

Report of the Medical Officer of Health and Public Analyst for the year 1919.

Contributors

Stoke Newington (London, England). Metropolitan Borough.
Kenwood, Henry.

Publication/Creation

London : Wilkinson, 1920.

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Public Health Department,

SHOREDITCH TOWN HALL,

LONDON.E.C.2.

LEWIS T.FRASER BRYETT, M.D.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

TELEPHONE NOS 4906, 4907 & 4908 LONDON WALL.

5104
6th. July 1920.

Dear Sir,

In reply to your letter
received this morning I have to inform
you that my report for 1919 has not yet
been printed.

Yours faithfully,

Lewis T. Fraser Bryett

Medical Officer of Health.

Spitta

The Librarian,

British Medical Association,
429, Strand, W.C.2.

20

6th July



In reply to your letter
received this morning I have to inform
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Yours faithfully,

Medical Officer of Health.

The Librarian,
British Medical Association,
43a, Bedford Square, W.C.1.

... THE ...

Metropolitan Borough of Stoke Newington

Report

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health
and Public Analyst,

FOR THE

YEAR 1919.

BY

HENRY KENWOOD, C.M.G., M.B., F.R.S.E., DPH., F.C.S.,

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Medical Officer of Health and Public Analyst.*

LONDON:

PRINTED BY WILKINSON BROS., LTD., 1-9, GREEN LANES, N. 16.



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REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1919.

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

GENTLEMEN,—

The vital statistics of the Borough for the year 1919 are more satisfactory than those for 1918. The general death-rate of 12·2 is low, and there were only 4 of the 28 Metropolitan Boroughs with rates lower than this. The death-rate from the chief infectious diseases was high; but the rate of infant mortality (the number of deaths under one year of age to every thousand births) was only 62·6 as compared with 85 for London generally. There was one other Metropolitan Borough with a lower rate, viz., Lewisham, where the rate was 60.

During the year, Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever were unusually prevalent, and Influenza continued to claim victims, especially in the early part of the year.

Considerable arrears of sanitary inspection work have still to be made up, and the recent arrangements for extra services in this connection will much facilitate matters.

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 the workers in my Department.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

HENRY KENWOOD.

March, 1920.

THE BOROUGH OF STOKE NEWINGTON.

The Borough of Stoke Newington is mainly a residential area, a considerable proportion of the population being employed elsewhere. The residences comprise those of the well-to-do and the tenements of the low-wage earner. There is no special industry carried on in the Borough, the factories and workshops are for the most part small, and the work engaged upon is of various kinds. A notable feature of the Southern portion of the Borough has been the considerable amount of tenementation within recent years of houses which were originally built for and occupied by one family.

There are 8,028 dwelling houses in the Borough, the area of which comprises 863 acres. There are two very large open spaces in the Borough, viz., Clissold Park and the area of the New River Water deposition ponds, filter beds and works.

THE STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH—Dr. H. R. Kenwood.

SANITARY INSPECTORS—D. W. Matthews (Chief).

A. P. Piggott.

R. F. Rogers.

CLERKS—R. F. Rogers and C. J. Cox.

DISINFECTOR, &c.—F. C. Screach.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE—

CLINIC'S MEDICAL OFFICERS—Dr. J. S. New and Dr. M. Muncey.

SUPERINTENDENT—Miss H. Reeve.

HEALTH VISITORS—Nurse F. Stamford.

Miss Sandeman.

MATRON, DAY NURSERY—Miss Hobbs.

TUBERCULOSIS—

DISPENSARY MEDICAL OFFICER—Dr. L. U. Young.

TUBERCULOSIS NURSE—Nurse Ager.

MEASLES, WHOOPING COUGH, Etc.

BOROUGH NURSE—(Ranyard Nurse) and Nurse Ager.

POPULATION.

The population at the last census (1911) was 50,689.

The following estimates of population have been adopted by the Registrar-General for the calculation of the death-rate and birth-rate of the borough for the year 1919 :

For the death rate	...	...	...	50,954
For the birth rate	...	...	...	53,079

The death-rate population excludes all non-civilian males, whether serving at home or abroad. This is necessary for the purposes of local death-rates because it has proved impossible to transfer the deaths of non-civilians to their areas of residence or to deal in any other satisfactory manner with the local mortality of this element in the population. These estimates are based mainly upon the rationing returns kindly placed at the disposal of the Department by the Ministry of Food.

The birth-rate (and marriage-rate) population, on the other hand, is intended to include all the elements of the population contributing to the birth and marriage rates. It consists, therefore, of the death-rate or civilian population *plus* all non-civilians enlisted from this country, whether serving at home or abroad. This non-civilian element has been distributed over all the districts in the country in proportion to their estimated civilian population.

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 17,660 ; and in the Southern Division the population is approximately 33,294.

BIRTHS.

During the year 1919 there were only 894 births, viz. :—446 males and 448 females. The birth-rate per 1,000 per annum was therefore 16·8, as against 14·0 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
1919	16·8	18·3	18·5

The illegitimate births numbered 23 ; 10 males and 13 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 795 and 894.

MORTALITY.

General Mortality.—There were 374 deaths of residents registered in the Borough, and 246 of residents who died in Public

Institutions outside of the Borough, making a total of 620 deaths.

