

[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 1926

BY

HENRY KENWOOD, C.M.G., M.B., F.R.S.E., D.P.H., F.C.S.

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REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1926.

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

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

The Minister of Health requests that Reports for 1926 shall be of a more simple character than the full Survey Reports which Medical Officers of Health were asked to prepare for the previous year (1925). Accordingly this Report is little more than a presentation of the Vital Statistics and work of Public Health performed during 1926.

The chief Vital Statistics of the Borough for the year 1926 were better than those for the preceding year; both the General Death-rate and the rate of Infant Mortality being lower. There were only two Metropolitan Boroughs with rates of Infant Mortality which were lower than that for Stoke Newington.

The Infectious Sickness Rate for 1926 was much higher than that for the preceding year, and this circumstance was due almost entirely to the epidemic prevalence of Scarlet Fever.

The only new provision bearing upon Public Health was the completion of a scheme for providing dental treatment in connection with the work of Maternity and Child Welfare.

Valuable services were rendered by those Medical Officers associated with me in the work of Tuberculosis and Maternity and Child Welfare, and also by all the other public health officials of the Borough Council.

As this is to be the last of my long series of Annual Reports I should like to put upon record my great appreciation of the kindness and consideration which I have always received from the Committees I have served and of the loyal co-operation and willing help which have been given me by every colleague with whom I have been associated.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

HENRY KENWOOD.

April, 1927.

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THE BOROUGH OF STOKE NEWINGTON.

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

GENERAL STATISTICS.

AREA (Acres)—863.

POPULATION (Middle of 1926)—53,080.

NUMBER OF INHABITED HOUSES—8,616.

NUMBER OF FAMILIES OR SEPARATE OCCUPIERS—14,592

RATEABLE VALUE—£399,066

SUM REPRESENTED BY A PENNY RATE—£1,619.

THE STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH (Part-time)—Dr. H. R. Kenwood.

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

A. P. Piggott.

R. F. Rogers (Part-time).

CLERKS—R. F. Rogers and S. W. White.

DISINFECTOR, &c.—F. C. Screach. ASSISTANT—W. Brown.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE—

CLINIC'S MEDICAL OFFICERS—Dr. S. B. Jackson Smith and
Dr. M. Muncey.

HEALTH VISITORS—Miss H. Reeve (Superintendent).

Nurse F. Stamford.

Miss Sandeman.



TUBERCULOSIS—

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

TUBERCULOSIS NURSE—Nurse Ager (Part-time.)

MEASLES, WHOOPING COUGH, Etc.

BOROUGH NURSES—Nurse Ross (Ranyard Nurse) and Nurse Ager (Part-time).

POPULATION.

The population at the last census (1921) was 52,167.

The following estimate of population for the middle of 1926 has been adopted by the Register-General for the calculation of the death-rates and birth-rate of the Borough for the year 1926 :—53,080.

It has been derived from the 1921 Census population (corrected where necessary to give a closer approximation to the resident population of that year, as described in the Registrar General's Statistical Review for 1921) after allowance for the births, deaths and migration which occurred between the census date and the 30th June last.

In the absence of definite information regarding migration between localities, the allowance made for this element of movement is necessarily an approximate one. It is to be observed, however, that the basis of estimation has been modified from time to time in the light of accumulated evidence regarding the effect of the migration factor. The figure given above is believed to provide as true a measure of the position in June last as the data permit.

BIRTHS.

During the year 1926 there were 852 births, viz. :—420 males

and 432 females. The birth-rate per 1,000 per annum was therefore 16·0, as against 15·8 for the preceding year.

Year.	Birth-rate.	Rate for London generally.	Rate for England and Wales.
1920	23·1	26·5	25·4
1921	20·4	22·8	22·4
1922	17·8	21·0	20·6
1923	18·2	20·2	19·7
1924	16·6	18·7	18·8
1925	15·8	18·0	18·3
1926	16·0	17·1	17·8

The illegitimate births numbered 23 ; 10 males and 13 females.

During the year the births notified locally under the Notification of Births Act have been compared with the births registered locally by the Registrar of Births, and the respective figures are 544 and 629.

These figures are fairly satisfactory. Some local Medical Practitioners and Midwives have been reminded of their failure to notify.

MORTALITY.

General Mortality.—There were 302 deaths of residents registered in the Borough, and 266 of residents who died in Public Institutions outside of the Borough, making a total of 568 deaths.

It is a noteworthy fact that the number of residents who died in public institutions outside of the Borough during the first two years of the Borough's existence (1901-2) was only one-half of the corresponding number for 1925-6, notwithstanding the fact that the population has meanwhile increased by only about 2,000.

Of these, 295 were of females, and 273 were of males.

204 of the deaths were of persons over 70 years of age.

