790 (census)	275	8.9	9
1932	36	—	—	—	30,754	321	10.4	5
1933	157	—	—	—	30,633	282	9.2	7
1934	320	—	—	—	30,470	235	7.7	8
1935	996	1	1.0	—	29,794	148	4.9	4
1936	2,182	1	0.45	—	28,608	88	3.07	2
1937	3,613	3	0.83	—	27,177	92	3.3	5

* All Ages.

If the 609 persons who had given Schick negative results are added to the total of 3,613 immunised, the attack rate in this group is lowered to 0.71 per 1,000 and it is raised in the non-immunised group to 3.46 per 1,000, *i.e.*, nearly five times more than the immunised group.

Only one of the three cases of diphtheria in the immunised group was of any real severity, and considering the amount of membrane present there was a gratifying absence of toxæmia and there were no complications.

There was little doubt that although immunisation in this case had not prevented an attack of diphtheria, it had unquestionably helped to save the child's life.

All these cases had been protected by the single dose method which has now been discarded in favour of the two dose method.

Scarlet Fever Immunisation.—Dick Tests for Scarlet Fever.—

Positive, 31; Negative, 38. Total, 69.

One child at Brookfield Hospital was immunised.

Immunisation by General Practitioners.—Diphtheria prophylactic is available to general practitioners. During 1937, 16 c.cs. of alum precipitated toxoid were issued.

MUNICIPAL LABORATORY.

The following numbers of diphtheria swabs were examined during 1937 :—

Swabs.	Negative.	Positive.	Totals.
Private Practitioners.. ..	873	57	930
Health Department	244	34	278
School Medical Department..	360	10	370
Totals	1,477	101	1,578

The total number of diphtheria specimens examined in 1936 was 1,735.

Direct examinations were done on 147 diphtheria specimens, and 17 were positive; 12 were positive on culture, although negative on direct examination.

In addition, 213 specimens of urine were examined, as compared with 159 in 1936.

A total of 3,038 tubes of culture media were made by Mr. West, and of these, 1,440 were sent to the Sanatorium.

ESSEX COUNTY COUNCIL SCHEME.

The Essex County Council also provides facilities for examination of pathological specimens, and the County Medical Officer states that 2,730 specimens were examined for local practitioners during 1937 as follows :—

Diphtheria Swabs, 137; Sputa, 1,059; Typhoid Specimens, 127; Ringworm Specimens, 15; Miscellaneous, 1,389; Diphtheria Virulence Tests, 1; Biological Examination for Tubercle Bacilli, 2.

A total of 682 specimens were examined for the Connaught Hospital (included above).

The total examinations carried out by the Essex County Council for the previous year was 1,465.

VACCINATION.

Mr. E. Sharp, Vaccination Officer for the Area, has furnished the following return for 1937 :—

Births Registered.	Successfully Vaccinated.	Percentage Vaccinated.	Insusceptible.	Exemptions.	Death before Vaccinated.	Postponed.
1671	272	16.2	3	1258	53	51

In addition to the above, 18 primary vaccinations were recorded, and 21 re-vaccinations.

During 1937 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 25.6 per cent. were vaccinated.

HOSPITAL TREATMENT OF SMALLPOX.

The scheme made by the County Council under Section 63 of the Local Government Act, 1929, now covers the hospital treatment of smallpox. The cost of treatment of cases sent with the approval of the County Medical Officer of Health into hospital is now a general charge upon the county, excluding the Borough of Colchester.

At the same time, your Council continues to maintain the temporary buildings at Low Hall Farm, formerly used as a hospital for smallpox cases.

No case of smallpox occurred in 1937.

SCARLET FEVER.

A total of 207 cases of Scarlet Fever was notified in 1937, as compared with 315 in 1936.

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

Month.		All ages.	Under 1 yr.	1-5 yrs.	5-15 yrs.	15-25 yrs.	25-45 yrs.	45-65 yrs.	65 & over.
January ..	..	18	—	2	9	4	3	—	—
February ..	..	19	1	3	8	6	1	—	—
March ..	..	30	—	5	25	—	—	—	—
April ..	..	17	—	4	7	4	2	—	—
May ..	..	15	—	3	9	1	2	—	—
June ..	..	15	—	4	7	3	1	—	—
July ..	..	21	—	6	11	2	2	—	—
August ..	..	11	—	4	5	1	—	1	—
September ..	..	9	—	5	3	—	—	1	—
October ..	..	23	—	4	18	—	1	—	—
November ..	..	19	—	5	11	3	—	—	—
December ..	..	10	—	6	3	—	—	1	—
Totals	{ 1937	207	1	51	116	24	12	3	—
	{ 1936	315	3	65	188	36	23	—	—

Month.		St. James Street.	High Street.	Hoe Street.	Wood Street.	Hale End.	Higham Hill.
January ..	..	3	2	2	2	3	6
February ..	..	2	1	2	2	6	6
March ..	..	4	—	2	2	18	4
April ..	..	5	2	1	3	5	1
May ..	..	3	2	4	1	4	1
June ..	..	—	2	2	—	8	3
July ..	..	—	3	2	2	7	7
August ..	..	3	—	3	2	3	—
September ..	..	2	3	1	1	—	2
October ..	..	4	1	3	4	6	5
November ..	..	6	1	1	3	—	8
December ..	..	—	—	—	3	2	5
Totals	{ 1937..	32	17	23	25	62	48
	{ 1936..	37	50	66	19	41	102

The percentage of cases removed to Hospital during 1937 was 79.7 against 91.1 in 1936. No case was refused admission.

The continued fall in the incidence of Scarlet Fever will be noted (i.e., 1937, 207; 1936, 315; 1935, 569; 1934, 605), and a decrease in the percentage of patients removed to Hospital.

It is very questionable if the routine admission to Hospital of the average uncomplicated case of Scarlet Fever is justified, provided certain criteria are satisfied. Amongst the most important of these are: adequate isolation facilities (i.e., a

separate room), no other inmate of the house to be employed in the preparation or distribution of food to the public and adequate medical supervision to be available.

The following table with respect to the incidence of Return Cases during the last five years will bear out this statement.

Year.	Following Hospital Treatment.			Following Home Isolation.		
	Primary Cases.	Return Cases.		Primary Cases.	Return Cases.	
	No.	No.	Per-centage.	No.	No.	Per-centage.
1934 ..	465	16	3.4	140	1	0.7
1935 ..	454	28	6.1	115	1	0.8
1936 ..	287	2	0.6	62	1	1.6
Total ..	1,206	46	3.8	317	3	0.9
1937 ..	205	2	0.9	45	Nil	Nil

The high return case rate for 1934/5 will be noted—the obvious explanation being the high incidence causing relative overcrowding of Wards with consequent increased complications, cross-infection and return cases.

DIPHTHERIA.

A total of 101 cases of Diphtheria was notified during 1937, as compared with 106 in 1936.

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

Month.		All ages.	Under 1 yr.	1-5 yrs.	5-15 yrs.	15-25 yrs.	25-45 yrs.	45-65 yrs.	65 & over.
January ..	..	7	—	1	6	—	—	—	—
February ..	..	12	1	2	7	1	1	—	—
March ..	..	10	1	3	6	—	—	—	—
April ..	..	7	—	2	5	—	—	—	—
May ..	..	5	—	1	4	—	—	—	—
June ..	..	7	—	2	5	—	—	—	—
July ..	..	6	—	1	3	2	—	—	—
August ..	..	7	—	2	3	1	1	—	—
September ..	..	11	—	3	7	—	1	—	—
October ..	..	13	—	3	10	—	—	—	—
November ..	..	9	2	3	4	—	—	—	—
December ..	..	7	—	1	4	2	—	—	—
Totals	{ 1937	101	4	24	64	6	3	—	—
	{ 1936	106	—	21	67	8	9	1	—

Month.	St. James' Street.	High Street.	Hoe Street.	Wood Street.	Hale End.	Higham Hill.
January ..	2	2	1	1	—	1
February ..	6	3	2	—	1	2
March ..	5	—	1	2	—	1
April ..	4	1	—	1	—	2
May ..	2	—	—	—	1	1
June ..	2	1	1	1	—	2
July ..	1	1	2	—	—	2
August ..	6	1	1	1	—	—
September ..	1	1	4	—	2	—
October ..	7	1	3	—	—	1
November ..	4	—	2	1	2	1
December ..	2	—	3	1	—	1
Totals { 1937..	42	11	20	8	6	14
{ 1936..	29	14	10	6	11	36

The percentage of cases removed to Hospital in 1937 was 99.0 against 95.2 in 1936. No case was refused admission as home treatment of Diphtheria can rarely be adequate unless the disease is extremely mild.

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 1937, a total of 90 phials, containing 652,000 units of Diphtheria antitoxin, and 21 phials, containing 210 c.c.s of Scarlet Fever Antitoxin, was issued.

Diphtheria notifications have again remained low. In view of the comparatively small number of immunisations carried out in the area, it would not be fair to claim more than a contributory effect for this practice. At the same time, in the absence of immunisation to the extent of some 50 per cent. of the population under, say 15 years, the incidence of Diphtheria will almost certainly show an increase in future years.

ENTERIC FEVER.

Eleven cases of enteric fever were notified in 1937.

All the cases were para-typhoid B, and were notified between 23rd January and 17th July. In spite of the most careful inquiries no connection could be established between the cases and no source of infection could be found.

The following table gives particulars:—

No.	Ward.	Age.	Date of Onset.	Diagnosis.
1	Hale End	4	23.1.37	Para-typhoid B.
2	Higham Hill	19	? 7.1.37	"
3	High Street	33	14.2.37	"
4	Hoe Street	13	14.2.37	"
5	Hale End	16	? 3.4.37	"
6	Hale End	31	? 13.4.37	"
7	Hale End	13	? 10.4.37	"
8	Hale End	6	? 13.4.37	"
9	High Street	30	22.5.37	"
10	High Street	19	17.7.37	"
11	High Street	35	17.7.37	"

All the cases were treated in Hospital.

BACILLARY DYSENTERY.

(a) First Series—Outbreak at Nursery School.

On June 23rd attention was called to the fact that the whole of one family with children attending the Nursery School had suffered from diarrhoea and vomiting. When visited, the parents and five children were found to be more or less convalescent. The first case was stated to be J. W., aged 2 years, who with her sister, E. W., attended the Nursery School. A tentative diagnosis of bacillary dysentery was made. Rectal swabs were taken and despatched for examination.

The following morning a message was received from the Head Teacher of the Nursery School reporting that there had been many cases of diarrhoea amongst the children. On visiting, it was found that some 14 children were stated to have, or to have had, diarrhoea.

Rectal swabs were taken from these children, and after an enquiry into the whole circumstances at the school it appeared that the outbreak was probably due to bacillary dysentery. The outbreak did not appear to be due in any way to food eaten at the school, but rather to a case-to-case infection, probably originating with J. W.

After consultation with the Director of Education it was decided to close the school forthwith in order to try to limit the spread of infection. Closure was effected under Articles 22 and 23 of the Code of Regulations for Public Elementary Schools, 1926.

Later in the day visits were paid to seven absentees, also reported to be suffering from diarrhoea. All except one were under the care of the family doctor and all appeared to have dysentery. In some cases the illness had already spread to other children (later enquiries emphasized the highly infectious nature of the disease; *e.g.*, many parents contracted the illness, and even members of other families sharing the same house).

A circular letter was sent the same day to the parents of each child attending the Nursery School. The letter advised the calling of medical aid in the event of diarrhoea and sickness, and the strictest precautions in order to avoid the spread of the illness. Concurrently, a circular letter was sent to each medical practitioner in the town notifying the occurrence of the outbreak, and suggesting that it was due to bacillary dysentery. The letter stated that patients could be admitted to the Sanatorium on request being made in the usual way.

On Saturday morning the 5 swabs from the "W." family and 7 of the 14 taken at the Nursery School were reported to have yielded *B. Dysenteriae* Sonne.

A further circular letter was sent to all medical practitioners informing them that the outbreak was definitely dysenteric, drawing attention to the secondary cases, to the comparative mildness of the illness in most cases, and requesting co-operation in advising patients and contacts as to its extreme infectivity, and in particular requesting the name and address of any person trading in connection with food supplies.

The Director of Education was asked to instruct the caretakers of all schools in the St. James Street area to disinfect all lavatory seats daily until further notice.

A total of 49 cases (all ages) were notified in connection with the outbreak, but the total number of persons affected in more or less degree is estimated at approximately 90.

The very mildness of the illness in most cases has rendered it insidious and difficult to deal with.

The Nursery School was re-opened on July 12th with certain additional safeguards put into operation to limit the danger of further cases. In view of the possibility of "carriers," further cases were expected, especially when it is remembered how difficult children between the ages of 2 and 5 years are to deal with when there is any tendency to diarrhoea. In addition, there is at any Nursery School every conceivable factor favourable to the spread of such an outbreak. Fortunately, no further cases were reported.

Two cases were reported amongst children attending a neighbouring school, but no direct connection could be traced. 15 of the

total of 49 cases were scholars at the Nursery School and 25 were direct home contacts of these cases. The remaining 9 were sporadic cases in homes in this portion of the Borough.

(b) Second Series.

Following the apparent termination of the Nursery School outbreak, three cases were notified between 8th and 23rd November. A circular letter was again sent to all medical practitioners in the Borough stating the Wards in which the cases had occurred and giving all available information. Twenty-five of the cases attended some 19 different schools, all of which, with one exception, were situated in that part of the Borough to the south of Forest Road.

As with the first series of cases, no common cause could be discovered and the infection appeared to be spread from case to case.

The age grouping of the cases is as follows:—

	First Series.	Second Series.	Total.
0-5 years	26	4	30
5-10 years	9	15	24
10-15 years	7	6	13
15-25 years	5	2	7
25-45 years	2	7	9
Over 45 years ..	—	1	1
Total	49	35	84

PNEUMONIA.

The tables 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 yr.	1-5 yrs.	5-15 yrs.	15-25 yrs.	25-45 yrs.	45-65 yrs.	65 & over.
January	60	1	13	3	7	17	13	6
February	14	1	6	1	—	1	4	1
March	7	1	—	2	—	3	1	—
April	13	—	2	—	1	6	2	2
May	7	—	—	—	1	1	4	1
June	4	—	—	—	1	2	—	1
July	4	—	—	1	1	1	1	—
August	7	—	1	1	2	1	1	1
September ..	4	—	—	1	—	1	2	—
October	5	—	1	1	—	3	—	—
November ..	11	—	—	1	1	3	2	4
December ..	18	—	3	3	3	4	4	1
Totals { 1937	154	3	26	14	17	43	34	17
{ 1936	151	4	19	37	16	38	20	17

Month.	St. James' Street.	High Street.	Hoe Street.	Wood Street.	Hale End.	Higham Hill.
January ..	3	9	6	9	7	26
February ..	3	2	2	—	2	5
March ..	—	1	—	1	2	3
April ..	2	1	2	—	5	3
May ..	2	2	1	—	1	1
June ..	—	—	1	—	—	2
July ..	1	—	1	—	2	1
August ..	—	1	—	3	—	3
September ..	2	—	1	—	—	1
October ..	1	1	1	—	1	1
November ..	2	2	—	2	—	5
December ..	6	2	—	—	2	8
Totals { 1937..	22	21	15	15	22	59
{ 1936..	24	13	18	26	26	44

Your Council decided to continue the grant to the Walthamstow District Nursing Association, in return for which the Association was, amongst other services, required to provide home nursing facilities for cases of pneumonia.

Bacteriological examination of sputum and typing is available through the medium of the excellent laboratory service provided by the Essex County Council.

The local practice is for the District Sanitary Inspector to visit on receipt of a notification and to make the necessary inquiries. A leaflet of advice is left at the house, and opportunity is taken to deal with any obvious defect in sanitation which may be found.

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 yr.	1-5 yrs.	5-15 yrs.	15-25 yrs.	25-45 yrs.	45-65 yrs.	65 & over.
January ..	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
February ..	5	1	—	1	—	1	—	2
March ..	5	—	—	—	—	3	2	—
April ..	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
May ..	4	—	—	—	1	1	2	—
June ..	7	—	—	—	2	—	5	—
July ..	11	—	—	1	1	5	3	1
August ..	3	—	—	—	2	1	—	—
September ..	7	—	—	1	2	1	1	2
October ..	6	1	1	—	—	2	2	—
November ..	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	1
December ..	5	—	—	1	—	2	2	—
Totals { 1937..	61	3	1	6	8	18	18	7
{ 1936..	52	1	—	2	5	11	25	8

Month.	St. James Street.	High Street.	Hoe Street.	Wood Street.	Hale End.	Higham Hill.
January ..	—	1	—	1	—	—
February ..	1	1	—	—	—	3
March ..	—	2	1	1	—	1
April ..	1	—	2	—	—	—
May ..	—	—	2	—	1	1
June ..	1	—	1	1	2	2
July ..	1	1	3	—	1	5
August ..	—	—	1	—	—	2
September ..	1	2	2	—	1	1
October ..	1	1	—	1	3	—
November ..	—	—	—	—	—	3
December ..	1	2	1	—	—	1
Totals { 1937..	7	10	13	4	8	19
{ 1936..	9	13	10	4	7	9

CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS.

Three cases were notified, two being later withdrawn.

No.	Ward.	Age.	Date of Notification.	By whom Notified.	Remarks.
*1.	High Street	57	15.2.37	Hospital	.. Died in hospital.
*2.	Higham Hill	6	31.5.37	..	.. Died in hospital, meningitis following mastoidectomy.
3.	Higham Hill	16	16.12.37	..	.. Recovered.