Of these 336 were of females, and 284 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
1919	12·2	13·4	13·8

The recorded general death-rate is therefore 12·2, as against 16·0 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 $12·2 \times 0·9512 = 11·6$ per 1,000 per annum.

The corrected rate is below that for the preceding year, when it was 15·2. This decrease is mainly due to fewer deaths from Influenza and Pneumonia. The death-rate for the whole of London was 13·4 and that for Stoke Newington is the fifth lowest of the other 28 Metropolitan Boroughs:—The Boroughs with lower rates being Hampstead and Wandsworth (11·2) Lewisham (11·4) and Fulham (12·1).

District Mortality.—The deaths among residents of the Northern Division of the Borough numbered 216, and furnished a recorded death-rate of 12·2 per 1,000 per annum.

The deaths among the residents of the Southern Division of the Borough numbered 404, and furnished a recorded death-rate of 12·1 per 1,000 per annum.

TABLE I.
CAUSES OF AND AGES AT DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1919.

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	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Polio-myelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	4	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria and Croup ...	14	—	—	5	8	—	—	1	—	—
Influenza ...	47	1	1	2	4	5	15	9	10	—
Erysipelas ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) ...	43	—	—	—	—	9	21	11	2	1
Tuberculous Meningitis	11	—	4	4	1	2	—	—	—	—
Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	6	—	—	1	3	—	1	1	—	—
Cancer (Malignant Disease) ...	57	—	—	—	—	—	6	28	23	4
Rheumatic Fever ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Meningitis ...	7	2	—	2	2	1	—	—	—	—
Organic Heart Disease	51	—	1	—	2	2	8	13	25	2
Bronchitis ...	70	3	—	—	—	—	7	19	41	8
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	41	5	3	2	3	3	8	10	7	2
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs ...	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	10	7	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	1
Appendicitis and Typhilitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cirrhosis of Liver ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Alcoholism ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nephritis and Bright's Disease ...	37	—	—	1	—	—	3	17	16	1
Puerperal Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition ...	8	—	—	—	—	2	6	—	—	—
Congenital Debility and Malformation (including Premature Birth) ...	26	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Violent Deaths (excluding Suicide) ...	15	—	1	—	2	3	2	1	6	—
Suicide ...	3	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—
Other Defined Diseases	127	8	—	3	3	2	8	28	75	16
Diseases ill-defined or unknown ...	31	4	—	—	—	1	3	8	15	1
TOTALS ...	620	56	13	23	31	32	89	152	224	36

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 Tuberculosis and Kidney Disease; and a decrease of those from Influenza, Pneumonia, Heart Disease, and Measles.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

There were 56 deaths registered of infants under one year of age, as against 894 births; the proportion which the deaths under one year of age bear to 1,000 births is, therefore, 62·6, as against 87·2 in the preceding year.

The deaths under one year of age form 9 per cent. of the total deaths at all ages, whereas those for the preceding year formed 7·6 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
1919	62·6	85	89

The rate of infantile mortality for the Borough is the second lowest among Metropolitan Boroughs. Only in the Borough of Lewisham was there a lower rate (60).

TABLE II.—INFANT MORTALITY.

NETT DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES AT VARIOUS AGES UNDER
ONE YEAR OF AGE, 1919.

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... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro - spinal Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicken Pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria and Croup	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Abdominal Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Tuberculous Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Convulsions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laryngitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3
Pneumonia (all forms)	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	5
Diarrhœa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteritis... ..	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	2	—	8
Gastritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rickets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suffocation, overlying	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Injury at Birth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Atelectasis	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Congenital Malformation	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Premature Birth	17	5	1	—	23	—	—	1	—	24
Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus	2	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	4
Other causes	3	3	1	—	7	—	—	—	—	7
TOTALS	25	9	2	—	36	7	6	5	2	56

A comparison of the causes of Infantile Mortality in 1919 with those of the preceding year shows an increase during last year in the deaths from Wasting, Debility and Premature Birth; and a decrease in those from Pneumonia.

THE MATERNITY AND INFANT CARE WORK.

Miss Reeve, the Chief Health Visitor, reports as follows :—

During the year 1919 a greater number of infants were born than in the previous year. Therefore, more infants were visited, though, owing to shortness of staff, fewer re-visits were made. This was unavoidable. It has now been rectified by the appointment of a third Health Visitor.

The number of infants visited was 916, these being followed by 1,705 re-visits, making 2,621 visits in all.

The work of the Child Welfare Centre increased greatly, a larger number of infants and children attending than ever before—566. The work is, very evidently, appreciated by the mothers. Many attend very regularly indeed, and a larger proportion would do so if space were not so limited. At times, especially on Thursdays, the crowding has been very great. On four afternoons the attendances were 70, 73, 72 and 77! Also on 30 other occasions there were more than 50 attendances on a single afternoon. To meet this an extra weekly consultation is now held, the sessions now numbering three, one of which is for weighing only, *i.e.*, no consultations taking place as Dr. New is not in attendance.

Apart from the sessions, 3,652 mothers have specially called at the Centre for advice or to purchase goods.

