

Report of the Medical Officer of Health and Public Analyst for the year 1918.

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... THE ...

Metropolitan Borough of Stoke Newington

Report

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health
and Public Analyst,

FOR THE

YEAR 1918.

BY

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REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1918.

*To the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors of the Metropolitan
Borough of Stoke Newington.*

GENTLEMEN,—

The vital statistics of the Borough for the year 1918 are less satisfactory than those for 1917. The general death-rate of 16·0 is high, but there were only 4 of the 28 Metropolitan Boroughs with rates lower than this. The death-rate from the chief infectious diseases was also high; but the rate of infant mortality (the number of deaths under one year of age to every thousand births) was only 87·2 as compared with 107 for London generally. An epidemic of Influenza was responsible for the less favourable vital statistics of the Borough for 1918, as compared with the preceding year.

In accordance with the suggestion from the Local Government Board, the report has been kept brief. It is little more than a bare statistical record of the mortality and sickness within the Borough during the year 1918.

It will be seen that, in all the circumstances, a satisfactory amount of public health work has been performed during the past year. I have pleasure in testifying to the efficiency and zeal of all the other workers in my Department.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

HENRY KENWOOD.

April, 1919.

POPULATION.

In this Report the rates are based on an estimated civil population of 47,426.

The estimated population for each of the Sub-districts is as follows :—

The Northern Division of the Borough (lying North of the middle line of Church Street) has a population of about 15,972 ; and in the Southern Division the population is approximately 31,454.

BIRTHS.

During the year 1918 there were only 665 births, viz. :—352 males and 313 females. The birth-rate per 1,000 per annum was therefore 14·0, as against 15·5 for the preceding year.

Year.	Birth-rate.	Rate for London generally.	Rate for England and Wales.
1912	20·4	24·7	23·8
1913	22·0	24·5	23·9
1914	20·4	24·6	23·6
1915	18·4	22·6	21·8
1916	20·1	22·2	21·6
1917	15·5	17·5	17·8
1918	14·0	16·1	17·7

The illegitimate births numbered 29 ; 15 males and 14 females.

During the year the births notified under the Notification of Births Act have been compared with the births registered by the Registrar of Births, and the respective figures are 500 and 665.

MORTALITY.

General Mortality.—There were 491 deaths of residents registered in the Borough, and 269 of residents who died in Public Institutions outside of the Borough, making a total of 760 deaths

Of these 383 were of females, and 377 were of males.

Year.	General Death-rate.	Rate for London generally.	Rate for England and Wales.
1912	11·6	13·6	13·3
1913	13·1	14·2	13·7
1914	12·3	14·4	13·6
1915	14·6	16·1	15·1
1916	12·6	14·3	14·0
1917	14·1	15·0	14·4
1918	16·0	18·9	17·6

The recorded general death-rate is therefore 16·0, as against 14·1 for the preceding year.

The so-called "factor for correction" for the Borough of Stoke Newington is 0·9512, and the death-rate corrected for age and sex distribution is $16·0 \times 0·9512 = 15·2$ per 1,000 per annum.

The corrected rate is above that for the preceding year, when it was 13·4. This increase is entirely due to more deaths from Influenza and Pneumonia. The death-rate for the whole of London was 18·9.

District Mortality.—The deaths among residents of the Northern Division of the Borough numbered 223, and furnished a recorded death-rate of 14·0 per 1,000 per annum.

The deaths among the residents of the Southern Division of the Borough numbered 537, and furnished a recorded death-rate of 17·1 per 1,000 per annum.

TABLE I.

CAUSES OF AND AGES AT DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1918.

Causes of Death.	Nett Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the Borough.									Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non-Residents" in Institutions in the Borough.
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2 years.	2 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.	65 and upwards.	
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	4	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—
Acute Polio-myelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ...	7	2	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	5	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria and Croup ...	17	—	—	9	8	—	—	—	—	—
Influenza ...	117	2	2	6	15	23	40	17	12	4
Erysipelas ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) ...	56	—	—	—	1	8	32	12	3	3
Tuberculous Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	6	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	—	—
Cancer (Malignant Disease) ...	50	—	—	—	—	1	5	23	21	4
Rheumatic Fever ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis ...	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Organic Heart Disease	79	1	—	—	3	4	8	22	41	4
Bronchitis ...	67	3	—	—	—	—	1	19	44	12
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	95	11	8	10	8	7	21	18	12	4
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	12	4	2	2	—	—	—	3	1	2
Appendicitis and Typhlitis ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Cirrhosis of Liver ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Alcoholism ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nephritis and Bright's Disease ...	17	—	—	—	1	—	3	8	5	1
Puerperal Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1
Congenital Debility and Malformation (including Premature Birth) ...	26	24	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Violent Deaths (excluding Suicide) ...	12	1	1	—	3	2	1	—	4	—
Suicide ...	8	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	1	—
Other Defined Diseases	136	3	2	3	4	2	12	21	89	37
Diseases ill-defined or unknown ...	32	2	—	—	—	1	1	4	24	—
TOTALS ...	760	58	21	35	46	50	132	158	260	72

THE CAUSES OF DEATH. — These are fully set forth in Table I., in which it will be noted that the deaths are also apportioned to different age periods.