*Notification withdrawn.

ANTERIOR POLIOMYELITIS.

Nine cases were notified:—

No.	Ward.	Age.	Date of Notifi- cation.	By whom Notified.	Remarks.
1.	Hale End ..	6	19.5.37	Private Practitioner	Died.
2.	Higham Hill	8	16.7.37	„	Recovered.
3.	St. James Street	3	?15.7.37	„	
4.	Higham Hill	6	1.9.37	„	
5.	Higham Hill	3	16.8.37	Hospital ..	Attending hospital as an out-patient
6.	St. James Street	9 mths.	23.7.37	„ ..	Attended hospital as an out-patient.
7.	Hale End ..	10	?2.11.37	Private Practitioner	Died.
8.	Higham Hill	9	?3.11.37	„	
9.	Wood Street	8	?9.11.37	„	

ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.

No case was notified during the year.

FOOD POISONING.

One case brought to notice was that of a family consisting of the parents and four children, all of whom partook of some duck for dinner, following which the parents and two of the children were taken ill. All were again well on the following day and the bacteriological investigation proved to be negative to micro-organisms of the Salmonella group.

Another case reported from a Metropolitan Borough was that of a person notified as suffering from food poisoning. The food suspected was purchased from a store in Walthamstow. Immediate inquiries were made and as no other cases had been reported in this area it was considered that no further action was necessary.

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 1937 was a non-epidemic year, the number of notifications being shown below. In addition, there were 13 cases of measles reported by Head Teachers, and mainly in school children of 5-14 years.

Month.	Total.	Under 1 yr.	1-5 yrs.	St. James' Street.	High Street.	Hoe Street.	Wood Street.	Hale End.	Higham Hill.
January ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
February ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
March ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
April ..	3	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	2
May ..	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
June ..	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
July ..	3	2	1	1	—	1	1	—	—
August ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
September ..	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
October ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
November ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
December ..	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	2	2
Totals { 1937	13	2	11	3	1	2	1	2	4
{ 1936	671	39	632	143	75	95	74	119	165

There were no deaths from measles during 1937.

Home nursing is provided, where necessary, by the Waltham-stow District Nursing Association.

PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS.

No action was necessary under Section 66 of the Public Health (Amendment) Act, 1925, or Section 176 of the Public Health Act, 1936, for the prevention of blindness or the treatment of persons suffering from any disease of, or injury to, the eyes.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The following table shows particulars of new cases of Tuberculosis and of all deaths from the disease in the Borough during 1937:—

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year ..	—	—	2	2	—	—	2	2
1—5 years ..	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	1
5—10 years ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—15 years ..	—	2	2	3	1	—	—	—
15—20 years ..	7	10	1	1	1	5	—	—
20—25 years ..	6	16	3	3	3	11	—	1
25—35 years ..	17	18	—	2	11	8	2	1
35—45 years ..	9	13	1	—	10	4	2	—
45—55 years ..	12	2	1	—	5	4	—	—
55—65 years ..	3	5	1	—	8	3	—	1
65 years and upwards	3	3	—	—	1	5	—	—
Totals .. {	59	70	13	12	40	40	6	6
	129		25		80		12	
	154				92			

The 92 deaths represent a death-rate of 0.69 per 1,000 population.

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

Year.	New Cases.					Deaths.				
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Total.	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
1937	59	70	13	12	154	40	40	6	6	92
1936	58	56	15	12	141	43	30	12	2	87

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.	
Pul.	Non-Pul.	Pul.	Non-Pul.	Pul.	Non-Pul.	Pul.	Non-Pul.	Pul.	Non-Pul.	Pul.	Non-Pul.	Pul.	Non-Pul.
12	—	4	—	2	—	5	1	43	3	10	2	4	6

The ratio of deaths in non-notified cases (*i.e.*, columns to the right of the double line) to total deaths from tuberculosis was 22 to 92 or 1 to 4.2.

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 1937 :—

	Pulmonary.		Total.	Non-Pulmonary.		Total.	GRAND TOTAL.
	M.	F.		M.	F.		
No. on Register 1st January	812	704	1,516	446	365	811	2,327
Notified during 1937	59	70	129	13	12	25	154
Total ..	871	774	1,645	459	377	836	2,481
Removed from Register, 1937	55	62	117	11	8	19	136
No. on Register 31st December	816	712	1,528	448	369	817	2,345

One hundred and thirty-six 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.
35	35	6	4	20	27	5	4
70		10		47		9	
	80						56
136							

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 1937 were as follows:—

	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Adults ..	72	77	2	4	155
Children ..	5	7	5	4	21

No action was necessary under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, Section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925, or Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

The arrangements detailed in the report for 1935 were continued during 1937.

Amongst other measures taken to prevent tuberculosis are the following:—

(a) Re-housing of patients with infectious pulmonary tuberculosis. The re-housing is subject to the patient occupying, as far as possible, a separate bed and bedroom, and attending the Tuberculosis Dispensary regularly.

(b) When a patient is notified to be suffering from non-pulmonary tuberculosis an inquiry is made as to the milk supply, and in any case of doubt the milk is biologically tested for the tubercle bacillus.

Infectious Diseases notified by the Medical Staff.—Scarlet Fever, 10; Diphtheria, 34; Dysentery, 28; Total, 72.

Disinfection.—At the beginning of the year, two 11.9 Morris Vans were brought into use to replace the two existing vans.

G.—INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL.

Renovations, etc.—The following works of renovation and maintenance were carried out during 1937 :—

A Block.—Interior renovation of scullery, provision of new barless fires, hearths and curbs to Nurses' Sitting Room.

Replacement of defective concrete paving with red flag paving.

Extensive repairs and repointing of chimney stacks and repointing of ridge and hip tiles.

B Block.—Provision of new concrete floor to two Dressing Rooms and portion of corridor.

Provision of new doors and concrete platforms.

D Block.—Interior and exterior renovations.

E Block.—Replacement of defective concrete paving with red flag paving.

F Block.—Interior and exterior renovations.

Replacement of defective portions of concrete paving with red flag paving.

G Block.—Interior renovations.

T Block.—Cleansing throughout.

Shelters adjoining T. Block.—Interior and exterior renovations.

Laundry Block.—Cleansing throughout.

Mortuary.—Exterior renovation.

Lodge.—Redecoration of various rooms.

General.—Renovation of entrance gates, provision of new flag-staff, new mess room and repairs to garden frames, lights and fences. Renewal of defective gas main from road adjoining A Block to D Block.

Staff.—The staff at the end of the year remained the same as that detailed in the Report for 1935.

Five probationers were successful in the first part of their Fever Certificate examination, and two obtained the Certificate on completion of training.

General.—The death rate per 100 admissions of infectious disease patients was 1.29 and per 100 total admissions 2.12.

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

	£
(1) £5 per bed on a basis of 2,000 cubic feet per bed (<i>i.e.</i> , 81 beds)	405
(2) £10 per ambulance	20
Total	£425

The County Council has formulated* a scheme for Isolation Hospital accommodation in the County, which provides for a Joint Hospital of 261 beds to serve the Boroughs of Walthamstow and Leyton. Negotiations are proceeding.

The following table shows the admissions, discharges and deaths during 1937:—

	Scarlet Fever.	Diph- theria.	Other Diseases.	Tuber- culosis.	Totals.
Remaining in Hos- pital 1st January ..	11	13	4	19	47
Admitted during year	172	158	56	37	423
Discharged during year	171	150	56	32	409
Died during year ..	—	4	1	4	9
Remaining in Hos- pital 31st December	12	17	3	20	52

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

January	49.8	July	48.3
February	69.1	August	41.9
March	69.3	September	48.5
April	73.0	October	54.9
May	57.7	November	61.4
June	46.9	December	52.0
Average whole year	56.0		

Epping Urban District Council.—The agreement with this Authority was terminated on 31st March, 1937.

CLINICAL REPORT.

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

AGE AND SEX OF PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING 1937.

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 ..	20	24	40	34	5	10	4	21	69	89	158
Scarlet Fever ..	26	21	26	46	10	6	15	22	77	95	172
Bacillary Dysentery	1	2	2	2	1	2	—	3	4	9	13
Para-Typhoid Fever	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	3	2	5	7
Whooping Cough ..	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	5
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37	—	37	37
Staff ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	20	20
Other diseases ..	4	1	1	2	1	—	—	2	6	5	11
Totals ..	53	49	72	84	17	20	20	108	162	261	423

Other Diseases include Ophthalmia (1), Broncho-Pneumonia (1), Otitis Media (1), Observation (3), Non-specific Tonsillitis (3), Erysipelas (1) and Quinsy (1).

AGE AND SEX AT DEATH.

Nine deaths occurred, details of which are given below :—

4 Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	4 Females aged 57, 26, 22 and 33 years.
1 Broncho-Pneumonia ..	Male aged 1 year 10 months.
1 Haemorrhagic Diphtheria ..	Female aged 10 years.
1 Diphtheria (Suppurative Appendicitis)	Male aged 8 years.
2 Diphtheria (Laryngeal) ..	1 Male aged 2 years.
	1 Female aged 11 months.

MONTHLY ADMISSIONS OF DIPHTHERIA CASES.

Month.	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 ..	3	2	6	1	2	—	—	—	11	3	14
February ..	3	2	6	6	1	3	—	4	10	15	25
March ..	1	2	3	2	—	1	—	1	4	6	10
April ..	2	2	6	2	—	1	—	2	8	7	15
May ..	1	—	3	3	—	—	—	3	4	6	10
June ..	2	2	2	3	—	1	1	2	5	8	13
July ..	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	4	2	6	8
August ..	2	3	1	1	—	1	—	2	3	7	10
September ..	2	1	1	6	1	1	—	1	4	9	13
October ..	1	3	6	5	1	1	1	—	9	9	18
November ..	2	6	3	1	—	1	1	1	6	9	15
December ..	—	1	2	2	—	—	1	1	3	4	7
Totals ..	20	24	40	34	5	10	4	21	69	89	158

The cases of diphtheria were classified as follows:—

Twelve patients were regarded as dangerously ill. Nine of these were given 32,000 units of A.D.S. intravenously in addition to the appropriate intramuscular dose. This group included one case of hæmorrhagic diphtheria. In all these cases some degree of nasal infection accompanied the faucial lesion. Laryngeal diphtheria (3), severe faucial (11), mild faucial (72), mild nasal (10), bacteriological diphtheria (50).

Complications.—Complete paralysis of the lower limbs, 2.

In all cases classified as dangerously ill and as severe a considerable amount of paresis of the lower limbs followed:—

Palatal paresis, 8; paralysis of rectus externus oculi, 1; and paralysis of ciliary muscle, 5.

MONTHLY ADMISSIONS OF SCARLET FEVER CASES.

Month.	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 ..	1	2	2	3	1	—	1	4	5	9	14
February ..	2	2	1	6	1	1	3	3	7	12	19
March ..	1	1	5	8	1	1	—	1	7	11	18
April ..	2	2	2	3	1	1	3	4	8	10	18
May ..	2	1	5	4	—	—	2	1	9	6	15
June ..	3	1	2	2	—	—	1	5	6	8	14
July ..	1	5	4	4	—	—	2	1	7	10	17
August ..	3	1	1	1	—	1	—	2	4	5	9
September ..	1	3	—	2	1	1	1	—	3	6	9
October ..	1	2	2	7	3	1	1	—	7	10	17
November ..	3	—	1	4	2	—	1	—	7	4	11
December ..	6	1	1	2	—	—	—	1	7	4	11
Totals ..	26	21	26	46	10	6	15	22	77	95	172

Scarlet Fever Cases transferred to Cubicle Block.—The following patients were transferred to the cubicle block for the reasons stated:—Otorrhœa (2); chicken-pox and nephritis (1); contact chicken-pox (2); secondary tonsillitis (2); unconfirmed cases of scarlet fever (3); virulent diphtheria carriers (2) (1 throat, 1 nose); generalised urticaria which later developed to acute appendicitis and was transferred to Whipps Cross Hospital (1); suspected mumps (1); and acute mastoiditis (1).

Staff.—Members of the staff were admitted to hospital beds suffering from the following complaints:—Influenza (4); "Colds" (1); Tonsillitis (4); Septic finger (1); Chicken-pox (1); Laryngitis (1); Scarlet Fever (1); Injured foot (2); Gastritis (1); Ulcerated leg (1); Aural furunculosis (1); Vincent's Angina (1); Nervous debility (1).

(*Note by Medical Officer of Health*)—By arrangement with the County Medical Officer all new nursing and domestic staff at the Tuberculosis Block are now tuberculin tested and have a chest X-ray taken before taking up duty in the Block. Negative tuberculin reactors are excluded from duty in this Ward.

Operations at Hospital.—Six operations were performed. Tracheotomy, 2; Mastoid operations, 2; Abscess of thigh incised, 2 (both operations were on the same patient).

Specialist Consultations.—Six Consultants attended on 20 occasions to see eight patients for the following reasons:—Ear complications, 3; Heart complications, 2; observation for cerebral complications, 2; cervical adenitis, 1.

Swabs.—749 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 ..	9	2	11
From Epping U.D.C.	—	4	4
From Wanstead and Woodford B.C.	—	1	1
Totals	9	7	16

The following cases were transferred to Whipps Cross Hospital:—

1. Admitted from Whipps Cross Hospital where the patient had been undergoing treatment for paralysis following anterior poliomyelitis, re-admitted after recovery from diphtheria for

further treatment.

2. Cerebral symptoms supervening on acute otitis media.
3. Acute appendicitis.
4. Pustular acne of scalp.
5. Schonlein's Disease.
6. Acute phlebitis and for investigation of pelvic symptoms.

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

Diphtheria	44.2 days.
Scarlet Fever	27.2 days.
Other diseases	28.6 days.

The County Medical Officer has kindly furnished the following return of patients treated in the Tuberculosis Pavilion during 1937:—

Classification in accordance with Ministry of Health Memorandum 37.T. (Rev.).	In Hospital on 1st January, 1937.	Admitted during year.	Discharged during year.	Died during year.	In Hospital on 31st December, 1937.
Observation	—	1	—	—	1
T.B. Minus	2	11	7	1	5
T.B. Plus Group I	1	3	3	1	—
T.B. Plus Group II	14	22	21	2	13
T.B. Plus Group III	2	—	1	—	1
Totals	19	37	32	4	20

Fourteen of the 37 admissions were Walthamstow cases.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

During the year, 117 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

Mortuary.—A Coroner's Court, mortuary (with special provision for Infectious Disease cases) and a post-mortem room is provided by your Council at Queen's Road Cemetery.

The Cemetery Superintendent reports that the number of inquests and post-mortems were as follows:—

Inquests only	108
Post-Mortems	80
Post-Mortems and Inquests (not included in above)	26
Total	214

CREMATION.

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

PROPAGANDA.

(a) **Posters.**—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. Your Council makes an annual grant of five guineas to the Central Council.

(b) **Health Education.**—Every opportunity is taken by all the Staff of the Department to give individual instruction in Health Education as a normal part of their routine work.

In addition, several members of the Staff have lectured on various subjects to organisations in the town.

The National Milk Publicity Council arranged lectures and demonstrations at nine different meetings in the Borough of Walthamstow during the year:—

1. Feb. 2.—Girls' Club, St. James Street "Food Value of Milk."
2. Feb. 9.—Women's Meeting, Wood Street Milk Cooking Demonstration.
3. Apr. 19.—Women's Fellowship, Christ Church, Cedars Avenue "Foods for Health."
4. Apr. 20.—B.W.T.A.U., St. James Street Brotherhood "Milk for Health."
5. May 5.—Mothers' Meeting, St. Saviour's, Markhouse Road "Food Value of Milk."
6. June 9.—Women's Meeting, St. James Street "Food Value of Milk."
7. Sept. 21.—Women's Meeting, Wood Street Milk Cooking Demonstration.
8. Oct. 4.—Women's Fellowship, St. Oswald's, York Road "Food Value of Milk."
9. Dec. 6.—Women's Fellowship, Christ Church, Cedars Avenue "Health Rules."

Your Council subscribes one guinea per annum to the Industrial Health Education Society. Lectures were arranged by the Society in Walthamstow during 1937 on various subjects.

The Borough Librarian states that the works recommended in the list issued by the British Social Hygiene Council are, in the main, in stock at the Central Library.

The Mutual Property, Life & General Insurance Co., Ltd., held a Health Exhibition for seven days in November which was attended by 735 persons.

Physical Training for Adults.—A report on the matter by the Education Committee Physical Training Organisers appears on page 45 of the report of the School Medical Officer for 1937. The organisers give the following additional information with regard to the classes :—

		Approx. No. Attending.
Mondays ..	Winns Avenue Keep Fit	20—30
	Club Leaders' Course, Wood Street	20
Tuesdays ..	Chapel End Keep Fit, 8-9 p.m. ..	60—80
	" " " " 9-10 p.m. ..	20—30
Wednesdays	Folk Dancing—Sword Class, 7.30- 8 p.m.	21—20
	Folk Dancing, 8-9 p.m.	40—50
	Mission Grove Keep Fit	40—45
Thursdays..	Winns Avenue Keep Fit, 8-9 p.m.	30—40
	" " " " 9-10 p.m.	30
	Selwyn Avenue Keep Fit, 8-9 p.m.	40—45
Saturdays..	Games, Salisbury Hall	20—30

The Women's League of Health and Beauty commenced a weekly class at Blackhorse Road School in October, 1937.