A *comparison* between the figures for 1918 and 1919 shows :

	1918	1919
Children on register	427	566
Total visits to sessions made by above	2,689	4,957
Largest number of attendances at one session	43	77

With regard to *still-births and infant deaths* (under the age of one year), a limited number of these were visited. Owing to pressure of work it was not possible to visit all.

The *Needlework Class* continues to do good work. A special effort is made to induce those expecting a first baby to attend in order that their infants' clothes may be made of good material from suitable patterns. Several have taken advantage of this. For the rest, many mothers learn to cut out, fit and make up their children's clothes. They are encouraged to attempt to do things quite "on their own" in their homes, and to bring their children wearing such garments. A generous amount of praise is given to these efforts.

The social side of the Needlework Class is as much a help as the work side. To many of the mothers it is the one patch of brightness of the week. There were about 600 attendances, and 450 garments were made. Miss Baxter continues to give very valuable help. The afternoon is also rendered very enjoyable by the tea and cakes very kindly supplied at cost price by Mrs. Price and Miss Blay. To these and the following ladies, who make vests for our babies, we are very greatly indebted: Lady Baddeley, Mrs. Collen, Miss Gardiner, Miss Boorn, Mrs. Hood, Miss M. E. Please, Mrs. Shepherd, Miss Thorne, Mrs. and Miss Walters; also to the Headmistresses of the following Schools, who have wool knitted according to our directions in some of their classes: Southgate County School, Palmer's Green; Princess May Road L.C.C. School; Wordsworth Road L.C.C. School.

The Milk Fund lapsed in the early part of the year, the supply being continued under the *Milk (Mothers' and Children's) Order, 1918*.

During the year, 168 mothers were helped by the supply of raw or dried milk at half-price or free, according to circumstances. These were all Centre cases. By this means many infants were kept at the breast who would otherwise have been bottle-fed. A new departure has been the allowance of milk to selected mothers during the latter three months of pregnancy. This has given some extremely good results.

The total amount spent under the Order during the 12 months was £142 15s. 6d.

On the advice of the Medical Officer of Health, a *Maternity Centre* was started in January, meeting one afternoon a week under Dr. Mabel Muncey. The number of mothers who attended was 66, and their visits totalled 110. This branch of the work grows steadily, is becoming more widely known, and is much appreciated. Midwives may attend with their cases, but if they are unable to do so, a letter is sent to them enclosing the doctor's report.

In several cases bandages or belts were advised by the doctor. Bandages have therefore been stocked, sold at cost price, and instructions as to putting them on in the best way given by the Health Visitors. The belts have either been cut out and fitted by the Chief Health Visitor, or shop-soiled pregnancy belts have been bought and adapted by her. In all cases the cost of the belt has been borne by the mother.

The Ante-Natal Milk Cases mentioned in a previous paragraph were all mothers attending this clinic.

In connection with the Clinic, an arrangement has been made with the Home Hospital for Women, in the High Street. By this arrangement, cases needing special medical treatment are admitted to the Hospital's *Maternity Ward* at reduced rates.

With regard to *Voluntary Societies* operating in the Borough, the Home Hospital has already been mentioned. Next door to it is the Dispensary, which does extremely good work among uninsured persons. Many of the mothers and children attending the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre attend there for treatment. There is a good deal of co-operation between the Dispensary and the Centre, the results of which are very beneficial to the patients concerned.

In conclusion of this survey of work, it needs to be said that there is one urgent necessity if the work is to continue at a high level. This necessity is for more space, and the Medical Officer of Health has already reported many months ago that this need is urgent. Either by the extension of the present centre, or by the setting up

of a second Centre, this need could be met. Looking further ahead, such provisions as a ward for ailing babies, some scheme for helping the mothers of illegitimate children who do not wish to part with them by adoption, and a scheme of mothers' pensions, are needed to advance the cause of child welfare.

THE DAY NURSERY.

Useful work was done during the year at the *Day Nursery*, where several ladies rendered valuable voluntary services. The number of attendances of children amounted to 4,770.

SENILE MORTALITY.—Of the 620 deaths, 165 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, 26·6%. There were 47 deaths of persons over 80 years of age, and 12 of persons over 90—the oldest being 97.

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 1919.

70 to 80	80 to 90	90 and over	Total
106	47	12	165

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, and Enteritis.

The Zymotic Death-rate for the Borough was 0·61 per 1,000 per annum, as against 0·93 in the preceding year.

CONSUMPTION.

The death-rate for Consumption (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) in the Borough for 1919 was 0·84 per 1,000, as against 1·2 for London generally.

Medical opinion is rapidly coming to the conclusion that the crucial factor that determines the onset of this disease is not exposure to infection *per se*, but the exposure to infection of an individual whose natural resistance is reduced. The circumstances which lead to a reduced resistance are those which impair health, and notably bad air, poor and insufficient food and clothing, and work which overtaxes the strength of the individual; but the offspring of tuberculous parents are *born* with a poor resistance. Thus, the causes of Tuberculosis are largely economic and the prevention is therefore largely in the hands of the social reformer. Better housing and the means to secure a more hygienic standard of living, the avoidance of excessive strain and too prolonged hours of work in badly ventilated premises, will all operate towards the reduction of the disease by reducing the numbers of those with lowered resistance. But lowered resistance must be associated with exposure to infection if a person is to acquire Tuberculosis—and it is in connection with the advanced cases that these two factors are associated with the greatest effects. An advanced case of phthisis is very often an individual who has been for some time incapable of earning a living wage, and therefore he and those dependent on him are often on the border-line of poverty. He is giving off large numbers of germs in surroundings (overcrowding, etc.) which favour their transference to others, and these others who are exposed to such “massive infection” have had their resistance lowered by all the circumstances connoted by poverty. Our Tuberculosis Scheme, as I have said in my previous reports, provides no effective remedy for this state of things, and, indeed, the real remedy is both difficult and costly. It is to be found in powers for compulsory removal of those thus exposing others to grave risks, and in suitable provision for their isolation in hostels.

