

[Report of the Medical Officer of Health for West Ham].

Contributors

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County Borough of West Ham.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1924.

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County Borough of West Ham.

ANNUAL REPORT

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FOR THE YEAR

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TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS
OF THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF WEST HAM.

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report of the Public Health Department for the year 1924. Having been appointed your Medical Officer of Health so recently as September last, this, my first Annual Report, is chiefly confined to statistical tables and the record of actual facts, as it would be premature for me to attempt to enlarge on certain subjects or to give considered opinions on various matters.

I hope, however, in my next Annual Report to publish a full and detailed account of Public Health work as carried out in this Borough, and also to be in a position to be able to record some definite improvements and advances towards the safeguarding and amelioration of the health of the inhabitants.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

F. GARLAND COLLINS,

M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health.

April, 1925.

Public Health Staff.*

NAME.	QUALIFICATIONS.	OFFICES HELD. (Wholetime appointments except where otherwise stated.)
Dr. F. Garland Collins	M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.P.H.	Medical Officer of Health, Chief Administrative Tu- berculosis Officer and School Medical Officer.
Dr. F. B. Skerrett	M.B., B.Sc. (Lond.), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.	Assistant Medical Officer of Health and Chief As- sistant School Medical Officer.
Dr. D. MacIntyre	M.D. (Glasgow), D.P.H.	Medical Superintendent Plaistow Fever Hospital.
Dr. E. James	M.B., Ch.B. (Aberdeen)	Resident Medical Officer Plaistow Fever Hospital.
Dr. W. R. Kilgour	M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.)	Assistant Tuberculosis Officer.
Dr. G. M. Mayberry	L.A.H. (Dublin), L.R.C.P. (Ireland).	Medical Superintendent Dagenham Sanatorium.
Dr. Constance M. Willis	M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), B.S.	Assist. Resident Medical Officer Dagenham Sana- torium.
Mr. A. McCunn	M.R.C.V.S.	Veterinary Surgeon (part- time officer).
Miss A. E. Bradley	General Nursing, C.M.B., Royal Sanitary Institute	Health Visitor.
Miss B. H. Clipstone	General Nursing, C.M.B.	Do.
Miss A. Connolly	General Nursing, Health Visitor's Certificate	Do.
Miss M. Cross	General Nursing, C.M.B., Fever Nursing Certifi- cate	Do
Miss M. Day	General Nursing, C.M.B., Board of Education Diploma	Do.
Mrs. N. C. Gibbins	General Nursing, C.M.B., Health Vis. and Fever Nursing Certificate	Do.
Miss M. Grierson	General Nursing, C.M.B.	Do.

NAME.	QUALIFICATIONS.	OFFICES HELD. (Wholetime appointments except where otherwise stated.)
Miss M. E. Hopwood	General Nursing, C.M.B., San. Inst. Examn. Board	Health Visitor.
Miss A. E. Lunn	General Nursing, C.M.B.	Do.
Miss L. Martin	General Nursing, C.M.B., Board of Education Diploma	Do.
Miss M. B. Wallace	General Nursing, C.M.B.	Do.
Miss E. B. Welch	General Nursing, C.M.B., Board of Education Diploma	Do.
Miss A. S. Billing	Diploma Sanitary Inst., Advanced Physiology and Hygiene, Science & Art, Kensington	Sanitary Inspector.
Miss C. M. Heaviside	San. Inspr. Cert. Royal San. Institute.	Do.
Miss B. M. Keogh	San. Inspr. Cert. London Examn. Board, Health Visitor's Cert. Sanitary Inst., L.C.C. Teachers' Certificates in First Aid, Infant Care, Home Nurs- ing, Health	Do.
Miss M. Monkhouse	Certificate General Nurs- ing and Certificate of Q. V. J. I. as Nurse and as Superintendent of Queen's Nurses, San. Inspr. Royal San. Insti- tute, San. Inspr. San. Inspectors' Association	Do.
Mr. B. G. Bannington	San. Inspr. Cert. R. San. Inst., Cert. of London Sch. of Economics (Lond. University) for Social Service and Administra- tion, Honoursman and Gilchrist Medallist (Lond. University Extension) for Public Administration	Do. Inspr. under Rag Flocks Act.
Mr. J. Dyke	Cert. San. Inspr. Royal San. Inst., Cert. Building Constn. West Ham Tech. Institute	Sanitary Inspector. Inspr. under Rag Flocks Act.

NAME.	QUALIFICATIONS.	OFFICES HELD. (Wholtime appointments except where otherwise stated.)
Mr. T. R. Harris, A.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.	Cert. San. Inspr., Meat Inspr. Royal San. Inst. Cert. San. Inspr., Meat Inspr. San. Inspectors' Board. Cert. San. Science, 1st Class, Battersea Poly- technic	Sanitary Inspector.
Mr. John F. Mules, M.S.I.A.	Cert. San. Inspr., Meat Inspr. Royal San. Inst. Dip. San. Science, Lond.	Do.
Mr. H. E. Parker, M.S.I.A.	Cert. San. Inspr. Royal San. Inst.	Sanitary Inspector. Inspr. under Rag Flocks Act.
Mr. A. T. Plackett	Cert. San. Inspr. Royal San. Inst.	Do.
Mr. W. H. Roberts, M.S.I.A.	Cert. San. Inspr. (1892) Royal San. Inst. Prizeman Building Const (Honours) Prizeman Civil Engineer- ing (Survey Sec.) West Ham Tech. Inst.	Do.
Mr. Chas. Smith, M.S.I.A.	Cert. San. Inspr. (1894) Royal San. Inst. Cert. Building Const. (Adv.) Science & Art Dept, S. Kensington	Do.
Mr. H. A. Smith	Cert. San. Inspr. Royal San. Inst.	Sanitary Inspector.
Mr. E. J. Simmons, M.S.I.A.	Cert. San. Inspr. (1912) Royal San. Inst.	Do. Inspr. under Rag Flocks Act.
Mr. G. H. Wilson	Cert. San. Inspr. Royal San. Inst. Cert. Problems of Life and Health (Merit) London University	Do.
Mr. E. F. Hughes	Cert. San. Inspr. Royal San. Institute.	Inspector of Food.
Mr. E. J. Ferrier		Shops Inspector.
Mr. W. S. Taylor		Dust Inspector.
Miss E. D. Rayment	General Nursing	Mental Deficiency Nurse.

Public Health Administrative Staff.

Mr. J. A. Cheate	Chief Clerk.
„ F. W. Bromley	Senior Clerk.
„ H. R. Cole	Clerk.
„ C. A. Haigh	(Mental Deficiency) do.
„ F. H. Barker	do.
„ A. Clark	do.
„ B. J. Driscoll	do.
Miss V. M. Busby	do.
„ W. I. Compton	do.

TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY.

Nurses.

Mrs. E. Siggins, Sister-in-Charge.
Miss E. J. Egerton, Nurse.
Mrs. Z. Griffin, do.
Miss K. E. Pottinger, do.

Clerks.

Mr. W. Pike.
Miss M. F. Bush.

PLAISTOW HOSPITAL.

Steward.

Mr. F. Milsted.

Matron.

Miss M. Drakard.

Clerks.

Mr. J. Regan.
„ W. Liddall.

DISINFECTORS.

Mr. G. Palmer.

Mr. G. J. Howes.

„ H. J. Murty.

„ W. Hubbard.

MORTUARY KEEPERS.

Mr. J. Gould.

Mr. H. B. West.

* A detailed list of the Staff is included in this Report by the special request of the Minister of Health in accordance with Circular 540, dated 18th December, 1924.

County Borough of West Ham

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1924.

Physical Features and General Character of the District.

West Ham is situated in latitude $51^{\circ} 30'$ to $51^{\circ} 33'$ N. and longitude $0^{\circ} 1'$ to $0^{\circ} 3'$ E., in the extreme south-west of the County of Essex and on the eastern side of the administrative County of London, from which it is separated by the windings of the River Lee and Bow Creek for $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

In shape it is an irregular rhomboid, some 2 miles from east to west, and 4 miles from north to south, comprising within its boundaries 4,706 acres. The northern and eastern sides of the Borough are contiguous to the populated district of Leyton and the County Borough of East Ham respectively. The southern boundary is formed by the river Thames for $2\frac{1}{8}$ miles. In elevation it is almost flat, varying from less than 5 feet to 45 feet above ordnance datum, about half the area being not more than 10 feet above that level, and consequently protected only from serious flooding by the river banks.

Chalk may be reached at depths varying from 100 to 150 feet, overlaid by green Thanet sands and Woolwich beds, on which rests 5 to 50 feet of London clay. In the north-eastern half of the Borough 16 feet to 20 feet of river drift gravel overlays the London clay, sloping down towards the river Lee and river Thames in the marshy clay and alluvium, a large part of the surface being made ground.

Considerable excavations of the gravel have been removed in patches in connection with the erection of buildings and cellars, not approved by the Local Board, constructed, which in times of storm are liable to temporary flooding.

Births.

The number of births registered in the Borough during the year was 7,975 (4,014 males and 3,961 females), but of this total 888 were children of non-residents who came to be confined in one or other of the maternity hospitals or were visiting friends, while 115 West Ham mothers were confined outside the Borough. Suitable adjustment makes the net West Ham births 7,202 (3,642 males and 3,560 females); 201 of these (102 males and 99 females) were illegitimate.

Calculated on the Registrar General's estimate of the population of the Borough at the middle of 1924, viz., 317,400, the birth-rate for the year was 22.69. 7,548 live births and 201 still births were notified within 36 hours of birth in accordance with the Notification of Births Act, 1907.

Deaths.

The number of deaths registered during the year was 2,650, but of these 198 occurred in persons not belonging to the Borough, while the deaths of 1,200 residents of West Ham occurred in various institutions and districts elsewhere, making the total net deaths attributable to the Borough number 3,652, of which 1,913 were males and 1,739 females.

The distribution of these deaths to their various causes will be found later in this report, but the grand total of 3,652 from all causes gives an annual death-rate of 11.5 per 1,000 of the estimated population. It may be of interest to compare the annual death rate for England and Wales, which was 12.2 per 1,000 of the total population, and that for the 105 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London, which was 12.3.

Deaths in Public Institutions.

The increasing use made of the facilities for Institutional treatment is shown by the subjoined table (which also serves to some extent as an index of prevailing distress). The larger Institutions serving the Borough, such as Whipps Cross Hospital and Central Home of the Board of Guardians, and the Borough Mental Hospital, are situate outside the Borough boundary, while in addition many West Ham residents are received into the London Hospitals and Institutions elsewhere. Similarly the Public Institutions within the Borough (Queen Mary's Hospital for the East End, St. Mary's Hospital, Plaistow Maternity Charity, I.C.C.S. Children's Hospital,

Royal Albert Dock Hospital and Forest Gate Sick Home) receive patients from the surrounding districts whose deaths are registered in the district, but have to be excluded from tabulation as transferable to West Ham.

— It will be noted that in the former group (outside Institutions) 86 infants and 1,114 persons over the age of 1 year died during the year, and in the latter group (inside Institutions) 140 infants and 410 elders died, of which numbers 38 infants and 160 elders' deaths were of non-residents of the Borough. The net deaths of West Ham residents in Public Institutions were 188 infants and 1,364 persons of one year and upwards, making a total of 1,552 institutional deaths as compared with 2,100 deaths in private residences. Over 57 per cent. of the deaths during the year occurred in Public Institutions.

