

## **[Report of the Medical Officer of Health for Hornsey, Borough of].**

### **Contributors**

Hornsey (Middlesex, England). Municipal Borough.  
Jameson, W. W.

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PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1926.

The Mayor, Sir James W. H. Thompson, J.P.  
Councillor E. Evans (Chairman)  
The Deputy Mayor, Councillor E. Evans, J.P.  
Councillors  
J. A. ...  
H. E. ...  
Councillor L. ...  
J. ...  
E. ...  
J. C. ...

# ANNUAL REPORT

FOR

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE, 1926.

## 1926

OF THE

### Medical Officer of Health.



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1926

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**PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1926.**

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The Mayor, Alderman W. G. BARRENGER, J.P.  
Councillor E. BROOKS (Chairman).  
The Deputy-Mayor, Councillor R. STEEDS, J.P.  
Alderman H. B. BRACKENBURY.  
,, J. A. DUNMORE.  
,, H. E. HILL.  
Councillor L. COOPER.  
,, J. EDWARDS.  
,, P. EVERINGTON.  
,, S. G. GOULDING.  
,, A. T. HILL.  
,, W. E. LEE.  
,, Mrs. K. H. RAY.  
,, J. W. ROWLANDS.  
,, R. H. L. WATSON.  
,, R. FF. WOOTTON.

**MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE, 1926.**

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The Mayor, Alderman W. G. BARRENGER, J.P.  
Councillor S. G. GOULDING (Chairman).  
The Deputy-Mayor, Councillor R. STEEDS, J.P.  
Alderman H. B. BRACKENBURY.  
,, W. W. KELLAND.  
Councillor J. EDWARDS.  
,, P. EVERINGTON.  
,, H. E. HILL.  
,, W. E. LEE.  
,, Mrs. K. H. RAY.  
,, R. H. L. WATSON.  
,, R. FF. WOOTTON.  
Co-opted Members.  
Mrs. J. H. BARRENGER.  
Mrs. J. L. BOND.  
Mrs. A. L. M. HARVEY.  
Miss A. M. INWARD.  
Mrs. E. PIGGOTT.  
Mrs. B. H. WALTON.



**STAFF OF PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.**

*†Medical Officer of Health	...	...	...	W. W. JAMESON, M.A., M.D., M.R.C.P., D.P.H.
‡Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Medical Superin- tendent of Joint Isolation Hospital	...	...	...	J. R. PRIOR, LL.B., M.D., D.P.H.
*†Assistants for Maternity and Child Welfare Purposes	...	...	...	FLORA SHEPHERD, M.B. JESSIE MUIR, M.B.
*†Senior Sanitary Inspector	...	...	...	WM. THORPE.
*†Sanitary Inspectors	...	...	...	HENRY EASTWOOD. JAMES GOODMAN. JOSEPH H. JESSE. JOHN D. CHANCE.
†Chief Clerk	...	...	...	WM. GILROY.
†Assistant Clerks	...	...	...	GEORGE E. DORRELL. JAMES WILSON. DAVID MELLOWS.
*†Health Visitors...	...	...	...	A. GLOVER. J. I. MACPHERSON. E. DURNFORD. F. R. H. ROSS.
*†Midwife	...	...	...	M. ANDREWS.
†Mortuary Keeper	...	...	...	CHARLES F. CATLIN.
†Motor-Ambulance Driver	...	...	...	T. J. SKILBECK.
†Disinfectors	...	...	...	WM. H. LEWIS. WM. RUTTER.
‡Veterinary Inspector under Diseases of Animals Acts	...	...	...	F. G. BUXTON, M.R.C.V.S.

Note:—† Whole time Officers.

‡ Part time Officers.

\* Officers in respect of whom salary contribution is made under  
the Public Health Acts or by Exchequer Grants.

*To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the  
Borough of Hornsey.*

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report for 1926 on the health of the Borough of Hornsey. The Report is less comprehensive than that for 1925, which was a survey report, and recorded the work done and the progress made during the preceding five years.

The importance to health of open spaces in a developed area such as Hornsey is very great. I have called attention in the commencement of this report to the extent of these spaces, and have inserted a small map showing their relative positions in the Borough.

On page 15 will be found a short housing and social survey of two adjoining areas, to which attention is particularly directed.

My thanks are again due to the Chairmen of the Public Health Committee and of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee for their consideration and help, and to Dr. Prior, Mr. Thorpe and Mr. Gilroy for their ungrudging assistance at all times.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

WILSON JAMESON,

Medical Officer of Health.



**STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS FOR 1926.**

Area ... ..	2,874 acres.
Population (census 1921) ... ..	87,691
Estimated population (middle of 1926) ...	89,850
Number of inhabited houses (census 1921) ...	17,333
Number of private families (census 1921) ...	23,353
Rateable value ... ..	£734,264
Product of a penny rate ... ..	£3,023

Births	
Male ... ..	585
Female ... ..	621
Total ...	1,206

Birth-rate, 13.4 per 1,000 population.

Deaths	
Male ... ..	419
Female ... ..	509
Total ...	928

Death-rate, 10.6 per 1,000 population.

Standardized death-rate, 9.5.

Death-rate of Infants under one year of age per 1,000 births ... ..	47.2
Death-rate from Tuberculosis (all forms) per 1,000 living ... ..	0.76
Death-rate from Zymotic Disease per 1,000 living ...	0.17

**OPEN SPACES.**

Hornsey is singularly fortunate not only in possessing a very considerable acreage of permanent open spaces, but also in having just beyond its boundaries such pleasure grounds as Hampstead Heath, Parliament Hill Fields, Ken Wood, Alexandra Park and Waterlow Park, covering altogether an area of more than 700 acres. Public open spaces amount to 11 per cent. of the total acreage of the Borough, one of the highest percentages to be found among the great towns of England and Wales. It is impossible to over-estimate the importance to health of these open spaces in a district now almost completely developed. In addition, Hornsey owns 17 acres of permanent and 22 acres of temporary allotments, while some 64 acres of Highgate golf

BOROUGH OF HORNSEY.—PLAN SHOWING OPEN SPACES







course are within the Borough boundaries. The Crouch End Playing Fields, extending to more than 70 acres, and adjoining Queen's Wood, are likely to be retained as playing fields for all time. Indeed, it may be said that fully 16 per cent. of the area of the Borough consists of recreation ground open to the public, to a very large extent without restriction. Reference to the accompanying map will show the situation of the various public open spaces, and the following table sets out their areas and indicates the authorities responsible for their maintenance:

	Area in acres.	By whom maintained.
Finsbury Park ... ..	120	L.C.C.
Ken Wood ... ..	6	Ditto.
Highgate Wood ... ..	69	City Corporation.
Alexandra Park (part of)...	38	Alexandra Park Trustees.
Cherry Tree Wood (part of)	10	Finchley U.D.C.
Queen's Wood ... ..	51	} Hornsey Town Council.
Middle Lane Pleasure Ground	8	
Priory Park ... ..	8	
High Street Pleasure Ground	1	
Sundry small areas ...	1	
	<hr/> 312 <hr/> <hr/>	

The Town Council's contribution in respect of the purchase of all these spaces amounted to less than £200 an acre, and maintenance costs are incurred in respect of less than one quarter of their total area.

In 1816 Hornsey was described as "a pleasant village, situated in a low valley five miles from London, through which the New River flows. This place is a favourite resort of the good citizens of London. In its vicinity is a small coppice known by the name of Hornsey Wood. 'The Hornsey Wood House' is a famous house of entertainment." Both the Wood and "Wood House" have disappeared, and Finsbury Park now occupies their site. Until comparatively recent years, much of the Borough consisted of pastoral land and wood-land, and it is a matter of congratulation that the 120 acres of Highgate and Queen's Woods, regarded as part of the old Forest of Middlesex,



have been secured for the public enjoyment. Nowadays, when the importance of fresh air and sunlight is appreciated and understood as never before, residents in Hornsey should be grateful for the foresight of those who preserved so many natural beauty spots, not only in Hornsey, but also just beyond its boundaries.

### POPULATION, BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

*Population.*—The estimated population in the middle of 1926 was 89,850. The Registrar-General's estimate was 87,230—a decrease of 461 on the Census figures of 1921. It is highly improbable that the population of Hornsey has diminished during the past six years, as a considerable number of new houses have been built, including a large portion of the Council's new housing estate at Muswell Hill, and many houses have been divided into flats.

*Births.*—Twelve hundred and six babies were born in Hornsey, the birth rate being 13.4 per 1,000 population—a slight decrease on the figure (1,214) for the previous year. Thirty-one of the births were illegitimate.

Thirteen hundred and eight births (including 115 transferred to other districts) were notified to the Medical Officer of Health under the Notification of Birth Acts.

The excess of births over deaths for the year was 278.

*Deaths.*—The total number of deaths during 1926 was 928—the death rate being 10.3 per 1,000 population. The rate for 1925 was 10.6.

The standardized death rate for the Borough was 9.2. This takes into account the age and sex distribution of the population of the Borough, and is a true index of the healthiness of the area.

*CAUSES OF DEATH.*—The most frequent causes of death, set out as percentages of the total deaths, were as follows:—

Cancer	...	...	...	...	15.4 per cent.
Pneumonia and Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	14.2 „ „
Heart disease	...	...	...	...	13.6 „ „
Cerebral hæmorrhage and arterio-sclerosis	...	...	...	...	9.9 „ „
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	7.3 „ „

Table B. shows the number of deaths due to various causes during the past five years. Deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis have somewhat increased in number, whereas deaths from pneumonia and bronchitis show a decline. Thirty-four persons died as a result of violence, due mainly to the growing volume of motor traffic.

CANCER.—In 1926 cancer caused 143 deaths in Hornsey—57 of male and 86 of female residents. For the past six years the number of deaths occurring each year from this cause has been more or less constant, but prior to 1921 there had been a steady increase. The mortality from cancer has trebled itself in Hornsey in the first quarter of this century, and now amounts to a rate of 1.57 per 1,000 living, as compared with 1.33 for England and Wales. It must be remembered that cancer is a disease mainly of those who have reached the second half of their allotted span, and in a Borough such as Hornsey an undue proportion of elderly persons is to be found. Indeed, the average age of Hornsey residents is higher than that for any other town of considerable size in Middlesex. Again the ratio of females to males is almost the highest in the county, a fact of some importance inasmuch as cancer occurs more commonly in women than in men. While the ratio of females to males has not altered materially for some time, the number of persons living in the Borough over the age of 45 years has increased considerably since 1901. In that year persons aged 45 years and upwards formed 18 per cent. of the total population, in 1911 the percentage had risen to 23.4, and in 1921 it was 29.8. From these facts it will be seen that Hornsey is a district upon which the incidence of cancer is likely to fall more heavily than is the case in areas where the age and sex distribution of the population is different. But even if due allowance is made for these factors, it is evident that in Hornsey, as elsewhere, cancer is becoming a more frequent cause of death than formerly. This increase in cancer mortality is the common experience of modern civilisation.

A great deal of research work has been, and still is being, carried out on the causation and the treatment of cancer, and the following facts are now established. Liability to the disease is not an attribute of any particular social class, profession or



occupation. Hereditary predisposition has not at present been proved to be of any practical importance in man. There is no scientific evidence that the use of any particular article of food increases the liability to cancer, nor will any known drug or preparation prevent the appearance of the disease or cure it when present. No danger of cancer has been proved to result from inhabiting houses or districts in which cancer happens to have been exceptionally common, nor, in spite of recent work on this aspect of the subject, can it be said that cancer is to be regarded as infectious or contagious.

It is known that cancer not infrequently follows on chronic and prolonged irritation. Some tissues are more susceptible than others in this respect, such as the skin of the face, the insides of the cheeks, the tongue and the lower part of the bowel. A clay pipe, a jagged tooth, or a badly fitting denture may be the source of irritation. This fact should be known and appreciated by all, for such sources of irritation can readily be avoided. The public should realise that the best that medical science can offer at the moment is early diagnosis and adequate treatment by operation, and if an early diagnosis of cancer is to be made the public must themselves seek medical advice on the first appearance of any suspicious sign. Recent investigations in regard to cancer of the breast in females have shown the importance of early and effective treatment. In the absence of such treatment, women so affected have roughly one-sixth of the normal duration of life to look forward to; those subjected to the complete operation during the comparatively late stage of the disease at which the average patient appears for treatment under present unsatisfactory conditions have about one-third of the normal duration to expect; while those so operated upon at an early age may anticipate approximately two-thirds of the normal after life-time.

**INFANT MORTALITY RATE.**—There were 57 deaths of infants under one year of age in 1926. This is equal to an infant mortality rate of 47.2 per 1,000 births—the third lowest figure in the history of the Borough. The lowest rate (41 per 1,000 births) was that for 1924. The infant mortality rate for England and Wales was 70.

OUT-RELIEF.—During 1926 the Guardians distributed the following sums in out-relief:—

	Cases.	Cost.
Ordinary	493	£11,808 10 4
Unemployed	501	£5,380 7 3
	994	£17,188 17 7

### SUMMARY OF NURSING, HOSPITAL AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS AVAILABLE IN THE DISTRICT.

*Nursing.*—Steps have been taken to form a District Nursing Association for the greater part of the Borough. The association will be affiliated to the Queen Victoria's Jubilee Institute for Nurses, and it is expected that both the St. Mary's and the Highgate Nursing Associations will enter the scheme. A commencement will be made with four nurses for that part of the Borough west of the L. & N.E. Railway and north of the L.M.S. Railway, in place of two as at present.

The North London Nursing Association continues to undertake the nursing of children below school age in the southern and eastern parts of the Borough, for which the Council pay a sum of 1s. 4d. a visit. This arrangement was instituted in November, 1925.

The Hornsey Deanery Association for Preventive and Rescue Work at 109, Upper Tollington Park, receives unmarried mothers and their babies. A grant of £50 was made by the Council during the year, and the Association also receives a grant from the Ministry of Health.

*Hospitals.*—The North Middlesex Hospital (Edmonton Union) has accommodation for 1,034 in-patients. The number of Hornsey cases admitted during the year was 800, viz., 124 maternity cases and 676 other cases. Twenty-six of the maternity cases were mothers attending the Council's Welfare Centres.

The Hornsey Cottage Hospital, with 43 beds, dealt with 813 in-patients and 872 out-patients during the year.

*Midwives.*—In addition to the Municipal Midwife, who is controlled and paid by the Council, there are 13 Midwives notified to the County Council as practising in the Borough. The County Council is the supervising authority under the Midwives Act.



*Lying-in Homes.*—There are 16 Lying-in Homes registered with the County Council under the Middlesex County Council (General Powers) Act, 1921.

*Clinics and Treatment Centres.*—

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

- (No. 1.) Brook Road Hall, N.8. (opened 1916).  
Wednesday and Friday, 10-12 and 2-4.  
Thursday (Ante-natal), 2-4.
- (No. 2) 22, Wightman Road, Harringay, N.4. (opened 1918).  
Tuesday, 10-12 and 2-4.  
1st and 3rd Monday in month (Ante-natal), 2-4.
- (No. 3) Church Road, Highgate, N.6. (opened October, 1925).  
Friday, 2-4.  
2nd Friday in month (Ante-natal), 10-12.

SCHOOL CLINICS.

Topsfield Parade, Crouch End, N.8.  
Daily, 9-5. Saturdays, 9-1.

Brook Road Centre	}	Daily, 9-10 a.m.
Wightman Road Centre		
Highgate Centre		

*Tuberculosis Dispensary* (Middlesex County Council).—

10, Alexandra Road, Hornsey.  
Tuesday and Thursday, 2.30 p.m.  
Wednesday, 10 a.m.

*Venereal Disease Clinic* (Middlesex County Council).—

Royal Northern Hospital, Holloway Road, N.7.  
Men—Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday,  
6-8 p.m.  
Women—Monday, 2.30-4 p.m., Tuesday and  
Thursday, 6-8 p.m.  
Women—Monday, 2.30-4.30 p.m.  
Prince of Wales' Hospital, Tottenham, N.  
Men—Monday 7-8 p.m., Wednesday 6-7 p.m.,  
Friday 6.30-8 p.m.  
Women—Monday 6-7 p.m., Wednesday 4.30-6  
p.m., Friday 5.30-6.30 p.m.

