

[Report of the Medical Officer of Health for Walthamstow].

Contributors

Walthamstow (England). Borough Council.

Publication/Creation

[1952?]

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/wq9vugba>

License and attribution

You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution, Non-commercial license.

Non-commercial use includes private study, academic research, teaching, and other activities that are not primarily intended for, or directed towards, commercial advantage or private monetary compensation. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.



Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

AC 4411(1) WALTHAMSTOW



BOROUGH OF WALTHAMSTOW

REPORT

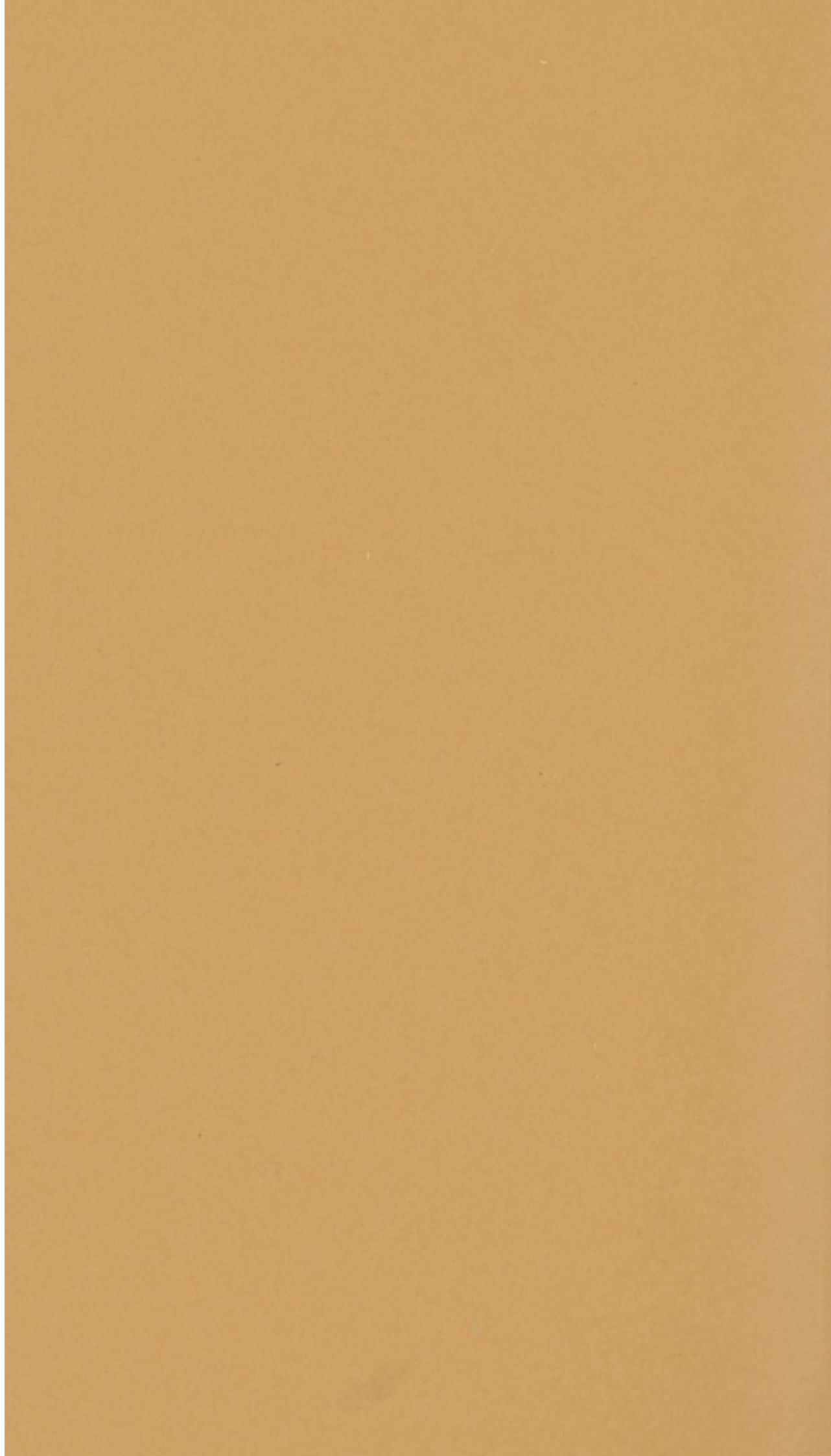
OF THE

**MEDICAL OFFICER OF
HEALTH**

for the Year 1951

A. T. W. POWELL, M.C., M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH





BOROUGH OF WALTHAMSTOW

REPORT

OF THE

**MEDICAL OFFICER OF
HEALTH**

for the Year 1951

INDEX

	PAGE
SECTION A.—Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area	12
SECTION B.—General Provision of Health Services in the Area	19
SECTION C.—Sanitary Circumstances of the Area	22
SECTION D.—Housing	27
SECTION E.—Inspection and Supervision of Food	32
SECTION F.—Prevalence and Control over Infectious Diseases	45
SECTION G.—National Health Service Act, 1946—Part III Services	66
Health Centres	68
Care of Mothers and Young Children	69
Midwifery	84
Health Visiting	86
Home Nursing	89
Vaccination and Immunisation	91
Ambulance Facilities	94
Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care	94
Domestic Help	96

	PAGE		PAGE
Acreege	12	Day Nurseries	82
Adulteration	39	Deaths	13, 15
Ambulance Facilities	19, 94	Deaths, Infants	13, 16, 73
Ante-Natal Clinics	69	Deaths, Infectious Diseases	14
Assessments	12	Death Rate	12, 13, 14
		Deaths, Causes of	15
Bacteriological Examination	32, 40	Dental Laboratory	69
B.C.G. Immunisation	59	Dental Treatment	78
Birth Notifications	71	Diphtheria	46
Birth Registrations	18	Diphtheria Immunisation	91
Births, Illegitimate	75	Diseases of Animals Acts	41
Birth Rate	12, 14	Disinfestation	25
Breast Feeding	87	District Midwifery	84
		Domestic Help	96
		Dysentery	51
Cancer	15	Employment	12
Cancer Education	63	Emergency Unit	86
Caravans	25	Encephalitis, Acute	51
Care and After-Care	94	Enteric Fever	54
Care of Illegitimate Children	75	Erysipelas	55
Child Guidance	79	Essex County Council Act	21
Child Welfare Clinics	76	Food & Drugs Act, 1938	39
Chiropody	96	Factories Acts, 1937/48	43
Clean Food Campaign	40	Food, Clean	40
Cleansing (Personal)	19, 83	Food Inspection	32
Committees	4, 66	Food Poisoning	41, 54
Comparability Factor	13	Foot Clinic	96
Confinements	70	Funeral Arrangements	61
Contact Examinations	59	Gas and Air Analgesia	85
Convalescence for Adults	96	General Dental Service	68
Convalescence for Pre-School Children	80	Hæmoglobin Survey	97
Conveniences, Public	61	Health Centres	68
Cremation	62	Health Education	62

	PAGE		PAGE
Health Visiting	86	Pædiatric Clinic	80
Home Help	97	Pneumonia	49
Home Nursing	89	Poliomyelitis	50
Home Visits	88	Poliomyelitis Follow-up	95
Hospitals	19	Population	12
Housing, Closure and Demolition	30	Post-Mortems	61
Housing, General	31	Post-Natal Clinics	69
Housing, Statistics	27	Premature Infants	72
Housing Act, 1936	30	Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949	41
Housing Conditions	87	Prevention of Tuberculosis	58
Housing Inspections	28	Prevention of Illness	94
Hygiene in Catering Trades	41	Puerperal Pyrexia	53
		Pupil Midwives	86
Ice Cream	33		
Illegitimacy	75	Rainfall	62
Immunisation	91, 93	Rateable Value	12
Infant Mortality	13, 16, 17, 71	Rehabilitation	96
Infectious Disease	45	Rehousing on Medical Grounds	31, 60
Infestation	83	Rent and Mortgage Restriction Acts	30
Inquests	61	Retroental Fibroplasia	74
Invalid Children's Aid Association	80	Rodent Control	41
Laboratory Facilities	60		
		Sanitary Inspection	22
Malaria	49	Scabies Clinic	19
Maternal Mortality	14, 16, 18	Scarlet Fever	46
Maternity Homes	21	Sickroom Equipment	96
Maternity Nursing	86	Smallpox	54
Maternity Outfits	86	Smoke Abatement	25
Meals on Wheels Service	61	Social Conditions	12
Measles	13, 48	Staff	7, 19
Meat Inspection	36	Statistics	12
Medical Aid	84	Sterilised Maternity Outfits	86
Medical Examinations	59, 62	Still births	12, 14, 16, 18, 71
Medicaments	81	Sunlight Treatment	78
Midwifery	84	Swimming Baths	26
Milk Inspection	32		
Milk Special Designations Order	32	Total Infant Mortality	17
Milk Supply	32	Tonsils and Adenoids	79
Miscellaneous	61	Training of Nursery Nurses	82
Moral Welfare	75	Training of Pupil Midwives	86
Mortuary	61	Tuberculosis	13, 56, 94
National Assistance Act, 1946, Sec. 47	20	Vaccination	93
Neo-Natal Mortality	16, 18, 71	Virus Infections During Pregnancy	70
Notices, Sanitary	22	Vital Statistics	12, 71
Notification of Births	71	Vitamins	81
Nursery Nursing Certificate	82		
Nurseries & Child Minders (Reg.) Acts, 1948	83	Walthamstow Association of Tuberculosis Care Helpers	94
Nursing Homes	21	Walthamstow Child Welfare Society	77
Nutrients	81	Water	22
		Welfare Services	98
Occupational Therapy	95	Whooping Cough	13, 48
Old People's Welfare	61	Whooping Cough Immunisation	93
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	53	Women's Clinic	83
Ophthalmic Treatment	79		
Orthopædic Treatment	78		
Outworkers	44		

HEALTH COMMITTEE

1951 - 52

Chairman :

ALDERMAN LADY McENTEE, J.P.

Vice-Chairman :

COUNCILLOR MRS. S. CANDY.

Ex-officio :

THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR—ALDERMAN LORD McENTEE,
C.B.E., J.P.

THE DEPUTY MAYOR — COUNCILLOR A. E. SIMMONS, J.P.

CHAIRMAN OF FINANCE COMMITTEE—ALDERMAN ROSS WYLD,
O.B.E., J.P.

ALDERMAN MRS. L. P. BAILEY, J.P.

„ W. GILLET.

„ A. E. MANNING.

„ T. SMITH.

COUNCILLOR R. H. AYRES.

COUNCILLOR A. W. PHILLIPS.

„ F. A. BURTON.

„ E. G. RICHARDS.

„ A. W. ELLIS.

„ M. SHARLAND.

„ Mrs. M. E. MARCHANT.

„ W. H. SHAW.

COUNCILLOR J. M. WIGHT.

Town Clerk :

G. A. BLAKELEY, ESQ.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE

LADY MCENTEE, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I submit herewith a report on the health of the Borough for the year 1951 and as in previous years the directive issued by the Ministry of Health requires me to deal generally with matters within my responsibility regarding public health and preventive medicine. The report therefore includes reference to the personal health services of the County Council made in my capacity as Acting Area Medical Officer and by courtesy of the County Medical Officer of Health.

The Registrar-General's estimate of the home population at mid-1951 was 120,900, a decrease of 1,800 since mid-1950. On the basis of this population the vital statistics were again generally good and compare favourably both with National rates and those for London Administrative County.

As regards the health of the mother and child, there were two maternal deaths from septic abortion. The infant mortality rate was reduced from 26 to 23. Still-births rose but neo-natal deaths showed a reduction.

The crude birth-rate of 13.5 and the crude death-rate of 10.8 were both below the National rates. The tuberculosis death-rate at 0.31 was the same as that for England and Wales but less than that for London Administrative County at 0.38.

Although the notifications of Whooping Cough were nearly twice the National rate, no death from this disease was recorded. The scheme of immunisation inaugurated by your Council and continued by the County Council has no doubt contributed materially to this position.

The following seem worthy of note :— There was no failure to notify birth ; the diminution of scabies ; the continuing shortage of hospital accommodation for the tuberculous and for the aged and chronic sick ; the increasing action which becomes necessary in regard to compulsory removal under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act.

The problems of housing, tuberculosis, care of the aged and chronic sick and clean food remain in the forefront. The action taken in regard to each is detailed in the various sections of the Report.

The work of the Sanitary Inspectorate has continued on the same high level as in previous years.

In the field of infectious disease there was a major epidemic of measles, fortunately with only one death. Poliomyelitis was of decreasing incidence and residual paralysis; bacillary dysentery made a re-appearance especially at day nurseries and reference is made to a prophylactic trial. The incidence and fatality of tuberculosis increased but the effect of the increasing use of heat-treated milk is clearly demonstrated. Again, there was no death from diphtheria for the fifth successive year but there still remains the increasing apathy due to a decreased awareness on the part of the public to the dangers of diphtheria.

In the field of health education, the question of cancer publicity was fully explored and a leaflet has been issued in the early part of 1952.

The personal health services provided through the Walthamstow Health Area Sub-Committee of the County Health Committee have continued and expanded. Health centre sites were fixed; the priority dental service was maintained; health visitors attended rounds in the children's wards at Whipps Cross Hospital. An analysis was made of the careers of nursery nurse trainees after qualifying and reference is made to a "pilot" nutritional survey amongst housewives.

The staff of the department have again worked loyally and conscientiously and this Report would not have been possible without their help.

Miss C. A. Lee, S.R.N., S.C.M., Superintendent of the District Nurses' Home at "Carisbrooke" retired on the 31st March, 1951 after 16 years' faithful service to the former District Nursing Association and since the appointed day to the County Council.

I cannot conclude this Report without renewed appreciation of the help and consideration received from the members of the Committees concerned and particularly from the Chairman, Alderman Lady McEntee.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

A. T. W. POWELL,

Medical Officer of Health.

STAFF OF THE HEALTH SERVICES

WALTHAMSTOW BOROUGH COUNCIL

*Medical Officer of Health, Borough School Medical Officer and
Acting Area Medical Officer (Essex County Council):*

A. T. W. POWELL, M.C., M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

*Deputy Medical Officer of Health, Deputy Borough School Medical
Officer:*

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

*Chief Sanitary Inspector, Petroleum Officer and Chief Inspector,
Diseases of Animals Acts:*

F. W. KEMP, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A. (a) (b) (c).

Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector:

W. R. RICHARDS, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A. (b) (d) (e).

District Sanitary Inspectors:

E. A. AUSTERBERRY, M.S.I.A. (b) (d) (e).

R. C. BLAND, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A. (b) (d).

V. CROFT, (b) (d).

D. R. KING, A.R.S.I. (b) (d).

S. E. MUGGERIDGE, M.R.S.I. (b) (d).

F. NORTHCOTE, A.R.S.I., M.S.I.A. (b) (c).

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

(b) Cert. Inspector Meat and other Foods.

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

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

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

In addition, some of the Inspectors hold special certificates.

Infectious Disease Nurse: Miss I. H. JENNINGS, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Chief Clerk: R. ROSE.

Clerical Staff:

G. J. BRADLEY.

G. H. EVE.

Miss M. J. GAME.

B. W. GOODE.

Miss S. A. HORSNELL.

L. F. JOYCE.

L. R. W. KEMP.

Miss N. LEWIS.

Miss T. M. PULLEN.

Disinfecting Staff:

H. THOMPSON.

H. LEWISTON.

Rodent Operatives:

H. J. NEWBURY.

W. HILL.

ESSEX COUNTY COUNCIL

Assistant County Medical Officers :

Mrs. JOYCE BEATTIE, M.B., B.S., D.P.H. (Commenced 24.5.51;
Ceased duty 21.7.51; Commenced 10.9.51; Ceased duty
30.11.51).

Miss PHILIPPA CARTER, M.B., B.S. (Commenced 15.2.51;
Ceased duty 16.6.51).

TREVOR T. CURRIE, M.B., B.S. (Commenced 8.1.51).

Miss ROSHAN A. IRANI, M.D., M.S., M.R.C.O.G.

JAMES R. MAYER, M.B., B.S., D.P.H. (Commenced 18.6.51;
Ceased duty 21.7.51).

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

Mrs. JESSIE A. STANSFIELD, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Ceased
duty 13.1.51).

Specialist Part-time Medical Officers. (Regional Hospital Board Appointment) :

Aural Surgeon : F. P. M. CLARKE, B.A., B.Sc., L.R.C.S. (Ed.),
L.R.C.P., L.R.F.P.S. (Glas.).

Ophthalmologist : R. BULSARA, B.Sc., M.B., B.S., D.O.,
D.O.M.S.

Orthopædic Surgeon : B. WHITCHURCH HOWELL, M.B., B.S.,
F.R.C.S.

Pædiatrician : E. HINDEN, M.D., M.R.C.P.

Physician-in-Charge, Cardiac and Rheumatism Clinic :

Miss M. WILMERS, M.D., M.R.C.P.

Psychiatrists :

Mrs. HELEN GILLESPIE, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

C. HAFFNER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.M. (Ceased duty 31.10.51).

Senior Dental Officer : Mr. L. W. ELMER, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.).

Dental Officers :

Miss D. ANKLESARIA, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Part-time).

R. E. HYMAN, L.D.S., R.C.S.

C. LANCER, B.D.S. (Commenced 14.2.51; Ceased duty 19.11.51).

R. TAIT, B.Sc., L.D.S., R.C.S. (Part-time).

G. P. L. TAYLOR, L.D.S., R.C.S.

J. TIMMIS, L.D.S., R.C.S.

Superintendent Health Visitor :

Miss A. C. KEENAN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

Health Visitors and Health Visitor/School Nurses :

- Miss R. BOYD, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
 Miss M. B. CASSIDY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. (Ceased duty 16.3.51).
 Miss E. L. CUNNINGTON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
 Miss C. R. DOUGLAS, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
 Miss E. du RANDT, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
 Mrs. D. LAMBERT, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. (Part-time). (Commenced 1.2.51).
 Miss D. G. LEGG, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
 Mrs. E. LEVIS, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
 Miss K. MUNDAY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
 Miss O. NORTH, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
 Miss J. M. PALMER, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
 Mrs. G. H. SALTER, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
 Mrs. I. C. STERN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. (Commenced 1.9.51).
 Miss A. STUART, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert., T.B. Cert. (Deceased 17.4.51).
 Miss A. WRIGHT, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

Tuberculosis Visitors :

- Miss A. AMES, S.R.N., S.C.M., T.A. Cert.
 Mrs. G. E. CAREY, S.R.N.
 Mrs. D. PURVES, S.R.N.

Superintendent of District Nurses' Home :

- Miss C. A. LEE, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N. (Retired 31.3.51).
 Miss E. G. WELBROCK, S.R.N., S.C.M., M.T.D., Q.N. (Commenced 21.3.51).

District Nurse/Midwives and District Nurses :

- Mrs. I. BALL, S.R.N. (Commenced 16.4.51).
 Miss D. L. CHANDLER, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.
 Mrs. M. CHRISTMAS, S.R.N.
 Miss M. H. CRONSHEY, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N. (Assistant Superintendent from 1.3.52).
 Miss A. E. EDMONDS, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Ceased duty 26.12.51).
 Mrs. K. JACKSON, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Ceased duty 7.1.51).
 Miss R. KENNY, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Ceased duty 13.7.51).
 Mrs. E. LAW, S.E.A.N. (part-time).
 Mrs. E. LUCAS, S.E.A.N. (part-time). (Commenced 22.1.51).
 J. H. MOORE, S.R.N., Q.N.
 Mrs. A. NORMAN, S.R.N.
 Miss M. OWEN, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Commenced 23.2.51).
 Miss F. RALPH, S.R.N. (Ceased duty 6.12.51).
 Mrs. J. M. SHEPHERD, S.E.A.N. (part-time). (Commenced 1.11.51).
 Mrs. I. Smith, S.R.N.