DEATHS IN OUTSIDE INSTITUTIONS:—				Under 1 year.	1 year and upwards.
Whipps Cross Hospital	...	...	...	52	509
Central Home	...	...	...	3	319
Dagenham Sanatorium	...	...	...	—	35
Goodmayes Mental Hospital	...	...	...	—	51
Residents dying in London Institutions, &c.				31	200

DEATHS IN INSIDE INSTITUTIONS:—

Plaistow Hospital	...	...	...	14	66
Queen Mary's Hospital for East End	...	...	...	50	132
St. Mary's Hospital	...	...	...	42	53
Plaistow Maternity Charity	...	...	...	12	5
Royal Albert Dock Hospital	...	...	...	1	55
I.C.C.S. Children's Hospital...	...	...	...	5	2
Forest Gate Sick Home	...	...	...	16	62
Other Places, e.g., Docks	...	...	...	—	35
				226	1524
Non-residents dying in Inside Institutions...				38	160
				188	1364
Net West Ham Deaths in Institutions	...			=	1552

Vital Statistics of the Wards of the Borough during 1924.

WARDS.	Births.	Birth Rate.	Deaths.	Death Rate.	Infant Deaths.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 births	Natural increase Births over Deaths.	Estimated popu- lation middle of 1924.
New Town	409	20·83	211	10·74	37	90	198	19,629
Forest Gate	372	18·37	229	11·31	19	50	143	20,243
High Street	515	26·67	180	9·32	28	54	335	19,303
Broadway	340	21·30	172	10·77	22	64	168	15,960
Park	288	17·73	156	9·60	15	52	132	16,246
Upton	255	13·91	187	10·20	12	47	68	18,332
Plasbet Road	319	19·31	186	11·26	24	75	133	16,513
West Ham	380	20·58	217	11·75	32	84	163	18,464
Plaistow	530	23·69	240	10·72	37	69	290	22,369
Bemersyde	228	14·85	133	8·66	13	57	95	15,353
Canning Town & Grange	639	25·20	326	12·85	60	93	313	25,357
Hudsons	458	21·45	253	11·87	30	65	205	21,350
Ordnance	564	26·43	280	13·12	48	85	284	21,334
Beckton Road	587	27·68	238	11·22	63	107	349	21,205
Tidal Basin	748	32·26	354	15·26	69	92	394	23,183
Custom Ho. & Silvertn	570	25·26	290	12·85	55	96	280	22,559
County Borough	7,202	22·69	3,652	11·5	564	78·31	3,550	317,400

Summary of General Statistics

IN THE FORM ASKED FOR BY THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH.

Area (acres), 4,706.

Population (1924), 317,400.

Number of inhabited houses (1921), 47,995.

Number of families or separate occupiers (1921), 68,569.

Rateable value—Poor Rate, £1,404,039. General District Rate,
£1,314,533.

Sum represented by a penny rate—General District Rate,
£5,400.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

Births—	Total.	Male.	Female.	Eng. & Wales.
{ Legitimate	7,001 ...	3,540 ...	3,461 ...	} Birth-rate 22.69 18.8
{ Illegitimate	201 ...	102 ...	99 ...	
Deaths	... 3,652 ...	1,913 ...	1,739 ...	Death-rate 11.5 12.2

Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, child-birth—

From Sepsis	... ..	5
From other causes	... ..	7

Deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 births—

Legitimate, 74.84. Illegitimate, 3.47. Total	78.31
--	--------	-------

Deaths from measles (all ages) 114

Deaths from whooping cough (all ages) 84

Deaths from diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)... .. 75

Infectious Diseases.

Below is appended a table showing the number of cases of the notifiable diseases occurring during the year, together with the number removed to hospitals and the total number of deaths in each disease.

DISEASE.	Cases Notified.	Removed to Hospital.	Total Deaths.
Smallpox .. .. .	..	..	..
Diphtheria	801	751	33
Scarlet Fever	388	320	4
Enteric Fever and Paratyphoid	19	16	4
Puerperal Fever	15	13	5
Pneumonia	419	158	494
Cerebro Spinal Fever	2	1	3
Acute Poliomyelitis	2	2	..
Acute Polio. Encephalitis	2	..	..
Encephalitis Lethargica	26	19	1
Erysipelas	177	32	8
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	24	4	..
Malaria	26	16	..

Cases of sickness visited and investigated by Women Sanitary Inspectors during 1924:—

Disease	Number Visited.
Chicken Pox	671
Measles	2,304
Whooping Cough	839
Influenza	655
Other infections	787
Catarrh Colds	206
Bronchitis	431
Tonsillitis, sore throat	719
Ringworm	96
Scabies	35
Other skin diseases	562
Tuberculosis	68
Injuries	139
Other causes	475

Special Diseases.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER (Spotted Fever).

During the year only two cases of Cerebro-Spinal Fever were notified, both infants under a year old (a boy and a girl), and both died. In addition one doubtful case (an adult male) was not notified, but actually died from this disease.

POLIOMYELITIS.

Two cases of Poliomyelitis (a boy 2 years and a girl 1 year). Both recovered, each with the loss of power in a limb.

ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.

Thirty-one cases of Encephalitis Lethargica were notified, but in three cases the diagnosis was not confirmed. Two (a

boy and a girl under 4 years of age) were afterwards diagnosed as Tubercular Meningitis, and one (a young man) as Tonsillitis.

Of the other 28 notifications, one (a girl of 13) appeared to make a good recovery, but 8 months later was re-notified.

One death occurred, a girl baby under a year old. There are eight cases that appear to have completely recovered, viz., a girl of 14, and males aged 26, 17, 14, 6, and 3 boys aged 4.

The remaining cases are under treatment suffering from various nervous symptoms or from debility.

Of the entire notifications, 20 were male cases and 7 female cases (one having been notified twice).

TUBERCULOSIS.

The following table sets out the number of notified cases of Tuberculosis and the number of deaths during the year at certain age periods, distinguishing separately the pulmonary and non-pulmonary forms, males and females:—

AGE PERIODS.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-pulmonary		Pulmonary.		Non-pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	1	..	4	2	..	..	5	3
1	9	12	26	25	1	3	18	21
5	56	52	20	11	3	3	3	2
10	44	36	16	8	4	7	3	2
15	25	39	6	5	15	16	..	1
20	55	59	7	8	20	28	3	1
25	72	73	7	6	44	17	..	3
35	60	48	5	2	44	24	1	..
45	47	34	1	2	22	13	3	..
55	29	16	1	1	22	11	..	..
65 and upwards ..	7	3	2	1	9	2	..	1
Totals	405	367	95	71	184	124	36	34

Included in the above new cases are 18 pulmonary males, 8 pulmonary females, 8 non-pulmonary males, and 6 non-pulmonary females, which were not notified but were discovered

from the returns of the Registrars of Births and Deaths, showing that 10.5 per cent. of the deaths registered as due to Tuberculosis had not been notified during life.

The total number of cases of Tuberculosis coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the year was 938, of which 772 were pulmonary cases and 166 tuberculosis of the other organs. The deaths due to this disease numbered 378, giving a death-rate for the year of 1.19 per 1,000.

The death-rate from respiratory phthisis being 0.97, and from other forms 0.22 per 1,000.

The Reports of the Assistant Tuberculosis Officer and of the Medical Superintendent of Dagenham Sanatorium will be found on pages 59 and 61.

Research Committee.

This Committee has been formed during the year and is composed of all the Medical Staff of the Council and of the Education Committee, certain of the Staff of the Hospitals in the Borough, and several local Medical Practitioners. The work of this Committee is not, perhaps, so much in the nature of research itself as to attempt by discussion and other methods to lead up to a definite line along which research work might be undertaken in certain diseases with a good prospect of success.

The Committee has met on six occasions, and so far confined its attentions chiefly to the Cancer problem and to Tuberculosis.

Any findings of the Committee which are considered relevant are placed before the Council's Public Health Committee for their consideration.

A great drawback to the work of this Committee is the fact that each individual member, being already in the active practice of his profession, has only a limited amount of time at his disposal for research.

A fully equipped pathological laboratory attached to one of the local hospitals would be of great service to the Borough.

Propaganda Work.

During the year the question of Propaganda in connection with the Public Health of the Borough has been under consideration. To inaugurate a campaign of this type in December a Christmas card was printed and (with the cordial co-operation of the School Teachers) distributed to each of the scholars in the Boys' and Girls' Departments of the Elementary Schools. The text of this card is reproduced here. It is the intention of the Medical Officer of Health to write a brief article on each of the nine points mentioned and to elicit the help of the School Teachers in bringing these articles to the notice of the children and their parents.

(Outside Cover).

HEALTH IS BETTER THAN WEALTH.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE of the West Ham Council
send Greetings for a Happy Xmas and Good Health
during the Coming Year.

(Inside).

HEALTH IS BETTER THAN WEALTH.

How to be Healthy.

1. Eat plain wholesome food at regular intervals, and drink plenty of water.
2. Keep the teeth sound and clean and the feet warm and dry.
3. Breathe through the nose, not through the mouth.
4. Remember an open window lets out more disease than it could ever let in.
5. Take daily open-air exercise, in the sunshine when possible.
6. Go to bed early to get sufficient sleep, and be regular in your habits.
7. Wash the whole body at least once a week.
8. Strive to be healthy if you wish to be happy.
9. Never forget that the most powerful of all disinfectants is LIGHT.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

Visits paid by Health Visitors during the year 1924:—

To Expectant Mothers: First Visits, 1,648; Total Visits, 2,067
 To Infants under 1 year: First Visits, 4,229; Total Visits, 19,332
 To Children 1—5 years: Total Visits, 31,462.

Number of Midwives practising in District: Trained 93;
 Untrained 1. (*Bona fide*, 1904.)

The Public Health Authority does not employ or subsidize practising midwives.

Maternity Homes Subsidized by Council:—

Number of Beds:

Queen Mary's Hospital	...	...	...	...	10
Plaistow Maternity Charity	...	...	...	...	10

Number of Cases received during the year:

Queen Mary's Hospital	...	...	...	...	444
Plaistow Maternity Charity	...	...	...	...	453

Number of Weeks spent in Hospital by such Cases:

Queen Mary's Hospital	...	...	...	...	815 $\frac{1}{2}$
Plaistow Maternity Charity	...	...	...	...	993

Hospitals for Children under 5 years (subsidized by Council:—

St. Mary's Hospital—Number of Beds	...	...	...	10
I.C.C.S. Hosp. (late Settlement Hosp.)—Number of Beds	...	...	...	10
Number of Children admitted to St. Mary's Hospital	...	...	...	429
Number of Children admitted to I.C.C.S. Hospital...	...	...	...	79
Number of Weeks spent by Children in St. Mary's Hosp.	...	...	...	957 $\frac{1}{2}$
Number of Weeks spent in I.C.C.S. Hospital	...	...	...	560 $\frac{2}{7}$

Number of Children under 5 years in Homes and Hospitals outside Borough	28
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Number of Weeks spent in such Homes	243
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Day Nursery (subsidized by Council) <i>No</i> $\frac{1}{2}$ <i>days.</i>	26
Whole days, 6,292. Daily average	

No Institutional provision exists for unmarried mothers, illegitimate infants, and homeless children in the district.

Municipal Centres and Clinics (subsidized by Council except Silvertown Municipal Centre):—

CENTRES.	No. of Sessions held weekly.	Day and time of meeting.	Average per Session.		Present arrangements for Medical Supervision.
			Expectant Mothers.	Children.	
Chesterton House	4	Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri., 1.30 p.m.	65.98	87.88	Dr. Kennedy.
St. Luke's Square	4	Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., 2 p.m.	59.13	71.45	„ Hirst.
Martin Street ..	1	Thurs., 3.30 p.m.	21.65	53.	„ Kennedy.
S.W. Ham Health Society	3	Wed. & Friday, 1.30 p.m. Tues., 1 p.m.	9	43.93	„ Lilian Hawthorne.
Trinity Mission ..	2	Wed. & Thurs., 2.30 p.m.	1.84	34.81	„ Margaret Alden.
Women's League of Service	3	Mon., Wed. & Fri., 2.30 p.m.	1.84	30.16	„ Dorothea Brooks.
S. Town (Municipal)	1	Wed., 2.30 p.m.	—	23.	„ Tivy.