Year.	General Death-rate.	Rate for London generally.	Rate for England and Wales.
1920	12·4	12·4	12·4
1921	11·5	12·4	12·1
1922	12·9	13·4	12·9
1923	10·2	11·2	11·6
1924	11·3	12·1	12·2
1925	11·2	11·7	12·2
1926	10·7	11·6	11·6

The recorded general death-rate is therefore 10·7, as against 11·2 for the preceding year.

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

Comparing this table with the corresponding table of the preceding year, the following facts are noteworthy: The increase in the deaths from Cancer and Measles; and a decrease of those from Diseases of the Respiratory Organs and Whooping Cough.

CANCER.

The deaths from Cancer in 1926 are considerably more numerous than those from Tuberculosis, the proportion being as 94 is to 54.

The death-rates from Cancer in England and Wales during recent years have been as follows :

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Year.	Rate per thousand of population.		
1913	...	...	1·064
1914	...	...	1·069
1915	...	...	1·121
1916	...	...	1·166
1917	...	...	1·210
1918	...	...	1·218
1919	...	...	1·145
1920	...	...	1·161
1921	...	...	1·215
1922	...	...	1·229
1923	...	...	1·267
1924	...	...	1·297
1925	...	...	1·330

Cancer is most prevalent among those of 40 years of age and upwards.

In the population of Stoke Newington those in the late age periods of life are more numerous than in most large communities, and this circumstance tends to favour a high Cancer rate. If allowance is made for this fact the mortality from this disease within the Borough has been closely similar to that of England and Wales as a whole.

The hope of prevention lies in knowledge of the cause of the disease. In this knowledge we are lacking ; and so as yet we do not know how to prevent Cancer. But we do know how to prevent the extension of the disease which so often renders it incurable. Research as to its cause is making progress—though slowly.

It is calculated that in this disease there is an average loss of over a year before submitting to skilled treatment, and that not one person in ten comes sufficiently early for effective treatment. The problem is to get the case in the hands of competent medical adviser while it is still in the early and curable stage, or even more fortunately whilst the patient exhibits merely those conditions which are recognised to be danger signals of the disease. The more important of these danger signals are sores, cracks, lacerations, lumps and ulcers which will not readily heal. If people would only pay attention to these danger signals and early seek medical advice thousands of premature deaths could be prevented. The tragedy of Cancer may be expressed in the words " Too late " ; and the fact that the disease in its earliest stages is painless is often responsible for the delay in seeking medical advice.

For several years I have availed myself of the opportunity of my Annual Reports to impress the more important facts which the public should know with reference to the disease ; but the time has now arrived for some local effort of education upon the subject—as by an occasional public address within the Borough.

TABLE I.
CAUSES OF AND AGES AT DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1926.

Causes of Death.	Nett Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the Borough.									Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non-Residents" in Institutions in the Borough.
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2 years.	2 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.	65 and upwards.	
Cerebro-spinal Fever ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica...	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
Enteric Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Measles ...	6	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria and Croup ...	5	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—
Influenza ...	12	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	7	—
Erysipeias ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) ...	49	—	—	—	1	11	20	14	3	—
Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	5	—	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	—
Cancer (Malignant Disease) ...	94	—	—	—	1	—	9	35	49	3
Rheumatic Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Meningitis ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Organic Heart Disease ..	56	—	—	—	2	3	6	15	30	13
Bronchitis ...	43	—	—	1	—	1	—	7	34	5
Pneumonia (all forms) ..	35	6	2	1	—	2	4	10	10	1
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs ...	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—
Diarrhoea and Enteritis..	6	2	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	—
Appendicitis & Typhlitis	3	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1
Cirrhosis of Liver ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Alcoholism ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nephritis and Bright's Disease ...	22	—	—	—	—	1	—	9	12	1
Puerperal Disease ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	1
Congenital Debility and Malformation (including Premature Birth)..	24	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Violent Deaths (excluding Suicide) ...	18	—	—	2	1	1	2	4	8	1
Suicide ...	9	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	3	—
Other Defined Diseases .	130	4	1	1	—	3	5	29	87	18
Diseases ill defined or unknown ...	36	2	—	—	—	1	4	6	23	—
TOTALS ...	568	41	9	9	8	27	61	142	271	47

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

There were 41 deaths registered of infants under one year of age, as against 852 births; the proportion which the deaths under one year of age bear to 1,000 births, is therefore 48, as against 61 in the preceding year. There were only two Metropolitan Boroughs with lower rates.

Year.	Rate of Infantile Mortality.	Rate for London generally.	Rate for England and Wales.
1920	80	75	80
1921	53	79	83
1922	67	74	77
1923	46	61	69
1924	58	69	75
1925	61	67	75
1926	48	64	70

A comparison of the causes of Infantile Mortality in 1926 with those of the preceding year shows a decrease during last year in the deaths from Pneumonia, Enteritis and Premature birth; whereas there was an increase in the deaths from Wasting and Debility and Whooping Cough.

