

[Report of the Medical Officer of Health for Stoke Newington, The Metropolitan Borough].

Contributors

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... THE ...

Metropolitan Borough of Stoke Newington

Report

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health
and Public Analyst,

FOR THE

YEAR 1915.

BY

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REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1915.

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

GENTLEMEN,—

The vital statistics of the Borough for the year 1915 were less satisfactory than usual. The general death-rate of 14.6 is the highest since the formation of the Borough, although it compares favourably with the corresponding rate of 16.1 for the Metropolis as a whole. The death-rate from the chief infectious diseases (1.21) was the highest since 1911, but it is well below the corresponding rate for the Metropolis generally, and there are only 3 Metropolitan Boroughs with lower rates. The rate of infantile mortality (the number of deaths under one year of age to every thousand births) was 99.8, as against a rate of 78.7 for the preceding year; this is the highest rate of infantile mortality recorded for the Borough since 1911, but there were many Metropolitan Boroughs with a higher rate. Speaking generally, the higher rates for 1915 are due to a much increased mortality from diseases of the lungs, measles, and influenza.

The total notifications of infectious diseases (including those from Tuberculosis) were during 1915 lower than in the preceding year. This is due to the fact that there was a considerable reduction in cases of Scarlet Fever notified, and Measles was not a notifiable disease during 1915.

The report is somewhat shorter this year; this is in accordance with the suggestion from the Local Government Board that Medical Officers of Health should confine their reports to a record of what has taken place during the year, and thus effect an economy in labour and printing expenses.

It will be seen that a satisfactory amount of public health work has been performed during the past year, and I have pleasure in testifying to the efficiency and zeal of each member of the staff.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

HENRY KENWOOD.

March, 1916.

POPULATION.

According to the Census of 1901 the population of the Borough was then 51,247. By the more recent Census of 1911 the population for the same area was shown to have decreased during the 10 years to the extent of nearly 600. In this Report the rates are based on the estimated civil population for the middle of the year 1915, and the figure amounts to 50,527.

The war has made it impossible to adhere to the methods of estimation of local and national populations hitherto in use. Men of military age have been largely drafted to military training centres or sent abroad with the Army, and the remainder of the male adult population, as well as, to a lesser extent, the female population, has migrated on an unprecedented scale into areas other than those in which it was enumerated at the last Census.

Under these circumstances, estimates of local populations based on the Census returns were clearly inadmissible, and it became necessary to search for a substitute. Fortunately, this was ready to hand in the shape of the National Register, which referred to a date only six weeks removed from that for which estimates were required, viz., the middle of the year 1915. No doubt this does not form a perfect record, as it is known that a number of persons escaped registration. From investigations, however, which have been made in another connection, it appears that the defects in the register taken as a whole are not on such a scale as to affect seriously the estimates of population based upon it. By the method described below it was possible to derive from these returns estimates of the *civil* population only of each administrative area on August 15th. No attempt has been made to increase these by allowance for members of the fighting forces, because, apart altogether from the difficulty of ascertaining the average military population of each district during the year, experience has shown that under present circumstances only civilian deaths can be tabulated for local areas. If military deaths were to be included they would have either to be debited to the

area in which they occurred, a course which would render the death-rates of districts containing large military hospitals meaningless, or to the area of residence. An attempt made to pursue the latter course has had to be abandoned owing to military authorities having been unable to furnish to the registrars the necessary information. It has been found necessary, therefore, to limit the tabulation of deaths by local areas to deaths of civilians, and, under these circumstances, the civilian population is obviously the proper one to use for the calculation of death-rates.

The official method by which the estimates of civil population have been derived from the National Register returns may now be described.

The ratio of the total population, less the males aged 15-65 years, to the number of females aged 15 to 65 years at the date of the Census, was calculated for each administrative area, and this ratio was applied to the number of females on the National Register; the resulting product, plus the number of males aged 15 to 65 years on the National Register, was taken to be the number of the civil population of the district. A small adjustment was necessary in order to make the sum of the estimates for the several districts equal to the estimate for the country as a whole made on the same basis. Further, the population in institutions was not registered, and this (taken to be the same in the aggregate for England and Wales at Census date), together with a number of persons of no fixed abode, were distributed evenly over the whole country.

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

The Northern Division of the Borough (lying North of the middle line of Church Street) has a population of about 17,005; and in the Southern Division the population is approximately 33,522.

The natural increase of population by excess of births over deaths during the year amounted to 193, as against 408 in the preceding year.

Number of people to the acre.—The area of the Borough amounts to 863 acres, and this houses about 58 people to the acre.

BIRTHS.

During the year 1915 there were 932 births, viz.—464 males and 468 females. The birth-rate per 1,000 per annum was therefore 18.4, as against 20.4 for the preceding year. The births in the Northern Division of the Borough numbered 202, and the birth-rate was 11.9; while those in the Southern Division were 730, and the birth-rate was 21.8.

This marked fall in the birth-rate is mainly due to war conditions.

Year.	Birth-rate.	Rate for London generally.	Rate for England and Wales.
1901 ...	21.6	29.0	28.5
1902 ...	22.0	28.5	28.6
1903 ...	21.5	28.5	28.4
1904 ...	22.3	28.0	27.9
1905 ...	20.9	27.1	27.2
1906 ...	21.2	26.6	27.0
1907 ...	20.5	25.8	26.3
1908 ...	20.2	25.4	26.5
1909 ...	19.5	24.4	25.6
1910 ...	18.8	23.6	24.8
1911 ...	20.7	25.0	24.4
1912 ...	20.4	24.7	23.8
1913 ...	22.0	24.5	23.9
1914 ...	20.4	24.6	23.6
1915 ...	18.4	22.6	21.8

The illegitimate births numbered 35; 16 males and 19 females.

During the past four years the Registrar-General has made arrangements whereby particulars of those births (of Stoke Newington parents) which occurred outside the Borough, and were not, therefore, locally registered, are now transferred to us; so that 40 such births had to be added to the number registered within the Borough in 1915. It was impossible, prior to four years ago, to make this addition, and so the birth-rates for Stoke Newington for the last four years must not be taken as comparable with those of former years.

It may be noted that the excess of the birth-rate over the death-rate for the year 1901 was 8.5; whereas for the year 1915 (both rates being considerably lower), the figure was only 3.8.

During the year the births notified under the Notification of Births Act have been compared with the births registered by the Registrar of Births, and the comparison (794 as against 932) has revealed the fact that the requirements of the Notification of Births Act are still not fully complied with, notwithstanding the efforts which have been made to make these requirements known. In many cases I have taken steps to ascertain the cause of the failure of notification and to draw the attention of the responsible party to his or her legal default.

MORTALITY.

General Mortality.—There were 504 deaths of residents registered in the Borough, and 235 of residents who died in Public Institutions outside of the Borough, making a total of 739 deaths. Of these 379 were of females and 360 were of males.

Year.	General Death-rate.	Rate for London generally.	Rate for England and Wales.
1901 ...	13·1	17·6	16·0
1902 ...	13·3	17·2	16·3
1903 ...	12·6	15·2	15·4
1904 ...	13·4	16·1	16·2
1905 ...	13·0	15·1	15·2
1906 ...	12·0	15·7	15·4
1907 ...	11·8	14·6	15·0
1908 ...	12·9	13·8	14·7
1909 ...	11·7	14·0	14·5
1910 ...	11·8	12·7	13·4
1911 ...	12·5	15·0	14·6
1912 ...	11·6	13·6	13·3
1913 ...	13·1	14·2	13·7
1914 ...	12·3	14·4	13·6
1915 ...	14·6	16·1	15·1

The recorded general death-rate is therefore 14.6, as against 12.3 for the preceding year. This ordinary death-rate, however, cannot be taken as a true index of the healthiness of the Borough, nor can it be justly compared with the rates of other Sanitary areas, unless some allowance is made for the relative proportions of males and females at different ages in the districts compared.

Death-rates vary very much in different districts according to the nature of the population of these districts; for instance, in a district containing a large number of very young or very old people the rate would be considerably higher than in a district containing a larger proportion of people of middle age.

There is, therefore, calculated by the Registrar-General from the Government Census returns, a corrective factor for each district in the County of London, which varies with the sex and age distribution of the population of that district; the multiplication of the recorded death-rate of the district by this factor gives the death-rate which would obtain in that district if the sex and age distribution of the population of the district were in the same proportions as it is in the country as a whole—thus eliminating the accidental differences due to sex and age, and affording a fairer means of comparison and a truer test of the healthiness of the district. The death-rate so ascertained is known as *the corrected death-rate*:

The so-called “factor for correction” for the Borough of Stoke Newington is 0.9512, and the *death-rate corrected for age and sex distribution* is $14.6 \times 0.9512 = 13.9$ per 1,000 per annum.

In arriving at this corrected death-rate the deaths of non-residents who have died in Public Institutions within the Borough have, of course, been excluded.

The recorded rate is above that for the preceding year, when it was 12.3. This increase is almost entirely due to a greater number of deaths from Diseases of the Lungs, Measles, and Influenza. The death-rate for the whole of London was 16.1.

District Mortality.—The deaths among residents of the Northern Division of the Borough numbered 232, and furnished a recorded death-rate of 13.6 per 1,000 per annum.

The deaths among the residents of the Southern Division of the Borough numbered 507, and furnished a recorded death-rate of 15.1 per 1,000 per annum.

TABLE I.
CAUSES OF AND AGES AT DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1915.

Causes of Death.		Nett Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the Borough.									Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non-Residents" in Institutions in the Borough.
		All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2 years.	2 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.	65 and upwards.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All causes	Certified ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Uncertified ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever ...	...	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Small Pox ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ...	...	24	5	7	8	4	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	...	7	1	—	1	3	1	1	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	...	7	2	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria and Croup ...	...	10	—	3	1	5	—	1	—	—	—
Influenza ...	...	20	2	—	1	—	1	1	5	10	3
Erysipelas ...	...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) ...	...	51	—	—	—	2	9	23	14	3	4
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	10	1	2	3	4	—	—	—	—	—
Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	...	11	1	5	—	—	1	—	1	3	1
Cancer, malignant disease	...	61	—	—	—	—	1	6	28	26	6
Rheumatic Fever ...	...	5	—	—	—	3	—	1	1	—	—
Meningitis ...	...	4	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Organic Heart Disease ...	...	66	—	—	—	2	2	6	28	28	3
Bronchitis ...	...	72	6	1	—	—	—	2	22	41	9
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	...	68	15	7	6	3	—	10	11	16	3
Other Diseases of Respiratory organs ...	...	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—
Diarrhœa and Enteritis.	...	11	6	—	2	—	—	1	1	1	—
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	...	5	—	—	—	1	—	2	2	—	1
Cirrhosis of Liver ...	...	10	—	—	—	—	—	2	7	1	—
Alcoholism ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nephritis and Bright's Disease ...	...	19	—	1	—	—	—	1	13	4	3
Puerperal Fever ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition ...	...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth ...	...	36	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide ...	...	17	1	1	2	1	—	5	4	3	—
Suicide ...	...	5	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	—
Other Defined Diseases ...	...	212	13	4	1	4	5	12	58	115	18
Diseases ill-defined or unknown ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		739	93	34	28	32	21	79	200	252	51

TABLE II.

SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE DEATHS IN THE
NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN DIVISION OF THE BOROUGH
DURING EACH OF THE QUARTERS OF THE YEAR 1915.

DISEASES.	NORTH.					SOUTH.				
	Quarters				Total	Quarters.				Total
	1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4	
Enteric Fever	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
Small Pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	1	1	—	—	2	14	7	1	—	22
Scarlet Fever	1	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	2	6
Whooping Cough	—	—	1	—	1	—	3	2	1	6
Diphtheria and Croup	—	—	—	4	4	2	—	—	4	6
Influenza	7	—	1	1	9	4	3	—	4	11
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	3	3	3	4	13	12	9	6	11	38
Tuberculous Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Tuberculous Diseases	3	1	—	—	4	2	7	6	2	17
Cancer, malignant disease	3	5	6	7	21	11	10	8	11	40
Rheumatic Fever	2	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	1	3
Meningitis	1	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	3
Organic Heart Disease	9	6	4	5	24	9	6	10	17	42
Bronchitis	10	5	2	7	24	21	6	5	16	48
Pneumonia (all forms)	4	4	2	7	17	18	17	8	8	51
Other diseases of Respiratory Organs	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	1	3
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	—	1	—	—	1	3	2	4	1	10
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	2	1	4
Cirrhosis of Liver	1	1	—	2	4	1	3	—	2	6
Alcoholism	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	3	2	2	1	8	5	2	4	—	11
Puerperal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Partu- rition	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Congenital Debility and Mal- formation, including Pre- mature Birth	1	4	1	3	9	7	7	7	6	27
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	—	2	—	—	2	5	3	3	4	15
Suicide	2	—	1	1	4	—	—	1	—	1
Other Defined Diseases	24	13	21	20	78	46	35	17	36	134
Diseases ill-defined or unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	75	48	47	62	232	167	124	87	129	507

DISTRICT MORTALITY.

	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Totals.	Rate per 1,000 per annum.
Northern Division	75	48	47	62	232	13·6
Southern Division	167	124	87	129	507	15·1
TOTALS ...	242	172	134	191	739	14·6

THE CAUSES OF DEATH.—These are fully set forth in Table I., in which it will be noted that the deaths are also apportioned to different age-periods. Table II. is supplementary to Table I., and sets forth the deaths in each Division of the Borough during each of the four quarters of the year.

Comparing these tables with the corresponding tables of the preceding year, the following facts are noteworthy: An increase in the deaths from Measles, Influenza, Diphtheria, Diseases of the Lungs, and Violence; and a decrease of those from Cancer.

It will be noted (Table II.) that the mortality of the Southern Division exceeds that of the Northern (after due allowance is made for the different figures of the population in each Division), mainly in respect to the deaths from Tuberculosis, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough, Premature Birth and Infant Wasting, Summer Diarrhoea, Diseases of the Lung, and Violent Deaths.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

There were 93 deaths registered of infants under 1 year of age, as against 932 births; the proportion which the deaths under 1 year of age bear to 1,000 births is, therefore, 99·8, as against 78·7 in the preceding year.

The deaths under 1 year of age form 12.6 per cent. of the total deaths at all ages, whereas those for the preceding year formed 13.0 per cent.

Year.	Rate of Infantile Mortality.	Rate for London generally.	Rate for England and Wales.
1901 ...	117.9	149	151
1902 ...	114.7	139	133
1903 ...	120.3	130	132
1904 ...	115.6	144	146
1905 ...	124.7	129	128
1906 ...	108.0	130	133
1907 ...	97.9	115	118
1908 ...	98.3	113	121
1909 ...	84.9	107	109
1910 ...	66.1	103	106
1911 ...	106.2	128	130
1912 ...	70.7	90	95
1913 ...	82.7	105	109
1914 ...	78.7	104	105
1915 ...	99.8	112	110

TABLE III.—INFANT MORTALITY.

1915. Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under 1 Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.			Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 3 months	3 months and under 6 months	6 months and under 9 months	9 months and under 12 months	Total deaths under 1 year
All causes { Certified Uncertified.												
Small Pox ...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicken-pox ...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	5
Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1
Whooping-cough ...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Diphtheria and Croup			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous Meningitis			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Abdominal Tuberculosis (<i>b</i>)			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Tuberculous Diseases			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)			—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	4
Convulsions ...	...	...	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	2
Laryngitis ...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis ...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	1	6
Pneumonia, all forms...			1	—	—	1	2	1	3	6	3	15
Diarrhoea ...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Enteritis...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	—	5
Gastritis...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis ...	...	...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2
Rickets ...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suffocation, overlying			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Injury at birth ...	...	...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Atelectasis ...	...	...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Congenital Malformations (<i>c</i>)			1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Premature Birth ...	...	...	15	2	1	1	18	3	2	—	—	23
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus ...	...	...	2	—	1	1	4	6	2	—	—	12
Other causes ...	...	...	1	—	2	—	3	2	1	1	3	10
			23	2	4	4	33	15	13	18	14	93

DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE IN THE DIFFERENT
WARDS OF THE BOROUGH DURING THE YEARS

1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914 and 1915.

Name of Ward	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915
Lordship Ward ...	6	9	8	1	6	2	1	2	2	1	3	4
Clissold Ward ...	8	12	6	11	4	5	4	6	5	5	1	9
Church Ward ...	24	24	18	23	19	18	18	27	14	17	17	20
Manor Ward ...	9	8	3	8	3	6	3	4	6	10	3	3
South Hornsey Ward ...	66	66	56	36	47	35	32	48	35	41	43	34
Palatine Ward ...	21	14	26	23	22	18	5	19	11	18	14	23
Totals... ..	134	133	117	102	101	84	63	106	73	92	81	93

A comparison of the causes of Infantile Mortality in 1915 with those of the preceding year shows an increase during last year in the deaths from Measles, Diseases of the Lungs, Premature Birth, Debility and Wasting conditions. It is also noteworthy that the deaths from Diarrhœa and Enteritis were fewer than those recorded in the preceding year.

THE INFANT CARE WORK.

Miss Aldridge reports as follows :—

“ During 1915, 555 visits were paid to infants in their homes shortly after birth. These visits were followed by 461 revisits. A great many mothers, babies, and young children were found to be suffering as a result of the War. There is a general anxiety for relatives at the Front, and there were several premature births, cases of shock, and of premature hand-feeding which appeared to be due to the first Air Raid and the fear of subsequent ones. The milk fund so wisely started by the Mayor has been of the greatest value in helping these cases; without it, I fear the

infant death-rate would have been higher than it is. 44 cases were helped out of the fund during the year. One very nervous mother, with a delicate, ill-nourished baby (born not long after the first Air Raid) and a husband at the Front, has cost the fund over £2, but she now says that she feels better than she has done for years, and the baby is thriving. The other cases helped are similar to this one. Every mother who is being helped out of this fund is advised to bring her baby to be weighed once a week. She is also visited at home.

*“ Work at the Child Welfare Centre.—*During the year, 262 infants were brought here to be weighed and for advice; their total visits numbered 1,141. Two afternoons a week—Monday and Thursday—are given up to this work. The mothers of their own accord bring their children here, and are advised as to the feeding, clothing, and general management of them, with very encouraging results.

“ It is often possible to ward off premature hand-feeding by giving the mother advice in time, and to prevent unnecessary difficulties arising from hand-feeding by watching the children week by week and carefully regulating their food.

“ This branch of the Child Welfare Work is still growing, a fact which would not have been possible but for the increased accommodation provided for it at 44, Milton Road in the early part of the year. The largest number of attendances on any one of these afternoons was over 30.

“ The work has, for some time, been greatly helped by the valuable services of Dr. New, who gives his time on Thursday afternoons. It is thus possible, not only to deal more thoroughly with each child, but to detect the early symptoms of a child or mother requiring medical treatment, and to see that this is obtained from a medical practitioner or Hospital as soon as possible.

“ We are also indebted to Miss Sandiman, who has given her Thursday afternoons to the work since the early part of last year, and has been a most valuable help.

“ Towards the latter part of the year a Mothers' Sewing Class was started on Tuesday afternoons. Materials are provided, as inexpensively as possible, and the mothers are helped to cut out and make up suitable clothes for the children.

“ At one time it was no uncommon thing to find very young children brought here to be weighed who were clothed very scantily in cotton even in the coldest weather, and there is still room for improvement, for many babies die of Bronchitis and Pneumonia from exposure.

“ So far, the total attendances on Tuesdays has been 95, and the numbers are growing.

“ Cradles for the babies and a sewing machine have been very kindly lent for the present.

“ Most mothers are obliged to bring with them all their children under school age, and when accommodation permits, we hope to be able to arrange for the children to be minded in another room for the afternoon. Two ladies have already volunteered to help to mind the children. This would not only be a great help to the sewing, but would make it possible to teach the mothers while they are collected here some simple facts about their own and their families' health and well-being, or to interest them in some other way during a part of the afternoon. A desire for something of this kind has long been expressed by the mothers, so that there will be good ground to work upon when we are able to make a start. It would have been impossible to start the sewing class without the help of Miss Ross Baxter and Mrs. Price; they have taken over a large share of the work, and their kindness and co-operation has been indispensable.

"We have also received several gifts of material and warm clothes.

"We are also indebted to Miss Price for her valuable assistance in the Child Welfare Work during six months of last year.

"The appointment of Miss Stamford for three days a week enabled the Child Welfare Work to be carried on far more effectually than would otherwise have been possible during a considerable part of the year."

The work of the Child Welfare Centre has continued to grow; and even with the services of four excellent voluntary workers, in addition to Dr. New, it was found impossible to cope with it until further assistance was obtained by the part-time appointment of Nurse Stamford. She is proving of the greatest service, not only in the work of the Centre, but also in the home visitations, which represent in my judgment the most important branch of Child Welfare Work. This appointment has involved some slight additional expense in connection with this Centre, but it is an expense which all the circumstances amply justify. The Government have agreed to provide, by means of Annual Grants to be distributed by the Local Government Board, one-half of the cost of the whole or any part of schemes for Maternity and Child Welfare approved by the Board; and at the time of writing half of our expenses for the year ending March, 1915, have been reimbursed by the Board. The work is so obviously useful and of such national importance that it calls for the adoption of yet more extended and systematic measures. Extension is needed in two directions; on the one hand, it is necessary that measures should be taken for securing improved ante-natal and natal conditions, and on the other, provision should be made for continuing the work, in respect of certain children, beyond the first year of life and up to the age of school attendance.

In April, 1915, arrangements were made whereby Dr. Helen Gordon Clark, a London County Council Lecturer, delivered an address, which was much appreciated by many of the women

attending the Child Welfare Centre and others, upon the subject of "Food and What to Buy." Much sound, practical advice was offered upon food values, and how best to meet the rise in cost of food during the War, without loss to nutrition.

SENILE MORTALITY.—Of the 739 deaths, 252 were of persons over 65 years of age. The proportion of deaths occurring among those of over 65 years of age to the total deaths is, therefore, 34.1 per cent. There were 252 deaths of persons over 70 years of age, and 73 of persons over 80, 12 of whom reached 90 years of age—the oldest being 95.

This is a remarkably high proportion of deaths over 70 years of age, which indicates that there is a relatively large number of old persons in the Borough.

SENILE MORTALITY DURING 1915.

65 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	90 and over	Total
53	126	61	12	252

The respective ages of those over 90 were 90, 90, 90, 91, 91, 92, 92, 93, 94, 95, 95, 95.