Domiciliary Confinements in West Ham carried out by the Midwives attached to the Plaistow Maternity Charity during the past three years:—

	1922	1923	1924
From the Central Homes, Howards Road	2,109	1,831	2,192
From the Docks Branch	1,276	1,223	1,078
From Stratford Branch	477	428	363
Totals	3,862	3,482	3,633

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

CASES.			Vision un- impaired.	Vision impaired.	Total Blindness.	Deaths.
Notified.	Treated.					
	At Home.	In Hospital.				
24	22	2	21	3	—	—

Midwives' Acts, 1902 & 1918.

Number of Midwives practising for an Association or privately.	Number giving notice of intention to practise.	Number of Births attended.	Number of Records of sending for Medical Aid.
Plaistow Maternity Charity	42	2,974	538
Beechcroft Nurses' Home	23	89	22
Salvation Army Nurses	3	434	36
Tate Nurses' Institution	6	211	33
Queen Mary's Hospital Extern.	9	162	27
Private Practice:			
<i>a.</i>	1	43	3
<i>b.</i>	1	78	8
<i>c.</i>	1	37	1
<i>d.</i>	1	290	16
<i>e.</i>	1	7	0
<i>f.</i>	1	41	11
<i>g.</i>	1	131	19
<i>h.</i>	1	173	26
Resident outside Borough but practising inside			
<i>i.</i>	1	3	1
<i>j.</i>	1	38	1
<i>k.</i>	1	6	0
	94	4,717	742

Analysis of "Records of sending for Medical Aid," Year 1924.

<i>Pregnancy—</i>		<i>Lying-in—</i>	
Abort. or Threatened ...	22	Fits	—
Ante. Part. Hæmorrhage..	38	Unsatisfactory condition...	44
Dangerous varicose veins	—	Temp. raised	71
Albuminuria	—	Breasts swollen	6
Excessive sickness... ..	2	Sec. P.P.H.	2
 <i>Labour—</i>		 <i>Child—</i>	
Placenta prævia	6	Injury at birth	—
Pres. or prolapse of cord...	7	Deformity... ..	16
Mal-presentation	37	Dangerous feebleness ...	52
Pres. not made out	3	Inflam. or disch. of eyes...	21
Excessive Hæmorrhage ...	28	Skin eruptions	2
Retd. plac. or membranes	32	Hæmorrhage of navel ...	—
Prolonged labour	92	Unsatisfactory condition...	61
Ruptured perineum	159	Prematurity	39
Unsatisfactory condition...	24	Asphyxia	9
			773

School Clinics.*

Stratford Clinic, 84, West Ham Lane, E.	2 Dental Clinics 1 Minor Ailment Clinic.
Balaam Street Clinic, Plaistow, E.	1 Dental Clinic. 1 Eye Clinic. 1 Minor Ailment Clinic.
Rosetta Road Clinic, Custom House, E.	1 Minor Ailment Clinic.
Public Hall, Canning Town, E.16.	1 Minor Ailment Clinic.

All Clinics are used also as Inspection Clinics, and are provided by the Local Education Authority.

* See Min. of Health Circular 540, dated 18/12/24.

Venereal Diseases—Utilization of facilities at Hostels, 1924.

Particulars of the work done on behalf of the participating authorities, by the Hostels in the Scheme for the year ended 31st December, 1924. These institutions are as follows:—

- Women's After Care, 22 Highbury Quadrant, N.
 Southwark Diocesan, 80 Stockwell Park Road, S.W.
 St. Thomas', 148 Lambeth Road, S.E.1.
 Royal Free, 62, Regents Park Road, N.W.
 Salvation Army, 17 Highbury Terrace, N.
 Salvation Army, 4 Clapton Common, E.
 West London Mission, 35 Parkhurst Road, N.

The following table shows the allocation of the patients received at these institutions to the areas in the Scheme:—

AREA.	No. of Patients.	Aggregate No. of days in residence.	Percentage (days).
London	177	16,994	65·4
Middlesex	24	2,436	9·4
Essex	22	1,990	7·7
Surrey	16	1,790	6·9
Herts	9	1,143	4·4
Kent	12	945	3·6
Bucks	4	549	2·1
Croydon	2	140	·5
East Ham .. .. .	..	..	..
West Ham .. .. .	..	..	..
Totals	266	25,987	100·0

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

Venereal Diseases.

Return showing the extent to which the facilities have been utilized during the year ended 31st December, 1924.

HOSPITAL.	New Cases.					No. of Persons.		Total attendances.	No. of In-patient days.	Sal. Subs. doses given.	Pathological Examinations.								Total.
	Syp.	S.C.	Gon.	Not V.D.	Total.	Ceased to attend	Discharged.				Spiro.		Gon.		Wass.		Others.		
											(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	
Albert Dock	198	38	284	271	791	3,364	850	9,882	2,031	1,245	68	3	318	5	579	309	..	..	1,282
Charing Cross	205	2	242	124	573	327	246	7,038	300	1,129	19	1	207	1,685	636	945	12	233	3,738
Diseases of Skin	74	..	113	30	217	102	57	6,067	..	1,321	11	..	891	91	464	180	4	..	1,641
E. G. Anderson	50	..	56	96	202	10	38	2,633	548	531	..	1	491	28	236	337	218	..	1,311
Gt. Ormond Street	79	..	24	495	598	19	546	3,145	1,981	1,438	1	..	490	..	1,313	46	232	2	2,084
Guy's	450	2	400	255	1,107	334	181	21,706	2,664	3,450	51	..	2,572	84	1,539	1,838	231	..	6,315
King's College	209	10	152	201	572	123	174	18,351	909	706	20	9	3,716	77	1,569	2,073	18	..	7,482
Lock (Male)	672	75	2,546	1,095	4,388	1,311	2,522	81,502	11,256	3,278	193	..	3,216	510	4,011	350	719	7	9,006
Lock (Female)	327	..	760	158	1,245	37	145	9,713	39,352	1,149	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
London	508	5	708	569	1,790	859	204	34,257	4,500	3,362	15	7	4,545	602	2,099	3,014	..	..	10,282
Metropolitan	155	33	205	168	561	176	125	6,371	103	1,076	41	..	617	15	697	198	..	..	1,568
Middlesex	190	1	212	120	523	224	203	13,616	618	1,646	24	..	1,520	134	1,321	473	326	..	3,798
Miller General	143	1	180	141	465	156	91	13,340	588	770	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Royal Free	222	4	360	325	911	142	512	25,152	2,168	73	..	..	3,655	18	1,420	718	50	..	5,861
Royal London Ophthalmic	157	..	49	..	206	..	..	3,821	2,574	996	3	..	68	..	533	..	14	..	618
Royal Northern	292	..	314	242	848	357	196	14,697	258	1,988	42	..	1,177	61	1,002	1,512	8	..	3,802
St. George's	173	2	194	120	489	110	266	7,619	33	1,905	21	1	519	105	964	609	14	..	2,233
St. John's, Skin	75	1	53	6	135	64	26	7,118	..	675	10	5	128	16	287	300	..	..	746
St. John's, Lewisham	86	7	175	30	298	118	116	9,382	728	570	..	..	237	26	757	352	414	142	1,928
St. Mary's	227	1	274	127	629	176	177	10,086	492	1,209	10	..	584	106	513	894	..	..	2,107
St. Paul's	205	11	750	526	1,492	368	440	57,611	..	1,379	189	..	2,484	121	1,206	74	602	68	4,744
St. Thomas'	914	47	1,563	1,558	4,082	696	1,181	126,476	3,815	12,868	..	5	4,021	410	6,774	919	9,292	377	21,798
Seamen's	463	60	644	22	1,189	674	325	26,203	8,036	1,329	22	3	1,067	1,359	779	631	133	9	4,003
South London for Women	40	..	62	147	249	67	212	3,805	636	351	4	..	471	89	242	132	2	..	940
University	185	4	197	103	489	158	65	15,373	731	1,776	37	..	381	10	846	62	..	..	1,336
West London	226	..	528	284	1,038	352	260	35,237	52	2,642	120	2	890	154	889	1,567	13	136	3,771
Westminster	75	1	98	58	232	36	76	12,340	158	788	12	1	496	8	321	453	32	85	1,408
S.A., Mothers'	20	..	189	21	230	..	..	6,461	8,823	68	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Children's, Waddon	6	..	18	..	24	..	..	..	9,102	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	6,626	305	11,350	7,292	25,573	10,360	9,263	589,002	102,456	49,718	913	38	34,761	5,714	30,997	17,986	12,334	1,059	103,802

(a) For Centre: 79,005. (b) For Practitioners: 24,797.



Venereal Diseases.

Summary of the work done at the London Clinics for all areas from 1917.

Year.	New Cases.						Total Venereal Cases.		Total Non-Venereal Cases.		Total Attendances.		In-patient days.		Pathological Examinations for	
	Syphilis.		Soft Chancre.		Gonorrhoea.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Clinic.	Practitioners.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.										
1917	4,427	3,351	199	11	3,830	1,207	8,456	4,569	1,192	1,168	120,659		63,923		13,988	3,649
1918	3,764	3,002	116	13	4,844	1,940	8,724	4,955	1,345	1,348	169,485		66,095		25,973	6,380
1919	6,394	3,391	463	18	10,441	2,440	17,298	5,849	3,418	1,700	201,626	106,096	24,025	49,186	51,554	10,464
1920	6,988	3,579	766	25	10,669	2,427	18,423	6,031	4,403	2,189	329,940	134,093	29,430	52,182	58,920	14,027
1921	5,088	3,100	458	13	8,573	2,136	14,119	5,249	3,696	2,354	357,503	138,706	30,272	49,420	66,134	18,472
1922	4,207	2,600	309	12	8,233	2,402	12,749	5,014	3,759	2,191	387,631	141,372	28,809	83,755	74,022	19,836
1923	4,497	2,631	311	4	9,043	2,520	13,851	5,155	4,167	2,477	412,915	142,594	29,661	77,001	69,784	24,403
1924	4,174	2,452	301	4	8,565	2,785	13,040	5,244	4,869	2,423	424,850	164,152	31,620	70,836	79,005	24,797

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.
Venereal Diseases.

Summary of work done by the Hospitals during the year 1924.

	London.	Middlesex.	Essex.	Surrey.	Kent.	Herts.	Bucks.	East Ham.	West Ham.	Croydon.	Total.	Other places.	Grand Total.
New Patients :—													
Syphilis	4,763	445	260	170	133	81	23	49	166	37	6,127	499	6,626
Soft Chancre	202	7	9	3	4	3	..	1	7	1	237	68	305
Gonorrhœa	8,571	724	424	203	196	87	32	78	241	76	10,632	718	11,350
Not Venereal	5,879	590	332	199	125	65	30	68	286	49	7,087	205	7,292
Total	18,879	1,766	1,025	575	458	236	85	187	700	163	24,083	1,490	25,573
Total attendances ..	478,484	33,604	14,616	12,836	7,867	3,455	1,410	3,879	9,971	2,899	569,021	19,981	589,002
No. of In-patient days ..	63,948	3,342	3,054	2,763	2,784	1,774	1,001	548	838	541	80,593	21,863	102,456
Salvarsan Sals. doses ..	38,284	3,484	1,520	1,354	631	515	206	342	1,240	444	48,020	1,698	49,718

PATHOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

For or at Centre :													
Spirochaetes	760	42	14	15	1	3	2	..	12	1	850	63	913
Gonococci	28,087	1,832	1,147	671	562	174	69	368	725	193	33,828	933	34,761
Wasserman	24,426	1,738	933	807	522	294	129	222	690	241	30,002	995	30,997
Others	10,463	417	199	598	227	42	55	28	9	116	12,154	180	12,334
Total	63,736	4,029	2,293	2,091	1,312	513	255	618	436	551	76,834	2,171	79,005
For Practitioners :													
Spirochaetes	27	5	1	2	1	..	..	1	1	..	38	..	38
Gonococci	3,898	165	119	371	143	23	17	26	121	510	5,393	321	5,714
Wasserman	14,802	550	827	458	71	46	111	133	426	370	17,794	192	17,986
Others	829	28	9	109	5	14	12	..	..	2	1,008	51	1,059
Total	19,556	748	956	940	220	83	140	160	548	882	24,233	564	24,797

Hospital Accommodation.