*Maternity.*—An arrangement is made with the North Middlesex Hospital and the Royal Free Hospital for the reception of maternity cases attending the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres at charges of 6/- and 10/- a day respectively.

*Infectious Disease.*—Cases of infectious disease are sent to the Isolation Hospital, Coppett's Road, Muswell Hill, N.10., which is controlled by a Joint Hospital Committee for the districts of Hornsey, Finchley and Wood Green.

*Small-Pox.*—The arrangement for the treatment of cases of small-pox in the Uxbridge Joint Small-Pox Hospital at Yeading, Middlesex, is still in force.

*Tuberculosis.*—There are 762 beds available under the Middlesex County Council scheme for the treatment of tuberculosis in sanatoria.

*Ambulances.*—The Borough Ambulance is kept at the Central Fire Station under the control of the Borough Engineer and Surveyor, and during the year has been used for the conveyance of 889 persons on 798 occasions, as follows:—233 street accidents and 565 private and other cases.

The Ambulance for the medical services of the Borough, which is used mainly for the conveyance of school children, has covered 12,140 miles during the year.

*Mortuary.*—During the year 54 bodies were brought to the mortuary at the Sanitary Depot, Hornsey, and 52 inquests were held by the Coroner.

### **SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.**

*Smoke Abatement.*—Complaints have been received from time to time of the emission of smoke, dust and fumes from the engine sheds adjoining Hornsey Station and belonging to the L. & N.E. Railway Co., and observation is periodically kept on the sheds. As a result of communications from the Council, the Company has promised to do all in <sup>its</sup> ~~their~~ power to avoid these causes of complaint.

*Sanitary Work.*—The following survey of work done by the Sanitary Inspectors has been supplied to me by Mr. Thorpe, the Senior Inspector.



INSPECTIONS.

House-to-house inspections ... ..	390
Increase of Rents Acts inspections ... ..	4
Inspections ... ..	934
Re-inspections and works in progress ... ..	8,478
Visits to Factories, Workshops and Outworkers ... ..	1,246
Visits to Petroleum Stores ... ..	315
Visits to Slaughter-houses ... ..	399
Visits to Bakehouses ... ..	71
Visits to Cowsheds, Dairies and Milk-shops ... ..	79
Visits to Ice-cream premises ... ..	78
Visits to Food shops ... ..	935
Visits to Stables ... ..	251
Visits to Urinals ... ..	65
Visits to Cinemas ... ..	41
Smoke inspections ... ..	5
Visits re Infectious Disease notified ... ..	242
,, other Infectious Disease ... ..	21
,, Vermin ... ..	32
,, Tuberculosis, etc. ... ..	106
,, Deaths ... ..	123

NOTICES SERVED.

Informal Notices served (general) ... ..	
do. do. do. (Increase of Rents Acts) ... ..	4
Statutory Notices served:—	
Under sec. 41, Public Health Act, 1875, to examine drains	7
Under sec. 41, Public Health Act, 1875, to relay drains	7
Under sec. 91, Public Health Act, 1875, to abate nuisances	94

In 156 instances where the Occupier was also the owner the work was carried out without a written notice.

SUMMARY OF SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS CARRIED OUT.

*Drainage.*—

Number of houses and premises re-drained ... ..	17
Repairs or amendments to existing drains ... ..	95
Drains or gullies unstopped or cleansed ... ..	66
Manholes provided ... ..	27
Manholes altered and repaired ... ..	18

Intercepting traps fixed	...	...	...	...	...	21
New gully traps fixed	...	...	...	...	...	87
New soil-pipes and ventilating shafts fixed	...	...	...	...	...	25
Soil-pipes and ventilating shafts repaired	...	...	...	...	...	43
Water tests applied	...	...	...	...	...	68
Smoke tests applied	...	...	...	...	...	142
Drains examined, Public Health Act, 1875 (Section 41)	...	...	...	...	...	7

*Water-closets and Sanitary Fittings.—*

New water-closet basins fixed	...	...	...	...	...	79
Water-closets unstopped, cleansed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	65
New check cisterns fitted to water-closets	...	...	...	...	...	16
Existing check cisterns repaired	...	...	...	...	...	57
Water-closet apartments repaired	...	...	...	...	...	10
New impervious sinks provided	...	...	...	...	...	38
New waste-pipes fixed	...	...	...	...	...	22
Waste-pipes trapped, repaired or unstopped	...	...	...	...	...	123

*Miscellaneous.—*

Roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	...	295
Eaves guttering renewed, cleansed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	139
New eaves guttering provided	...	...	...	...	...	47
Rain-water pipes provided	...	...	...	...	...	17
Rain-water pipes repaired or unstopped	...	...	...	...	...	108
Stack pipes disconnected from drains	...	...	...	...	...	6
Damp walls remedied	...	...	...	...	...	93
Paving of yards repaired	...	...	...	...	...	125
Floors of rooms repaired	...	...	...	...	...	84
Rooms cleansed, distempered or re-papered	...	...	...	...	...	532
Workrooms cleansed and repaired	...	...	...	...	...	49
Drinking-water cisterns repaired, cleansed and covered	...	...	...	...	...	138
Movable sanitary dustbins provided	...	...	...	...	...	111
Accumulations of manure and refuse removed	...	...	...	...	...	65
Stoves and ranges repaired	...	...	...	...	...	17
Coppers repaired	...	...	...	...	...	20
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	564

*Infectious Disease and Disinfection.—*

Number of rooms fumigated after infectious disease	...	...	...	...	...	645
Verminous rooms fumigated	...	...	...	...	...	83
Number of articles disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	7,521
Number of articles destroyed	...	...	...	...	...	238



*Complaints.*—Complaints were received in respect of 239 alleged nuisances. All the premises concerned were inspected and, where nuisances were found, the necessary steps were taken to have them abated.

*Premises periodically inspected.*—The following premises were visited periodically during the year and any matters found requiring attention were dealt with:—

Description of Premises.	No. in District.
Dairies and Milkshops	33
Ice-cream premises	59
Bakehouses	31
Restaurant kitchens	35
Slaughter-houses	5
Butchers' shops	52
Fish shops	24
Shops re Food supplies	216
Factories, Workshops and Outworkers' work-places	470
Cinemas	7

*The Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restriction) Acts.*—Four formal applications for certificates under the Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restriction) Acts were received. In each instance the necessary repairs were carried out by the owners.

*Petroleum Acts, etc.*—

		Two-gallon-tin Stores.	Bulk Stores.
Number of licences in force	66	43	23

*Carbide of Calcium.*—

Number of licences in force	6	—	—
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The premises where petrol is stored are visited regularly and a list with particulars is sent to the Superintendent of the Fire Brigade each year.

*Rag Flock Act.*—Eighteen visits have been made to upholsterers' premises where rag flock was being used.

*Shops Acts.*—Regular inspections have been made in regard to the closing of shops at the hours set down in the Shops (Early Closing) Act. Generally speaking this Act is well observed, but

where an infringement has occurred the attention of the shopkeeper has been called to the matter and an undertaking obtained that the contravention will not recur, in all cases with satisfactory results. Close attention is paid to the provisions of the Shops Act, 1912, and to the closing of shops for the weekly half-holiday. Apart from neglect to display the prescribed forms in a few instances, all of which have received attention on notice being given to the shopkeeper, the Act has been strictly observed.

*Cinemas, etc.*—All the Cinemas and places of public entertainment have been periodically visited, attention being directed to the sanitary conveniences and the general cleanliness of the premises. It is pleasing to report that in no instance have the conditions been found other than satisfactory.

*Factory and Workshop Acts, 1901 and 1907.*—The total number of Factories, Workshops and Work-places on the register is 470.

The businesses carried on at the respective premises are as follows:—

Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Dressmakers and Milliners	...	...	...	...	...	...	76
Bootmakers	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
Tailors	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Laundries	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Motor and Cycle Engineers	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
Restaurant Kitchen and Cooked Meats	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
Other Trades	...	...	...	...	...	...	181
							—
							470
							—

### HOUSING.

There are in Hornsey two small adjoining areas—one comprising the streets east of Nightingale Lane and the other Nightingale Lane and the streets immediately to the west—which are excellent for purposes of comparison. Both are equally well situated as regards open spaces.

The accompanying table shows some of the vital statistics for these two areas.

**SECTION A.**—Campsbourne Road, Myddelton Road, Boyton Road, Pembroke Road, Brook Road, Eastfield Road and Newlands Road.

**SECTION B.**—Nightingale Lane, North View Road, South View Road, Hawthorn Road and Beechwood Road.

	Houses.	Total Persons.	Census Population 1921.						Persons per house.
			All ages.		Under 14.		14 and over.		
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
SECTION A	464	4189	2039	2150	721	755	1318	1395	9.07
SECTION B	736	3006	1447	1559	415	408	1032	1151	4.08

NOTE.—The majority of the houses in Section A have three floors, whereas in Section B they have two floors or are self-contained flats.

Year.	Birth Rates.			Infant Mortality Rates.			Death Rates.			Infectious Disease Attack Rates.			* Inward Transfer Deaths Percentage.			T.B. Death Rate.		
	Borough	A	B	Borough	A	B	Borough	A	B	Borough	A	B	Borough	A	B	Borough	A	B
1921	16.7	30.0	16.3	49	87	20.4	11.0	10.8	7.3	10.1	26.6	22.2	31	61	36	1.0	1.6	2.3
1922	15.4	29.9	14.3	54	89	0	11.2	10.5	8.3	6.2	17.6	12.3	32	50	40	0.8	0.7	1.0
1923	14.4	22.9	12.3	51	83.3	0	10.5	8.1	6.6	4.2	14.1	6.9	33	47	45	0.6	0.7	1.0
1924	13.4	24.3	14.3	41	19.6	0	10.4	10.0	6.3	4	5.2	4.6	33	55	42	0.6	0.9	1.6
1925	13.6	25.3	13.6	43.6	38.0	24.6	10.6	8.8	7.9	3.3	3.4	3.3	34	31	54	0.5	0.7	1.0
1926	13.4	18.8	11.6	47.2	25.9	28.6	10.3	8.1	7.3	4	5.8	2.2	37	64	63	0.8	0.2	0.3

\* These are deaths of Hornsey residents occurring outside the Borough.



Section A. consists mainly of rather old houses each originally intended for occupation by one family only, but now inhabited by two, three or even four families. These houses are owned by a great many different landlords, most of whom spend a considerable amount of money on their property. There is some overcrowding, sub-letting is extremely common, and certain of the tenants are of a careless and irresponsible type.

Section B. is a block of property owned and managed very largely by the Borough Council and by the Metropolitan House Investment Company. The tenants have been to a large extent selected, most families live in self-contained dwellings, and there is very little overcrowding.

I am indebted to Mr. Parry, the Relieving Officer, for the following particulars of the number of families relieved during 1926 (excluding those in temporary distress as a result of the general strike) and of the number of persons removed to the North Middlesex Hospital from the various streets in the two sections:—

SECTION A.

	Families receiving relief.	Persons admitted to North Middlesex Hospital.
Campsbourne Road ...	69	37
Myddelton Road ...	48	19
Boyton Road ...	40	13
Pembroke Road ...	10	3
Brook Road ...	46	13
Eastfield Road ...	14	7
Newlands Road ...	8	1
	235	93

SECTION B.

Nightingale Lane ...	4	2
North View Road ...	12	4
South View Road ...	10	3
Hawthorn Road ...	4	5
Beechwood Road ...	5	1
	35	15



The 1921 Census revealed the following facts:—

	Borough.	Sec. A.	Sec. B.
Proportion of females per 1,000 males	1,319	1,059	1,077
Percentage of persons under 14 ...	19.6	35	27.3
Number of persons per house ...	4.84	9.07	4.08

Although the number of persons in the two sections is too small to allow of an accurate calculation of rates, it may be said that an examination of the tabulated figures shows:—

#### SECTION A.

- (1) A high birth rate.
- (2) A high infantile mortality rate during 1921-1923, but a remarkable decline in the rates for 1924-1926.
- (3) A lower general death rate than that for the Borough as a whole.
- (4) The occurrence outside the Borough—probably in institutions—of some 51 per cent. of all deaths.
- (5) A tuberculosis death rate not materially higher than that for the whole of the Borough.
- (6) A high infectious disease attack rate.

#### SECTION B.

- (1) A birth rate rather lower than that for the whole of the Borough.
- (2) An amazingly low infantile mortality rate.
- (3) A very low general death rate.
- (4) The occurrence outside the Borough—probably in institutions—of some 47 per cent. of all deaths.
- (5) A tuberculosis death rate higher than that for the whole of the Borough.
- (6) An infectious disease attack rate rather higher than that for the Borough, but considerably lower than that for Section A.

During the last three years 75 persons from Campsbourne Road have been placed in Council houses, 113 from Myddelton Road, 38 from Boyton Road and 40 from Brook Road. This total of 266 persons represents 42 separate families, the average number in each family being 6.33. In addition, a great deal of public health work of all sorts is carried out, particularly in

Section A. An infant welfare centre is situated in the middle of it, a health visitor, a school nurse and a sanitary inspector spend a great deal of time among the families, and everything possible is done to educate the inhabitants in the simple principles of personal hygiene. It is certain that the work undertaken by the Town Council is beginning to show some return in an improvement in the general condition of this area. At the same time it cannot be denied that many of the tenants of Section A. are of a class that can be housed satisfactorily only in property subject to frequent inspection and rigid control.

*House-to-house Inspection.*—The following table gives a comparison of post-war and pre-war conditions as a result of house-to-house inspections in a number of roads:—

	Pre-war.	Post-war.
Number of houses inspected ... ..	121	121
Average number of rooms per house ...	5.6	5.6
Total number of families ... ..	169	133
Total number of persons over 10 years	519	579
Total number of persons under 10 years	162	90
Average number of persons per house	4.9	5.0
Average number of persons per room	0.95	0.93
Average number of persons per room used for sleeping ... ..	1.7	1.7
Number of houses with more than 2 persons per room ... ..	0	0
Number of houses with more than 2.5 persons per bedroom ... ..	5	9
Number of houses sub-let ... ..	36	45

(N.B.—A child under 10 years is counted as 0.5 person.)

### INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

*Milk.*—The following are the registration and licensing figures for 1926:—

Premises registered as milk-shops... ..	40
Licensed pasteurizing plants ... ..	2
Premises licensed for sale of "Pasteurized Milk" ... ..	18
Premises licensed to sell "Certified Milk" ...	6
Premises licensed to sell "Grade A (tuberculin tested) Milk" ... ..	1



*The Milk and Dairies Order, 1926*, came into operation on the 1st March, 1926. This order provides for the registration of premises as well as of persons. It places upon County or County Borough Councils the responsibility for the inspection of cattle and lays down certain standards required for the maintenance of dairies and cowsheds in a sanitary condition. The Order further gives the Medical Officer of Health authority to enter registered premises and examine any persons suspected to be suffering from infectious disease and to prohibit for specified times infected persons from engaging in the milk trade. The Medical Officer of Health may even stop a supply of milk for a period of twenty-four hours (to be renewed if necessary) if he is of opinion that any person within his district is suffering from infectious disease caused by the consumption of such milk. Cow-keepers must keep their cowsheds clean and must not allow the access to any cowshed or milk store to be rendered uncleanly with dung. Cows must be cleaned before being milked, milker's hands must be washed and dried before milking and must as far as practicable be kept dry. Milk must be cooled without delay to a temperature not more than 5 degrees F. above the temperature of the available water supply. Milk churns must be provided with effective lids without "ventilation" openings, and must not be opened during railway transit save by persons having statutory authority in that behalf. When milk is delivered in bottles, such bottles must be filled and closed on registered premises, and no one is permitted to tamper with the discs used for closing the bottles after they have left the dairy premises.

The Order, indeed, contains many provisions that should help local sanitary authorities very considerably in obtaining better regulation of the milk trade.