The causes contributing to a high rate of mortality have been discussed in previous reports, and it will suffice to call attention to the fact that of 41 children who died under the age of one year 24 deaths were ascribed to Prematurity, Wasting, and Congenital Defects, and 6 to Bronchitis and Pneumonia, a total of 30 deaths, resulting from these causes, or 73 per cent. of the total.

TABLE II.—INFANT MORTALITY.

NETT DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES AT VARIOUS AGES UNDER
ONE YEAR OF AGE, 1926.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 week.	1 to 2 weeks.	2 to 3 weeks.	3 to 4 weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	4 weeks and under 3 months.	3 months and under 6 months.	6 months and under 9 months.	9 months and under 12 months.	Total deaths under 1 year.
Influenza	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicken-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Diphtheria and Croup ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous Meningitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Tuberculous Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Convulsions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laryngitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	—	—	1	—	1	—	3	2	—	6
Diarrhœa	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gastritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rickets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suffocation, overlying ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Injury at Birth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Atelectasis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Malformation...	4	—	—	2	6	1	3	—	—	10
Premature Birth	6	—	—	—	6	3	—	—	—	9
Atrophy, Debility and Mar-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
asmus	1	—	—	2	3	2	—	—	—	5
Other Causes	1	—	1	—	2	2	1	1	1	7
TOTALS	12	—	2	4	18	9	9	4	1	41

It will be noted that during 1926 the deaths during the first month of life amounted to 44 per cent. of the total infant mortality during the first year of life, in Stoke Newington. Such deaths are mainly (83 per cent.) due to Prematurity, Debility and Congenital Defects.

During the past 20 years the infant mortality rate has fallen some 50 per cent., but this fall has occurred almost entirely subsequent to the first few weeks of life, the still-birth rate and the death rate during the first month remaining much as they were 20 years ago.

Thus the mortality for the first month of life has been but little reduced, the saving of infant lives taking place mainly in the subsequent months. Approximately two-thirds of the deaths occurring in the first month of life are taking place in the first week of life from such causes as prematurity, congenital debility, and malformation. It is only by the adoption of more ante-natal work that these very early deaths will be reduced substantially.

The fact that there is no decrease in the deaths resulting from Premature Birth is the one discouraging circumstance which emerges from the study of the particulars of our infant mortality in Stoke Newington. It is not easy to account for this. Such deaths should, having regard to all that has been done in recent years, be on the decrease.

The developed ante-natal work that can reduce the number of deaths in the first month of life should bring about a reduction in the considerable number of premature and still-births, 50 per cent. of which are believed to be preventable. Under the Notification of Births Act, 1907, all births, even those of dead infants, which occur after 28 weeks of gestation must be notified to the Medical Officer of Health. It is realised that there are reasons for hesitating to demand notification of much earlier deaths, but it would be of material assistance to the maternity and child welfare work if the period of 28 weeks could be reduced to 24.

The Milton Road Centre is used to its utmost seating capacity, and more attendances would be made if increased space were provided, for the effect would be to reduce the present overcrowding, discomfort, and unpleasant heat from the Washhouse below.

The practice of sending birthday cards to children who have completed the first year of life has been approved by the Committee.

The Midwifery services for the Borough have recovered from the shortage of a year or two ago. We have now two Midwives residing in the Borough and two others who live close upon our borders.

Recognising the need for the adoption of measures whereby every child under five years of age, and every expectant or nursing mother requiring after-care upon discharge from Hospital, shall always obtain this, I have taken certain action in this matter.

In the Provinces the after-care requirements of nursing or expectant mothers and children under five who have either been in Hospital or are attending as out-patients are commonly reported, as a matter of routine, to the Medical Officer of Health, and the Maternity and Child Welfare Staff see that these requirements are met. Within the Metropolitan area, however, where the large majority of the Hospitals attended are entirely independent institutions administering to the needs of many sanitary areas, there is little of such co-operation; and so it is found that in many cases no warning or advice is given to parents, and when instructions *are* given, ignorance and neglect not infrequently lead to the advice being improperly followed or entirely ignored. Therefore, it is suggested that a written notification should be sent from the Hospital to the Medical Officers of Maternity and Child Welfare, if any such patients require after-care when discharged from Hospital, or special services while attending the 'out-patients' department; the Local Authority meeting the cost of postage, printing and stationery.

I have approached several Hospital Committees, and have much appreciated the readiness with which they have expressed their willingness to adopt the suggestion in its application to Stoke Newington, and I have supplied to each Hospital serving Stoke Newington residents a few notification forms, enclosed within stamped and addressed envelopes.

It is obvious that the general adoption in London of such a scheme would present the following advantages :

- (1) It would be the surest, simplest and most direct method of ensuring that children do not fail to derive permanent benefit from Hospital treatment and advice by reason of the lack of necessary after-care.
- (2) It would best secure the continuance of skilled advice (medical, where necessary), by specially trained workers, who often have been already in touch with the parents and who are in the closest co-operation with all local agencies, voluntary and otherwise.
- (3) It would assist in promoting the continued contact with the Centres of many parents and children.
- (4) It would relieve many already over-worked Hospital almoners from a part of a branch of their work which is often very difficult for them to perform in a manner entirely satisfactory to themselves.