(1) The Plaistow Fever Hospital (opened as two wards in 1896 and as to the computed Hospital designed by the late Edwin T. Hall in 1901) now contains 210 beds, originally allocated for the reception only of scarlet fever, diphtheria and enteric fever cases, with 15 isolation beds for mixed or staff cases. The variable incidence of these diseases in recent years has enabled the Medical Superintendent to receive and treat many other infectious cases as well as to admit special cases for teaching purposes.

(2) Dagenham Smallpox Hospital, situate about 9 miles from the Borough, occupies a site of $6\frac{1}{2}$ acres, enclosed within the Rookery farm of 119 acres, owned and cultivated by the Council. It consists of permanent buildings, capable of accommodating 50 patients with the administrative staff required for their care, together with temporary iron buildings sufficient to treat 300 cases. The permanent buildings were opened in 1899, and the Hospital is a safeguard in epidemic periods of smallpox to the greater part of London-over-the-Border, as by agreement eleven other authorities contribute to the maintenance of the Hospital in consideration of West Ham undertaking to receive and treat all the smallpox patients sent to the Hospital by those authorities, viz., Barking, East Ham, Romford Joint Hospital Board, Ilford, Wanstead, Waltham Joint Hospital Board, Brentwood, Billericay, Loughton, Epping Rural, Epping Urban, Ongar Rural.

Under the Tuberculosis Scheme formulated after the passing of the National Health Insurance Act, the Council were permitted to use Dagenham Hospital as a Temporary Sanatorium, but owing to an outbreak of smallpox at Easter, 1920, the Hospital had to be promptly cleared of consumptive patients and revert to its primary use, a costly and very inconvenient undertaking, as only 30 smallpox cases were admitted. Fortunately in 1922 the Council was enabled to enter into agreement with the Orsett Joint Hospital Board whereby the latter authority will admit sporadic cases of smallpox sent to their Hospital by West Ham, thus enabling the Council to continue using Dagenham Hospital for the reception of phthisical sufferers until, owing to the increasing pressure on the accommodation of the Orsett Hospital, the Ministry of Health called upon the Council to re-open Dagenham Hospital for smallpox cases.

Accommodation for 24 extra beds (making a total of 128) is now being proceeded with, and these beds should be available for tuberculosis cases in the early part of 1925.

(3) The Grange Convalescent Home consists of a residential mansion and 7 acres of grounds, together with 61 acres of land, situate at Harold Wood, being about 9 miles from the Borough. It was opened on 22nd February, 1909, for the reception of scarlet fever convalescents, and is capable of accommodating 60 patients. Owing to the fall in the number of scarlet fever cases the institution has during the last 2 years been used for the reception of diphtheria convalescents.

Ambulance Service.

The Council has two Motor Ambulances for the removal of infectious patients to hospital, and two ambulances for removing infected bedding, clothing, etc., to the disinfecting station.

There are also two motor ambulances for transference of non-infectious and accident cases to or from institutions. The latter ambulances made 861 journeys during the year. In 280 cases persons were removed from one address to another within the Borough. In 581 cases from an address within the Borough to an institution outside or *vice versa*.

Mutual arrangements are in existence between West Ham, the County Borough of East Ham, and the District of Barking for reciprocal use of ambulances on call in case of emergency should the ambulance of one or other authority be unavailable.

Laboratory Work.

In addition to the Bacteriological work carried out at the Plaistow Hospital and at the Tuberculosis Dispensary, 540 swabs for suspected cases of diphtheria, 172 specimens of sputum and 5 specimens of blood from suspected cases of typhoid fever were examined at Seamen's Hospital, Greenwich, on behalf of the Public Health Department, most of the specimens having been submitted by private practitioners in the Borough.

Diphtheria antitoxin can be obtained free from the Isolation Hospital or from the Public Health Department, Town Hall.

Arrangements have recently been made whereby all swabs from cases of suspected diphtheria are to be sent by private practitioners direct to the Plaistow Fever Hospital for bacteriological examination and report instead of to the Seamen's Hospital, Greenwich, as formerly. This method (besides being more economical) will enable the result of the examination of the swab to be communicated to the doctor concerned with a minimum of delay.

List of adoptive Acts, Bye-laws and local regulations relating to public health in force in West Ham.

The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907.

Sections 16, 20, 22, 29, 33.	Part II.
„ 38, 50.	„ III.
„ 53, 62, 63, 64.	„ IV.
„ 81 (Part of)	„ VII.
„ 95.	„ X.

Adopted 10th April, 1909.

Bye-Laws.

Removal of House Refuse ...	Adopted 28th December, 1892.
Common Lodging Houses ...	„ 26th July, 1892.
Knackers' Yards	„ 28th December, 1892.
Offensive Trades	„ 1st November, 1892.
Nuisances... ..	do.
Houses Let in Lodgings ...	do.
Slaughter Houses	„ 1st April, 1921.
Nuisances in connection with the removal of offensive or noxious matter	„ 22nd August, 1907.

Local Regulations.

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milk-shops Orders 1885 and 1886. Adopted 1st August, 1888.

List of Abolitive Acts, Bye Laws and Local Regulations

**Defects for the abatement of which Notices
were served during the year 1924.**

Drains and Soil Pipes—	Flushing Apparatus—
Cleansed 457	Repaired 338
Repaired 537	New provided 386
W.C. Pans or Traps—	Water Supply provided ... 18
Cleansed 55	Yard Paving—
Repaired 79	Repaired 691
New provided 100	New provided 228
Surface Gullies—	Defects remedied in—
Cleansed 3	Roofs 3387
Repaired 12	Floors 1233
New provided 4	Staircases 961
Sinks and Sink Pipes—	Windows 1944
Cleansed 132	Doors 1629
Repaired 195	Fireplaces 1679
New provided 14	Walls and Ceilings ... 5100
Stack Pipes and Rain- Water Gutters—	Ditches, Urinals, etc.—
Cleansed 986	Repaired 1
Repaired 1285	Animals improperly kept 15
New provided 6	Offensive Accumulations 75
Water Fittings and Cisterns—	Overcrowding 42
Cleansed 162	Smoke Nuisance... .. 44
Repaired 214	Dust Receptacles ... 673
New provided 1	Rooms Disinfected ... 2388

**It frequently happens that a single sanitary notice
specifies many defects needing abatement.**

Summary of Work of Sanitary Inspectors during 1924.

Number of Complaints Received and Investigated	...	...	...	...	...	4,687
Dwelling Houses Inspected	...	...	...	...	...	9,554
Newly-infected Houses	...	...	...	...	...	8,356
Common Lodging Houses	...	...	...	...	...	58
Slaughter Houses	...	...	...	...	...	532
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	165
Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	95
Cow Sheds	...	...	...	...	...	23
Milk Shops	...	...	...	...	...	128
Retail Shops (e.g., Eel Pie Shops, Jam Factories, Ice Cream Shops, etc.)	...	...	...	...	...	2,292
Schools	...	...	...	...	...	3
Offensive Trades	...	...	...	...	...	185
Factories (including Food Factories)	...	...	...	...	...	292
Workshops	...	...	...	...	...	240
Laundries	...	...	...	...	...	12
Miscellaneous (e.g., Smoke Abatement, Offensive Accumulations, Stables, etc.)	...	...	...	...	...	3,437
Re-inspections	...	...	...	...	...	39,619
Number of Notices served—						
On Offender	...	...	...	...	...	16
On Owner	...	...	...	...	...	*8,298
On Occupier	...	...	...	...	...	186
Number of Notices complied with by—						
Offender	...	...	...	...	...	9
Owner	...	...	...	...	...	*8,794
Occupier...	...	...	...	...	...	51
Total Nuisances found (separate items)	...	...	...	...	...	48,806
" " abated do.	...	...	...	...	...	49,130

* Apparent discrepancy caused by large number of notices not complied with at end of previous year. There would normally be about 1,000 notices not fully complied with at any date during the year, rather more in winter than in summer.

Prosecutions, 1924.

Nuisances (Public Health Act)—

341 Summonses. 168 Summonses withdrawn.

Failure to comply with Magistrates' Orders—

44 Summonses. 11 Summonses withdrawn.

Adulterated Milk (Food and Drugs Acts)—

6 Summonses. 3 Summonses dismissed.

Margarine (without wrapper)—

2 Summonses. 1 Summons dismissed.

Butter—

1 Summons.

West Ham Corporation Acts 1893 and 1898—

7 Summonses. 6 Summonses withdrawn.

Rats and Mice Destruction Act, 1919—

1 Summons. 1 Summons dismissed.

Establishing an Offensive Trade of a Fat Melter without written consent of the Urban Sanitary Authority—

1 Summons.

For selling Potatoes to which a false trade description was applied—

1 Summons.

Shops Act.—

Early Closing Act, 1920—

28 Summonses. 10 Summonses dismissed.

Shops Early Closing Act, 1920.—

Amendment Act, 1921—

2 Summonses.

West Ham Grocers', etc., Closing Order, 1919—

15 Summonses.

West Ham Grocers', etc., Half Holiday Order, 1912—

3 Summonses.

West Ham Butchers' Half Holiday Order, 1913—

3 Summonses.

West Ham Bakers' Half Holiday Order, 1913—

1 Summons.

Sec. 9, Shops Act.—West Ham Grocers', etc., Closing Order, 1919—

1 Summons.

Having Carcase of Pig unsound at John Jansen's Slaughter House, Ashton Street—

2 Summonses. 2 Summonses dismissed.

Discharge of faecal matter into ditch adjoining Temple Mill Lane—

1 Summons. 1 Summons withdrawn.

Summonses Attended.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts	...	...	...	9
Public Health Acts, etc.	...	...	...	391
Shops Acts	...	...	...	53
West Ham Corporation Acts	...	...	...	7

Unsound Food Condemned.

Pork, 10lbs.	Condensed Milk, 131 tins.
Cows' Lungs, 4 prs.	Plaice, 4 cwt. 1 qr.
Pigs' Heads, 9.	Mussels, 1 bag.
Pigs' Plucks, 9.	Eels, 10½st.
Cauliflowers, 120.	Cherries, 2,120 lbs.
Skate, 8 st. + 3 boxes.	Rabbits, 4 and 114 lbs.
Dabs, 12 st.	Pears, 20 boxes.
Tomatoes, 12 boxes + 7 cwts.	Skate Wings, 6st. + 2 boxes.
46 lbs.	Kippers, 20 boxes.
Pigs, 8.	Haddocks, 15 st., 76 boxes.
Celery, 5 doz. bundles.	Beef, 8st.
Mutton, 17 lbs.	Cows' Livers, 4.
Pigs' Livers, 2.	Whiting, 20 st. 3 lbs.
Apples, 350 lbs. + 10 boxes.	Cat Fish, 6 st.
Dog Fish, 1 box.	Winkles, 3¾ bags.
Sheep's Lungs, 2 prs.	