Eighteen samples of milk from roundsmen have been taken by the Chief Inspector and submitted to bacteriological examination. In all cases where the results proved unsatisfactory the milk was not being sold under any of the official designations.

*Clean Food Exhibition.*—The Town Council was not only the first local authority in this country to hold an exhibition under the powers granted in the Public Health Act, 1925, but was also the first to institute a campaign in favour of clean

food. The exhibition, which was opened by the Minister of Health, was held in Christ Church Hall, Crouch End, from the 2nd to the 5th of March, 1926. More than 10,000 persons visited the exhibition, including over 3,000 pupils from the Secondary and Elementary Schools, who were conducted round the various exhibits in the mornings. Short lectures on problems connected with the hygiene of food were given each afternoon and evening, and a number of interesting films was shown. The exhibition created a great deal of interest, both locally and throughout the surrounding areas, and did much to stimulate public opinion with regard to the importance to health of a pure and clean food supply. Great assistance was given the organisers, not only by many members of the Town Council, but also by a large and enthusiastic body of voluntary workers.

*Tuberculosis Order, 1925.*—Under the powers given in this Order, three cows were examined by the Council's Veterinary Inspector and one animal was slaughtered. It was found to be suffering from tuberculosis in an early stage, and the owners received compensation on the approved scale. As a result of representations made to them, the owners decided to discontinue the keeping of stalled cows in the Borough.

*Meat.*—Under the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, notice of intention to slaughter has to be sent to the Town Hall by all butchers who have slaughter-houses in Hornsey. In this way the Inspectors are enabled to inspect the carcass and organs of every animal killed in the Borough. The general standard of meat sold in Hornsey is good, and in no case was it found necessary to seize any portion of a carcass or any organ. During the year the carcasses of 2,843 sheep, of 195 beasts, of 27 pigs and 5 calves were inspected under the Regulations, and meat amounting to 395 lbs., together with 1,113 lbs. offal, was surrendered voluntarily on account of some diseased condition. All diseased meat and offal are destroyed in the Corporation incinerator.

*Slaughter-houses.*—The following is a statement regarding the slaughter-houses in the Borough:—

	In Dec., 1925.	In Dec., 1926.
Licensed	...	5
		5



*Other Foods.*—Particular attention was paid to all premises where food is prepared or sold. During the year 1,163 visits of inspection were paid to the various food premises in the Borough.

*Sale of Food and Drugs Act.*—Mr. Robinson, Chief Officer of the Public Control Department of the Middlesex County Council, has very kindly sent me the following figures for inclusion in this report:—

LIST OF SAMPLES PURCHASED IN HORNSEY DURING  
THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1926

Article.	Taken.	Adulterated,
Milk ... ..	241	8
Cream ... ..	2	2
Butter ... ..	36	3
Arrowroot ... ..	3	—
Apples ... ..	15	4
Pears ... ..	1	1
Cream bun ... ..	8	2
Confectionery ... ..	1	—
Meat, cooked ... ..	1	—
Meat, essence ... ..	1	—
Fish paste ... ..	1	—
Mustard ... ..	4	1
Vinegar ... ..	2	—
Lemonade powder ... ..	1	—
Gin ... ..	12	2
Whisky ... ..	4	—
	—	—
	333	23
	—	—
Prosecutions ... ..	3	
Convictions ... ..	3	
Vendors cautioned ... ..	4	

**INFECTIOUS DISEASE.**

*Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria.*—Both these diseases showed a rather higher incidence in 1926 than in 1925—the number of notifications being 140 as compared with 126 in the case of scarlet

fever, and 116 as compared with 53 in the case of diphtheria. Sixty-eight per cent. of the cases of scarlet fever and eighty-nine per cent. of the cases of diphtheria were removed to hospital. The former disease caused no deaths, the latter only one. Scarlet fever still continues to be of a mild type, and the policy of removing to hospital large numbers of the sufferers is of doubtful public health value; many cases could quite well be nursed at home and more accommodation in hospital would thus become available for severe cases of measles and of whooping cough.

Authority has been given for the Schick testing of young children at the Infant Welfare Centres and for their subsequent immunization against diphtheria. The work will actually be commenced during 1927.

The following table shows the incidence of infecting cases discharged from hospital since 1921:—

YEAR.	SCARLET FEVER.	Persons Infected "Return Cases"	Infecting Cases.	Percentage of infecting cases.	DIPH- THERIA.	Persons Infected "Return Cases"	Infecting Cases,	Percentage of infecting cases.
1921	571	14	12	2.1	189	2	1	0.53
1922	201	10	7	3.43	103	—	—	—
1923	100	5	5	5.0	113	—	—	—
1924	159	14*	7	4.4	33	—	—	—
1925	77	1	1	1.3	43	—	—	—
1926	89	4	2	2.2	101	—	—	—

\* Including two cases belonging to other Hospitals.

"Return cases" mean cases occurring in the same house or elsewhere and apparently traceable to the person released, within a period of not less than twenty-four hours or not more than twenty-eight days after his return or release from isolation.

The Medical Officer of Health visits all households where "return" cases of scarlet fever or of diphtheria have occurred, and the infecting cases are carefully examined for some evidence of continuing infection.



*Tuberculosis.*—The following statement shows the condition of the register at the beginning and at the end of the year:—

	No. of cases at commencement of 1926.		No. of cases added to register during 1926.		No. of cases removed from register during 1926.		No. of cases on register at end of 1926.	
	Pul.	Non.-Pul.	Pul.	Non.-Pul.	Pul.	Non.-Pul.	Pul.	Non.-Pul.
Males	182	41	63	13	42	1	203	53
Females	168	34	48	15	32	1	184	48

The cases were removed from the register for the following reasons:—

Deaths	...	...	...	42
Removed from district	...	...	...	19
Cured or disease arrested	...	...	...	15

76

The average number of beds in residential institutions available for Middlesex patients suffering from tuberculosis during the year 1926:—

	Observation.	Pulmonary tuberculosis.	Non-pulmonary tuberculosis.	Total.
Adult Males	9	295	38	342
Adult Females	7	200	39	246
Children under 15	8	57	109	174
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>552</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>762</b>

The number of deaths from tuberculosis in Hornsey was 68 in 1926—the death-rate being 0.76 per 1,000. The rate in 1925 was 0.6.

A detailed list of new cases of, and deaths from, tuberculosis will be found in Table G. (p. 37).

*Influenza and Pneumonia.*—The incidence of these two diseases remained much the same as in 1925—13 deaths occurring from the former and 68 from the latter. Most of these

deaths were of persons aged 65 years and over. The notifications of pneumonia numbered 56.

The anti-catarrhal vaccine supplied at cost price by the Town Council to medical practitioners was used to a considerable extent during the year, some 4,800 c.c. having been issued.

*Other Infectious Diseases.*—Four cases of enteric fever were notified, with 1 death. Six cases of encephalitis lethargica were notified with two deaths, and 2 cases of infantile paralysis. Measles was responsible for 7 and whooping cough for 3 deaths during the year. No case of small-pox occurred in the Borough.

*Ophthalmia Neonatorum.*—Seven cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were notified during the year. All these cases were visited by the Health Visitors and attention given where necessary. An arrangement exists with the Metropolitan Asylums Board for the admission of cases of this disease to St. Margaret's Hospital, Kentish Town, if required, but none of the cases mentioned was treated in this Hospital.

Cases.			Vision Unimpaired.	Vision Impaired.	Total Blindness.	Deaths.
Notified.	Treated					
	At Home.	In Hospital.				
7	7	0	7	0	0	0

*Cleansing and Disinfection.*—Verminous persons and persons suffering from scabies may be cleansed at the Cleansing Station, High Street, Hornsey. A well-equipped station is provided, and during 1926 seven adults and 292 school children received treatment. The clothing of such persons is disinfected at the time of cleansing, and in many cases it is found possible to disinfect the homes as well. Disinfection is offered in cases of death from tuberculosis, cancer, pneumonia, and other diseases. In 114 of the 222 instances in which the service was offered it was accepted.



The following is a record of the disinfection work carried out during the year:—

	Premises.	Rooms disinfected.	Articles disinfected.	Articles destroyed.
Notifiable diseases	269	286	4187	25
Non-notifiable diseases	376	402	2334	213

*Isolation Hospital.*—The extensions outlined in last year's report are well on the way to completion, and the new premises should be ready for occupation during the summer of 1927.

*Laboratory Work.*—With the exception of the more complicated blood tests all the routine bacteriological work is carried out at the laboratory of the Joint Isolation Hospital. The following district work was done during 1926:—

	Positive.	Negative.	Total.
Examinations for diphtheria bacilli	100	839	939
„ „ tubercle bacilli ...	22	185	207
„ „ ringworm ...	7	2	9
„ „ typhoid bacilli ...	1	8	9
Other examinations ... ..			11
	130	1,034	1,175

### MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

*Midwives.*—The Hornsey Town Council appointed a municipal midwife in 1921. Her services continue to be increasingly popular in the Borough, as the following record of cases attended shows:—

1922	...	...	...	41
1923	...	...	...	60
1924	...	...	...	79
1925	...	...	...	105
1926	...	...	...	153



A charge of 35s. per case is made for the midwife's attendance, but this charge may be remitted in part in necessitous cases. During 1926 a sum of £202 8s. 0d. was recovered from lying-in women who were attended by the municipal midwife.

The midwife attends all ante-natal clinics (about 70 in the year), and during 1926 made 2,492 visits to mothers in their homes.

The supervision of midwives is the duty of the Middlesex County Council.

*Maternity Homes.*—Although the Borough has no maternity home of its own, the Town Council has made arrangements for the admission of lying-in women, on the recommendation of their Medical Officer, to the North Middlesex Hospital and to the Royal Free Hospital, at a charge in the former instance of 6s. a day and in the latter of 10s. a day. During 1926 twenty-five women from Hornsey were admitted to one or other of these institutions at a total cost of £119 2s. 0d. Towards this sum the mothers themselves contributed £72 2s. 0d.

*Centres.*—The three Maternity and Child Welfare Centres in the Borough have proved as popular as ever. Four hundred and twenty-six sessions, including 85 ante-natal sessions, were held during the year, and at these sessions 894 babies and 265 expectant mothers attended as first cases. More than 16,000 attendances were made by mothers and babies at the Centres.

The four health visitors paid altogether 10,093 home visits, of which 1,548 were first visits. The visiting of mothers in their homes by tactful and competent health visitors is a vital part of a Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme.

Details of the work done will be found in Table H., page 38.

The Voluntary Committees attached to the Centres have again made themselves responsible for a great deal of useful work. During the year they raised very considerable sums of money, and thus were able to provide the following services in connection with the Centres:—

Dental treatment	...	...	27
Massage	...	...	85
Home help	...	...	1
Sent to convalescent homes	...	...	21

The Fathers' Committee at Brook Road Centre contributed no less than £20 towards the cost of these services.

At Highgate Centre a Mothers' Social Club has been established, and meets weekly.

*Supply of Milk to Mothers and Children.*—During the year 206 cases have received milk free or at less than cost price. The sum so expended amounts to £41 0s. 10d.

*Maternal Mortality.*—Three mothers died as a result of their confinements—the maternal mortality rate was thus 2.48 per 1,000 births. Two of these deaths were due to puerperal sepsis, one being the result of a septic miscarriage. All three cases died in institutions, and none attended the Council's ante-natal consultations.

The Public Health (Notification of Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia) Regulations, 1926, came into operation on the 1st October, 1926, and provide for the notification by Medical Practitioners of all cases of puerperal pyrexia which is defined as "any febrile condition (other than a condition which is required to be notified as puerperal fever) occurring in a woman within 21 days after child-birth or miscarriage in which a temperature of 100.4 F. or more has been sustained during a period of 24 hours or has recurred during that period."

The Town Council, in its desire to make some return for these notifications, has made available for practitioners the following forms of assistance:—

(a) The services of one or other of the following obstetric consulting surgeons:—

Dr. J. B. Banister, 39, Harley Street, W.1. (Telephone: Mayfair 4943), also Charing Cross and Queen Charlotte's Hospitals.

Dr. Aleck W. Bourne, 27, Harley Street, W.1. (Telephone: Langham 4012), also St. Mary's and Queen Charlotte's Hospitals.

Dr. C. S. Lane-Roberts, 20, Upper Park Road, Hampstead, N.W.3. (Telephone: Primrose Hill 3100), also St. Bartholomew's, Royal Northern and Queen Charlotte's Hospitals.



Dr. Leslie Williams, Senior Assistant, Obstetric Unit, University College Hospital (Telephone: Museum 4801), and 10, Chandos Street, W.1. (Telephone: Langham 1532).

- (b) The bacteriological examination of blood, etc., by Dr. Shaw, Pathologist to the Royal Northern Hospital.
- (c) The admission of cases, when possible, to the Joint Isolation Hospital.
- (d) The provision of a trained visiting nurse by the North London Nursing Association.

During the last three months of 1926 six notifications of puerperal pyrexia and two of puerperal fever were received, and one request for the services of an obstetric consultant was made.

*Infantile Mortality.*—The number of Hornsey infants who died before reaching the age of 12 months was 57; of these 29 died in the first week of life and 40 in the first month. Premature birth accounted for 19 of the infant deaths, pneumonia for 13, and debility and wasting for 10. The infantile mortality rate was 47.2 per 1,000 births—the highest rate for the last three years, but the third lowest figure on record for the Borough.

#### **DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS.**

The following is a summary of the work carried out by Mr. F. G. Buxton, the Veterinary Inspector, during the year:—

Forty-nine licences were issued, viz., sheep 29, beasts 15, pigs 2, and pigeons 3.

Forty-five inspections were made, under the Diseases of Animals Acts, of animals brought into the Borough, viz.:—  
502 sheep, 217 pigs and 47 beasts.

The tuberculin test was applied to three cows; one was found to be infected and was slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order, 1925.



Dr. Leslie Williams, Senior Assistant Obstetric  
First University College Hospital Telephone  
10, Chandos Street, W.1.  
(Telephone: Langham 1532) from the hospital

(b) The bacteriological examination of blood, etc. by Dr.  
Shaw, Pathologist to the Royal Northern Hospital.  
(c) The admission of cases, when possible, to the Joint  
Isolation Hospital.

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London Nursing Association.

During the last three months of 1930 six notifications of  
puerperal pyrexia and two of puerperal fever were received, and  
one request for the services of an obstetric consultant was made.

**Infantile Mortality.**—The number of infantile deaths who  
died before reaching the age of 12 months was 57; of these 29  
died in the first week of life and 40 in the first month. The infant  
death accounted for 19 of the infant deaths, pneumonia for 13,  
and diphtheria and whooping for 10. The infantile mortality rate  
was 47.3 per 1,000 births—the highest rate for the last three  
years, but the third lowest figure on record for the Borough.

### DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS.

The following is a summary of the work carried out by Mr.  
V. G. Bazton, the Veterinary Inspector, during the year:—

Forty-nine licences were issued, viz., sheep 20, beasts 15,  
pigs 2, and pigeons 2.

Forty-five inspections were made under the Diseases of  
Animals Acts of animals brought into the Borough, viz.:—  
201 sheep, 217 pigs and 47 beasts.

The tuberculin test was applied to three cows; one was  
found to be infected and was slaughtered under the Tuberculosis  
Order, 1925.

Two dogs were found to be infected with rabies and were  
slaughtered under the Rabies Order, 1925. One of these  
was a dog of the name "Bobby" owned by Mr. J. N. [?]  
of [?], [?], [?]. The other was a dog of the name "Bobby"  
owned by Mr. [?], [?], [?].

**LIST OF TABLES.**

---

TABLE A.—Vital Statistics, 1901-1926.

TABLE B.—Causes of, and ages at, death in 1926, and Summary 1921-1926.

TABLE C.—Infant Mortality in 1926.

TABLE D.—Births, Deaths, Infant Deaths, and Deaths from certain diseases, 1901-1926.

TABLE E.—Cases of Infectious Disease notified in 1926.

TABLE F.—Cases of Infectious Disease notified 1901-1926.