Comparing this table with the corresponding table of the preceding year, the following facts are noteworthy: An increase in the deaths from Influenza and Pneumonia; and a decrease of those from Cancer and Measles.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

There were 58 deaths registered of infants under one year of age, as against 665 births; the proportion which the deaths under one year of age bear to 1,000 births is, therefore, 87·2, as against 85·6 in the preceding year.

The deaths under one year of age form 7·6 per cent. of the total deaths at all ages, whereas those for the preceding year formed 9·4 per cent.

Year.	Rate of Infantile Mortality.	Rate for London generally.	Rate for England and Wales.
1912	70·7	90	95
1913	82·7	105	109
1914	78·7	104	105
1915	99·8	112	110
1916	59·8	89	91
1917	85·6	103	97
1918	87·2	107	97

TABLE II.—INFANT MORTALITY.

NETT DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES AT VARIOUS AGES UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE, 1918.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 week.	1 to 2 weeks.	2 to 3 weeks.	3 to 4 weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	4 weeks and under 3 months.	3 months and under 6 months.	6 months and under 9 months.	9 months and under 12 months.	Total deaths under 1 year.
Influenza... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
Cerebro - spinal Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Chicken Pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria and Croup	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abdominal Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Tuberculous Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2
Convulsions	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2
Laryngitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	3
Pneumonia (all forms)	—	—	2	1	3	3	—	3	2	11
Diarrhœa	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
Enteritis... ..	—	1	—	1	2	—	1	—	—	3
Gastritis	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Syphilis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rickets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suffocation, overlying	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Injury at Birth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Atelectasis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Malformation	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Premature Birth	7	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	7
Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus	3	1	3	—	7	3	—	2	1	13
Other causes	1	1	1	—	3	1	1	—	—	5
TOTALS	13	3	6	2	24	12	6	9	7	58

A comparison of the causes of Infantile Mortality in 1918 with those of the preceding year shows an increase during last year in the deaths from Wasting, Debility and Pneumonia ; and a decrease in those from Premature Birth and Whooping Cough.

THE INFANT CARE WORK.

Miss Reeve reports as follows :—

“ *During the year 726 infants were visited* in their homes. These visits were followed by 2,257 re-visits, making a total of 2,983.

“ *The Milk Fund* has been of great service throughout the year ; without it we should have had a larger number of babies hand fed, and much of the advice given to the mothers would have been useless. Ninety-nine mothers were helped out of this fund during the year. These were nearly all soldiers' and sailors' wives.

WORK AT THE CHILD WELFARE CENTRE.

“ During the year, 427 children were brought to be weighed and for advice, and their total visits numbered 2,689. This branch of the work is still growing ; on some of the Thursday afternoons last year over 40 children attended. We are much indebted to Miss Sandeman, who gave her help on these afternoons throughout the year.

“ The number of attendances at the Mothers' Sewing Class was 639. This class is held on Tuesday afternoons, and during the year 434 garments were made.

“ Miss Baxter's help at this Sewing Class has been most valuable. She has superintended all the cutting out, and has entirely made many garments for mothers and children who have been unable—generally through illness—to attend.

“ We are also indebted to Mrs. Price and Miss Bray, who arrange to give the mothers tea on these afternoons.”

"During the year the work has grown in all directions, for instance, the number of children weighed shows a 60 per cent. increase over the number weighed during the previous year. The largest number of attendances in any one afternoon was 58; much too large a number to be comfortable in the space at our command.

"It may be said that now the Sewing Class is bigger, an ever-increasing need is felt for a playroom for the children under school age who have to accompany the mothers.

"Through the kindness of Lady Baddeley a band of knitters has been formed. These ladies knit woollen vests in their own homes, according to directions given, with wool supplied by the Centre. They have already supplied us with about 50 vests which are sold at cost price, and are much appreciated by the parents."

Useful work was done during the year at the *Day Nursery*, where several ladies rendered valuable voluntary services.

SENILE MORTALITY.—Of the 760 deaths, 186 were of persons over 70 years of age. The proportion of deaths occurring among those of over 70 years of age to the total deaths is, therefore, 24·5 per cent. There were 55 deaths of persons over 80 years of age, and 9 of persons over 90—the oldest being 99.

This is a high proportion of deaths over 70 years of age, which indicates that there is a relatively large number of old persons in the Borough, who contribute largely to our death-rate.

SENILE MORTALITY DURING 1918.

70 to 80	80 to 90	90 and over	Total
131	46	9	186

ZYMOTIC MORTALITY.

Included in the Zymotic death-rate are the deaths from the seven principal Zymotic Diseases, viz.: Small-pox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, "Fever" (including Enteric Fever, Typhus Fever, and Simple Continued Fever), and Diarrhœa.