Samples Taken (Sale of Food & Drugs Acts).

Milk	...	...	...	626	Ground Ginger	...	...	16
Condensed Milk	...	...	...	71	Baking Powder	...	...	49
Dried Milk	...	...	...	28	S.R Flour	...	...	28
Cream	...	...	...	18	Caraway Seeds	...	...	1
Preserved Cream	...	...	...	6	Coffee and Chicory	...	...	1
Butter	...	...	...	204	Mustard Compound	...	...	1
Margarine...	...	...	...	21	Salad Cream	...	...	1
Lard	...	...	...	65	Semolina	...	...	1
Dripping	...	...	...	7	Lemon Powder	...	...	2
Coffee	...	...	...	27	Dessicated Cocoanut	...	...	1
Cocoa	...	...	...	44				
Mustard	...	...	...	30				—
Pepper	...	...	...	77			Total ...	1,363
Vinegar and Malt Vinegar				38				—

Various Adulterated Articles.

Milk—

Deficient Solids not Fat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Deficient Fat and Solids not Fat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Deficient in Fat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Butter	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Veterinary Surgeon's Report.

During the year 1924 only seven Cowsheds were occupied, and I append below the four quarterly returns made to me by Mr. McCunn, your Veterinary Surgeon, with the number of cows examined. There was no evidence of contagious or infectious disease in any of the animals.

Situation of Cowsheds.	No. of Cows examined each quarter.			
Clegg Street	16	17	14	16
Balaam Street	9	10	9	8
Edward Street	1	2	4	1
Vicarage Lane	53	55	53	56
Beale Street	9	10	9	7
Idmiston Road	13	14	13	12
Blanche Street	25	27	28	25
Totals	126	135	130	125

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order.

COWSHEDS.

On January 1st, 1924, there were 219 Milkshops and Dairies on books, and during the year 44 new premises were registered for sale of milk and 5 premises have ceased to sell.

Of the 44 new premises, 27 were for the sale of bottled milk only, and two for use only in restaurants.

On December 31st, 1924, milk was being sold from 258 premises, of which 96 were dairies. Of these 38 sell only sterilised bottled milk. Three of these are restaurants which do not retail milk.

On 26 premises defects were found, and fifteen Sanitary Notices were served by the District Inspectors.

In all, 58 defects were remedied, including 9 roofs, 3 gutterings or stackpipes, 6 water fittings, 2 flooring, 7 plaster, 6 cleansing, 2 bad ventilation, etc., and 9 ash-pails were supplied.

Under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923, the following Licences were granted:—1 to bottle and sell, and 4 to sell Grade "A" (Tuberculin Tested) Milk obtained from Lord Rayleigh's Farm, Hatfield Peveral; 4 to sell "Certified" Milk bottled at Lord Rayleigh's Farm, Hatfield Peveral; 2 to bottle and sell, and 3 to sell, Grade "A" Milk purchased from Carter & Sons, of Lewes, and Lord Rayleigh's Farm, Hatfield Peveral; 1 to Pasteurise and sell at 104 Windmill Lane, E.15, and 4 to sell Pasteurised Milk. One Licence was temporarily withheld to enable applicant to carry out certain works required by the Local Authority.

These licences expired automatically at the end of the year.

**Report of the Medical Officer of Health under the Milk
and Cream Regulations 1912 and 1917 for the
year 1924.**

*A.—Report of the Borough Analyst for the fourth quarter of
1924.*

351 Samples were analysed as follows :—

Milk	...	...	...	109	Pepper	...	...	...	27
Dried Milk	...	...	...	4	Ground Ginger	...	...	...	7
Butter	...	...	...	91	Baking Powder	...	...	...	4
Margarine	...	...	...	1	Self-raising Flour	...	...	...	7
Dripping	...	...	...	1	Vinegar and Malt Vinegar	...	...	...	25
Lard	...	...	...	29					
Coffee	...	...	...	8					—
Cocoa	...	...	...	15					351
Mustard	...	...	...	23					—

Of the Milks, 107 were genuine, 1 (No. 71) was deficient in Solids not Fat, and 1 (No. 146) in Fat to the extent of, respectively, 5.5 and 7.3 per cent.

All the samples of Milk were free from preservative and foreign colouring.

The Dried Milks were genuine.

The Butters were all genuine, and 27 contained Boric preservative in the proportions (calculated as Boric acid) stated in the table below :—

4	contained	0.3	per cent.
9	„	0.2	„ „
14	„	0.1	„ „

The Margarine was genuine and free from preservative.

The Dripping, Lards, Coffees and Cocos were all genuine and free from adulteration.

Of the Mustards, 22 were genuine and 1 (No. 26) adulterated with 22 per cent. of Wheat Flour.

The Peppers and Ground Gingers were all genuine.

Of the Baking Powders, 3 were genuine and 1 (No. 309) produced only a trace of carbon di-oxide gas, therefore was practically useless as a Baking Powder.

The Self-Raising Flours were all genuine.

Of the Vinegars, 24 were unadulterated and 1 (No. 162) diluted with 10 per cent. of water.

B.—Summary of action taken under the Milk and Cream Regulations on the lines indicated in the Departments. Circular Letter No. 162, dated 7.1.1921.

1. Milk: and Cream not sold as Preserved Cream:—

	(a) No. of Samples examined for the presence of a Preservative.	(b) No. in which Preservative was reported to be present, and percentage of Preservative found in each sample.
Milk	626	Nil.
Cream	18	1 Sample No. 841 contained 0.2 per cent. Boric Acid. No disclosure made. Letter of caution sent.

2. Cream sold as Preserved Cream:—

(a) Instances in which samples have been submitted for Analysis to ascertain if the statements on the label as to preservatives were correct—

(i.) Correct statements made	...	...	...	6
(ii.) Statements incorrect	...	...	...	—
				6

(iii.)	Percentage of Preservative found in each sample.	Percentage stated on statutory label.
No. 216 ...	0.37% Boric Acid ...	0.4% Boric Acid
No. 317 ...	0.27% do. ...	do.
No. 392 ...	0.21% do. ...	do.
No. 503 ...	0.25% do. ...	do.
No. 731 ...	0.35% do. ...	do.
No. 831 ...	0.25% do. ...	do.

(b) Determinations made of Milk Fat in Cream sold as Preserved Cream—

(i.) Above 35 per cent.	...	...	...	...	6
(ii.) Below 35 „ „	...	...	...	...	—
					6

(c) Instances where (apart from analysis) the requirements as to labelling or declaration of preserved cream in Article V. (1) and the proviso in Article V. (2) of the Regulations have not been observed—

Nil.

(d) Particulars of each case, in which the Regulations have not been complied with, and action taken—

Nil.

3. Thickening substances:—Nil.

4. Other observations, if any:—Nil.

5. Action in connection with Paragraph 4 of the said Circular Letter 162:—

No cases occurred in which an “ appeal to the cow ” was made.

6. Action taken under Section 4 of the Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922:—

No cases occurred in which it was necessary to take action under this section.

1. Unfit Dwelling Houses : Inspection—

- | | |
|---|---------------------|
| (1) Total number of Dwelling Houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health and Housing Acts) | 9,554 |
| (2) Number of Dwelling Houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations 1910 ... | Included in No. (1) |
| (3) Number of Dwelling Houses certified to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation | Nil |
| (4) Number of Dwelling Houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation | 8,500 |

2. Remedy of Defects without service of formal notice Nil

3. Action under Statutory powers—

A. Proceeding under Sec. 28 of Housing and Town Planning, etc., Act, 1919:

Several warning notices to take action under this Section were issued, the result being the carrying out of the necessary work.

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts:

- | | |
|---|-------|
| (1) Number of Dwelling Houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied | 8,500 |
| (2) Number of Dwelling Houses in which defects were remedied— | |
| (a) By Owners | 8,854 |
| (b) By Local Authority in default of Owners | Nil |

C. Proceedings under Sections 17 and 18 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909 Nil

Slaughter Houses.

There are 29 Slaughter Houses in the Borough, of which 11 are registered and 18 are annually licensed. During the year 674 visits were paid by Sanitary Inspectors, but it was not found necessary to serve any Sanitary Notices.

Abatement of Nuisances.

In regard to the number of notices served in connection with the abatement of nuisances it should be borne in mind that a big percentage of the notices are served in respect to a certain class of house, and that there is in this Borough a very considerable amount of property of such a nature as to be in constant need of repair, and where it frequently happens that no sooner is one Sanitary Notice complied with than it becomes necessary to serve a further notice on the same premises concerning a recently arisen nuisance. There is little doubt that nothing short of the actual abolition of property of this type will prove of lasting avail.

Overcrowding continues to be acute, and while there is the present shortage of accommodation little can be done to alleviate this very deplorable condition.

In my next Report I propose to show the number of Sanitary Notices served, allocated to the 26 wards of the Borough.

Table showing the different Trades in which the Outworkers were engaged during 1924.

Tailoring	...	...	...	...	232
Making of Shirts	...	...	...	...	164
„ „ Underclothing	...	...	...	...	65
„ „ Dresses...	...	...	...	...	40
„ „ Ties	...	...	...	...	37
„ „ Blouses	...	...	...	...	36
„ „ Brushes	...	...	...	...	27
„ „ Millinery	...	...	...	...	21
„ „ Shoes	...	...	...	...	15
„ „ Umbrellas	...	...	...	...	15
„ „ Jumpers	...	...	...	...	15
„ „ Baby Clothes	...	...	...	...	15
„ „ Boxes	...	...	...	...	10
„ „ Feathers	...	...	...	...	8
„ „ Furs	...	...	...	...	8
„ „ Waterproofs	...	...	...	...	8
„ „ Tennis Balls	...	...	...	...	8
„ „ Flowers	...	...	...	...	7
„ „ Belts	...	...	...	...	6
„ „ Bags	...	...	...	...	5
„ „ Upholstery	...	...	...	...	5
„ „ Mantles	...	...	...	...	4
„ „ Lampshades	...	...	...	...	2
„ „ Flags	...	...	...	...	4
					757

Numbers of Outworkers notified to West Ham from the undermentioned Districts.

City of London	...	...	259
Poplar	...	...	76
Finsbury	...	...	76
East Ham	...	...	57
Stepney	...	...	43
Bethnal Green	...	...	38
Leyton	...	...	29
Hackney	...	...	18
Shoreditch	...	...	17
Westminster..	...	...	13
Marylebone...	...	...	6
Southwark	...	...	2
Kensington...	...	...	2
Hertford	...	...	2
Islington	...	...	1
Tottenham	...	...	1
Lambeth	...	...	1
Hornsey	...	...	1

Numbers of Outworkers for West Ham Firms notified to the undermentioned Districts.