Rainfall.—The following information has been obtained from the Meteorological Office, Air Ministry, and refers to the rainfall at the Ferry Lane recording station:—

Average rainfall, 1900-1909 ..	23.21 inches
Average rainfall, 1910-1919 ..	24.82 "
Average rainfall, 1920-1929 ..	28.23 "

which represents a yearly average of 25.2 inches over the 30 years.

The rainfall during 1937 was as follows:—

January ..	3.33 inches	July ..	1.50 inches
February ..	3.97 "	August ..	2.95 "
March ..	2.57 "	September ..	1.51 "
April ..	2.75 "	October ..	2.14 "
May ..	3.11 "	November ..	1.39 "
June ..	2.31 "	December ..	3.33 "
Total ..	30.86 inches.		

SECTION H.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE.

Chairman :

COUNCILLOR MRS. E. M. MILLER.

Ex-Officio :

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR—ALDERMAN G. GIBBONS, J.P.

THE DEPUTY MAYOR—ALDERMAN MRS. C. McENTEE, J.P.

Chairman of Finance Committee—COUNCILLOR E. C. REDHEAD
(to September, 1937). ALDERMAN ROSS WYLD, J.P. (from
September, 1937).

ALDERMAN MRS. M. NORRISH.

COUNCILLOR T. G. KENNARD.

,, W. J. SHARP.

,, MRS. A. L. MEADOWS.

,, ROSS WYLD, J.P.

,, G. M. PAGE.

COUNCILLOR MRS. L. P. BAILEY.

,, MRS. E. M. RICHARDS.

,, MRS. B. M. FRIEDBERG.

,, MRS. E. A. SMITH.

,, MRS. E. M. HAMMOND.

,, R. E. SMITH.

,, P. HAMMOND.

,, A. W. STANNARD.

COUNCILLOR MRS. E. B. TOYNBEE.

Co-opted Members :

DR. J. L. MACKENZIE BROWN.

MR. W. H. KINDELL.

MRS. V. COSSEY.

MRS. W. H. KINDELL.

MRS. M. A. CROSS.

MRS. W. J. SHARP.

MRS. HATTON.

MRS. J. DE VRIES.

STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health, Administrative Maternity and Child Welfare Officer, and Medical Superintendent, Maternity Home:
A. T. W. POWELL, M.C., M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officer and Inspector of Midwives:
MISS MARY C. SHEPPARD, B.A., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.,
Barrister-at-Law.

Obstetric and Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia Consultants
(part-time):

MISS M. M. BASDEN, M.D., F.R.C.S., F.C.O.G.
ALAN BREWS, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S., M.C.O.G.
EARDLEY HOLLAND, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S., F.R.C.P.
V. LACK, Esq., F.R.C.S., F.R.C.P., F.C.O.G.
W. McALLISTER, Esq., F.R.C.S., M.C.O.G.
W. McKIM H. McCULLAGH, Esq., D.S.O., M.C., F.R.C.S., M.C.O.G.
DAME LOUISE McILROY, D.B.E., M.D., D.Sc., F.C.O.G.
H. G. EVERARD WILLIAMS, Esq., M.D., M.R.C.P., M.C.O.G.

Maternity Home.

Resident Medical Officer:

MISS HELEN RODWAY, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.C.O.G.
MISS HELEN JARDINE, M.B., Ch.B., M.M.S.A. (part-time relief).

Anæsthetists (part-time):

D. R. BLUNN, Esq., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
J. H. T. CHALLIS, Esq., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
A. D. WOOLF, Esq., M.D., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S.,
D.A. (Eng.).

Matron:

MISS F. BAMBRIDGE, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Health Visitors:

MISS A. C. KEENAN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. (Superintendent).
MISS M. B. CASSIDY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
MISS C. R. DOUGLAS, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
MISS H. M. GURNETT, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. (Half-time)
(to 15/4/37).
MISS D. E. LAIDLER, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. (Half-time).
MISS D. G. LEGG, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. (Half-time).
MRS. J. MORRIS, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. (Half-time) (from
24/5/37).
MISS O. M. NORTH, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. (Half-time) (from
24/5/37).
MISS J. M. PALMER, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. (Half-time) (from
9/8/37).
MISS O. J. PANTHER, Cert. S.I.E.B. (Lond.), (Half-time).
MISS A. STUART, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert., T.B. Cert.,
A.R.S.I. (Half-time).
MISS A. O. WRIGHT, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. (Half-time).
MISS M. A. YOUNG, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. (Half-time).

(Eight of the Half-time Nurses give the remainder of their time
to School Nursing Duties and one to Public Health Duties).

Masseuse (Half-time):

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

Record Clerk:

MISS V. LeCOMBER.

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

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present herewith a report on the work done by the Maternity and Child Welfare Service during 1937.

The year is notable for the operation of the Midwives Act, 1936, the organisation of an emergency obstetric unit, and the approval given to the scheme of training in gas and air analgesia at the Maternity Hospital.

The total number of attendances at the Council's Clinics was just under fifty thousand.

I wish to take this opportunity of acknowledging your continued consideration and the good work of the staff.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

A. T. W. POWELL,

Medical Officer of Health.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS.

1,826 births (189 of which belonged to other areas) were notified during the year under the Notification of Births Acts, 1907 and 1915, and the Public Health Act, 1936. Notifications were received as follows:—doctors and parents, 428: midwives, 1,398.

Included in the above are 205 births which were notified as having occurred outside the Borough.

Also included are 55 stillbirths, 6 of which did not belong to the area. 15 were notified by doctors and 40 by midwives. Of the total, eleven occurred outside the area.

The stillbirth rate per 1,000 population was 0.45.

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS.

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

(a) Live Births.

		Males.	Females.	Totals.
Legitimate	.. ..	827	807	1,634
Illegitimate	.. ..	25	16	41
		852	823	1,675

(b) Stillbirths.

		Males.	Females.	Totals.
Legitimate	.. ..	31	26	57
Illegitimate	.. ..	3	—	3
		34	26	60

Of the 1,691 birth registrations received in the Department between 2nd January, 1937, and 1st January, 1938, a total of 156 were not notified in this area, but some may possibly have been notified elsewhere, especially in view of the fact that of the 1,691 registrations, 242 referred to births which belonged to other areas.

Of the 1,691 local registrations, 242 are excluded, leaving a net total of 1,449, which are allocated to the wards as follows:—

The local registrations for 1937 were 47 more than in 1936

Births Registered Locally, 1937.	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 ..	3	7	9	9	11	6	4	6	15	7	13	15	55	50	105
February ..	7	6	10	10	9	10	6	7	9	14	15	11	56	58	114
March ..	8	9	7	4	18	11	5	16	15	15	18	21	71	76	147
April ..	8	7	5	6	9	13	12	7	9	7	16	20	59	60	119
May ..	10	11	12	9	1	9	10	6	16	12	12	11	61	58	119
June ..	8	7	7	10	12	14	12	17	19	18	14	21	72	87	159
July ..	11	11	7	5	12	8	10	10	13	13	12	12	65	59	124
August ..	11	7	8	8	9	13	9	7	20	16	17	10	74	61	135
September ..	9	4	11	8	8	9	6	6	9	12	21	7	64	46	110
October ..	12	11	5	9	8	9	4	5	17	11	12	9	58	54	112
November ..	7	12	5	10	9	3	5	4	7	12	11	15	44	56	100
December ..	4	7	9	6	7	7	14	11	10	7	8	15	52	53	105
Totals	98	99	95	94	113	112	97	102	159	144	169	167	731	718	1,449
GRAND TOTALS	197		189		225		199		303		336		1,449		

INFANT MORTALITY.

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

		Males.	Females.	Total.
Legitimate	.. ..	51	36	87
Illegitimate	.. ..	—	—	—
Total	.. ..	51	36	87

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, 53; Illegitimate, nil; Total 51.

The Infant Mortality Rate for other areas during 1937 was as follows:—

England and Wales	.. ..	58
125 County Boroughs and Great Towns (including London)	.. ..	62
148 Smaller Towns (25,000 to 50,000)	.. ..	55
London	.. ..	60

Neo-Natal Mortality.

The neo-natal mortality is the number of deaths of infants under one month per 1,000 live births. During 1937, 35 infants died in the first four weeks of life, yielding a rate of 20.8.

For the last ten years in England and Wales the neo-natal deaths have been approximately one-half of the total deaths under one year of age.

The following rates refer to Walthamstow:—

INFANT DEATHS, NEO-NATAL MORTALITY AND STILLBIRTHS.

Year.	Live Births.	Birth Rate.	Stillbirths.			Neo-Natal Deaths.		Infant Deaths.	
			No.	Per 1,000 live births.	Per 1,000 population.	No.	Per 1,000 live births.	No.	Per 1,000 live births.
1937	1,675	12.7	60	35.8	0.45	35	20.8	87	51
1936	1,715	12.8	54	31.4	0.40	29	16.9	72	42
1935	1,670	12.4	57	34.1	0.42	36	21.5	62	37
1934	1,715	12.6	60	33.8	0.44	35	20.4	77	44
1933	1,670	12.3	65	37.4	0.47	49	29.3	89	53
1932	1,789	13.2	82	43.8	0.60	55	30.8	103	57
1931	1,947	14.5	59	29.4	0.43	51	26.2	110	56
1930	1,959	15.7	69	34.0	0.55	41	20.9	78	39

The neo-natal mortality for England and Wales for the decennium 1921-30 was 33.

The following table shows the causes of death of children under one year of age during 1937:—

SUMMARY, 1937.

Causes of Death of Children under 1 year of age.

CAUSE OF DEATH	Under 1 Week	1-2 Weeks	2-3 Weeks	3-4 Weeks	Total under 4 Weeks	4 Weeks and under 3 Months	3 Months and under 6 Months	6 Months and under 9 Months	9 Months and under 12 Months	Total Deaths under One Year.	WARDS.					
											St. James Street	High Street	Hoe Street	Wood Street	Hale End	Higham Hill
Influenza	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chickenpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria and Croup	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	3	—	1	—	1	1	—
Tuberculous Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	4	2	1	—	—	1	—
Abdominal Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Tuberculous Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phthisis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convulsions	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Laryngitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	3	1	—	1	1	—	—
Pneumonia (all forms)	2	—	1	—	3	3	5	6	2	19	4	3	4	1	3	4
Diarrhoea	—	—	—	1	1	3	3	3	1	11	4	1	—	2	3	1
Enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Gastritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rickets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Inattention at Birth, wilful neglect	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suffocation, overlaying	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Injury at Birth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Atelectasis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Malformations	2	—	1	—	3	1	1	—	—	5	—	1	—	2	1	1
Premature Birth	12	1	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	13	2	1	3	3	3	1
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	2	—	—	—	2	4	1	—	—	7	1	—	2	2	2	—
Inanition	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Heart Failure	3	—	—	—	3	1	—	1	—	5	—	—	2	—	3	—
Other Causes	5	2	—	—	7	3	—	—	1	11	2	4	1	—	1	3

The death-rate from Diarrhoea and Enteritis in children under one year of age per 1,000 live births was 7.88.

CHILD WELFARE.

The equivalent of whole-time Municipal Health Visitors is 7.5, equal to one whole-time Health Visitor per 243 notified births, and one whole-time Health Visitor per 231 registered births during 1937.

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. ..	Ante & Post-Natal	Low Hall Lane, Mark-house Road.
Tuesday ..	9.30 a.m. ..	 (new cases only)	.. ..
Tuesday ..	2 to 4 p.m. ..	Child Welfare ..	Estate Office, 1, Guilds-way, Billet Road.
Tuesday ..	2 to 4 p.m. ..	.. ..	The Memorial Hall, Winchester Road, E.4.
Wednesday	2 to 4 p.m. ..	.. ..	Low Hall Lane, Mark-house Road.
Thursday	10 to 12 noon	.. ..	The Memorial Hall, Winchester Road, E.4.
Thursday	2 to 4 p.m. ..	.. ..	Low Hall Lane, Mark-house Road.
Thursday	2 to 4 p.m. ..	.. ..	Estate Office, 1, Guilds-way, Billet Road.
Thursday	1.30 to 4.30 p.m. ..	.. ..	“Brookscroft,” Forest Road, E.17.
Friday ..	2 to 4 p.m. ..	.. ..	Low Hall Lane, Mark-house Road.

In addition, the Walthamstow Child Welfare Society at “Brookscroft” holds “special” clinics, *e.g.*, massage and light sessions.

A. MUNICIPAL SCHEME.

The detailed findings at first visits paid during 1937 are given in the following table:—

From the above table it will be seen that of 1,670 children, 1,335, or 79.9 per cent., were breast-fed on first being visited, but 58, or 3.4 per cent., had no separate sleeping accommodation.

The particulars in respect of housing accommodation show the following comparison:—

WARD.	How Fed.			Sleeping Accommodation.		Condition of Baby.			Accommodation.					
	Breast.	Breast and Hand.	Hand.	With Mother.	Cot or Cradle.	Good.	Fair.	Bad.	Whole House.	Flat.	Half-house.	3 Rooms.	2 Rooms.	1 Room.
St. James Street	229	35	24	15	273	220	64	4	88	58	87	28	26	1
High Street	151	33	21	3	202	176	25	4	40	124	23	9	8	1
Hoe Street	199	20	25	3	241	217	26	1	55	93	35	50	10	1
Wood Street	182	16	36	5	229	218	14	2	76	37	107	3	8	3
Hale End	275	27	39	11	330	317	24	—	199	40	92	—	8	2
Higham Hill	299	32	27	21	337	323	33	2	158	137	42	1	18	2
Total	1,335	163	172	58	1,612	1,471	186	13	616	489	386	91	78	10

The findings appear to show that the proportion of families adequately housed in a separate house or flat increased.

The following table shows the number and nature of visits paid in Wards during 1937 :—

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.						First Visit.	Subsequent Visits.	Total Visits.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	—	—	9	10	Cols. 5-10.
St. James Street ..	288	579	867	893	1,760	552	86	205	69	36	105	106	2,814
High Street ..	205	458	663	496	1,159	278	79	67	20	3	23	17	1,623
Hoe Street ..	244	708	952	866	1,818	507	64	223	40	8	48	57	2,717
Wood Street ..	234	576	810	839	1,649	444	33	197	18	1	19	33	2,375
Hale End ..	341	1,065	1,406	1,446	2,852	285	185	266	49	14	63	38	3,689
Higham Hill ..	358	1,095	1,453	1,900	3,353	287	140	177	48	17	65	102	4,124
Total, 1937 ..	1,670	4,481	6,151	6,440	12,591	2,353	587	1,135	244	79	323	353	17,342
Total, 1936 ..	1,678	3,483	5,161	7,081	12,242	1,294	542	1,096	177	71	248	1,178	16,600

House or Flat. 1937 .. 1,105
 1936 .. 1,094
 Half House. 1937 .. 386
 1936 .. 374
 1-3 Rooms. 1937 .. 179
 1936 .. 210
 Total. 1937 .. 1,670
 1936 .. 1,678

CLINICS.

Early in the year an additional session was commenced at the Hale End Centre owing to the increased attendances. Draft plans have been prepared for new clinics in both the Hale End and Higham Hill areas.

Dr. Sheppard reports as follows:—

“There are seven welfare sessions held each week, five doctor's and two weighing sessions. The average attendance is 96 per session for babies and 19 for toddlers.

“There are no separate toddlers clinics in Walthamstow as it has been found that the mothers prefer to attend the ordinary welfares with their older children. They have contracted the excellent habit of devoting one afternoon at regular intervals to the welfare, and they continue this practice until their child is five years old. From the number of toddlers on our register it can be seen that this is a very successful arrangement.

“The voluntary workers have continued to give faithful service during the year.

“The Ante-Natal Clinic during 1937 continued as usual.

“The number of Ante-Natal cases who attended during the year was 264, making 830 attendances, and the number of Post-Natal cases was 21, making 36 attendances.”

Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Services.

The following table summarises the attendances at the Clinics held:—

New Patients:—	Ante-Natal	Post-Natal
Thorpe Coombe Maternity Hospital	753	380
Low Hall Lane Clinic	264	21
Total	1,017	401
Total Attendances:—		
Thorpe Coombe Maternity Hospital	6,254	525
Low Hall Lane Clinic	830	36
Total	7,084	561

The total number of new patients attending the clinics represent the following percentages of total notified births (live and still):—

Ante-Natal, 55.7; Post-Natal, 21.9.

Quite apart from the patients receiving ante- and post-natal care under the Municipal Scheme, most of the remaining expectant and nursing mothers have received ante- and post-natal medical care, either at a hospital or from a private practitioner.

SUMMARY OF ATTENDANCES AT WELFARE CLINICS.

Clinic.	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 ..	563	167	730	11718	10451	22169	22899
Higham Hill ..	293	81	374	4822	3334	8156	8530
Hale End ..	245	64	309	4009	3798	7807	8116
Total	1937 ..	1101	312	1413	20549	17583	38132
	1936 ..	1087	306	1393	19146	19292	38438
							39545
							39831

Nurse Children.—At the end of 1937 there were 116 nurse children on the register, compared with 122 at the end of 1936. During the year 98 removed, 6 were adopted, and 14 reached the age of nine years. 107 new children were registered and 5 re-registered. There were no deaths among nurse children during 1937.

Massage.—Five massage sessions per week were held at the Welfare Centres, i.e., Low Hall Lane, Monday, Thursday and Friday; Highams Park, Tuesday; and Higham Hill, Wednesday.

249 cases attended for massage, and these made 2,340 attendances.