District Nurse/Midwives and District Nurses—(continued):

Miss W. STEVENS, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.

Miss P. THARP, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. (Commenced 6.7.51).

Mrs. L. WALE, S.R.N.

Miss R. M. WALKER, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N. (Commenced 9.2.51).

Mrs. E. B. WILKINSON, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.

District Midwives :

Miss M. GAHAN, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Ceased duty 13.12.51).

Mrs. A. GILBERT, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Miss N. HODGES, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Miss A. KROLFIFER, S.C.M.

Mrs. P. RAYNER, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Miss O. ROBERTS, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Mrs. M. WASHBOURNE, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Matrons of Day Nurseries:

Mrs. D. ANDROVENDA, S.R.N.

Mrs. G. MOORE, S.R.N., S.C.M., S.R.F.N.

Dental Attendants:

Miss D. SANFORD (Senior).

Miss J. BRADLEY. (Ceased duty 4.9.51).

Mrs. M. A. DUMPER, S.R.N. (Part-time). (Commenced 26.9.51).

Miss G. M. HUTCHINS.

Miss N. E. HUTCHINSON. (Commenced 10.9.51).

Miss S. SNOWDON.

Mrs. M. E. WRIGHT.

Dental Technicians:

Mr. G. H. HIGGINS (Senior). Mr. H. J. EDMUNDS.

Mr. P. BARNETT (Apprentice).

Educational Psychologists:

Miss E. M. SMITH, M.A.

MISS A. M. MARSHALL, B.A.

Psychiatric Social Workers:

Miss A. M. LACOUER.

Miss M. RUSSELL.

Play Therapist:

Mrs. K. BARKER (Part-time).

Orthoptists (Part-time):

Miss L. M. Box, S.R.N., S.C.M., D.B.O. (Ceased duty 25.1.51).

Miss J. F. DEARLOVE, D.B.O. (Commenced 25.1.51; Ceased duty 25.9.51).

Mrs. E. SILVESTER, D.B.O. (Commenced 31.8.51).

Physiotherapist : Miss H. GARRATT, C.S.P.

Speech Therapists :

Miss C. M. GREGORY, L.C.S.T.

Miss A. HEMMINGS, L.C.S.T.

Chiropodists :

R. J. KING, M. Ch. S.

L. N. C. MARTIN, M. Ch. S.

G. McCART, M. Ch. S.

L. R. SKINNER, M. Ch. S.

Clinic Nurse and Auxiliary :

Mrs. P. CRISP, S.R.N.

Mrs. E. LYNCH.

Domestic Help Organiser : Mrs. C. M. HALL.

Senior Administrative Assistant : F. J. AYLWARD.

Administrative and Clerical Staff :

Miss M. J. BERRY. (Commenced 31.12.51).

Mrs. M. CROSIER.

Mrs. E. M. GOODY.

R. A. C. GREEN.

E. H. IRWIN. (Ceased duty 31.12.51).

Miss V. N. JENNINGS. (Commenced 24.9.51).

Mrs. J. W. JOYCE. (Ceased duty 31.12.51).

Miss D. E. LANE.

Mrs. M. MANTON.

G. B. MARTIN.

Miss S. MARTYN. (Ceased duty 15.12.51).

R. T. PRUDDEN. (Commenced 10.12.51).

Mrs. G. M. ROBERTS (Part-time).

Mrs. M. J. SMITTEN.

Mrs. A. S. SPEECHLEY.

Miss M. R. STANLEY. (Ceased duty 31.3.51).

A. T. WADE.

Miss M. WARREN.

Miss E. WEATHERILL.

Mrs. M. E. WEST (Part-time).

A.—STATISTICS & SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area (in acres)	4,343
Population (Registrar-General's Estimate, mid-year 1951)	120,900
Number of Assessments (31st December, 1951)	36,631
Rateable Value (31st December, 1951)	£908,395
Sum represented by penny rate	£3,630

Population.—The Registrar-General's Estimate of the home population at mid-year, 1951, is 120,900, a decrease of 1,800 on the previous year.

Employment.—According to information kindly supplied by Mr. Percy C. Graham, Manager of the Local Employment Exchange, approximately 550 men and 250 women were placed in employment every month during the year 1951, through the placing machinery of the Employment Exchange. The number of persons insured under the National Insurance Acts, employed in the whole area covered by the Exchange comprising the Boroughs of Walthamstow, Leyton, Chingford, Wanstead and Woodford, was approximately 82,000. Of this number, it is estimated that about 40,000 were employed in Walthamstow. During 1951 the average number of persons unemployed in the whole area was 571 men and 230 women; these included approximately 70 disabled men and 15 disabled women.

Extracts from Vital Statistics.—The Registrar-General's mid-year 1951 estimate of the home population (viz., 120,900) has been used for the calculation of all vital statistics.

		Total	Males	Females			
Live Births	Legitimate	1,586	817	769	Birth rate per 1,000 of the estimated home population	13.5	
	Illegitimate	51	19	32			
	Total	1,637	836	801			
Stillbirths	38	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births				22.7	
Deaths	1,309	Death rate per 1,000 of the estimated home population				10.8	

Deaths from puerperal causes :—

Puerperal Sepsis Deaths	2
Other Puerperal Causes	—

Death rate of infants under one year of age :—

All infants per 1,000 live births	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	.....	.....	.....	.....	59
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	.....	.....	.....	.....	—
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under two years of age)	.....	.....	.....	.....	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis death rate	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.27
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis death rate	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.03

The natural increase of population, i.e., excess of births over deaths was 328.

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

Deaths.—The Registrar-General's classification of causes of death by sex totals is given.

The total number of deaths in 1951 (1,309) compares with 1,305 in 1950, the respective death rates per 1,000 population being 10.8 and 10.6.

Comparability Factor.—The comparability factor applicable for 1950 was revised by the Registrar-General in September, 1951. The revised factors were :—

Area comparability factor for births	.....	0.96
Area comparability factor for deaths	.....	1.04

The above factors, when applied to the crude rates, produce the following adjusted rates :—

Live births	.....	.....	.....	.....	13.0
Deaths	.....	.....	.....	.....	11.3

Birth-Rates, Death-Rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Mortality, and Case Rates for certain Infectious Diseases in the year 1951. Provisional figures based on quarterly returns.

	England and Wales.	126 County Boroughs and Great Towns (including London)	148 Smaller Towns (Resident Population 25,000-50,000 at 1931 Census)	London Adminis- trative County.	Walthamstow.		
Rates per 1,000 Home Population							
Births :—							
Live Births	15.5	17.3	16.7	17.8	13.5		
Still Births	0.36	0.45	0.38	0.37	0.31		
Deaths :—							
All Causes	12.5	13.4	12.5	13.1	10.8		
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00		
Whooping Cough	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	—		
Diphtheria	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—		
Tuberculosis	0.31	0.37	0.31	0.38	0.31		
Influenza	0.38	0.36	0.38	0.23	0.17		
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—		
Acute Poliomyelitis (includ- ing Polioencephalitis)	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	—		
Pneumonia	0.61	0.65	0.63	0.61	0.83		
Notifications (Corrected) :—							
Typhoid Fever	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00		
Paratyphoid Fever	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.00		
Meningococcal Infection	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.04		
Scarlet Fever	1.11	1.20	1.20	1.10	0.98		
Whooping Cough	3.87	3.62	4.00	3.11	6.14		
Diphtheria	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.01	—		
Erysipelas	0.14	0.15	0.12	0.15	0.27		
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—		
Measles	14.07	13.93	14.82	14.64	18.98		
Pneumonia	0.99	1.04	0.96	0.72	0.69		
Acute Poliomyelitis (includ- ing Polioencephalitis)							
Paralytic	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.07		
Non-Paralytic	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.00		
Food Poisoning	0.13	0.15	0.08	0.23	0.11		
Deaths :—	Rates per 1,000 Live Births						
All causes under 1 year of age	29.6(a)	33.9	27.6	26.4	22.6		
Enteritis and Diarrhoea under 2 years of age	1.4	1.6	1.0	0.7	—		
Notifications (Corrected) :—	Rates per 1,000 Total (Live & Still) Births						
Puerperal Fever & Pyrexia	10.66	13.77	8.08	14.90	25.67		
Maternal Mortality :—	A.115 Sepsis of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	A.116 Abortion with toxæmia	Other toxæmias of pregnancy and the puerperium	A.117 Hæmorrhage of pregnancy and childbirth	A.118 Abortion without mention of sepsis or toxæmia	A.119 Abortion with sepsis	A.120 Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium
Number of Deaths :—							
Walthamstow	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
England and Wales	70	3	167	91	37	66	125
Rates per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births :—							
Walthamstow	—	—	—	—	—	1.19	—
England and Wales	0.10	0.00	0.24	0.13	0.05	0.09	0.18

(a) Per 1,000 related live-births.

**Causes of Death as given by the Registrar-General
for the year 1951**

Whole District

Causes of Death	Males	Females	Total	1950
1. Tuberculosis, Respiratory	25	8	33	33
2. Tuberculosis, other	3	1	4	—
3. Syphilitic Disease	5	2	7	7
4. Diphtheria	—	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal Infections	—	—	—	1
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	2
8. Measles	1	—	1	2
9. Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	3	5	8	3
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	17	15	32	37
11. Malignant neoplasm, Lung, bronchus	38	1	39	50
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	18	18	26
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	6	6	12
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	50	56	106	123
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	3	2	5	5
16. Diabetes	2	8	10	4
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	47	80	127	147
18. Coronary disease, angina	96	61	157	168
19. Hypertension with heart disease	21	26	47	54
20. Other heart disease	89	132	221	223
21. Other circulatory disease	12	10	22	35
22. Influenza	7	14	21	9
23. Pneumonia	50	50	100	64
24. Bronchitis	83	43	126	80
25. Other disease of respiratory system	10	3	13	10
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	12	7	19	16
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	—	5	5	2
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	6	4	10	17
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	13	—	13	10
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	2	2	—
31. Congenital malformations	2	6	8	13
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	53	66	119	110
33. Motor vehicle accidents	5	2	7	13
34. All other accidents	9	4	13	12
35. Suicide	6	4	10	17
36. Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—	—
Totals, 1951	668	641	1,309	—
Totals, 1950	685	620	—	1,305

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
—	—	—	—	—	13	46	142

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.
1951 ..	1,637	13.5	38	23.2	0.31	23	14.0	37	23
1950 ..	1,598	13.0	37	23.1	0.30	33	20.6	42	26
1949 ..	1,836	14.9	27	14.7	0.22	31	16.9	54	29
1948 ..	2,068	16.8	46	22.2	0.37	24	11.1	43	20
1947 ..	2,670	21.8	59	22.1	0.48	35	13.1	77	29

There were no deaths during 1951 from Diarrhoea and Enteritis in children under one year of age.

The table showing the classification of infant deaths is given in the section of the report dealing with the care of mothers and young children (Section 22).

MATERNAL MORTALITY

During 1951 there were two deaths due to puerperal sepsis.

Deaths due to Pregnancy and Child-Bearing and/or associated therewith during 1951

Case No.	Duration of Pregnancy	Date of Death	Certified Cause of Death and Classification	Age	Ward
1	8-12 weeks	5.9.51	Renal suppression and failure following septic abortion (self-induced)	31	J
2	12-16 weeks	13.9.51	Gas forming septicæmia due to septic instrumental abortion	25	W

The maternal mortality rates (per 1,000 total births) for the past five years have been given as follows:—

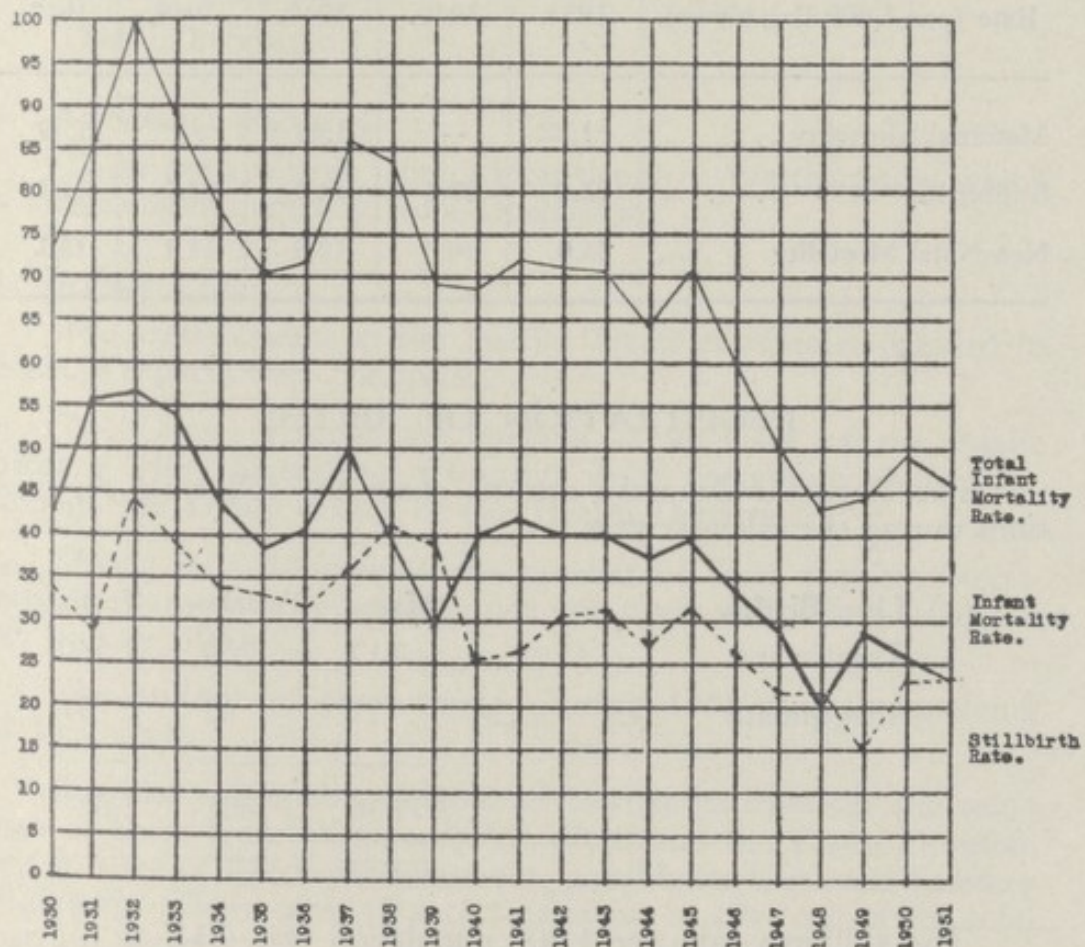
Year.	Total Births Registered.	Deaths.			Rates per 1,000 Births. (Live and Still)		
		Puerperal Sepsis.	Other Puerperal Causes.	Total.	Puerperal Sepsis.	Other Puerperal Causes.	Total.
1951 ..	1,675	—	—	2	1.19	—	1.19
1950 ..	1,635	—	—	—	—	—	—
1949 ..	1,863	—	2	2	—	1.07	1.07
1948 ..	2,114	—	—	—	—	—	—
1947 ..	2,729	—	4	4	—	1.46	1.46

TOTAL INFANT MORTALITY

This is defined as the sum of the deaths that occur during child-birth and during the first year of life.

The attached graph shows the position since 1930 :—

RATE PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS



MATERNAL MORTALITY, STILLBIRTHS & NEO-NATAL DEATHS

During 1951 there were two deaths classified as being due to pregnancy, childbearing or associated therewith.

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

Rate (per 1,000 live births).	1951.	1950.	1949.	1948.	1947.
Maternal Mortality	1.22	—	1.09	—	1.49
Stillbirths	23.2	23.1	14.7	22.2	22.1
Neo-Natal Mortality ...	14.0	20.6	16.9	11.1	13.1

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS

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

(a) Live Births.		Males.	Females.	Totals.
Legitimate .....	.....	817	769	1,586
Illegitimate .....	.....	19	32	51
		—	—	—
		836	801	1,637
		—	—	—

The stillbirth rate per 1,000 population was 0.31.

Of the 1,701 local registrations, 363 belonging to other areas are excluded, leaving a nett total of 1,338. There were no non-notified births during 1951.

	St. James Street.		High Street.		Hoe Street.		Wood Street.		Hale End.		Higham Hill.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Totals	80	85	74	82	116	94	102	100	146	131	164	164	682	656
Grand Totals ..	165		156		210		202		277		328		1,338	

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

1. Public Health Officers of the Authority

The names and qualifications of officers employed by your Authority are given at the beginning of the Report. All are whole-time officers unless otherwise stated.

2. Laboratory Facilities

(See I.D. Section.)

3. Ambulance Facilities

These are available from a local depot in Walthamstow which is administered centrally from Chelmsford.

4. Scabies Clinic

The arrangements at the Special Treatment Centre detailed in previous reports were continued.

The Clinic premises are situated at the back of the Public Baths in High Street and treatment is by appointment only, i.e., through the family doctor or the Health Department.

Owing to a decrease in the number of cases requiring treatment, sessions were reduced to one per week with effect from the 1st January, 1952.

The number of cases treated during 1951 was 42 involving 82 treatments.

Facilities remained available to Leyton patients on the same basis as those from Wanstead/Woodford and the Forest Division, i.e., at a fee of 7/6d. per treatment, payable by the Local Sanitary Authority. There were 15 such treatments in 1951 out of the total specified above.

5. Hospital Accommodation

(a) ACUTE CASES.—There were no major changes in 1951 in regard to the hospital accommodation available for the inhabitants of the Borough.

(b) CHRONIC CASES.—Regional Hospital Boards have asked that Medical Officers of Health shall support when necessary on "social grounds," the recommendations of medical practitioners for the admission of the chronic sick to hospital. All possible help was given when requested but even so, at the end of 1951, 17 elderly chronic sick patients still awaited admission to a suitable hospital.

The following table shows the position in regard to hospital admissions considered and supported on "social" grounds.

1. No. of cases at end of 1950 awaiting Hospital admission	12
2. No. of new cases during 1951 considered on Social Grounds	16
3. No. of new cases during 1951 supported on Social Grounds	11
4. No. of old and new cases requiring Hospital admission	23
5. No. of admissions to Hospital during 1951	6
6. No. of outstanding cases at end of 1951	17

It is a pleasure to record the unfailing help and consideration experienced from the Senior Medical Officer (Dr. DeLargy) at Langthorne Hospital.

(c) MATERNITY.—The effect of the transfer of Thorpe Coombe Maternity Hospital to the Regional Hospital Board has, somewhat naturally, been to restrict the admission of Walthamstow patients who were expected to have a normal confinement other than the first and in favour of patients from other parts of the Hospital Group, and presumably requiring admission on obstetric and/or "social" grounds. At the same time it must be stated that no patient booking late and requiring hospital accommodation either on obstetric and/or "social" grounds has been refused admission to some other maternity hospital by arrangement made at Thorpe Coombe.

The percentage of Walthamstow residents admitted to Thorpe Coombe prior to the appointed day was of the order of 98—99. In 1949 it fell to 88.4, in 1950 to 77 and in 1951 to 64.1.

(d) OUT-PATIENT FACILITIES.—On the 25th June, 1951, the Chairman of the North-East Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board opened the new Out-patient Department at the Connaught Hospital, which met a long-felt want in relieving the gross overcrowding at the Department.