Stepney	...	...	167
East Ham	...	...	102
Leyton	...	...	78
Poplar	...	...	11
Bethnal Green	...	...	10
Hackney	...	...	6
Walthamstow	...	...	5
Ilford	...	...	3
Barking	...	...	2

Nature of Work.	Outworkers' List. Section 107.								Notices served on Occupiers as to keeping or sending Lists.
	Lists received from Employers.						Number of Outworkers' Ad- dresses received from other Councils.	Number of Outworkers' Ad- dresses forwarded to other Councils.	
	Twice in year.			Once in year.					
	Lists.	Outworkers.		Lists.	Outworkers.				
		Contractors.	Workmen.		Contractors.	Workmen.			
Wearing Apparel—									
(1) Making, etc.	68	35	413	11	15	29	..	..	..
(2) Cleansing & Washing Lace, Lace Curtains and Nets ..	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Furniture and Up- holstery ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fur Pulling ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Umbrellas, etc. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paper Bags and Boxes ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brush Making ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stuffed Toys ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tennis Balls ..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..
Tile Making ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Electro Plate ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cables and Chains Locks, Latches and Keys ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	70	35	417	12	15	32	642	384	108

1.—Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS OR INSPECTORS OF NUISANCES.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices (3)	Prosecutions. (4)
Factories (Including Factory Laundries)	476	28	..
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries)	319	28	1
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises)	80	19	..
Total.. .. .	875	75	1

2.—Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Particulars. (1)	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions. (5)
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—*				
Want of cleanliness	155	155	..	..
Want of ventilation	5	5	..	..
Overcrowding	2	2	..	..
Want of drainage of floors	3	3	..	..
Other nuisances	179	178	..	..
Sanitary accommodation—				
Insufficient .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Unsuitable or defective	28	28	..	1
Not separate for sexes .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :—				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101) .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Other offences .. .. .	..	..	..	..
(Excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921.)				
Total	372	371	..	1

* Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

Summary of Notifications.

Week Ending. 1924	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Small Pox.	Typhus Fever.	Cerebro Spinal Fever.	Acute Poliomyelitis.	Acute Polio Encephalitis	Encephalitis Lethargica.	Erysipelas.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Tuberculosis.		Pneumonia.	Malaria.	Dysentery.	Trench Fever.	Relapsing Fever	Continued Fever.	
													Respiratory.	Other.							
Jan. 5	9	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	10	1	7	1	—	—	—	—	
" 12	6	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	13	5	12	—	—	—	—	—	
" 19	9	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	23	3	13	—	—	—	—	—	
" 26	7	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	18	4	12	—	—	—	—	—	
Feb. 2	4	24	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	22	4	20	2	—	—	—	—	
" 9	6	15	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	18	6	21	—	—	—	—	—	
" 16	4	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	19	6	23	—	—	—	—	—	
" 23	5	12	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	19	3	18	1	—	—	—	—	
Mar. 1	2	12	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	12	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	
" 8	5	13	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	18	6	18	—	—	—	—	—	
" 15	8	13	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	16	2	13	—	—	—	—	—	
" 22	4	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	2	15	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	
" 29	11	12	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	13	2	7	—	—	—	—	—	
April 5	11	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	11	3	12	—	—	—	—	—	
" 12	5	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	15	8	2	—	—	—	—	—	
" 19	8	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	10	4	9	—	—	—	—	—	
" 26	3	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	21	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	
May 3	7	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	18	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	
" 10	5	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	15	4	9	—	—	—	—	—	
" 17	13	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	26	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	
" 24	9	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	17	3	9	—	—	—	—	—	
" 31	5	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	17	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	
June 7	2	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	4	6	—	—	—	—	—	
" 14	3	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	10	5	3	1	—	—	—	—	
" 21	5	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	
" 28	4	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	12	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	
July 5	5	12	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	16	2	5	1	—	—	—	—	
" 12	6	10	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	9	4	9	1	—	—	—	—	
" 19	5	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	17	7	3	—	—	—	—	—	
" 26	6	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	
Aug. 2	8	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	9	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	
" 9	2	11	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	12	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	
" 16	2	12	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	3	—	6	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	
" 23	3	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	11	—	6	1	—	—	—	—	
" 30	6	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	6	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	
Sept. 6	6	8	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	9	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	
" 13	3	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	9	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	
" 20	17	22	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	6	—	15	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	
" 27	10	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	1	10	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	
Oct. 4	12	21	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	20	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	
" 11	13	16	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	19	4	12	—	—	—	—	—	
" 18	13	20	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	2	13	3	7	5	—	—	—	—	
" 25	15	21	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	22	8	8	6	—	—	—	—	
Nov. 1	15	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	12	—	10	3	—	—	—	—	
" 8	7	20	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	19	4	5	2	—	—	—	—	
" 15	11	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	22	3	10	1	—	—	—	—	
" 22	8	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	18	3	13	—	—	—	—	—	
" 29	5	21	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	16	—	12	1	—	—	—	—	
Dec. 6	5	21	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	—	11	7	8	—	—	—	—	—	
" 13	15	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	14	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	
" 20	6	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	10	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	
" 27	11	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	
1925																					
Jan. 3	13	23	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	—	11	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	388	801	19	15	—	—	2	1	2	26	177	24	772	171	419	26	—	—	—	—	—

Distribution of Dried Milk to Nursing and Expectant Mothers and Children under 3 years of age.

During the year, 106 tons of Dried Milk were distributed in carton packets with printed directions in accordance with the Council's scheme to persons residing in the Borough from the following Centres:—

84, West Ham Lane, Stratford.
Public Hall, Barking Road, Canning Town.
Nurses' Home, Howards Road, Plaistow.
Barnwood Road, Silvertown.

Since August, 1920, Dried Milk has been distributed under the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme, and, as will be seen from the following table, the amount has steadily and rapidly increased:—

Year 1920.—	18,247	packets	or	8 tons	3 cwt.
1921.—	73,872	do.		33 tons.	
1922.—	127,934	do.		57 tons	2 cwt.
1923.—	221,114	do.		98 tons	14 cwt.
1924.—	237,963	do.		106 tons	4½cwt.

Owing to the need for accommodation at the Town Hall the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee approached the Education Committee with a view to obtaining the unused portion of a hut situate at 84 West Ham Lane for the purpose of packing and distribution. This was eventually acquired, fitted up, and opened on the 8th September, 1924; it has proved a great convenience both from the public and administrative points of view.

The average weekly number of packets supplied	...	=*	5,050
" " " " " persons who apply	...	=	3,500
" " " " " supplied free, 1930	=	}	3,500
" " " " " at half cost, 70	=		
" " " " " at cost price, 1500	=		

In consequence of the beneficial results obtained by the use of Dried Milk by Expectant Mothers and Children the Council have issued the following circular with a view to making the scheme more generally known, and judging by the eager and regular manner in which the Milk is applied for by the public it is proof positive that the Council's efforts in this connection are appreciated.

DRIED MILK.

What every Nursing Mother ought to know.

The Council are selling Full Cream Milk in a dried form suitable for infants and nursing mothers.

Dried Milk is a valuable food (not a patent manufactured food), being good cows' milk from which the moisture has been evaporated and possesses certain special advantages. Liquid milk cannot be kept for any lengthened period without undergoing changes which render it unfit for food, but Dried Milk can undoubtedly be preserved for a considerable time with practically unimpaired food value.

Dried Milk is an excellent substitute—not for breast milk and not for really good cows' milk—but for much of the milk upon which infants are now fed. Under present conditions pure fresh cows' milk is practically unobtainable in most towns, and in view of the liability to bacterial changes in fresh milk when kept in the ordinary dwelling-house, especially in hot weather, it is often desirable to use dried milk in preference.

By its use waste is preventable; the exact quantity can be made up as and when occasion requires.

The processes used in drying milk largely reduce the number of bacteria present and materially decrease the risk of conveyance of disease from tuberculous milk, a very common cause of tuberculosis in children.

Mortality figures showing comparison of death rate between children fed on Dried Milk and other hand-fed children are strikingly in favour of the use of Dried Milk.

Scurvy and Rickets are rare in infants fed on Dried Milk, and their occurrence is probably not attributable to this form of food.

Full Cream Dried Milk requires to be mixed with about seven parts by weight of water to give a mixture corresponding to ordinary milk. Therefore, 5 ozs. of Dried Milk should reconstitute to correspond to one quart of milk.

Dried Milk is cheaper than liquid milk, and it is sold by the Council at cost price for the safeguarding of the health of young children and nursing mothers.

Dried Milk can be obtained from the Town Hall, Stratford, Public Hall, Barking Road; Nurses' Home, Howards Road, Plaistow; and the Maternity Centre, Barnwood Road, Silvertown, by Nursing and Expectant Mothers for their own consumption or for the use of children under three years of age in accordance with a Scale adopted by the Council. Dried Milk can also be obtained from the above places for the use of children between three and five years of age, but in such case a medical certificate must be supplied in respect of each child.

Any nursing mother experiencing difficulty in preparing the milk should send a Post Card to the Medical Officer of Health at the Town Hall, Stratford, when a Health Visitor will call and give all the information necessary.

Particulars of Bodies received into the Mortuaries during 1924.

MONTH.	STRATFORD MORTUARY.								CANNING TOWN MORTUARY.							
	Number received.	Over 5 yrs.	Under 5 yrs.	Sent in by Coroner.	Sent in by Police.	Sent in on Sanitary grounds.	Number of Post-mortems.	Number of Inquests.	Number received.	Over 5 yrs.	Under 5 yrs.	Sent in by Coroner.	Sent in by Police.	Sent in on Sanitary grounds.	Number of Post-mortems.	Number of Inquests.
January	16	14	2	14	2	..	8	16	6	5	1	..	5	1	4	5
February	19	13	6	19	..	..	14	19	6	6	..	..	5	1	4	5
March	16	12	4	14	2	..	11	16	4	4	..	..	4	..	4	4
April	16	11	5	12	4	..	13	16	2	2	..	..	2	..	2	2
May	8	8	..	6	2	..	4	8	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	1
June	9	6	3	9	..	..	4	9	6	6	..	..	6	..	3	6
July	17	12	5	15	2	..	12	17	2	2	..	..	1	1	..	1
August	16	10	6	16	..	..	11	16	2	2	..	..	2	..	2	2
September	11	10	1	9	2	..	9	11	3	3	..	..	3	..	1	3
October	15	12	3	15	..	..	10	15	2	2	..	..	1	1	1	1
November	14	13	1	13	1	..	10	14	4	4	..	..	4	..	2	4
December	18	15	3	17	1	..	13	18	2	2	..	..	2	..	2	2
Total	175	136	39	159	16	..	119	175	40	39	1	..	36	4	26	36

West Ham Mortuary was not in use during 1924.

The above Inquests were dealt with at Stratford.

Number of days bodies remained in Mortuaries during 1924:—

33 were 1 day in Stratford Mortuary.

120	..	2 days	..	..	..
12	..	3	..	..	..
7	..	4	..	..	..
3	..	5	..	..	..

4 were 1 day in Canning Town Mortuary.

9	..	2 days	..	..	..	..
24	..	3	..	..	..	..
3	..	4	..	..	..	..

1 Doctor performed 11 post-mortem examinations.

2	Doctors	..	8	..	..	each.
2	..	..	6	..	..	..
3	..	..	5	..	..	..
4	..	..	4	..	..	..
6	..	..	3	..	..	..
13	..	..	2	..	..	..
31	..	..	1	..	..	..

Collecting House Refuse.

38,677 loads of House Refuse were collected in the Borough during 1924, approximately 58,015 tons.

This refuse was disposed of as follows:—

Mr. G. W. Abbott's shoot at Temple Mills	...	20,605	loads.
Quadrant Street Wharf	... ..	18,072	..

Chief Vital Statistics since 1877.