TABLE G.—Notifications of, and deaths from, Tuberculosis, 1926.

TABLE H.—Work done at the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres and by Municipal Midwife, 1926.

TABLE I.—List of Acts, By-laws and Regulations in force in the Borough.

TABLE J.—Inspection of Factories, etc., 1926.

TABLE K.—Statistics as to Housing conditions, 1926.



LIST OF TABLES.

- TABLE A.—Vital Statistics, 1901-1930.
- TABLE B.—Causes of, and ages at, death in 1930, and Summary 1924-1930.
- TABLE C.—Infant Mortality in 1930.
- TABLE D.—Births, Deaths, Infant Deaths, and Deaths from certain diseases, 1901-1930.
- TABLE E.—Cases of Infectious Diseases notified in 1930.
- TABLE F.—Cases of Infectious Diseases notified 1901-1930.
- TABLE G.—Notifications of, and deaths from, Tuberculosis, 1930.
- TABLE H.—Work done at the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres and by Municipal Midwife, 1930.
- TABLE I.—List of Acts, By-laws and Regulations in force in the Borough.
- TABLE J.—Inspection of Factories, etc., 1930.
- TABLE K.—Statistics as to Housing conditions, 1930.

TABLE A.  
BOROUGH OF HORNSEY VITAL STATISTICS, 1901-1926.

YEAR.	Estimated Mid-Year Population.	Birth Rate per 1,000 Population.	Death Rate per 1,000 Population.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.
1901 ... ..	73,549	20·5	8·3	84
1902 ... ..	74,653	20·8	8·6	82
1903 ... ..	75,757	20·6	8·0	83
1904 ... ..	76,861	21·6	8·9	86
1905 ... ..	77,945	20·0	8·7	67
1906 ... ..	79,069	20·1	9·8	84
1907 ... ..	80,173	19·0	9·5	76
1908 ... ..	81,254	18·2	9·2	63
1909 ... ..	82,378	18·3	9·5	57
1910 ... ..	83,401	16·7	8·8	69
1911 ... ..	84,592	17·5	9·6	78
1912 ... ..	84,840	16·3	9·9	75
1913 ... ..	85,122	16·7	9·7	56
1914 ... ..	85,456	17·8	9·2	57
1915 ... ..	85,800	15·5	12·2	80
1916 ... ..	86,147	16·0	11·5	46
1917 ... ..	86,450	11·3	10·9	70
1918 ... ..	86,942	11·7	13·8	61
1919 ... ..	87,100	13·6	11·4	64
1920 ... ..	87,410	19·3	10·3	54
1921 ... ..	87,691	16·7	11·0	49
1922 ... ..	88,007	15·4	11·2	54
1923 ... ..	88,325	14·4	10·5	51
1924 ... ..	88,661	13·4	10·4	41
1925 ... ..	89,064	13·6	10·6	43·6
<b>1926 ... ..</b>	<b>89,850</b>	<b>13·4</b>	<b>10·3</b>	<b>47·2</b>
105 Great Towns ... .. <i>(Rates in 1926)</i>		18·2	11·6	73
157 Smaller Towns ... .. <i>(Rates in 1926)</i>		17·6	10·6	67
London ... .. <i>(Rates in 1926)</i>		17·1	11·6	64
ENGLAND and WALES ... .. <i>(Rates in 1926)</i>		17·8	11·6	70





TABLE B.—CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING THE YEARS 1921-6.

CAUSES OF DEATH	1926								All Ages.					
	Under 1 year.	1 and under 9 years.	9 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 years and over.	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921
1 Enteric Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	0	0	1	0	0
2 Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0
3 Measles ... ..	2	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	7	2	2	4	3	1
4 Scarlet Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	1	1	2	4
5 Whooping Cough ... ..	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	7	2	1	7	2
6 Diphtheria and Croup ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	4	7	13
7 Influenza ... ..	1	1	...	...	...	3	1	7	13	12	19	11	40	22
8 Encephalitis Lethargica ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	3	2	...	...	...
9 Meningococcal Meningitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	3	1	5	4	5
10 Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ... ..	...	...	1	...	6	29	20	5	61	46	54	47	57	71
11 Other Tuberculous Diseases ... ..	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	1	7	5	6	11	13	16
12 Cancer, Malignant Disease... ..	...	...	...	...	1	11	59	72	143	140	150	139	145	142
13 Rheumatic Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	5	1	6	3
14 Diabetes ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	10	7	...	...	...	...
15 Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc... ..	...	...	...	...	2	2	15	39	58	69	65	...	...	...
16 Heart Disease... ..	...	...	...	1	3	5	41	78	128	136	107	105	89	80
17 Arterio-sclerosis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	28	34	48	45	...	...	...
18 Bronchitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	3	9	50	64	88	93	78	72	87
19 Pneumonia (all forms) ... ..	9	1	5	1	...	8	17	27	68	76	65	74	80	56
20 Other Respiratory Diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	9	14	11	3	1	3	6
21 Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum... ..	1	...	...	...	1	3	6	1	12	6	0	...	...	...
22 Diarrhœa, etc... ..	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	4	3	15
23 Appendicitis and Typhlitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	1	7	8	8	6	12	8
24 Cirrhosis of Liver ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	5	5	5	6	5	11
25 Acute and Chronic Nephritis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	2	11	18	31	25	34	35	34	25
26 Puerperal Sepsis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	0	1	0	3	0
27 Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	1	5	2	3
28 Congenital Debility and Malforma- tion, Premature Birth ... ..	37	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	38	28	36	42	42	45
29 Suicide ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	3	4	10	12	13	12
30 Other Deaths from Violence ... ..	1	1	2	1	3	4	9	13	34	26	21	21	29	25
31 Other Defined Diseases ... ..	1	...	...	7	5	21	38	113	185	179	182	312	321	310
32 Causes Ill-defined or Unknown ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	6
Total ... ..	57	8	10	16	26	103	245	463	928	946	928	928	992	968

Adapted from old Classified List.





TABLE C.—INFANT MORTALITY, 1926.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under One Year of Age.									Total Deaths under One Year.
	Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 4 Weeks.	1-3 Months.	3-6 Months.	6-9 Months.	9-12 Months.	
Whooping Cough ... ..	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	0
Tuberculous Meningitis ...	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	0
Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	0
Convulsions ... ..	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	1	1	4
Bronchitis ... ..	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia ... ..	3	2	—	—	5	2	2	2	2	13
Diarrhoea ... ..	—	—	—	—	0	1	1	—	—	2
Rickets ... ..	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	0
Injury at Birth ... ..	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	4
Premature Birth ... ..	15	3	—	—	18	1	—	—	—	19
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	3	—	4	—	7	—	2	1	—	10
Other Causes ... ..	3	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	4
Total ...	29	6	4	1	40	5	5	4	3	57

Датум	30	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Орган Селанс	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Училиште Димитров	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Бележница Врше	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Деловна куќа	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Историски музеј	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Димитров	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Бележница	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Врше	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Селанс	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Орган Димитров	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Деловна куќа	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Историски музеј	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
СВЕТЛО ОД ДИТЕЛА	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Датуми на кои се извршени работите и датуми на кои се извршени работите

ТАБЕЛА СО РАБОТИТЕ

TABLE D.  
BIRTHS, DEATHS, INFANT DEATHS, AND DEATHS FROM CERTAIN DISEASES, 1901-1926.

YEAR.	Population Census.	Total Births	Total Deaths	Total Infant Deaths (under one year).	Deaths from Measles	Deaths from Whooping Cough	Deaths from Diarrhoea (under two years)	Deaths from Scarlet Fever	Deaths from Diphtheria	Deaths from Typhoid Fever.	Deaths from Cancer.	Deaths from Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)	Deaths from Tuberculosis (Non-Pulmonary)
1901	72,056	1,511	597	127	8	14	6	1	8	3	47	45	18
1902		1,565	620	129	7	9	1	0	9	6	51	45	22
1903		1,561	589	130	15	19	1	1	8	1	62	46	20
1904		1,659	690	143	18	17	21	1	7	2	49	54	23
1905		1,567	696	106	9	10	6	3	8	2	65	58	16
1906		1,603	759	136	18	4	22	6	13	5	65	47	13
1907		1,524	766	116	5	19	3	4	9	4	76	50	19
1908		1,485	752	95	12	11	3	3	9	2	84	53	16
1909		1,508	787	87	12	12	0	3	10	0	75	57	26
1910		1,893	737	97	1	10	0	4	8	3	88	41	18
1911	84,592	1,479	812	116	20	15	35	1	6	1	103	55	23
1912		1,385	840	105	5	2	13	3	2	2	114	43	17
1913		1,425	824	81	12	8	12	0	4	3	96	55	14
1914		1,529	791	88	1	4	21	1	7	1	82	44	10
1915		1,394	1,007	112	37	7	23	3	11	2	99	58	19
1916		1,404	928	64	0	5	8	0	11	1	106	84	20
1917		1,038	906	73	14	6	3	0	6	0	113	58	25
1918		1,037	1,094	64	6	13	7	2	8	0	130	76	13
1919		1,188	992	76	0	0	6	2	3	1	119	66	11
1920		1,707	657	93	4	7	7	3	20	2	119	61	12
1921	87,659	1,468	968	72	1	2	14	4	13	0	142	71	16
1922		1,372	992	72	3	7	3	2	7	0	145	57	13
1923		1,277	928	64	4	1	3	1	4	1	139	47	11
1924		1,189	928	48	2	2	1	1	2	0	150	54	6
1925		1,214	946	49	2	7	2	0	1	0	140	46	5
1926		1,206	928	928	57	7	3	3	0	1	143	61	7





TABLE E.—INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED, 1936.

DISEASE	WARDS.										AGES							Total	Admitted to point Hospital.	Admitted to other Hospitals.	Registered Deaths					
	Highgate	Muswell Hill.	Crouch End	West Hornsey	East Hornsey	North Haringey	South Haringey	Stroud Green	Finsbury Park.	0		5		15		25						45		65 and over		
										1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5					1	5	1	5	1
Scarlet Fever	24	23	4	21	18	19	10	14	7	0	21	83	29	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	140	89	7	0	
Diphtheria ...	27	11	7	21	27	8	3	2	10	0	19	77	14	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	116	101	4	1	
Enteric Fever	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	1	1	
Erysipelas	3	3	1	5	2	4	0	2	2	2	0	1	2	6	9	2	2	2	2	2	2	22	2	5	0	
Ophth. Neon.	1	0	0	2	0	1	2	1	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	
Pneumonia ...	3	3	4	11	5	17	4	3	6	2	6	11	2	14	11	10	10	10	10	10	10	56	0	8	68	
Puerperal Fever	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	3	1	
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	1	0	
Encephalitis	2	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	2	1	2	
Lethargica	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	
Poliomyelitis	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	
Tuberculosis:	10	10	7	13	25	14	10	9	13	0	1	2	18	64	21	5	111	—	—	—	—	61	—	—	61	
Phthisis ...	4	3	1	5	3	2	2	5	3	0	1	6	9	8	4	0	28	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	7	
Other Forms	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ...	76	58	27	80	81	68	33	38	41	11	49	184	79	114	48	17	502	196	30	141	—	—	—	—	—	
Admitted to Hospitals (except T.B.)	46	20	12	40	41	24	12	15	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

NOTE.—The following non-notifiable infectious diseases were also admitted to the Isolation Hospital:—Measles 7, Corneal Ulcer 1, Mumps 1, Diphtheria found to be Laryngitis 1, Enteric Fever found to be Tuberculosis 1, making a total of 207.

TABLE 1. *Summary of the results of the 1961-62 survey of the distribution of the various species of the genus *Phyllonotus* in the various districts of the Province of Ontario.*

District	Number of specimens											Total	No. of species	No. of subspecies	No. of forms			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11							
Albion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brantford	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cambridge	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chatham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Georgetown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
London	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Orillia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Port Hope	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
St. Catharines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stratford	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Toronto	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Windsor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

TABLE 2. *Summary of the results of the 1961-62 survey of the distribution of the various species of the genus *Phyllonotus* in the various districts of the Province of Ontario.*



TABLE F.—NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE, 1901-1926.

Year.	Population.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria or Croup.	Enteric Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Puerperal Pyrexia.	Erysipelas.	Cerebral Spinal Meningitis.	Polio-Myelitis.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Malaria.	Dysentery.	Encephalitis Lethargica.	Pneumonia.	Small-pox.	Measles.	German Measles.	Total.	Attack rate per 1,000 population.
1901	73,549	501	134	35	5	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	725	9.8
1902	74,653	261	99	38	—	—	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	—	—	466	6.2
1903	75,757	203	62	15	2	—	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	309	4.1
1904	76,861	197	101	16	5	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	359	4.6
1905	77,945	261	153	20	3	—	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	477	6.1
1906	79,069	411	157	25	1	—	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	631	7.9
1907	80,173	283	98	11	5	—	34	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	432	5.3
1908	81,254	239	93	9	3	—	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	383	4.7
1909	82,378	221	151	4	1	—	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	414	5.0
1910	83,401	173	105	10	1	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	319	3.8
1911	84,592	179	133	6	2	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	361	4.2
1912	84,840	138	88	9	3	—	39	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	279	3.2
1913	85,122	206	115	10	2	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	359	4.2
1914	85,456	346	101	9	1	—	24	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	492	5.7
1915	85,800	182	105	18	5	—	35	9	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	358	4.1
1916	86,147	103	77	8	1	—	32	2	6	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	726	2.7*
1917	86,450	132	66	4	1	—	28	4	0	1	—	—	—	—	—	207	281	2,344	2.7*
1918	86,942	89	67	8	2	—	23	1	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	796	119	1,110	2.3*
1919	87,100	203	87	6	4	—	42	4	1	5	21	2	5	112	—	224	285	1,001	5.7*
																not now notifiable.			
1920	87,410	245	149	6	2	—	27	1	3	8	10	2	4	98	—	—	—	555	6.3
1921	87,691	591	189	2	2	—	36	—	2	6	1	1	6	42	—	—	—	878	10.1
1922	88,007	286	123	1	2	—	24	—	—	10	1	—	1	104	—	—	—	552	6.2
1923	88,325	126	133	1	—	—	24	2	—	6	4	—	2	75	—	—	—	373	4.2
1924	88,661	215	40	3	1	—	26	—	1	1	—	—	11	61	—	—	—	359	4.0
1925	89,064	126	53	10	1	—	26	2	2	4	1	1	7	60	—	—	—	293	3.3
1926	89,850	140	116	4	4	6	22	0	2	8	0	0	6	56	—	—	—	364	4.0

\* Excluding measles and German measles.