The accommodation comprises two main consulting rooms each with an examination room and four dressing cubicles, a treatment room, a new waiting hall with comfortable seating and canteen facilities.

6. Aged and Chronic Sick.

National Assistance Act, 1948 (Section 47).

Full reference was made in last year's report to the first case dealt with under this Act. The hearing took place on 31st January and an order was made for three months' care in Part III accommodation. Application was made for extension on the 2nd May and the patient, Mrs. M.I., died on the 14th August.

The second case was Mrs. M.W., aged 63 years, who was first discovered by the District Sanitary Inspector in December, 1950, to be living alone in unsanitary conditions. An unsuccessful attempt was made to give domestic help and on the 8th February Mrs. W. was found lying on the floor unconscious. The patient's doctor attempted "voluntary" removal to hospital without success and application had to be made to the Court on the 8th March, removal being effected the same day. The patient was admitted to hospital and transferred to Part III accommodation on the 19th May.

The third case was Mrs. A.H., aged 83 years, first reported by the family doctor who had been called by the Police. He found the patient suffering from bronchitis, myocardial degeneration and senility. She was found living in unsanitary conditions and refused care and attention both from the home nurses and relatives. The hearing was on the 14th March, removal the same evening and death occurred seven days later.

A fourth patient suffering from extensive cancer of the face declined removal to hospital for some days but eventually consented when served with intimation of the projected Court hearing. He died within a few days.

National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951.

The Council has authorised the Medical Officer of Health to make application for the necessary orders in cases to which the Act applies.

7. Public Health Act, 1936—Nursing Homes :—

	No. of Homes.	No. of Patients provided for.		
		Maternity Patients.	Others.	Totals.
Homes first registered during the year	—	—	—	—
Homes on register at the end of the year	2	4	18	22

There were no refusals or appeals.

Five inspections were made by the medical staff. No difficulties in regard to supervision arose.

Routine enquiries are made with regard to unregistered homes.

Notice was received from the proprietor that the St. Margaret's Nursing Home, a small home registered for three maternity patients would close as from the 18th June.

8. Essex County Council Act, 1933 (Establishments for massage and special treatment).

No new licences were granted under the Act and one lapsed.

C.—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water.—The authority responsible is the Metropolitan Water Board. Routine tests are carried out by the Board, and the usual practice was continued of notifying the Board of all actual or suspected cases of enteric fever. The Board then arranged special tests at the addresses concerned. All were negative in 1951.

All dwelling houses in the area are supplied direct with water.

In accordance with Circular 42/51, the following information is also given :—

- (i) The water supply of the area and its several parts has been satisfactory (a) in quality, (b) in quantity.
- (ii) A total of two bacteriological examinations was carried out with satisfactory results.
- (iii) As far as is known, there is no plumbo-solvent action in the water supplied to the Borough.
- (iv) No action was necessary in respect of contamination.
- (v) There are no houses supplied by stand-pipes.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area

The Inspectorate was, owing to sickness, one below complement for 19 weeks.

Mr. F. W. Kemp, Chief Sanitary Inspector, reports as follows :—

No. of inspections made.	No. of nuisances detected.	No. of complaints received.	No. of Intimation Notices		No. of Statutory Notices.		Total Visits.
			Served.	Complied with.	Served.	Complied with.	
14,375	6,989	3,157	1,985	1,976*	266	212*	21,352

* Includes notices outstanding from previous year.

Of the 1,985 intimation notices served, 175 were in respect of business premises and the remainder (1,810) related to defects in private houses. Of the latter figure, 1,544 were complied with without resort to statutory procedure.

It was found necessary to institute legal proceedings against Owners for non-compliance with 11 Abatement Notices served under Section 93 of the Public Health Act, 1936. Orders were made by the Justices in four cases—costs ranging from £1 0s. 0d. to £3 3s. 0d.—and in six cases the summonses were withdrawn on payment of costs, the work having been completed before the date of Hearing. One case was adjourned sine die.

The following table shows the nature of work executed and improvements effected during the year :—

Drains tested, 327 ; Drains reconstructed or repaired, 388 ; Drains, obstructions removed, 190 ; Drains, means of access provided, 54 ; Drains, ventilation provided or improved, 72 ; Drains, ventilation repaired, 92 ; Soil pipes repaired or renewed, 117 ; Rain water pipes repaired or renewed, 203 ; Rain water pipes disconnected from drains, 19 ; Roofs repaired or renewed, 797 ; Gutterings repaired or renewed, 366 ; W.C. pans or traps provided, 303 ; Gully traps provided, 138 ; W.C. flushing cisterns repaired or renewed, 239 ; W.C. floors concreted, 52 ; W.C.'s repaired and cleansed, 267 ; W.C.'s light and ventilation improved, 41 ; Waste pipes repaired, renewed or trapped, 194 ; New sinks provided, 94 ; Stoves and firegrates repaired or renewed, 335 ; Water supply reinstated, 13 ; Water supply taken off main, 9 ; Cisterns cleansed and covered, 24 ; Sculleries paved, 35 ; Yards and forecourts paved or repaired, 82 ; Dirty houses cleansed, 32 ; Dirty rooms cleansed, 571 ; Floors repaired, 405 ; Ventilations under floors provided or improved, 173 ; New damp-proof courses provided, 54 ; Sites concreted, 1 ; Offensive accumulations removed, 23 ; Animals improperly kept, removed, 7 ; Stables repaired and cleansed, 22 ; Manholes repaired or re-sealed, 151 ; Other causes of dampness remedied, 605 ; Miscellaneous repairs, 2,624.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Visits to premises, 508 ; Re-visits to premises, 16.

DISINFECTIONS.

Rooms disinfected, 159 ; Articles disinfected, 387 ; Articles destroyed at Low Hall Lane, 80.

SPECIAL PREMISES.

	Number	Visits paid
Factories (a) Non-power	67	178
(b) Power	455	627
(c) Other premises	41	129
Outworkers	544	746
Slaughterhouses (re-application)	—	1
Butchers	82	434
Bakehouses	36	197
Fishmongers, Fish Fryers and Curers, etc.	44	205
Cafes and Caterers	115	465
Grocers, etc.	268	761
Ice Cream Manufacturers and Vendors	249	325
Dairies and Milksellers	100	127
Laundries	3	13

SPECIAL PREMISES (continued).

	Number	Visits paid
Hairdressers	74	93
Rag and Bone Dealers	3	20
Piggeries	2	6
Street Stalls	Numerous	352
Greengrocers	92	191
Stables	37	106
Schools	—	25
Conveniences	—	32

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

BUTCHERS.

Special cleansings, 49 ; Pavings repaired, 5 ; Accumulations removed, 5 ; New galvanised bins provided, 16 ; Drains repaired, 4 ; W.C.'s repaired and cleansed, 15 ; Floors repaired and ventilated, 7 ; Light and ventilation improved, 3 ; Other improvements, 48.

BAKEHOUSES.

Special cleansings, 57 ; New ceilings fixed, 3 ; Floors repaired, 7 ; Light and ventilation improved, 5 ; Roofs repaired, 2 ; Other improvements, 39.

FISHMONGERS.

Special cleansings, 37 ; Yards repaved, 3 ; Accumulations removed, 5 ; Drains cleared, 5 ; Other improvements, 21.

GROCERS.

Store rooms cleansed, 99 ; Washing accommodation improved, 45 ; Other improvements, 75.

CAFES AND CATERERS.

Special cleansings, 96 ; Light and ventilation improved, 16 ; Floors repaired, 9 ; Other improvements, 86.

ICE CREAM MANUFACTURERS AND VENDORS.

Special cleansings, 14 ; Special cleansings of utensils, 2 ; Yard pavings repaired, 2 ; Other improvements, 6.

DAIRIES AND MILKSHOPS.

Special cleansings, 28 ; New fittings and other improvements, 19 ; Pavings relaid, 2 ; Light improved, 1.

HAIRDRESSERS.

Special cleansings, 29 ; Other improvements, 11.

STABLE PREMISES.

Cleansings, 17 ; Accumulations removed, 15 ; Roofs repaired, 2 ; Pavings repaired, 2 ; Other improvements, 6 ; Manure receptacles provided, 1.

LAUNDRIES.

Special cleansings, 3 ; Other improvements, 6.

RAG AND BONE DEALERS.

Cleansings, 5 ; Pavings repaired, 1.

PIGGERIES.

Cleansings, 2.

Camping Sites.

There are no authorised sites in the area. The caravan dwellers at Higham Hill still remain.

Smoke Abatement.

Complaints were received and investigations carried out relating to thirteen premises. Of these, ten were in respect of boiler plants burning solid fuel ; one oil ; one trade refuse (sawdust) incinerator and one Refuse Destructor.

Smoke observations were carried out where necessary and warnings or advice given.

Five written intimations were sent.

One boiler plant was replaced with new, and one completely modernised.

Eradication of Bed Bugs, etc.

The number of houses reported to be verminous still remains comparatively small.

Ninety rooms were fumigated with DDT smoke or sprayed with DDT solution. Insecticides were issued free of charge to tenants of 65 premises.

Hydrogen Cyanide (Fumigation of Buildings) Regulations, 1938 :—

No notifications were received during the year.

Swimming Baths and Pools.

The model bye-laws of the Ministry of Health were adopted in 1938.

(a) MUNICIPAL BATHS, HIGH STREET.—This is a covered swimming bath. Mr. W. Cantes kindly contributes the following report:—

“From January 1st to December 31st, 1951, the Swimming Bath was open on 289 days. Number of bathers during this period was 104,677.

“Maximum load was on September 10th when we had 780 bathers.”

Sampling was carried out on two occasions, with satisfactory results.

(b) 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.

(c) SOUTH-WEST ESSEX TECHNICAL COLLEGE.—Sampling was carried out, with satisfactory results.

(d) FOREST SCHOOL.—This is a small swimming bath with a capacity of approximately 65,000 gallons. New plant was installed during the year. Sampling was carried out with satisfactory results.

(e) WOODFORD COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL.—Sampling was carried out with satisfactory results.

(f) KINGFISHER POOL.—The Managing Director kindly gives the following particulars:—

“Normal turnover of between 6 and 8 hours.

“Approximately 18,000 people passed through during the season.

“A new chlorination plant (not break-point) was installed in the latter half of the season, which produced 1 ppm in the shallow end and .4 ppm in the deep end. A more comprehensive study will be made in 1952.

“Once only was it necessary to run the plant overnight due to a heavy load the previous day.”

Bacteriological and chemical analyses were carried out on two occasions with satisfactory results.

D.—HOUSING

Statistics

The Borough Architect, F. G. Southgate, Esq., A.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I., has kindly contributed the following :—

Houses erected by the Local Authority during 1951 :—

Hoe Street Ward	6 Flats (P)	14 Houses (P)
St. James Street Ward	Nil	
Higham Hill Ward	Nil	
High Street Ward	18 Flats (P)	
Hale End Ward	46 Flats (P)	2 Houses (P)
Wood Street Ward	9 Flats (P)	
TOTAL	79 Flats (P)	16 Houses (P)

Houses erected by Private Enterprise during 1951 :—

Hoe Street Ward	Nil		
St. James Street Ward	Nil		
Higham Hill Ward	40 Flats (P)		
High Street Ward	Nil		
Hale End Ward	1 House (R)	34 Houses (P)	
Wood Street Ward	13 Houses (R)		
TOTAL	40 Flats (P)	34 Houses (P)	14 Houses (R)

Note : (P) Post-war permanent Houses and Flats.
(R) Rebuilding war-destroyed Houses.

HOUSES ERECTED DURING 1951

During the calendar year 1951, 16 new houses and 79 new flats have been erected.

14 war destroyed houses were rebuilt by private enterprise and 74 new houses and flats were erected by private enterprise.

Most of the Council's schemes are now the development of small sites, infilling between older development on war-damaged or vacant land, in some cases this entails the erection of a pair of houses only. This process takes considerably longer than in dealing with a large estate where a number of buildings can be undertaken at one time.

During the early months of the year the weather was extremely bad which delayed the completion of several schemes. Most of the accommodation now under construction is of three-storey flats with two bedrooms or two-storey flats with one bedroom. A few houses for the higher income group have been completed. The larger sites developed during the year include 24 flats Chingford Road, 22 flats Beechwood Drive, 18 flats Stoneydown and 9 flats Forest Rise. Four experimental two-bedroom houses costing under

£1,000 each were completed in Ickworth Park Road and contracts have been placed for a further 34 of similar design, although the price has increased due to continually rising costs of labour and materials.

An award was received from the Council of the Festival of Britain for the scheme at Oak Hill of 36 flats.

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)	3,034
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	8,673
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	Nil
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	Nil
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	5
(N.B.—These comprise individual unfit houses)	
(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	1,810

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	1,544
---	-------

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	Nil
---	-----

(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—

(a) By owners	Nil
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil
(c) Withdrawn—premises vacated and undertaking not to allow future occupation	Nil

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

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied 266

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

(a) By owners	*212
(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 3

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

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 3

(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

* Including those outstanding from previous year.

Housing Act, 1936

UNFIT HOUSES

The following premises were dealt with as follows :—

Demolition Orders :

- 1, Eden Road
- 110, Upper Walthamstow Road
- 73, Albert Road (Appeal lodged)

Closing Orders :

- 1, Eldon Road (Basement)
- 48, Orford Road (Basement)
- 56, Orford Road (Basement)

Houses Demolished :

Nil

Unfit Houses :

The Ministry of Local Government and Planning (Form P.13 (HSG)/52)—Return for the year ended 31st March, 1952.

Part B.—Unfit houses not included in Clearance Areas.

(1) Housing Act, 1936

	Number of persons of houses displaced	
(a) Houses demolished as a result of formal procedure under Section 11	1	8
(b) Houses demolished as a result of informal notices preliminary to formal procedure under Section 11	—	—
(c) Houses closed in pursuance of an undertaking given by the owners under Section 11, and still in force	—	—
(d) Parts of buildings closed (Section 12)	3	12
(e) Houses made fit—		
(i) as a result of formal notices under Sections 9 to 12	—	—
(ii) as a result of informal notices preliminary to formal procedure under Sections 9 to 12	1,568	—

(2) Housing Act, 1949

(f) Closing Orders made under Section 3 (1)	—	—
(g) Demolition Orders determined and Closing Orders substituted under Section 3 (2)	—	—
(h) Demolition Orders quashed under Section 2	—	—

Rent and Mortgage Restriction Acts

During the year six certificates were granted to tenants. One clearance certificate was issued to an owner.

Housing Act, 1936, Section 62

Applications for “permitted number” were received from landlords and certificates issued during the year respecting 165 lettings. Fifty-three enquiries from the Housing Manager were also dealt with.

Local Land Charges

Particulars relating to outstanding sanitary notices were supplied in reference to 1,791 enquiries.

General

Mr. C. W. Rayner, your Council's Housing Manager, states that in 1951 the number of families rehoused by the Department was 166, which included 15 families where there was a medical recommendation in respect of tuberculosis.

During the year a meeting was arranged with Dr. Hugh Ramsay, Chest Physician in charge of the Walthamstow Chest Clinic, to agree the urgency of various applicants suffering from infectious pulmonary tuberculosis living under overcrowded conditions and in contact with young children, i.e., the Class I cases referred to below.

Rehousing of Medical Cases

During 1951, 157 cases claiming priority on medical grounds in connection with rehousing and tuberculosis were investigated and reported upon. Of these, 40 cases were added to the list of cases and classified in order of urgency.

The position at the end of 1951 was as follows :—

	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Total
On List, Dec., 1951.....	14	20	7	29	70
Added to List during 1951.....	11	4	3	22	40
	25	24	10	51	110
Removed from the List during 1951	13	7	1	14	35
Under priority recommendation, Dec., 1951	12	17	9	37	75

The remaining 117 cases investigated were new claims or reviews where medical priority could be given.

Apart from tuberculosis, 60 cases were recorded as needing special investigation on medical grounds, and 63 on grounds of overcrowding.

A grand total of 326 investigations were made during the year in order to assess medical and rehousing claims and to prevent duplication of enquiries by the Housing Department, from which the closest co-operation has been received.

E.—INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

The following is contributed by the Chief Sanitary Inspector :—

(a) Milk Supply.

Designated Milk.

During the year 144 samples of milk were submitted to the Counties Laboratories for bacteriological examination, including Phosphatase, Methylene Blue and Turbidity tests.

These samples of milk were taken from roundsmen during the course of delivery or on arrival at Schools. They include the bi-monthly sampling of the two dairymen holding Pasteuriser's Licences.

The following table gives details of samples taken :—

Grade	No. of Samples	Results	
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory (Methylene Blue Test)
Pasteurised	116	111	5*
Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised	24	4	—
Sterilised	4	24	—
Totals	144	139	5

* Maximum Atmospheric Shade Temperature : 62° F.—2 ; 65° F.—2.

Biological Test.

No samples were submitted owing to the temporary cancellation of scheme.

THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) (PASTEURISED & STERILISED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1949 & 1950.

THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) (RAW MILK) REGULATION, 1949.

Licences for the sale of milk under Special Designations were granted as follows :—

Dealers' Licences.

Pasteurised	46
Sterilised	87
Tuberculin Tested	24

Licences (Plant).

Pasteurisers	2
--------------------	---

Supplementary Licences.

Pasteurised	9
Sterilised	10
Tuberculin Tested	9

Tuberculin Tested (Dealers)	2
-----------------------------	---

There are no Cow-keepers in the district.

The number of Retail Milk Distributors is 100.

One hundred and twenty-seven visits were paid to registered dealers and a satisfactory standard of cleanliness was maintained.

THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) (SPECIFIED AREAS) ORDER, 1951.

The above Order, which came into operation on the 1st October, implemented Sub-Section (1) of Section 19 of the Food & Drugs (Milk, Dairies and Artificial Cream) Act, 1950, relating to the compulsory use of special designations for retail sales of milk. This Borough is included in the Specified Areas, therefore, all milk sold must be either Pasteurised or Sterilised.

(b) Ice Cream.

Sixty-five applications for Registration were received.

New licences were granted as follows:—

Vendors, New	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
Vendors, Transfers	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
Refused	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Withdrawn	.....	.....	.....	.....	1

Number on Register at end of year 249

Number of above receiving allocations of fats, sugar,
etc., for manufacturing 25*

* Twelve of these pass their dockets to other firms who manufacture for them.

ICE CREAM (HEAT TREATMENT, ETC.)—REGULATIONS, 1947-51.

The trade has continued to maintain a very good standard to comply with the above Regulations.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION—TYPHOID, ETC., CARRIERS.

The scheme of voluntary medical examination and blood testing of employees in the ice cream trade has now reached its fifth year.

A session is held one afternoon a week and 88 employees presented themselves for the purpose of having blood specimens taken by the Medical Officer of Health.

No "Carriers" were found during the period under review.

BACTERIAL QUALITY AND GRADING OF ICE CREAM.

One hundred and thirty-eight samples were submitted for bacteriological examination and for grading in accordance with the Provisional Test of the Ministry of Health.

The following summary gives the comparative results of the old standard test and the new (provisional) test. Grades I and II of the latter are considered satisfactory.