So far we have not received the full information which was sought for and promised.

Poverty and indifference lead to the neglect of the valuable services which a dentist can render, and so it is not surprising that nearly 40 per cent. of the children commencing school are found to be suffering from considerable dental decay.

Impressed by the above-mentioned facts the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee presented and recommended to the Council the following scheme, after giving due consideration to alternative schemes, for dental treatment in connection with the Maternity and Child Welfare work :

To arrange with the British Dental Hospital to equip and maintain a Surgery on the Council's premises "Barton House," and to provide, direct and supervise a dentist, at an inclusive charge of £120 yearly.

The advantages of this scheme are that it best fits the need of both surgical treatment and dentures; the dentist is provided and directed by the Dental Hospital; and the Clinic is equipped and fully maintained for a set annual sum. A dental surgery for from two to two and a half hours on one half-day per week is provided; and the Hospital undertakes to fit and provide dentures at a maximum charge of £4 for a complete set, the charge being reduced for partial sets.

The British Dental Hospital scheme has been adopted in Battersea, Hampstead, Holborn, Shoreditch and Stepney; while the services of its own provided dental hospitals are availed of at Lewisham and Wandsworth. In every case the Medical Officers of Health express entire satisfaction with the working of the scheme.

In the scheme recommended, dental treatment at "Barton House" would cost £120 yearly, and if an expenditure of £30 yearly on dentures be approved, a total expenditure of £150 would be involved. Of this annual expenditure certainly £40 could be recovered from parents, leaving £110, one-half of which would be met by the State grant.

The Council having approved of the scheme it is in operation at the time of writing.

THE MORTUARY.

During the year, 23 bodies were deposited in the Public Mortuary. Post-mortem examinations were performed upon 16 of these. For over three years the post-mortems, like the inquests, have been conducted at the Hackney Mortuary. The Stoke Newington provision, however, continues to serve a very useful purpose by giving accommodation pending burial for a number of bodies which for various reasons could not be retained in the homes.

INQUESTS.

Twenty-three Inquests were held upon Deaths of Parishioners during the year 1926.

PREVALENCE OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.

It will be seen from Table IV. that 441 *Notification Certificates of Infectious Illness* were received from medical practitioners. This represents a considerable increase as compared with the preceding year, when the figure was 264. The increase was due almost entirely to the epidemic prevalence of Scarlet Fever.

The Infectious Sickness Rate of the Borough, excluding the notifications from Tuberculosis, Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis, Acute Polio-Myelitis, Encephalitis, Pneumonia, Puerperal Pyrexia and Ophthalmia, so as to make the rate comparable with that of earlier years, was 5·8 to each 1,000 of the population, as against 3·2 for the preceding year.

Year.	Infectious Sickness Rate.
1920	8·0
1921	12·1
1922	5·1
1923	3·1
1924	4·0
1925	3·2
1926	5·8

TABLE III.

ANNUAL DEATH RATES PER 1,000 OF POPULATION FROM
INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1926.

	Enteric Fever	Small Pox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza
Stoke Newington ..	0·00	0·00	0·11	0·00	0·02	0·09	0·23
London	0·01	0·00	0·20	0·02	0·05	0·12	0·17
England and Wales ...	0·01	0·00	0·09	0·02	0·10	0·07	0·22

TABLE IV.
CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1926.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	Number of Cases Notified.								Total Cases Notified in each Locality—(i.e., Parish or Ward) of the District.		Total Cases removed to Hospital.
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.									
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 and up- wards	North Division	South Division	
Small Pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plague	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria, including Membranous Croup	84	1	20	46	8	9	—	—	25	59	78
Erysipelas	19	1	—	2	3	5	7	1	4	15	4
Scarlet Fever	192	2	50	127	11	2	—	—	35	157	162
Typhus Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	6	—	1	—	1	1	3	—	2	4	5
Relapsing Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Continued Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	8	—	—	—	1	7	—	—	3	5	7
Puerperal Pyrexia	4	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	1	3	1
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
Poliomyelitis	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	3
Pulmonary Tuberculosis... ..	74	—	1	2	14	41	14	2	29	45	38
Other forms of Tuberculosis	19	—	2	4	6	4	3	—	7	12	7
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Influenzal Pneumonia	7	—	—	—	—	3	—	4	1	6	—
Acute Pneumonia	16	—	6	3	2	3	1	1	4	12	1
Malaria	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	2	1	2
TOTALS	441	9	81	185	48	78	31	9	114	327	312

BACTERIOLOGICAL DIAGNOSES.