Tuberculosis Schemes are sadly deficient in another important respect. The average stay in the Sanatorium provided for the poorer section of the community is about twelve weeks. This period is valuable in two respects—it suffices to train the sufferer to the practices which will help him towards maintaining the improvement in his health which results from his short stay in the Sanatorium, and by the observances that will reduce the risks to others when he returns home; for it is a question whether anyone is ever cured in much less than twelve months of Sanatorium treatment. But Sanatorium treatment implies abundance of fresh air, abundance of good food and rest, carefully regulated exercise or work, and skilled medical supervision; and a patient who is not in very comfortable financial circumstances cannot maintain those essentials after his discharge, and so he gradually loses what he has gained on the road to recovery, and he mostly dies from Tuberculosis within two years from his discharge.

Now this involves a great cost with but a very small return—except that it somewhat prolongs his life—and the expenditure of more money is necessary to secure valuable results. Through After-Care Committees his pecuniary circumstances, home environment, and working conditions must be maintained reasonably favourable to his partial cure becoming a complete one. Tuberculosis Colonies which are gradually being established over the country represent a serious effort in this direction. In these Colonies hygienic homes with family life, carefully regulated employment, and sufficient suitable food and regime of living are supervised by a medical man. Doubtless they will need the assistance of a County and State subsidy, but if they prove attractive the results will warrant the costs. It is better to spend more in getting good results than to spend much almost ineffectively.

Medical practitioners in Stoke Newington may be said to be notifying the disease far better than in many districts—for whereas the number of notifications of Tuberculosis is sometimes only about that of the deaths registered from that disease, in Stoke Newington they are nearly double. It is, however, probable that the actual number of sufferers in any year approximates to three times the number of deaths.

But after all, our direct and special measures for dealing with Tuberculosis, useful and necessary as they are, are quite subordinate in their value to the general hygienic improvements which have taken place in the past and which are destined for a considerable extension in the near future.

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.310)
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
1919	50,954	16·8	62·6	12·2	0·61	5·4

THE MORTUARY.

During the year 46 bodies were deposited in the Public Mortuary; 25 of these were females and 21 were males. Post-mortem examinations were performed upon 25 of these cases, and inquests were held upon 34.

INQUESTS.

34 Inquests were held upon Deaths of Parishioners during the year 1919.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES AND THE MEASURES
TAKEN TO PREVENT THEIR SPREAD.

It will be seen from Table IV. that 640 *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 5 houses where there were "grave" insanitary conditions. In 21 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 5·4 to each 1,000 of the population, as against 3·8 for the preceding year. The rate in the Northern Division was 4·1; while that in the Southern Division was 6·2.

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
1919	5·4	5·9

TABLE IV.
CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1919.

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 upwards			
Small Pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plague	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria, including Membranous Croup	111	1	31	63	6	6	4	—	24	87	94
Erysipelas	40	—	—	4	6	9	14	7	12	28	5
Scarlet Fever	122	1	15	86	15	5	—	—	35	87	94
Typhus Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	2
Relapsing Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Continued Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	2	3
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	69	—	—	4	18	32	11	4	19	50	45
Other forms of Tuberculosis	16	—	1	8	5	1	—	1	—	16	6
Measles	201	11	82	103	2	2	1	—	56	145	18
Influenza	24	—	3	3	4	9	4	1	8	16	—
Pneumonia	19	—	1	2	1	10	5	—	4	15	—
Malaria	25	—	—	—	7	18	—	—	3	22	—
Dysentery	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
TOTALS	640	19	135	273	66	95	39	13	166	474	268

The Infectious Sickness Rate for London generally was 5·9.

Two hundred and sixty eight of the cases notified were removed from their homes to Isolation Hospitals, and at times there was delay in securing the hospital isolation of cases of Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever, owing to the hospital accommodation being overtaxed.

SCARLET FEVER.

The 122 cases of Scarlet Fever occurred in 96 houses.

No "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
1919	0·04	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
1919	0·00	0·01	0·01

DIPHTHERIA.

The 111 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
1919	0·27	0·18	0·13

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 1919, together with the results of the *examinations performed at the Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine, London*:—

Disease.	Results.		Total.
	Positive.	Negative.	
Phthisis	16	77	93
Diphtheria	36	92	128
Enteric	1	1	2
Total	53	170	223

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
1919	0.12	0.08	0.10

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
1919	0.08	0.05	0.07

MEASLES.

As compared with the preceding year, there was a greatly decreased prevalence of Measles. Nurse Ager paid 145 visits of advice and assistance and the Health Visitors visited many infants and children.