ZYMOTIC MORTALITY.

Included in the Zymotic death-rate are the deaths from the seven principal Zymotic Diseases, viz., Small-pox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, "Fever" (including Enteric Fever, Typhus Fever, and Simple Continued Fever), and Diarrhoea. In Table IV. the deaths from each of the Infectious Diseases (including Erysipelas, Puerperal Fever, and Influenza) are given.

The Zymotic Death-rate for the Borough was 1.21 per 1,000 per annum, as against 0.55 in the preceding year. The rate for London generally was 1.6.

Year.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Rate for London generally.	Rate for England and Wales.
1901	1.26	2.25	2.05
1902	1.56	2.21	1.64
1903	1.70	1.76	1.46
1904	1.62	2.14	1.94
1905	1.35	1.70	1.52
1906	1.39	1.94	1.73
1907	1.33	1.42	1.26
1908	1.18	1.35	1.29
1909	0.87	1.30	1.12
1910	0.93	1.14	0.99
1911	1.69	2.20	1.88
1912	0.34	1.42	0.99
1913	0.85	1.32	1.20
1914	0.55	1.43	1.21
1915	1.21	1.60	1.28

By comparison with the preceding year there were more deaths from Measles, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Enteric Fever, and Influenza; but fewer deaths from Summer Diarrhœa and Dysentery. The higher rate is mainly due to the great increase of the deaths from Measles and Influenza.

TABLE IV.

Deaths from Zymotic Diseases (including Influenza, Puerperal Fever, and Erysipelas) in the year 1915.

		Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Small Pox.	Enteric Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhœa and Dysentery.	Influenza.	Erysipelas.	TOTAL.
First Quarter	...	2	2	—	—	—	15	—	3	11	—	33
Second „	...	2	—	—	—	—	8	3	3	3	1	20
Third „	...	1	—	—	1	—	1	3	4	1	—	11
Fourth „	...	2	8	—	1	—	—	1	1	5	—	18
		7	10	—	2	—	24	7	11	20	1	82
1914.....		3	3	—	—	2	1	6	15	6	2	38

ZYMOTIC DIARRHŒA.

As pointed out in my last annual Report, there is a district which is (roughly speaking) enclosed by Church Walk, Clissold Road, Cowper Road, and Watson Street, inside of which almost half of the total deaths from Zymotic Diarrhœa during the past nine years have occurred; and practically the whole of the mortality occurs there in August and September.

As in former years, this area was specially scavenged during August and September of last year, and arrangements were also made for the frequent flushing of the gullies situated in different courts.

CONSUMPTION.

The death-rate for Consumption (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) in the Borough for 1915 was 1.0 per 1,000, as against 1.5 for London generally.

TABLE V.

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

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

THE MORTUARY.

During the year 47 bodies were deposited in the Public Mortuary; 26 of these were females and 21 were males. Post mortem examinations were performed upon 31 of these cases, and inquests were held upon 40.

TABLE IV.
DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS WITHIN THE
BOROUGH, 1915.

Nursing Home, Warw ck House, Church St.	Nursing Home, 17 Queens Road	Invalid Asylum, 187 High Street	St. Anne's House, Manor Road	Northumber-land House, Green Lanes.	Nursing Home, 6/8, Alexandra Road.	Total.
1	2	3	23	10	12	51

I.	II.	III.
Institutions within the Borough receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the Borough.	Institutions outside the Borough receiving sick and infirm persons from the Borough.	Other Institutions, the deaths in which have been distributed among the two divisions of the Borough.
St. Anne's House, Manor Road. Northumberland House, Green Lanes. Nursing Home, 6/8, Alexandra Road. Nursing Home, 21, Stamford Hill. Invalid Asylum, 187 High Street Nursing Home, 17 Queens Road	St. Bartholomew's Hospital Metropolitan Hospital. Hackney Infirmary. Children's Hospital, Great Ormond Street. Queen's Hospital, Hackney Road. Hostel of God, Clapham. City of London Lying-In-Hospital. London Hospital. Charing Cross Hospital. Islington Infirmary. Bethnal Green Infirmary. Royal Free Hospital. University College Hospital. Shoreditch Infirmary. Home for Invalids. German Hospital. St. Columbas' Hospital. Mildmay Mission Hospital. Queen Charlotte's Hospital. St. Mary's Hospital. Homœopathic Hospital. Holborn Infirmary. Victoria Park Chest Hospital. Gt. Northern Hospital. St. John's Hospital. St. Peter's Hospital. Samaritan Free Hospital.	Tooting Bec Asylum. Colney Hatch Asylum. Horton Asylum Claybury Asylum. Eastern Fever Hospital. Dartford Heath Asylum. N.E. Fever Hospital. Downs Sanatorium Long Grove Asylum. Hanwell Asylum. St. Luke's House. Middlesex County Asylum.

INQUESTS.

The following Inquests upon Deaths of Parishioners were held during the year 1915.

	1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter	Totals
Accidents (Fracture of Skull)	1	—	—	—	1
" (Burns)	1	3	1	—	5
" (Crushed in Lift)	—	—	1	—	1
" (Falls)	2	2	—	2	6
" (Septicæmia)	—	—	1	2	3
" (Scalds)	—	—	—	1	1
" (Knock on Head)	1	—	—	—	1
Suicide (Run over by Engine)	1	—	—	—	1
" (Gun Shot Wound)	—	—	1	—	1
" (Poisoning)	—	—	—	1	1
" (Cut Throat)	1	—	—	—	1
" (Drowning)	—	—	1	—	1
Intestinal Obstruction	1	—	—	—	1
Misadventure	1	1	1	—	3
Cancer	—	1	—	—	1
Cirrhosis of Liver	—	1	—	—	1
Heart Disease	2	—	2	1	5
Perforation of Ulcer (Stomach)	—	—	2	—	2
Heart Disease	—	1	4	2	7
Pneumonia	1	—	1	1	3
Cerebral Hæmorrhage	1	1	—	—	2
Convulsions	1	—	—	—	1
Chronic Nephritis	—	1	—	—	1
Inanition	—	1	—	—	1
Scarlatina	—	—	1	—	1
Phthisis	—	—	1	—	1
Bronchitis	—	—	—	1	1
TOTALS	14	12	17	11	54

INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND THE MEASURES TAKEN TO PREVENT THEIR SPREAD.

It will be seen from Table VI. that 487 *Notification Certificates of Infectious Illness* were received from medical practitioners, as against 545 during the preceding year. These figures include notifications of Consumption and Ophthalmia Neonatorum; and they represent a decrease in the prevalence of communicable disease, as compared with the figures for 1914. This decrease is due to the subsidence of the epidemic of Scarlet Fever which was so prevalent in the Metropolitan area during the latter part of the previous year.

In addition, 4 cases of Diphtheria and 6 of Scarlet Fever occurred among Belgian refugees.

TABLE VI.
CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1915.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.										Number of Cases Notified.								Total Cases Notified in each Locality—(<i>e. g.</i> , Parish or Ward) of the District		Total Cases removed to Hospital
										At all Ages	At Ages—Years.							1 North Division.	2 South Division.	
											Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 and upwards			
Small Pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Cholera	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Plague	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Diphtheria, including Membranous croup	107	2	27	61	6	8	2	1	33	74	91									
Erysipelas	40	1	2	3	3	16	12	3	11	29	8									
Scarlet Fever	200	4	45	116	22	11	2	—	43	157	149									
Typhus Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—									
Enteric Fever	4	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	1	3	3									
Relapsing Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—									
Continued Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—									
Puerperal Fever	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	1									
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2									
Poliomyelitis	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1									
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—									
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	88	—	1	6	15	46	16	4	19	69	50									
Other forms of Tuberculosis	18	1	—	8	2	4	3	—	4	14	5									
Chicken Pox	16	1	7	7	1	—	—	—	4	12	—									
Totals	487	18	85	201	52	88	35	8	116	371	310									

These 487 cases represent infection in 396 different houses. In all homes the disinfection was performed by the Sanitary Authority. A visit was paid to every house, and it was ascertained that cases of infectious illness occurred in 5 houses where there were "grave" insanitary conditions. In 27 houses less serious insanitary conditions were found.

In arriving at these conclusions, I have considered whether any sanitary defect was of a nature which is generally believed to predispose to the particular disease in question.

Thus, apart from the measures that have been taken to prevent the spread of infectious illness, the notification of such illness was the means during the year of bringing about a sanitary inspection of 396 premises.

Table VII. shows the number of cases, and of deaths, from the Infectious Diseases notified during each year since the constitution of the Borough; and Table VIII. shows the cases of Infectious Diseases notified during each month of the year 1915.

The Infectious Sickness Rate of the Borough, excluding the notifications from Consumption, Cerebro-spinal Meningitis, Acute Polio-myelitis, Chicken-pox, and Ophthalmia, so as to make the rate comparable with that of former years, was 7.0 to each 1,000 of the population, as against 8.3 for the preceding year. The rate in the Northern Division was 5.2; while that in the Southern Division was 7.9.

Year.				Infectious Sickness Rate.	Rate for London generally.
1901	...	...	...	7.9	8.9
1902	...	...	...	7.8	9.9
1903	...	...	...	3.8	6.0
1904	...	...	...	5.7	6.1
1905	...	...	...	5.8	7.0
1906	...	...	...	5.1	7.5
1907	...	...	...	7.8	8.6
1908	...	...	...	5.8	7.4
1909	...	...	...	3.5	6.1
1910	...	...	...	3.6	4.5
1911	...	...	...	4.4	5.3
1912	...	...	...	3.7	5.2
1913	...	...	...	4.6	6.7
1914	...	...	...	8.3	8.9
1915	...	...	...	7.0	8.3

TABLE VII.

Table showing the number of Cases and Deaths from the Infectious Diseases notified from among residents since the constitution of the Borough.

			Small-pox.		Scarlet Fever		Diphtheria.		Erysipelas.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1901	...	...	26	3	174	4	137	14	29	—
1902	...	...	41	8	192	5	91	5	50	3
1903	...	...	1	—	88	—	37	7	30	—
1904	...	...	8	—	153	3	60	10	53	7
1905	...	...	1	—	178	3	75	4	28	1
1906	...	...	—	—	137	1	45	4	48	3
1907	...	...	—	—	238	7	109	6	29	1
1908	...	...	—	—	195	5	60	1	24	2
1909	...	...	—	—	108	2	28	1	28	2
1910	...	...	—	—	84	1	53	2	31	2
1911	...	...	—	—	97	3	77	3	41	7
1912	...	...	—	—	92	1	55	—	32	1
1913	...	...	—	—	102	1	83	6	35	2
1914	...	...	—	—	263	3	99	3	49	2
1915	...	...	—	—	200	7	107	10	40	1

		Puerperal Fever.		Enteric Fever.		Membranous Croup.		Cerebro-Spinal Fever.	
		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1901...	4	2	26	4	4	1	—	—	—
1902...	1	—	22	4	2	—	—	—	—
1903...	2	2	34	5	2	—	—	—	—
1904...	3	3	14	6	2	—	—	—	—
1905...	1	—	10	—	4	1	—	—	—
1906...	1	1	10	—	1	—	—	—	—
1907...	2	1	14	3	5	—	1	1	—
1908...	4	2	10	4	—	—	2	—	—
1909...	4	1	11	1	1	1	—	—	—
1910...	3	2	10	2	—	—	1	—	—
1911...	—	—	6	1	1	—	—	—	—
1912...	3	1	3	—	—	—	5	—	—
1913...	2	3*	9	2	—	—	1	—	—
1914...	3	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
1915...	2	—	4	2	—	—	3	—	—

* One of these cases was not notified.