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

The following is a statement of the applications received during 1926, together with the results of the *examinations performed at the Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine, or the Royal Institute of Public Health, London.*

Disease.	Results.		Total.
	Positive.	Negative.	
Phthisis	19	76	95
Diphtheria... ..	29	254	283
Enteric	3	2	5
Total	51	332	383

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

A limited amount of " antitoxin " is supplied free of cost to those who are judged to be unable to pay for it. The expenditure on this account is limited to £10 per annum, except in years of epidemic prevalence of Diphtheria.

SCARLET FEVER.

This infectious disease was much more prevalent than in the preceding year, the cases notified furnishing a rate of 3.65 per 1,000 of the population, as against a rate of 2.10 for England and Wales generally. The cases were of a mild type, and no deaths resulted from 194 cases. The present-day mildness of the disease is impressed by the fact that in 1921—a record year of prevalence—453 cases were notified but not a single death from this disease took place. In view of this fact, there is a strong case for limiting the number of those who should receive hospital isolation and care.

The considerations determining any limitations should be : (a) the risks to other members of the family if the sufferer is not isolated in hospital, when satisfactory home isolation is impossible ; (b) the state of the patient and severity of attack ; (c) the industrial and wage-earning circumstances of the family, and the possibility of work being stopped or curtailed in respect of one or other member of the family if the patient is nursed at home.

DIPHTHERIA.

The notified cases of Diphtheria during 1926, were above those of the preceding year. They furnished a case-rate of 1·6 per 1,000 of the population, as against a case-rate of 1·31 for England and Wales generally. The deaths from this disease numbered 4, and the death-rate was 0·09. During the past 20 years some very real advances have been made in medical knowledge upon how to prevent secondary infection from occurring in the homes of primary sufferers, and of how to reduce, in great measure, the risk of death among those attacked. Were these two measures applied early whenever the disease makes its appearance, thousands of children could be protected from infection and many others saved from death yearly in Great Britain ; but both forms of protection involve the use of a vaccine, and there is still much prejudice among the masses against inoculations. The anti-toxine which reduces the virulence of the attack is very generally employed, and with strikingly good results ; but the preparation which protects against infection is seldom administered to those at risk who can be proved by tests to be susceptible to the infection.

ENTERIC FEVER.

The prevalence of this disease is on the decline in England and Wales generally. The case-rate for Stoke Newington for 1926 was only 0·11 per 1,000 of the population, and that for England and Wales was 0·07. There were no deaths from this disease.

PUERPERAL FEVER.

This disease furnished a case-rate for Stoke Newington for 1926, of 0·15 per 1,000, as compared with 0·07 for

England and Wales. Each notified case was promptly and thoroughly investigated and all possible measures were taken (with satisfactory results) to prevent any extension of the disease. There was one death from the disease. Puerperal Pyrexia furnished a case rate of 0·08 as compared with 0·19 for England and Wales.

SMALL-POX.

The possibility of the introduction of this disease to Stoke Newington occasioned considerable anxiety throughout 1926, in view of the number of centres of infection which disclosed themselves throughout England and Wales. Several false alarms had to be investigated and contacts kept under observation. I personally undertook the re-vaccination of the Public Health Staff in 1923; and other arrangements have been made to enable all necessary measures (including advice to the public with reference to vaccination and re-vaccination) to be promptly taken, whenever the disease makes its appearance. Fortunately, no case occurred in Stoke Newington during 1926. The notification rate from this disease for England and Wales in 1926 was 0·26 per 1000 living.

Recent experience impresses the fact that no large urban community can afford to go without the fullest means of coping with the spread of this disease at very short notice. The best means is vaccination, but nothing short of the presence of Small-pox will lead a considerable proportion of the community to avail themselves of this great protective measure.

DIARRHŒA AND ENTERITIS.

There were 6 deaths from this disease among children under 2 years of age. The death-rate is best expressed as the proportion which the deaths under two years of age from these diseases form to a thousand births. The rate is 6·0, which compares favourably with the rate for London generally (11·8).

There can be no questioning the fact that Hospital treatment of severe cases of these diseases saves many children

who would receive neither adequate medical supervision nor nursing aid in their own homes, and in 1924 the Metropolitan Asylums Board made provision for the reception and treatment of a limited number of selected cases. More recently this provision has been somewhat increased and a few selected sufferers from Marasmus or Wasting can also be accommodated.

INFLUENZA.

The deaths directly ascribed to this disease numbered 12.

ERYSIPELAS.

The case-rate of this disease in England and Wales was 0·38. In Stoke Newington it was 0·36.

MEASLES.

Measles was prevalent during a part of the year, and Nurse Ager paid a number of visits to infected homes. Nurse Ross also rendered assistance during a few weeks.

The scheme by which we are informed of children attending London Elementary Schools who are suffering from Measles is a useful contribution to our Public Health measures for dealing with communicable disease. Under the scheme a considerable number, and generally as many as can be dealt with, of notices of infected children reach us quite promptly.