Plate Count	Coliform Reaction (in 1/10 ml.)	Bacterium coli (in 1/10 ml.)	Satisfactory	*Passable	Not Passable	Methylene Blue Test Reduction time	Grade
100	—	—	x			Not in 4 hours	I
180	—	—	x			" 4 "	I
200	—	—	x			" 4 "	I
700	—	—	x			" 4 "	I
200	—	—	x			" 4 "	I
400	—	—	x			" 4 "	I
200	—	—	x			" 4 "	I
3,700	x1 tube	—	x			" 4 "	I
900	—	—	x			" 4 "	I
1,400	—	—	x			" 4 "	I
9,200	—	—	x			" 4 "	I
900	—	—	x			" 4 "	I
600	x1 tube	—	x			" 4 "	I
1,100	—	—	x			" 4 "	I
400	—	—	x			" 4 "	I
3,000	—	—	x			" 4 "	I
700	—	—	x			" 4 "	I
1,500	—	—	x			" 4 "	I
1,500	—	—	x			" 4 "	I
300	—	—	x			" 4 "	I
300	—	—	x			" 4 "	I
200	—	—	x			" 4 "	I
800	—	—	x			" 4 "	I
300	—	—	x			" 4 "	I
500	—	—	x			" 4 "	I
600	—	—	x			" 4 "	I
1,600	—	—	x			" 4 "	I
900	—	—	x			" 4 "	I
3,600	—	—	x			" 4 "	I
600	—	—	x			" 4 "	I
1,200	—	—	x			" 4 "	I
2,000	—	—	x			" 4 "	I
500	—	—	x			" 4 "	I
3,000	—	—	x			" 4 "	I
3,500	—	—	x			" 4 "	I
1,200	—	—	x			" 4 "	I
1,500	—	—	x			" 4 "	I
1,200	—	—	x			" 4 "	I
2,000	—	—	x			" 4 "	I
1,700	x2 tubes	—		x		" 4 "	I
500	—	—	x			" 4 "	I
900	—	—	x			" 4 "	I
1,200	—	—	x			" 4 "	I
1,500	—	—	x			" 4 "	I
600	—	—	x			" 4 "	I
600	x1 tube	—	x			" 4 "	I
900	—	—	x			" 4 "	I
2,100	—	—	x			" 4 "	I
300	—	—	x			" 4 "	I
800	—	—	x			" 4 "	I
1,500	x1 tube	—	x			" 4 "	I
300	—	—	x			" 4 "	I
700	—	—	x			" 4 "	I

Plate Count	Coliform Reaction (in 1/10 ml.)	Bacterium coli (in 1/10 ml.)	Satisfactory	*Passable	Not Passable	Methylene Blue Test Reduction time	Grade
1,600	—	—	x			Not in 4 hours	I
15,000	—	—	x			" 4 "	I
4,000	—	—	x			" 4 "	I
6,000	—	—	x			" 4 "	I
900	—	—	x			" 4 "	I
400	—	—	x			" 4 "	I
2,200	—	—	x			" 4 "	I
9,000	—	—	x			" 4 "	I
300	x1 tube	—	x			" 4 "	I
1,200	—	—	x			" 4 "	I
4,000	—	—	x			" 4 "	I
4,200	—	—	x			" 4 "	I
700	—	—	x			" 4 "	I
2,200	—	—	x			" 4 "	I
3,000	—	—	x			" 4 "	I
1,200	x1 tube	—	x			" 4 "	I
1,500	—	—	x			" 4 "	I
200	—	—	x			" 4 "	I
900	—	—	x			" 4 "	I
400	—	—	x			" 4 "	I
4,200	—	—	x			" 4 "	I
800	—	—	x			" 4 "	I
650	—	—	x			" 4 "	I
3,200	—	—	x			" 4 "	I
800	—	—	x			" 4 "	I
180	—	—	x			" 4 "	I
3,200	—	—	x			" 4 "	I
1,500	x1 tube	—	x			" 4 "	I
2,800	—	—	x			" 4 "	I
1,200	—	—	x			" 4 "	I
3,000	x1 tube	—	x			" 4 "	I
1,200	—	—	x			" 4 "	I
1,100	—	—	x			" 4 "	I
1,500	—	—	x			" 4 "	I
600	—	—	x			" 4 "	I
2,000	—	—	x			" 4 "	I
1,800	—	—	x			" 4 "	I
1,200	—	—	x			" 4 "	I
1,700	—	—	x			In 4 "	H
1,200	x2 tubes	—		x		" 4 "	II
400	—	—	x			" 4 "	II
8,000	—	—	x			" 4 "	II
6,000	x1 tube	—	x			" 4 "	II
5,500	x2 tubes	—		x		" 4 "	II
5,500	x2 tubes	—		x		" 3 1/2 "	II
500	—	—	x			" 3 1/2 "	II
3,700	—	—	x			" 3 1/2 "	II
5,200	x2 tubes	—		x		" 3 1/2 "	II
2,000	x1 tube	—	x			" 3 "	II
800	x1 tube	—	x			" 3 "	II
15,000	x2 tubes	—		x		" 3 "	II
40,000	x3 tubes	—		x		" 3 "	II
7,000	—	—	x			" 3 "	II
30,000	x1 tube	—	x			" 3 "	II
7,000	x1 tube	—	x			" 3 "	II
8,000	x3 tubes	x2 tubes			x	" 3 "	II
3,300	x3 tubes	—		x		" 3 "	II
2,400	x2 tubes	—		x		" 3 "	II
20,000	—	—	x			" 3 "	II

Plate Count	Coliform Reaction (in 1/10 ml.)	Bacterium coli (in 1/10 ml.)	Satisfactory	*Passable	Not Passable	Methylene Blue Test Reduction time	Grade
2,700	x3 tubes	x1 tube			x	In 2½ hours	II
4,000	x3 tubes	x1 tube			x	" 2½ "	II
15,000	—	—	x			" 2½ "	II
3,000	x2 tubes	—		x		" 2½ "	II
4,000	x3 tubes	—		x		" 2½ "	II
4,300	x2 tubes	—		x		" 2½ "	II
2,000	x3 tubes	x3 tubes			x	" 2½ "	II
12,000	x2 tubes	—		x		" 2½ "	II
20,000	—	—	x			" 2 "	III
50,000	x3 tubes	x1 tube			x	" 2 "	III
42,000	x3 tubes	—		x		" 2 "	III
65,000	x3 tubes	x3 tubes			x	" 2 "	III
52,000	x3 tubes	—		x		" 2 "	III
78,000	x3 tubes	—		x		" 1½ "	III
2,800	x2 tubes	—		x		" 1½ "	III
17,000	x1 tube	—	x			" 1½ "	III
45,000	x3 tubes	—		x		" 1½ "	III
16,000	x3 tubes	—		x		" 1 "	III
3,600	x3 tubes	—		x		" 1 "	III
13,000	x3 tubes	x1 tube			x	" ½ "	III
25,000	x3 tubes	—		x		" ½ "	III
42,000	x3 tubes	—		x		" 0 "	IV
12,000	—	—	x			" 0 "	IV
250,000	x3 tubes	x3 tubes			x	" 0 "	IV
170,000	x3 tubes	—			x	" 0 "	IV
8,000	x2 tubes	—	x			" 0 "	IV

* 'The Bacteriologists' reports call attention to desired improvements.

By the old test, of a total of 138, 107 were in the categories "Very Satisfactory" or "Satisfactory" and 22 "Passable." In the latter group the bacteriologists invariably amplified their classification with a special note.

By the new (provisional) test, 91 were in Grade I, 29 Grade II, 13 Grade III and 5 Grade IV.

When an unsatisfactory sample is obtained the vendor is re-sampled as soon as possible.

In the case of ice cream manufactured other than within the district, copy reports are sent to the appropriate local authority.

Ice Lollies.

Eight samples were submitted to the Public Analysts who reported all free from metallic poisoning.

(c) Meat and Other Foods.

The Live Stock (Restriction of Slaughtering) Order, 1940, continued in force and no slaughtering was carried out.

The following summary gives details of food condemned as unfit for human consumption. Where possible the food was salvaged for animal feeding purposes, etc.

1245 tins	Evaporated Milk	6 tins	Grapefruit Juice
238 "	Full Cream Milk	5 "	Grapefruit
111 "	Machine Skimmed Milk	5 "	Prunes
1 cwt.	Milk Powder	2 "	Guavas
777 tins	Strained Foods	2 "	Coconut in Syrup
7 "	Cocoa-Malt	1 tin	Blackberries
52 "	Sardines	1 "	Mangoes
40 "	Pilchards	5 tins	Loganberries
33 "	Salmon	20 lbs.	Apricot Pulp (tinned)
7 "	Herrings	1 gall.	Nectarines (tinned)
5 "	Roe	123 tins	Jam
3 "	Fish Paste	29 "	Marmalade
3 "	Crayfish	6 jars	Peanut Butter
3 "	Brisling	8 "	Lemon Spread
3 "	Crab	6 "	Honey Spread
2 "	Anchovies	2 "	Sandwich Spread
1 tin	Crab Paste	12 tins	Syrup
627 tins	Peas	10 "	Mincemeat
348 "	Beans	2 "	Pudding
327 "	Tomatoes	120 "	Spaghetti
66 "	Beetroot	1 tin	Pate de Foie Gras
64 "	Carrots	2½ galls.	Pickled Gherkins
36 "	Potatoes	8 bots.	Sauce
17 "	Rhubarb	6 jars	Pickles
7 "	Vegetable Salad	3 "	Salad Cream
1 tin	Celery	1 jar	Horse-radish
1 "	Mushrooms	1 "	Capers
1 "	Turnips	208 tins	Soup
1594 tins	Cherries	168 pkts.	Soup
825 "	Plums	6 "	Gravy Browning
123 "	Damsons	4 "	Seasoning
89 "	Peaches	10 jars	Meat Paste
76 "	Apples	450 tins	Luncheon Meat
63 "	Raspberries	29 "	Stewed Steak
53 "	Pineapple	16 "	Pork
37 "	Blackcurrants	14 "	Sausages
32 "	Apricots	9 "	Kidneys
32 "	Greengages	7 "	Tongue
26 "	Oranges	3 "	Brawn
24 "	Strawberries	3 "	Meat and Gravy
14 "	Fruit Salad	3 "	Cooked Pork
11 "	Gooseberries	2 "	Minced Beef
9 "	Pears	2 "	Potted Meat
9 "	Grapes	1 tin	Steak Pudding
		1 "	Meat and Vegetables

1 tin	Chicken	74 pkts.	Jelly
43 tins	Beef Loaf	62 „	Custard Powder
6 „	Veal and Ham Loaf	6 „	Junket
6 „	Ham Loaf	76 lbs.	Cheese
5 „	Pork Loaf	54 boxes	Cheese (portioned)
2 „	Veal Loaf	66 lbs.	Vanilla Wafers
3254 lbs.	Ham (tinned)	4½ „	Sandwich Cake
1061 „	Beef	205 „	Desiccated Coconut
523 „	Corned Beef	96 „	Almonds
96 „	Jellied Veal (tinned)	93 „	Milk Chocolate
52 „	Ox Cheeks		Couverture
30 „	Brawn	70 „	Vitacream Easichoc
21 „	Lamb	42 „	Marshmallow
10 „	Beef Fat	14 „	Marzipan
9 „	Bacon	38 „	Chocolate Dates
6 „	Ox Tongue	22 „	Confectionery
41 pkts.	Macaroni	12 drums	Lemonade Crystals
4 tins	Rice	134	Xmas & Wedding Cakes
1 tin	Semolina	31	Sponge Sandwiches
71 tins	Coffee (compound)	19	stone Skate
10 bots.	Coffee (extract)	10 „	Roker
1 lb.	Tea	10 „	Roe
1069 lbs.	Sugar	7 „	Whiting
19 „	Salt	3 „	Cod
5 drums	Dried Onions	1 „	Lemon Soles
28 lbs.	Sultanas	1 bushel	Winkles
14 „	Figs	3	Hindquarters Beef
63 „	Margarine (tinned)		(557 lbs.)
39 „	Butter	20	Pigs' Plucks (136 lbs.)
12 „	Fat Compound	3	Lamb Carcases (143 lbs.)
16½ „	Beef Dripping	126	Lambs' Heads (404 lbs.)
423 pkts.	Pudding Mixture	44	Ox Heads (1020 lbs.)
9 „	Sponge Mixture	1	Calf Carcase (50 lbs.)
6 „	Baking Powder	1	Calf's Head
9 lbs.	Albumen	123	Eggs
360 pkts.	Barley Flour	104	Rabbits
210 lbs.	Flour	10	Turkeys (97 lbs.)
2 „	Cornflour	3	Geese (18 lbs.)

Canned Ham.

Owing to the large quantities of imported canned ham condemned each month, the Council directed that a communication be sent to the Ministry of Food calling attention to the undesirability of allowing the importation of this grade of food.

The Ministry of Food has now placed an embargo on canned ham from several countries.

(d) Adulteration, etc.—Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

One hundred and fifteen samples of food and drugs were submitted to the Public Analysts.

Four were reported as being unsatisfactory, particulars of same are given below :—

Description of Article	Result of Analysis	Action Taken
Vinegar	Not genuine — non-brewed.	Court proceedings. Case dismissed. 40/- costs.
Luncheon Meat	Unfit—slight excess of lead and tin.	Stock surrendered (5 tins).
Ice Cream (2)	Deficient in fat	Investigation. Deficiency due to use of imported fat-compound.

The following summary gives details of food and drugs sampled and the results of analyses :—

	No. examined			No. unsatisfactory		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Milk	28	—	28	—	—	—
Milk Powder, Skimmed	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cake Flour Mixture	1	—	1	—	—	—
Chocolate, Milk	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cinnamon, Ground	1	—	1	—	—	—
Doughnut	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cream Cake	—	1	1	—	—	—
Fish Paste	—	1	1	—	—	—
Flavouring, Vanilla	—	1	1	—	—	—
Flavouring, Pineapple	—	1	1	—	—	—
Flavour Compound, Lime	—	1	1	—	—	—
Malted Milk	—	1	1	—	—	—
Meat Pie	—	1	1	—	—	—
Luncheon Meat	—	2	2	—	1	1
Olive Oil	1	1	2	—	—	—
Onion Relish	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sage & Onion Stuffing	1	—	1	—	—	—
Tomato Ketchup	—	1	1	—	—	—
Pickling Spice	—	1	1	—	—	—
Fruit Chutney	—	1	1	—	—	—
Salad Cream	—	1	1	—	—	—
Table Cream	—	1	1	—	—	—
Vinegar	5	1	6	1	—	1
Potato Crisps	—	1	1	—	—	—
Baking Powder	—	1	1	—	—	—
Pepper	1	1	2	—	—	—
Beef Cubes	—	1	1	—	—	—
Fruit Salad in Syrup	1	—	1	—	—	—
Rhubarb in Syrup	—	1	1	—	—	—
Fruit, Mixed Dried with added Sugar	1	—	1	—	—	—
Rice, Flaked	1	—	1	—	—	—
Cream Powder, Synthetic	—	1	1	—	—	—
Macaroon	1	—	1	—	—	—
Farinoca	1	—	1	—	—	—
Jelly	1	1	2	—	—	—
Jelly Crystals	1	—	1	—	—	—
Ice Cream	2	19	21	1	1	2

	No. examined			No. unsatisfactory		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Iced Lollies	—	8	8	—	—	—
Coconut, Shredded	1	—	1	—	—	—
Peanut Butter	—	1	1	—	—	—
Tea Time Tablets	—	1	1	—	—	—
White Wine	1	—	1	—	—	—
Whisky	4	—	4	—	—	—
Rum	1	—	1	—	—	—
Castor Oil	—	1	1	—	—	—
Borax and Honey	—	1	1	—	—	—
White Precipitate	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ointment	—	1	1	—	—	—
Gripe Water	—	1	1	—	—	—
Chloro Gums	1	—	1	—	—	—
	55	60	115	2	2	4

(e) Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Foods.

Chemical examinations of food samples are carried out by the Public Analysts, Mr. G. Taylor, F.R.I.C., and Dr. J. H. Hammence, F.R.I.C., of 20, Eastcheap, E.C.3, and bacteriological examinations by the Counties Public Health Laboratories, 66, Victoria Street, S.W.1.

(f) Clean Food Campaign.

During the last few years traders and the public alike have become more clean-food conscious. This has been brought about by judicious publicity on all phases of food hygiene.

No opportunity is missed in reminding all concerned that the clean food campaign has come to stay and it must be a progressive feature in Food Factory, Shop, Canteen and Home.

The District Sanitary Inspectors carry out routine visits to all premises where food is prepared. Informal talks with the staffs on the necessity for absolute care and cleanliness in food handling materially help to keep the important subject well to the fore.

Lectures in connection with the campaign continue to be given.

Reminders were sent to 850 traders during the months of May and August calling attention to the Council's Byelaws re Handling, Wrapping and Delivery of Food, and Sale of Food in the Open Air.

Laxity in "food handling" undoubtedly developed during the long war years. We have made some definite steps forward since, but owing to the great increase in cost of wrapping papers, containers, protecting screens and cabinets, overalls, etc., many traders find it difficult to attain or maintain the standard they desire.

The free use of Public Conveniences and washing facilities throughout the Borough has been continued.

(g) Hygiene in Catering Trades.

The report of the working party was brought to the attention of all Council Departments engaged in catering and copies were made available in the Public Libraries.

(h) Dogs in Food Shops.

The form of notice suggested by the Ministry of Health for exhibition by food traders was adopted and copies of the notice have been distributed to all food traders during the current year.

(i) Food Poisoning Outbreaks.

No "Outbreaks" occurred but ten sporadic single cases and two family cases (two members each) were investigated.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS

Swine Fever Order, 1938.—No action necessary.

Regulation of Movement of Swine Order, 1950.—One licence received respecting eighteen pigs and two issued regarding four pigs.

Foot and Mouth Disease (Controlled Areas) Special Orders Nos. 3 & 4, 1951.—Two licences countersigned regarding nine pigs.

Parasitic Mange Order, 1938.—No action necessary.

The following Orders were dealt with as necessary :—

Live Poultry (England & Wales) (Restrictions) Order, 1950 and (Amendment) Order, 1951.

Live Poultry (East Anglia) (Restrictions) Order, 1950.

Live Poultry (Restrictions) Order, 1951.

Poultry Carcases (Importation) (Amendment) Order, 1951.

Isles of Scilly (Prohibition of Importation of Live Poultry and Hatching Eggs) Order, 1951.

Foot and Mouth Disease (Controlled Areas) Order No. 11, 1951.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

Our rodent repression scheme has continued on the lines required by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Infestation Control Division.

Two whole-time trained Operatives are engaged on work in connection with private dwellings and business premises.

The following summary of work carried out during the year is in the revised form as suggested by the Infestation Control Division :—

	Type of Property				
	Local Authority	Dwelling Houses	Agri-cultural	All other (including Business & Industrial)	TOTAL
I. Total No. of properties in Local Authority's District	15	32,505	5	2,542	35,067
II. No. of properties inspected by the Local Authority during 1951 as a result					
(a) of notification	(a) 15	433	1	72	521
or (b) otherwise	(b) —	82	—	144	226
III. No. of properties (under II) found to be infested by rats					
Major	—	11	1	9	21
Minor	3	398	—	20	421
IV. No. of properties (under II) found to be seriously infested by mice	1	106	—	43	150
V. No. of infested properties (under III & IV) treated by the Local Authority	4	456	1	65	526
VI. No. of Notices served under Section 4 :—					
(1) Treatment.....	—	5	—	1	6
(2) Structural Works (i.e., Proofing)	—	51	—	1	52
Total	—	56	—	2	58
VII. No. of cases in which default action was taken by Local Authority following issue of notice under Section 4	—	—	—	—	Nil
VIII. Legal Proceedings	—	—	—	—	Nil
IX. No. of "block" control schemes carried out	—	—	—	—	9

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 & 1948

The following tables show the work carried out under these Acts:—

1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, ETC.

INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS.

Premises. (1)	No. on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections. (3)	Written Notices. (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted. (5)
Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	67	178	11	Nil
Factories not included above in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	455	627	39	Nil
Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	41	129	4	Nil
Totals	563	934	54	Nil

2.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, ETC.