ZYMOTIC DIARRHŒA AND ENTERITIS.

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

Stoke Newington	...	...	...	...	7.83
London generally	...	...	...	..	16.22
England and Wales	...	...	...	...	9.59

INFLUENZA.

The deaths directly ascribed to this disease numbered 47, and these occurred almost entirely in the months February and March. Nurse Ager paid 31 visits, and other cases were visited by the Health Visitors. By arrangements, which came into operation during the year, a Borough Nurse will be available for nursing services and advice during future outbreaks of Influenza within the Borough, as well as of Measles and Whooping-cough. A handbill in use relating to this disease (as re-drafted during the year) is appended to this Report.

PUERPERAL FEVER.

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

PHTHISIS (CONSUMPTION) AND OTHER FORMS OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Sixty-nine cases of Phthisis were notified under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1912.

Thirty-six of the notified cases were insured under the Insurance Act.

Eight of the notified cases ascribed the onset of the disease to exposure while in the army; in 7 cases there was a history of Phthisis in parents or grand-parents.

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 70 different cases, making in all 530 visits in 1919.

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

THE WORK OF THE TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY IN 1919 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 1919. The figures in the particulars recorded compare favourably with those of the preceding year. (*Vide* my annual report for 1918.)

The number of attendances of Stoke Newington patients were 1402 during 1919, as compared with 1356 during 1918. The total number of contact cases examined at the Dispensary was 366, out of which Stoke Newington contributed 82.

TABLE I.

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

Original Cases found Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	...	71	
Contact " " " " ...	...	4	
		—	75
Original " " Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	...	11	
Contact " " " " ...	...	2	
		—	13
Original " " Doubtful ...	...	12	
Contact " " " " ...	...	7	
		—	19
Original " " Non-Tubercular ...	...	10	
Contact " " " " ...	...	69	
		—	79
Total of new cases ...			<u>186</u>

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 ...	56	15	18	14	3	31	11	33	181
Attendances of old patients	466	205	251	188	2	48	8	53	1,221
Patients visited in their homes ...	6	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	5 3 (new (old)
Specimens of Sputa examined ...	37	17	11	3	—	—	2	—	70

THE FOLLOWING IS THE STATEMENT OF THE
TUBERCULOSIS MEDICAL OFFICER FOR THE YEAR 1919

January 19th, 1920.

To the Committee of Management,

Metropolitan Hospital Tuberculosis Dispensary.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present the Report for the year 1919, the fifth since the Dispensary opened.

I commenced my duties on the 1st November, immediately after you did me the honour of appointing me as Medical Tuberculosis Officer, and in view of my short period of office, my observations on the work done during the year are limited, and I must leave the figures given in the appended tables to speak for themselves. I have formed the opinion, however, during my short experience of

the work, and by knowledge gained by a survey of the notes and figures for the year, that the Dispensary is continuing to fulfil, with efficiency, its share of the work in the Tuberculosis Scheme of the Boroughs.

The work was carried on with enthusiasm and ability during the first ten months of the year by Dr. F. N. Moos, and the methodical and extensive notes carefully made by him have aided me greatly in carrying on with the treatment of the cases.

Thanks are due to Mr. Buchanan for his kind assistance in administrative matters, and to Miss Bennett for co-operation in kindly supplying Nurses, whose valuable services are much appreciated.

To the Medical and Surgical Staff in charge of the various departments of the Hospital I am much indebted for their expert and ready assistance in cases referred to them; and especially to Dr. Mowat for the many X-Ray examinations and reports, which have proved so valuable in forming a diagnosis.

I also desire to express my thanks and gratitude to Professor Kenwood, M.O.H., Stoke Newington, and Dr. Fletcher, M.O.H., Hackney, for their courtesy and encouragement, and for their advice in matters relating to the administration of the Dispensary in connection with the Tuberculosis Scheme in their respective Boroughs.

Several of the Medical Practitioners in the neighbourhood have sent their patients to the Dispensary for an opinion and treatment, and to them I offer my thanks for their hearty co-operation in the work.

A large and increasing number of ex-service men have been referred to the Dispensary by the Local War Pensions' Committees, and in connection with these cases a considerable amount of clerical work is required. Miss Fellowes, who has continued during the year to perform her duties as clerk-dispenser accurately, and in a highly satisfactory manner, has undertaken this additional work with commendable enthusiasm.

TREATMENT.

Early cases are as a rule recommended for admission to Sanatoria, and the reports obtained on the discharge of the patients invariably show that great benefit has been derived from this form of treatment.

Of the patients dealt with at the Dispensary, the majority are chronic and fairly advanced cases, who, while able to perform a certain amount of work, attend regularly for treatment. Many others, in whom the disease has been arrested, and who have returned to their usual occupations (generally after residence in a Sanatorium), are kept under observation, and come up to the Dispensary for re-examination from time to time.

The Systematic examinations of "contacts" is carried out at the Dispensary; and in some cases, at their homes. This constitutes one of the most important branches of the work.

The suggested scheme for providing Homes for advanced open cases has not yet materialised, but it is to be hoped that this most desirable provision will be proceeded with at an early date, not only for the benefit and comfort of those afflicted, and in the interests of those who by contact are constantly exposed to infection, but as a further protection to the community.