Sale of Milk, etc., at Clinics.—The quantity and value of milk and food sold and issued free during 1937 was as follows:—

	Sales.		Value.			Free Issue.	
	lbs.	ozs.	£	s.	d.	lbs.	ozs.
Cow and Gate	7,205	0	570	10	4	1532	0
Hemolac	257	0	21	8	4	123	0
Ostermilk	2,191	0	182	13	8	292	0
Ambrosia	701	0	58	8	4	195	0
Almata	124	0	9	6	0	Nil.	
Trufood	487	0	51	18	8	23	0
Lactogen	2,660	0	199	10	0	291	0
Prune and Banana Syrup	148	10	14	17	3	Nil.	
Parrish's Food	457	12	15	5	2	2	12
Cod Liver Oil	589	10	19	13	1	Nil.	
Cod Liver Oil Emulsion ..	1,504	8	88	13	9	0	12
Cream of Magnesia	361	12	24	2	4	Nil.	
Cod Liver Oil and Malt ...	1,414	0	41	4	10	6	0
Maltoline	40	tins	1	6	8	Nil.	
Roboleine	487	0	36	10	6	3	0
Virol	2,456	8	206	8	7	25	8
Virol Containers	2,965		12	7	1	2	0
			£1,554	4	7		

WALTHAMSTOW CHILD WELFARE SOCIETY.

The organisation, staffing, and accommodation provided by the Society was fully dealt with in the 1935 Report.

The Staff remained unchanged throughout the year.

Clinics are held as follows :—

Tuesday and Friday, 2 to 4 p.m.—Massage and Sunlight Treatment.

Wednesday, 2 to 4.30 p.m.—Weighing Clinic and Dispensary Treatment.

Thursday, 1.30 to 4.30 p.m.—Infant Consultations.

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

CLINICS.

			First Attendances of New Cases.			Re-attendances.			Grand Total.
			Under 1 yr.	1-5 yrs.	Total.	Under 1 yr.	1-5 yrs.	Total.	
1937	..	..	469	94	563	7524	3737	11261	11824
1936	..	..	427	81	508	5483	3402	8885	9393
1935	..	..	387	81	468	5526	4759	10285	10753
1934	..	..	400	275	675	5720	4737	10457	11132

SPECIAL TREATMENT, ETC.

			Massage Treat- ments.	Sun- light Treat- ments	Total cases admitted to Observation Ward	Local Authority's cases admitted to Observation Ward.
1937	...	...	2468	1847	24	2
1936	...	...	2107	1461	28	10
1935	...	...	2197	1727	27	—
1934	...	...	1919	2292	32	1

HOME VISITS.

	Visits to Children under 1 year.			Visits to Children 1-5 years.	Grand Total.
	First.	Subsequent.	Total.		
1937.. ..	464	1751	2215	1289	3504
1936.. ..	380	1251	1631	2639	4270
1935.. ..	338	1441	1779	2672	4451
1934.. ..	363	1303	1666	2736	4402

Your Council, under the Scheme approved by the Ministry of Health, for the grant period 1937-42, make an annual grant of £700 to the Society, *i.e.*, £500 per annum as to child welfare work and £150 per annum as to the infants' " observation " ward.

SUMMARY OF MUNICIPAL AND VOLUNTARY SCHEMES.

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	1101	312	1413	20549	17583	38132	39545
Brookscroft ..	469	94	563	7524	3737	11261	11824
Total {	1937 ..	1570	406	1976	28073	21320	49393
	1936 ..	1514	387	1901	24629	22694	47323
							51369
							49224

HOME VISITS

	To Children under 1 year of age.			To Children 1-5 years of age.	Total.
	First.	Subsequent.	Total.		
Municipal Scheme ..	1670	4481	6151	6440	12591*
Brookscroft	464	1751	2215	1289	3504
Total {	1937 ..	2134	6232	8366	7729
	1936 ..	2058	4734	6792	9720
					16095
					16512

*4,751 other visits were paid for special reasons.

Percentage of notified live births represented by number of children under 1 year of age who attended the Centres for the first time (i.e., new cases)	1937 .. 88.6
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Percentage of total notified births represented by number of expectant mothers at- tending Ante-Natal Clinics	1937 .. 55.7
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Nursery School and Classes.—Apart from the children at the Nursery School, 507 children born in 1933-34 (*i.e.*, under 5 years of age) were on the school registers on 31st December, 1937.

TREATMENT.

(a) **Orthopaedic.**—The facilities provided by the Education Authority's Orthopaedic Scheme are 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 ORTHOPÆDIC CLINIC IN CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE.

Anterior Poliomyelitis ..	5	Congenital Defects ..	7
Scoliosis	4	Spina Bifida	1
Rickets—		Erbs Paralysis	1
(a) Genu Varum ..	81	Tibial and Flexion De-	
(b) Genu Valgum ..	46	formity Toes	1
Pes Plano Valgus	38	Sprengels Shoulder ..	1
Spastic Paralysis	9	Miscellaneous	15
Talipes	18		
Torticollis	19	Total	246

ADMISSIONS TO BROOKFIELD ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL (UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE).

Anterior Poliomyelitis ..	2	Talipes Equinus (Accident)	1
Torticollis	2	Congenital Dislocation Hip	3
Spastic Paralysis	1	Genu Valgum	1
		Total	10

Ten operations were performed.

(b) **Dental.**—The following work was done by the Education Committee's Dental Surgeons in respect of Maternity and Child Welfare patients:—

	1935		1936		1937	
	Mothers.	Children under 5.	Mothers.	Children under 5.	Mothers.	Children under 5.
Cases Treated ..	174	187	283	142	339	138
Attendances ..	276	263	654	270	536	207
Fillings ..	73	132	149	117	150	114
Extractions ..	485	278	661	169	618	146
General Anaesthetics	190	148	237	98	227	76
Scalings ..	10	3	61	—	67	—
Dressings ..	13	78	32	361	8	235
Dentures ..	12	—	13	—	10	—

Mr. L. W. Elmer, L.D.S., Senior Dental Surgeon, submits the following report from Mrs. W. R. Thorne, L.D.S., with regard to dental treatment under the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme:—

“The year 1937 has shown an increase in the number of Maternity and Child Welfare cases requiring treatment at the Dental Clinic. This increase is doubtless due to general propaganda about health matters, and the stressing of the need for a better standard of health in the expectant mother. People cannot fail to be affected by this trend of thought, even though, in their general habits of life they are indifferent to dental fitness, and do not visit the dentist until pain compels them to seek relief at his hands.

“Formerly the expectant mother postponed all possible dental treatment during her pregnancy lest the treatment might have an adverse effect upon the child. That idea is being replaced by the desire of the mother to enjoy the best possible health at that period for her child's sake and also for her own. There was and still is, to some extent, a fear of dental treatment during pregnancy. In most cases mothers are easily assured.

“The figures for the past year are worth a little consideration. 436 patients were referred for treatment from Thorpe Coombe Maternity Hospital and Welfare Centres and 339 cases have received treatment, some completely and some partially, the latter usually for extractions.

“805 appointments for treatment were made: 536 attendances are recorded.

“At the first visit all cases are examined and the treatment required is charted. If possible the treatment is commenced at that visit. On the morning allotted for new cases there is an anaesthetic session; this arrangement works very well because the patient not infrequently has suffered and is glad to have speedy relief. If the patient applies late in gestation and there is not

sufficient time for all the treatment, she is instructed to return afterwards for completion.

"Among the number who receive treatment, very few are nursing mothers. Since treatment is available for nine months after childbirth, it is to be regretted that so few avail themselves of treatment.

"Since the extension of the period during which dentures are available together with the reduced scale of fees for prosthetic work, there is a very greatly added inducement to accept treatment at the clinic. The extraction of teeth still holds the chief place in the mind of the average patient, to whom the tooth drawer and denture fitter sums the whole profession, resulting in the loss of so many natural dentitions.

"The anxiety of the patient with an early caries with the "I'd rather it out" plea, shows how necessary it is to educate people to value their own organs. They do not realise the difference in value to themselves, between natural teeth and artificial, until the loss of the former brings them to accept the latter.

"The ideal of providing a healthy oral condition for every mother is still a long way off."

(c) **Tonsils and Adenoids.**—Six cases were operated on under the arrangement made by the Education Committee with the Connaught Hospital.

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

(e) **Sunlight.**—One infant and one mother were referred for sunlight treatment during 1937. There was definite improvement recorded in both of the cases.

(f) **Child Guidance.**—Arrangements have now been made for children under five years of age to be referred to the London Child Guidance Clinic.

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

Referred by:—

Medical men, Hospitals and Dispensaries	..	..	34
Orthopaedic Clinics	..	..	115
Others	..	..	8

Suffering from:—

Anaemia and Debility	7
Marasmus and Malnutrition	4
Pneumonia, Bronchitis, Asthma, etc.	5
Bone Disease (non-T.B.)	76
Congenital Deformities	34
Paralysis	5
Hernia	2
After Infection	2
After acute Illness	2
Diseases of:—	
Glands (non-T.B.)	3
Ear	1
Nose and Throat	1
Rheumatism	1
Congenital Heart	1
Various	13

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HELP GIVEN TO OLD AND NEW CASES, 1937.

Sent to Special Hospitals and Convalescent Homes ..	*26
Provided with Surgical Boots and Appliances	55
Referred for Visiting and Advice	44
	125

* Includes 8 admissions to Brookfield Hospital.

ASSISTED MILK SCHEME.

Up to two pints of milk per day can now be granted to expectant mothers at any time during pregnancy. A medical or midwife's certificate as to pregnancy is required. Milk is granted free to nursing mothers for the first 14 days following confinement. One pint of milk per day is granted to children up to 3 years of age. In breast-fed infants this is equivalent to a grant to the nursing mother. Dried milk is supplied if the infant is not breast-fed. Children between 3 and 5 years of age are granted milk on medical certificate only. Pasteurised milk sold under licence is insisted upon.

In all cases where milk is granted it has been limited to one pint daily for 28 days when a further application is required.

Dried Milk, Cod Liver Oil, Parrish's Food, Virol, Cod Liver Oil and Malt, etc., are supplied at the Welfare Centres at cost price. Free issues are made on medical certificate.

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 in order to assess the applications on the scale which has been approved.

Milk may either be granted free or at reduced cost, and the following shows the amount and approximate cost of milk granted by the Committee during 1937 :—

Number of applications during 1937	6,454
Number of families assisted	1,146

Of the 6,454 applications, approximately 37 per cent. were from families where the father was unemployed.

The weekly average of the income of 2,104 employed cases granted milk between September and the end of the year varied from a maximum of £2 11s. 9d. to a minimum of £1 6s. 4½d.

Scale	Amount	Approximate cost to Authority		
		£	s.	d.
Free	245 pints	3	6	4
½d. per pint	66,187 „	758	7	10
1d. per pint	108,781 „	1,019	16	5
1½d. per pint	28 „	0	4	1
Half Cost	27,737 „	187	16	0
2d. per pint	336 „	1	15	0
	203,314 „	£1,971	5	8

The following is a summary of the applications for milk for the past four years :—

	Milk.	Dried Milk.	Unem- ployed.	% Unem- ployed.	Average per week.	
					Milk.	Dried Milk.
1934	5,370	389	3,106	53.9	101.3	7.3
1935	5,539	512	2,836	46.8	106.5	9.8
1936	5,947	550	2,589	39.8	114.4	10.6
1937	5,882	572	2,414	37.4	113.1	11.0

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 78 Home Helps approved during 1937 many mothers attending the Clinic made their own arrangements to obtain the help of suitable women whose names were supplied by the Health Visitors.

Seven applications were rejected by the Rota Committee.

The demand for Home Helps has been as follows during the past seven years: 1931 (3), 1932 (12), 1933 (18), 1934 (21), 1935 (60), 1936 (87), 1937 (78).

STERILISED MATERNITY OUTFITS.

13 outfits were issued below cost price.

INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT, ETC.

Ten children were sent to Institutions under arrangements approved by your Committee.

Three mothers were sent away for post-natal convalescent home treatment.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION FOR CONFINEMENTS.

The following numbers of confinements occurred at the Institutions specified (Walthamstow residents only):—

Thorpe Coombe Maternity Hospital	..	639
Nursing Homes in Walthamstow	.. ..	194
Mothers' Hospital, Clapton	.. ..	69
Forest Gate Hospital.. ..	.. ..	44
Queen Mary's Hospital, Stratford	.. ..	16
City of London Maternity Hospital	.. ..	14
		976

There are five nursing homes in the Borough with a total maximum accommodation of 29 beds for maternity cases. In addition, the Municipal Maternity Hospital has 35 lying-in beds and 4 isolation beds, making a total for the Borough of 64 lying-in beds and 4 isolation beds.

WALTHAMSTOW DISTRICT NURSING ASSOCIATION.

Mrs. Drury, the Honorary Secretary, kindly reports as follows:—

“ The work of the Association continues to make progress in all its branches.

“ The staff has again increased considerably, and still further accommodation has had to be found. 36, Carisbrooke Road, is now full, in addition to 8, Castle Avenue, Highams Park, and 17/19, Carisbrooke Road.

“ The Provident Scheme continues to grow. Subscriptions are taken at all the Churches, Chapels, Social and Political Activities in the Borough by voluntary collectors.

“ The staff at the present time is as follows:—

- “ One Superintendent;
- “ One Assistant Superintendent;
- “ Eight Queen's Nurses;
- “ Two Queen's Candidates;
- “ Four Nurse-Midwives;
- “ Four Non-Queen's Nurses;
- “ One Pupil Midwife;
- “ One Post-Graduate Student.

“General cases attended during the year, January 1st to December 31st, 1937	896
“Visits for general cases	19,530
“Midwifery and Maternity cases attended in the Maternity Home	150
“Midwifery and Maternity cases attended on the district	169
“Cases outside the Borough in and out of the Home	81

“ Old age pensioners and necessitous cases are nursed free by the Association, so we must still depend on the generosity of subscriptions and donations to help in this important branch of our work.

“ The Council give a grant of £100 towards the cost of various cases attended at the request of the Medical Officer of Health. The Association is grateful to the Council for their help.

“ Another series of Post-Graduate Lectures for the Midwives of the Borough and surrounding districts has been arranged, and these are being well attended. Here again the Council shows sympathy by giving a grant of 2s. 6d. for every Midwife in the Borough who attends a lecture.”

Your Council make a grant of £100 to the Association.
The Superintendent reports that during 1937 the visits specified below were paid by the nursing staff:—

Nature of Disease	Cases.	Visits.
Measles	3	11
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	12	118
Parotitis	2	8
Scarlet Fever	2	10
Threadworms	64	288
Whooping Cough	7	29
Puerperal Pyrexia	4	72
Pneumonia	77	1,446
Chicken Pox	1	16
Totals	172	1,998

The revised scheme made under the Local Government Act, 1929, for the grant period 1937-42 allocates £55 5s. 0d. per annum to the Association in respect of Maternity and Child Welfare work. This grant will, in 1938, be merged into the grant made under the Midwives Act, 1936.

Dr. Cecilia Cohen, acting for the Association, kindly arranged the following post-graduate lectures for midwives in the Borough, an invitation to attend also being extended to the midwives in adjoining areas:—

1937.

January 14th	... "Drugs; reagents and analgesia in labour"	Dr Helen Rodway, M.C.O.G
March 17th	... "Breech Delivery"	Miss Doubleday, S.C.M., S R.N. Matron, General Lying-in Hospital, York Road.
April 1st	... "The Puerperium"	Mr. W. McKim H. McCullagh, D.S.O., M.C., M.B. B.Ch., F.R.C.S., M.C.O.G.
May 13th	... "Some Common Diseases of the Newly Born"	Prof. L. Findlay, D.Sc. M.D., F.R.C.P.

ANAESTHETIST'S FEES.

Towards the end of the year your Council approved the payment of a fee of one guinea for the services of an anaesthetist when required by a medical practitioner engaged to attend a confinement provided the case was abnormal or difficult and the doctor had previously been engaged for the confinement.

Recovery on the scale for assisted Maternity and Child Welfare services was made in the one case in which this service was approved.

CONSULTANT OBSTETRICIANS.

The services of a Consultant Obstetrician were requested by General Practitioners on nine occasions (i.e., apart from the Maternity Home).

The table below gives particulars in respect of each case:—

No.	Diagnosis.	Where Treated.	Result
1.	Obstructed Labour	Hospital	Recovery
2.	Ectopic Gestation	Hospital	Recovery
3.	Salpingitis	Remained at home	Recovery
4.	Albuminuria	Admitted to Nursing Home	Recovery
5.	Impacted Breech	Remained at home	Recovery
6.	Saprophytic infection and Heart Disease	Remained at home	Recovery
7.	Puerperal infection	Remained at home	Recovery
8.	Retained Placenta, post partum hæmorrhage	In Nursing home	Recovery

(There were two consultations with regard to the sixth case.)

MIDWIVES ACTS, 1902-1936.

No. of Notices of Intention to Practice, January, 1937..	35
" " " " during 1937 ..	11
Total	46
No. of Midwives ceasing to practice during 1937 ..	13
" " practising at the end of 1937 ..	33

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

Dr. Sheppard has acted as Inspector of Midwives and has carried out the routine quarterly inspections, the results of which have been 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.

Of the midwives in active practice during 1937, an average of 14 were employed at the Maternity Hospital and 7 by the Walthamstow District Nursing Association, leaving 14 independent midwives in active practice. Of these 14, one practised at her own registered maternity home, and the other 13 had the following number of cases:—96, 65, 46, 41, 22, 7, 6, 2, 2, 2, 1, nil and nil within the Borough.