The arrangements made in 1919 for providing the services of a visiting nurse in connection with cases of Measles, Whooping Cough, Summer Diarrhoea and Ophthalmia, occurring amongst infants and young children, proved very useful during the year. It is, however, certain that during a severe epidemic of Measles or Whooping Cough the arrangement with a nurse who is already undertaking other nursing duties will not suffice, and on these occasions, it will be necessary to provide temporarily an additional nurse.

Measles is a comparatively trivial disease when the sufferers can be properly provided for. It is a serious disease, more especially from its complications and after consequences, among the poorer

people. It is with such people that nursing services and advice can be a valuable life-saving measure.

ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.

This disease, with its high attack-rate, independence of season, and preference for certain age periods, cannot be identified with certainty by bacteriological examination. The infection is given off from the upper respiratory tract. Certainly in our town population there appears to be as little prospect of checking infection by any practical measures as in the case of Measles, but with both diseases it is possible to reduce mortality by a careful regard to the grave risks of complications.

After the sufferer appears to have recovered, or to be approaching complete recovery from this disease, serious alterations in the nervous system may appear and these may slowly increase or diminish over a period of several years. These after-effects may take the form of mental and moral impairment, and such cases call for special educational and disciplinary provisions.

The provision of 100 beds for cases of post-Encephalitis Lethargica, recently made by the Metropolitan Asylums Board, will therefore help to meet a very real need.

The three cases notified in Stoke Newington during 1926 had a fatal termination.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Five cases of this disease were notified during the year. All of the infants received prompt treatment, and their vision has been maintained unimpaired.

During the year the Minister of Health decided to issue amended Regulations under which the duties of notifying a case of Ophthalmia Neonatorum is removed from the midwife and placed solely upon the medical practitioner in attendance upon the case. At the same time an obligation is laid upon the Medical Officer of Health of a Local Sanitary Authority to forward a copy of every notification which he receives under the Regulations to the County Medical Officer of Health, within 24 hours after the receipt of the notification. The amended Regulations came into force on the 1st October, 1926.

THE SHELTER.

The Shelter is a provision which enables those who are in occupation of one or two rooms only, to obtain temporary accommodation while those rooms are being disinfected after the occurrence of infectious disease in one or more members of the family ; it also serves for the temporary isolation of an occasional individual who has come in contact with dangerous infectious disease and who is very likely to spread infection before removal to Hospital, if he develops the disease.

In 1923 two small shelter flats were provided in a sufficiently isolated position, and these now constitute quite a model provision of its kind for a small population.

It is regrettable that there is a very general public prejudice against entering such shelters, except in the circumstance of a grave epidemic. There are many cases each year in which it would be our duty to take action to compel the use of the Shelter if we possessed the necessary legal powers.

THE DISINFECTING AND CLEANSING STATION.

During the year ending December 31, 1926, the following disinfecting and cleansing work was performed at the station :—

Total number of textile articles disinfected	...	16,351
Total number of books from Public Library disinfected		90
Total number of verminous persons cleansed	...	1,295

All the verminous persons cleansed were children of school age, with the exception of one adult.

In addition to the disinfection of rooms on account of the notified infectious diseases, 119 were fumigated on account of vermin, 38 were disinfected on account of Consumption, 14 on account of Cancer, and 18 on account of Measles and Whooping Cough, etc.

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, and 1,295 of such children were cleansed.

The facilities for cleansing proving increasingly unsatisfactory, a new Station was provided, and this is now meeting the needs very well indeed.

NURSING SERVICES IN THE BOROUGH.

Stoke Newington could be better provided with Nursing services. The Victoria Memorial Nurse has been maintained by voluntary contributions collected in the Borough since the death of Queen Victoria. These services for the past few years have been supplied by Nurse Ross, a Ranyard Nurse, in a manner which has given the greatest satisfaction to all concerned.

PHTHISIS (CONSUMPTION) AND OTHER FORMS OF TUBERCULOSIS.

The death-rate from Consumption (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) in the Borough for 1926 was 0.92 per 1,000.

Seventy-four cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1912. There were 19 notifications of other forms of Tuberculosis.

Fifty-nine of the notified cases were insured under the Insurance Act.

Nurse A. Ager, who is appointed to give part-time services in connection with the Tuberculosis work within the Borough, has, acting under the instruction of the Medical Officer of the Tuberculosis Dispensary and myself, dealt with 99 fresh cases during the year, and has made in all 387 visits. Nurse Ager has also attended 16 meetings of the After-Care Committee. Her record of work suffered on account of illness.

The Tuberculosis After-Care Committee appointed by the Borough Councils of Hackney and Stoke Newington rendered useful services during the year. The address of the Secretary is 26, Pembury Road, Clapton, E.5.

The allowances of extra nourishment for necessitous cases cost £83 18s. 9d. in 1926.

Medical practitioners in Stoke Newington may be said to be notifying the disease better than in many districts—for whereas

the number of notifications of Tuberculosis often does not much exceed that of the deaths registered from the disease, in Stoke Newington they are much more numerous. It is probable that the actual number of sufferers in any year approximates to quite three times the number of deaths.