The Zymotic Death-rate for the Borough was 0·93 per 1,000 per annum, as against 0·90 in the preceding year. The rate for London generally was 1·30. In 7 Metropolitan Boroughs this rate was lower than in Stoke Newington.

CONSUMPTION.

The death-rate for Consumption (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) in the Borough for 1918 was 1·2 per 1,000, as against 1·3 for London generally.

THE MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF INFLUENZA AND OF PNEUMONIA DEATHS (RESPECTIVELY), 1918.

	INFLUENZA.	PNEUMONIA.
June	1	4
July	5	7
August	1	1
September	4	2
October	56	25
November	44	19
December	6	8

Prior to June there were no deaths certified from Influenza.

It will be seen that 86 per cent. of all the deaths ascribed to Influenza, and 66 per cent. of those ascribed to Pneumonia (without any reference to Influenza) during the same period, occurred in the months of October and November. The age incidence of these deaths is given in Table I.

Of the Influenza deaths, 30 occurred in the Northern Division of the Borough and 85 in the Southern; and 42 were of males and 73 of females. Of Pneumonia deaths 12 occurred in the Northern Division of the Borough, and 54 in the Southern; and 34 of the deaths were of males and 32 of females.

The number of deaths in Stoke Newington is happily too small to enable any conclusions to be safely drawn from them; and the most that can be said of a careful analysis of all the ascertained facts is that nothing emerges of significance as to occupational incidence, and that the Southern and more densely populated division of the Borough had a higher death-rate from the disease than the Northern Division.

The measures taken to cope with the epidemic included: The circulation of all medical men practising in the Borough, with a request to be informed of any cases where advice, nursing assistance, or material aid, were urgently required. The provision of the whole-time services of a Nurse to visit all the poorer homes in which it could be ascertained that there was a case of the disease. This nurse was provided with a face mask, and carried in her bag a fluid for the patient and those at risk to gargle and sniff up the nasal passages, and a supply of "Glaxo" for making hot milk drinks. She gave nursing assistance and hygienic advice—more particularly as to ventilation and the spacing out of the rest of the family, and disinfection precautions. Similar duties were discharged by the Child Welfare staff, and although the Child Welfare Centre was never closed, many mothers were discouraged from attendance. Facilities for bacteriological examination were offered and provided, but there was practically no demand made. Some hospital isolation and treatment were secured. A few of the infected premises were

disinfected. Many children were excluded from schools, and some adults from occupation, but no schools, factories or workshops were closed. The Public Health (Influenza) Regulations, 1918, were enforced. In London, thanks to the public press, much useful information with reference to the disease promptly reached the public, and therefore it was judged unnecessary to issue handbills.

Fuller measures were prejudiced by the shortage of doctors and nurses—the stress under which the former were working throughout the epidemic was responsible for the fact that there was a minimum of co-operation between them and the Public Health Authority, but it should be added that the assistance of the Public Health Authority was greatly restricted by the circumstance that it was difficult to ascertain where the cases were in the absence of notification. The notification of Acute Influenzal Pneumonia in 1918 would have been a great assistance by the information it would have afforded of where the cases most needing advice, home-nursing, hospital treatment or other assistance, were to be found.

The occupants of overcrowded and ill-ventilated dwellings are generally believed to suffer from an exceptional incidence of this disease. There were circumstances which came within our experience during the epidemic which lent support to this very prevalent belief.

The epidemic impressed the need for a promptly available supplementary personnel for temporary employment in times of emergency. In epidemics of Influenza, Measles and Whooping-cough for instance such a voluntary personnel suitably trained could furnish valuable assistance to the public health staff and to the nursing service, if only by ascertaining the cases which are really necessitous. Our war experience confirms the view that there must be some in every community who would be willing and able to volunteer for such emergency services, if they were invited to do so.

TABLE III

The chief vital statistics of the Borough of Stoke Newington since its formation.

Year.	Population estimated to middle of year.	Birth-rate	Rate of Infantile Mortality.	General Death-rate	Zymotic Death-rate	Infectious Sickness rate. (<i>Vide</i> p. 271)
1901	51,328	21·6	117·9	13·1	1·26	7·9
1902	51,188	22·0	114·7	13·3	1·56	7·8
1903	51,130	21·5	120·3	12·6	1·70	3·8
1904	51,072	22·3	115·6	13·4	1·62	5·7
1905	51,015	20·9	124·7	13·0	1·35	5·8
1906	50,957	21·2	108·0	12·0	1·39	5·1
1907	50,899	20·5	97·9	11·8	1·33	7·8
1908	50,841	20·2	98·3	12·9	1·18	5·8
1909	50,784	19·5	84·9	11·7	0·87	3·5
1910	50,726	18·8	66·1	11·8	0·93	3·6
1911	50,669	20·7	106·2	12·5	1·69	4·4
1912	50,591	20·4	70·7	11·6	0·34	3·7
1913	50,514	22·0	82·7	13·1	0·85	4·6
1914	50,454	20·4	78·7	12·3	0·55	8·3
1915	50,527	18·4	99·8	14·6	1·21	7·0
1916	49,776	20·1	59·8	12·6	0·42	4·4
1917	49,776	15·5	85·6	14·1	0·90	3·6
1918	47,426	14·0	87·2	16·0	0·93	3·8

THE MORTUARY.