The following table shows the work done by midwives (including those employed at Thorpe Coombe Maternity Hospital) during 1937:—

No. of confinements attended as a Midwife	..	..	997
Maternity Nurse	..	..	220
medical aid notices sent	..	..	467
notifications of deaths	..	..	7
twin births notified	..	..	20
stillbirths notified	..	..	15
notifications of liability to be a source of infection	..	..	17
laying out of a dead body	..	..	7
artificial feeding	..	..	6
disinfection	..	..	17

The table includes the following numbers with regard to work done at Thorpe Coombe:—

Midwifery cases, 535 in Hospital and 48 on District.

Maternity cases, 107 in Hospital and 9 on District.

Medical Aid Notices, 304.

The percentages of medical aid notices were:—

Total, 46.9. Maternity Hospital, 52.1. Domiciliary midwives, 39.3.

The conditions for which medical aid was summoned by midwives in domiciliary practice have been summarised and were as follows:—

For complications during pregnancy:—

Albuminuria	9	Threatened abortion ..	1
Varicose veins	2	Miscarriage	3
Oedema	2	Threatened miscarriage	1
Haemorrhage	2	Other conditions ..	9
		Total	29

For complications during labour:—

Delayed 1st and 2nd stage	26	Post-partum haemorrhage	6
Perineal laceration ..	53	Ante-partum haemorrhage	5
Malpresentation ..	5	Retained placenta ..	5
Twins	3	Abdominal pain ..	1
Pyrexia	8	Other conditions ..	9
		Total	121

For complications in regard to the infant:—

Prematurity and feebleness	11	Asphyxia	2
Discharging eyes ..	16	Other conditions ..	13
		Total	42

Details of medical aid notices issued by midwives employed at Thorpe Coombe are given in the Maternity Hospital report.

Midwives resident in Walthamstow also attended 134 midwifery patients and 62 maternity patients who were resident outside the Borough.

Compensation for Loss of Cases.—Compensation is made to midwives by the payment of 10s. per confinement lost by reason of the reference of the patient from the Council's Ante-Natal Clinic to hospital on account of any abnormality.

One claim for compensation was made during 1937. Hospital treatment was required owing to mal-presentation.

Assistance *re* Midwives' Fees.—In order to endeavour to eliminate the handywoman by the provision of a certified midwife acting as maternity nurse the Council adopted a scale of fees for

the assessment of any application so received. The scale adopted was similar to the one in use for the assessment of medical aid fees under the Midwives Acts.

Four applications were received during 1937.

No difficulty was experienced in regard to the amendment by the Central Midwives Board of Rule E 17 (a), extending supervision by the midwife up to the 14th day after confinement.

Midwives Act, 1936.—Operation of the scheme formulated under the Act was not possible until January 1st, 1938, owing to the prolonged negotiations with the Walthamstow District Nursing Association.

Before a final solution was found, the matter was referred to the Minister of Health, who decided that two of the eight midwives considered necessary under the Council's Scheme be appointed by the District Nursing Association.

The Scheme provided eight whole-time midwives to attend approximately 600 domiciliary confinements per annum.

The Council adopted the following conditions of service:—

(A) That eight whole-time midwives be appointed for the area of the Borough at the following salary scales:—

- (a) Certified Midwife, Trained Nurse, with Midwife Teachers' Diploma—£250, rising by £10 to £300 p.a.
- (b) Certified Midwife and Trained Nurse—£225, rising by £10 p.a. to £275 p.a.
- (c) Certified Midwife—£200, rising by £10 p.a. to £250 p.a.

The midwives to be subject to the following conditions of service.

Uniform to be provided and the midwife required to wear uniform when on duty. All equipment, drugs and dressings to be provided by the Council; a telephone to be provided at the midwife's residence and actual travelling allowances to be paid, or a bicycle allowance of £5 per annum. An allowance of 5s. per week to be made in respect of a room in the midwife's house. The midwife (if resident in her own home) to be required to provide her own domestic help so that her whole time would be available for duty.

Off-duty time to be one day per week; a 48 hours' week-end each three weeks and four weeks' annual leave. Each midwife to be

required to work on a rota for relief work in respect of her colleagues' off-duty, holidays, sickness, suspension and attendance at post-graduate courses.

Free choice of midwife to be allowed to each patient (as far as practicable), and bookings and examinations to be done at the midwife's home if the patient so desires. The midwife must, if required, be prepared to assist in the training of pupil midwives—in which case a board allowance of 30s. per week will be payable.

All practice to be confined to the area of the Borough.

(B) That midwives appointed be required (if necessary at a later date) to undertake any reasonable nursing duties other than midwifery or maternity nursing.

(C) That the standard fee for a domiciliary confinement be 40s. (to include booking fee 2s. 6d. before 24th week, 5s. after).

(D) That the recovery of fees from necessitous patients in respect of (1) midwife's fee, (2) home help, (3) accouchement outfit, (4) G.P. ante-natal examination, (5) medical aid recoveries, (6) consultant obstetrician, and (7) artificial dentures, be on the existing "Thorpe Coombe" scale adjusted on a fractional basis.

(E) That this scale be applicable for all cases attended by whole-time salaried midwives.

(F) That each midwife (if required) should attend an annual Refresher Course.

(G) That the existing home help scheme be made available during any incapacity of an expectant mother during pregnancy on medical advice.

(H) That accouchement outfits be supplied at 6s. 0d. each (subject to recovery on the scale adopted).

(I) That the general practitioner ante-natal scheme formerly operative at "Thorpe Coombe" be extended to cover cases attended by whole-time salaried midwives under the new service, and that patients have free choice of ante-natal supervision under the scheme or at Municipal clinics.

(J) That a rota be compiled of doctors with surgeries in the Borough and willing to serve on the general practitioner ante-natal and medical aid schemes.

(K) That midwives over 65 years of age be offered compulsory retirement.

Public Health Act, 1936 (Nursing Homes).—See Public Health Section of the Report.

PUERPERAL FEVER AND PYREXIA.

Thirty-eight cases of Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia were notified during 1937. The notifications were received from the following sources:—Maternity Home, 18; Hospitals outside the area, 10 (in 6 of these the confinements occurred in Walthamstow); and General Practitioners, 10.

Since 1st October, 1937, under the provision of the Public Health Act, 1936, the term Puerperal Fever has been dispensed with in regard to notification.

The puerperal fever and pyrexia rate for 1937, was 21.89 per 1,000 births, and the mortality due to puerperal sepsis was 10.5 per cent. of the cases of puerperal fever and pyrexia notified.

The Registrar-General has issued the following rates with regard to the notification of Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia. The Walthamstow rates are set out in comparison.

Area	Per 1,000 live and still births		Total
	Puerperal Fever	Puerperal Pyrexia	
England and Wales	13.93		13.93
125 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London	17.59		17.59
148 Smaller Towns (25-50,000 population)	11.52		11.52
London Administrative County	4.15	14.34	18.49
Walthamstow	2.30	19.59	21.89

Of the 38 notifications (Puerperal Fever, 4, and Puerperal Pyrexia, 34) received during 1937, 18 (all Puerperal Pyrexia) were from the Maternity Home.

The notifications and rates for Walthamstow for the past four years have been as follows:—

Year	Per 1,000 Total Births (live and still)				Total	
	Puerperal Fever		Puerperal Pyrexia		No.	Rate
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate		
1937 ..	4	2.30	34	19.59	38	21.89
1936 ..	5	2.82	30	16.96	35	19.78
1935 ..	4	2.31	31	17.95	35	20.26
1934 ..	13	7.31	28	15.78	41	23.09

PUERPERAL FEVER AND PYREXIA INCIDENCE, 1937 (Excluding Maternity Hospital).

No. of Case.	Fever or Pyrexia.	Date of Notification.	Date Notification Received.	Age.	Ward.	Facilities requested on notification.	Date of Birth or Mis-carriage.	Onset of Pyrexia.	Date removed to Hospital.	Remarks.
1	Pyrexia	8.1.37	11.1.37	26	Hale End	All facilities available	7.1.37	7.1.37	Not removed	Influenza.
2	„	26.1.37	27.1.37	21	High Street	„ „	19.1.37	?	Already in Hospital	Died in Hospital. Septic pneumonia. Had sore throat at time of confinement.
3	„	4.2.37	5.2.37	28	Hoe Street	„ „	25.1.37	26.1.37	Not removed	Pneumonia.
4	„	15.3.37	20.3.37	32	Hoe Street	„ „	13.3.37	14.3.37	Already in Hospital	Local uterine sepsis.
5	Fever ..	6.4.37	7.4.37	39	Higham Hill	„ „	31.3.37	2.4.37	31.3.37	Died in Hospital. Adherent placenta.
6	Pyrexia	30.6.37	1.7.37	20	Higham Hill	„ „	20.6.37	25.6.37	30.6.37	Premature birth. 8 months.
7	„	29.6.37	2.7.37	29	St. James Street	Bacteriological examination of lochia and blood	22.6.37	24.6.37	Already in Hospital	Instrumental delivery, transverse lie, macerated foetus.
8	Fever ..	20.7.37	20.7.37	39	Wood Street	Consultant required and trained nurse	9.7.37	15.7.37	Not removed	Salpingitis.
9	„ ..	24.7.37	26.7.37	34	Hale End	All facilities available	18.7.37	20.7.37	18.7.37	Abortion. Notified from Hospital.

PUERPERAL FEVER AND PYREXIA INCIDENCE, 1937 (Excluding Maternity Hospital).

No. of Case.	Fever or Pyrexia.	Date of Notification.	Date Notification Received.	Age.	Ward.	Facilities requested on notification.	Date of Birth or Mis-carriage.	Onset of Pyrexia.	Date removed to Hospital.	Remarks.
10	Pyrexia	27.7.37	27.7.37	24	Higham Hill	All facilities available	20.7.37	26.7.37	28.7.37	
11	..	24.7.37	27.7.37	30	Wood Street	.. ..	22.7.37	23.7.37	21.7.37	Vincent's angina. Died in Hospital. Pulmonary embolism and local uterine sepsis.
12	..	28.7.37	29.7.37	26	High Street	Removal to Hospital	25.7.37	27.7.37	28.7.37	Prolonged labour. Re-tained placenta.
13	Fever ..	19.8.37	20.8.37	36	Wood Street	All facilities available	15.8.37	?	18.8.37	Two months' abortion. Haemorrhage.
14	Pyrexia	6.10.37	7.10.37	24	Wood Street	Removal to Hospital	4.10.37	5.10.37	5.10.37	
15	..	1.11.37	1.11.37	30	Hale End	Consultant required ..	9.10.37	25.10.37	Not removed	Psychological causes.
16	..	2.11.37	3.11.37	19	High Street	Removal to Hospital	21.10.37	30.10.37	1.11.37	Scarlet fever.
17	..	16.11.37	17.11.37	30	Wood Street	.. ..	9.11.37	?	13.11.37	Local uterine infection.
18	..	13.11.37	15.11.37	24	Hoe Street	All facilities available	29.10.37	?	?	
19	..	23.11.37	24.11.37	31	Wood Street	.. ..	?	?	?	Abortion.
20	..	20.12.37	5.1.38		Hale End	Removal to Hospital	7.12.37	17.12.37		Died in Hospital. Puer-peral endometritis and general peritonitis.

Remarks:—Cases 7, 8, 9 and 10 are omitted by the Registrar General as Handling 39—Puerperal Fever. Cases 4 and 5 to Handling 39—Other Puerperal Cases. Case 1 to Heart Disease, and Case 2 to Pneumonia. Case 7 is included as a case of abortion.

ABORTION.

Circular 1661.—The number of cases in which medical aid notices were issued during 1937 by midwives in accordance with Rule E of the Central Midwives Board was:—

Threatened abortion and miscarriage	3
Abortion and miscarriage	2

OPHTHALMIA 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.
1937 ..	8	3	2	2	—	—	1
1936 ..	2	—	—	1	1	—	1

Year.	Treated		Vision unimpaired.	Vision impaired.	Total Blindness.	Deaths.
	At Home.	In Hospital.				
1937 ..	3	5	8	—	—	—
1936 ..	1	1	1	—	—	1 enteritis

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

During 1937, nine deaths associated with pregnancy and child-bearing were investigated for the completion of enquiry forms; one belonged to another area and is therefore excluded and two others are assigned by the Registrar-General to other associated causes.

Particulars relating to the nine deaths are given in the accompanying table.

The following table shows the maternal mortality rates for 1937 (calculated on six deaths):—

Births Registered.	Deaths of Women due to Pregnancy and Child-Bearing.								
	WALTHAMSTOW.						England and Wales.		
	Puerperal Sepsis. (Heading 29 R.G.)	Other Puerperal Causes. (Heading 30 R.G.)	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, 1,675 ..	4	2	6	2.38	1.19	3.57	0.97	2.26	3.23
Live and Still-births, 1,735	4	2	6	2.30	1.15	3.45	0.94	2.17	3.11

DEATHS DUE TO PREGNANCY AND CHILD-BEARING AND ASSOCIATED DISEASES

Case No.	Date of Death.	Certified Cause of Death, and Classification.	Age.	Ward.	Circumstances.	Pregnancy.		Ante-Natal Care.		Physical Condition.	Date of Confinement or Abortion.	Doctor called.	Admission to Hospital.
						Prev.	Duration of	Doctor.	Mid-wife.				
1	7.1.37	1. Auricular Fibrillation 2. Mitral Stenosis	26	H.E.	Poor ..	Nil	36 weeks (?)	Yes	Yes	Pre-existing heart disease	Caesarean Section 7.1.37	7.1.37	7.1.37
2	26.1.37	1. Septic Broncho-pneumonia 2. Puerperal Septicaemia	21	Hi.	Poor ..	1	36 weeks (?)	Yes	Yes	Septic condition of mouth	19.1.37	12.1.37	24.1.37
3	18.4.37	1. Puerperal Septicaemia 2. Retained placenta	39	H.H.	Poor ..	2	40 weeks	No	Yes	Fair ..	31.3.37	31.3.37	31.3.37
4	2.7.37	1. Obstetric shock due to prolonged labour 2. Acute pyelonephritis	30	J.	Comfortable	Nil	40 weeks	No	Yes	Good ..	1.7.37	30.6.37	30.6.37
5	28.7.37	1. Pulmonary Embolism due to 2. Thrombo-phlebitis of femoral and saphenous veins of left lower extremity	42	H.H.	Comfortable	2	40 weeks	Yes	Yes	Fair ..	14.7.37	—	11.7.37
6	10.8.37	1. Pulmonary Embolus 2. Local uterine sepsis	30	W.	Comfortable	2	40 weeks	Yes	Yes	Pre-existing disease. Contracted pelvis	22.7.37	—	21.7.37
7	20.9.37	1. Acute intestinal obstruction due to 2. Paralytic Ileus and acute dilatation of stomach 3. Caesarean Section	23	Ex.	Comfortable	Nil	39 weeks	Yes	Yes	Good ..	16.9.37	—	14.9.37
8	31.10.37	1. Toxaemia and cardiac failure 2. Broncho-pneumonia due to acute bronchitis one week before confinement	38	W.	Poor ..	5	38 weeks	Yes	Yes	Pre-existing disease	16.10.37	15.10.37	16.10.37
9	26.12.37	1. General Peritonitis... 2. Puerperal endometritis	39	H.E.	Comfortable	2	40 weeks	Yes	Yes	Good ..	8.12.37	20.12.37	24.12.37

Remarks:—Cases 2, 3, 5 and 9 are ascribed by the Registrar-General to Heading 29—Puerperal Sepsis. Cases 4 and 6 to Heading 30—Other Puerperal Causes. Case 1 to Heart Disease, and Case 8 to Pneumonia. Case 7 is excluded as a non-resident.

The following table sets out the maternal mortality, stillbirth and neo-natal death rates for the past five years:—

Rate (per 1,000 live births).	1937.	1936.	1935.	1934.	1933.
Maternal Mortality	3.57	1.74	3.00	6.40	5.39
Stillbirths	35.8	31.4	34.1	33.8	37.4
Neo-Natal Deaths	20.8	16.9	21.5	20.4	29.3

The maternal mortality rates for the past five years have been as follows:—

Year.	Total Births Registered.	Deaths.			Rates per 1,000 Births.		
		Puerperal Sepsis.	Other Puerperal Causes.	Total.	Puerperal Sepsis.	Other Puerperal Causes.	Total.
1937 ..	1,735	4	2	6	2.30	1.15	3.45
1936 ..	1,769	1	2	3	0.56	1.13	1.69
1935 ..	1,727	3	2	5	1.73	1.16	2.89
1934 ..	1,775	6	5	11	3.37	2.81	6.18
1933 ..	1,735	7	2	9	4.0	1.1	5.1

THORPE COOMBE MATERNITY HOSPITAL.

Alterations and Extensions.—No alterations of major character were carried out.

The extensions specified below have been approved by the Minister of Health and building should commence in 1938:—

Two 4-bed wards attached to existing block.

Two nurseries, each for four infants.

Two sick nurseries, each for 1 infant.

Two milk preparation rooms.

New 6-bed isolation (or post-natal) block with single wards and separate quarters for nurses on 1st floor.

New ante-natal block, laboratory, etc.

Extension of existing nurses' home.

The total accommodation of the Hospital when these extensions are completed will be:—

Lying-in beds, 47. Isolation beds, 6. Total, 53.