The circumstances which still operate against the reduction in the prevalence of this disease are : the difficulty of securing accommodation for advanced cases ; the lack of proper housing conditions, and the consequent impossibility in many cases of getting a separate bedroom for the sufferer ; the difficulties of securing a satisfactory measure of after-care.

The amount and frequency of infection are greatest in consumptive families with whom, owing to poverty and its associated circumstances, the resistance to infection is often at its lowest.

The supreme importance of protecting young children against this infection is generally recognised, and of the circumstances responsible for reducing resistance under-nourishment is the chief.

The early recognition of infection and the skilled treatment of sufferers in sanatoria and outside of them is, of course, essential from the preventive standpoint ; but I am convinced that next to improved social and industrial conditions, which will always continue to play the major part, must come the adoption of measures of dealing with those who are running special risks *in early life* ; and until this is done no scheme for the reduction of Tuberculosis can satisfy.

The removal of the source of infection, so very desirable when practicable, is likely to prove more difficult than the removal of a child at risk, for the sufferer is often contributing something, by light work, to the support of his family. Nevertheless, compulsory powers of removal of a sufferer who is putting others at serious risk are very desirable, and these powers are given in the Public Health Act of 1925.

PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1925.

The regulations provide that if a local authority, on the report in writing of the Medical Officer of Health, is satisfied that a person residing in its district who is engaged in any employment in connection with a dairy which would involve the milking of cows, the treatment of milk, or the handling of vessels used for containing milk, is suffering from Tuberculosis of the respiratory tract and is in an infectious state, it may by notice in writing signed by the Clerk or the Medical Officer of Health, require such person to discontinue his employment or occupation on or before the date specified in the notice, such date being not less than 7 days after the service of such notice; and the said person shall thereupon comply with the said notice.

It was not necessary to take any action under these regulations in 1926.

NOTIFICATIONS OF TUBERCULOSIS IN 1926.

Age-Periods.	New Cases.†			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 	—	—	—	—
1 	—	1	2	—
5 	—	—	1	—
10 	2	—	3	—
15 	2	5	2	1
20 	4	3	1	2
25 	11	14	—	—
35 	10	6	1	3
45 	5	3	1	—
55 	6	—	—	2
65 and upwards 	1	1	—	—
Totals	41	33	11	8

THE WORK OF THE TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY IN 1926 IN REFERENCE TO STOKE NEWINGTON.

The following facts show the work done in connection with the Dispensary, so far as Stoke Newington is concerned, during the year 1926.

The number of attendances of Stoke Newington patients were 1,183 during 1926, as compared with 1,383 during 1925. The total number of Stoke Newington contact cases examined at the Dispensary was 62, as against 76 during 1925.

Dr. L. U. YOUNG (the Tuberculosis Medical Officer) reports:

" There were 356 Sessions held, with an average attendance of 10.05. The total attendances of both new and old cases were less than in the preceding year. During the period of the general strike and the week following the attendances fell off considerably. As an illustration of the far-reaching effects of the strike on the individual, two patients who were forced to walk a good distance from their homes arrived at the Dispensary in a very exhausted condition, one of them suffering from Hæmoptysis, and it was with the greatest difficulty that a conveyance was obtained to take them home again.

" The work in connection with the Public Health Departments of the two Boroughs continues to work smoothly. The Borough Nurses report at the Dispensary regularly, and also attend the meetings of the After-Care Committee, held at 26, Pembury Road, where their intimate knowledge of the patients, their families and environments is found to be very useful.

" In accordance with instructions contained in Memorandum 37/T issued by the Ministry of Health for the purpose of obtaining fuller statistics regarding the work of Tuberculosis Dispensaries, the necessary Tables have been compiled for 1926. This has entailed a considerable amount of additional work, but the thorough and systematic manner in which Miss Fellowes, the Secretary, has kept the records proved of great assistance.

" The methods suggested by the London County Council for the cessation of supervision of old cases on the Dispensary Register are being carried out, to the benefit of those patients whose names are deleted from the Register, and the organisation of the Dispensary work. During the year 241 names were removed from the Register.

"The procedure for co-operation with the Schools has been consistently carried out. At the end of the year 151 cards (M.O. 333) were considered, and the cases reviewed, in conference with the Divisional School Medical Officer, with the result that two children were returned for re-examination by the Tuberculosis Officer, 56 were retained for further observation at the schools, and 93 were discharged as satisfactory and free from suspicion.

"Home visits were paid to 118 cases in Hackney and to 56 in Stoke Newington. Many of the home conditions are deplorable, and through lack of proper housing accommodation appear likely to remain unimproved for a considerable period.

"Institutional treatment was recommended for 127 cases, but only 96 were admitted up to December 31st. There were 9 children accepted for treatment at Stormont House Open-Air School, and they are all making satisfactory progress at this excellent institution.