TABLE VIII.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during each month of the year 1915.

	Small-pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Enteric Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Chicken Pox.	Erysipelas.	Anterior Polio Myelitis.	Phthisis.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.	Other Forms of Tuberculosis.	Totals.
January ...	—	24	13	—	—	1	—	—	—	10	1	—	2	51
February	—	14	7	—	—	—	—	1	—	15	—	—	—	37
March ...	—	15	9	—	1	—	—	5	—	9	—	1	1	41
April ...	—	3	11	—	1	—	8	4	1	4	2	—	3	57
May ...	—	10	2	—	—	—	4	2	—	15	—	2	1	36
June ...	—	10	5	—	—	—	4	8	—	3	—	—	3	33
July ...	—	10	4	—	1	1	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	20
August ...	—	9	3	—	—	—	—	2	1	6	—	—	4	25
Sept. ...	—	16	8	—	—	—	—	3	—	5	—	—	1	33
October ...	—	35	16	—	1	—	—	2	—	3	2	—	—	59
November	—	18	8	—	—	—	—	4	—	9	1	—	3	43
December	—	16	21	—	—	—	—	8	—	6	1	—	—	52
TOTALS ...	—	200	107	—	4	2	16	40	2	88	7	3	18	487

The Infectious Sickness Rate for London generally was 7.0. Of the 29 Sanitary Areas situated within the Metropolis, the lowest rates were those of Kensington (4.5) and Hampstead (4.7), and the highest rates were those of Bethnal Green (12.4) and Stepney (11.1).

310 of the cases notified were removed from their homes to Isolation Hospitals.

SCARLET FEVER.

The 200 cases of Scarlet Fever occurred in 143 houses, in 1 of which there were grave insanitary conditions. There were slight insanitary conditions in 7.

Year.	Death-Rate for Stoke Newington.	Rate for London generally.	Rate for England and Wales
1901	0·08	0·13	0·13
1902	0·09	0·12	0·15
1903	0·00	0·08	0·12
1904	0·06	0·08	0·11
1905	0·06	0·12	0·11
1906	0·02	0·11	0·10
1907	0·13	0·14	0·09
1908	0·09	0·11	0·08
1909	0·04	0·08	0·08
1910	0·02	0·04	0·06
1911	0·06	0·04	0·05
1912	0·02	0·04	0·05
1913	0·02	0·04	0·06
1914	0·06	0·07	0·08
1915	0·14	0·07	0·06

School attendance was ascribed as the origin of the infection in 12 cases. The infection was imported into the Borough in at least 6 instances, by visits from or to infected persons dwelling outside.

In at least 14 cases the infection appeared to be secondary to the infection in another member of the household.

2 cases of infection were imported, and in 3 instances the infection may have resulted from the return from Hospital of a previous sufferer.

ERYSIPELAS.

The 40 cases of this disease represent infection in 36 different premises. In 2 of these, insanitary home conditions of a slight nature existed, and in no case were the sanitary defects grave. In 8 cases the disease was preceded by slight injuries.

ENTERIC OR TYPHOID FEVER.

The 4 cases notified during the year all occurred in different houses. In 1 of these houses slight insanitary conditions existed. The origin of the infection remained quite obscure in each case, and in 1 case the patient had been ailing for several weeks before he took to his bed and the disease was diagnosed.

Year.	Death-Rate for Stoke Newington.	Rate for London generally.	Rate for England and Wales.
1901	0·08	0·12	0·15
1902	0·08	0·12	0·13
1903	0·09	0·08	0·10
1904	0·11	0·06	0·09
1905	0·00	0·05	0·09
1906	0·00	0·05	0·09
1907	0·06	0·04	0·07
1908	0·08	0·05	0·07
1909	0·02	0·03	0·06
1910	0·04	0·04	0·05
1911	0·02	0·03	0·07
1912	0·00	0·03	0·04
1913	0·04	0·02	0·04
1914	0·00	0·03	0·05
1915	0·04	0·03	0·04

In 1 case the infection was probably imported.

DIPHTHERIA.

The 107 cases of Diphtheria occurred in 75 houses, 13 of which were more or less insanitary. The sanitary defects were grave in 3 instances, and slight in 10.

Year.	Death-Rate for Stoke Newington.	Rate for London generally.	Rate for England and Wales.
1901	0·27	0·30	0·27
1902	0·09	0·25	0·23
1903	0·13	0·16	0·18
1904	0·19	0·16	0·17
1905	0·09	0·12	0·16
1906	0·08	0·14	0·17
1907	0·11	0·16	0·16
1908	0·02	0·15	0·16
1909	0·02	0·13	0·14
1910	0·04	0·09	0·12
1911	0·06	0·13	0·13
1912	0·00	0·10	0·11
1913	0·12	0·09	0·12
1914	0·06	0·16	0·15
1915	0·20	0·16	0·15

This table shows the considerable and progressive decline in the death-rate from Diphtheria which has occurred in England and Wales for many years. This decline is to be mainly attributed to the use of antitoxin, as the virulence of Diphtheria has not become reduced as in the case of Scarlet Fever.

School attendance was alleged by the parents to be the cause of attack during the year in 5 instances.

Three children appear to have caught the infection from previous cases in the same household. In 3 cases it was very clear that a preceding Tonsilitis, or operation on the tonsils, predisposed to an attack of Diphtheria. It is of further interest to record the great number of instances in which we were informed by the parent that the children had histories of "weak throats," with frequently recurring attacks of Tonsilitis; and the very mild nature of several of the attacks.

The infection in 1 case was attributed to a visit to a Picture Palace; and in 3 cases the infection may have been reintroduced by the return of a previous sufferer from a Fever Hospital.

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

In this disease the spread of the infection (and by consequence the mortality) is largely due to the unfortunate circumstance that the early diagnosis of the disease *from clinical symptoms* is frequently difficult or impossible, and bacteriology alone can solve the difficulty in many cases. The *diagnosis outfits* supplied by the Council to the medical practitioners in Stoke Newington continue to be much appreciated. Every practitioner has been kept provided during the year with such an outfit, and has thus had at his disposal the means of procuring a bacteriological diagnosis of Diphtheria, Enteric Fever, and Consumption.

The following is a statement of the applications received during 1915, together with the results of the *examinations performed at the Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine, London*:—

Disease.	Results.		Total.
	Positive.	Negative.	
Phthisis	30	107	137
Diphtheria	48	94	142
Enteric... ..	1	3	4
Total	79	204	283

Since the Local Government Board has placed the matter on a satisfactory basis, by issuing an Order authorising the provision of antitoxin for both curative and prophylactic purposes, the Borough Council has availed itself of this power in necessitous cases; for the prompt administration of the remedy, before patients are removed to hospital and pending report of the

bacteriological examination of swabs taken from the throats, often goes far in the direction of preventing a fatal termination to the disease.

MEASLES AND WHOOPING COUGH.

MEASLES.

Year.	Death-Rate for Stoke Newington.	Rate for London generally.	Rate for England and Wales.
1901	0.17	0.43	0.28
1902	0.08	0.51	0.38
1903	0.39	0.44	0.27
1904	0.13	0.49	0.36
1905	0.21	0.37	0.32
1906	0.19	0.40	0.27
1907	0.13	0.38	0.36
1908	0.19	0.32	0.23
1909	0.17	0.48	0.35
1910	0.22	0.41	0.23
1911	0.53	0.57	0.36
1912	0.12	0.40	0.35
1913	0.22	0.34	0.48
1914	0.02	0.31	0.24
1915	0.47	0.50	0.43

WHOOPING COUGH.

Year.	Death-Rate for Stoke Newington.	Rate for London generally.	Rate for England and Wales.
1901	0.04	0.35	0.31
1902	0.27	0.41	0.29
1903	0.36	0.35	0.27
1904	0.25	0.32	0.34
1905	0.17	0.32	0.25
1906	0.32	0.26	0.23
1907	0.36	0.37	0.29
1908	0.13	0.20	0.28
1909	0.24	0.26	0.20
1910	0.13	0.28	0.24
1911	0.37	0.23	0.21
1912	0.04	0.22	0.23
1913	0.12	0.17	0.14
1914	0.12	0.20	0.21
1915	0.14	0.25	0.21

MEASLES.

As compared with the preceding year, there was a greatly increased prevalence of Measles.

The Local Government Board has issued an Order, dated November 27th, making the notification of Measles and German Measles compulsory in England and Wales from January 1st, 1916. The duty of notification is imposed both upon medical practitioners and on parents or guardians or other persons in charge of the patient; but a medical practitioner is not required to notify if a previous case of the same disease has been notified in the same household or institution during the preceding two months. On receipt of the notification the Medical Officer of Health is required, himself, or by an officer acting under his instruction, to make enquiries and take steps for investigating the source of infection, for preventing its spread, and for removing conditions favourable to it. The Order also enables Local Authorities to provide medical assistance, including nursing, for the poor inhabitants in their districts when suffering from these diseases. (These are valuable additional powers.) The Central Council for District Nursing in London has a scheme for supplying nurses to cases of Measles, among other diseases, and the Local Government Board hopes that in other areas it will be found possible to arrange for nursing, either by engaging temporarily whole-time nurses or by contracting with County or other Nursing Associations; but it is realised that in many districts it may be difficult to provide such assistance, and that the Local Authorities may be reluctant to embark on new expenditure. It is thought, however, that much good may be done if parents can be brought to realise that Measles is not a trifling ailment, and are advised as to the care which should be exercised and the precautions which they can take. To this end it is suggested that leaflets should be issued and the services of voluntary helpers enlisted to supplement the work of officials. The Board's Medical Officer has prepared a Memorandum on Measles. The Memorandum sets out steps which Local Authorities should ordinarily take under the Order. It is admitted that the fact that the disease is infectious before it can be diagnosed makes it difficult to prevent its spread from the first case to other susceptible members of the household, but it is believed that through early notification of

recognised cases the Medical Officer of Health will be able to take action which may often prevent the spread of the disease and secure improved care for sufferers, *thus reducing the proportion of fatal cases and of disabling complications*. One means which will be at his disposal will be the power to give information of cases to school teachers. Each case notified should be regarded as a means of discovering other cases, for it is recognised that cases not seen by a doctor constitute a chief risk of the spread of the infection and of a fatal result in the individual patient. Again, it is recognised that as a large proportion of the fatal cases of Measles occur in infancy, removal to hospital is difficult, while the explosive character of epidemics makes it unlikely that the majority of cases can ever be treated in hospitals. It is thought, however, that all Sanitary Authorities should make some provision for the hospital treatment of a certain number of cases. The average number of deaths occurring annually during recent years in England and Wales from Measles is 11,000, the great majority being in children under 5 years of age, but during the first half of 1915 the number of deaths was 12,414, and representations have been made to the Local Government Board by the Army Council to the effect that Measles has caused a large amount of disablement among the troops in this country, and that accurate information of the presence of the disease among the civil population would be valuable to the Military Authorities.