General.—(a) *Form M.C.W. 96A (Ministry of Health).*

1. Name and Address of Institution—Thorpe Coombe Maternity Hospital, 714, Forest Road, Walthamstow, E.17.
2. Number of maternity beds in the Institution (exclusive of isolation and labour beds)—35.
- 2a. Number of beds, if any, under item 2 which have been allocated to, and reserved for, expectant mothers in need of hospital treatment—Variable according to requirements. No definite reservation.
3. Number of maternity cases admitted during the year—729 (including ante- and post-natal cases).
- 3a. Number of women treated during the year in the beds shown against item 2a. (Included in item 3).—109.
4. Average duration of stay of cases included against item 3—13.7.
5. Number of cases delivered by—
 - (a) Midwives—535.
 - (b) Doctors—107.
6. Number of cases in which medical assistance was sought by a midwife in emergency—275.
7. Number of cases notified as—
 - (a) Puerperal fever—Nil.
 - (b) Puerperal pyrexia—18.
8. Number of cases of pemphigus neonatorum—Nil.
9. Number of infants not entirely breastfed while in the Institution—73.
10. Number of cases notified as ophthalmia neonatorum—Nil.
11. (a) Number of maternal deaths—3.
 - (b) Cause of death in each case:—
 - (1) (a) Pulmonary embolism due to
 - (b) Thrombo-Phlebitis and saphenous veins of left lower extremity.
 - (2) (a) Acute intestinal obstruction due to
 - (b) Paralytic Ileus—acute dilatation of the stomach.
 - (3) (a) Toxæmia and cardiac failure due to
 - (b) Broncho Pneumonia due to
 - (c) Acute Bronchitis (onset one week before confinement).

12. (a) Number of infant deaths—

(i) Stillborn—16.

(ii) Within 10 days of birth—9.

(b) Cause of death in each case, and results of post-mortem examination (if obtainable)—See Clinical Report.

The stillbirth rate was 25.0 per 1,000 live births, and the neonatal mortality within 10 days of birth was 14.0 per 1,000 live births.

(b) *Occupation of Beds.* The average daily occupation of beds was as follows:—

January	23.8	July	33.0
February	30.2	August	26.1
March	27.2	September	29.3
April	23.0	October	28.1
May	31.4	November	18.8
June	32.2	December	25.4

The average for the whole year was equal to 70.2 per cent. beds occupied (based on 39 beds).

(c) *Research.*—Dr. Helen Rodway is co-operating with the investigation initiated by the People's League of Health into deficiency in diet in cases of maternal mortality and morbidity.

(d) *Emergency Unit.*—During the course of the year the emergency obstetric services previously available to General Practitioners from the Maternity Hospital for the domiciliary treatment of patients whose condition precluded their immediate removal to hospital were re-organised in conformity with the suggestions of the Ministry of Health Circular 1622.

General practitioners were informed that any request for the services of the emergency unit should be made by telephone to the Maternity Hospital stating whether or not the assistance of the Resident Obstetrician was required. Certain members of the trained midwifery staff are earmarked for this duty and special equipment is retained ready for dealing with emergencies such as hæmorrhage.

Opportunity was taken of reminding general practitioners as to the other obstetric facilities available, i.e., Panel of Consultants for complications during pregnancy, confinement and puerperium, and the arrangements for the admission of emergency (unbooked) maternity cases to hospital.

The services of the emergency unit were utilised on four occasions:—

- 14/5/37. Mrs. G.—Post-partum hæmorrhage.
 10/8/37. Mrs. A.— „ „ „ following miscarriage.
 16/10/37. Mrs. J.—Post-partum hæmorrhage following miscarriage.
 28/12/37. Mrs. P.—Post-partum hæmorrhage following miscarriage.

In the third case the messenger telephoned for the “ flying squad ” with the result that police assistance was rendered in the first place. In spite of this delay the general practitioner in charge of the case considered that the services of the emergency unit contributed largely to the saving of the patient's life. The use of the term “ flying squad ” should be strictly prohibited in connection with maternity services.

(e) *Gas and Air Analgesia*.—The Maternity Hospital was approved by the Central Midwives Board for the purpose of giving special instruction in gas and air analgesia.

(f) *Teaching Apparatus*.—A 16 m.m. cinema projector was provided for the instruction of pupil midwives.

The following very full clinical report has been compiled by Dr. Helen Rodway, M.C.O.G., Resident Obstetrician.

THORPE COOMBE MATERNITY HOSPITAL.

CLINICAL REPORT.

During the year 729 patients were admitted to the Hospital; of these, 109 admissions were during the ante-natal period.

All patients booked for confinement in the Hospital attended the Ante-Natal Clinics; the attendances were regular with very few exceptions.

The administration of gas and air analgesia during the second stage of labour continued to be available for every healthy patient.

There were 525 attendances at the Post-Natal Clinic.

Ante-Natal Department.

	1937.	1936.	1935.
Number of Ante-Natal Clinics held:—			
Consultants' Clinics	12	12	21
Resident Obstetrician's Clinics	129	117	125
Midwives' Clinics	349	352	225
Total	490	481	371

Number of expectant mothers who attended the Ante-Natal Clinics..	753	691	762
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Total attendances made by patients:—

(a) New patients	753	691	762
(b) Old patients	5,501	5,354	4,543
Total	6,254	6,045	5,305

Total number of attendances at:—

(a) Obstetrician's Clinics ..	2,382	2,648	2,868
(b) Midwives' Clinics ..	3,872	3,397	2,437
Total	6,254	6,045	5,305

Average attendance per session:—

(a) Obstetrician's Clinics ..	16.9		
(b) Midwives' Clinics ..	11.0		
Total Average ..	12.7	12.6	14.3

Number of patients admitted to the Maternity Hospital during the ante-natal period	109	137	97
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TOTAL NUMBER OF PATIENTS ADMITTED.

	No. of Patients
(a) Ante-Natal	109
(b) Miscarriage	3
(c) For confinement.. ..	616
(d) Post-Natal	1
	729

ANTE-NATAL ADMISSIONS.

59 patients were admitted to the hospital for treatment during the ante-natal period. 26 of these patients were delivered before discharge from the hospital.

There were in addition 3 patients admitted for miscarriage and 50 for "False alarms" of labour.

A marked decrease in the number of patients needing treatment for pregnancy toxæmia was apparent this year.

Cause of Ante-Natal Admissions.

	No of Cases
Pre-eclamptic toxæmia	15
Chronic nephritis	1
Essential hypertension	8
Antepartum hæmorrhage	5
Hyperemesis	3
Threatened miscarriage	3
Cardiac disease	5
Glycosuria and pyelitis	1
Marked oedema	3
Bronchitis	1
Hæmorrhage per rectum	1
Severe backache	4
Hæmatoma of vulva	1
Epileptic fit	1
Debility	1
Anaemia	1

For observation:—

(i) Following a fall	2
(ii) ? Mental state	1
Premature rupture of membranes	2
Patients admitted for observation and discharged because not in labour	50
Total	109

Number of Confinements.

(a) Primigravida	367
(b) Multigravida	272
Total	639

Number of patients delivered by:—

(a) A doctor	107
(b) A midwife	532
Total	639

Miscarriages	3
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Presentation and Position during Labour.

	Primigravida	Multigravida	Total
Vertex left occipito-anterior ..	212	154	366
Vertex right occipito-anterior..	102	99	201
Vertex right occipito-posterior..	18	6	24
Vertex left occipito-posterior ..	14	2	16
Breech	23	13	36
Face	1	1	2
Brow	—	1	1
Transverse	1	—	1
Unknown	1	1	2
Total	372	277	649

This includes 10 sets of twins: see separate table.

Medical Aid Notices.—In 275 cases medical aid was sought by midwives in the Hospital. Treatment was given by the Resident Medical Officer or her deputy.

For complications during pregnancy:—

Abortion	1
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For complications during labour:—

Breech presentation ..	17	Twin pregnancy complicated ..	2
Brow presentation ..	1	Cardiac condition ..	4
Obstructed labour ..	2	Prolapsed cord ..	1
Delay in 1st and 2nd stage	44	Pre-eclampsia ..	3
Delay in 3rd stage ..	5	Perineal and vaginal lacerations ..	174
Post-partum haemorrhage	2	Premature labour ..	1
Twin pregnancy ..	1	Foetal distress ..	5
			262

Complications in regard to the infant:—

Asphyxia	4	Stillbirths	2
Feeble condition	5	Infant deaths	1
			12

Grand Total, 275.

CASES OF ALBUMINURIA ADMITTED FOR TREATMENT.

Reg. No.	Case No.	Gravida.	Age of Patient.	Onset of Symptoms.	Maturity on Admission.	Headaches.	Eye Symptoms.	Oedema.	Albuminuria.	Highest Blood Pressure.	Blood Urea.	No. of days in Hospital before delivery or discharge.	Onset of Labour.	Maturity of Child.	Type of Delivery.	Result.		Condition of Patient on discharge.	
																M.	C.	Albumin. %	Blood Pressure.
1888	1	1	36	Weeks. 38	Weeks. 40	No	No	Yes	Trace ..	180/120	29 mgms.	2	Spontaneous	F.T.	Spontaneous	L.	L.	0.1	158/108
1921	2	1	24	36+	38	No	No	Yes	Trace ..	150/90	21 ..	8	..	38	..	L.	L.	Nil	150/82
2305	3	P	19	36+	36+	Nil	Nil	Nil	Cloud ..	180/110	28.5 ..	9	..	38	..	L.	L.	Nil	152/100
2373	4	P	24	38+	38+	Nil	Nil	Yes	Trace ..	140/100	21 ..	2	..	38	..	L.	L.	Nil	134/92
1901	5	P	29	38	38	Nil	Nil	Nil	Trace ..	148/94	21 ..	10	..	F.T.	..	L.	L.	Nil	120/84
1950	6	5	34	36+	36+	Yes	Nil	Yes	Cloud ..	178/90	37 ..	16	..	38	..	L.	L.	Nil	145/100
1991	7	1	43	38+	38+	Yes	Nil	Yes	Cloud ..	164/100	18 ..	7	..	F.T.	..	L.	L.	Nil	130/88
2021	8	P	27	38+	38+	Nil	Nil	Nil	Trace ..	170/106	27 ..	4	..	F.T.	..	L.	L.	Trace	156/100
2071	9	P	38	32	36	Yes	Yes	Yes	Cloud ..	180/100	17 ..	14 28	..	38	..	L.	L.	Trace	168/118
2266	10	P	29	30	30	Nil	Nil	Yes	Trace ..	182/120	23 ..	14	..	F.T.	..	L.	L.	Nil	162/100
2393	11	6	36	36+	36+	Yes	Nil	Yes	Cloud ..	156/88	12 ..	22	..	F.T.	..	L.	L.	Nil	136/80
2584	12	P	24	34	36	Yes	Nil	Nil	Cloud ..	142/86	20 ..	9	..	F.T.	..	L.	L.	Trace	138/84
Emergency 2467	13	P	22	30	32	Yes	Yes	Yes	Heavy cloud	162/110	17 ..	7	..	32	..	L.	S.B.	Trace	138/90

Remarks—Case No. 9. Admitted twice.
Case No. 10. Re-admitted for delivery.
Case No. 12. Re-admitted for delivery.

ANALYSIS OF CASES WITH RENAL COMPLICATIONS.

It is of significance that since all patients have had additional iron and calcium administered at intervals during the year the number of cases of albuminuria has decreased. On the other hand it is disquieting to note that two cases of eclampsia have occurred, notwithstanding in-patient treatment.

	Booked	Emergency
1. Number of patients admitted for albuminuria	12	1
Number of stillbirths or infant deaths	—	1
2. Number of patients admitted on account of albuminuria who developed eclampsia .. .	2	—
Number of stillbirths or infant deaths	1	—
3. Number of patients admitted on account of chronic nephritis ..	1	—
Number of stillbirths or infant deaths	—	—
4. Number of patients admitted on account of pyelitis.. .. .	1	—

				Number of cases of albuminuria admitted for treat- ment (excluding chronic nephritis).	Percentage
1937	..	..	..	15	2.4
1936	..	..	..	30	4.5
1935	..	..	..	26	4.0

ANALYSIS OF CASES WITH RENAL COMPLICATIONS. ANTE-PARTUM HAEMORRHAGE.

Number of cases:—

Lateral placenta praevia	1
Fibroid of the uterus	1
Premature separation of placenta ..	1
Unknown cause	2
Total	5

Maternal mortality	Nil
Foetal mortality	1 Stillbirth. 1 Infant death.

Percentage	Number of cases of albuminuria admitted for treatment (excluding chronic nephritis)	Year
2.4	15	1937
5.5	30	1938
4.0	28	1939

CASES OF ECLAMPSIA.

Reg. No.	Case No.	Gravida.	Age of Patient.	Onset of Symptoms.	Maturity on Admission.	Headaches.	Eye Symptoms.	Oedema.	Albuminuria.	Highest Blood Pressure.	Blood Urea. %	Fits.		No. of days in Hospital before delivery or discharge.	Onset of Labour.	Maturity of Child.	Type of Delivery.	Result.		Condition of Patient on discharge.	
												Onset.	No.					M.	C.	Albumin.	Blood Pressure.
1023	1	P	32	Weeks. 30+	Weeks. 30+	Yes	Yes	Yes	Cloud. Solid during Eclampsia	196/114	18	After induction by rupture of membranes	5	21 before delivery	Following induction	Weeks. 34	Spontaneous	L.	Died day of birth	Slight Cloud	134/82
2055	2	P	28	38	38	Nil	Nil	Yes	Trace ..	190/120	15	First stage of labour	1	12 before delivery	Following medical induction	F.T.	Forceps ..	L.	L.	Trace ..	160/100

Remarks—Post-Natal Clinic:—Case No. 1. Albumin Nil. Blood pressure 120/84.
Case No. 2. Albumin Nil. Blood pressure 124/88.

CASES OF CHRONIC NEPHRITIS.

Reg. No.	Case No.	Gravida.	Age of Patient.	Onset of Symptoms.	Maturity on Admission.	Headaches.	Eye Symptoms.	Oedema.	Albuminuria.	Highest Blood Pressure.	Blood Urea. %	No. of days in Hospital before delivery or discharge.	Onset of Labour.	Maturity of Child.	Type of Delivery.	Result		Condition of Patient on discharge.	
																M.	C.	Albumin.	Blood Pressure.
2509	1	P	30	Before pregnancy	Weeks.	No Yes	No No	No No	Cloud .. Cloud ..	164/100 220/120	45	9 14	Following induction by rupture of membranes	Weeks. 36	Spontaneous	L.	L.	4 pts. per 1,000	184/100
					[24 34														

Remarks—Admitted twice.

ANTE-PARTUM HAEMORRHAGE.

Reg. No.	Case No.	Age of Patient.	Gra-vida.	Maturity.	Condition on Admission.	Albumin.	Blood Pressure.	Treatment.	No. of days in Hospital before labour or discharge.	Result.		Cause of Haemorrhage.
										M.	C.	
1949	1	24	P	Weeks. 38	Good	Nil	124/80	(a) Sedatives (b) Caesarean Section	4	L.	L.	Lateral placenta praevia.
2476	2	38	3	32	Good	Nil	120/70	Sedatives ..	6	L.	L.	Cause unknown.
1853	3	27	P	34	Good	Nil	120/80	Nil	1	L.	Died	Premature separation of placenta. Retroplacental clot.
2303	4	32	P	38	Good	Nil	120/80	Sedatives ..	7	L.	L.	Cause unknown.
2309	5	36	1	28+	Good	Nil	120/74	Sedatives ..	26	L.	S.B.	Fibroid of uterus.

TREATMENT AND RESULTS OF POSTERIOR POSITION.

Method of delivery	Number of Cases		All Cases
	Primigravidae	Multigravidae	
1. Spontaneous delivery:—			
(a) Following spontaneous rotation	5	—	5
(b) Face to pubes ..	3	3	6
2. Manual rotation followed by forceps delivery ..	23	4	27
3. Caesarean section ..	1	—	1
	32	7	39

Results to:—

(a) *Mother.*

Maternal mortality Nil

(b) *Child.*

Living ..	..	..	..	..	35
Stillborn ..	..	..	..	..	3
Died ..	..	..	..	..	1

Foetal mortality—10.3 per cent.

TREATMENT AND RESULTS OF POSTERIOR POSITION.