The Open Air School at Stormont House, Hackney Downs, now receives "notified" tubercular children between the ages of eight and fourteen. This school will be of great benefit to Hackney children, but it is regretted that it is so inaccessible for the Stoke Newington cases. There is no means of reaching the school by public conveyance, and parents residing in Stoke Newington strongly object to send their children so far on foot; as they rightly consider that a long walk, especially during inclement weather, would be harmful to a delicate child. This disadvantage might be overcome by supplying a conveyance to collect and transport the scholars to and from school, as in the case of cripple children, and I propose to suggest this procedure to the school authorities.

Another great objection, however, is that under the arrangement by which the children attending this school come under the treatment of the school Medical Officer, who is also the Tuberculosis Officer for Hackney, at the Victoria Park Hospital, any medicine required has to be fetched from the Tuberculosis Dispensary at Victoria Park, which is about two-and-a-half miles from Stoke Newington. Under these existing circumstances, as far as Stoke Newington is concerned, the aims of this branch of the Tuberculosis Scheme are practically annulled.

The Interim Tuberculosis Care Committee for Hackney and Stoke Newington has recently been constituted a Permanent Committee under the joint Borough Councils, and as such, will now be able to carry on its most important work with greater facility and scope.

I am,

Your Obedient Servant,

L. UNWIN YOUNG,

Medical Tuberculosis Officer.

ACUTE POLIO-MYELITIS AND CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.

Cerebro-spinal Fever is by far the more fatal of the two. One non-fatal case was notified in the Borough during 1919; and no case of Polio-myelitis.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

Advice upon the prevention and treatment of these Diseases has been provided by posters on notice boards and public conveniences, and by handbills distributed in factories and workshops. It is found necessary to frequently renew the posters in the public urinals, and Sir Herbert Ormond has supplied frames with glass coverings to the notices exhibited in both the male and female departments of the two large public conveniences within the Borough.

In London more propaganda work is necessary in reference to these diseases.

THE DISINFECTING AND CLEANSING STATION.

During the year ending December 31st, 1919, the following disinfecting and cleansing work was performed at the station :—

Total number of textile articles disinfected	...	9,849
Total number of books from Public Library disinfected	... ..	85
Total number of verminous persons cleansed	...	167

All the verminous persons cleansed were children of school age.

In addition to the disinfection of rooms on account of the notified infectious diseases, 50 were fumigated on account of vermin, 17 on account of Consumption, 5 on account of Cancer, and 85 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 1919.

It will be seen from the accompanying Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector that a considerable amount of sanitary work has been performed during the year ; 2,167 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 1,000 ; 426 Intimation Notices, followed in 15 cases by Statutory Notices, were complied with. 2,154 re-inspections were made, making a total for the year of 4,321 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 Common Lodging House was closed in the previous year (1918).

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. 3 tons and 14 cwts. of unsound food was voluntarily surrendered during the year. Premises where food is prepared and stored have been kept under supervision.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

By the end of the year 1919, 259 such premises were on the Register, but these will be greatly increased as the result of the greater number of house-to-house inspections which can now be undertaken.

HOUSING.

No material industrial development of Stoke Newington is likely, and the demand for houses will continue to come from those who are industrially employed elsewhere. But there is an urgent need of more dwellings in Stoke Newington in order to reduce the excessive occupation of many existing ones.

Of the dwelling houses in the Borough (8,028), 3,978 are of a working class rental and type. Although the average annual increase of population for the five years before the War was about 8 per thousand no new working class dwellings have been erected for some ten years. About 6,000 of the houses are at present tenemented and, especially in the South Hornsey Ward, there are many tenements with more than two occupants per room. Many up-to-date facts as to the circumstances of occupancy of these houses are being ascertained by the house-to-house inspection, which it has been possible to extend in recent months.

AREAS WHICH ARE BEING, OR MAY HAVE TO BE, DEALT
WITH AS UNHEALTHY UNDER PART I. or PART II. OF
THE ACT OF 1890.

There is no area at present being dealt with as an unhealthy area under the Act of 1890, but there are groups of houses varying in number from 5 to 17 which will have to be dealt with in the near future and as soon as circumstances permit.

These are as follows :

Hewling Street	...	...	15 houses
Leonard's Place	...	...	17 „
Mason's Court and Place...			8 „
White Hart Court...	...	...	6 „
Rochester Court	...	...	5 „
Barn Street	...	...	10 „

Making in all 61 dwellings with 267 occupants.

These are old and unsatisfactory in some sanitary respects. It cannot be said that their closure and demolition is urgent. They are kept under frequent inspection and in most of them we have imposed restricting conditions as to occupancy. Certainly these premises in all the circumstances may be continued in occupation for another year or two.

As to the action contemplated by the Local Authority with regard to Houses which are seriously defective but can be made habitable :

These houses will be kept under frequent inspection and every effort made to see that they are maintained as satisfactorily as possible, and the conditions of occupancy (*qua* number of tenants) will be laid down in respect to many of them. It is thought that it may thus be possible to continue the occupation of these houses for another year or two, by which time it is hoped that the most urgent need of housing in London, namely, the provision of more houses, will have been met. It will then be easier to undertake demolition (which involves dehousing).