In Measles and Whooping Cough the proportion of deaths to those who suffer is not high; but, as there are so many sufferers, the number of deaths from Measles exceed those from Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, and Typhoid Fever combined, when Measles is prevalent in London. If, with the assistance of the compulsory notification of the disease, the measures that we find it possible to take succeed in postponing infection in many cases, and in impressing parents and guardians of the seriousness of the disease, and of the evil effects and complications that often result from neglect to take proper care of the sufferers during and for some weeks after the attack, much good will result to the community. The disease has been practically neglected by most Public Health Authorities for far too long, and every effort possible will be made in Stoke Newington to turn to the best account the information that we shall receive through the compulsory notification of the disease. Meanwhile the few cases being

notified are visited by the Tuberculosis Nurse, but arrangements will be made which will demand the services of several workers when the disease again becomes epidemic.

During the year 1915 about 700 notifications were received from schools with respect to Measles among scholars residing in Stoke Newington. It will be interesting to see to what extent this rate of school notification is increased when the next epidemic of this disease (due next year) occurs.

ZYMOTIC DIARRHŒA.

Year.	Death-Rate for Stoke Newington.	Rate for London generally.	Rate for England and Wales.
1901	0·31	0·87	0·92
1902	0·39	0·54	0·38
1903	0·25	0·63	0·50
1904	0·49	1·03	0·86
1905	0·74	0·72	0·59
1906	0·50	0·95	0·87
1907	0·24	0·32	0·30
1908	0·35	0·54	0·51
1909	0·11	0·33	0·29
1910	0·22	0·28	0·29
*1911	0·57	1·18	1·06
*1912	0·04	0·29	0·20
*1913	0·26	0·66	0·56
*1914	0·24	0·69	0·48
*1915	0·12	0·56	0·39

* Calculated from deaths occurring under two years of age.

Early in the summer of 1915 the following statement was distributed, in the form of a handbill, by the Dust Inspector and the Dustmen :—

“ The Sanitary Authority desires to draw the attention of the residents of Stoke Newington to the importance of making satisfactory arrangements with reference to the domestic refuse matter, more especially during the Summer months. In the interests of the Public Health it is necessary that domestic refuse (in the intervals of the weekly collection) shall be in dustbins which are in sound condition and provided with close fitting covers, in order to prevent dust and bad odours escaping and flies gaining access to the contents. As vegetable refuse breeds flies and is mainly responsible for bad odours, it is wise to burn as much as possible of it at the back of the kitchen grate (where coal fires are used);

and it is a good plan to pack a large piece of paper in the lower part of the dustbin immediately after it has been emptied, as this ensures that the contents are always entirely removed by the dustman. With these precautions it is unnecessary to add disinfecting powders to the contents of the dustbin; and if in addition all food to be given to children is kept in a cool place and covered, the risks from that dangerous disease 'Summer Diarrhœa' will be much reduced."

PUERPERAL FEVER.

Under Puerperal Fever are included deaths from Pyæmia and Septicæmia occurring in lying-in women. 2 cases were notified during the year; and there was no mortality from this disease.

It is satisfactory to note that the mortality among puerperal women, both from puerperal sepsis and from accidents at childbirth, is steadily decreasing.

PHTHISIS (CONSUMPTION) AND OTHER FORMS OF TUBERCULOSIS.

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

A few facts may be worthy of record in connection with the cases notified during the year. There was certainly no family history of Consumption in over 50 per cent. of the cases investigated. The parental history was often, however, *suggestive* of Phthisis, although one was informed that the death of the father or mother was attributed to Bronchitis or some other Pulmonary complaint. Excluding such doubtful cases of parental history of the disease, it was found that in 13 cases the father or mother (and in 1 case both) had either died, or were suffering from Consumption at the time of the inquiry; and that in 6 other cases there was a history of Consumption in the brothers or sisters of the parents. Where the parents themselves had either died or were living and suffering from the disease, in 6 cases it was the father, in 3 cases the mother, and in 1 case both parents, who were consumptive. Grand-parents were infected in 2 cases.

Brothers or sisters were consumptive in 10 instances, brothers in 5, sisters in 7, and both in 2.

Special reference may be made to a case, in which the father, sister, and 2 brothers died of the complaint; and of another in which the father, 3 uncles, 2 aunts, 2 sisters, and a great-grandfather had fallen victims to the disease.

It was found that the period during which the various individuals notified had been suffering from the disease varied considerably; from two or three weeks, to as long as fourteen years in 1 case. It is impossible to even approximately define the period in a large number of cases, so insidious is the disease in its early stages, when it is commonly regarded as nothing more than a cough. Probably 41 patients had suffered from the disease for less than twelve months. In 13 cases the duration of the disease had exceeded two years. Four of the patients had previously been in Sanatoria, 1 in Hospital, and 1 in a Poor Law Infirmary.

The most frequent causes of the disease, in the opinion of the patients themselves, were exposure to dampness, wet and cold, influenza, repeated and neglected colds, pleurisy, pneumonia, and winter coughs. It was frequently in evidence that overwork, confinement at work, shortage of food, worry, or alcoholism, played a part in determining the onset of the disease. Contact with a previous case (a husband) was alleged to have been the source of infection in 1 case.

The occupations of the persons notified were very various. Indeed, almost all kinds of industrial employment are entered upon the inquiry forms; and there is no indication of any special prevalence of the disease in any particular form of such occupation, when one bears in mind the relative proportions in which different occupations attract the working-class population.

The compulsory notification of the disease has disclosed two instances, during the year, in which the patients had not been informed by the doctor notifying the disease that they were suffering from it. It is unfair to place the onus of conveying this

information upon the sanitary official; and the advice which he can offer is not likely to be heeded if the patient doubts whether he is suffering from the disease.

In practically all the cases the diagnosis was confirmed by a bacteriological examination of the sputa. In 2 instances the patients were dead within two or three days of notification; and in 4 instances the patient had been removed to the Infirmary or to Hospital by the time a notification certificate reached us. In 4 cases the patient had left the address from which they were notified.

54 of the notified cases were recorded as insured under the Insurance Act.

5 of the sufferers notified were serving in the Army, and 5 were school children.

There has been a noteworthy improvement in the number of sufferers notified who have been removed to Hospitals and Sanatoria during the past year.

Judging from the deaths from Consumption, which numbered 51, there must have been, at least, 200 sufferers from the disease in the Borough during the year, and of those 88 were notified.

In the absence of sufficient provision to isolate the advanced cases which are notified to me, the infection spreads in some of the homes in Stoke Newington, and this will remain so until more comprehensive measures are adopted.

Nurse A. A. Agar, who was appointed during the year to give part-time services in connection with the Tuberculosis work within the Borough, commenced her duties on August 9th. From that date to the end of the year, acting under the instruction of the Medical Officer (Dr. West), of the Tuberculosis Dispensary, and myself, she had dealt with 75 different cases, making in all 181 visits.

THE WORK OF THE TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY IN 1915 IN REFERENCE TO STOKE NEWINGTON.

The Dispensary was finally inspected by Dr. Chapman, Medical Inspector, Local Government Board, and was first opened for patients on July 28th, 1915. Dr. Henry O. West, M.D., M.R.C.P., London, is the Medical Officer in charge, and he reports as follows :—

“ Miss Dobson, who was appointed as whole-time Lady Clerk-Dispenser, took up her duties on August 3rd, 1915.

“ Dr. King Warry supplies me with reports about home conditions, and directs the contact cases to come to the Dispensary. This work has been stimulated considerably by the work in the Borough of Hackney by a whole-time Tuberculosis Nurse, under Dr. King Warry's direction. Similar work is performed for Professor Kenwood in the Borough of Stoke Newington by a part-time Nurse, who has assisted me by visiting several cases.

“ A large amount of administrative work has been done in regard to insured persons referred to me at the Dispensary by the London Insurance Committee. This includes :—

“(1) The examination of insured persons applying for Sanatorium benefit. During the period of this report 36 were sent to me to be dealt with, the first of these being received on August 7th, 1915. 31 of the applicants were examined in the Dispensary, and in the remaining 5 cases, I have made the necessary examination in the patient's home in consultation with the ‘ panel ’ doctor attending the case.

“(2) Reports to the Insurance Committee, at their request, as to the progress or condition of patients receiving domiciliary treatment. 17 of such cases have been dealt with, including 7 visits to patients' homes.

“(3) Various other matters in connection with Sanatorium benefit, involving, among other things, references about patients, reports on patients in Hospital, and many telephone interviews, and in all 74 letters have been sent to the Committee.

“ I have filled in applications for the institutional treatment of uninsured persons which have been sent on to the County Medical Officer by Dr. King Warry and Professor Kenwood. As the result of these a few patients have received Sanatorium treatment.

"In addition to the patients enumerated in Table (2), a certain number of 'doubtful' cases have been, and are being, treated for varying periods. This has been necessary in order to keep the patients under observation, and to enable me finally to determine the diagnosis. 12 Dispensary patients from Stoke Newington and Hackney have received advice or treatment from the Medical staff in the various special departments of the Hospital.

"It must be admitted that the numbers, on the whole, are small. This, I think, may be accounted for in at least two ways—first, that small numbers correspond with my usual experience on opening a Dispensary. A Tuberculosis Dispensary takes time to become known, and time is also required for the acquisition of the necessary confidence on the part of all concerned in its method and aims. Second, the War has undoubtedly affected the attendance.

"42 patients have been examined, from which it appears that 32 have been diagnosed as suffering from Tuberculosis, while 11 have been regarded as 'non-tuberculous,' or 'doubtful.' This latter figure is an important one, for, so far as those preliminary figures go, they tend to show that the Dispensary is being used for the purpose for which it is primarily intended. It is to be hoped that the relationship of this number to that of the former class will remain at least as satisfactory.

"The examination of the 'contacts' has, as was anticipated, been stimulated considerably as the result of the work of the Tuberculosis Nurse, and it will be noted that in no 'contact' person so far have I been able to diagnose Tuberculosis. This is very satisfactory. 2 of such cases are returned as 'doubtful'; these are being kept under observation, and by this means I hope, if Tuberculosis is definitely diagnosed, to be ready to treat the disease by the appropriate means at the earliest possible moment.

"So far as I can judge, the patients referred to this Dispensary have been gratified with what has been done for them. It is, of course, much too early to give any figures with regard to the results of treatment. Certainly in many cases symptoms have abated, and in some cases wage-earning capacity has been restored.

"Periodical examinations of the sputum are made in the cases under treatment as appears desirable."

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF STOKE NEWINGTON.

Period July 28th, 1915, to December 31st, 1915.

TABLE I.—DIAGNOSIS.

RETURN SHOWING THE RESULT OF THE EXAMINATION OF PERSONS FOR THE PURPOSES OF DIAGNOSIS.

Persons who before examination at the Dispensary were :—	Number of Persons found to be suffering from			Number of Persons found to be Non-Tuberculous	Number in whom the diagnosis was doubtful	Total
	Pulmonary Tuberculosis		Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis			
	T.B. have been found	T.B. have never been found				
Diagnosed to be Tuberculous ...	14	6	4	2	6	32
Suspected cases and others not diagnosed to be Tuberculous ...	0	0	1	0	6	7
Contacts of Persons diagnosed to be Tuberculous	0	0	0	2	2	4
Total ...	14	6	5	4	14	43

Number of doubtful cases which have occurred during 1915 = 14

Number of above found to be suffering
from Tuberculosis ... 0

Number of above found to be Non-
Tuberculous ... 5

Number of above who have left the
District ... 1

Total 6

Number of doubtful cases remaining on books on December 31st, 1915, 8.