Particulars. (1)	Number of Defects.				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)	Referred By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness	73	68	—	2	—
Overcrowding	1	1	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature ..	1	1	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation ..	11	7	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	5	5	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences {	insufficient	12	11	1	—
	unsuitable or defective ..	114	97	9	—
	not separate for sexes ..	1	1	—	—
Other offences	59	57	—	—	—
Totals	277	248	—	12	—

NUMBER AND TRADES OF OUTWORKERS NOTIFIED DURING 1951

Wearing apparel, making of	433	Paper bags	45
Artificial Flowers	3	Brush-making	5
Boxes	32	Basket-making	1
Stuffed toys	17		
Curtains and furniture hangings	1	Brass and brass articles	7
Total	544		

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

General.—The following tables show the age and ward incidence of the various infectious diseases which are referred to in later pages of the report.

	All ages.		Under	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65 &
	1951	1950	1 yr.	yrs.	yrs.	yrs.	yrs.	yrs.	over.
Scarlet Fever	118	181	1	29	85	3	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	742	502	47	421	262	2	9	1	—
Measles	2295	308	59	1137	1085	10	4	—	—
Diphtheria	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	84	43	1	4	12	3	18	27	19
Meningococcal Infection	5	5	—	3	—	—	2	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis :									
Paralytic	8	13	—	2	4	2	—	—	—
Non-Paralytic	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Acute Infect. Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Post Infect. Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	159	6	—	85	34	9	16	13	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	43	14	—	—	—	16	27	—	—
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fevers	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Typhoid Fever	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	14	28	—	1	1	2	4	5	1
Erysipelas	33	29	—	—	—	—	9	13	11
Malaria	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Tuberculosis	123	105	—	9	13	31	41	26	3
Totals, 1951	3631	—	110	1691	1496	81	132	85	36
Totals, 1950	—	1237	45	506	468	61	79	57	21

	St. James Street.	High Street.	Hoe Street.	Wood Street.	Hale End.	Higham Hill.	Totals.
Scarlet Fever	14	8	19	16	34	27	118
Whooping Cough	101	92	86	88	202	173	742
Measles	333	231	372	259	550	550	2,295
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	21	8	13	15	15	12	84
Meningococcal Infection	2	—	—	—	—	3	5
Acute Poliomyelitis :							
Paralytic	2	1	2	1	1	1	8
Non-Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Acute Infect. Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Post Infect. Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	41	13	13	15	21	56	159
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	8	4	15	4	11	43
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fevers	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Typhoid Fever	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Food Poisoning	5	1	2	—	4	2	14
Erysipelas	6	1	4	2	9	11	33
Malaria	—	1	—	—	—	1	2
Tuberculosis	22	11	16	17	20	37	123
Totals, 1951	549	376	531	429	861	885	3,631
Totals, 1950	220	136	199	114	306	262	1,237

The Registrar-General gives the statistics for the 52 weeks ended 31st December, 1951, 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.	Diph- theria.	Enteric Fever.	Pneu- monia.	Puerperal Pyrexia.	Erysipelas
Number	118	—	2	84	43	33
Case rate :—						
England and Wales	1.11	0.02	0.02	0.99	Not available	0.14
Walthamstow	0.98	—	0.01	0.69	0.35	0.27

The rate for Puerperal Pyrexia is better expressed in relation to the number of births (i.e., live and still-births) registered than to population. When calculated on this basis the rate is :—

Walthamstow	25.67
England and Wales	10.66

The rate for Walthamstow has been high because of the strictness of notification at the Maternity Hospital, i.e., cases are notified which in other areas would probably not be notified.

SCARLET FEVER

A total of 118 cases of Scarlet Fever was notified during 1951 as compared with 181 in 1950.

The incidence by months and wards is given below :—

January	13	July	2
February	8	August	5
March	11	September	8
April	10	October	16
May	9	November	10
June	9	December	17
St. James Street	14	Wood Street	16
High Street	8	Hale End	34
Hoe Street	19	Higham Hill	27

The last fatal case of scarlet fever occurred in 1936 and since then up to the end of 1951 there have been 3,819 notified cases without fatality.

DIPHTHERIA

During 1951, 11 cases were notified but none was confirmed following observation in hospital. There has been no death from Diphtheria in the Borough for five years.

The suggestions as to publicity made by the Ministry of Health were carried out.

Diphtheria immunisation is referred to more fully in Section G of the Report in regard to Part III Health Services.

The report included below was made to the Committee in April, 1952 :—

“ The following is extracted from the March issue of the Monthly Bulletin of the Ministry of Health :—

‘ The situation is now being reached—a situation scarcely dreamed of in 1940 when the immunisation campaign started—where the eradication of diphtheria as a disease in this country can be foreseen as a very real possibility within the next few years, providing there is no slackening in the immunisation efforts that have been so dramatically successful in the past 10 years. Complacency resulting from what has already been achieved, or loss of interest or of confidence in immunisation, may mean that diphtheria will go on occurring in this country indefinitely, with the ever-present risk of a return to high mortality ; but a vigorously continued immunisation programme, combined with existing methods of epidemic control, may free us entirely from the disease except for the occasionally imported case.’

“ In Walthamstow during the last five years (1947/51) 114 patients were admitted to hospital for observation for possible diphtheria. This is the only reasonable course to be taken in a formidable disease like diphtheria. Of these 114 patients, only two were confirmed as diphtheria and there were no deaths.

“ By contrast, during the previous five years, i.e., 1942/46, there were 306 admissions, 80 being confirmed as diphtheria, with 10 fatal cases. Going back even further, there were 238 admissions to hospital and 15 deaths during the five years 1937/41, and 1,155 admissions and 26 deaths during the five years 1932/36.

“ It is now estimated that if a non-immunised child catches diphtheria, the chances of dying from the disease are seven times greater than those of an immunised child.

“ The need still remains to concentrate on the immunisation of as many babies as possible on reaching the age of nine months. At present, about 40% of the babies born annually are immunised before reaching the age of one year, but the target still remains at 75%.”

MEASLES AND WHOOPING COUGH

During the post-war years, the general position in regard to these childhood infections has been as follows :—

Year	Measles	Whooping Cough
1947	1,081	223
1948	639	565
1949	1,550	226
1950	308	502
1951	2,295	742

The details of incidence during 1951 by months and wards are as follows :—

Measles.

January	.....	343	July	.....	12
February	.....	760	August	.....	7
March	.....	629	September	.....	22
April	.....	301	October	.....	62
May	.....	68	November	.....	19
June	.....	51	December	.....	21
St. James Street	.....	333	Wood Street	.....	259
High Street	.....	231	Hale End	.....	550
Hoe Street	.....	372	Higham Hill	.....	550

Whooping Cough.

January	.....	216	July	.....	35
February	.....	162	August	.....	7
March	.....	102	September	.....	7
April	.....	67	October	.....	10
May	.....	48	November	.....	21
June	.....	45	December	.....	22
St. James Street	.....	101	Wood Street	.....	88
High Street	.....	92	Hale End	.....	202
Hoe Street	.....	86	Higham Hill	.....	173

The age incidence was as follows :—

	Under 1 yr.	1-2 yrs.	2-3 yrs.	3-4 yrs.	4-5 yrs.	Over 5 yrs.	Total
1948	70	102	74	84	76	159	565
1949	21	29	42	30	33	71	226
1950	27	40	68	82	58	227	502
1951	47	70	110	101	140	274	742

Many fewer cases under two years of age (and especially under one year) occurred in 1951 than in 1948 when there were six deaths.

ACUTE PNEUMONIA

January	18	July	3
February	16	August	1
March	8	September	2
April	7	October	5
May	10	November	6
June	1	December	7
St. James Street	21	Wood Street	15
High Street	8	Hale End	15
Hoe Street	13	Higham Hill	12

INFLUENZA

During the first quarter of 1951 there were seven deaths from influenza in January, five in February, and one in March, compared with none for the same quarter in 1948 which was a low year.

"GASTRIC" INFLUENZA

In September some 49 cases of sickness were reported at a Girls' School. Absences were mainly only for one day. Twelve of the children did not take school meals. Detailed visits, inspections, and examinations were carried out by the Medical, Nursing and Sanitary staffs. Food and milk samples were examined but no definite conclusion was reached as to the nature of the infection nor of the cause. Probably it was a virus infection usually referred to either as gastric influenza or winter vomiting.

In November attention was drawn to an epidemic of vomiting with occasional sickness, which had affected an infants' school since September. The total number of cases was 52, roughly half of which had occurred in the previous fortnight.

The usual enquiries and inspections, both at the school and at children's homes, were carried out and the position was discussed with the Consultant in Pathology for the area, who suggested that in view of the negative pathological findings, the condition was probably one of "winter vomiting."

Some 72 children were visited by the School Nurse, and the total number of cases was 84 before the outbreak ended naturally at the beginning of December.

MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTION

Five cases were notified, the particulars being as follows:—

Sex	Age	Ward	Hospital	Remarks
1. M.	2½ yrs.	James Street.....	Yes	Recovered.
2. M.	26 yrs.	Higham Hill.....	Yes	Recovered.
3. M.	2½ yrs.	Higham Hill.....	Yes	Recovered.
4. F.	1½ yrs.	Higham Hill.....	Yes	Recovered.
5. F.	43 yrs.	James Street.....	Yes	Recovered.

By contrast, in 1950 of 5 cases, 2 were fatal.

MALARIA

Two cases were notified but both were recurrent cases of malaria contracted abroad.

ACUTE ANTERIOR POLIOMYELITIS AND POLIOENCEPHALITIS

Nine cases were notified in 1951, including one non-paralytic case.

The particulars in regard to these cases are :—

No.	Sex	Age	Ward	Date of onset	Date notified	Date of removal to hospital	Site of Paralysis	Final Follow-up Report
1.	M.	5	St. James St.....	4.1.51	6.1.51	6.1.51	Bulbo-Spinal	Slight paralysis face; under treatment.
2.	F.	8	St. James St.....	3.1.51	10.1.51	10.1.51	Spine	Recovered.
3.	F.	3½	Wood Street.....	27.11.50	3.2.51*	27.1.51	Quadriceps	Recovered.
4.	F.	15	Hale End	24.12.50	19.2.51*	24.12.50	Palatal	Recovered.
5.	M.	6	Hoe Street	4.5.51	25.5.51*	Not removed	Left leg	Slight wasting left leg.
6.	F.	3	High Street	8.8.51	12.8.51	12.8.51	Left arm	Out Area case—left for own home.
7.	F.	23	Higham Hill.....	18.8.51	20.8.51	20.8.51	Legs and arms	Able to walk but cannot do house-work.
8.	M.	23	Higham Hill.....	28.8.51	26.9.51*	3.9.51	Non-paralytic (polio-encephalitis)	Recovered.
9.	F.	13	Hoe Street	18.9.51	27.9.51	26.9.51	Bulbar poliomyelitis	Recovered.

* Cases 3, 4 and 8 were discovered on return home. Delay in notification was due to admission to hospital. Case No. 5 attended hospital as an out-patient.

Individual case reports were sent to the Medical Research Council in connection with their research.

The usual follow-up of notified cases was carried out after recovery and a note made of the degree of the remaining disability, ability to work and nature of work, to use public transport and the general domestic circumstances. Where applicable, advisability was stressed as to registration as a Disabled Person and attention was drawn to the activities of the local branch of the Infantile Paralysis Fellowship.

ACUTE ENCEPHALITIS

No notifications were received.

BACILLARY DYSENTERY

Unlike its predecessor, 1951 produced a considerable amount of dysentery. The 159 notifications are analysed below :—

January	33	July	3
February	75	August	1
March	41	September	—
April	2	October	1
May	1	November	—
June	2	December	—
St. James Street	41	Wood Street	15
High Street	13	Hale End	21
Hoe Street	13	Higham Hill	56

Notifications of dysentery in previous years have been as follows :—

Year	No. of notifications	Year	No. of notifications
1932	9	1941	0
1933	0	1942	3
1934	0	1943	71
1935	1	1944	83
1936	5	1945	84
1937	84	1946	25
1938	23	1947	0
1939	3	1948	2
1940	1	1949	3
		1950	6

The 1937 figures include 49 notified cases at the Nursery School, the true incidence being nearer 90. The school was closed temporarily to limit the epidemic.

The 1944 figures include outbreaks at two of the Day Nurseries, 31 at Wyatts Lane and 13 at Higham Hill. The Day Nurseries were not closed, the infection lasting about six weeks at Wyatts Lane and about four weeks at Higham Hill.

The 1945 figures include nine at Higham Hill Day Nursery and six at Handsworth Avenue Day Nursery and 26 at various schools.

During 1951 both Day Nurseries were again affected, the details being as follows :—

Nursery.	Date of commencement.	Date last case cleared.	No. of cases.
Handsworth Avenue	19.1.51	7.3.51	16
Higham Hill	23.1.51	6.3.51	22
Nursery School	13.2.51	12.4.51	42

Dr. Watkins, Deputy Medical Officer of Health, suggested the prophylactic use of a Sulpha drug and the following is an abridged statement :—

“ After consultation with the Ministry of Health and the County Medical Officer, and with the authority of your chairman, it was decided to administer succinylsulphathiazole prophylactically to all members of the staff and to all children remaining in the Nursery.

“ Treatment was commenced on Monday, 29th January, at the two nurseries and continued over the next two weeks. Before prophylaxis was commenced all parents were warned of the existence of dysentery at the Nurseries and were informed that if they wished, they should keep their children at home, and that the admission of children on and after the 29th was to be on the understanding that a prophylactic drug would be given.

“ Children aged 1-3 years were given 1 gramme per day, children aged 3-5 years 2 grammes per day and adults 3 grammes per day.

“ On Monday, 5th February, all staff and children were swabbed at the Handsworth Avenue Day Nursery and similarly at the Higham Hill Day Nursery on the 6th February. Different dates had to be arranged owing to pressure on the Pathological Laboratory in view of the incidence of dysentery generally and particularly at a residential institution in another area. The total number of swabs taken was 84, and all were negative.

"On the Monday and Wednesday following the 10-day course of prophylactic treatment, i.e., spread over a fortnight, swabs were again taken from staff and children remaining in the Nurseries, and again all were negative.

"Higham Hill Day Nursery was back to its pre-epidemic attendance by the 12th February, i.e., in three weeks, and Handsworth Avenue by the 14th February.

"Concurrent with dysentery in the Nursery, measles and whooping cough were also epidemic in the Borough, and to some extent affected day nursery attendances.

"It is felt that the use of this prophylactic was justified.

"Some 3,500 tables were required at a total cost of £28 9s. 4d."

Washing Facilities at Schools.

In February a question was raised as to the supply of paper towels in schools other than infants' schools which were already being supplied. The cost of supplying all schools was found to be prohibitive, and it was finally decided to supply paper towels to those schools in which dysentery had occurred and until cases had ceased for two weeks.

Bacillary Dysentery at Nursery School.

The first case of Sonne Dysentery was notified in mid-February, the school being cleared by mid-April with a total of 42 cases. The routine which had been worked out for the control at Day Nurseries was applied, including the prophylactic use of a sulphonamide (Thalazole).

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM

Two cases were reported and in neither case was vision impaired.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA

The total of notifications rose to 43 as against 14 in 1950 and 17 in 1949 and an average of 27 each year during the period 1945/49.

The new regulations came into force on August 1st, notifications during the previous seven months being 15 and during the subsequent five months 28—wholly due to the new definition of notifiable pyrexia. Forty of the notifications were from hospitals.

SMALLPOX

Eight cases were seen during the year as contacts of smallpox or for diagnosis. Six were from ships which had carried cases of smallpox; the other two were cases of chicken pox in which the family doctor wished confirmation of diagnosis.

The services of the Central Public Health Laboratory at Colindale were again used for the examination of specimens.

ENTERIC FEVER

Two cases were notified, one of typhoid and one of paratyphoid. Both were males in the 15/25-year group and both were food workers.

The patient with typhoid was a baker's vanboy and in spite of the fullest enquiries, the source of infection was not traced. On discharge from hospital and with the co-operation of the patient, his parents and the Youth Employment Officer, he was placed in other employment not involving food handling.

The paratyphoid patient was a learner-waiter in another area. Again, no source of infection could be discovered and on discharge from hospital and the satisfaction of the usual clearance tests, he was permitted by the Area concerned to resume his employment.

The phage types were "untypable" and "Jersey" respectively.

Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations, 1947. Typhoid Carriers.—Part compensation continues to be paid to a chronic carrier in order to prevent her from following her normal occupation as a cook and to make up her wages as a convenience attendant.

Another person referred to in the Report for 1949 remained suspended from her work at a cafe.

FOOD POISONING

The annual return of food poisoning notifications made to the Ministry of Health was as follows:—

1. **Local Authority**—Borough of Walthamstow. Year 1951.

2. **Food Poisoning Notifications (Corrected) Returned to R.G.**

1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total
1	3	4	6	14

3. Outbreaks Due to Identified Agents.

Total Outbreaks Nil Total Cases Nil
Outbreaks due to :—

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|
| (a) Chemical Poisons. | (d) Cl. botulinum. |
| (b) Salmonella Organisms | |
| (c) Staphylococci (including toxin) | (e) Other bacteria. |
- Nil.

4. Outbreaks of Undiscovered Cause.

Total Outbreaks Nil Total Cases Nil

5. Single Cases.

Agent Identified	Unknown Cause	Total
1 duck egg ? Salmonella.	12	14
1 Salmonella Typhi-murium.		

All were single cases except four. The articles suspected included meat pudding, duck eggs, eel pies, ham, shell fish and cream puffs, i.e., those articles of food long associated with food poisoning. In only three instances was the suspected food consumed away from home. The danger from insufficiently cooked duck eggs cannot be overstressed—boiling should be for at least ten minutes and they should not be used in lightly cooked foods.

No particular food was suspect in the typhi-murium case who was an excreter on hospital discharge in November, 1951, but was negative in February, 1952.

ERYSIPELAS

The incidence by months and Wards is given below :—

January 2	July 3
February 3	August 1
March 3	September —
April 7	October 2
May 5	November 5
June 2	December —
St. James Street 6	Wood Street 2
High Street 1	Hale End 9
Hoe Street 4	Higham Hill 11

TUBERCULOSIS

The following table shows particulars of new cases of tuberculosis and of all deaths from the disease in the Borough during 1951 :—

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non- Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non- Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1- 5 years ..	3	2	2	2	—	—	—	1
5-10 „ ..	3	2	1	1	—	—	—	—
10-15 „ ..	—	3	2	1	—	—	—	—
15-20 „ ..	4	10	3	—	—	1	—	—
20-25 „ ..	8	6	—	—	1	1	—	—
25-35 „ ..	15	7	2	—	2	—	—	—
35-45 „ ..	8	9	—	—	6	3	2	—
45-55 „ ..	16	2	1	—	8	2	—	—
55-65 „ ..	5	2	—	—	7	—	1	—
65 and over ..	2	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
	64	44	11	4	25	8	3	1
	108		15		33		4	
Totals	123				37			

The 37 deaths represent a death rate of 0.31 per 1,000 population (England and Wales, 0.31).

New cases in 1950 were 105 with 33 deaths—a rate of 0.26.

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.	
1951 ..	64	44	11	4	123	29	8	3	1	37
1950 ..	66	32	4	3	105	19	14	—	—	33

The period 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.
—	2	4	—	1	—	1	—	24	—	3	2	—	—

The ratio of deaths in non-notified cases (i.e., columns to the right of the double line) to total deaths from tuberculosis was 5 to 37 or 1 to 7.4.