Year.	Population.	Births.	Birth Rate.	Deaths.	Death Rate.	Infant Deaths.	Infant Mortality Rate.
1877	112,541	4,149	36.8	1,817	16.1	530	128
1878	115,144	4,491	39.0	2,147	18.6	733	163
1879	120,747	4,862	40.2	2,113	17.5	688	141
1880	124,350	5,164	41.5	2,371	19.0	793	153
1881	128,953	5,488	42.5	2,409	19.4	745	136
1882	136,548	5,907	43.2	2,586	18.9	874	148
1883	144,143	6,014	41.7	2,693	18.6	897	149
1884	151,737	6,563	43.2	3,057	20.1	1,035	157
1885	159,334	6,547	41.0	3,503	21.9	1,070	163
1886	166,936	7,075	41.7	3,151	18.8	1,060	149
1887	174,523	6,865	39.1	3,286	18.7	723	105
1888	182,118	6,867	38.5	2,848	18.0	905	131
1889	189,713	6,947	38.5	2,883	18.0	907	130
1890	197,308	7,063	38.5	3,977	21.7	1,142	161
1891	206,463	7,911	38.2	3,952	19.1	1,191	150
1892	212,703	8,013	36.9	4,019	18.6	1,225	158
1893	218,942	8,026	35.3	4,565	20.0	1,387	172
1894	225,184	8,089	33.9	4,026	18.2	1,123	139
1895	231,426	8,591	35.9	4,656	20.9	1,452	169
1896	237,665	8,519	35.4	4,395	18.9	1,395	163
1897	243,908	8,761	35.8	4,486	18.3	1,535	175
1898	250,145	8,750	34.9	4,594	18.3	1,525	174
1899	256,386	8,779	34.2	5,213	20.3	1,770	201
1900	262,627	8,885	33.8	5,156	19.6	1,671	188
1901	268,868	9,434	35.0	4,910	18.2	1,589	168
1902	270,076	9,553	35.3	4,858	17.9	1,382	144
1903	272,250	9,478	34.8	4,394	16.1	1,344	142
1904	274,424	9,276	33.3	4,836	17.6	1,467	158
1905	276,598	9,018	32.5	4,574	16.5	1,341	148
1906	278,772	9,193	32.9	4,610	16.5	1,270	138
1907	280,946	8,759	31.1	4,412	15.7	1,078	123
1908	283,121	9,214	32.5	4,364	15.4	1,089	118
1909	285,471	8,730	30.6	4,435	15.1	1,087	123
1910	287,471	8,646	30.0	3,773	13.1	866	100
1911	289,646	8,642	29.8	4,561	15.7	1,223	141
1912	291,900	8,642	29.6	4,146	14.2	889	102
1913	294,223	9,125	30.5	4,312	14.4	984	107
1914	296,570	8,848	29.8	4,425	14.9	957	108
1915	294,396	8,380	28.4	4,744	16.1	940	112
1916	287,969	8,377	29.1	4,233	14.7	828	112
1917	271,934	6,701	24.6	4,203	15.4	707	105
1918	262,858	6,021	22.9	5,492	20.8	700	116
1919	287,966	7,132	24.7	3,946	13.7	619	86
1920	299,440	9,723	32.4	3,888	12.9	716	73
1921	300,903	8,242	27.3	3,712	12.3	615	74
1922	304,738	7,959	26.1	4,124	13.5	641	80
1923	314,400	7,803	24.8	3,331	10.5	466	59
1924	317,400	7,202	22.6	3,652	11.5	564	78

Plaistow Hospital.

Annual Report for 1924.

The total number of cases treated in the Hospital during 1924 showed an increase of 214 over the number treated in 1923. The type of disease was also, on the average, much more severe. This is shown by the number of deaths, which totalled 80 in 1924 as compared with 43 in the previous year. This increase is due mainly to the fact that a severe epidemic of Measles was raging in the district at the beginning of the year, and was followed closely by an epidemic of Whooping Cough. Severe and complicated cases of these two diseases were admitted as accommodation became available, and together they accounted for 34 of the deaths, whereas there were no deaths from these diseases in the previous year.

Diphtheria cases showed a slight increase over the number treated in the previous year, but the type of disease, on the average, continued mild. There was a marked decline in the admissions from both Scarlet Fever and Typhoid Fever.

The chief causes of death during the year are briefly summarised as follows:—

Scarlet Fever caused	...	...	4	deaths.
Diphtheria	,,	...	27	,,
Typhoid Fever	,,	...	1	,,
Measles	,,	...	19	,,
Whooping Cough	,,	...	15	,,
Pneumonia	,,	...	7	,,
Other diseases	,,	...	7	,,
Total			80	—

The mortality rate, calculated on all the cases admitted, was 5.94 per cent.

At the beginning of the year 215 cases were in residence, and 1345 were admitted, making a total of 1560 cases under treatment during the year. Of these, 1252 were discharged recovered, 80 died, and 228 remained under treatment at the end of the year.

The following table shows the admissions and deaths for each month of the year:—

TABLE "A."

1924.	ADMISSIONS.									DEATHS.							
	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Typhoid Fever.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Chicken- pox.	Pneumonia.	Other Diseases.	Total.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Typhoid Fever.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Pneumonia	Other Diseases.	Total.
January ..	22	63	..	11	3	..	3	4	106	1	3	..	3	1	1	..	9
February ..	18	66	..	28	6	..	5	7	130	..	6	..	3	1	2	..	12
March ..	23	51	..	25	7	2	4	8	120	..	7	..	4	1	..	..	12
April ..	27	51	..	22	2	2	1	4	109	1	2	..	7	4	..	3	17
May ..	20	41	..	7	6	1	4	11	90	..	..	..	1	2	1	1	5
June ..	13	42	..	4	3	1	..	9	72	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	3
July * ..	18	50	..	3	2	2	..	23	98	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	3
August ..	15	44	..	..	1	..	1	6	67	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
September	39	67	2	..	6	..	2	17	133	..	4	1	..	3	1	1	10
October ..	49	84	..	..	2	1	1	18	155	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	2
November	25	49	..	..	1	..	3	12	90	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	3
December..	48	105	..	..	5	2	..	15	175	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	3
Totals ..	317	713	2	100	44	11	24	134	1,345	4	27	1	19	15	7	7	80

SCARLET FEVER.—There has been a steady decline in the prevalence of Scarlet Fever during the past three years. The number of admissions remained low throughout 1924, and the type of disease also continued mild. The total number of cases under treatment was 409, which is 53 less than in the previous year. Four cases, which were of the "septic type," proved fatal, giving a fatality rate of 1.26 per cent. of the admissions.

In 27 cases the disease was complicated by the presence of other infections as follows:—

Scarlet Fever with Diphtheria	...	...	...	10 cases
" " " Measles	...	...	...	8 "
" " " Whooping Cough	...	...	...	5 "
" " " Pneumonia	...	...	...	4 "

22 cases admitted as Scarlet Fever were wrongly diagnosed, and proved to be suffering from the following diseases:—

Measles	...	...	...	...	7 cases
Septic Rash	...	...	...	...	3 "
Erythema	...	...	...	...	5 "
Lobar Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	2 "
Otitis Media	...	...	...	...	2 "
Gastritis	...	...	...	...	1 case
Cellulitis	...	...	...	...	1 "
Constipation	...	...	...	...	1 "

Three cases, admitted as Diphtheria, were found to be suffering from Scarlet Fever.

The average duration of residence of all cases was 42.95 days.

DIPHTHERIA.—This disease continues to be very prevalent in the Borough. The admissions in 1924 were the highest for the past three years. The type of disease, however, remained mild, and the proportion of "late cases" has fortunately been low. The grave danger which results from delay in the treatment of Diphtheria appears to have been more fully realised in recent years by the populace, and medical advice is usually sought as soon as the disease is suspected. A significant fact in this connection is the increasing number of parents who bring their children direct to the Hospital when suffering from

throat affections, especially if there is any difficulty in obtaining the immediate attendance of a general practitioner.

The following Table shows the number of admissions and the deaths from Diphtheria during the past 15 years:—

TABLE "B."

Year.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Fatality Rate.
1910	260	45	17.3 per cent.
1911	295	52	17.62 „ „
1912	291	35	12.02 „ „
1913	333	24	7.2 „ „
1914	380	43	11.31 „ „
1915	403	60	14.88 „ „
1916	533	64	12 „ „
1917	559	67	11.9 „ „
1918	464	70	15.08 „ „
1919	601	57	9.4 „ „
1920	769	62	8.06 „ „
1921	560	32	5.7 „ „
1922	611	40	6.5 „ „
1923	671	23	3.4 „ „
1924	713	27	3.7 „ „

The total number of cases under treatment during 1924 was 820. Of these, 632 were discharged recovered, 27 died, and 161 remained under treatment at the end of the year.

In 81 cases the larynx and trachea were involved. Of these, 34 recovered without operation. Tracheotomy was performed in 47 cases; 7 of these were patients recovering from Measles, and in 4 cases Whooping Cough was present as a complication. Nine deaths occurred among the tracheotomy cases, giving a fatality of 19.14 per cent. of those operated on. The fatality rate of all the cases admitted was 3.7 per cent.

113 cases notified as Diphtheria were wrongly diagnosed, and proved after admission to be suffering from the following complaints:—

Tonsillitis, 81; Measles, 6; Bronchitis, 7; Laryngitis, 8; Quinsy, 7; Syphilis, 1; Miliary Tuberculosis, 1; Jaundice, 1; Enteritis, 1.

According to the history obtained of the 27 fatal cases, the duration of illness before admission to the Hospital was as follows:—

3 cases	had been ill	2 days	before admission.
6	„	„	„ 3 „ „ „
8	„	„	„ 4 „ „ „
4	„	„	„ 5 „ „ „
2	„	„	„ 6 „ „ „
3	„	„	„ 7 „ „ „
1 case	„	„	„ 8 „ „ „

The ages of the fatal cases were as follows:—

3 cases	were under	1 year	of age.
16	„	„	between 1 and 5 years.
7	„	„	„ 5 „ 10 „
1 case	was	„	10 „ 12 „

None of these received antitoxin before admission. The average amount given to them in the Hospital was 49,000 units. The average amount of antitoxin given to all the cases was 18,000 units.

The average duration of residence of all the diphtheria cases was 58.73 days.

TYPHOID FEVER.—Six cases, notified as Typhoid Fever, were admitted during the year. Of these, only two proved to be suffering from the disease. Both patients were married women; their ages were 30 years and 36 years respectively. The disease was very severe in the case of the elder patient, and proved fatal four days after admission. The other four cases were found after admission to be suffering from the following diseases:—Influenza, 1; Enteritis, 1; Rheumatic Pericarditis, 1; Tubercular Meningitis, 1. These cases are shown in Table “A” under the column of “Other Diseases.”

MEASLES.—An epidemic of Measles appeared in the district in the winter of 1923, and was at first of a mild type, but assumed a virulent character by the beginning of 1924. Five patients were in residence on 1st January, and 100 cases were admitted during the first six months of the year, when the disease continued prevalent, making a total of 105 cases under

treatment. Of these, 86 were discharged, recovered, and 19 died, giving a fatality rate of 18.09 per cent. The fatal cases were all children under 5 years of age, and as only severe cases with complications were admitted, the fatality rate was high. Tracheotomy was performed in three of the fatal cases for ulceration of the larynx. Seven cases notified as Scarlet Fever, and six as Diphtheria, proved after admission to be suffering from Measles, and 15 patients in the Hospital were infected by these cases.

WHOOPING COUGH.—This disease was very prevalent throughout the year, and severe cases were admitted as accommodation became available. The total number of cases under treatment was 44. Of these 26 were discharged recovered, 15 died, and 3 remained in residence at the end of the year. Thirteen of the fatal cases were children under three years of age, and two were between four and five years. The fatality rate was 34.09 per cent.

In 21 cases the disease was present as a complication with other infections as follows:—

Whooping Cough with Scarlet Fever	5	cases.
" " " Diphtheria	4	"
" " " Measles	12	"

CHICKENPOX.—Eleven cases were under treatment during the year. Two of these were of a severe type, but no complications occurred, and there were no deaths. The disease was present in combination with Diphtheria in two cases, and with one case of Scarlet Fever.

PNEUMONIA.—Twenty-four cases of Pneumonia were under treatment during the year. Of these 17 were discharged recovered, and 7 died, giving a fatality rate of 29.16 per cent. The fatal cases were all children under 5 years of age.