List of names and their addresses

No.	Name	Address	Occupation	Age	Sex	Religion	Marital Status	Education	Income	Assets	Liabilities	Notes
1	John Doe	123 Main St	Teacher	35	M	Catholic	Married	High School	\$50,000	\$100,000	\$20,000	
2	Jane Smith	456 Elm St	Nurse	28	F	Protestant	Single	College	\$30,000	\$50,000	\$10,000	
3	Robert Johnson	789 Oak St	Engineer	42	M	Jewish	Married	University	\$70,000	\$150,000	\$30,000	
4	Mary Williams	101 Pine St	Homemaker	55	F	Methodist	Widowed	High School	\$20,000	\$40,000	\$5,000	
5	David Brown	202 Cedar St	Student	22	M	Buddhist	Single	College	\$15,000	\$30,000	\$2,000	
6	Sarah Miller	303 Birch St	Writer	38	F	Anglican	Married	College	\$40,000	\$80,000	\$15,000	
7	Michael Davis	404 Maple St	Businessman	50	M	Presbyterian	Married	University	\$90,000	\$200,000	\$40,000	
8	Elizabeth Taylor	505 Walnut St	Artist	30	F	Quaker	Single	College	\$25,000	\$50,000	\$8,000	
9	James Wilson	606 Cherry St	Lawyer	45	M	Episcopal	Married	Law School	\$80,000	\$180,000	\$35,000	
10	Anna White	707 Peach St	Retired	65	F	Roman Catholic	Widowed	High School	\$18,000	\$35,000	\$4,000	
11	Christopher Lee	808 Apple St	Software Engineer	32	M	Unitarian	Single	College	\$60,000	\$120,000	\$25,000	
12	Olivia Green	909 Orange St	Journalist	40	F	Presbyterian	Married	College	\$45,000	\$90,000	\$18,000	
13	Benjamin King	1010 Grape St	Historian	58	M	Anglican	Married	University	\$75,000	\$160,000	\$32,000	
14	Isabella Baker	1111 Lemon St	Designer	25	F	Methodist	Single	College	\$35,000	\$70,000	\$12,000	
15	Lucas Adams	1212 Lime St	Musician	33	M	Buddhist	Single	College	\$28,000	\$55,000	\$7,000	
16	Grace Nelson	1313 Lemon St	Teacher	48	F	Catholic	Married	College	\$42,000	\$85,000	\$16,000	
17	Henry Hill	1414 Orange St	Architect	52	M	Episcopal	Married	University	\$85,000	\$190,000	\$38,000	
18	Victoria Scott	1515 Peach St	Writer	37	F	Quaker	Single	College	\$38,000	\$75,000	\$14,000	
19	William Young	1616 Apple St	Businessman	60	M	Presbyterian	Married	University	\$95,000	\$210,000	\$42,000	
20	Charlotte King	1717 Grape St	Artist	29	F	Unitarian	Single	College	\$32,000	\$65,000	\$11,000	
21	George Green	1818 Lemon St	Lawyer	43	M	Anglican	Married	Law School	\$78,000	\$175,000	\$34,000	
22	Amelia White	1919 Lime St	Journalist	36	F	Methodist	Single	College	\$40,000	\$80,000	\$17,000	
23	Robert Brown	2020 Orange St	Historian	55	M	Episcopal	Married	University	\$82,000	\$185,000	\$36,000	
24	Elizabeth Taylor	2121 Peach St	Designer	27	F	Buddhist	Single	College	\$36,000	\$72,000	\$13,000	
25	James Wilson	2222 Apple St	Software Engineer	31	M	Unitarian	Single	College	\$58,000	\$115,000	\$23,000	
26	Mary White	2323 Grape St	Teacher	46	F	Catholic	Married	College	\$44,000	\$88,000	\$18,000	
27	David King	2424 Lemon St	Businessman	59	M	Presbyterian	Married	University	\$92,000	\$205,000	\$40,000	
28	Sarah Green	2525 Lime St	Artist	34	F	Quaker	Single	College	\$41,000	\$82,000	\$17,000	
29	Michael Brown	2626 Orange St	Lawyer	44	M	Anglican	Married	Law School	\$80,000	\$180,000	\$35,000	
30	Anna White	2727 Peach St	Journalist	38	F	Methodist	Single	College	\$39,000	\$78,000	\$15,000	
31	Christopher Lee	2828 Apple St	Software Engineer	32	M	Unitarian	Single	College	\$62,000	\$125,000	\$25,000	
32	Olivia King	2929 Grape St	Teacher	47	F	Catholic	Married	College	\$46,000	\$92,000	\$19,000	
33	Benjamin Green	3030 Lemon St	Businessman	61	M	Presbyterian	Married	University	\$98,000	\$215,000	\$43,000	
34	Isabella White	3131 Lime St	Artist	30	F	Quaker	Single	College	\$34,000	\$68,000	\$12,000	
35	Lucas Brown	3232 Orange St	Lawyer	43	M	Anglican	Married	Law School	\$79,000	\$178,000	\$34,000	
36	Grace Taylor	3333 Peach St	Journalist	37	F	Methodist	Single	College	\$43,000	\$86,000	\$18,000	
37	William King	3434 Apple St	Software Engineer	33	M	Unitarian	Single	College	\$65,000	\$130,000	\$27,000	
38	Charlotte Green	3535 Grape St	Teacher	48	F	Catholic	Married	College	\$48,000	\$96,000	\$20,000	
39	Henry White	3636 Lemon St	Businessman	62	M	Presbyterian	Married	University	\$100,000	\$220,000	\$45,000	
40	Victoria Brown	3737 Lime St	Artist	31	F	Quaker	Single	College	\$37,000	\$74,000	\$13,000	
41	George King	3838 Orange St	Lawyer	44	M	Anglican	Married	Law School	\$81,000	\$182,000	\$36,000	
42	Amelia Green	3939 Peach St	Journalist	39	F	Methodist	Single	College	\$45,000	\$90,000	\$19,000	
43	Robert White	4040 Apple St	Software Engineer	34	M	Unitarian	Single	College	\$68,000	\$135,000	\$29,000	
44	Mary King	4141 Grape St	Teacher	49	F	Catholic	Married	College	\$50,000	\$100,000	\$21,000	
45	David Green	4242 Lemon St	Businessman	63	M	Presbyterian	Married	University	\$105,000	\$230,000	\$48,000	
46	Sarah White	4343 Lime St	Artist	32	F	Quaker	Single	College	\$40,000	\$80,000	\$14,000	
47	Michael Brown	4444 Orange St	Lawyer	45	M	Anglican	Married	Law School	\$83,000	\$185,000	\$37,000	
48	Anna King	4545 Peach St	Journalist	40	F	Methodist	Single	College	\$47,000	\$94,000	\$20,000	
49	Christopher Green	4646 Apple St	Software Engineer	35	M	Unitarian	Single	College	\$70,000	\$140,000	\$31,000	
50	Olivia White	4747 Grape St	Teacher	50	F	Catholic	Married	College	\$52,000	\$104,000	\$22,000	



TABLE G.—NOTIFICATIONS OF, AND DEATHS FROM, TUBERCULOSIS, 1926.

AGE PERIODS.	New Cases.				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0 — 1 ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 — 5 ... ..	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
5 — 15 ... ..	2	—	3	3	—	—	2	—
15 — 25 ... ..	9	9	3	6	3	3	—	1
25 — 35 ... ..	13	18	3	3	4	7	—	1
35 — 45 ... ..	20	13	2	—	11	7	1	1
45 — 55 ... ..	14	3	1	2	8	4	—	—
55 — 65 ... ..	3	1	1	—	8	—	—	—
65 — and over... ..	2	3	—	—	2	3	—	1
Totals ... ..	63	48	13	15	36	25	3	4
WARDS:—								
Highgate... ..	7	3	3	1	2	2	—	1
Muswell Hill ... ..	4	6	1	2	6	3	—	1
Crouch End ... ..	2	5	1	—	1	3	2	—
West Hornsey ... ..	7	6	3	2	6	5	—	1
East Hornsey ... ..	17	8	1	2	8	3	—	—
North Haringey ... ..	6	8	1	1	4	4	—	—
South Haringey ... ..	5	5	1	1	2	2	—	—
Stroud Green ... ..	6	3	1	4	4	1	—	—
Finsbury Park ... ..	9	4	1	2	3	2	1	1
Totals ... ..	63	48	13	15	36	25	3	4

Date	Particulars	Debit		Credit	
		Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.
1911	Balance b/d			100	00
1912	...			...	...
1913	...			...	...
1914	...			...	...
1915	...			...	...
1916	...			...	...
1917	...			...	...
1918	...			...	...
1919	...			...	...
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2099	...			...	...
2100	...			...	...

TABLE H.  
MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE WORK, 1926.

Nature of Work.	Centres.						Totals.	
	No. 1.		No. 2.		No. 3.		First visits	Total visits
Number of ordinary sessions held	197		93		51			341
Number of ante-natal sessions held	50		23		12			85
Number of individual Mothers seen by Doctor:—								
Ante-natal, New cases ...	162		67		36			265
,, Old cases... ..	338		159		65			562
Post-natal, New cases ... ..	70		36		11			117
,, Old cases ... ..	83		47		61			191
Total attendances of Mothers ...	979		390		174			1,543
Number of babies attending Centres for first time ... ..	458		251		185			894
Number of individual babies on Centre registers ... ..	988		488		340			1,816
Attendance of babies at medical consultations ... ..	5,043		2,746		1,393			9,182
Total attendances of babies at Centres ... ..	7,696		4,158		2,757			14,611
Referred to own private doctors ...	70		61		7			138
Referred to hospitals ... ..	100		52		17			169
Health talks given by nurses ...	24		28		26			78
Examinations in Mothercraft ...	2		—		1			3
Lectures to parents ... ..	—		—		2			2
Visits paid by nurses:—	First visits	Total visits	First visits	Total visits	First visits	Total visits	First visits	Total visits
To expectant mothers ...	110	142	47	79	37	62	194	283
To infants under one year ...	616	2,591	326	1,342	288	953	1,230	4,886
To children aged 1-5 years ...	51	2,272	18	1,695	55	957	124	4,924
Total visits paid by nurses ...	777	5,005	391	3,116	380	1,972	1,548	10,093

RECORD OF WORK OF MUNICIPAL MIDWIFE, 1926.

Confinements attended ... ..	153
Ante-natal Clinics attended ... ..	74
do. visits ... ..	321
Post-natal visits ... ..	2,171





TABLE I.

**LIST OF ACTS, BY-LAWS & REGULATIONS RELATING  
TO PUBLIC HEALTH IN FORCE IN THE BOROUGH,  
WITH DATE OF ADOPTION.**

*Adoptive Acts.*—

Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890 (9th December, 1890).

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, Parts 2, 3 and 5 (9th December, 1890).

Museums and Gymnasiums Act, 1891, so far as it relates to Museums only (1st May, 1893).

Public Baths and Wash-houses Acts, 1846, 1847, 1878 and 1882 (6th July, 1896).

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, sections 15 to 17, 19 to 27, 30, 31 and 33 in Part II., Parts III., IV., V. and VI., and section 95 in Part X.—by Order of Local Government Board, and section 81 (modified) in Part VII., sections 87 and 90 in Part VIII. and Part IX.—by Order of the Secretary of State (Home Office).

The Local Government and Other Officers' Superannuation Act, 1922 (14th November, 1923).

Public Health Act, 1925, Part II., relating to Streets and Buildings, Part III., containing Sanitary Provisions, Part IV., relating to Verminous Premises, etc., and Part V., relating to Watercourses and Streams, etc. (from 1st February, 1926).

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**BY-LAWS, REGULATIONS, ETC., RELATING TO PUBLIC  
HEALTH IN FORCE IN HORNSEY.**

*By-laws have been made as follows:*—

Cleansing of Earth-closets (22nd November, 1879).

Common Lodging-houses (22nd November, 1879).

Slaughter-houses (22nd November, 1879).

Management of Mortuary (6th December, 1886.)

Decent Conduct of Persons using Sanitary Conveniences (21st May, 1894).





Houses Let in Lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family (21st September, 1896).

For Good Rule and Government of the Borough, 1909, 1913 and 1922.

Nuisances in the Borough (10th June, 1907).

With respect to New Streets and Buildings in the Borough (11th May, 1908, and 17th December, 1923).

*Also, Regulations have been made as to—*

Management of Sanitary Conveniences (21st May, 1894).

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops (19th June, 1899).

Hornsey Swine Fever Regulations, 1904 (14th May, 1904).

Regulations under Swine Fever Order of 1894 as to Movement of Swine (14th March, 1904, and 1st March, 1905).

Regulations under the Dogs Order, 1906.

Regulations as to Cleansing, &c., under Order as to Parasitic Mange in Horses, &c.

Regulations under section 17 (7) of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909 (20th July, 1914).

Orders for Lodging or occupancy by members of non-  
this committee (1911-1912)

The Great Hall and Government of the Borough, 1912, 1913  
and 1914

Attendance in the Borough (1911-1912)

This report, to show hotels and buildings in the Borough  
(1911-1912 and 1913-1914)

Regulations have been made as to—

Management of Sewage (1911-1912)

Trains, Carriages and Bicycles (1911-1912)

Electricity under Sewage Regulation, 1911 (1911-1912)

Regulations under Sewage Order of 1911 as to flow-

ment of water (1911-1912, 1913 and 1914)

Regulations under the Dogs Order, 1911

Regulations as to Chasing, etc., under Order as to Feral

Animals in Houses, etc.

Regulations under section 17 (1) of the Housing Town

Planning Act, 1911 (1911-1912)

TABLE J.—FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

The following is a summary of the result of inspections made at Factories, Workshops and Workplaces during the year, with a list of Outworkers' premises, a copy of which has been forwarded to the Home Office, as required.

None of the Outworkers' premises was found to be in an unwholesome condition.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Prosecutions. (4)
Factories ... .. (Including Factory Laundries)	319	30	0
Workshops ... .. (Including Workshop Laundries)	628	47	0
Workplaces ... .. (Other than Outworkers' premises)	27	8	0
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>974</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>0</b>

DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS & 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 ... ..	27	27	0	0
Want of ventilation ... ..	1	1	0	0
Overcrowding ... ..	0	0	0	0
Want of Drainage of floors ..	0	0	—	—
Other nuisances ... ..	29	29	0	0
Sanitary accommodation {	insufficient ... ..	5	5	0
	unsuitable or defective ... ..	22	22	0
	not separate for sexes ... ..	15	15	0
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts:—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101) ... ..	—	—	—	—
Other offences ... .. (Excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921).	6	6	0	0
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>85</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

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





TABLE J. (contd.)

OUTWORKERS.				
Nature of Work.				
(1)	Outworkers.	Instances.	Notices served.	Prosecutions.
WEARING APPAREL:—				
Making, etc. ... ..	80	0	0	0
Cleaning and Washing ... ..	—	—	—	—
Lace, lace curtains and nets ... ..	2	0	0	0
Curtains and furniture hanging ... ..	2	0	0	0
Fur pulling ... ..	1	0	0	0
Furriers ... ..	3	0	0	0
Fancy Goods ... ..	3	0	0	0
Artificial flowers ... ..	2	0	0	0
Umbrellas ... ..	3	0	0	0
Total ... ..	96	0	0	0

TABLE 3. (cont.)

OUTWORKERS				Part of Work
Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	
0	0	0	0	Washing (bath, etc.)
0	0	0	0	Making etc.
0	0	0	0	Ironing and Washing
0	0	0	0	Case, lace curtains and net
0	0	0	0	Curtains and furniture hanging
0	0	0	0	Foot polishing
0	0	0	0	Porters
0	0	0	0	Handy (maids)
0	0	0	0	Artificial flowers
0	0	0	0	Limboles
0	0	0	0	Total



TABLE K.

HOUSING CONDITIONS.

STATISTICS YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1926.

1.—GENERAL.

(1) Estimated population ... ..	89,850
(2) General death-rate ... ..	10·3
(3) Death-rate from tuberculosis (per 10,000 population) ... ..	7·6
(4) Infantile mortality ... ..	47·2
(5) Number of dwelling-houses of all classes ... ..	20,070
(6) Number of working-class dwelling-houses ... .. (viz., up to £30 r.v.)	10,857
(7) Number of new working-class houses erected during year ...	189

2.—UNFIT DWELLING-HOUSES.

I.—Inspection.

Houses inspected ... ..	984
House to house ... ..	390
Infectious disease ... ..	263
(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ... ..	1,324
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910 ... ..	390
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dan- gerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ... ..	0
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ... ..	1,157

II.—Remedy of Defects without Service of formal Notice.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers ... ..	978
--	-----

III.—Action under Statutory Powers.

(a) Proceedings under section 28 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc.,  
Act, 1919.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ... ..	0
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit—	
(a) by Owners ... ..	0
(b) by Local Authority in default of Owners ... ..	0





TABLE K. (contd.)

(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by Owners of intention to close ... ..	0
(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts.	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ... ..	94
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied—	
(a) by Owners ... ..	73
(b) by Local Authority in default of Owners ... ..	0
(c) Proceedings under sections 17 and 18 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909.	
(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders ... ..	0
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made ... ..	0
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit ... ..	0
(4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ... ..	4
(5) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ... ..	4

3.—UNHEALTHY AREAS.

Areas represented to the Local Authority with a view to Improvement Schemes under (a), Part I., to (b) Part II., of the Act of 1890:—

(1) Name of area ... ..	}	Nil
(2) Acreage ... ..		
(3) Number of working-class houses in area ... ..		
(4) Number of working-class persons to be displaced ... ..		