During the year 46 bodies were deposited in the Public Mortuary; 21 of these were females and 25 were males. Post-mortem examinations were performed upon 27 of these cases, and inquests were held upon 35.

INQUESTS.

75 Inquests were held upon Deaths of Parishioners during the year 1918.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND THE MEASURES TAKEN TO PREVENT THEIR SPREAD.

It will be seen from Table IV. that 771 *Notification Certificates of Infectious Illness* were received from medical practitioners.

In all infected homes the disinfection was performed by the Sanitary Authority. A visit was paid to every house, and it was ascertained that cases of infectious illness occurred in 3 houses where there were "grave" insanitary conditions. In 17 houses less serious insanitary conditions were found.

The Infectious Sickness Rate of the Borough, excluding the notifications from Consumption, Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis, Acute Polio-Myelitis, Ophthalmia and Measles, so as to make the rate comparable with that of former years, was 3·8 to each 1,000 of the population, as against 3·6 for the preceding year. The rate in the Northern Division was 2·3; while that in the Southern Division was 4·6.

Year.	Infectious Sickness Rate.	Rate for London generally.
1912	3·7	5·2
1913	4·6	6·7
1914	8·3	8·9
1915	7·0	8·3
1916	4·4	5·1
1917	3·6	4·2
1918	3·8	4·4

TABLE IV.
CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1918.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	Number of Cases Notified.								Total Cases Notified in each Locality—(e.g., Parish or Ward) of the District.		Total Cases removed to Hospital.
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years							1 North Division	2 South Division	
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 and up-wards			
Small Pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plague	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria, including Membranous Croup	113	—	35	67	7	3	1	—	20	93	94
Erysipelas	16	—	—	1	1	1	7	6	4	12	1
Scarlet Fever	50	1	8	32	7	2	—	—	12	38	35
Typhus Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1
Relapsing Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Continued Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	4	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	4
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	85	—	—	3	9	51	22	—	22	63	53
Other forms of Tuberculosis	9	—	—	2	4	3	—	—	2	7	2
Measles	392	12	127	225	19	9	—	—	—	—	11
Chicken Pox	98	2	25	68	2	1	—	—	26	72	—
TOTALS	771	18	198	398	50	70	30	7	—	—	202

The Infectious Sickness Rate for London generally was 4.4

Two hundred and two of the cases notified were removed from their homes to Isolation Hospitals.

SCARLET FEVER.

The 50 cases of Scarlet Fever occurred in 39 houses.

Two "return cases" were notified.

Year.	Death Rate for Stoke Newington.	Rate for London generally.	Rate for England and Wales.
1912	0.02	0.04	0.05
1913	0.02	0.04	0.06
1914	0.06	0.07	0.08
1915	0.14	0.07	0.06
1916	0.08	0.03	0.04
1917	0.00	0.02	0.02
1918	0.00	0.03	0.03

ENTERIC OR TYPHOID FEVER.

Year.	Death Rate for Stoke Newington.	Rate for London generally.	Rate for England and Wales.
1912	0.00	0.03	0.04
1913	0.04	0.02	0.04
1914	0.00	0.03	0.05
1915	0.04	0.03	0.04
1916	0.00	0.02	0.03
1917	0.00	0.02	0.03
1918	0.06	0.02	0.03

The infection in the case notified was probably contracted by the consumption of infected oysters.

DIPHTHERIA,

The 113 cases of Diphtheria occurred in 84 houses.

Year.	Death Rate for Stoke Newington.	Rate for London generally.	Rate for England and Wales.
1912	0.00	0.10	0.11
1913	0.12	0.09	0.12
1914	0.06	0.16	0.15
1915	0.20	0.16	0.15
1916	0.12	0.14	0.14
1917	0.20	0.14	0.13
1918	0.36	0.17	0.14

In two cases the patients had previously suffered from an attack of the disease.

Many applications have been made at the offices for tubes of "antitoxin," which I store for the convenience of local practitioners.

The "diagnosis outfits" supplied by the Council to the medical practitioners in Stoke Newington are of great service.

The following is a statement of the applications received during 1918, together with the results of the *examinations performed at the Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine, London*:—

Disease.	Results.		Total.
	Positive.	Negative.	
Phthisis	17	86	103
Diphtheria	48	84	132
Enteric	Nil	1	1
Total	65	171	236

MEASLES AND WHOOPING COUGH.

MEASLES.

Year.	Death Rate for Stoke Newington.	Rate for London generally	Rate for England and Wales.
1912	0.12	0.40	0.35
1913	0.22	0.34	0.48
1914	0.02	0.31	0.24
1915	0.47	0.50	0.43
1916	0.02	0.19	0.15
1917	0.36	0.48	0.30
1918	0.15	0.42	0.28

WHOOPING COUGH.