The table given below shows the number of cases on the register at the beginning and end of 1951 :—

	Pulmonary.		Total.	Non-Pulmonary.		Total.	Grand Total.
	M.	F.		M.	F.		
No. on Register 1st January	1,066	881	1,947	484	398	882	2,829
Notified during 1951	64	44	108	11	4	15	123
Totals	1,130	925	2,055	495	402	897	2,952
Removed from Register, 1951	38	42	80	3	6	9	89
No. on Register 31st December	1,092	883	1,975	492	396	888	2,863

Removals from the Register are made up as follows :—

Deaths.				Removals.			
Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
25	8	3	1	13	34	—	5
33		4		47		5	
37				52			
89							

Deaths from Tuberculosis in 1950.

The following rates were received from the Registrar-General's Office after publication of the 1950 report :—

	England and Wales	126 County Boroughs and Great Towns (including London)	148 Smaller Towns (Resident Population 25,000-50,000 at 1931 Census)	London Administrative County	Walthamstow
Deaths : Tuberculosis	0.36	0.42	0.33	0.39	0.26

Heat-treated milk and non-pulmonary tuberculosis.

Reference is made elsewhere to the compulsory heat treatment of all milk retailed in Walthamstow since October, 1951. Virtually all milk has in fact been so treated since 1949 and it is of interest to note the decrease in notifications of non-pulmonary tuberculosis—which is mainly due to the consumption of milk infected with tubercle—with increasing heat-treatment of milk :—

Year	Heat Treated Milk (Estimated percentage)	Notifications	Deaths
Before 1923	10	38	26
1923	50	57	27
1924	75	56	21
1931	80	40	13
1944	90	27	14
1946	98	25	12
1949	99.9	19	8
1950	99.9	7	—
1951	100	14	4

(N.B. The deaths mainly related to cases notified in previous years).

The rise in 1951 may be due to a "time-lag" from evacuation and the consumption of non-treated milk or possibly to contact with human infections.

Dr. Ramsay has very kindly assessed the probable sources of infection in these patients, and the classification would appear to be as follows :—

Infection from human sources	8
Indefinite	5
Inward transfer	1
	—
	14

Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949.

Notice was served on a milk roundsman who was found to be suffering from infectious pulmonary tuberculosis.

Prevention of Tuberculosis.

1. The various preventative measures detailed in the 1950 reports were in operation during 1951, except that in November the chest x-ray examination of teachers on appointment had to be stopped since the County Council would not approve of payment to the Regional Hospital Board and the Consultant. An appropriate amount had been allowed by the Walthamstow Committee for Education in the Estimates for the year 1952/53, but this was disallowed by the Local Education Authority early in 1952.

In April 1952, Circulars 248/9 were received from the Ministry of Education, and briefly they may be summarised as follows :—

(a) Local Education Authorities are to do whatever is practicable to implement the recommendations of the Joint Tuberculosis Council, especially in regard to teachers and attendants in nursery schools. X-ray examinations will depend on local resources.

(b) Teachers and intending teachers will be required to undergo chest x-ray examinations as from the 1st April, 1953. The examination of other employees will be a matter for Local Education Authorities.

(c) Annual chest x-ray examinations to be done as far as practicable. The circulars also refer to the existing grounds for suspension from employment, to the follow-up of cases of high incidence amongst children, and to the fees payable for *individual* examination.

(d) Non-maintained schools are being recommended to follow the same suggestions.

2. The mass radiography facilities available in the area of the North East Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board do not permit of an annual visit to the various sanitary districts. It is therefore a pleasure to record that an "Odelca" fitting will be provided shortly. This fitting can be attached to the x-ray plant in use at the Chest Clinic and will permit a modified system of mass radiography as a static unit. It is hoped that this additional facility will help towards the discovery of the many undiagnosed and infective cases of tuberculosis still at large.

3. In April a conference was convened in Walthamstow by the Trades' Council and various interested persons attended.

B.C.G. Immunisation.—This matter is referred to more fully in the report on the School Health Services. In short, there is participation in the Medical Research Council's trials of anti-tuberculosis vaccine amongst school-leavers.

Medical Examination of Staff.—During 1951, 125 members of the staff of the County and Borough Councils, especially those working amongst children, were referred for chest X-ray as part of the normal medical examination on appointment or as an annual check-up.

Contact Examinations.—In co-operation with the Chest Physician, the aim now is for the maximum possible examination of contacts by treating each notified case on the same lines as a notified case of one of the major infectious diseases. To this end,

both the Tuberculosis Health Visitor and the District Sanitary Inspector visit the house, and the latter in particular, concentrates on enquiry as to places of employment with a view to further confidential enquiries. No disclosure can of course be made without the patient's consent, and this adds very materially to the difficulties of such contact examinations.

Rehousing on Medical Grounds.—For many years tuberculosis has been the only ground for medical priority in rehousing. In making recommendations the infectivity of the patient, overcrowding on Housing Act, 1936 standards, and the presence of young children or adolescents in the house, are taken into consideration.

During 1951, the number of families rehoused was 166, which included 15 families where there was a medical recommendation in respect of tuberculosis, i.e., say 9 per cent.

Care and After-Care.—This matter is dealt with under Section 'G' of the Report.

LABORATORY FACILITIES

Dr. F. Marsh, Pathologist in charge of the Laboratory at Epping, has kindly supplied the following information in regard to work done in Walthamstow :—

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Fæces	196	430	287	24	14	3	1	6	28	8	5	2	1004
Agglutinations	5	14	13	6	25	12	16	12	14	18	3	3	141
Rhesus & Group	21	20	15	7	14	24	13	7	11	18	6	8	164
Urines	3	6	10	2	3	5	2	2	8	7	5	4	57
P.N. Plates.....	65	37	14	13	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	138
Nose & Throat Swabs	8	2	2	14	19	5	—	5	6	10	6	3	80
Ear Swabs	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	3
C.S. Fluid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Food	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	5
W.R. & Kahn	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3
Hæmoglobin	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Hairs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Total	299	511	343	66	79	54	32	33	72	62	26	21	1598

The large number of fæcal examinations was due to the outbreak of Bacillary Dysentery in the first quarter of the year.

MISCELLANEOUS

1. **Old Peoples Welfare.**—The Town Clerk, as Honorary Secretary of the Old People's Welfare Committee, kindly provides the following :—

"The Walthamstow Old People's Welfare Committee continues to provide, in conjunction with the statutory and other agencies, for the welfare of old people and was assisted by a financial grant made by the Council under Section 31 of the National Assistance Act 1948.

"Old People's Clubs are provided by the Committee at St. Luke's Church Room, Greenleaf Road ("Welcome In" Club), St. Stephen's Church Room, Copeland Road ("Evergreen Club"), Methodist Church Hall, Gloucester Road ("Valentine Club"), Winchester Road Methodist Church Hall ("Darby and Joan" Club). The Committee are actively considering opening other Clubs particularly in the St. James' Street and Wood Street Areas.

"The Meals-on-Wheels service, started on the 1st April, 1947, continues to give a much needed service to old people unable to provide for themselves, midday meals being delivered by the voluntary workers of the Committee on Monday, Wednesday and Friday each week. The Council provide two cars and drivers for the use of the Committee on these days. An average of 65 meals was delivered on each delivery day, the total for the year being 8,882."

The meals are cooked and packed by the Council's Catering Department.

2. **Funeral Arrangements.**—Arrangements were made in regard to the burials of three persons.

3. **Mortuary Provision, etc.**—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 Borough Engineer and Surveyor reports that the numbers of inquests and post mortems were as follows :—

Inquests only 58 ; Post Mortems only 286 ; Post Mortems and Inquests 46.

4. **Conveniences, Public.**—During 1951 free washing facilities continued to be available by the supply of soap and paper towels at Public Conveniences.

A charge of 2d. continues for the issue of cloth towels.

No charges are made for the use of public conveniences.

5. **Erection of Additional Public Conveniences.** The Borough Architect, Mr. F. G. Southgate, A.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I. summarises the position as follows :—

Tamworth Avenue/Stanford Road (Adjoining Highams park Lake).

The erection of the conveniences on this site was completed in November last.

Oak Hill/Woodford New Road (opposite Napier Arms) and Chingford Road (immediately north of the Crooked Billet).

The public conveniences now in course of erection on these two sites will be completed and opened for use early in the Spring.

Application has been made to the Ministry of Transport for approval to erect a convenience in a central reservation of The Broadway, Highams Park.

6. **Cremation.**—Facilities for cremation are available at the Crematorium provided by the City of London at Manor Park, Little Ilford.

Negotiations continued with adjoining local authorities.

7. **Rainfall.**—The Borough Engineer and Surveyor reports that the annual rainfall at Ferry Lane Station was 30.92 inches.

8. **Medical Examinations.**—During the year the medical staff carried out 146 examinations of Borough Council employees in respect of the Superannuation and Sick Pay Schemes.

9. **Health Education.**—Miss H. Rodway, F.R.C.O.G., Obstetrician Superintendent at Thorpe Coombe Maternity Hospital, arranged the usual course of 9 mothercraft lectures. The subjects covered were :—

“ Introducing your Maternity Service.”

“ The Importance of Ante-natal Care.”

“ Preparation for Childbirth.”

“ The growth of your baby from Conception to Birth.”

“ How your Baby is born.”

“ Demonstration of Gas and Air.”

“ Care of Toddler.”

“ Hygiene in the Home.”

“ Wise Parentcraft.”

and in each case the speaker was a medical or a nursing specialist, the last lecture being given by Dr. Leslie Housden, a well-known speaker on parentcraft.

Although the lectures were primarily intended for mothers booking at Thorpe Coombe, by arrangement with Miss Rodway it was possible for mothers having their babies at home to attend the lectures.

10. Cancer Education.—In the autumn, Miss H. Rodway, F.R.C.O.G. arranged a meeting at Thorpe Coombe with Mr. Malcolm Donaldson, F.R.C.S., F.R.C.O.G. to explore this matter.

The meeting was attended by the Mayor, the Chairman of the Health Committee, the Secretary of the Local Division of the British Medical Association and your Medical Officer of Health.

Later a report was made to the Health Committee which instructed that a written report be submitted. This was done setting out the arguments for and against cancer publicity and copies of all available literature were circulated to members of the Council.

It was decided to prepare a leaflet, and, after discussion with the medical profession in the Borough, to make the leaflets available for distribution at all clinics and libraries. These leaflets became available early in 1952, and a copy is set out on the following pages.

BOROUGH OF WALTHAMSTOW

If it is taken in time it has been shewn
that :—

CANCER IS CURABLE

If you have any of the symptoms or
signs stated on the other side of this
leaflet :—

DON'T DELAY GOING TO YOUR DOCTOR

Their presence does not necessarily mean
that you have Cancer, but you should
see your Doctor. He may be able to
put your mind at rest. If there is any
doubt he can seek further advice and
no time will have been lost.

Go To Your Own Doctor If You Have . .

- ★ A sore which will not heal with "home" treatment, especially in your mouth or on your tongue, lip or face.
- ★ A lump in your breast or a discharge from your nipple (except in a mother who is breast feeding).
- ★ A lump (especially a new one) in any other part of the body.
- ★ Unusual or sudden and continued bleeding from any natural body opening.
- ★ Any marked change in your normal bowel habits.
- ★ Continuing hoarseness, difficulty in swallowing, or persistent indigestion.

Remember . . These symptoms and signs don't mean that you have Cancer. Only a Doctor can tell you that and they do occur in other diseases.

Don't go to your Doctor if you have no Symptoms

SECTION G

PART III SERVICES

WALTHAMSTOW HEALTH AREA SUB-COMMITTEE
(1951/52)*Chairman :*

Ald. LADY McENTEE, J.P. (Executive Council for Essex).

Vice-Chairman :

Councillor Mrs. S. CANDY (Walthamstow Borough Council).

Membership :

Nominated by—

Essex County Council	.....	Councillor K. E. B. GLENNY (Chairman, Health Committee, E.C.C.).
" " "	.....	Councillor P. PORTER (Vice- Chairman, Health Committee, E.C.C.).
" " "	.....	Councillor Mrs. L. P. BAILEY, J.P.
" " "	.....	Councillor Mrs. A. M. BURRELL.
" " "	.....	Councillor Mrs. E. F. M. HOLLIS.
" " "	.....	Councillor A. R. KIGGINS.
Walthamstow Borough Council		Alderman W. B. FITT.
" " "		Alderman W. GILLET.
" " "		Alderman A. E. MANNING.
" " "		Alderman T. W. SMITH.
" " "		Alderman ROSS WYLD, O.B.E., J.P.
" " "		Councillor R. H. AYRES.
" " "		Councillor F. A. BURTON.
" " "		Councillor Mrs. S. CANDY.
" " "		Councillor A. W. ELLIS.
" " "		Councillor Mrs. M. E. MARCHANT.
" " "		Councillor A. W. PHILLIPS.
" " "		Councillor E. G. RICHARDS.
" " "		Councillor W. H. SHAW.
" " "		Councillor M. SHARLAND.
" " "		Councillor J. M. WIGHT.
Hospital Management Committee		Councillor W. E. BARNES.
Executive Council for Essex	.....	Alderman LADY McENTEE, J.P.
Local Medical Committee for Essex	.....	Dr. J. L. McK. BROWN, O.B.E.

Walthamstow District Nursing Association	Dr. M. COHEN.
Walthamstow Child Welfare Society	E. P. MARR, Esq.
Invalid Children's Aid Association	Mrs. M. OSORA.
Walthamstow and Chingford Association of Tuberculosis Care Helpers	Mrs. E. CORDELL.

HEALTH CENTRES

(Section 21)

HEALTH CENTRE SITES

In May a report was made to the Health Area Sub-Committee that the appropriate members of the County Council had agreed that six centres should be defined in the Borough for Health Service purposes in the draft town maps. The selected sites are :—

1. Brookscroft (adjoining)	1.25 acres
2. Queen's Road/Longfellow Road	1.0 acres
3. Vincent Road	1.0 acres
4. Stoneydown (Pretoria Avenue)	0.97 acres
5. Priory Court	0.9 acres
6. Wood Street (Clearance Area)	Not yet defined

The decision regarding the number of sites was reached on the basis of one centre per 20,000 population and to serve a radius of one mile.

GENERAL DENTAL SERVICE

The Senior Dental Officer reports as follows :—

This service has continued as in previous years but once again I have to report a further decline in the number of sessions worked. This is mainly due to the circumstance that one of the part-time staff, Mr. Clarke, has been studying for a higher qualification and has been compelled to reduce his number of sessions.

The diminution has this time been comparatively slight and the amount of treatment given has naturally been slightly less than last year. The exception has been in extractions and dentures, which remain about the same.

In a preventive service this is not an advantage, and more conservative work could be completed for the younger patients if more evening sessions could have been worked. These patients are usually unable to attend during the day.

The number of new patients shows a considerable reduction on last year's figures as it was felt to be fairer, in difficult circumstances, to give regular patients a certain priority.

Herewith is a summary of the work done during the years 1950 and 1951 :—

	1950	1951
Number of patients treated	451	290
Appointments made	4058	3684
Appointments kept	3755	3335
Fillings	1453	1129
Scalings	304	232
Dressings	473	516
Extractions	739	730
General Anæsthetics	269	279
Local Anæsthetics	284	163
Impressions	605	539
Bites	176	166
Try-ins	210	170
Dentures supplied	285	311

Dental Laboratory

Below is appended a list of the appliances completed in the Dental Laboratory for the General Dental Service during 1951 :—

New Dentures	290	Repairs	150
Orthodontic Appliances	1	Inlays	5
Crowns	10	Surgical Appliances (obturators)	2

During 1951 the following additional appliances were completed for the Walthamstow and Leyton Committees for Education :—

	Walthamstow	Leyton
Orthodontic Appliances	184	62
Dentures	70	—
Crowns	27	—
Inlays	2	—
Repairs	47	5

In addition to the above, the following work was completed for the Regional Hospital Board :—

Bite splint appliances for correction of temporo-mandibular disorders	15
Repairs to same	4

The volume of work undertaken remains much the same as in previous years but the balance has shifted in favour of orthodontic and surgical appliances against the more usual prosthetic appliances. This work requires considerably more skill and experience.

Tests have been carried out during the year in the use of the new denture material, chrome-cobalt steel.

A copper depositing outfit has been installed and it is hoped to use other appliances as they are proved desirable.

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN (Section 22)

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.....	1224	838
Low Hall Lane Clinic	211	52
Silverdale Road Clinic	22	8
Totals	1457	898

Total Attendances—			Ante-Natal	Post-Natal
Thorpe Coombe Maternity Hospital.....			10612	1227
Low Hall Lane Clinic .....	.....	.....	840	56
Silverdale Road Clinic .....	.....	.....	94	8
Totals .....	.....	.....	11546	1291

Of the 1795 cases confined in the Borough, 81% received Ante-Natal Care at either the Thorpe Coombe Maternity Hospital or the County Council's Clinics.

Rhesus and Kahn tests were taken at all clinics.

VIRUS INFECTIONS DURING PREGNANCY

Ministry of Health Enquiry

This enquiry extended to all the Ante-Natal Clinics including those at Thorpe Coombe Maternity Hospital. Notices were displayed at all, reminding expectant mothers of the need to report the occurrence of **any** infectious disease at the next visit to the Clinic.

The purpose of the enquiry is to collect information as to a possible relationship between virus diseases (especially German measles) during early pregnancy and congenital defects in the child.

CONFINEMENTS

The following table shows the location of confinements during 1951 :—

Thorpe Coombe Maternity Hospital .....	.....	1227
Other Hospitals and Maternity Homes .....	.....	336
Total in Hospital, etc. ....	.....	1563
At home .....	.....	486
Total Confinements .....	.....	2049

A total of 134 Walthamstow patients were unable to book accommodation at Thorpe Coombe. If they were unable to make their own alternative arrangements, bookings at other Maternity Hospitals were made for them through Thorpe Coombe.

The grounds for admission are :—

- (1) First Confinements.
- (2) Medical and Obstetrical.
- (3) Unsuitable home/social conditions.

VITAL STATISTICS

	Walthamstow	England & Wales
Live birth-rate per 1,000 population	13.5	15.5
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 population.....	0.31	0.36
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live-births	22.6	29.6

Extracts from vital statistics are given more fully in Section "A" of this Report.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS

2,108 births (352 of which belonged to other areas) were notified during the year under the Public Health Act, 1936.

Notifications were received as follows : Doctors, 226 ; Midwives, 1,825 ; others 57.

Included in the above are 313 births which were notified as having occurred outside the Borough.

Also included are 50 stillbirths, ten of which belonged to other areas. Of the total, seven occurred outside the Borough.

STILLBIRTHS

Forty local stillbirths were notified, yielding a rate per 1,000 population of 0.33.

NEO-NATAL MORTALITY

The neo-natal mortality is the number of infants dying under one month per 1,000 live births. During 1951, 23 infants died in the first four weeks of life, yielding a rate of 14.

INFANT MORTALITY

The deaths of infants under one year were :—

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Legitimate	20	14	34
Illegitimate	2	1	3
Totals	22	15	37

The death rate 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, 20.77 ; Illegitimate, 1.83. Total, 22.6.

The Infant Mortality Rates for other areas during 1951 were as follows :

England and Wales	.....	.....	.....	29.6
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns (including London)	.....	.....	.....	33.9
148 Smaller Towns (25,000—50,000 population)	.....	.....	.....	27.6
London Administrative County	.....	.....	.....	26.4

CARE OF PREMATURE INFANTS

The action suggested in Circular 20/44 (as amended by Circular LHAL 1/49) has been carried out as far as possible and the steps taken were detailed in the Report for 1944. During 1951, 85 live premature infants were born to residents of the Borough, 26 at home and 59 in hospitals and nursing homes.