For the *erection of new dwellings* the possible sites are very limited both in number and dimensions. Indeed the Borough has

been regarded for many years as "built over." It is only possible to provide a few houses on four sites, and the Special Housing Committee of the Borough Council is conferring with the Housing Commissioner upon the best provisions that can be made upon these sites. It is certain that little can be done in the matter of providing more houses in Stoke Newington; and it is probable that such houses as are provided will have to take the form of flats because of the great cost of the land. But there is scope for some extension of accommodation of families as well as for much improvement of the conditions of the existing occupancy, by the method of acquiring some existing properties and converting them. In this connection it may be said that, especially in very recent years, many private dwellings have been partly converted into small business premises—and it should be possible, in some cases, to reinstate these wholly as dwellings, and make other more suitable arrangements (as by out-buildings), for carrying on the business. In view of the present crisis existing obstacles in the way of providing more and better housing in Stoke Newington can only be surmounted by determination.

SCAVENGING.

The Scavenging of the Borough is satisfactorily provided for and carried out by an efficient weekly collection of the house refuse, which is brought in covered carts to the Destructor in Church Walk. Trade refuse is collected and disposed of on terms agreed upon. The streets and yards are well scavenged.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

At the end of the year 1919, 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)	206	16	—
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report)	15	—	—
TOTAL	278	16	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	22	22	—	—
Want of Ventilation	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Want of Drainage of Floors	1	1	—	—
Other nuisances	21	21	—	—
Sanitary accommodation { insufficient	1	1	—	—
{ unsuitable or defective	4	4	—	—
{ not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshops Act :—</i>	Nil			
TOTAL	49	49	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—	32	—	250	32
(1) Making, &c.				
(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	...	...	...	...	206
	Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	20
	Total number of workshops on Register					226

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)	3
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.

FOOD AND DRUGS.

Under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 177 samples of food and drugs were taken and analysed. The results are shown in Table V.

Fourteen of the samples purchased in the Borough in 1919 were not satisfactory ; and, therefore, the percentage of non-genuine samples amounted to 8 per cent., as compared with 9.1 per cent. for the preceding year. This is below the figure for London as a whole.

17 per cent. of the 77 Milk samples were unsatisfactory, as against 20 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 10 during 1918.

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, Butter and Margarine were tested for antiseptics, with the result that no sample of Milk, 4 of Butter, and all the samples of Margarine 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.

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

Twelve samples of milk were purchased on two Sunday mornings.

TABLE V.

ANALYSES PERFORMED UNDER THE SALE OF FOOD AND
DRUGS ACTS DURING THE YEAR 1919.

Article submitted for Analysis (177)	No. of Genuine Samples (163)	No. of Adul- terated Samples (14)	Remarks as to Adulteration.
Ale... ..	2	—	(1) 3.5% added water. Vendor cautioned.
Beer	1	—	(2) 8.5% added water. Defendant fined £1 ls. and 12s. 6d. costs.
Butter	6	—	(3) 7.5% added water. Defendant fined £2 and 20s. costs.
Cake Flour	1	—	(4) 1.3% added water. Vendor cautioned
Coffee	10	—	(5) 3% deficiency in solids non-fat. Vendor cautioned.
Dripping... ..	7	—	(6) 3.5% added water. Vendor cautioned.
Flour	2	—	(7) 2% added water. Vendor cautioned.
Gin	2	—	(8) 3.5% added water. Vendor cautioned.
Lard	4	—	(9) 6.7% deficiency in fat. Vendor cautioned.
Lemonade Powde...	1	—	(10) Slight deficiency in solids, non-fat. Vendor cautioned.
Licquorice Powder	2	—	(11) Slight deficiency in solids, non-fat. Vendor cautioned.
Milk	77	13	(12) Slight deficiency in solids, non-fat. Vendor cautioned
			(13) 2.7% added water. Vendor cautioned.
Margarine... ..	18	—	
Mixed Sweets	1	—	
Portion of Ham	1	—	
Paregoric	1	—	
Rabbit	2	—	
Rum	1	—	
Sausages	4	—	
Stout	4	—	
Seidlitz Powder	1	—	
Spirits, Nitre	2	—	
Sugar	4	—	
Vinegar	1	—	
Whiskey	6	1	35.7% underproof. Defendant fined £25 and £5 5s. costs.
Water	1	—	
Pepper	1	—	

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 1919.

*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, 1919 :—

HOUSES AND PREMISES INSPECTED.

After Notification of Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	278
By house-to-house inspection	...	...	...	282
Upon complaint, under Sec. 107 (3), Public Health (London)				
Act, 1891	...	...	...	247
After Notices from Builders, under Bye-law 14 (London				
County Council)	...	...	...	96
Stables and mews...	...	...	...	180
Slaughter houses	...	...	...	14
Milkshops, dairies and cowsheds	...	...	...	66
Bakehouses	...	...	...	65
Factories and workshops	...	...	...	168
Other premises inspected	...	...	...	771
Re-inspections made to examine and test work, etc.	...	...	...	2,154
Total inspections				4,321

INTIMATION NOTICES SERVED.