IV.—Number of houses not complying with the building bye-laws erected with consent of Local Authority under section 25 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1919 ... .. 0

V.—Staff engaged on housing work with, briefly, the duties of each Officer ... ..





HORNBY EDUCATION COMMITTEE, 1926

The Honorable Mr Major General Sir J. D. B. R. ...  
Mr W. W. ... (Chairman)  
Mr ... (Vice Chairman)  
Mr ...  
Mr ...  
Mr ...  
Mr ...  
Mr ...  
Mr ...  
Mr ...  
Mr ...

# ANNUAL REPORT

FOR

1926

OF THE

## School Medical Officer.





## HORNSEY EDUCATION COMMITTEE, 1926.

The WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR, Alderman W. G. BARRENGER, J.P.  
 Alderman W. W. KELLAND, M.A. (Chairman).  
 Alderman B. H. JENKINSON (Vice Chairman).

Alderman H. B. BRACKENBURY,	Councillor J. W. ROWLANDS,
,, H. E. HILL,	,, J. W. SHIPP,
Councillor A. A. BELL,	,, C. H. SUMMERSBY,
,, G. F. V. CUTTING,	(resigned)
,, A. J. MARRIOTT,	,, R. H. L. WATSON,
,, E. W. MAYATT,	,, R. FF. WOOTTON,
	,, Mrs. C. M. CAVE.

### *Co-optative Members:*

The Rev. E. D. ARUNDELL, M.A.	Mr. T. P. McNAUGHT,
(resigned)	Mr. H. TOMPKINS,
Rev. H. C. MONTGOMERY-	Mrs. A. HOLMAN, J.P.,
CAMPBELL, M.A., M.C.,	Miss I. JAMESON, M.A.,
Mr. J. HORSBURGH (resigned),	Mrs. J. WHITEHEAD.

Secretary: Mr. A. W. ALLEN, M.A.

### **STAFF.**

School Medical Officer	...	W. W. JAMESON, M.A., M.D., M.R.C.P., D.P.H.
School Oculist and School Medical Inspector	...	J. R. PRIOR, M.D., D.P.H.
Aurist	... ..	A. R. FRIEL, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.S. (I.).
Radiologist	... ..	J. MORISON, M.D.
Medical Officers attending Minor Ailments Clinic	...	H. D. APERGIS, M.R.C.S. W. J. JENNER, M.D.
Dentists	... ..	J. K. R. BRYCE, L.D.S. (resigned). R. L. CLOSE, L.D.S. (resigned). F. O. HUME, L.D.S. C. H. RUBRA, L.D.S. S. T. TAYLOR, L.D.S.
Nurses	... ..	Miss M. ANSCOMBE. Miss L. M. OLIVER. Miss F. E. PARIS.
Clerk	... ..	Miss H. M. CROAK.
Assistant Clerk	... ..	Miss V. POWELL

**PREFACE.**

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*To the Chairman and Members of the Education Committee  
of the Hornsey Town Council.*

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my second Annual Report on the health of the elementary school children in the Borough of Hornsey.

Steady progress has been made during 1926 in all the work of the School Medical Service, but no noteworthy innovations have been introduced.

The system of staffing the School Clinic by local medical practitioners and local dentists is working admirably, and is largely responsible for the popularity of the service.

My thanks are particularly due to Mr. Allen, your Secretary, to Dr. Prior and to Mr. Hatcher for their readiness to help at all times.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

WILSON JAMESON.



### GENERAL.

As the tabulated results of medical inspection and treatment show, there has been a general increase in the amount of work done in the Borough during the past year. Co-ordination with the Maternity and Child Welfare Service has been strengthened, and, in particular, great use has been made of the facilities offered at the three "Welfare Centres" for the treatment of school children suffering from minor ailments. Increasing numbers of children under five years of age attend the Central School Clinic for such conditions as ear discharge and squint, and it is hoped that by the early treatment of defects of this nature children will be spared much disability in later life.

Minor structural alterations have been carried out in certain of the schools, and plans for the construction of a new school near the Coppett's Road housing estate are before the Town Council at the moment of writing. The provision of a new school in this situation becomes increasingly urgent as the housing scheme nears completion, and it is hoped that building operations will shortly be commenced. In the meantime the cost of the conveyance of children to and from the various schools in the Borough is still being undertaken by the Education Committee.

In all the departments where children living at a distance remain on the school premises during the mid-day interval arrangements have been continued to enable such children to have their dinners in an orderly and comfortable manner. At each school the meal is supervised by a teacher or by a senior prefect, and facilities are given for warming the food brought by pupils.

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### MEDICAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.

Rather more than 37 per cent. of the children on the rolls of the various schools were inspected on a routine basis during 1926, while no less than 1,795 special inspections were also made—practically all of them at the School Clinic.

The following are notes on the principal defects discovered and the means of treatment available:—

(a) *Uncleanliness.*—Verminous conditions were found to be present in 4.2 per cent. of the children submitted to medical



inspection, while 0·8 per cent. were unclean but not verminous. The figures for 1925 were 4·7 per cent. and 1·3 per cent. respectively. Nearly 33,000 inspections of children were made by the school nurses, and 755 individual children (845 in 1925) were found to be dirty or verminous. A small but definite improvement has thus to be recorded. In no case was the degree of uncleanliness marked, but the number of children affected is still a matter of concern. Two hundred and twenty-one children were cleansed at the Cleansing Station, in 42 instances under the powers given in section 87 of the Education Act, 1921. In three cases legal proceedings were taken against parents who allowed their children to become verminous again after compulsory cleansing.

(b) *Minor Ailments.*—The daily treatment of minor ailments at the three "Welfare Centres" in the Borough has been of great assistance. All children requiring frequent dressings or applications can thus receive attention from the nurses without having to make the journey to the Central Clinic. In Table IV. (A) defects treated as minor ailments are set out, and it will be seen that 1,047 such defects were dealt with during the year. Special inspections at the two weekly medical sessions numbered 1,433.

(c) *Tonsils and Adenoids.*—One or other or both of these conditions existed in 10·6 per cent. of the children inspected, while 3 per cent. were referred for early operation. One hundred and thirty-seven children were submitted to operation at the Clinic, and 27 received similar treatment elsewhere. The importance of dealing early with tonsillar sepsis is being emphasised at present as a result of a series of investigations into the causation of rheumatism in elementary school children.

(d) *Tuberculosis.*—Routine medical inspection revealed no cases of definite tuberculosis among the school children; 9 cases were, however, regarded as suspicious. Altogether 34 children were referred to the Tuberculosis Officer during the year for observation and report. It is only fitting here to acknowledge the valuable assistance always given so readily by Dr. Dobson, the local Tuberculosis Officer.

A certain number of delicate children coming from homes where a consumptive was living were sent either to the Ogilvie Home at Clacton or to the School of Recovery at Parkstone.

(e) *Skin Disease.*—At routine inspection only 10 cases of skin disease were discovered. Special inspections, however, revealed 181 cases of impetigo, 15 cases of ringworm of the body, 9 of ringworm of the scalp and 12 of scabies. All these cases received treatment through the School Medical Service. The 12 children suffering from scabies were dealt with at the Cleansing Station, making altogether 38 attendances, and 7 of the children affected with ringworm of the scalp received X-ray treatment.

(f) *External Eye Disease.*—Forty-three children, or 1.6 per cent. of those inspected, suffered from some form of external eye disease. Many more cases were found at special inspections, and there were altogether 110 such cases treated at the Eye Clinic and 58 at the Minor Ailment Clinics.

(g) *Vision.*—One hundred and sixty-five children, or 6 per cent. of those examined, had defective vision. The School Oculist treated 735 defects of the eye during the year, 368 of these defects being errors of vision. Spectacles were prescribed in 251 cases, and by the end of the year had been obtained in all but two instances.

(h) *Ear Disease and Hearing.*—Thirty-two cases of defective hearing were investigated as a result of routine inspection, and 21 children suffering from ear discharge were referred for treatment.

The weekly Aural Clinic conducted by Dr. Friel has been continued during the year with excellent results. Dr. Friel reports as follows:—

“The Clinic is held on Saturday mornings during school terms.

The majority of the patients suffered from ear discharge; others came complaining of deafness.

The discharging ears were treated on the lines described in the report for 1925.

Most of the cases of Acute Inflammation were in babies or children under school age sent up from the Infant Welfare Centres. It is to be noted that in 7 ears the final result was not known. Two of these cases had left school and two others were attending hospital.



There were 20 patients suffering from deafness, which was due in most instances to present or past inflammation in the ear. Most of the deaf cases were treated by Politzerisation. Breathing exercises were often prescribed.

An analysis of the causes of suppuration and a summary of the results in the cases of otorrhœa is shown in the accompanying table:—

CASES OF OTORRHŒA.

Cause of Suppuration.	Total ears.	Cured.	Lost sight of.	Still under treatment.	Operation necessary.
Acute otitis media ... ..	26	24	2		
Chronic suppurative otitis media due to—					
Tympanic sepsis ... ..	23	21	1	1	
Tympanic sepsis + granulations	2	1		1	
Tympanic sepsis + polypus ...	5	4	1		
Tympanic conditions + rhinitis	1			1	
Tympanic conditions + attic disease ... ..	4	1		3	
+ Mastoid disease					
No operation	15	2	3	1	9
Operation already	6	4		2	
Diffuse external otitis ... ..	2	2			
Localised external ... ..	1	1			
	85	60	7	9	9

A. R. FRIEL,  
Aurist."

(i) *Dental Defects.*—As a result of medical inspection some 24 per cent. of the children appeared to be suffering from dental caries, 5 per cent. having four or more teeth decayed and 19 per cent. three or less than three. The school dentists, who have been engaged during eight sessions every week, examined 4,658 children and referred 63 per cent. for treatment (68 per cent in 1925). Of the children so referred some 68 per cent. actually obtained treatment. A large number of



attendances was made by the children undergoing treatment at the dental clinic, and the average amount of work done in each case was greater than in the preceding year, 68 per cent. actually obtained treatment. A general anæsthetic was administered on 1,394 occasions, as it has been found that both parents and children regard with much less dread the extraction of teeth under gas or ethyl chloride than under local anæsthesia. Indeed the school dentists maintain that the popularity of the dental service is based largely on the elimination of pain. More particularly is this so in the case of very young children, to whom increased attention has been paid during the year under review. The parents of these younger children, that is the "Entrants" group, were specially invited to attend the dental inspections, and the dentists took the opportunity of impressing upon them the necessity of proper attention to the teeth in the early years of life.

(j) *Crippling Defects.*—Six cases of organic heart disease and 8 of paralysis were discovered at medical inspection. Reference to Table III. will show the number of crippled children in Hornsey. It will be noted that 5 of such children were sent to hospital schools during 1926, 1 to a residential school and 1 to a day school for cripples, while 49 were attending the ordinary elementary schools. While no organised orthopædic scheme exists in the area, no delay has occurred in obtaining suitable treatment for children suffering from crippling defects.

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#### FOLLOWING UP.

Any scheme of medical inspection and treatment is incomplete unless arrangements exist for visiting the homes of the children and seeing that the advice given is in fact being followed. Much assistance is obtained from the head teachers of the various departments, while the actual visiting is done by the school nurses with the help of the attendance officers. Too much stress cannot be laid on the importance of this aspect of the work. In 1926 the school nurses paid 1,261 visits to various school departments and 1,587 home visits.

### **INFECTIOUS DISEASE.**

In the first few months of the year measles became epidemic in practically all the infant departments. Whooping cough affected Crouch End, St. Mary's, Campsbourne and Highgate Junior Schools in October, November and December, and Holy Innocents' School in June and July, while chicken pox caused a fall in attendance in St. Mary's and South Harringay Junior Schools in February and March. Twelve cases of diphtheria occurred among children attending Highgate Council School between October and November.

The usual practice of excluding from school individual children, whether infected or merely contacts, was followed, and in no case was it found necessary to consider the question of school closure.

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### **OPEN-AIR EDUCATION.**

Two places for boys and two for girls are reserved at the School of Recovery, Parkstone, and a similar number at the Ogilvie Home, Clacton. During the year 34 children were sent for six weeks or longer to one or other of these institutions. The improvement in the health of the children was usually marked, more particularly in the case of such as were allowed to remain in the open-air school for a longer period than six weeks.

The need of a day open-air school still exists in Hornsey, and it is hoped that, as soon as the present period of financial embarrassment has passed, this will be met. There are large numbers of children whose condition, while not warranting the heavy expenditure incurred by treatment in a residential institution, would improve enormously under the carefully planned regime of a special school for physically defective children.

Playground classes were held in most of the schools during the summer months, and in six of the departments light weather-proof shelters have been erected to accommodate such classes.

Two school camps were organised during the year, 94 children from Campsbourne School attending one and 28 children from St. Michael's and Highgate Schools the other.



### PHYSICAL TRAINING.

The Board's schedule of physical training is followed in all the schools, and considerable interest is being taken in organised games and in swimming. Organised games and school sports are held at the school field in Redston Road, the Rokesly Avenue School site, Highgate Woods and Finsbury Park. Each school has its own annual sports day, and an annual inter-school athletic meeting is also held. Parents attend these gatherings in large numbers, and the arrangements, organised by the school staffs in their spare time, reflect great credit on all concerned. At the Redston Road ground three new drinking fountains have been installed. These fountains are of the modern hygienic type, and proved highly satisfactory during last summer.

As regards swimming, 1,024 children made 50 per cent. or more of the possible number of attendances at the school bath during the summer. Of these children 289 could swim at the beginning of the session, and at the end of the session another 349 had been taught to swim.

The following report is written by Mr. W. B. Ouseley, General Secretary and Treasurer of the Hornsey Schools' Sports Association:—

“ The Association has actively engaged the Hornsey scholars in football, cricket, tennis, netball, athletics and swimming during the year 1926. Much success is due to the Sectional Secretaries, who, by carrying through league competitions, awaken keen enthusiasm not only among the children actually playing, but among those who witness the games.

The competitions in football, tennis, netball and athletics have been extended this year in order to cater for those scholars attending 'Upper Top' schools who remain at school during their sixteenth year. This has meant much more organisation, both for fitting in the fixtures, venues of the games and neutral 'umpires' or 'referees,' but the results have justified the extra time devoted by the teachers concerned.

A further development has materialised in netball, which section has become affiliated to the Middlesex Netball Association. The knock-out competition is in progress at the time of writing, but both players and teachers have distinct hopes of reaching the final round.



The football section is nearing the end of a very full season. Three Leagues and one Cup Competition (Inter-School) have been successfully carried through, while three Inter-District competitions have been played. In the latter the success has been scanty, owing to being drawn against the very strong Tottenham teams away from home in each competition, Corinthian, Sun and Dewar. The teachers concerned, however, have derived immense satisfaction from the numerous favourable comments upon the sportsmanlike way in which the Hornsey boys have played the game and lost.

Another very successful Swimming Gala was held at the Hornsey Road Baths. The standard of the swimming was higher, in most cases, than was shown at the 1925 gala. The Association have hopes that this section, too, will derive benefit and development from a suggested Middlesex Swimming Association and a renewed affiliation to the London Schools' Swimming Association."

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#### **CO-OPERATION WITH PARENTS AND OTHERS.**

All parents are invited to attend medical inspections, and 77.5 per cent. availed themselves of the opportunity. As a rule parents take an active interest in the work, and are only too glad to follow the advice given.

Head masters are in close consultation with the School Medical Inspector during medical inspection, and do everything in their power to induce parents to carry out the Inspector's instructions.

Excellent working arrangements exist between the school medical staff and the attendance officers, who assist actively in the work of following up. The Chief Attendance Officer attends weekly at the school clinic when a special session is held by the School Medical Officer for the purpose of dealing with various types of special cases.