TABLE II. (Treatment).

Return showing the number of Patients under Dispensary Treatment.

	Number of Patients.	
	Pulmonary	Non-pulmonary
Patients coming for the first time under public medical treatment ..	20	5
Transferred from Sanatorium ...	2	0
Total (1)	22	5
Transferred to Sanatorium	4	0
Transferred to general supervision ...	10	1
Died during Dispensary treatment ...	1	0
Left the district	1	0
Total (2)	16	1
Remaining under treatment December 31st, 1915	6	4

TABLE III.

Classification and Detailed Statistics of Attendances, etc.

	Insured Persons Male	Insured Persons Female	Uninsured Persons Male	Uninsured Persons Female	Contacts		Total
					M	F	
New patients attending ...	9	5	9	13	3	1	40
Attendances of old patients	19	24	50	66	6	—	165
Consultations with doctors	2	1	—	—	—	—	3
Specimens of Sputum examined	3	1	2	5	—	—	11
Attendances at special de- partments of the Hospital	—	—	—	3	—	—	3
TOTAL	33	31	61	87	9	1	222

ACUTE POLIO-MYELITIS AND CEREBRO-SPINAL
FEVER.

These two diseases, which had previously been made compulsorily notifiable by many Local Authorities, were required to be generally notified by a General Order of the Local Government Board, which took effect on September 1st, 1912. The reasons for making these diseases compulsorily notifiable were discussed at length in my Annual Report for 1912. Cerebro-spinal Fever is by far the more fatal of the two. 3 cases were notified in the Borough during 1915; and 2 cases of Polio-myelitis. There were no deaths from either disease.

THE DISINFECTING AND CLEANSING STATION.

During the year ending December 31st, 1915, the following disinfecting and cleansing work was performed at the station :—

Total number of textile articles disinfected ... 18,321

Total number of books from Public Library disinfected ... 130

Total number of verminous persons cleansed ... 322

All the verminous persons cleansed were children of school age.

In addition to the disinfection of rooms on account of the notified infectious diseases, 122 were fumigated on account of vermin, 23 on account of Consumption, 11 on account of Cancer, and 12 on account of Measles.

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

NOTES UPON SANITARY WORK PERFORMED DURING THE YEAR 1915.

It will be seen from the accompanying Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector that a large amount of sanitary work has been performed during the year; 4,334 premises were inspected for conditions injurious or dangerous to health, and insanitary conditions varying in their nature from slight to very grave were discovered in a large number of instances; 480 Intimation Notices, followed in 17 cases by Statutory Notices, were complied with. Of 4,334 premises inspected, only 147 inspections were made as the result of complaints by householders and others, and this circumstance will serve to accentuate the importance of prosecuting a fairly constant system of house-to-house inspection in at least the poorer parts of the Borough. In the case of 47 of the complaints received, no nuisance existed at the time of inspection. 3,747 re-inspections were made, making a total for the year of 8,081 inspections.

The *slaughter-houses*, *bakehouses*, *cowsheds*, and *dairies*, the *common lodging-house* and the *registered houses let in lodgings*, situated in the Borough, were all inspected during the year.

FOOD INSPECTION.

The amount of unwholesome food seized in Stoke Newington is very small, even when regard is had to the size of the Borough. On the other hand, a not inconsiderable amount of unwholesome food has been surrendered for destruction during the year, the particulars of which are shown in the Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector. It is to be hoped that in the future all obviously unsound food will be thus surrendered.

During the year many systematic efforts were made to detect the sale of diseased meat within the Borough, and I am glad to say that, with few exceptions, our inspections have not called for any seizures.

STABLE MANURE.

In recent years there has been a constant decrease in the amount of stable manure in London owing to the displacement of horse by motor traffic. Nuisance from this source is therefore very much less than formerly, a fact which is also partly due to the enforcement of the regulations requiring periodical removal.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

In the Borough of Stoke Newington, more especially in the Southern Division, there is a considerable number of houses let in lodgings under circumstances and conditions which render it desirable, in the interest of public health, that they should be registered and inspected at frequent intervals.

By the end of the year 1915 236 such premises were on the Register.

THE HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING ACT, 1909.

During 1915 the houses in Cressington Road, Barn Street, and Leonard's Place were specially inspected under this Act, and all the facts were duly entered in the special Register kept. No action beyond the abatement of such nuisances as were discovered

was called for in respect to these dwellings. That is to say, as no house was considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to unfit it for human habitation, no representations were made to the Local Authority with the view to obtaining Closing Orders, the general character of the defects found being of a nature remediable under notices for the abatement of nuisances. Certain other streets (Allen Road, Shakespeare Road, Milton Road, and Spenser Road), and the Courts in Stoke Newington, which were reported upon in previous years, were reinspected during the year. No new houses were erected in the Borough during 1915; but some old houses were converted into flats.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

At the end of the year 1915, 286 factories, workshops and workplaces were on the Register.

As the result of the inspection of the *workrooms and workplaces* in the Borough, it was found that for the most part they were in a satisfactory condition, and that the requirements of the Factory and Workshops Act of 1901 were duly observed. There was no case of overcrowding to be dealt with, but there were 15 instances in which it was necessary to require cleansing. There were 35 occasions to require improvements in the water-closet accommodation. In 6 cases the Abstract of the Factory Act was not affixed in the workrooms, and the Home Office was notified accordingly. There are altogether about 800 domestic workrooms in the Borough in which textile material of various kinds is being dealt with.

A complete list of all *out-workers* has been kept in the office; the information has often been obtained by calling at the workshops, for some employers still fail to realise their duty to send in a list of out-workers twice a year, viz., in February and August, as the Act directs.

1—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors
of Nuisances.

Premises. 1	Number of		
	Ins. ections. 2	Written Notices. 3	Prosecutions 4
Factories (including Factory Laundries) ...	61	—	—
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries) ...	209	38	—
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report).	16	—	—
Total	286	38	Nil.

2—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Particulars.	Number of Defects			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
1	2	3	4	5
<i>*Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:—</i>				
Want of Cleanliness	15	15	...	...
Want of Ventilation	...	...	...	...
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...
Want of drainage of floors	1	1	...	...
Other nuisances	21	21	...	...
Sanitary accommodation {	insufficient	1	1	...
	unsuitable or defective	34	34	...
	not separate for sexes	...	...	...
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act:—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101)	...	...	...	...
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bake-houses (ss. 97 to 100)	...	...	...	...
Other offences	...	...	...	...
Excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this report)				
Total	72	72	Nil	Nil

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

NATURE OF WORK.*	OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107.									OUTWORK IN UNWHOLE-SOME PREMISES, SECTION 108.			OUTWORK IN INFECTED PREMISES, SECTIONS 109, 110.		
	Lists received from Employers.						Notices served on Occupiers as to keeping or sending lists.	Prosecutions.		Instances.	Notices served.	Prosecutions.	Instances.	Orders made S. (110).	Prosecutions (Sections 109, 110).
	Sending twice in the year.		Sending once in the year.		Failing to keep or permit inspection of Lists.	Failing to send lists.									
	Lists.†	Outworkers.†		Lists.				Outworkers.							
		Con-tractors	Work-men.					Con-tractors	Work-men.						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Wearing Apparel—															
(1) making, &c.	35		311												
(2) cleaning and washing							35								
Household Linen															
Lace, lace curtains and nets															
Curtains and furniture hangings															
Furniture and Upholstery															
Electro-plate															
File making															
Brass and brass articles															
Fur pulling															
Cables and Chains															
Anchors and Grapnels															
Cart Gear															
Locks, Latches and Keys															
Umbrellas, &c.															
Artificial Flowers... ..															
Nets, other than Wire Nets															
Tents... ..															
Sacks															
Racquet and Tennis Balls															
Paper Bags and Boxes															
Brush making															
Pea Picking															
Feather sorting															
Carding, &c., of Buttons, &c.															
Stuffed Toys															
Basket making															
TOTAL	35		311				35								

* If an occupier gives out work of more than one of the classes specified in column 1, and subdivides his list in such a way as to show the number of workers in each class of work, the list should be included among those in column 2 (or 5 as the case may be) against the principle class ONLY, but the outworkers should be assigned in columns 3 and 4 (or 6 and 7) into their respective classes. A footnote should be added showing that this has been done.

† The figures required in columns 2, 3 and 4 are the TOTAL number of the lists received from those employers who comply strictly with the statutory duty of sending TWO lists each year and of the entries of names of outworkers in those lists. The entries in column 2 must necessarily be EVEN numbers, as there will be two lists for each employer—in some previous returns odd numbers have been inserted. The figures in columns 3 and 4 will usually be (approximately) double of the number of individual outworkers whose names are given, since in the February and August lists of the same employer the same outworker's name will often be repeated.

4—REGISTERED WORKROOMS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.										Number (2)
(1)										
Important classes of workshops, such as workshop bakehouses, may be enumerated here	Miscellaneous									235
	Bakehouses									23
	Total number of workshops on Register									258

5—OTHER MATTERS.

Class.										Number (2)
(1)										
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories—										
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s 133)										6
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5)										
Notified to H.M. Inspector										1
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector										1
Other										2
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101)—										
Certificates granted during the year										Nil
In use at the end of the year										17

During the year the homes of all out-workers have been inspected. Sometimes in these home-workrooms the most unsatisfactory conditions under which industrial employment is maintained are to be found, and our existing powers are insufficient, in some cases, to bring about the necessary improvements. The requirements of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, with reference to underground rooms which are separately occupied, should be made to apply to underground workrooms.

PUBLIC HEALTH LEGISLATION DURING 1915.

During the year the Notification of Births (Extension) Act, 1915, was passed. The effect of this Act is to make universal throughout the country the system of the Notification of Births Act, 1907, under which early information concerning all births is required to be given to the Medical Officer of Health, and Local Authorities are enabled to make arrangements for the care of the mothers, including expectant mothers, and young children. The Act definitely contemplates that the powers of Sanitary Authorities will be used to promote the care of mothers and young children.

Early in the year the Local Government Board issued, in pursuance of the Public Health (Regulations as to Food) Act, 1907, the Public Health (Shellfish) Regulations, 1915, which prohibit the sale of shellfish likely to cause danger to public health. Numerous representations had been made by Local Authorities to the effect that further powers are required to prevent danger to health from the consumption of shellfish which have been grown or fattened in polluted water, and a considerable number of cases of enteric fever and of other illness have been caused by the consumption of such shellfish. Machinery is provided by the Regulations for the closing of shellfish layings where the evidence justifies such action by an Order of the Local Sanitary Authority, and the Sanitary Authority of a district in which the layings are situated are required to take action on receipt of a representation from another Local Authority in whose district the shellfish are consumed.

FOOD AND DRUGS.

Under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 156 samples of food and drugs were taken and analysed. The results are shown in Table IX.

12 of the samples purchased in the Borough in 1915 were not satisfactory; and, therefore, the percentage of non-genuine samples amounted to 7.6 per cent., a figure which is slightly

below that of the preceding year, when it was 8.3 per cent. The figure for the whole country was 8.4 per cent. during the year 1912, and that for London for the same year was 8.8.