Reg. No.	Case No.	Gra-vida.	Age of Patient.	Method of Treatment.	Duration of Labour.			Weight of Child.	Result.	
					1st stage.	2nd stage.	3rd stage.		M.	C.
					h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	lb. oz.		
2453	1	2	28	Manual rotation. Forceps delivery	9 0	2 50	0 25	8 8	L.	L.
1996	2	P	25	" " " "	19 0	4 5	0 15	7 12	L.	L.
1876	3	P	23	" " " "	5 0	3 0	0 30	8 3	L.	L.
2468	4	P	27	" " " "	25 30	1 40	0 20	7 6	L.	L.
2411	5	P	28	" " " "	18 45	3 10	0 30	7 4	L.	L.
2305	6	P	30	" " " "	62 0	4 5	0 25	7 10	L.	L.
2336	7	P	29	" " " "	52 0	3 35	0 20	6 12	L.	L.
2288	8	P	30	" " " "	29 0	5 50	0 20	6 15	L.	L.
1938	9	P	34	" " " "	24 0	4 25	0 50	6 13	L.	L.
2443	10	P	29	" " " "	24 15	2 40	0 30	6 14	L.	L.
2406	11	P	29	" " " "	31 30	25 0	0 20	6 0	L.	L.
2325	12	P	26	" " " "	49 30	1 10	0 40	5 10	L.	L.
2412	13	P	25	" " " "	45 15	3 15	0 25	8 1	L.	S.B.
1898	14	P	22	" " " "	24 0	—	0 20	8 2	L.	S.B.
1837	15	P	34	" " " "	46 0	1 30	0 30	7 9	L.	L.
1951	16	P	18	" " " "	20 55	1 20	0 15	7 2	L.	L.
2218	17	P	30	" " " "	27 0	3 40	0 20	7 2	L.	L.
1998	18	P	34	" " " "	36 15	4 0	0 45	9 14	L.	L.
2132	19	P	29	" " " "	12 30	2 0	0 15	7 12	L.	L.
2055	20	P	28	" " " "	23 15	2 15	0 35	8 5	L.	L.
2047	21	P	32	" " " "	30 30	1 50	0 15	7 15	L.	L.
1978	22	P	29	" " " "	22 15	2 25	0 35	7 8	L.	L.
2416	23	3	44	" " " "	5 40	?	0 10	9 15	L.	S.B.
2032	24	2	32	" " " "	16 30	3 25	0 15	4 0	L.	L.
2061	25	6	30	" " " "	5 20	2 25	0 15	7 7	L.	L.
1882	26	P	34	" " " "	52 15	4 0	0 15	8 0	L.	L.
1904	27	P	29	Spontaneous rotation and delivery	18 45	3 5	0 20	6 15	L.	L.
2010	28	P	26	" " " "	2 45	1 5	0 15	5 10	L.	L.
2129	29	2	24	Spontaneous delivery. Face to pubes	4 50	2 5	0 10	7 0	L.	L.
2240	30	P	33	" " " "	15 0	15 0	0 15	7 5	L.	L.
2230	31	P	25	" " " "	14 20	1 0	0 15	7 15	L.	L.
1808	32	P	36	" " " "	4 15	0 20	0 15	6 4	L.	L.
2024	33	3	22	" " " "	1 45	0 50	0 10	7 12	L.	L.
2248	34	2	30	" " " "	3 45	1 10	0 20	8 6	L.	L.
2434	35	P	28	Spontaneous rotation and delivery	70 45	1 35	0 20	6 8	L.	L.
2220	36	P	17	" " " "	5 20	0 35	0 15	3 5	L.	D.
2267	37	P	22	" " " "	18 20	0 55	0 10	8 6	L.	L.
2440	38	P	39	Caesarean section. Failed forceps	27 0	4 15	—	—	L.	D.
1817	39	P	26	Manual rotation. Forceps delivery	13 0	—	0 20	8 11	L.	L.

Remarks:—Case No. 12.—Ante-partum haemorrhage.
 „ 14.—Impaction of shoulders.
 „ 24.—First twin.

BREECH DELIVERIES.

Version was not attempted in any case where the breech was found to be presenting.

Uncomplicated:—

	Primigravidae	Multigravidae	Total
Number of cases	17	9	26
Number of stillbirths or infant deaths	1	1	2

Complicated:—

In these cases there was a maternal or foetal complication.

	Primigravidae	Multigravidae	Total
Number of cases	4	2	6
Number of stillbirths	2	0	2

(1, Ante-partum haemorrhage; 2, Anencephalic foetus).

BREECH DELIVERIES.

Reg. No.	Case No.	Gra-vida.	Age of Patient.	Maturity.	Attitude of Breech.	Method of Delivery.	Weight of Infant.	Result.	
								M.	C.
UNCOMPLICATED.					Weeks.		lb. oz.		
1997	1	P	27	38	Extended legs	Spontaneous	6 3	L.	L.
2423	2	P	23	40	" " " " " "	" " " " " "	6 14	L.	L.
2410	3	P	30	40	" " " " " "	" " " " " "	7 14	L.	L.
2312	4	P	23	40	" " " " " "	Arms lifted out ..	6 6	L.	L.
2265	5	P	24	40	" " " " " "	Spontaneous	8 8	L.	L.
2239	6	P	26	40	" " " " " "	" " " " " "	7 0	L.	L.
2144	7	P	30	40	" " " " " "	" " " " " "	7 11	L.	L.
2137	8	P	24	40	" " " " " "	" " " " " "	7 4	L.	L.
2103	9	P	26	40	" " " " " "	" " " " " "	6 7	L.	L.
1985	10	P	29	40	" " " " " "	" " " " " "	7 10	L.	L.
1979	11	P	27	40	Flexed legs	" " " " " "	7 4	L.	L.
1965	12	P	31	40	Extended legs. Dorsal displacement of anus	Arms brought down ..	7 0	L.	S. B.
1852	13	P	26	40	Flexed legs	Spontaneous	6 10	L.	L.
2401	14	P	22	40	Extended legs	" " " " " "	6 6	L.	L.
1809	15	P	30	38	Flexed legs	" " " " " "	5 5	L.	L.
2083	16	P	22	38	Extended legs	" " " " " "	5 12	L.	L.
2219	17	P	37	40	" " " " " "	" " " " " "	5 6	L.	L.
2505	18	2	22	40	" " " " " "	" " " " " "	6 4	L.	L.
2254	19	2	29	40	" " " " " "	" " " " " "	7 1	L.	L.
2121	20	6	30	40	" " " " " "	" " " " " "	6 12	L.	L.
2039	21	2	36	40	Extended legs	" " " " " "	7 0	L.	L.
2029	22	6	35	40	" " " " " "	" " " " " "	9 4	L.	L.
1983	23	2	27	40	Extended legs	" " " " " "	8 2	L.	L.
1939	24	8	36	40	" " " " " "	" " " " " "	8 10	L.	L.
1846	25	2	36	40	" " " " " "	" " " " " "	6 9	L.	L.
2118	26	2	29	40	Flexed legs	" " " " " "	7 11	L.	S. B.

Remarks:—Case No. 26.—Morbidly adherent placenta showing multiple areas of haemorrhage. Oedematous.

BREECH DELIVERIES.

Reg. No.	Case No.	Gra-vida.	Age of Patient.	Maturity.	Attitude of Breech.	Method of Delivery.	Weight of Infant.	Result.	
								M.	C.
COMPLICATED.				Weeks.			lb. oz.		
1880	1	3	36	40	Flexed legs	Assisted	4 12	L.	L.
2442	2	P	26	28	.. .. ..	Spontaneous	2 8	L.	S. B.
1953	3	P	26	32	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	—	L.	S. B.
2496	4	P	26	40	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	5 2	L.	L.
2445	5	P	28	38	Extended legs .. ..	.. .. ..	5 8	L.	L.
2343	6	3	34	38		.. .. ..	4 4	L.	L.

Remarks:—Case No. 1.—First of locked twins.
 .. 2.—Ante-partum haemorrhage.
 .. 3.—Macerated. Anencephalic. Multiple malformations.
 .. 4.—First twin.
 .. 5.—Second twin.
 .. 6.—Second twin.

FORCEPS DELIVERY.

Indication for forceps	Number of Cases		All Cases
	Primigravidae	Multigravidae	
Persistent occipito posterior position	23	4	27
Disproportion and delay in second stage	15	1	16
Foetal distress	2	—	2
Prolapsed cord	—	1	1
Total	40	6	46

Results to:—

(a) *Mother.*

Maternal mortality Nil

(b) *Child.*

Living 42

Stillborn 4

Infant death Nil

Foetal mortality—8.7 per cent.

FORCEPS DELIVERIES.

Reg. No.	Case No.	Gra-vida.	Age of Patient.	Maturity.	Indication.	Duration of Labour.						Weight of Child.	Result.	
						1st stage.		2nd stage.		3rd stage.			M.	C.
				Weeks.		h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	lb. oz.		
1824	1	P	25	40	Delay in second stage	30	0	—	—	3	0	7 1	L.	L.
2347	2	P	39	40	.. .. .	12	45	1	50	0	35	8 0	L.	L.
2453	3	2	28	40	Persistent occipito posterior position ..	9	0	2	50	0	25	8 8	L.	L.
1996	4	P	25	40	.. .. .	19	0	4	5	0	15	7 12	L.	L.
1876	5	P	23	40	.. .. .	5	0	3	0	0	30	8 3	L.	L.
2468	6	P	27	40	.. .. .	25	30	1	40	0	20	7 6	L.	L.
2411	7	P	28	40	.. .. .	18	45	3	10	0	30	7 4	L.	L.
2305	8	P	30	40	.. .. .	62	0	4	5	0	25	7 10	L.	L.
2336	9	P	29	40	.. .. .	52	0	3	35	0	20	6 12	L.	L.
2288	10	P	30	40	.. .. .	29	0	5	50	0	20	6 15	L.	L.
1938	11	P	34	40	.. .. .	24	0	4	25	0	50	6 13	L.	L.
2443	12	P	29	40	.. .. .	24	15	2	40	0	30	6 14	L.	L.
2406	13	P	29	40	.. .. .	31	30	5	0	0	20	6 0	L.	L.
2325	14	P	26	38	.. .. .	49	30	1	10	0	40	5 10	L.	L.
2412	15	P	25	40	.. .. .	45	15	3	15	0	25	8 1	L.	S.B.
1898	16	P	22	40	.. .. .	24	0	—	—	0	20	8 2	L.	S.B.
1837	17	P	34	40	.. .. .	46	0	1	30	0	30	7 9	L.	L.
2293	18	P	28	40	Delay in second stage	39	30	2	55	0	25	6 7	L.	L.
2078	19	P	28	40	.. .. .	22	45	3	5	0	20	8 12	L.	L.
2085	20	P	28	40	.. .. .	42	5	3	0	0	35	8 4	L.	L.
2175	21	P	25	40	.. .. .	24	15	3	45	0	30	7 12	L.	L.
2052	22	P	29	40	.. .. .	20	15	3	25	0	25	6 7	L.	L.
2114	23	P	33	40	.. .. .	27	0	4	0	4	15	6 11	L.	L.
2516	24	P	27	40	Disproportion	51	15	4	0	0	30	7 13	L.	L.
2429	25	P	29	40	Foetal distress	12	30	6	30	0	20	7 1	L.	L.
2333	26	P	23	40	Delay in second stage	27	0	3	45	0	20	6 14	L.	L.
2155	27	P	30	40	.. .. .	31	0	4	5	0	25	7 12	L.	L.
2150	28	P	33	40	.. .. .	—	—	—	—	0	10	8 0	L.	L.
1951	29	P	18	40	Persistent occipito posterior position ..	20	55	1	20	0	15	7 2	L.	L.
2218	30	P	30	40	.. .. .	27	0	3	40	0	20	7 3	L.	L.
1998	31	P	34	40+	.. .. .	36	15	4	0	0	45	9 14	L.	L.
2132	32	P	29	40	.. .. .	12	30	2	0	0	15	7 12	L.	L.
2055	33	P	28	40	.. .. .	23	15	2	15	0	35	8 5	L.	L.
2047	34	P	32	40	.. .. .	30	30	1	50	0	15	7 15	L.	L.
1978	35	P	29	40	.. .. .	22	15	2	25	0	35	7 8	L.	L.
2416	36	13	44	40	.. .. .	5	40	—	—	0	10	9 15	L.	S.B.
2032	37	2	32	36	.. .. .	16	30	3	25	0	15	4 0	L.	L.
2061	38	6	30	40	.. .. .	5	20	2	25	0	15	7 7	L.	L.
1954	39	2	34	40	Delay in second stage	28	30	1	0	0	15	6 12	L.	L.
1830	40	2	30	40	Prolapsed cord	25	15	1	0	0	25	6 0	L.	L.
2096	41	P	29	40	Delay in second stage	52	45	2	25	0	15	8 4	L.	L.
1817	42	P	26	40	Persistent occipito posterior position ..	130	0	—	—	0	20	8 11	L.	L.
1882	43	P	34	40	.. .. .	52	15	4	0	0	15	8 0	L.	L.
1872	44	P	25	40	Foetal distress	49	0	5	45	0	20	—	L.	S.B.
2450	45	P	28	40	Delay in second stage	81	0	7	20	0	10	7 7	L.	L.
2079	46	P	25	40	.. .. .	20	30	2	55	0	20	6 8	L.	L.

Remarks:—Case No. 1.—Retained placenta. Manual removal.
 .. 14.—Ante-partum haemorrhage.
 .. 16.—Impaction of shoulders.
 .. 23.—Retained placenta. Manual removal.
 .. 37.—First twin.
 .. 44.—Second twin.

Case No.	Date	Time	No. of Patients	No. of Deliveries	YIELDING PERCENT		Total
					Actual	Maximum	
1	10/10	10:00	1	1	100	100	100
2	10/10	10:00	1	1	100	100	100
3	10/10	10:00	1	1	100	100	100
4	10/10	10:00	1	1	100	100	100
5	10/10	10:00	1	1	100	100	100
6	10/10	10:00	1	1	100	100	100
7	10/10	10:00	1	1	100	100	100
8	10/10	10:00	1	1	100	100	100
9	10/10	10:00	1	1	100	100	100
10	10/10	10:00	1	1	100	100	100
11	10/10	10:00	1	1	100	100	100
12	10/10	10:00	1	1	100	100	100
13	10/10	10:00	1	1	100	100	100
14	10/10	10:00	1	1	100	100	100
15	10/10	10:00	1	1	100	100	100
16	10/10	10:00	1	1	100	100	100
17	10/10	10:00	1	1	100	100	100
18	10/10	10:00	1	1	100	100	100
19	10/10	10:00	1	1	100	100	100
20	10/10	10:00	1	1	100	100	100
21	10/10	10:00	1	1	100	100	100
22	10/10	10:00	1	1	100	100	100
23	10/10	10:00	1	1	100	100	100
24	10/10	10:00	1	1	100	100	100
25	10/10	10:00	1	1	100	100	100
26	10/10	10:00	1	1	100	100	100
27	10/10	10:00	1	1	100	100	100
28	10/10	10:00	1	1	100	100	100
29	10/10	10:00	1	1	100	100	100
30	10/10	10:00	1	1	100	100	100
31	10/10	10:00	1	1	100	100	100
32	10/10	10:00	1	1	100	100	100
33	10/10	10:00	1	1	100	100	100
34	10/10	10:00	1	1	100	100	100
35	10/10	10:00	1	1	100	100	100
36	10/10	10:00	1	1	100	100	100
37	10/10	10:00	1	1	100	100	100
38	10/10	10:00	1	1	100	100	100
39	10/10	10:00	1	1	100	100	100
40	10/10	10:00	1	1	100	100	100
41	10/10	10:00	1	1	100	100	100
42	10/10	10:00	1	1	100	100	100
43	10/10	10:00	1	1	100	100	100
44	10/10	10:00	1	1	100	100	100
45	10/10	10:00	1	1	100	100	100
46	10/10	10:00	1	1	100	100	100
47	10/10	10:00	1	1	100	100	100
48	10/10	10:00	1	1	100	100	100
49	10/10	10:00	1	1	100	100	100
50	10/10	10:00	1	1	100	100	100

Remarks: Case No. 1—Delayed placenta. Manual removal.
 11—Fair portion hemorrhage.
 12—Exposure of shoulder.
 13—Delayed placenta. Manual removal.
 14—Fair portion.
 15—Delayed placenta.

TWINS.

Number of cases, 10—Primigravidae, 5; Multigravidae, 5. Of the 20 infants, four were stillborn, and one died.

Reg. No.	Case No.	Age of Patient.	Gravida.	Maturity.	Presentation and Position.		Sex.		Weight.		Type.	Result.	
					1st.	2nd.	1st.	2nd.	1st.	2nd.		Mother.	Infants.
1872	1	25	P	Weeks. 38+	V.	V.R.O.A.	F.	F.	lb. oz. 6 4½	lb. oz. —	Binovular ..	L.	1st. 2nd. L. S.B.
1880	2	36	2	40	B.R.S.A.	V.R.O.A.	F.	F.	4 12	—	Uniovular ..	L.	L. S.B.
1821	3	23	2	40	V.L.O.A.	V.L.O.A.	F.	F.	5 12	5 4	Binovular ..	L.	L. L.
2027	4	26	P	40	V.R.O.A.	V.L.O.A.	F.	F.	5 12	5 8	Binovular ..	L.	L. L.
2191	5	29	P	36+	V.L.O.A.	V.R.O.A.	F.	F.	3 15	3 3	Uniovular ..	L.	I D. S.B.
2343	6	34	2	36	V.L.O.A.	B.R.S.A.	M.	M.	4 14	4 4	Uniovular ..	L.	L. L.
2445	7	28	P	40	V.L.O.A.	B.R.S.A.	F.	F.	3 0	4 8	Binovular ..	L.	L. L.
2496	8	26	P	40	B.L.S.A.	V.R.O.A.	F.	M.	5 2	5 12	Binovular ..	L.	L. L.
2470	9	34	2	38	V.L.O.A.	—	F.	F.	6 0	3 11	Uniovular ..	L.	L. S.B.
2032	10	35	2	36	V.R.O.P.	V.L.O.A.	F.	F.	4 0	3 6	Uniovular ..	L.	L. L.

Remarks:—Case No. 9.—Macerated.

CAESAREAN SECTION.

Number of cases, 5—Maternal Mortality, 1; Foetal Mortality, 1.