Year.	Death Rate for Stoke Newington.	Rate for London generally.	Rate for England and Wales.
1912	0.04	0.22	0.23
1913	0.12	0.17	0.14
1914	0.12	0.20	0.21
1915	0.14	0.25	0.21
1916	0.02	0.18	0.16
1917	0.12	0.13	0.13
1918	0.10	0.43	0.29

MEASLES.

As compared with the preceding year, there was a greatly increased prevalence of Measles. Nurse Ager paid 365 visits of advice and assistance.

ZYMOTIC DIARRHŒA.

Calculated from deaths occurring under 2 years of age
per 1,000 births.

Stoke Newington	...	...	...	...	9.02
London generally	...	...	...	...	15.67
England and Wales	...	...	...	...	10.99

PUERPERAL FEVER.

Under Puerperal Fever are included deaths from Pyæmia and Septicæmia occurring in lying in women. One case was notified during the year ; and there was no death from this disease.

PHTHISIS (CONSUMPTION) AND OTHER FORMS OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Eighty-five cases of Consumption were notified under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1912.

Forty-three of the notified cases were insured under the Insurance Act.

Nurse A. Ager, who is appointed to give part-time services in connection with the Tuberculosis work within the Borough, has, acting under the instruction of the Medical Officer of the Tuberculosis Dispensary, and myself, dealt with 78 different cases, making in all 338 visits in 1918.

The value of our present measures against Tuberculosis is seriously discounted by the failure to make the scheme sufficiently comprehensive.

The persons who disseminate large quantities of the germs of Consumption during coughing and expectoration, while living in intimate contact with their families, are the most serious element of danger in the spread of the disease ; for the close association of Tuberculosis with bad housing is admitted by all. Therefore, the preventive measures of first importance are (1) better housing ; (2) effective measures to render the spread of infection impossible when once the infective person has been discovered.

For advanced (non-sanatorium) cases homes should be provided which are local, inexpensive, and conducted on hospital lines ; and these should be under the care of the Dispensary Medical Officer.

THE WORK OF THE TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY IN
1918 IN REFERENCE TO STOKE NEWINGTON.

The following facts show the work done in connection with the Dispensary, so far as Stoke Newington is concerned, during the year 1918. The figures in all the particulars recorded show a material increase over those of the preceding year. (*Vide* my annual report for 1917.)

The number of attendances of Stoke Newington patients were 1353 during 1918, as compared with 773 during 1917. The total number of contact cases examined at the Dispensary was 832, out of which Stoke Newington contributed 361.

THE METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF STOKE NEWINGTON.

TABLE I.

RETURN SHEWING THE RESULTS OF THE EXAMINATION OF
PERSONS SENT TO THE DISPENSARY.

Original Cases found Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	...	109	
Contact ,, ,, ,, ,, ...	...	20	
		—	129
Original ,, ,, Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	...	13	
Contact ,, ,, ,, ,, ...	...	2	
		—	15
Original ,, ,, Doubtful 	...	7	
Contact ,, ,, ,, 	...	8	
		—	15
Original ,, ,, Non-Tubercular 	...	6	
Contact ,, ,, ,, 	...	31	
		—	37
Total of new cases ...			196

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF STOKE NEWINGTON

Year ending December 31st, 1918.

TABLE II.

CLASSIFICATION AND DETAILED STATISTICS OF
ATTENDANCES, Etc.

	Insured Persons Male	Insured Persons Female	Uninsured Persons Male	Uninsured Persons Female	Contacts.				TOTAL.
					M		F		
					I.	U.	I.	U.	
New patients attending ...	66	15	41	19	13	16	6	26	202
Attendances of old patients	399	130	229	306	2	39	2	47	1,154
Patients visited in their homes ...	2	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	4 3 (new (old))
Specimens of Sputa examined ...	26	9	17	1	—	1	—	1	55

Specimens of sputa examined - - 55

Tubercle Bacilli found in - - - 25

ACUTE POLIO-MYELITIS AND CEREBRO-SPINAL
FEVER.

Cerebro-spinal Fever is by far the more fatal of the two. Four cases were notified in the Borough during 1918; and no case of Polio-myelitis. There were 4 deaths from the former.

THE DISINFECTING AND CLEANSING STATION.

During the year ending December 31st, 1918, the following disinfecting and cleansing work was performed at the station :—

Total number of textile articles disinfected ... 10,750

Total number of books from Public Library
disinfected 70

Total number of verminous persons cleansed ... 186

All the verminous persons cleansed were children of school age, with the exception of 3 adults.

In addition to the disinfection of rooms on account of the notified infectious diseases, 65 were fumigated on account of vermin, 20 on account of Consumption, 7 on account of Cancer, and 40 on account of Measles.

During the year the Borough Council continued its agreement with the Education Department of the London County Council to bathe and cleanse verminous school children.

NOTES UPON SANITARY WORK PERFORMED DURING THE YEAR 1918.