12.3 per cent. of the 73 Milk samples were unsatisfactory, as against 13.6 per cent. during the preceding year; but in some cases the deficiency below the legal limits was very slight. The percentage of adulteration of milk for the whole country during 1913 was about 11.

In London the percentage of Milk samples reported against was about 10 during 1913, as compared with 9.3 during 1912.

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

Thus during the year several Milk samples furnished evidence of the practice of "toning down," many of the samples containing fat and non-fatty matter very near to the low legal limits.

Most of the samples purchased under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts have been obtained through the employment of a deputy, for the Sanitary Inspectors are well known to tradesmen and others.

All the samples of Milk, Butter, Cream and Margarine were tested for antiseptics, with the result that 1 of the samples of Milk, 2 of Cream, 6 of Margarine, and 24 of Butter were found to contain them. In no case was the amount sufficient to warrant a prosecution, and in each case boric acid was found; but in one or two instances the vendors were cautioned.

All but one of the 31 Butter samples taken throughout the year were found to be satisfactory. With the exception of small amounts of boric acid, I have not succeeded, in the limited number of samples with which I have had to deal, in discovering anything to take exception to.

In my last Report I referred to the practice of "informal sampling" which may be employed by Local Authorities to discover where adulteration is being practised, without arousing the suspicions of the traders; so that when matters are not found to be satisfactory subsequent samples may be obtained under the formalities of the Act with a view to the exposure and punishment of the offender. 7 informal samples have been taken during the year, and it is hoped to increase this number in future years. The informal samples collected did not lead to the detection of adulteration.

In Metropolitan London, as a whole, during 1913 1 sample was analysed for every 180 persons, being at the rate of 5.6 per 1,000 of the population. In Stoke Newington, 1 sample is taken for every 324 persons, being at the rate of 3 per 1,000 of the population.

TABLE IX.

Analyses performed under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts during the year, 1915.

No.	Sample Analysed.	Opinion Formed.	Action Taken.
1	Coffee	Genuine	Nil.
2	Butter	"	"
3	Flour... ..	"	"
4	Milk	"	"
5	Butter	"	"
6	Milk	"	"
7	Margarine (unlabelled)		Defendant ordered to pay costs, 12/6.
8	Milk	"	Nil.
9	Milk	"	"
10	Butter	"	"
11	Milk	"	"
12	Milk	"	"
13	Butter	"	"
14	Milk	"	"
15	Butter	"	"
16	Rum	"	"
17	Milk	"	"
18	Milk	Contained $8\frac{1}{2}\%$ of added water	Defendant fined £1 and 23/- costs.
19	Milk	Contained 6 % of added water and 5% less than the legal limit for fat	Defendant fined £1 and costs.
20	Brandy	37.7 under proof ...	Defendant cautioned
21	Butter	Genuine	Nil.
22	Milk	"	"
23	Butter	"	"
24	Mustard	"	"
25	Malt Vinegar	"	"
26	Butter (informal)	"	"
27	Butter (informal)	An illegal mixture of Butter and Mar- garine	"
28	Butter (informal)	"	"
29	Butter (informal)	"	"
30	Butter (informal)	"	"
31	Butter (informal)	"	"
32	Milk	Contained 10% less than the legal limit for Butter- fat	Defendant fined £3 and £1 1s. costs.
33	Milk	Genuine	Nil.
34	Sausage	"	"
35	Milk	"	"
36	Milk	"	"
37	Milk	"	"

TABLE IX.—*continued.*

No.	Sample Analysed.	Opinion Formed.	Action Taken.
38	Lard	Genuine	Nil.
39	Butter	"	"
40	Cheese	"	"
41	Butter	"	"
42	Cheese	"	"
43	Butter	"	"
44	Cheese	"	"
45	Butter	"	"
46	Margarine	"	"
47	Milk	Contained 6% of added water	Dismissed, with costs of £3 3s.
48	Milk	Genuine	Nil.
49	Milk	"	"
50	Milk	11% deficiency in fat	Defendant did no appear. Warrant ordered. (Infor- mation sworn).
51	Milk	Genuine	Nil.
52	Milk	"	"
53	Milk	"	"
54	Milk	"	"
55	Butter	"	"
56	Butter	"	"
57	Milk	"	"
58	Scotch Whisky	"	"
59	Milk	"	"
60	Seidlitz Powders	"	"
61	Milk	"	"
62	Cream	"	"
63	Milk	Contained over 9% of added water	Defendant ordered to pay £2 12s. 6d. costs.
64	Milk	Genuine	Nil.
65	Butter	"	"
66	Milk	"	"
67	Milk	Contained 3% of added water	Vendor cautioned
68	Milk	Poor quality	Nil.
69	Milk	Genuine	"
70	Milk	"	"
71	Milk	"	"
72	Milk	"	"
73	Butter	"	"
74	Milk	"	"
75	Tinned Peas	"	"
76	Sausage	"	"
77	Preserved Damsons	"	"
78	Raisin Wine	"	"
79	Black Currant Wine	"	"
80	Sausage	"	"
81	Milk	"	"

TABLE IX.--*continued.*

No.	Sample Analysed.	Opinion Formed	Action Taken.
82	Milk	Genuine	Nil
83	Milk	"	"
84	Milk	"	"
85	Milk	"	"
86	Milk	"	"
87	Vinegar	"	"
88	Coffee	"	"
89	Lard	"	"
90	Butter	"	"
91	Milk	"	"
92	Milk	"	"
93	Milk	"	"
94	Milk	"	"
95	Milk	Trace of Formalin...	Vendor cautioned.
96	Milk	Genuine	Nil.
97	Butter	"	"
98	Milk	"	"
99	Sal Volatile	"	"
100	Camphorated Oil	"	"
101	Ammoniated Tincture of Quinine	"	"
102	Milk	"	"
103	Milk	"	"
104	Butter	"	"
105	Milk	"	"
106	Butter	"	"
107	Coffee	"	"
108	Cream	"	"
109	Milk	"	"
110	Milk	"	"
111	Flour... ..	"	"
112	Vinegar	"	"
113	Oatmeal	"	"
114	White Pepper	"	"
115	Lard	"	"
116	Milk	"	"
117	Lime Gums... ..	"	"
118	Butter	"	"
119	Milk	"	"
120	Butter	"	"
121	Preserved Cream	"	"
122	Milk	"	"
123	Milk	"	"
124	Milk	"	"
125	Milk	"	"
126	Milk	"	"
127	Milk	"	"
128	Milk	"	"
129	Milk	"	"
130	Milk	"	"

TABLE IX.—*continued.*

No.	Sample Analysed.	Opinion Formed.	Action Taken.
131	Milk	Contained 12% of added water ...	Defendant fined 10/6 and 10/6 costs, or seven days.
132	Milk	Genuine	Nil.
133	Milk	"	"
134	Milk	"	"
135	Butter	"	"
136	Flour	"	"
137	Butter	"	"
138	Lard	"	"
139	Milk	"	"
140	Baking Powder ...	"	"
141	Liquorice Powder ...	"	"
142	Milk	"	"
143	Butter	"	"
144	Flour... ..	"	"
145	Margarine	"	"
146	Demarara Sugar (informal) ...	"	"
147	Cheese	"	"
148	Margarine	"	"
149	Vinegar	"	"
150	German Sausage ...	"	"
151	Margarine	"	"
152	Coffee	"	"
153	Milk	"	"
154	Brawn	"	"
155	Margarine	"	"
156	Butter	"	"

The profits attaching to the adulteration of articles of food are so considerable that, despite occasional fines, a considerable margin of profit is thereby secured to an unscrupulous tradesman; and as in nearly all instances the warranty defence enables the defendant to escape justice, it follows that this form of defence is becoming more and more resorted to. There is no doubt in my mind that the only remedy for the evil is the abolition of the warranty defence if the public is to be protected against fraud. The vendor is the person who should be responsible for what he sells, and the Local Authority which exists for the protection of the public should not be required to go beyond him. If wholesale dealers do not supply the genuine material surely the retail vendor has his remedy at law, and in a very short time the wholesale dealer (in the exceptional cases where he is in default) would discover that "honesty was the best policy."

REPORT OF CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1915.

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

GENTLEMEN,—

I beg to present my Annual Report for the year ending December 31, 1915:—

HOUSES AND PREMISES INSPECTED.

By house-to-house inspection	359
Upon complaint, under Sec. 107 (3), Public Health (London) Act, 1891	147
After notification of infectious disease	598
After Notices from builders, under By-law 14 (London County Council)	105
Stables and mews ..	408
Slaughter houses	20
Milkshops, dairies, and cowsheds	107
Bakehouses	61
Factories and workshops ..	1,023
Other premises inspected	1,506
	4,334
Re-inspections made to examine and test work, etc.....	3,747
Total inspections	8,081

INTIMATION NOTICES SERVED.

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

House-to-house inspection	128
After inspection on account of complaint	125
After infectious illness	60
With reference to stables and mews	20
,, ,, milkshops, dairies, and cowsheds	1
,, ,, bakehouses	9
,, ,, factories and workshops	38
,, ,, slaughter houses	—
After sundry other inspections	99
	—
	480

STATUTORY NOTICES.

Seventeen statutory notices were authorised by your Committee to be served under Sec. 4, Public Health (London) Act, 1891.

No. in Report Book	Situation of Premises	Nature of Offence	Result of Proceedings
14011	37, Heathland Road	Defective drains, roof and gutters, dampness in basement	Order made for the work to be carried out in 7 days £2 2s. 0d. costs
14171	91 Lordship Park	Defective drains and soil pipes, premises damp, insufficient flush to water closets	Order made or work to be carried out in 14 days £1 1s. 0d. costs

NUISANCES ABATED AND SANITARY DEFECTS REMEDIED.