Reg. No.	Case No.	Age of Patient.	Gra-vida.	Indication.	Duration of Labour.			Type of Operation.	Weight of Child.	Result.	
					1st stage.	2nd stage.	3rd stage.			M.	C.
2070	1	31	P	(a) Delay in progress of labour (b) High presenting part. (c) Rigid cervix.	h. m. 72 0	h. m. — —	h. m. — —	Lower segment	lb. oz. 8 3	L.	L.
2223	2	25	P	Disproportion; impaction of breech ..	75 9 0	76 10	—	„ „	8 2	L.	L.
2328	3	23	P	Disproportion	24 0	—	—	Classical ..	7 12	D.	L.
2354	4	32	P	Malformed uterus	—	—	—	„ ..	6 15½	L.	L.
2440	5	39	P	Disproportion. Failed forceps ..	27 30	4 15	—	„ ..	—	L.	I.D.

Remarks:—Case No. 2.—Puerperal pyrexia.
 „ 3.—Paralytic Ileus.
 „ 5.—Congenital heart.

POST-PARTUM HAEMORRHAGE.

There were 9 cases of post-partum haemorrhage.

Manual removal of placenta	..	..	..	5
Maternal mortality	..	..	..	1
(Death due to pulmonary embolus on 14th day. Maternal morbidity; notifiable pyrexia.)				
Foetal mortality	..	..	..	3
Stillbirths	..	..	..	3

POST-PARTUM HAEMORRHAGE

POST-PARTUM HAEMORRHAGE.

Reg. No.	Case No.	Age of Patient.	Gravida.	Maturity.	Character of Labour.	Delivery.	Predisposing Cause.	Treatment.	Result.		Pyrexia.
									M.	C.	
1982	1	21	P	Weeks. 40	Normal ..	Spontaneous	Fragment of chorion retained	Ergometrine. Pituitrin. Rectal salines. Coramine	L.	L.	Temperature 100° once on 10th day.
2027	2	26	P	40	.. ..	.. (Twins)	Inertia of uterus after delivery	Ergometrine. Pituitrin	L.	L. L.	Nil.
2309	3	36	1	28+	.. ..	Spontaneous	Fibroid of uterus	Pitocin. Intravenous saline. Intra-uterine glycerine. Uterine gauze pack	L.	S. B.	Onset 4th day.
2337	4	34	P	40	.. ..	..	—	Ergometrine. Pituitrin	L.	L.	
2445	5	28	P	40	.. ..	.. (Twins)	Inertia of uterus after delivery	Ergometrine. Intravenous saline. Manual removal of placenta	L.	L. L.	Temperature 100° once on 3rd day.
1824	6	25	P	40	Prolonged	Forceps ..	Inertia of uterus	Manual removal of placenta	L.	L.	Nil.
2114	7	33	P	40	Prolonged 2nd stage	Spontaneous	Inertia of uterus	Manual removal of placenta	L.	L.	Nil.
2118	8	29	P	40	Normal ..	..	Morbidly adherent placenta	Manual removal of placenta	L.	S. B.	Onset 6th day.
2192	9	42	2	40	Prolonged	Spontaneous	Morbidly adherent placenta	Manual removal of placenta	D.	—	Macerated foetus. Ante-natal pyrexia continued during puerperium

PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

Reg. No.	Case No.	Age.	Gra-vida.	Maturity.	Ante-Natal Condition.	Type of Labour.	Method of Delivery.	Onset of Pyrexia after Delivery.	Duration of Pyrexia.	Cause of Temperature.	Result.	
											M.	C.
1872	1	25	P	Weeks. 38+	Marked oedema	Prolonged	Twins .. 1 Spontaneous	2nd day	Days. 6	Local infection	L.	L.
1882	2	34	1	40	Satisfactory	„	2 Forceps	3rd „	3	Influenzal cold	L.	L.
1906	3	28	P	40	Albuminuria. Hyperpiesis	Normal ..	Spontaneous	2nd „	3	„ „	L.	L.
1966	4	24	P	40	Satisfactory	„ ..	„	4th „	2	Local infection	L.	L.
2083	5	24	P	40	„	„ ..	„	4th „	2	Congested breasts	L.	L.
2096	6	29	1	40	Uraemic ..	Prolonged	Forceps ..	2nd „	9	1. Urinary infection 2. Local infection	L.	L.
2110	7	21	P	40	Satisfactory	Normal ..	Spontaneous	8th „	4	Non-suppurative mastitis	L.	L.
2127	8	27	P	40	„	„ ..	„	10th „	6+	Suppurative mastitis	L.	L.
2118	9	29	2	29	„	„ ..	„	6th „	5	Local infection	L.	S.B.
2192	10	42	2	40	Phlebitis ..	Prolonged	„	1st „	6	Local infection	D.	S.B.
2232	11	28	P	40	Satisfactory	Delay in 2nd stage	„	6th „	2	Non-suppurative mastitis	L.	L.
2298	12	23	P	40	„	Normal ..	„	8th „	1	„ „	L.	L.
2309	13	36	1	28+	Ante-partum haemorrhage	„ ..	„	1st „	27	Uterine infection	L.	S.B.
2397	14	18	1	40	Satisfactory	„ ..	„	4th „	2	Congested breasts	L.	L.
2401	15	22	P	40	Anaemic ..	„ ..	„	3rd „	1	Unknown ..	L.	L.
2403	16	38	5	40	Bronchitis ..	„ ..	„	During ante-natal period	13	Broncho-pneumonia	D.	L.
2440	17	39	P	40	Hyperpiesis	Prolonged	Unsuccessful forceps delivery Caesarean Section	4th day	4	Local infection	L.	D.
2470	18	34	1	40	Satisfactory	Normal ..	Spontaneous	9th „	7+	Suppurative mastitis	L.	L.

Remarks:—Case No. 8.—Transferred.
 „ 9.—Manual removal of placenta.
 „ 10.—Thrombo-phlebitis. Pulmonary embolus.
 „ 18.—Transferred.

PERINEAL SUTURE.

Perineal suture was performed in 221 cases.

Primigravidae. Multigravidae. All cases.

1. Doctors' Cases:—

(a) Vertex presentation; spontaneous delivery	4	12	16
(b) Breech presentation ..	9	1	10
(c) Vertex presentation; forceps delivery ..	32	5	37
(d) Face	1	—	1
Totals	46	18	64

2. Midwives' Cases:—

(a) Vertex presentation; spontaneous delivery	122	34	156
(b) Breech	—	1	1
Totals	122	35	157

PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

Temperatures are usually taken twice daily. When there is a rise of temperature, a record is made four-hourly.

The standard adopted for the classification of Puerperal Pyrexia is that of the Ministry of Health, namely a temperature of 100.4° or more sustained for twenty-four hours, or recurring within that period.

Date of onset.	Duration.	Cause.	No. of Cases.
	Days.		
Second day ..	6	Local infection	1
Third day ..	3	Influenzal cold	1
Second day ..	3	"	1
Fourth day ..	2	Local infection	1
" ..	2	Congested breasts	1
Second day ..	9	(1) Urinary infection; (2) Local infection	1
Eighth day ..	4	Non-suppurative mastitis	1
Tenth day ..	6+	Suppurative mastitis	1
First day ..	6	Local infection	1
Sixth day ..	2	Non-suppurative mastitis	1
Eighth day ..	1	"	1
First day ..	27	Uterine infection	1
Fourth day ..	2	Congested breasts	1
Third day ..	1	Unknown	1
Before labour ..	13	Broncho-pneumonia	1
Fourth day ..	4	Local infection	1
Ninth day ..	7+	Suppurative mastitis	1
Sixth day ..	5	Local infection	1
			18

Sepsis rate in all cases—2.8 per cent.

INFANTS.

	Primigravidae.	Multigravidae.	Total.
Number of infants born	372	277	649
Number of stillbirths:—	Total per cent.	Total per cent.	Total per cent.
(a) Full term ..	5 1.34	5 1.8	10 1.5
(b) Premature ..	2 0.54	4 1.4	6 0.88
	— —	— —	— —
	7 1.88	9 3.2	16 2.38
	— —	— —	— —
Number of infant deaths:—			
(a) Full term ..	3 0.8	1 0.36	4 0.62
(b) Premature ..	5 1.34	— —	5 0.84
	— —	— —	— —
	8 2.14	1 0.36	9 1.46
	— —	— —	— —

STILLBIRTHS.

Cause of Death.

Premature.	Full Term.
Prematurity 3	Placental insufficiency .. 1
Maternal toxæmia; placental degeneration .. 1	Asphyxia; tight cord round neck 1
Anencephaly 1	Difficult labour 3
Unknown 1	Prolapsed cord 1
	Impacted shoulders .. 1
	Unknown 3
	— — — —
Total 6	Total 10
	— — — —

INFANT DEATHS.

Cause of Death.

Premature.	Full Term.
Prematurity 1	Malformation of intestine 1
Respiratory failure and prematurity 3	Congenital malformation of heart 2
Maternal eclampsia and prematurity 1	Atelectasis; bilateral suprarenal hæmorrhage 1
	— — — —
Total 5	Total 4
	— — — —

INFANTS—STILLBIRTHS

Case No.	Reg. No.	First or later Pregnancy.	Maternal Complication.	Method of Delivery.	Sex.	Birth Weight.	Recent.	Macerated.	Cause of Death.	Post-Mortem Examination.
1	1872	First ..	Obstructed labour	Forceps	F.	lb. oz.	Yes	—	Difficult labour ..	Not held.
2	1880	Third ..	Locked twins ..	.. .. ..	F.	—	..	—	.. .. ..	..
3	1890	Second..	Nil	Spontaneous ..	M.	3 0	..	—	Prematurity ..	..
4	1898	First ..	Persistent occipito posterior position	Forceps	F.	8 2	..	—	Impacted shoulders	..
5	1953	Second..	Hydramnios ..	Spontaneous ..	F.	—	—	Yes	Anencephaly ..	..
6	1965	First ..	Nil	Assisted breech ..	F.	7 0	Yes	—	Difficult labour ..	..
7	2118	Second..	Nil	Spontaneous breech	M.	7 11	..	—	Placental insufficiency	Nil found to account for death.
8	2191	First ..	Uterine inertia ..	Spontaneous ..	F.	3 3	..	—	Prematurity ..	Not held.
9	2192	Third ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	F.	7 14	—	—	Unknown ..	..
10	2309	Second..	Fibroid of uterus	.. .. ..	M.	2 14	Yes	—	Prematurity ..	..
11	2407	First ..	Nil .. ..	.. .. ..	M.	9 6	..	—	Unknown ..	..
12	2412	.. ..	Persistent occipito posterior position	Manual rotation.	M.	—	..	—	Prolapsed cord.	..
13	2416	Fifteenth	Persistent occipito posterior position	Forceps Manual rotation.	M.	9 15½	..	—	Difficult labour	..
14	2467	First ..	Pre-eclampsia ..	Forceps Spontaneous ..	F.	3 4	—	Yes	Unknown ..	..
15	2477	Second..	Nil .. ..	.. .. ..	F.	3 11	—	Yes	Maternal toxæmia. Placental degeneration	Not held.
16	2488	.. ..	Nil .. ..	.. .. ..	M.	7 14	Yes	—	Unknown ..	..
									Asphyxia. Cord round neck very tight	..

Remarks:—Case No. 1.—Second twin.
 .. 2.—Second twin.
 .. 3.—28 weeks.
 .. 5.—Previous miscarriage, 32 weeks.
 .. 13.—Foetal heart sounds absent before delivery.

INFANT DEATHS

Case No.	Reg. No.	First or later Pregnancy.	Maternal Complication.	Method of Delivery.	Sex.	Birth Weight.	Cause of Death.	Post-mortem Examination.
1	2220	First ..	Nil	Spontaneous ..	M.	lb. oz. 3 5	Prematurity	Not held.
2	1923	.. ..	Eclampsia ..	.. ..	F.	3 11	.. ..	..
3	2191	.. ..	Uterine inertia	Forceps	F.	3 15	Respiratory failure. Pre-maturity	..
4	1853	.. ..	Nil	Spontaneous ..	F.	4 0	.. ..	..
5	2507	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	F.	3 9½	.. ..	..
6	2310	Third ..	.. ..	.. ..	M.	6 12	Malformation of intestine	Held.
7	2437	First ..	.. ..	.. ..	M.	7 12	Congenital malformation of heart	..
8	2440	.. ..	.. ..	Persistent occipito posterior position. Caesarean Section	F.	—	.. ..	..
9	2495	.. ..	.. ..	—	M.	8 12	Atelectasis. Bilateral suprarenal haemorrhage	..

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

There were two deaths of patients who were delivered in the Hospital and one death of a patient admitted after delivery.

2192. Multigravida 2. Aged 42. Attended the Ante-Natal Clinic.
Had phlebitis of both legs.

Labour:—Uterine inertia. Post-partum hæmorrhage.
Manual removal of placenta.

Puerperium:—Pyrexia, due to thrombo-phlebitis both lower extremities.

Death from pulmonary embolism occurred on the 14th day.

2328. Primigravida. Aged 23.

Trial labour:—Classical Cæsarean Section.

Puerperium:—Intestinal obstruction due to paralytic ileus.

Death occurred on the fourth day of the puerperium.

2403. Multigravida 5. Aged 38.

Bronchitis in the latter part of the ante-natal period.

Labour:—Normal.

Admitted following delivery at home. Bronchitis. Later
Broncho-pneumonia developed.

Died on the 13th day of the puerperium.

POST-NATAL CLINIC.

On discharge from the Hospital every patient is given an appointment for the Post-Natal Clinic six weeks from the date of confinement.

One clinic is held weekly.

Number of sessions held	51
Number of patients who attended:—	
(a) New cases	380
(b) Old cases	145
Total attendances	525

Percentage of new patients relative to the number confined in the Hospital	59.3
Average attendance per session	10.3

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

There were two deaths of patients who were delivered in the hospital and one death of a patient admitted after delivery.

1327. Multiparous, 2. Aged 42. Attended the Ante-Natal Clinic. Had labors of long days.

Labour:—Normal. Perineal laceration. Post-partum hemorrhage. Manual removal of placenta.

Puerperium:—Normal. Due to thrombo-phlebitis with lower extremities.

Death from pulmonary embolism occurred on the 15th day. Primiparous, Aged 27.

1328. Primiparous, Aged 27. Attended the Ante-Natal Clinic. Trial labour:—Normal. Puerperium:—Normal. Due to thrombo-phlebitis with lower extremities.

Death occurred on the fourth day of the puerperium. Multiparous, 5. Aged 35. Attended the Ante-Natal Clinic.

1329. Multiparous, 5. Aged 35. Attended the Ante-Natal Clinic. Bronchitis in the latter part of the ante-natal period.

Labour:—Normal. Admitted following delivery at home. Bronchitis. Broncho-pneumonia developed.

1330. Multiparous, 5. Aged 35. Attended the Ante-Natal Clinic. Died on the 13th day of the puerperium.

POST-NATAL CLINIC.

On discharge from the Hospital every patient is given an appointment for the Post-Natal Clinic six weeks from the date of confinement.

One clinic is held weekly.

Period of Year	Total Attendance	Number of patients who attended:		Percentage of new patients relative to the number confined in the Hospital.
		(a) New cases	(b) Old cases	
1920	525	145	380	27.6
1921	525	145	380	27.6
1922	525	145	380	27.6
1923	525	145	380	27.6
1924	525	145	380	27.6
1925	525	145	380	27.6
1926	525	145	380	27.6
1927	525	145	380	27.6
1928	525	145	380	27.6
1929	525	145	380	27.6
1930	525	145	380	27.6
1931	525	145	380	27.6
1932	525	145	380	27.6
1933	525	145	380	27.6
1934	525	145	380	27.6
1935	525	145	380	27.6
1936	525	145	380	27.6
1937	525	145	380	27.6
1938	525	145	380	27.6
1939	525	145	380	27.6
1940	525	145	380	27.6
1941	525	145	380	27.6
1942	525	145	380	27.6
1943	525	145	380	27.6
1944	525	145	380	27.6
1945	525	145	380	27.6
1946	525	145	380	27.6
1947	525	145	380	27.6
1948	525	145	380	27.6
1949	525	145	380	27.6
1950	525	145	380	27.6
1951	525	145	380	27.6
1952	525	145	380	27.6
1953	525	145	380	27.6
1954	525	145	380	27.6
1955	525	145	380	27.6
1956	525	145	380	27.6
1957	525	145	380	27.6
1958	525	145	380	27.6
1959	525	145	380	27.6
1960	525	145	380	27.6
1961	525	145	380	27.6
1962	525	145	380	27.6
1963	525	145	380	27.6
1964	525	145	380	27.6
1965	525	145	380	27.6
1966	525	145	380	27.6
1967	525	145	380	27.6
1968	525	145	380	27.6
1969	525	145	380	27.6
1970	525	145	380	27.6
1971	525	145	380	27.6
1972	525	145	380	27.6
1973	525	145	380	27.6
1974	525	145	380	27.6
1975	525	145	380	27.6
1976	525	145	380	27.6
1977	525	145	380	27.6
1978	525	145	380	27.6
1979	525	145	380	27.6
1980	525	145	380	27.6
1981	525	145	380	27.6
1982	525	145	380	27.6
1983	525	145	380	27.6
1984	525	145	380	27.6
1985	525	145	380	27.6
1986	525	145	380	27.6
1987	525	145	380	27.6
1988	525	145	380	27.6
1989	525	145	380	27.6
1990	525	145	380	27.6
1991	525	145	380	27.6
1992	525	145	380	27.6
1993	525	145	380	27.6
1994	525	145	380	27.6
1995	525	145	380	27.6
1996	525	145	380	27.6
1997	525	145	380	27.6
1998	525	145	380	27.6
1999	525	145	380	27.6
2000	525	145	380	27.6