It will be seen from the accompanying Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector that a large amount of sanitary work has been performed during the year ; 3,243 premises were inspected for conditions injurious or dangerous to health, and insanitary conditions varying in their nature from slight to grave were discovered to the number of 610 ; 278 Intimation Notices, followed in 2 cases by Statutory Notices, were complied with. 2,315 re-inspections were made, making a total for the year of 5,558 inspections.

The *slaughter-houses* (4), *bake-houses* (26), *cowshed* (1), and *dairies* (65), the *registered houses let in lodgings* (259), situated in the Borough, were all inspected during the year. The one Common Lodging House was closed.

FOOD INSPECTION.

During the year many systematic efforts were made to detect the sale of diseased meat within the Borough, and I am glad to say that, with few exceptions, our inspections have not called for any seizures. 13 tons and 14 cwts. of unsound food was voluntarily surrendered during the year.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

By the end of the year 1918, 259 such premises were on the Register.

THE HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING ACT, 1909.

During 1918 no action was taken under this Act.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

At the end of the year 1918, 303 factories, workshops and workplaces were on the Register.

As the result of the inspection of the *workrooms and workplaces* in the Borough, it was found that for the most part they were in a satisfactory condition, and that the requirements of the Factory and Workshops Act of 1901 were duly observed. There are altogether about 700 domestic workrooms in the Borough in which textile material of various kinds is being dealt with.

A complete list of all *out-workers* has been kept in the office.

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)	57	—	—
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	231	18	—
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report)	15	—	—
TOTAL	303	18	Nil.

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	
<i>*Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—</i>				
Want of Cleanliness	13	13	—	—
Want of Ventilation	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Want of Drainage of Floors	1	1	—	—
Other nuisances	6	6	—	—
Sanitary accommodation { insufficient	—	—	—	—
{ unsuitable or defective	13	13	—	—
{ not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshops Act :—</i>	Nil			
TOTAL	33	33	Nil	Nil

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

3—HOME WORK.

NATURE OF WORK.	OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107.			
	Lists received from Employers.			Notices served on Occupiers as to keeping or sending lists.
	Sending twice in the year.			
	Lists.	Outworkers.		
		Contractors.	Workmen.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Wearing Apparel—				
(1) Making, &c.	26		238	26
(2) Cleaning and Washing ...				
Household Linen				

4—REGISTERED WORKROOMS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.				Number.
(1)				(2)
Important classes of workshops, such as workshop bakehouses, may be enumerated here.	Miscellaneous			231
	Bakehouses			20
	Total number of workshops on Register			251

5—OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	Number.
(1)	(2)
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s.133)	2
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101)—	
Certificates granted during the year	Nil
In use at the end of the year	19

During the year the homes of all outworkers have been inspected.

TABLE V.

ANALYSES PERFORMED UNDER THE SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS DURING THE YEAR 1918.

Article submitted for Analysis (175)	No. of Genuine Samples (158)	No. of Adul- terated Samples (17)	Remarks as to Adulteration.
Ale... ..	9	—	(1) Very poor. Vendor cautioned.
Baking Powder ...	1	—	(2) Added water 12% Vendor fined £20 and costs, £3 3s
Bread	2	—	(3) Very poor. Vendor cautioned.
Butter	4	—	(4) Added water 2½%. Vendor cautioned.
Cake Flour	3	—	(5) Deficiency in fat 27%. Vendor cautioned.
Coffee	7	—	(6) Slight deficiency in non-fatty solid matter. Vendor cautioned.
Cocoa	3	—	(7) Slight deficiency in non-fatty solid matter. Vendor cautioned.
Dough	1	—	(8) Added water 4½%. Case dis- missed on Warranty.
Dripping... ..	4	—	(9) 8½% deficiency in fat (disregard- ing added water) Case dismissed on warranty.
Flour	11	—	(10) Very slight deficiency in non- fatty solid matter.
Lard	3	—	(11) Added water 3½%. Vendor cautioned.
Liequoric Powder	1	—	(12) Added water 9½%. Summons withdrawn on payment of costs.
Lime Water	1	—	(13) Added water 12%. Vendor fined £3 and £2 2s. costs.
Milk	78	16	(14) Added water about 3½%. Ven- dor cautioned.
Milk (Separated)	1	—	(15) Slight deficiency in non-fatty solid matter. Vendor cautioned.
Milk (Informal Sample)	—	1	(16) Slight deficiency in non-fatty solids 3% of added water. Ven- dor cautioned.
Nitre, Sweet Spirit	1	—	Contained 10% of added water.
Oatmeal	2	—	
Paregoric	2	—	
Pepper	5	—	
Porter	1	—	
Prescription	3	—	
Quinine, Amm: Tn:	1	—	
Saccharin Tablets	1	—	
Sausages & Sausage meat	11	—	
Seidlitz Powders	1	—	
Stout	1	—	

FOOD AND DRUGS.

Under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 175 samples of food and drugs were taken and analysed. The results are shown in Table V.

Sixteen of the samples purchased in the Borough in 1918 were not satisfactory ; and, therefore, the percentage of non-genuine samples amounted to 9·1 per cent., as compared with 6·4 per cent. for the preceding year. This is about the figure for London as a whole.