Dirty premises, cleansed and whitewashed	83
Dampness in dwellings remedied	95
Dilapidated ceilings, stairs, etc., repaired	58
Bell-traps and small dip-traps removed and replaced by stoneware gulleys	4
	—
Carried forward.....	240

Brought forward.....	240
Foul traps and pans of w.c.'s cleansed or new ones substituted	23
Public-house urinals cleansed (after intimation)	1
Flushing cisterns to w.c.'s provided or repaired, and w.c.'s with insufficient water supply made satisfactory	45
Defective w.c. basins and traps removed and replaced by approved patterns	54
Stopped or choked w.c. traps cleared	15
External ventilation to w.c.'s improved	4
W.c.'s removed to more sanitary positions	1
Separate flushing cisterns fixed to w.c.'s which were previously flushed directly from dietary cisterns	—
Additional w.c.'s provided in case of insufficient w.c. accommodation	22
Defective soil-pipes reconstructed	27
Unventilated soil-pipes ventilated and.....	} 20
Soil-pipes improperly ventilated, improved	
Dirty yards cleansed	12
Yards paved or repaved with impervious material	23
Yards drained	4
Gully and other traps inside houses removed	2
Sink waste-pipes directly connected to drain, made to discharge in open-air over proper syphon gullies	—
Long lengths of sink, bath, and lavatory waste-pipes trapped, and made to discharge in open-air over gullies	27
Defective waste-pipes repaired	20
Foul water-cisterns cleansed	8
Water-cisterns without close-fitting covers provided with proper coverings	20
Defects in water-cisterns remedied	7
Cisterns removed to more sanitary position	4
New portable dust-bins provided	58
Defective drainage reconstructed in accordance with by-laws of County Council	112
Choked or stopped drains cleared and repaired	135
Carried forward.....	884

Brought forward.....	884
Drains ventilated or defective ventilating pipes renewed.....	14
Rain water pipes disconnected from drains or soil-pipes and made to discharge over gully-traps	3
Proper water-supply provided to houses	13
Defective roofs repaired	47
Defective guttering and rain water pipes repaired or renewed	58
Defective paving to floors of wash-houses repaired or renewed	10
Dirty walls of work-rooms cleansed	15
Proper manure receptacles provided (London County Council by-laws)	3
Cases of overcrowding abated	5
Accumulation of refuse, etc., removed	26
Areas re-paved and drained	1
Insufficiently ventilated space under wooden floors, remedied by insertion in outer walls of proper air bricks.....	13
Underground dwellings improved	1
Nuisances from animals abated	2
Smoke nuisance abated	1
Dirty walls and ceilings of bakehouses cleansed	9
Obstructive building removed	—
Public-house urinals reconstructed	1
Total.....	1,106

The above list refers only to work carried out on Intimation and Statutory Notices. In addition, a large number of improvements have been made on advice to owners and occupiers.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

The four Licensed Slaughter-houses at present in use in the Borough, are :—Nos. 118, Church Street; 165, High Street; 70, Mountgrove Road; and 55, Nevill Road. The results of inspections have been satisfactory, and the Licenses of each were renewed by the London County Council in October.

COMMON LODGING-HOUSES.

The one Common Lodging-house in the Borough, situate at No. 81, Church Street, is under the control of the London County Council, and is conducted in accordance with the by-laws. Visits have been made from time to time by your Inspectors.

BAKEHOUSES.

There are 26 Bakehouses in the Borough, 20 of these being underground. 3 of the latter were unoccupied at the end of the year. There are 4 Factory Bakehouses, the remainder being registered as Workshops. 9 Notices were served on the occupiers. The usual standard of cleanliness has been maintained, and the inspection of the material used in the Bakehouses proved satisfactory. 61 inspections were made during the year.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.

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

107 inspections were made during the year.

It was only found necessary to serve one Intimation Notice on the occupier of a milkshop to cleanse the yard adjoining his premises. The owner of the cowshed had the license renewed by the London County Council in October.

COMPLAINTS.

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

147 complaints were received during the year, and the premises to which they related were promptly inspected.

In 41 cases, on inspection of the premises to which the complaint related, no nuisance which could be dealt with under the Public Health Acts was found. 125 Intimation Notices were served, and complied with.

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

STABLES AND MEWS.

408 inspections were made during the year. 20 Intimation Notices were served for accumulations of manure and 3 for the absence of proper manure receptacles. All these Notices were promptly complied with.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

There were 236 premises on the Register at the end of the year. The Register has been revised and all the premises inspected.

BUTTER AND MARGARINE ACT, 1907.

Two firms in the Borough are registered under the above Acts as Wholesale Dealers in Margarine or Butter-substitutes.

HOUSE-TO-HOUSE INSPECTION.

House-to-house inspections were made in the following roads and streets during the year :—

Allen Road.	Lordship Road.
Aden Grove.	Mason's Court.
Barn Street.	Mason's Place.
Barrett's Grove.	Nevill Road.
Bethune Road.	Oldfield Road.
Boleyn Road.	Rochester Place.
Carysfort Road.	Park Lane.
Cressington Road.	Shakespeare Road.
Cowper Road.	Spenser Road.
Clonbrock Road.	Victoria Grove West.
Hewling Street.	Watson Street.
Howard Road.	White Hart Court.
Leonard's Place.	Woodlea Road.

SALE OF FOODS AND DRUGS ACTS, 1875-1901.

156 Samples of Food and Drugs were submitted to the Public Analyst during the year. A table will be found on pages ??? to ??? showing the result of proceedings taken in respect of adulterated samples.

BUTCHERS', GREENGROCERS', AND FISHMONGERS' SHOPS, STALLS, ETC.

The following is a list of articles of food seized or surrendered during the year :—

Tinned Food.	No. of Tins.	Tons.	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
Milk	537		4	3	5
Salmon	197		1	3	1
Beef	3				18
Tomato	3				6
	740				

Other Articles :—

Bacon	1	3	0	22
Skate		3	0	22
Mackerel		2	0	0
Cod		1	0	0
Whiting			2	21
Apples				12
Tomatoes				4
		1	16	3 27
Eggs	2,500			
Oranges	500			
Winkles	$\frac{1}{2}$ bushel.			

Inspections were made of premises where food is sold or prepared for sale in the Borough, the material and trade utensils being thoroughly examined. Owing to present difficulties in transport, large quantities of perishable goods are frequently held up for a considerable period; this fact accounts for the record amount of food destroyed in the Borough during 1915.

ICE-CREAM MANUFACTURERS AND VENDORS.

The premises of all ice-cream manufacturers in the Borough were visited from time to time during the summer months, as also were the barrows and utensils of itinerant vendors. In most

cases the manufacture and sale of the substance were found to be carried on under satisfactory conditions. Several vendors were cautioned as to the condition of their utensils and premises.

RESTAURANT KITCHENS AND EATING HOUSES.

There are 31 of these premises in the Borough. The results of the inspections, both of the food and the kitchens, have been satisfactory. The times of the inspections were varied as much as possible.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

1,023 inspections were made in the 286 workshops and factories in the Borough during the year, and it was found necessary to serve 38 Notices, chiefly for the cleansing and defects in the flushing arrangements of water closets, etc.

The Register has been revised. H.M. Inspector of Factories was notified of several cases where occupiers of workshops had failed to affix the Abstract of the Factory and Workshops Acts, and the one complaint received from him was dealt with and reported on.

The Outworkers Lists from the various firms in the Borough employing outside labour were dealt with. Particulars of those persons living outside the Borough being forwarded to the Medical Officer of Health of their district.

It was found necessary to serve 27 Intimations and Statutory Notices, principally for cleansing and unsuitable or defective W.C. accommodation. In every case the nuisances were abated.

Of the outworkers notified from firms whose places of business are in Stoke Newington—

70	reside in Stoke Newington.
40	„ „ Hackney.
21	„ „ Islington.
18	„ „ Tottenham.

2	„	„	Stepney.
1	„	„	Edmonton.
4	„	„	Shoreditch.
1	„	„	Ilford .
2	„	„	Wood Green.
5	„	„	Walthamstow.
2	„	„	Leyton.
1	„	„	Waltham.
1	„	„	Poplar.
1	„	„	Holborn.

Total 169

Notifications were received from Medical Officers of Health of persons residing in Stoke Newington but who work for firms in other Districts, as follows :—

Bethnal Green	3
Bermondsey	3
Chelsea	2
City of London	285
Croydon	1
Finsbury	87
Hackney	153
Hornsey	2
Islington	124
Kensington	4
Fulham	1
Poplar	2
Shoreditch	14
Southwark	2
Greenwich	2
St. Marylebone	7
Stepney	2
Southgate	1
Tottenham	2
City of Westminster	8

Outworkers' addresses received in error from other Boroughs, etc., and forwarded to the proper destination :—

44	forwarded	to Hackney.
11	„	„ Islington.
4	„	„ Tottenham.
—		
Total	59	

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

487 cases were notified during the year, and in every instance an inspection of the infected premises were made; 60 Intimation Notices were served for insanitary conditions found.

All the houses where the cases of infectious illness occurred have been disinfected by the Department. The bedding, clothing, etc., were removed, steam disinfected, and returned in 396 instances. 310 patients were removed to Hospital.

It was found necessary to strip and cleanse 30 rooms after removal or recovery of patients.

130 books which had been borrowed from the Public Library were collected from infected houses, disinfected, and returned to the Public Library.

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

* DRAINAGE PLANS AND APPLICATIONS.

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

URINALS IN CONNECTION WITH LICENSED PREMISES.

There are 26 of these conveniences in the Borough, 17 of which are flushed and cleansed by the Borough Council's men. Frequent inspections have been made, and the results have been satisfactory.

TABLE OF PROSECUTIONS UNDER THE SALE OF
FOOD AND DRUGS AND MARGARINE ACTS.

No. of Sample	Article Purchased.	Result of Analysis.	Result of Proceedings.
7	Margarine	Exposed for sale unlabelled	Defendant ordered to pay 12/6 costs
18	Milk	8½% of added water	Defendant fined £1
19	Milk	6% of added water and 5% less than the legal limit for butter fat	Defendant fined £1 and £1 3s. 0d. costs.
32	Milk	10% less than the legal limit for butter fat.	Defendant fined £3 and £1 1s. 0d. costs.
47	Milk	6% of added water	Summons dismissed £3 3s. 0d. costs.
50	Milk	11% less than the legal limit for butter fat	Defendant did not appear, Warrant outstanding
63	Milk	17% of added water	Defendant ordered to pay £2 12s. 6d. costs
131	Milk	12% of added water	Defendant fined 10/6 and 10/6 costs

By your direction, vendors of poor samples of food taken under the above Acts have been cautioned by the Medical Officer of Health, and further samples taken from them have given satisfactory results.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

D. W. MATTHEWS.

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

(For the Guidance of Medical Practitioners, Midwives, &c.)

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

Cowper Road
Cressington Road

DEFOE Road
Digby Road
Dumont Road
Dynevour Road

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

FAIRHOLT Road
Finsbury Park Road
Fleetwood Street

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

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

IMPERIAL Avenue

KERSLEY Road

King's Road

Knebworth Road

Kynaston Road

" Avenue

LANCELL Street

Laver's Road

Lavell Street

Leconfield Road (1-33)

Leonard Place

Lidfield Road

Lilian Street

Listria Park

Londesborough Road

Lordship Road

" Grove

" Park

" Terrace

Lordship Park Mews

MANOR Road

Martaban Road

Marton Road

Mason's Court

" Place

Matthias Road (2-122)

Millard Road

Milton Road

Mountgrove Road (2-98)

NEVILL Road

Newington Green (33-12)

OLDFIELD Road

Osterley Road

PAGET Road

Painsthorpe Road

Palatine Road

Paradise Row

Park Crescent

" Lane

" " Terrace

" Street

Pellerin Road

Petherton Road (106-138)

Portland Road

Prince George Road

Princess Road

" May Road

QUEEN Elizabeth's Walk

Queens Road

REEDHOLM Villas

Rochester Place

Riversdale Road (92-104)

SANDBROOK Road

Salcombe Road

Seven Sisters Road :—From

Blackstock Road to Amhurst Park

Shakespeare Road

Shelgrove Road

Shipway Terrace

Somerfield Road

Spenser Road

Springdale Road

St. Kilda's Road

St. Andrew's Road

" Mews

" Pavement, S. Side

Selsea Place

Stamford Hill (1-39)

Stoke Newington Road (1-175)

Statham Grove

Summerhouse Road

TRUMAN'S Road

Town Hall Approach

VICTORIA Grove

Victoria Grove West

Victoria Road

WALFORD Road

Warwickshire Road

Watson Street

White Hart Court

Wiesbaden Road

Wilberforce Road

Winston Road

Wordsworth Road

Woodland Road

Woodlea Road

Woodberry Down

" Grove