The Care Committees in Hornsey play an important part in safeguarding the physical well-being of the school children. A Central Care Committee co-ordinates the work of four District Care Committees, and an excellent system of co-operation exists between voluntary workers, teaching staffs, the education administration staff and the school medical staff. The following

figures give some idea of the practical help rendered by the District Care Committees during 1926:—

	Free.	Number of Cases.		Total.
		Part Payment.	Full cost paid by parents.	
Milk ... ..	78	4	260	342
Cod liver oil and malt...	24	30	178	232
Spectacles ... ..	10	40	113	163
Surgical appliances ...	1	3	—	4
Boots and clothing ...	156	—	—	156

In addition 79 children were given a short holiday at the seaside mainly as a result of the efforts of the Care Committees.

Most of the schools have their own boot and clothing clubs, organised by members of the District Care Committees and their friends. These clubs have proved to be most useful institutions.

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#### **BLIND, DEAF, DEFECTIVE AND EPILEPTIC CHILDREN.**

All defective children coming under the notice of the Head Teachers, Attendance Officers and other officials are referred for examination to the School Medical Officer. Those children incapable of being educated in ordinary schools but capable of deriving beneficial instruction in special schools are sent to suitable institutions. Thus, during 1926, 10 children attended a special class in Wood Green for the partially blind and 1 a special class in the London area, 7 a class for deaf children in Tottenham, 3 a residential school for deaf children, 30 the Joint Special School in Finchley for feeble-minded children and 2 a certified school for epileptics. Six mentally defective children incapable of deriving benefit from education in the Joint Special School were referred to the Middlesex County Council, the Local Authority under the Mental Deficiency Act.

During the year 39 children were examined by the School Medical Officer with a view to their admission to the Joint Special School, and of these children 14 were actually admitted.



No Hornsey child was discharged from the Special School during 1926, but of the 16 children from other districts who left during the year the following facts are known:—

Left the area ... ..	2
Died ... ..	1
At home (one making rugs for sale)	2
Attending other schools ... ..	2
Errand boys ... ..	3
Institutional case ... ..	1
Working with fathers ... ..	2
Pawnbroker's assistant ... ..	1
Hawker ... ..	1
Not under proper control ... ..	1

In Table VII. will be found some account of the after histories of Hornsey children who have left the Joint Special School during the past six years.

Suitable after-care is essential in the case of these mentally sub-normal children, for with encouragement and supervision many of them can become useful members of the community. In Hornsey this work is undertaken by the District Care Committees.

It is worthy of note that, in a handicraft competition, open to all schools, secondary and elementary, in the north of London, work done by children at the Joint Special School won two first prizes and one second prize, and in certain other classes the Special School exhibits were the only ones submitted.

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#### STAMMERERS' CLASS.

Miss Kennedy, who conducted the stammerers' classes with such success, left last summer, and Miss Bains was appointed in her place. Miss Bains commenced work in November, and is proving a highly efficient and popular teacher. Two classes are held at the Education Offices, Crouch End, each class meeting for a period of three-quarters of an hour twice weekly. Altogether 24 children attended the classes during the year.

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#### GENERAL.

*Legal Proceedings.*—Two hundred and sixty-two preliminary and 91 final notices were sent to parents during 1926 under the powers given in the Education Act, 1921, relating to verminous



elementary school children. Forty-two children were compulsorily cleansed at the Central cleansing station. Proceedings were taken in 3 cases against parents who neglected to keep their children clean after such compulsory cleansing.

*Employment of School Children.*—In no case did employment appear to affect adversely the health of children attending the elementary schools.

*Medical Inspection of Secondary School Pupils.*—The secondary school pupils are inspected by medical practitioners working under the direction of the Hornsey School Medical Officer, who is specially appointed for this purpose by the Middlesex Education Committee. This work, though quite separate from, is carried out in close co-operation with the elementary school medical service.

Arrangements exist for the transfer to the secondary schools of all medical records of entrants from the elementary schools, whether scholarship or fee-paying pupils.

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LIST OF TABLES.

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TABLE I.—Number of children inspected.

„ II. (A).—Defects found on examination.

„ II. (B).—Number of individual children found to require treatment.

„ III.—Return of exceptional children in area.

„ IV.—Return of defects treated.

*Group I.*—Minor Ailments (excluding uncleanliness).

*Group II.*—Defective Vision and Squint (excluding minor eye defects).

*Group III.*—Treatment of defects of Nose and Throat.

*Group IV.*—Dental defects.

*Group V.*—Uncleanliness and verminous conditions.

„ V.—List of schools, accommodation and number on rolls.

„ VI.—Return of children inspected at each school.

„ VII.—After histories of Hornsey children who left the Joint Special School for Mentally Defective Children, 1921-1926.





TABLE I.—RETURN OF MEDICAL INSPECTIONS, 1926

(a) ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Number of Code Group inspections—

Entrants	...	...	...	...	...	979
Intermediates	...	...	...	...	...	966
Leavers	...	...	...	...	...	673
						<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	...	...	2,618
						<hr/>

Number of other routine inspections ... .. 106

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(b) OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of special inspections	...	...	...	...	1,795
Number of re-inspections	...	...	...	...	3,323
					<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	...	5,118
					<hr/>





TABLE II.

(A)—RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION  
IN THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1926.

Defect or Disease.  (1)	Routine Inspections		Special Inspections		
	No. of Defects.		No. of Defects.		
	Requiring treatment. (2)	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment. (3)	Requiring treatment. (4)	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment. (5)	
Malnutrition - - - - -	—	194	—	—	
Uncleanliness - - - - -	141	—	—	—	
(See Table IV, Group V).					
Skin {	Ringworm, scalp - - - - -	3	—	6	—
	"    body - - - - -	—	—	11	—
	Scabies - - - - -	2	—	10	—
	Impetigo - - - - -	1	—	60	—
	Other Diseases (non-Tuberculous)	3	1	101	—
Eye {	Blepharitis - - - - -	7	—	19	—
	Conjunctivitis - - - - -	3	—	13	—
	Keratitis - - - - -	—	—	1	—
	Corneal Opacities - - - - -	—	—	—	—
	Defective Vision (excluding Squint) - - - - -	165	—	109	—
	Squint - - - - -	9	—	37	—
Other Conditions - - - - -	23	1	72	—	
Ear {	Defective Hearing - - - - -	10	6	16	—
	Otitis Media - - - - -	15	6	59	—
	Other Ear Diseases - - - - -	2	1	30	—
Nose and Throat {	Enlarged Tonsils only - - - - -	54	197	51	2
	Adenoids only - - - - -	2	6	5	2
	Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids - - - - -	28	2	32	—
Other Conditions - - - - -	2	5	81	—	
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberculous)	—	211	26	—	
Defective Speech - - - - -	—	8	—	—	
Teeth—Dental Diseases - - - - -	652	—	45	—	
(See Table IV., Group IV.)					
Heart and Circulation {	Heart Disease : Organic - - - - -	—	5	—	1
	Functional - - - - -	—	37	—	3
Lungs {	Anæmia - - - - -	—	4	96	—
	Bronchitis - - - - -	1	41	68	—
Tuberculosis {	Other Non-Tuberculous Diseases	—	1	5	—
	Pulmonary : Definite - - - - -	—	—	—	—
	Suspected - - - - -	—	2	7	—
	Non-Pulmonary : Glands - - - - -	—	—	—	—
	Spine - - - - -	—	—	—	—
	Hip - - - - -	—	—	—	—
	Other Bones and Joints	—	—	—	—
Nervous System {	Skin - - - - -	—	—	—	—
	Other forms - - - - -	—	—	—	—
	Epilepsy - - - - -	—	5	—	—
Deformities {	Chorea - - - - -	—	1	4	—
	Other conditions - - - - -	—	1	24	—
Other Defects and Disease	Rickets - - - - -	—	—	1	—
	Spinal Curvature - - - - -	—	4	—	—
Other Forms - - - - -	—	2	1	—	
Other Defects and Disease - - - - -	4	34	589	—	

TABLE II  
 MORTALITY OF DISEASE FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION  
 IN THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 1904

District or Division	Males		Females	
	No. of Deaths	Rate per 1,000	No. of Deaths	Rate per 1,000
London	1,111	1.1	1,111	1.1
Northampton	1,111	1.1	1,111	1.1
Northampton (Group VI)	1,111	1.1	1,111	1.1
Northampton (Group VII)	1,111	1.1	1,111	1.1
Northampton (Group VIII)	1,111	1.1	1,111	1.1
Northampton (Group IX)	1,111	1.1	1,111	1.1
Northampton (Group X)	1,111	1.1	1,111	1.1
Northampton (Group XI)	1,111	1.1	1,111	1.1
Northampton (Group XII)	1,111	1.1	1,111	1.1
Northampton (Group XIII)	1,111	1.1	1,111	1.1
Northampton (Group XIV)	1,111	1.1	1,111	1.1
Northampton (Group XV)	1,111	1.1	1,111	1.1
Northampton (Group XVI)	1,111	1.1	1,111	1.1
Northampton (Group XVII)	1,111	1.1	1,111	1.1
Northampton (Group XVIII)	1,111	1.1	1,111	1.1
Northampton (Group XIX)	1,111	1.1	1,111	1.1
Northampton (Group XX)	1,111	1.1	1,111	1.1
Northampton (Group XXI)	1,111	1.1	1,111	1.1
Northampton (Group XXII)	1,111	1.1	1,111	1.1
Northampton (Group XXIII)	1,111	1.1	1,111	1.1
Northampton (Group XXIV)	1,111	1.1	1,111	1.1
Northampton (Group XXV)	1,111	1.1	1,111	1.1
Northampton (Group XXVI)	1,111	1.1	1,111	1.1
Northampton (Group XXVII)	1,111	1.1	1,111	1.1
Northampton (Group XXVIII)	1,111	1.1	1,111	1.1
Northampton (Group XXIX)	1,111	1.1	1,111	1.1
Northampton (Group XXX)	1,111	1.1	1,111	1.1
Northampton (Group XXXI)	1,111	1.1	1,111	1.1
Northampton (Group XXXII)	1,111	1.1	1,111	1.1
Northampton (Group XXXIII)	1,111	1.1	1,111	1.1
Northampton (Group XXXIV)	1,111	1.1	1,111	1.1
Northampton (Group XXXV)	1,111	1.1	1,111	1.1
Northampton (Group XXXVI)	1,111	1.1	1,111	1.1
Northampton (Group XXXVII)	1,111	1.1	1,111	1.1
Northampton (Group XXXVIII)	1,111	1.1	1,111	1.1
Northampton (Group XXXIX)	1,111	1.1	1,111	1.1
Northampton (Group XL)	1,111	1.1	1,111	1.1
Northampton (Group XLI)	1,111	1.1	1,111	1.1
Northampton (Group XLII)	1,111	1.1	1,111	1.1
Northampton (Group XLIII)	1,111	1.1	1,111	1.1
Northampton (Group XLIV)	1,111	1.1	1,111	1.1
Northampton (Group XLV)	1,111	1.1	1,111	1.1
Northampton (Group XLVI)	1,111	1.1	1,111	1.1
Northampton (Group XLVII)	1,111	1.1	1,111	1.1
Northampton (Group XLVIII)	1,111	1.1	1,111	1.1
Northampton (Group XLIX)	1,111	1.1	1,111	1.1
Northampton (Group L)	1,111	1.1	1,111	1.1



TABLE II.—(Contd.).

(B)—NUMBER OF INDIVIDUAL CHILDREN FOUND AT ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTION TO REQUIRE TREATMENT (EXCLUDING UNCLEANLINESS AND DENTAL DISEASES).

Group (1)	Number of Children.		Percentage of Children found to require treat- ment. (4)
	Inspected. (2)	Found to require treatment. (3)	
CODE GROUPS :—			
Entrants ... ..	979	41	4·2
Intermediates ...	966	179	18·5
Leavers ... ..	673	96	14·2
Total (code groups) ...	2,618	316	12·0
Other routine inspections ...	106	13	12·2





TABLE III.—RETURN OF ALL EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN  
IN THE AREA.

			Boys	Girls	Total
Blind (including partially blind).	(i) Suitable for training in a School or Class for the totally blind.	Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Blind	—	—	—
		Attending Public Elementary Schools ... ..	—	—	—
		At other Institutions ... ..	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution	—	—	—
	(ii) Suitable for training in a School or class for the partially blind.	Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Blind	6	6	12
		Attending Public Elementary Schools ... ..	—	—	—
		At other Institutions ... ..	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution	—	—	—
Deaf (including deaf and dumb and partially deaf).	(i) Suitable for training in a School or Class for the totally deaf or deaf and dumb.	Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Deaf ...	3	4	7
		Attending Public Elementary Schools ... ..	—	—	—
		At other Institutions ... ..	1	—	1
		At no School or Institution	—	—	—
	(ii) Suitable for training in a School or Class for the partially deaf.	Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Deaf ...	—	—	—
		Attending Public Elementary Schools ... ..	—	—	—
		At other Institutions ... ..	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution	—	—	—
Mentally Defective.	Feeble-minded (cases not notifiable to the Local Control Authority.)	Attending Certified Schools for Mentally Defective Children ... ..	12	18	30
		Attending Public Elementary Schools ... ..	—	—	—
		At other Institutions ... ..	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution	—	—	—
	Notified to the Local Control Authority during the year.	Feeble-minded ... ..	3	3	6
		Imbeciles ... ..	—	1	1
		Idiots ... ..	—	—	—
Epileptics	Suffering from severe epilepsy.	Attending Certified Special Schools for Epileptics ...	2	—	2
		In Institutions other than Certified Special Schools	—	—	—
		Attending Public Elementary Schools ... ..	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution	—	—	—
	Suffering from epilepsy which is not severe	Attending Public Elementary Schools ... ..	3	3	6
		At no School or Institution	—	1	1

TABLE II - RETURN OF ALL EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN IN THE AREA

Total	Boys	Girls	Category	Location
1	1		At no school or institution	...
1		1	At no school or institution	...
2	1	1	At no school or institution	...
3	2	1	At no school or institution	...
3	1	2	At no school or institution	...
4	3	1	At no school or institution	...
1		1	At no school or institution	...
1		1	At no school or institution	...
1		1	At no school or institution	...
1		1	At no school or institution	...
1		1	At no school or institution	...
1		1	At no school or institution	...
1		1	At no school or institution	...
1		1	At no school or institution	...
1		1	At no school or institution	...
1		1	At no school or institution	...
1		1	At no school or institution	...
1		1	At no school or institution	...
1		1	At no school or institution	...
1		1	At no school or institution	...
1		1	At no school or institution	...

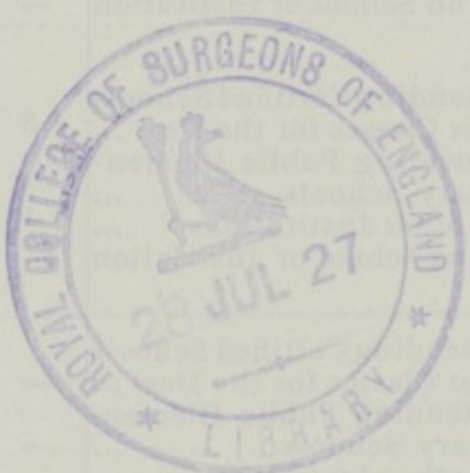




TABLE III.—(Contd.).

			Boys	Girls.	Total
Physically Defective	Infectious pulmonary and glandular tuberculosis	At Sanatoria or Sanatorium Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board... ..	—	—	—
		At other Institutions ...	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution	—	—	—
	Non-infectious but active pulmonary and glandular tuberculosis.	At Sanatoria or Sanatorium Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board... ..	3	2	5
		At Certified Residential Open Air Schools ...	—	—	—
		At Certified Day Open-air Schools ... ..	—	—	—
		At Public Elementary Schools ... ..	—	—	—
		At other Institutions ...	—	—	—
	Delicate children (e.g., pre-or latent tuberculosis, malnutrition, debility, anæmia, etc.)	At Certified Residential Open-air Schools ...	20	21	41
		At Certified Day Open-air Schools ... ..	—	—	—
		At Public Elementary Schools ... ..	55	56	111
		At other Institutions ...	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution	—	—	—
	Active non-pulmonary tuberculosis.	At Sanatoria or Hospital Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board ... ..	—	—	—
		At Public Elementary Schools ... ..	—	—	—
		At other Institutions ...	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution	—	—	—
	Crippled Children (other than those with active tuberculous disease), e.g., children suffering from paralysis, etc., and including those with severe heart disease.	At Certified Hospital Schools ... ..	2	3	5
		At Certified Residential Cripple Schools ...	1	—	1
		At Certified Day Cripple Schools ... ..	—	—	—
At Public Elementary Schools ... ..		16	14	30	
At other Institutions ...		2	0	2	
At no School or Institution ... ..		1	—	1	



TABLE IV.