20 per cent. of the 80 Milk samples were unsatisfactory, as against 10·4 per cent. during the preceding year ; but in some cases the deficiency below the legal limits was very slight.

In London the percentage of Milk samples reported against was about 11 during 1917.

It should be added that many of the samples purchased were below the quality of the average milk supply of London, although they were a trifle above the low legal limits which have been fixed.

All the samples of Milk and Butter were tested for antiseptics, with the result that 0 of the samples of Milk, and 4 of Butter were found to contain them. In no case was the amount sufficient to warrant a prosecution, and in each case boric acid was found ; but in one or two instances the vendors were cautioned.

Two informal samples have been taken during the year. The informal samples collected did not lead to the detection of adulteration.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH (MILK AND CREAM)
REGULATIONS, 1912.

All the samples of Milk were examined for preservatives. The samples were all taken under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, and in no instance were the Regulations infringed.

No samples of Cream were taken.

REPORT OF CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR FOR THE
YEAR 1918.

*To the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors of the Metropolitan
Borough of Stoke Newington.*

GENTLEMEN,—

I beg to present my Annual Report for the year ending December 31st, 1918 :—

HOUSES AND PREMISES INSPECTED.

By house-to-house inspection	...	...	...	...	...	367
Upon complaint, under Sec. 107 (3), Public Health (London)						
Act, 1891	...	...	...	...	...	172
After Notices from Builders, under Bye-law 14 (London						
County Council)	...	...	...	...	...	78
Stables and mews...	...	...	...	...	...	249
Slaughter houses	...	...	...	...	...	14
Milkshops, dairies and cowsheds	...	...	...	...	...	67
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	45
Factories and workshops	...	...	...	...	...	246
Other premises inspected	...	...	...	...	...	2,005
Re-inspections made to examine and test work, etc.						2,315
						—
Total inspections	...	...	...	...	...	5,558

INTIMATION NOTICES SERVED.

Sec. 3, Public Health (London) Act, 1891.

House-to-house inspection	...	...	...	...	55
After inspection on account of complaint	...	...	...	...	117
After infectious illness	...	...	...	...	19
With reference to stables and mews	...	...	...	...	—
„ „ milkshops, dairies and cowsheds	...	...	...	...	3
„ „ bakehouses	...	...	...	...	9
„ „ factories and workshops	...	...	...	...	18
„ „ slaughter houses	...	...	...	...	—
After sundry other inspections	...	...	...	...	57
					278

STATUTORY NOTICES.

Two statutory notices were served by direction of your Committee under Sec. 4, Public Health (London) Act, 1891.

610 nuisances have been abated under Intimation and Statutory Notices. In addition, a large number of improvements have been made on advice to owners and occupiers.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

The four Licensed Slaughter-houses at present in use in the Borough, are :—Nos. 118, Church Street; 165, High Street; 55, Nevill Road and 108, Green Lanes. The results of inspections have been satisfactory, and the Licenses of each were renewed by the London County Council in October.

COMMON LODGING-HOUSES.

There are no Common Lodging-houses now in the Borough.

BAKEHOUSES.

There are 26 bakehouses in the Borough, 20 of these being underground. One of the latter was unoccupied at the end of the year. Nine Notices were served on the occupiers.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.

There are at present 65 Milk Vendors registered in the Borough, and one Licensed Cowkeeper.

The premises were all inspected during the year. It was only found necessary to serve three notices for cleansing.

COMPLAINTS.

Sec. 107 (3) Public Health (London) Act, 1891.

One hundred and seventy-two complaints were received during the year, and the premises to which they related were promptly inspected.

In 29 cases, on inspection of the premises to which the complaint related, no nuisance which could be dealt with under the Public Health Acts was found. One hundred and seventeen Intimation Notices were served, and complied with.

The Metropolitan Water Board have been notified of a number of cases of waste or misuse of water in the Borough.

STABLES AND MEWS.

Two hundred and forty-nine inspections were made during the year. The results of the inspections were satisfactory in every instance.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

There were 259 premises on the Register at the end of the year.

HOUSE-TO-HOUSE INSPECTION.

Three hundred and sixty-seven Inspections were made during the year, mostly in the poorer streets of the Borough. Fifty-five Intimation Notices were served on Owners and occupiers.

FOOD INSPECTION.

The work of the Food Inspection in the Borough has largely been run in connection with the work of your Inspectors under the Orders of the Food Controller.

Thirty-three General Reports were presented to the Local Food Control Committee embodying 1,145 inspections.

Special Inspections and Reports were made in 116 cases where complaints as to Breach of Orders, etc., were received.

The following is a list of articles of Food surrendered as unfit for human consumption during the year :—

						Tons. cwt. qrs. lbs.			
Beef	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	4	0 0½
Mutton	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	1 18
Bacon	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	2 11
Bread	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	3 16
Fish	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	1 14
Veal	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	1 24
Beef (Tinned)	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	1 20
Butter	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	— 4
Margarine	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	2 0
Potatoes	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	11	0 0
Tons						...	.	13 14	2 23½

In addition to the above a large quantity of food stuffs have been examined and reported upon.