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

House-to-house inspection	...	...	...	...	89
After inspection on account of complaint	...	...	...	...	216
After infectious illness	...	...	...	...	45
With reference to stables and mews	...	...	...	...	3
" " milkshops, dairies and cowsheds	...	...	...	...	1
" " bakehouses	...	...	...	...	22
" " factories and workshops	...	...	...	...	16
" " slaughter houses	...	...	...	...	—
After sundry other inspections	...	...	...	...	34
					<hr/> 426

STATUTORY NOTICES

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

Over 1,000 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.

HOUSE-TO-HOUSE INSPECTION.

²⁸²
~~Three hundred and sixty seven~~ Inspections were made during the year, mostly in the poorer streets of the Borough. ~~Fifty five~~ 89
 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.

Thirteen General Reports were presented to the Local Food Control Committee embodying 554 inspections

Special Inspections and Reports were made in 194 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.			
Eggs, 1554									
Cheese	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	1	21
Beef (Tinned)	...	...	...	...	...	—	4	3	0
Beef...	...	...	...	...	...	—	4	0	11
Dates	...	...	...	...	...	—	6	1	5
Plums	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	20
Mutton	...	...	...	...	...	—	1	2	11
Bacon	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	23
Ham	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	17
Rabbit	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	5
Salmon (Tinned)	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	1	20
Fish	...	...	...	...	...	—	6	0	12
						<hr/>			
Tons						3	14	3	5

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

BAKEHOUSES.

There are 26 bakehouses in the Borough, 20 of these being underground One hundred and thirteen Inspections were made during the year. Twenty-two 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 one notice for cleansing.

COMPLAINTS.

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

Two hundred and forty-seven complaints were received during the year, and the premises to which they related were promptly inspected.

In 34 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. Two hundred and sixteen 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.

One hundred and eighty inspections were made during the year. Three Notices were served in respect of accumulations of manure.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

There were 259 premises on the Register at the end of the year. The Register is now under revision.

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.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

The Factories and Workshops in the Borough were inspected during the year, and it was found necessary to serve 16 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 three 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

The houses where 278 cases of Infectious Disease occurred were inspected during the year ; 45 Intimation Notices were served for insanitary conditions found.

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

DRAINAGE PLANS AND APPLICATIONS.

Seventeen plans and applications were considered and approved by your Committee for alterations to and reconstruction of drains.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

D. W. MATTHEWS.

Revised handbill distributed in 1919 in reference to Influenza.

INFLUENZA.

PRECAUTIONS.

The person attacked by Influenza who does not take precautions runs grave risks himself and is a source of danger to others.

Influenza is a serious disease and is highly infectious. A very severe attack may be caught from a person who has it in a mild form. The patient is most infectious at the beginning of the illness.

When Influenza is prevalent any feverish cold may be Influenza, and for the sake of the sufferer and the public, should be considered Influenza.

WHEN INFLUENZA IS PREVALENT REMEMBER THE FOLLOWING RULES:—

(1) *Protect your Health.* Remember, if you protect your health, your health will protect you. Feed well; avoid fatigue; guard against chills by warm clothing.

(2) *Cleanliness and Moderation.* Lead a clean, simple, natural life. Avoid excesses of all kinds; the immoderate drinker stands a poor chance if Pneumonia follows Influenza.

(3) *Fresh Air and Ventilation.* Be in the open air as much as possible, and get all the fresh air that can be got into the living and sleeping rooms by opening the windows wide and often.

(4) *Avoid Crowds.* Keep away from crowded meetings and places of amusement. Walk, if possible, rather than travel in crowded trains, trams and buses.

(5) *Don't run unnecessary risks of Infection.* Avoid altogether or as much as possible any house where there is a case of Influenza. Keep at as great a distance as convenient when talking to anyone suffering from a cold in the head or a feverish cold.

(6) Remember the infection gets into the body by the mouth and nose, and when Influenza is prevalent there is risk of breathing-in infection in most places of public resort.

Therefore at these times *gargle the throat*, morning and evening, with luke-warm water containing a little salt (half a teaspoonful to half a pint of water) and sufficient crystals of Permanganate of Potash to make the water pink. Some of the mixture should also be placed in the palm of the hand and sniffed up the nostrils and expelled through the mouth.

HOW TO ACT IF ATTACKED.

Even if the attack is mild, keep indoors and warm. Bed is the best place. *Remember the risk of dangerous complications and of spreading of infection to others.* Get the advice and treatment of a doctor, and the assistance of a nurse also if the attack is severe.

Pneumonia and heart failure often follow Influenza, so avoid chill and over-exertion after the illness has gone.

You must do all that is possible to avoid spreading infection ; with this object :—

- (a) Occupy, if possible, a separate room.
- (b) In coughing and sneezing shield the mouth and nose with a handkerchief, which should be soaked morning and evening, for a few minutes, in almost boiling water, and dried.
- (c) Destroy the spit. Material coughed up should be received in a special vessel and afterwards disinfected or burned.

N.B.—Disinfectants, and some nursing assistance, can be obtained, free of cost, on application to the Town Hall, Milton Road.

HENRY KENWOOD.

Medical Officer of Health.

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 Walk
 „ Street
 Clonbrock Road
 Clissold Road

Coronation Avenue
 Cowper Road
 Cressington Road

DEFOE Road
 Digby Road
 Dumont Road
 Dynevor 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)

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

Leeonfield 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