Of the 26 born at home, ten were transferred to hospital. The remaining 16 who were nursed entirely at home, survived at the end of one month.

The routine supervision consists of the following :—

- (1) After the 14th day infants are visited weekly by the Health Visitor if remaining at home, or on discharge from hospital and until they attain average weight.
- (2) Weekly Welfare attendances are made, if the condition of the infant allows.
- (3) The report on premature infants, i.e., as to nursing and survival within 28 days is completed at the end of the first month.

During the course of the year, with the help and co-operation of Miss Rodway, F.R.C.O.G., and Matron at Thorpe Coombe, a lecture was given by Dr. Elchon Hinden, Pædiatrician at Whipps Cross and Thorpe Coombe Hospitals, to Health Workers in the Borough and the adjoining areas. A total of about 90 doctors, health visitors and midwives attended.

CAUSES OF DEATH OF CHILDREN UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE—1951

	Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total deaths 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 1 year.	St. James St.	High Street.	Hoe Street.	Wood Street.	Hale End.	Higham Hill.	Total.
Influenza	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phthisis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other forms of T.B.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
T.B. Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis (Non-T.B.)	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Convulsions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
Pneumonia	2	—	—	1	3	1	—	1	—	5	2	—	1	1	1	—	5
Diarrhoea,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rickets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Inattention at birth, wilful neglect	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suffocation (overlying)	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Injury at birth	2	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	—	1	—	—	3
Atelectasis	2	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	2	—	—	3
Congenital malformation	—	1	—	—	1	4	2	1	—	8	—	—	1	3	2	2	8
Premature birth	12	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	12	2	6	3	—	—	1	12
Atrophy, debility, marasmus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Inanition	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Heart failure	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other causes	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	2
Totals	20	2	—	1	23	9	3	2	—	37	6	8	7	8	4	4	37

ANALYSIS OF INFANT DEATHS, 1951

Dr. Melville Watkins reports as follows on the classification of the 37 infant deaths that occurred in 1951 :—

	Inevitable	Unavoidable	Preventable	Total
Number	6	22	9	37
Percentage	16.2	59.5	24.3	100

The general trend remains the same as in the previous two years, the unavoidable deaths accounting for over half the numbers whilst the percentage of preventable deaths remains approximately the same as last year.

The main cause of inevitable deaths was congenital abnormalities, and that of unavoidable deaths atelectasis and prematurity. This was the case during the previous two years.

All but two of the preventable deaths were due to respiratory infection, and it is gratifying to note that not one was caused by the common infectious diseases. One death under this heading was unfortunately caused by suffocation.

The following table gives deaths by age groups :—

0—1/52	1/52—1/12	1/12—3/12	3/12—6/12	6/12—12/12	Total
20	3	9	3	2	37

There has been no significant decline in the death rate during the first month of life and the causes for these neo-natal deaths remain much the same. Most of these are classified as inevitable and unavoidable. The factors which induced a general reduction in the over-all infant mortality during recent years have obviously not influenced the neo-natal death rate to any appreciable degree.

RETROLENTAL FIBROPLASIA

This rather curious condition was first observed about 1936 in America and is now found in premature infants in this country. It is an opacity situated behind the lens of the eye which may develop rapidly after birth and often leads to complete and permanent blindness in both eyes.

The condition is limited almost entirely to premature babies with a birth weight of two to three lbs. Two such cases were reported in 1952. The first was J.C., a female, born at home on the 12th May, 1951, with a birth weight of 3 lbs. 6 ozs. ; she was admitted to Thorpe Coombe a few hours later and blindness was diagnosed in September. The baby was retained in Thorpe Coombe until the 2nd January when she weighed 16 lbs. 6 ozs. After very considerable difficulty a foster-mother was found to look after the baby pending further examination at the age of 3 years for admission to a Sunshine Home.

The second case was a female born in Thorpe Coombe on the 17th September, 1951, with a birth weight of 2 lbs. 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ ozs. The mother had been admitted some three weeks before the baby

was born on account of hypertension and albuminuria. At the thirty-second week of pregnancy the mother had an eclamptic fit and two days later labour was induced. The baby was transferred to hospital on the 4th December with fibroplasia and was discharged on the 12th January after Cortisone treatment to return regularly for observation. It was not then possible to assess the interference with visual acuity.

CARE OF ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN

The action taken under Circular 2866/1944 is fully set out in the Report for that year.

Every possible step has, as in previous years, been taken to ensure that the care of illegitimate children does not fall below that given to children who are legitimate. The figures quoted below give a comparison between illegitimate and legitimate rates.

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS AND MORTALITY

Year	Live Births		Infant Deaths		Death Rates per 1,000 Live Births	
	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Legitimate	Illegitimate
1947	2,597	73	76	1	29.0	13.0
1948	1,975	93	39	4	19.0	43.0
1949	1,771	65	51	3	28.0	46.0
1950	1,536	62	41	1	25.0	16.0
1951	1,586	51	34	3	21.0	58.8
Totals 1947 to 1951 (5 yrs.)	9,465	344	241	12	25.0	34.0

MORAL WELFARE

The "Carville" Home at 38 The Drive, E.17, is administered by the Walthamstow Deanery Branch of the Chelmsford Diocesan Moral Welfare Association.

The Home provides accommodation for a total of 16 mothers and their babies and has a high record of care and service. Mothers of all religious denominations are cared for and the work done during 1951 is summarised below by Miss Williams, the Superintendent :—

Admitted	Adults	Babies	Total
From Walthamstow	11	10	21
From rest of County	35	18	53
From outside the County	37	21	58
Totals	83	49	132
Outdoor work—			
Walthamstow Cases (Mother and baby placed)	41	10	51
Other Essex Cases	10	—	10

The total of Walthamstow cases helped was 72 plus 48 general interviews. All mothers from Walthamstow were placed in homes in Essex. The grand total of Essex cases dealt with was 135.

Miss Williams states that fewer cases were admitted to the Home because of the difficulty in the placing of the babies, thus necessitating a longer stay in the Home.

During the financial year ended the 31st March, 1951, out of a total of payments amounting to £2,172, the largest single contribution was the maintenance payments received from the mothers and which totalled nearly £1,172. The next largest was from the Diocesan Association totalling £460, and the third donations totalling £230.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CLINICS

(a) Ante and Post Natal :

Monday (once monthly)	2 p.m.	Silverdale Road, Highams Park.
Monday	 2 p.m.	Markhouse Road, E.17.
*Tuesday	 9 a.m.	Markhouse Road, E.17.
Wednesday	 9 a.m.	Markhouse Road, E.17.

* New cases only.

(In addition, a large proportion of the ante-natal work is done at Thorpe Coombe Maternity Hospital).

(b) Child Welfare :

Monday	2 to 4 p.m.	St. John's Church Hall, Penrhyn Avenue, E.17.
Tuesday	"	The Memorial Hall, Winchester Road, E.4.
Tuesday	"	The Welfare Centre, West Avenue, E.17.
Wednesday	"	Low Hall Lane, Markhouse Road, E.17.
Wednesday	"	"Brookscroft," Forest Road, E.17.
Wednesday	"	Silverdale Road, Highams Park, E.4.
Thursday	10 to 12 noon	The Memorial Hall, Winchester Road, E.4.
Thursday	2 to 4 p.m.	Low Hall Lane, Markhouse Road, E.17.
Thursday	"	St. John's Church Hall, Penrhyn Avenue, E.17.
Thursday	"	"Brookscroft," Forest Road, E.17.
Friday	"	Low Hall Lane, Markhouse Road, E.17.
Friday	"	St. John's Church Hall, Penrhyn Avenue, E.17.

In addition, the Walthamstow Child Welfare Society holds massage and sunlight sessions.

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.	
Markhouse Road	382	57	439	6,186	6,063	12,249	12,688
Penrhyn Avenue	285	46	331	4,244	5,244	9,488	9,819
West Avenue	165	64	229	2,863	2,254	5,117	5,346
Winchester Road	200	30	230	3,124	3,451	6,575	6,805
Silverdale Road	98	25	123	1,573	1,768	3,341	3,464
Total 1951..	1,130	222	1,352	17,990	18,780	36,770	38,122

Walthamstow Child Welfare Society

Clinics are held as follows at "Brookscroft," Forest Road, E.17 :—

Tuesdays and Fridays	Massage, Remedial Exercises and Sunlight Treatment.
Wednesdays	Weighing Clinic and Cookery Lecture.
Thursdays	Infant Welfare for old and new cases. Two Doctors in attendance.
Alternate Fridays	Diphtheria Immunisation.

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

			First Attendances of New Cases.			Re-attendances.			Grand Total.
			Under 1 yr.	1-5 yrs.	Total.	Under 1 yr.	1-5 yrs.	Total.	
1951	..	..	389	28	417	6,819	2,528	9,347	9,764
1950	..	..	413	49	462	7,165	2,378	9,543	10,005
1949	..	..	488	64	552	8,855	2,622	11,477	12,029
1948	..	..	596	70	666	10,028	2,923	12,951	13,617
1947	..	..	697	64	761	11,074	3,353	14,427	15,188
1946	..	..	690	79	769	9,631	2,988	12,619	13,388

Fifty-three children were immunised during the year at "Brookscroft."

On February 1st, 1951. the 20,000th new case was booked at "Brookscroft."

Summary of Attendances at all Welfare 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.	
Local Authority								
Scheme	...	1,130	222	1,352	17,990	18,780	36,770	38,122
Brookscroft	..	389	28	417	6,819	2,528	9,347	9,764
Total 1951..		1,519	250	1,769	24,809	21,308	46,117	47,886

TREATMENT

(a) **Orthopædic.**—The facilities provided by the Education Authority's Orthopædic Scheme are available for all children attending the Welfare Centres.

Miss Garratt, C.S.P., has kindly furnished the following information with respect to children under five years of age :—

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

Anterior Poliomyelitis	5	Torticollis	8
Scoliosis, Lordosis, Kyphosis	2		
Rickets—(a) Genu Varum	22	Spina Bifida	1
(b) Genu Valgum	33		
Pes Plano Valgus.....	38	Digitus Varus	1
Spastic Paralysis	4		
Progressive Muscular Atrophy	1	Congenital Defects	5
Talipes—		Miscellaneous	2
(a) Equino Varus	5		
(b) Calcaneo Valgus	12	Total	140
(c) Mid Tarsal Varus.....	1		

(b) **Sunlight.**—325 ultra-violet light treatments were given during the year.

(c) **Dental.**—Mr. L. W. Elmer, L.D.S., Senior Dental Officer, reports as follows :—

“An effort was made this year to treat the “priority” group of expectant and nursing mothers and the dental staff examined more than double those seen last year.

“With the present limited staff this meant that fewer children under five were treated.

“I am even more strongly of the opinion that the true order of priority should be :—

- (a) pre-school children.
- (b) school children.
- (c) adolescents.

“If circumstances permitted these categories to be treated systematically, I am convinced that the expectant mother, much to her benefit and, incidentally, her relief, would need little or no dental attention.”

The following gives details of the work done during the year by the Dental Officers :—

Numbers provided with dental care :

	Expectant and nursing mothers	Children under 5
Number examined	218	476
Number needing treatment	212	522
Number treated	210	443
Number made dentally fit	48	224

Forms of dental treatment provided :

Extractions	157	242
Anæsthetics—Local	7	5
General	47	132
Fillings	56	155
Scalings or scaling and gum treatment	16	2
Silver Nitrate treatment	2	162
Dressings	27	56
Radiographs	9	1
Dentures provided—Complete	9	—
Partial	9	—

(d) **Tonsils and Adenoids.**—Children are treated at various hospitals.

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

(f) **Child Guidance.**—Towards the end of the year and at Dr. Gillespie's suggestion, suitable cases under 5 years were seen informally at the West Avenue Welfare Centre. The informality was reassuring to the parents and patients. They were comparatively simple cases which were dealt with in two or three interviews. This innovation was thoroughly justified by the results attained.

Brief details are as follows :—

Child, aged 4 years, referred for tantrums and disobedience. Found to be of normal intelligence and an only child. Mother suffers from cardiac trouble. Restricted and anxious home atmosphere. Treatment was by play therapy and guidance interviews and there were early signs of improvement.

Another child was a case of classical sibling jealousy. Play therapy was commenced and the outlook considered to be good.

(g) **Pædiatric Clinic.**—Fifty-one children under 5 years of age were referred to Dr. Hinden's Pædiatric Clinic. This fortnightly clinic has proved a great boon since children requiring hospital treatment or observation can be so readily admitted to Whipps Cross Hospital.

During the year a new arrangement was made whereby Health Visitors in turn accompanied Dr. Hinden on his rounds at Whipps Cross Hospital. The matter is also referred to under Health Visiting.

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

Referred by :—

Hospitals and Medical Men	.....	.....	.....	19
School Medical Services	.....	.....	.....	4
Welfare Centres	.....	.....	.....	—
Voluntary Agencies	.....	.....	.....	1
Parents	.....	.....	.....	7
				31

Classification of cases :—

Anæmia, debility, malnutrition	.....	.....	3
After-effects of illness	.....	.....	12
Bronchitis and pneumonia	.....	.....	1
Nervous conditions	.....	.....	2
Diseases of the ear, nose and throat	.....	.....	3
Diseases of the skin	.....	.....	2
Visits, advice, follow-up after illness	.....	.....	—
Various	.....	.....	8
			31

(i) **Convalescence.**—During 1951 eleven children were sent away on medical recommendation to convalescent homes. The arrangements were, as in previous years, made through the local branch of the Invalid Children's Aid Association.

PROVISION OF NUTRIENTS AND MEDICAMENTS

The quantity and value of nutrients and medicaments sold and issued free during 1951 was as follows :—

	Sales		Free Issue	
	lbs.	ozs.	lbs.	ozs.
Adexoline	—	—	16	15½
Bemax	147	—	—	—
Calfos Tablets	—	—	67	pkts.
Colact	403	—	—	—
Cow and Gate	3,666	—	—	—
Cod Liver Oil Emulsion	—	—	56	8
Farex	1,036	—	—	—
Fersolate Tablets.....	—	—	192	pkts.
Glucodin	141	12	—	—
Lactogol	79	10¾	—	—
Lactogen	1,842	—	—	—
Magnesia	—	—	61	8
Cod Liver Oil	1	—	—	—
Cod Liver Oil and Malt	—	—	359	—
Maltoline with Iron	—	—	165	8
Marmite	1,036	12	—	—
Mist Ferri et Ammon Cit	—	—	3	12
Ostermilk	987	—	—	—
Parrish's Food	—	—	4	8
Robinson's Groats	528	—	—	—
Roboleine	14	—	—	—
Scott's "Twin Pack"	527	8	—	—
Sodium Citrate Tablets.....	—	—	4,000	
Virol	1,322	8	—	—
Value of Cash Sales	£1,532	6s. 8d.		

VITAMINS

The facilities for the distribution of vitamins were continued at all Welfare Centres.

Every effort is made to increase the demand.

DAY NURSERIES

The following table shows the average attendances at the Day Nurseries during 1951 (Mondays to Fridays only).

Month	Nurseries	Under 2 yrs.	Over 2 yrs.	Total
January	Higham Hill	5.9	33.0	38.9
	Handsworth Ave.	6.1	26.8	33.0
February	Higham Hill	8.7	31.7	40.4
	Handsworth Ave.	3.4	25.5	28.9
March	Higham Hill	8.3	33.3	41.6
	Handsworth Ave.	8.2	42.7	50.9
April	Higham Hill	6.9	40.4	47.3
	Handsworth Ave.	9.8	44.2	54.0
May	Higham Hill	10.0	43.0	53.0
	Handsworth Ave.	7.6	40.2	47.8
June	Higham Hill	11.4	47.4	58.8
	Handsworth Ave.	8.1	44.3	52.4
July	Higham Hill	10.4	49.5	59.9
	Handsworth Ave.	10.1	50.8	60.9
August	Higham Hill	9.2	37.8	47.0
	Handsworth Ave.	7.7	45.0	52.7
September	Higham Hill	11.9	44.4	56.3
	Handsworth Ave.	9.9	47.9	57.8
October	Higham Hill	9.8	45.4	55.2
	Handsworth Ave.	10.1	42.6	52.7
November	Higham Hill	8.9	44.1	53.0
	Handsworth Ave.	10.6	46.0	56.6
December	Higham Hill	8.6	46.9	55.5
	Handsworth Ave.	9.6	44.4	54.0
Average Whole Year	Higham Hill	9.1	41.0	50.1
	Handsworth Ave.	8.4	41.7	50.1

Both Day Nurseries are approved for training in the care of children aged 0—5 years.

Training.—Nine students obtained the Nursery Nurses' Certificate during the year.

Since the two day nurseries were approved for training in 1944, all students who completed training secured the Certificate of the National Nursery Examination Board, two only failing at the first attempt, but passing at the second.

The total certificates gained during these eight years amounted to 46 and it is of interest to analyse the subsequent careers of the trainees which were as follows :—

General Hospital Training	12
Children's Nursing Training	1
Residential Nursery Work	3
Other Day Nursery Work (including 4 Wardens)	10
Teaching	7
Promotion in Walthamstow Nurseries	10

NURSERIES AND CHILD MINDERS (REGULATION) ACT, 1948

There were no registrations during 1951.

INFESTATION

The steps taken to combat infestation include cleanliness inspections, treatment at Clinics (which includes the supply of Lethane and of steel combs at cost price) and inspection and treatment for pediculosis at the Skin Clinic.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM AND PUERPERAL PYREXIA

These are referred to in Section F of the Report.

MATERNAL MORTALITY

This matter is referred to in Section A of the Report.

WOMEN'S CLINIC

During 1951 the financial responsibility for patients seen at the Women's Clinic was held to be that of the Local Health Authority and appropriate adjustments were made with the Hospital Management Committee back to the appointed day. Fortunately, no change in the general arrangement was necessary.

The patients attending the Clinic were reviewed at the end of the year and those who were not strictly eligible to receive treatment on medical grounds were referred elsewhere. As a result, the numbers attending the Clinic became reduced and the sessions were reduced accordingly during 1952.

Miss Helen Rodway, F.R.C.O.G., states that the number of patients attending has been as follows :—

			New Cases.	Attendances.
1949	.....	.....	31	528
1950	.....	.....	34	475
1951	.....	.....	19	444

MIDWIFERY

(Section 23)

There were 32 practising midwives in the Borough at the end of 1951.

Medical supervision was carried out by the Medical Staff and non-medical supervision by the Matron of the Maternity Hospital until 30th September, 1951, afterwards by the Superintendent of the District Nurses' Home.

The following table shows the work done by Midwives (including those employed at Thorpe Coombe Maternity Hospital) during 1951 :—

No. of confinements attended as a Midwife	1,421
„ confinements attended as a Maternity Nurse	292
„ Medical Aid Notices sent	576
„ Twin Births Notified	15
„ Triplet Births Notified	—
„ Stillbirths Notified	4
„ Notifications of Liability to be a source of Infection	4
„ Notifications of Laying-out a Dead Body	—
„ Notifications of Artificial Feeding	12
„ Notifications of Disinfection	4

The previous table includes the following numbers in regard to work done at Thorpe Coombe Maternity Hospital :—

Midwifery cases	1,102
Maternity cases	125
Medical Aid Notices	495

The percentage of Medical Aid Notices were :—

All cases	33.1
Maternity Hospital Midwives	40.3
Other Midwives	16.6

The conditions for which Medical Aid was summoned by Midwives in domiciliary practice and private nursing homes have been summarised and are as follows :—

For complications during pregnancy :—

Miscarriage	1
Albuminuria	2
Antepartum hæmorrhage	3
Abortion	—
Other conditions	6
Total	12

For complications during labour :—

Prolonged first and second stage	6
Ruptured perineum	28
Premature labour	1
Rise of temperature	5
Post-partum hæmorrhage	4
Uterine inertia	2
Retained placenta	2
Abnormal presentation	3
Other conditions	8
Total	59

For complications in regard to the infant :—

Asphyxia	—
Jaundice	5
Inflamed eyes	—
Prematurity and feebleness	3
Cyanosis	1
Other conditions	1
Total	10

The table below shows the number of District visits done :—

Ante-Natal Examinations.			Deliveries.		Lying-in Visits.	Total Visits.
Patients' Homes.	Midwife's House.	Clinic.	Mid.	Mat.		
2,463	1,088	53	295	145	8,203	12,247

Two midwives in private practice undertook 24 cases as midwives and 22 cases as maternity nurses.