RESTAURANT KITCHENS AND EATING HOUSES.

There are 10 of these premises in the Borough. The results of the inspections, both of the food and the kitchens, have been satisfactory. The times of the inspections were varied as much as possible.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

The Factories and Workshops in the Borough were inspected during the year, and it was found necessary to serve 18 Notices, chiefly for the cleansing and defects in the flushing arrangements of water closets, etc.

The Register has been revised. H.M. Inspector of Factories was notified of two cases where the occupiers of workshops had failed to affix the Abstract of the Factory and Workshops Acts.

The outworkers Lists from the various firms in the Borough employing outside labour were dealt with.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Excluding Measles, 379 cases were notified during the year, and in every instance an inspection of the infected premises was made; 19 Intimation Notices were served for insanitary conditions found.

All the houses where the cases of infectious illness occurred have been disinfected by the department.

No complaints were received of any damage to, or loss of, textile articles during the process of disinfection.

DRAINAGE PLANS AND APPLICATIONS.

Six drainage plans and applications were considered and approved by your Committee.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,



D. W. MATTHEWS.

A LIST OF THE STREETS SITUATED IN THE BOROUGH OF STOKE NEWINGTON.

(For the Guidance of Medical Practitioners, Midwives, Etc.)

ADEN Grove
Aden Terrace
Adolphus Road
Allen Road
Allerton Road
Albion Road
„ Grove
Alexandra Road
Alexandra Buildings
Amhurst Park (90-100 even
Nos. and 93)
Arthur Road
Ayrson Road
Aldham Place
BARN Street
Barrett's Grove
Belgrade Road
Bethune Road (1 to 145)
„ „ (2 to 106)
Blackstock Road (5 to 175)
Bouverie Road
Boleyn Road (94 to 192)
Brighton Road
Brodia Road
Broughton Road
Brownswood Park
(Queen's Rd. to Brownswood
Rd.) Green Lanes
Brownswood Road
Burma Road
CCROSSWAY (late Castle St.)
(2 to 50) N. Side
Carysfort Road
Chalmers Terrace
Chapel Place
Chesholm Road
Church Path
„ Road
„ Street
Clonbrock Road
Clissold Road

Coronation Avenue
Cowper Road
Cressington Road

DEFOE Road
Digby Road
Dumont Road
Dynevov Road

EADE Road (2 to 66) and
1 to 27 odd Nos.
Edward's Lane

FAIRHOLT Road
Finsbury Park Road
Fleetwood Street

GAINSBORO Road
Gloucester Road
Goldsmith Square
Gordon Road
Grange Court Road
Grazebrook Road
Grayling Road
Green Lanes
„ „ (from 2 to 388)
„ „ („ 45 „ 109a)
„ „ (271 to 327)
Grove Lodge Yard

HAMILTON Place
Harcombe Road
Hawksley Road
Hayling Road
Heathland Road
Henry Road
Hermitage Road, 1 to 25a, 2 to 14
Hewling Street
High Street (17 to 217)
Hornsey Place
Howard Road

IMPERIAL Avenue

KERSLEY Road

King's Road

Knebworth Road

Kynaston Road

„ Avenue

LANCELL Street

Laver's Road

Lavell Street

Leconfield Road (1-33)

Leonard Place

Lidfield Road

Lilian Street

Listria Park

Londesborough Road

Lordship Road

„ Grove

„ Park

„ Terrace

Lordship Park Mews

MANOR Road

Martaban Road

Marton Road

Mason's Court

„ Place

Matthias Road (2-122)

Millard Road

Milton Road

Mountgrove Road (2-98)

NEVILL Road

Newington Green (33-42)

OLDFIELD Road

Osterley Road

PAGET Road

Painsthorpe Road

Palatine Road

Paradise Row

Park Crescent

„ Lane

„ „ Terrace

„ Street

Pellerin Road

Petherton Road (106 to 138)

Portland Road

Prince George Road

Princess Road

„ May Road

QUEEN Elizabeth's Walk

Queens Road

REEDHOLM Villas

Rochester Place

Riversdale Road (92-104)

SANDBROOK Road

Salcombe Road

Seven Sisters Road :—From
Blackstock Road to Amhurst
Park

Shakespeare Road

Shelgrove Road

Shipway Terrace

Somerfield Road

Spenser Road

Springdale Road

St. Kilda's Road

St. Andrew's Road

„ Mews

„ Pavement, S. Side

Selsea Place

Stamford Hill (1-39)

Stoke Newington Road (1-175)

Statham Grove

Summerhouse Road

TRUMAN'S Road

Town Hall Approach

VICTORIA Grove

Victoria Grove West

Victoria Road

WALFORD Road

Warwickshire Road

Watson Street

White Hart Court

Wilberforce Road

Winston Road

Wordsworth Road

Woodland Road

Woodlea Road

Woodberry Down

„ Grove