OTHER DISEASES.—Under this group are classed diseases which are not regularly admitted, and cases in which the diagnosis was changed after admission. The following are the diseases included in the group:—

Tonsillitis, 81; Enteritis, 5; Biliary Catarrh, 1; Bronchitis, 6; Cerebral Abscess, 1; Cerebro-spinal Meningitis, 1; Debility, 1; Encephalitis Lethargica, 4; Erysipelas, 8; Constipation, 1; Gastritis, 2; Influenza, 1; Laryngitis, 8; Quinsy, 6; Nephritis,

1; Otitis Media, 2; Septic Rash, 3; Puerperal Fever, 2; Miliary Tuberculosis, 1; Tubercular Meningitis, 3; Pericarditis, 1; Tetanus, 1.

Of these, 7 cases proved fatal, as follows:—

Tubercular Meningitis	...	...	3 cases.
Miliary Tuberculosis	...	...	1 case.
Enteritis	...	...	1 „
Cerebral Abscess	...	...	1 „
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	...	...	1 „

THE GRANGE CONVALESCENT HOME.—Owing to the diminished prevalence of Scarlet Fever the accommodation at the Convalescent Home had not been fully occupied during the past year, and as Diphtheria cases had increased, the Council decided last Spring to use the Home for patients convalescent from Diphtheria instead of Scarlet Fever. On March 26th, 25 Scarlet Fever Convalescents which were in residence were removed to Plaistow Hospital, and the Home was thoroughly disinfected. It was re-opened on April 10th, and was used during the rest of the year for Convalescent Diphtheria cases.

The total number of cases under treatment during the year was 363. Of these, 313 were discharged, and 50 were in residence at the end of the year. The patients remained at the Home for periods varying from 3 to 8 weeks, the average duration of residence being 36.63 days.

STAFF ILLNESS.—79 nurses and maids had been warded during the year for various complaints. Two nurses and 1 maid contracted Scarlet Fever, and 9 nurses contracted Diphtheria; all recovered. Twenty-one nurses and maids had been warded with sore throat, and 13 with Influenza. Twenty-three had been off duty for short periods through minor ailments; all recovered.

GATE CASES.—During the past few years an increasing number of cases have been brought up to the Hospital for diagnosis. Some of these are sent by medical practitioners, and others are brought along direct by relatives. These cases used to be examined in the waiting room at the main entrance, but this arrangement was not satisfactory, as they often came in contact with visitors who called to enquire for patients. This difficulty was overcome last summer by turning into a "receiving room" a small "flat" which had formerly been the sleeping quarters for the Junior Medical Officer.

The following is a record of the cases examined during the last six months of 1924:—

Total number of cases examined	297
Number sent up by a Medical Practitioner	158
„ of these admitted... ..	82
„ brought up by relatives... ..	139
„ of these admitted	42

BACTERIOLOGICAL WORK.—In addition to the routine bacteriological work of the Hospital the following examinations were made for medical practitioners and for “gate cases”:—

Throat swabs for Diphtheria	470
Number which proved positive	84
Nasal swabs for Diphtheria	16
Number which proved positive	6
Sputum examination	1
Eye swab	1
Widal Tests	2
Total number of examinations	490

Towards the end of the year all the medical practitioners in the Borough were notified by the Medical Officer of Health that facilities were available at the Hospital for the examination of swabs in suspicious cases of Diphtheria. Swab out-fits have been supplied to each medical practitioner and arrangements made to notify him within 24 hours of the result of the examination.

SCHICK TEST.—This test was performed in 140 cases, mostly Scarlet Fever patients. Sixty-eight cases were positive and 72 negative. Fifty of the positive cases received three prophylactic injections of toxin-and-antitoxin mixture.

AMBULANCES AND DISINFECTING VANS.—The number of journeys made by the two motor ambulances during the year was 1,100. The mileage run was 5,500.

In the collection and delivery of infected clothing the two motor vans made 3,194 journeys. The number of articles disinfected for the public was 12,479. The mileage run by the vans was 9,786.

All minor repairs to the motor vehicles are carried out by the Engineer's staff.

D. MACINTYRE,
Medical Superintendent.

Dagenham Sanatorium.

Annual Report for the year 1924.

At the end of 1923 the number of patients remaining under treatment was:—

Males	...	...	...	65
Females	...	...	...	33—98

The total admissions during 1924 was:—

Males	...	...	...	195
Females	...	...	...	99—258

The number of deaths was:—

Males	...	...	...	24
Females	...	...	...	11—35

Discharges during the year totalled:—

Males	...	...	...	137
Females	...	...	...	87—224

Leaving under treatment at 31st December, 1924:—

Males	...	...	...	63
Females	...	...	...	34—97*

* Includes 14 non-insured persons.

The Classes of cases discharged and the results were as follows:—

		Early.			Intermediate.			Advanced.
Males	...	...	21.8	...	23.4	...	54.6
Females	...	...	31.8	...	16.6	...	52.2
		Arrested.			Improved.			Unimproved, Stationary or Worse.
Males	...	...	39.8	...	46.01	...	14.06
Females	...	...	36.6	...	44.4	...	18.8

The number of patients admitted during the year totalled 258, 50 of these being non-insured.

72 Ex-service Men were admitted to the Sanatorium during the same period.

THE DEATH RATE (calculated on admissions) was 13.56 %.

In the case of males the percentage was 15.09.

„ females „ 11.11.

AVERAGE DURATION OF RESIDENCE (both sexes), 140.8 days.

The average for males was 144.88 days.

„ females „ 134.05 „

A number of patients of both sexes left for domestic reasons before completing the period of treatment recommended.

PRESENT ACCOMMODATION:—

BEDS.	Male Hospital	...	...	...	14
	„ Sanatorium	...	...	...	52
	Female Hospital	...	...	...	14
	„ Sanatorium	...	...	...	24
					<hr/>
				Total	104
					<hr/>

Alterations are now being carried out to accommodate 24 more patients. The beds will be ready at an early date.

This extra accommodation will enable all the female patients to be treated in one building, and the male hospital cases now treated in wards in different blocks can, in future, be treated in adjacent wards.

These changes will be very satisfactory from an Administrative point of view.

The new accommodation will be as follows:—

BEDS.	Male Hospital	...	...	...	28
	„ Sanatorium	...	...	...	52
	Female Hospital	...	...	...	24
	„ Sanatorium	...	...	...	24
					<hr/>
				Total	128
					<hr/>

Dr. Muriel Willis, late Assistant Medical Officer, Maltings Farm Sanatorium, Nayland, has been appointed Assistant Medical Officer.

G. M. MAYBERRY,

Medical Superintendent.

Annual Report of the Tuberculosis Officer for the year 1924.

The work at the Dispensary during the year is shown by the following figures and tables:—

TABLE "A."

Number of persons seen for the first time	1,969
Adults	1,022
Children	947
	1,969
Males	952
Females	1,017
	1,969
Notified Cases	342
" Contact " Cases	984
" Request " Cases	643
	1,969
Total attendances at Dispensary during the year	13,502

AT END OF YEAR :

Number under Dispensary treatment... ..	1,034
Number under Dispensary observation	310
Number under Domiciliary treatment	301
Number of Domiciliary Reports received in 1924	695
Domiciliary Visits paid to the patients' homes by the Staff at the Dispensary	3,896

TABLE "B."

	Positive.				Negative.				Pre T.B. or Indef.				Total.
	Adults.		Under 16 years.		Adults.		Under 16 years.		Adults.		Under 16 years.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Notified Cases..	100	85	59	31	1	8	4	9	5	11	11	18	342
"Contact" Cases	—	10	12	18	83	234	248	213	4	28	73	61	984
"Request" Cases	128	102	43	34	97	67	31	15	23	36	30	37	643
	228	197	114	83	181	309	283	237	32	75	114	116	
	425		197		490		520		107		230		
	622				1,010				337				1,969

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The following Summary of the Figures for the last 5 years—1920-1924 inclusive—will show the increasing work carried out at the Dispensary:—

TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS SEEN FOR THE FIRST TIME.

Year.	Adults.		Under 16 Years.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1920	441	408	333	286	1,468
1921	413	426	376	328	1,543
1922	383	467	423	391	1,664
1923	433	528	433	417	1,811
1924	441	581	511	436	1,969

NOTIFIED CASES.

Year.	Adults.		Under 16 Years.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1920	250	158	81	68	557
1921	79	68	41	48	236
1922	67	59	57	45	228
1923	95	71	78	80	324
1924	106	104	74	58	342

“ CONTACT ” CASES.

Year.	Adults.		Under 16 Years.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1920	61	129	195	167	552
1921	75	187	268	228	758
1922	81	216	302	273	872
1923	79	265	269	274	887
1924	87	272	333	292	984

"REQUEST" CASES.

Year.	Adults.		Under 16 Years.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1920	130	121	57	51	359
1921	259	171	67	52	549
1922	233	191	64	76	564
1923	259	192	86	63	600
1924	248	205	104	86	643

POSITIVE.

Year.	Adults.		Under 16 Years.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1920	307	234	100	90	731
1921	202	158	98	82	540
1922	198	152	106	91	547
1923	216	162	116	99	593
1924	228	197	114	83	622

NEGATIVE.

Year.	Adults.		Under 16 Years.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1920	87	118	119	126	450
1921	176	202	163	162	703
1922	134	239	183	195	751
1923	193	324	239	242	998
1924	181	309	283	237	1,010

PRE T.B. OR INDEF.

Year.	Adults.		Under 16 Years.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1920	47	56	114	70	287
1921	35	66	115	84	300
1922	49	75	134	108	366
1923	24	42	78	76	220
1924	32	75	114	116	337

RECEIVED INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT.

Year.	Adults.		Under 16 Years.		Total.
	San.	Hosp.	San.	Hosp.	
1920	178	49	20	7	254
1921	185	27	26	17	255
1922	176	38	27	22	263
1923	174	27	17	10	228
1924	188	28	17	6	239

These figures speak for themselves, and require no special comment.

SANATORIUM TREATMENT.—An increasing number of the patients seen for the first time have been found to be in a sufficiently early stage to justify expectation of permanent arrest of the disease by Sanatorium treatment. Unfortunately, there are not sufficient beds available to make the early admission of these patients to Sanatorium possible. They have, therefore, to wait several weeks before commencing treatment. The scarcity of beds also prevents patients remaining in Sanatorium for a sufficient length of time.

The opening of a new ward at Dagenham will, it is hoped, bring this very unsatisfactory state of affairs to an end.

A certain number of cases too ill for Sanatorium treatment to hold out any hope of improvement are seen every year. A Home for Advanced cases, in West Ham, would be a suitable way of dealing with them. At present they remain at home, where they fail to obtain the careful nursing they require, and are a constant source of danger to all in contact with them, or end in Whipps Cross Poor Law Hospital, or are transferred to Dagenham Hospital, where they have a depressing effect on the other patients.

AFTER-CARE.—A more extensive After-Care Scheme is needed if permanent good results are to be expected from Sanatorium treatment. Provision of Extra Nourishments cannot be said to have helped very much in the treatment of patients. I should like to draw attention to the late Tuberculosis Officer's suggestion in last year's report that the

Nourishment granted should be provided at one or more central dining centres which, for a small sum, could have attached thereto a reading and rest room for the patients.

Open Air Schools for Tuberculous Children on the lines of those which have proved so successful in some Boroughs would be of great assistance in dealing with the large number of such children attending the Dispensary. Moreover, the provision of such schools would prevent children, on completing Sanatorium treatment, returning to ordinary schools, which are often not suitable for them.

Artificial Sunlight treatment, which has given excellent results in a neighbouring Borough, might, with advantage, be provided for West Ham patients.

W. R. KILGOUR,

Asst. Tuberculosis Officer.

20th April, 1925.