(A)—RETURN OF DEFECTS TREATED DURING THE YEAR  
ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1926.

TREATMENT TABLE.

*Group I.—Minor Ailments (excluding Uncleanliness, for which see Group V.).*

DISEASE OR DEFECT.  1	Number of defects treated or under treatment during the year.		
	Under the Authority's Scheme. (2)	Otherwise. (3)	Total. (4)
<i>Skin—</i>			
Ringworm-Scalp ... ..	9	—	9
Ringworm-Body ... ..	15	—	15
Scabies ... ..	12	—	12
Impetigo ... ..	181	—	181
Other Skin Diseases ... ..	118	5	123
<i>Minor Eye Defects</i> ... .. (External and other, but excluding cases falling in Group II).	58	—	58
<i>Minor Ear Defects</i> ... ..	108	4	112
<i>Miscellaneous</i> ... .. (e.g., minor injuries, bruises sores, chilblains, etc.)	536	1	537
<b>Total</b> ... ..	1,037	10	1,047



TABLE IV

STATISTICS OF DEBILITY TREATED DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER 1916

TREATMENT TABLE

Group I.—Cases treated during the year, for which see Group V.

Number of debility treated in each treatment during the year

Year	Number of debility treated	Total	Treatment
1911	50		General
1912	50		General
1913	50		General
1914	50		General
1915	50		General
1916	50		General
			Chronic Brain Disease
			Brain & Spinal Cord
			(Systemic and other) but including cases falling in Group II.
			Brain & Spinal Cord
			Mental and other
			of various kinds, but not cases of insanity, etc.
1917	10	1,017	Total



TABLE IV.—(Contd.).

*Group II.—Defective Vision and Squint (excluding Minor Eye Defects treated as Minor Ailments—Group I).*

Defect or Disease.	Number of defects dealt with.			
	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Submitted to refraction by private practitioner or at hospital, apart from the Authority's scheme.	Otherwise.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Errors of Refraction (including Squint) (Operations for squint should be recorded separately in the body of the Report).	368	58	—	426
Other Defect or Disease of the eyes (excluding those recorded in Group 1).	110	7	—	117
Total ... ..	478	65	—	543

Total number of children for whom spectacles were prescribed

(a) Under the Authority's scheme 251

(b) Otherwise—0.

Total Number of children who obtained or received spectacles

(a) Under the Authority's scheme 249

(b) Otherwise—0.

*Group III.—Treatment of Defects of Nose and Throat.*

Number of Defects.				
Received Operative treatment.			Received other forms of treatment.	Total number treated
Under the Authority's scheme, in clinic or hospital.	By private practitioner or hospital, apart from the Authority's scheme.	Total.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
137	27	164	80	244





TABLE IV.—(Contd.).

*Group IV.—Dental Defects.*

(1) Number of Children who were:—

(a) Inspected by the Dentist:—

		Aged				
Routine Age Groups	...	5	...	...	...	237
		6	...	...	...	690
		7	...	...	...	310
		8	...	...	...	325
		9	...	...	...	375
		10	...	...	...	654
		11	...	...	...	411
		12	...	...	...	697
		13	...	...	...	350
		14	...	...	...	103
		15	...	...	...	18
Total	...	...	...	...	...	4,170
Specials	...	...	...	...	...	488
Grand Total	...	...	...	...	...	4,658
(b) Found to require treatment	...	...	...	...	...	2,898
(c) Actually treated	...	...	...	...	...	1,973
(d) Re-treated during the year as the result of periodical examination	...	...	...	...	...	788
(2) Half-days devoted to	...	Inspection	...	...	...	24
		Treatment	...	...	...	316
		Total	...	...	...	340
(3) Attendances made by Children for treatment	...	...	...	...	...	5,164
(4) Fillings	...	Permanent teeth	...	...	...	2,154
		Temporary teeth	...	...	...	668
		Total	...	...	...	2,822
(5) Extractions	...	Permanent teeth	...	...	...	586
		Temporary teeth	...	...	...	4,437
		Total	...	...	...	5,023
(6) Administrations of general anæsthetics for extractions	...	...	...	...	...	1,394
(7) Other operations	...	Permanent teeth	...	...	...	261
		Temporary teeth	...	...	...	444
		Total	...	...	...	705

*Group V—Uncleanliness and Verminous conditions.*

- (i) Average number of visits per school made during the year by the School Nurses—52.
- (ii) Total number of examinations of children in the schools by School Nurses—32,707.
- (iii) Number of individual children found unclean—755.
- (iv) Number of children cleansed under arrangements made by the Local Education Authority—221.
- (v) Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken—
  - (a) Under Education Act, 1921—3.
  - (b) Under School Attendance By-laws—0.



TABLE V.  
LIST OF SCHOOLS IN THE BOROUGH.

School,	Department.	Authorized accommodation.	Average No. on the Rolls for yr. ended 31/12/26.
Muswell Hill ...	Junr. Mixed	220	221.2
St. Michael's ...	Senr. Mixed	238	145
„ ...	Junr. Mixed	175	124.9
Highgate ...	Senr. Mixed	444	284.5
„ ...	Junr. Mixed	354	228.7
North Harringay	Boys'	416	433.6
„ „ ...	Girls'	416	393.9
„ „ ...	Junr. Mixed	462	424.5
South Harringay	Senr. Mixed	570	438.5
„ „ ...	Junr. Mixed	300	264.2
Stroud Green ...	Boys'	418	360.8
„ „ ...	Girls'	418	359.2
„ „ ...	Junr. Mixed	426	336
St. Mary's ...	Boys'	237	232.1
„ ...	Girls'	235	249
„ ...	Infants'	220	217.5
Crouch End ...	Boys'	456	348.6
„ „ ...	Girls'	450	301.3
„ „ ...	Junr. Mixed	411	347.8
Holy Innocents' ...	Infants'	101	110
St. James' ..	Mixed & Inf.	269	316.4
Campbourne ...	Boys'	450	374.5
„ ...	Girls'	450	366.7
„ ...	Infants'	473	452.2
	Totals ...	8,609	7,331.1



TABLE V  
LIST OF SCHOOLS IN THE BIRMOH

Average number of pupils in the school for the year ending 1911	Average number of pupils	Department	School
151.7	120	Boys, Mixed	Blundell Hall
145	125	Boys, Mixed	St. Michael's
131.9	110	Boys, Mixed	
124.1	111	Boys, Mixed	Highgate
120.7	104	Boys, Mixed	
118.5	113	Boys	North Brompton
112.0	110	Girls	
104.5	102	Boys	
102.5	100	Boys	St. Andrew's
101.7	100	Boys	
100.8	100	Boys	St. George's
97.9	100	Boys	
95.8	100	Boys	
94.1	100	Girls	St. Mary's
93.0	100	Girls	
91.7	100	Boys	
90.8	100	Boys	Christ King
90.3	100	Girls	
84.5	101	Boys, Mixed	
110	101	Boys	St. Ignace's
83.1	102	Mixed & Inf.	St. James'
82.1	100	Boys	Christ the King
80.7	100	Girls	
78.5	100	Boys	
73.1	100	Boys	



TABLE VI.—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTION, 1926.  
Number of children inspected at each school.

YEARS OF AGE.	5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		14		15		TOTALS.							
	SCHOOL.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	Total				
Muswell Hill ..	15	17	19	15	1	3	9	11	2	1	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	48	49	97		
St. Michael's ..	11	10	13	8	5	1	14	14	1	2	—	1	—	—	14	12	1	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	59	54	113		
Highgate ..	18	27	7	27	6	4	23	17	2	11	—	5	2	2	15	25	3	8	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	76	127	203		
North Harringay	44	41	41	23	6	7	35	39	13	10	5	5	4	7	65	73	8	4	22	14	—	2	—	—	—	243	225	468		
South Harringay	29	37	25	18	5	4	19	16	6	6	5	3	6	2	17	17	4	3	10	14	—	—	—	—	—	126	120	246		
Stroud Green ..	33	40	17	11	9	4	35	35	14	12	8	8	5	7	39	45	17	16	21	18	1	—	—	—	—	—	199	196	395	
St. Mary's ..	24	13	17	18	1	4	35	33	10	6	4	2	5	3	29	19	4	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	129	105	234	
Crouch End ..	53	45	17	32	33	32	33	30	3	4	1	2	1	2	54	35	4	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	201	185	386	
Holy Innocents'	10	9	15	7	2	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	22	49	
St. James' ..	—	4	8	10	3	5	8	14	8	4	1	1	2	4	11	16	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45	60	105
Campsbourne ..	59	52	20	20	53	47	38	28	5	6	1	2	1	3	32	48	8	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	217	211	428
TOTAL ..	296	295	199	189	124	114	249	240	64	62	27	30	26	30	276	291	53	53	55	48	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	1,370	1,354	2,724
	979				966				673				106																	

350 360 370 380 390 400 410 420 430 440 450 460 470 480 490 500

Year	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Cumulative	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	100	105	110	115	120	125	130	135	140	145	150
at 1970	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Area (inches)	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	26	28	30	32	34	36	38	40	42	44	46	48	50	52	54	56	58	60
Comp. No.	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Dr. No.	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
Station Name	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
Group (inches)	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
Group (inches)	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
Station	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
Dr. No.	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
Station No.	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
Year	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35



TABLE VII.—MENTALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.

After-histories of Hornsey children who left the Joint Special School, 1921-1926.

No.	Sex.	Date of Birth.	Date of Leaving.	REMARKS as to career since leaving school, present industrial status, etc.
1	Boy	18/ 6/07	18/11/21	Is reported to be working as an electrical engineer, and to be doing well.
2	Girl	23/ 1/08	9/ 9/21	Was a housemaid in a doctor's family for three years and reported as "Excellent." Now a ward-maid at a large hospital.
3	Girl	25/ 4/09	26/ 8/21	Attended for two years and then excluded by S.M.O. as "ineducable." A "mongolian." <i>Notified to County for Institutional treatment.</i> Helping at home.
4	Boy	13/10/07	26/ 8/21	Excluded from school by S.M.O. as "ineducable" and <i>notified to County for Institutional treatment.</i> Still at home. Does shopping and mends house, as the mother has to work to help support the boy.
5	Boy	26/ 6/08	26/ 8/21	Excluded by S.M.O. as "ineducable." <i>Notified to County for Institutional treatment,</i> and is now at Stoke Park, Bristol.
6	Boy	15/ 4/13	26/ 8/21	Attended for six months and then excluded by S.M.O. as "ineducable." Mentally defective and physically defective. <i>Notified to County for Institutional treatment.</i> Still at home.
7	Boy	1/ 3/06	10/ 6/21	Has assisted father as upholsterer since he left school and is quite useful.
8	Boy	3/ 5/09	3/ 6/21	At Leavesden Mental Hospital, Watford. This boy left the school after three years to enter a blind institution. <i>Notified to County under Section 30 (c) of the Mental Deficiency Act.</i>
9	Boy	20/ 2/05	8/ 4/21	Helping father as chimney sweep. Pushes barrow and runs odd jobs. Very useful.
10	Girl	7/ 9/14	18/ 5/23	Excluded by S.M.O. and <i>notified to County for Institutional treatment.</i> Still at home.
11	Girl	26/ 9/06	12/ 1/23	<i>Notified "strongly" to County for Institutional treatment</i> on account of "lack of moral control." Is in an institution at Caterham.
12	Boy	30/ 8/13	21/12/22	Entered private residential institution.
13	Girl	17/ 9/10	10/11/22	Excluded by S.M.O. and <i>notified to County for Institutional treatment.</i> Still at home. Child has improved, but is unable to do anything for herself.
14	Boy	15/10/11	13/10/22	<i>Notified to County for Institutional treatment</i> after exclusion from school by S.M.O. Now at Stoke Park Institution, Bristol.
15	Girl	2/ 2/06	1/ 9/22	<i>Notified to County for Institutional treatment.</i> Still at home, doing daily domestic work.
16	Boy	2/ 8/06	7/ 7/22	Several situations have been found for this boy through the Juvenile Employment Office. Now acting as parcel carrier. It is reported that his brother has taught him a good deal in the evenings.
17	Girl	5/ 9/10	16/ 6/22	Left district.
18	Girl	15/ 3/06	28/ 4/22	<i>Notified to County for Institutional treatment.</i> No use for domestic work, but reliable with children. Helping at home.
19	Boy	—	6/ 3/25	<i>Notified to County for Institutional treatment.</i> Assisting father as greengrocer and still doing well.
20	Girl	15/ 6/08	23/ 1/25	<i>Notified to County for Guardianship</i> after remaining at school until she was 17. Working in a fried-fish shop, earning £1 per week.
21	Boy	27/ 4/10	23/ 7/24	Was working with builder, but is now out of work. Would like to get a job at carpentry. Seems clever with his fingers. Tall boy and well set up; can only write his name.
22	Girl	16/ 1/08	2/ 5/24	<i>Notified to County for Guardianship.</i> Child at first worked at a surgical instrument maker's, but was unsatisfactory. Now assists father as tailor's presser and doing well.
23	Boy	4/11/07	11/ 1/24	<i>Notified to County for Institutional treatment.</i> Working at home at basket-making. Doing well. General appearance good.
24	Boy	27/ 5/09	28/ 9/23	Deceased.
25	Girl	6/ 6/07	31/ 8/23	<i>Notified to County for Institutional treatment.</i> Child is epileptic as well as mentally deficient. Still at home. Doing daily domestic work.
26	Boy	28/ 4/07	31/ 8/23	<i>Notified to County for Institutional treatment.</i> Now assisting milk roundsman. Unable to do anything else.
27	Boy	20/ 2/10	16/ 4/26	Working on a poultry farm in Essex and stated to be doing well.
28	Boy	31/12/09	4/12/25	Admitted to Council School from Darenth Institution. Left school on attaining age of 14 and had several jobs—unable to keep any work. At parents' request, the boy was examined by the S.M.O. and certified as mentally deficient. Family have now left district.
29	Girl	31/10/11	13/11/25	Left school to enter Convent School. Now re-admitted to Special School at parents' request.
30	Girl	20/ 5/11	11/ 9/25	Doing daily work.
31	Girl	8/ 6/08	28/ 8/25	Doing bead work.
32	Girl	12/ 5/09	28/ 8/25	Engaged in daily domestic work and doing well.
33	Boy	24/11/12	12/ 6/25	Has now been certified as fit to attend ordinary school.
34	Boy	21/ 2/11	1/ 5/25	Working at a laundry, where he has been since leaving school. Doing well.
35	Boy	2/12/10	1/ 5/25	Working at a laundry.
36	Boy	14/ 9/08	13/ 3/25	This boy has been found several situations through the Juvenile Employment Office, but has been unable to keep any. He is now assisting a milk roundsman.

No.	Description	Quantity	Rate	Total
1	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	...
3	...	...	...	...
4	...	...	...	...
5	...	...	...	...
6	...	...	...	...
7	...	...	...	...
8	...	...	...	...
9	...	...	...	...
10	...	...	...	...
11	...	...	...	...
12	...	...	...	...
13	...	...	...	...
14	...	...	...	...
15	...	...	...	...
16	...	...	...	...
17	...	...	...	...
18	...	...	...	...
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57	...	...	...	...
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59	...	...	...	...
60	...	...	...	...
61	...	...	...	...
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63	...	...	...	...
64	...	...	...	...
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66	...	...	...	...
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95	...	...	...	...
96	...	...	...	...
97	...	...	...	...
98	...	...	...	...
99	...	...	...	...
100	...	...	...	...