Gas and Air Analgesia.—The Ambulance Service provided transport facilities for gas and air apparatus.

A total of 213 patients on the District received gas and air analgesia, representing a percentage of 48.4 of District confinements.

Midwives acting as Maternity Nurses.—During the year the number of maternity cases (i.e., where responsibility for the case was taken by the doctor) increased to 145 or 32.9 per cent. of the total.

This percentage has been increasing steadily since the "appointed day." In 1947 it was 11%, in the period 1st January 1948 to the appointed day, 11%, from the appointed day to the end of 1948, 18%, during 1949, 21%, during 1950, 28.8%, and during 1951, 32.9%.

Emergency Unit.—This Unit, stationed at Thorpe Coombe Maternity Hospital, was called out to four Walthamstow cases during 1951.

Maternity Outfits.—448 outfits were issued.

Training of Pupil Midwives.—Thorpe Coombe Maternity Hospital is a training school for both Parts I and II, the latter in association with home confinements on the "district." A total of 27 pupils successfully underwent Part II training during 1951.

HEALTH VISITING

(Section 24)

Health Visiting Staff.—The equivalent of whole-time Health Visitors at the end of the year was $10\frac{1}{2}$, equal to one whole-time Health Visitor per 167 notified births, and one whole-time Health Visitor per 155 registered births during 1951.

Most of the Health Visitors also carry out duties as School Nurses.

HOME VISITS

	To Children under 1 year of age.			To Children 1-5 years of age.	Total.
	First.	Subsequent.	Total.		
Total 1951 ..	1,637	5,015	6,652	11,321	17,973
„ 1950 ..	1,586	4,649	6,235	13,021	19,256

The detailed findings at first visits paid by Health Visitors are shown in the table on the following page.

	How Fed.			Sleeping Arrangements.		Condition of Baby.			Accommodation.					
	Breast	Breast & Hand	Hand	With Mother	Cot or Cradle	Good	Fair	Bad	Whole house	Flat	Half house	Three rooms	Two rooms	One room
St. James Street ..	171	31	24	1	225	169	56	1	43	17	72	16	32	46
High Street ..	169	6	16	1	190	183	8	—	48	115	6	1	15	6
Hoe Street ..	168	25	25	—	218	195	23	—	49	53	52	16	29	19
Wood Street ..	149	27	37	—	213	189	24	—	53	54	28	18	13	47
Hale End ..	344	28	31	1	402	390	13	—	226	72	25	32	22	26
Higham Hill ..	292	46	48	2	384	373	12	1	144	88	21	1	83	49
Total {	1951	1,293	163	181	5	1,632	1,499	136	2	563	399	204	84	194
	1950	1,331	135	120	3	1,583	1,469	112	5	574	434	176	84	186

From the above table it will be seen that of 1,637 children, 1,293, or 78.9 per cent., were breast-fed on first being visited, and only five babies had no separate sleeping accommodation. 471 infants lived in accommodation of three rooms or less, as compared with 402 in 1950.

WARD.	Visits to Children under 1 year.			Visits to Children 1-5 years.	Grand Total.	Unsuccessful Visits.	Ante-Natal Visits.			Other Visits.	Total Visits.
	First.	Subsequent visits.	Total.				First Visits.	Subsequent Visits.	Total Visits.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	—	—	7	8	Cols. 5-8
St. James St.	226	467	693	1,491	2,184	456	82	48	130	564	3,334
High Street	191	592	783	1,490	2,273	253	46	13	59	301	2,886
Hoe Street	218	407	625	1,151	1,776	421	20	10	30	513	2,740
Wood Street	213	323	536	810	1,346	493	24	9	33	248	2,120
Hale End	403	2,424	2,827	3,256	6,083	253	91	53	144	1,036	7,516
Higham Hill	386	802	1,188	3,123	4,311	373	55	7	62	663	5,409
Totals, 1951	1,637	5,015	6,652	11,321	17,973	2,249	318	140	458	3,325	24,005
Totals, 1950	1,586	4,649	6,235	13,021	19,256	2,292	421	221	642	1,333	23,523

The following table shows the number and nature of visits paid in 1951 :—

Health Visiting—Attendance at Pædiatric Hospital Rounds.—
In September, the Health Area Sub-Committee agreed that an arrangement be made for the Health Visitors in turn to attend the Pædiatric Physician's Ward rounds at Whipps Cross Hospital and for a trial period of six months. At the end of this period it was apparent to all concerned that the arrangement was well worth while. Information as to home conditions became more fully and quickly available to the Pædiatrician and after the child's discharge, the Health Visitor ensured that his advice was followed in the home. For the Health Visitor, her knowledge of pædiatric nursing is kept up-to-date and she learns of new advances in the treatment of children's diseases.

HOME NURSING

(Section 25)

The Superintendent of the District Nurses' Home, Miss E. G. Welbrock, S.R.N., S.C.M., M.T.D., reports as follows:—

"The year 1951 has been a very busy year both on the General and on the Midwifery side.

"Miss C. A. Lee retired after 16 years of loyal service to the Nursing Association and the staff were very sorry to lose their Superintendent.

"Three of the General Nurses commenced their Queen's District Training in the latter part of 1951 and were successful in passing the examination in March, 1952.

"On the 1st October, 1951, the Municipal Midwives, who had previously worked under the supervision of the Thorpe Coombe Maternity Hospital, were transferred to 'Carisbrooke,' and we are all working very happily together.

"The Branch Home at Highams Park is not yet ready for occupation but it is hoped the work of alteration and adaptation will be commenced early in January, 1952, and that the Home will be opened in the Spring.* The Branch Home has become a necessity in view of the increasing population to be cared for in that portion of the Borough.

"A further urgent necessity is the provision of a second car for the Male Nurse. In order to relieve the Nurses of heavy and unsuitable male cases, the Male Nurse has to cover most of Walthamstow.

* The Branch Home was opened on 5th May, 1952.

" Staff on the 31st December, 1951, was as follows :—

1	Superintendent ; Queen's S.R.N., S.C.M., M.T.D.
1	Full-time Queen's S.R.N., S.C.M.
1	" " S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate.
8	" " S.R.N., S.C.M.
1	" " S.C.M.
1	" " Queen's Male S.R.N.
4	" " S.R.N.
1	Part-time Queen's S.R.N., S.C.M.
1	" " S.R.N.
3	" " S.E.A.N.

" During the year 26 pupils entered for District Midwifery Training from Thorpe Coombe Maternity Hospital. Most were resident at 'Carisbrooke.'

" Midwifery and Maternity Nursing undertaken during the year was as follows :—

	Cases	Visits
Midwifery	126	3,009
Maternity	73	1,744
Ante-Natal	—	1,690
Post-Natal	—	270
Total	199	6,713
Maternity Outfits supplied		205

" The following gives details of Home Visits during the year :—

	New cases	Total visits
Medical	949	38,844
Surgical	310	9,614
Tuberculosis	48	2,536
Out-patients	97	254
Operations	20	33
Miscarriages	3	21
Specials	74	276
Casuals	120	220
Totals	1,621	51,798

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

(Section 26)

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

Immunisation was carried out at the weekly clinic held at the Town Hall, at Schools and at all Welfare Centres, on the lines detailed in previous reports. The following summarises the work done :—

Total number of immunisations completed during 1951 :—

(a) School age	.....	.....	.....	.....	265
(b) Pre-school age	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,212
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,477

(c) Number already immunised having a reinforcing dose					2,025
--	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------

The above total includes 53 children immunised at "Brooks-croft" and 470 immunised by General Practitioners.

No. of Clinics held for immunisation at Town Hall	51
No. of attendances made for diphtheria immunisation	797
Average attendance per session for diphtheria or whooping cough immunisation	39.1

Immunised at schools (included above) :—

No. immunised	196
No. awaiting second dose	32
No. having a booster, i.e., immunised in previous year	1,709
No. Schick tested for first time	Nil
No. of Schick tests following immunisation	16
(a) Negative	13
(b) Positive	2
(c) Pseudo and Positive	1

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

Year	Age at Immunisation										Percentage Immunised to Population in Age Groups				Notified Cases		
	Regd. Births	0—1 year	1—2 years	2—3 years	3—4 years	4—5 years	Total 0—5 years	School Age	Over School Age	Grand Total	% 0—1 to Total Births	% 0—5 years	% 5—15 years	% 0—15 years	Admitted to Hospital	Diagnosis Confirmed	Deaths
1946	2,544	287	946	212	140	160	1,745	882	11	2,638	11.2	50.3	77.4	67.7	80	22	6
7	2,670	719	869	111	68	77	1,844	810	4	2,658	26.9	52.4	86.0	72.2	38	0	—
8	2,068	1,076	780	105	41	47	2,049	662	1	2,712	52.0	61.5	91.5	79.2	34	1	—
9	1,836	1,112	391	63	60	32	1,648	304	1	1,953	60.5	62.5	96.2	82.1	20	0	—
1950	1,598	707	288	29	31	18	1,073	261	—	1,334	44.2	60.5	96.5	81.9	11	1	—
1	1,637	670	442	59	22	19	1,212	265	—	1,477	40.9	58.1	99.3	83.0	11	—	—

From the above table it will be seen that there have only been two confirmed cases of diphtheria in the last five years, and no death.

On the other hand, the fall in the number of children immunised, especially in the 0—1 age group, gives rise to misgiving, especially since the target of immunisation in this group is 75% of babies born before reaching the age of one year.

There are several contributory causes to this decline, e.g., the reduction in the number of births, the publicity given to the alleged association between injections of any kind and poliomyelitis, and the decreased awareness on the part of the public to the dangers of diphtheria. In addition there is some evidence that general practitioners do not send in records in order to claim fees for many of the immunisations done by them.

62 children were given "combined" diphtheria/whooping cough immunisation by general practitioners, but the prophylactic was not supplied by the Local Authority. These are included in the above total.

During the past five years the percentages immunised in the various age groups were as follows:—

IMMUNISATION AGAINST WHOOPING COUGH

The Medical Research Council's trials ended in June, 1951 and the final report in regard to the trials is awaited. The use of 'Glaxo' vaccine continued with good results, the numbers of completed cases being set out below. Immunisation is restricted to infants under 18 months old.

	Age at date of Final Injection						Total
	Under 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	4-5 years	5-14 years	
Clinics and Nurseries	288	94	9	16	25	—	432
General Practitioners	37	18	2	2	—	3	62
Total	325	112	11	18	25	3	494

Immunisations done by General Practitioners were with combined Diphtheria/Whooping Cough prophylactic. The total number of children immunised against Whooping Cough up to the end of 1951 was 2,510.

VACCINATION

The ages of persons vaccinated is shown below :—

	Age at date of Vaccination					Total
	Under 1 year	1-2 years	2-4 years	5-14 years	15 and over	
Primary	596	30	30	74	118	848
Secondary	—	1	5	27	256	289
Total	596	31	35	101	374	1,137

Vaccinated by General Practitioners or at Hospital 827

Vaccinated at Town Hall Clinic 310

The weekly Vaccination Clinic was started at the Town Hall at the beginning of April.

VACCINATION AND RE-VACCINATION OF DEPARTMENTAL STAFF

The staff of the Department, especially those who would be expected to deal with smallpox in the event of cases occurring, were again offered facilities for vaccination and re-vaccination and 11 were done during 1951.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES

(Section 27)

The Ambulance Service is administered centrally from Chelmsford and (as far as information is available) it appears to be adequate for the needs of the Borough.

The Local Service has continued from the Ambulance Depot, which is situated at the Borough Council's Fulbourne Road Depot.

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS — CARE AND AFTER-CARE

(Section 28)

TUBERCULOSIS

Dr. H. Ramsay, Physician in charge of the Walthamstow Chest Clinic, has contributed the following :—

“ The work of the Clinic has continued on very similar lines to previous years. There has been the usual increase in numbers of patients seen and X-rays taken ; these figures are, of course, returned to the Hospital Management Committee and Regional Hospital Board in detail.

“ With regard to general care, there were many persons interviewed on welfare matters and we continued to hold “ Work clinics ” at intervals in association with the local Labour Office to place patients in work suitable for them, or to arrange rehabilitation.”

Miss Woolgar, Secretary of the Walthamstow and Chingford Association of Tuberculosis Care Helpers, reports as follows :—

“ Applications for assistance through the Association have increased during the year. In spite of the wide application of the County Council's extra nourishment vouchers, the number of persons needing additional vouchers for milk or grocery has grown steadily. The high cost of clothing has also led to an increase in the number of applications for help in obtaining pyjamas and warm underwear, and there have been many requests for help in the provision of bedding and bed-linen. Although some of these cases could be referred to other agencies, the cost to the Association of those cases dealt with direct, has proved considerable.

" Our small stock of sick-room equipment has been in constant use and on occasions when additional equipment has been lent by an organisation charging a fee, the cost of loan has been met by the Association.

" The experimental scheme of occupational therapy has shown itself to be of value, and additional looms have been bought as required. Disposal of work produced has not been easy, but where sold, it has shown a good return for the patients' efforts.

" On three occasions during the year the Secretary addressed local organisations on the work of the Association and the services available to the tuberculous. In each case the talk, given at the request of the organisation concerned, stimulated their interest in the work and increased their understanding of the needs and problems of the patients.

" The following is a summary of the direct assistance given to patients or their families during the year, many others having been helped with advice or put in touch with other organisations more suited to their particular needs.

" Patients assisted with—

Milk	.....	.....	.....	.....	60
Grocery	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
Fares to visit patients	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Clothing	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
Bedding	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
Sickroom equipment	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
Debts	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Occupational therapy	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
Removal expenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Domestic help	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Cost of tuition	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 "

POLIOMYELITIS FOLLOW-UP

During the course of their routine duties the Health Visitors visited all cases of poliomyelitis notified during the year.

The result of the follow-up is shown on page 50.

REHABILITATION OF TUBERCULOSIS PATIENTS

During the year the Area Sub-Committee accepted financial responsibility for three patients undergoing rehabilitation at Papworth Village Settlement. No charge is made to patients.

CONVALESCENCE FOR ADULTS

The total of cases sent away for recuperative convalescence was 62. The length of convalescence was two weeks in 43 cases, three weeks in 17 cases, and four weeks in two cases. Recovery of cost or part-cost is made.

SICK-ROOM EQUIPMENT

There are two main depots for sick-room equipment, one at the District Nurses' Home in Carisbrooke Road and the other at the British Red Cross Society Headquarters in Forest Road.

During the year routine issues were made of items of equipment such as bed-pans, thermometers and feeding cups, etc. One chair-commode was provided for a special case.

CHIROPODY SERVICES

The Foot Clinic, originally established by the Borough Council, continued as in previous years with four whole-time Chiropodists.

Daily morning sessions were held, with afternoon sessions on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and evening sessions on Mondays, Thursdays and Fridays. Treatment was by appointment and unfortunately, there has always been a long waiting list.

Total attendances in 1951 were 15,201, including 1,848 new patients.

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

(Section 29)

Mrs. C. M. Hall, Domestic Help Organiser, reports as follows :—

“ The year 1951 showed no sign of any slackening in the demand for domestic help. On the contrary the service has met more requests than ever, and continues to be administered along lines similar to those adopted during 1950. During the year 1,214 visits were paid to patients and helps. To meet the increased demand in the service, it became necessary to engage more helps, the number at the end of the year being 7 full-time and 192 part-time workers. Cases carried forward at end of 1951 were 71 more than brought forward from 1950. A greater number of full-time helps and less part-time is desirable but the response to advertisements for full-time helps has been poor.

"Below is a summary of the year's work :—

DOMESTIC HELP

Brought forward from 1950	.....	.....	.....	268
New cases during 1951	.....	.....	.....	296
Cases completed in 1951	.....	.....	.....	225
No. of cases carried forward to 1952	.....	.....	.....	339

Analysis :

Acute	Chronic	Old People (not sick)	T.B.	Total
53	416	79	16	564

HOME HELP (for Confinements)

No. of cases completed in 1951				116
--------------------------------	-------	-------	-------	-----

"The new scale of assessment has been responsible in some cases for refusal or cancellation of help but any cases of special hardship were dealt with by the appropriate Committee.

"The aged chronic sick are still the greatest problem of the service as their numbers increase and hospital accommodation becomes more limited. This necessitates continuous help, in some cases over a period of years, and absorbs large numbers of part-time helps. Another difficulty encountered is the reluctance on the part of helps to assist in homes where there is a tuberculous patient, but so far all these applications for help have been met.

"There is no doubt that the domestic help service is more than ever an essential part of the health service and that this worth-while effort brings much relief and comfort to the sick."

HÆMOGLOBIN SURVEY

In July, Medical Officers of the Ministry of Health carried out a survey of a random representative sample of housewives in Walthamstow. The method of approach was more or less on trial, but with the co-operation of the Health Visitors, it was considered to be quite successful. The survey extended over five days.

The results of the investigation have been published in the Medical Press (B.M.J. 23.2.52) and broadly speaking, the mean hæmoglobin level showed no difference from the 1943 mean hæmoglobin level. In each case where the hæmoglobin was unduly low, the housewife was referred to the family doctor so that treatment, where necessary, could be instituted.

COUNTY COUNCIL OF ESSEX—WELFARE COMMITTEE WELFARE SERVICES

Mr. G. E. Pegram, County Welfare Officer, kindly contributes the following :—

“ The County Welfare Committee is responsible to the County Council for the duties imposed by Part III of the National Assistance Act, 1948, the main aspects being : (a) the provision of residential and temporary accommodation and (b) welfare arrangements for blind and other handicapped persons.

“ Schemes operate in respect of the provision of residential and temporary accommodation, as defined in Section 21 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, and in respect of the general welfare of blind persons coming within the provisions of Section 29 of the Act. As regards “ other handicapped persons,” a detailed scheme is now in course of preparation with a view to ultimate submission to the Ministry of Health.

“ Statistics are appended showing the extent to which the present services have been applied to residents within the Borough of Walthamstow during the year 1951 :—

(1) Residential and Temporary Accommodation.

(a) Admitted to hostels and other residential establishments : Men, 19 ; Women, 21 (including one blind person).

(b) Admitted to temporary accommodation : Men, 14 ; Women, 10 ; Children, 16.

(2) Blind Persons.

Number of blind persons in the Borough :—

(i) Registered as blind	.....	.....	.....	215
(ii) Partially sighted	.....	.....	.....	31
(iii) Defective sighted	.....	.....	.....	21

all of whom are under the supervision of Home Teachers and six participate in the Home Workers' Scheme operated through the agency of the London Society for Teaching and Training the Blind.

"In addition, two blind persons are employed in the Workshops for the Blind and during the year two were placed in employment (open industry), the total number of Walthamstow residents so employed now being 17.

"On three occasions during the year it became necessary for the Borough Council to make application under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, for the removal of aged persons to suitable accommodation. The persons concerned would not voluntarily undertake to go into a residential home, and the necessity to take Court action was for the reason only of securing for the person the care and attention needed."