"A large proportion of the new cases were sent to the Dispensary by local practitioners for examination and disposal. The L.C.C. Form G.P. 36, requesting a progress report on insured patients under Domiciliary Treatment was regularly sent out from the Dispensary to the Insurance Practitioners responsible.

"The valuable services of the Invalid Children's Aid Association are often in request for convalescing delicate children suspected of being infected with tubercle. Such children invariably benefit by the change of air and good food, and return with their resistance built up, and probably saved from much future suffering.

"The Scheme for boarding-out children from infected homes has not found favour with many of the parents, and the difficulties in the working arrangements are such that little progress can be reported. The United Services Fund is also called upon in every

case to assist the family of the Ex-Service man when he has to give up work and go into an Institution for treatment. Very adequate help is always willingly given in deserving cases by this well organised Fund.

"The cases referred to the different Departments of the Metropolitan Hospital numbered 146. During the year 79 X-Ray examinations were made for the purpose of diagnosis, and 5 skin and gland cases have received X-Ray treatment with excellent results.

"Thanks are due to the Medical Officers of Health, Doctors Kenwood and Dart, and the members of the Medical and Surgical Staffs of the Metropolitan Hospital for their kind co-operation with the work of the Dispensary. The nurses supplied by Matron have all performed their work conscientiously."

TABLE I.

(STOKE NEWINGTON)

*Returns showing the result of examination of persons
for the purpose of Diagnosis.*

Original Cases found Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	...	46	
Contact " " " " ...	...	0	
		—	46
Original " " Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	...	8	
Contact " " " " ...	...	1	
		—	9
Original " " Doubtful ...	...	6	
Contact " " " 	...	1	
		—	7
Original " " Not Tubercular ...	...	50	
Contact " " " 	...	58	
		—	108
Total of new cases ...			170
			—

TABLE II.

(STOKE NEWINGTON)

CLASSIFICATION AND DETAILED STATISTICS OF ATTENDANCES, ETC.

	Insured Persons. Male.	Insured Persons. Female.	Uninsured Persons. Male.	Uninsured Persons. Female.	Contacts.				TOTAL.
					Male.		Female		
					I.	U.	I.	U.	
New Patients At- tending ...	36	21	18	23	5	22	11	24	160
Attendances of Old Patients ...	387	144	196	192	20	29	2	53	1,023
Home Visits ...	22	16	7	11	—	—	—	—	56
Sputa Examined	142	35	24	35	7	3	—	6	252

SOURCES OF NEW CASES IN 1926.

	HACKNEY.		STOKE NEWINGTON.		Totals.
Contacts ...	...	194	...	62	256
M.O.H. ...	...	58	...	28	86
Ministry of Pensions ...	...	4	...	1	5
War Pensions Committee	...	5	...	3	8
Metropolitan Hospital ...	...	5	...	3	8
Other Hospitals ...	...	6	...	6	12
General Practitioners ...	...	99	...	62	161
London County Council	...	5	...	1	6
Other Sources ...	...	7	...	4	11

VENEREAL DISEASES.

Conditions with regard to Venereal diseases in this country continue to show a steady improvement.

The Metropolitan Asylums Board has arranged for the provision of special accommodation for the treatment of parturient women

suffering from Venereal diseases who could not conveniently be provided for in the ordinary lying-in wards of the Poor Law institutions of the Metropolis, and also for the admission of non-pauper patients on the recommendation of the Medical Officers of Health.

The accommodation in question is provided for the Board by the City of London Guardians in a portion of the Thavies Inn Infirmary, Robin Hood Court, High Holborn, E.C. 1, and consists of beds for 20 expectant mothers, the arrangements for admission and discharge being controlled by this Board. There is also attached to the Infirmary an outdoor clinic for the treatment of women and their babies after discharge.

HEART DISEASE.

Organic Heart Disease will be seen to be a very potent cause of death in adult life. The real origin of many of these deaths and of an appreciable amount of invalidity through life is Rheumatism in childhood, which damages the heart. It is time that this important fact was more generally realised and acted upon. Exposure, inadequate sustenance, insufficient clothing, particularly in the matter of boots, and ill-ventilated damp living and sleeping rooms, are all factors in the causation of this disease in childhood.

MATERNITY AND CHILD-WELFARE WORK.

Dr. Jackson Smith makes the following observations :

" The Department has made great progress. The new card, although more detailed than the folded paper previously in use, saves labour. Last summer a new scheme was drawn up. Since then the number of mothers brought in to the Medical Officer has often been double the number previously seen in a longer time. Of 20 or more babies sometimes seen, as many as six or eight are often infants " new " to the doctor, but it is far more satisfactory for mother and doctor, and saves time in the end, for all babies to be under medical supervision from the first. Since the summer, mothers have been asked to bring new babies first on the days the doctor attends.

" Of all the infants in the Borough who died, only nine had ever been brought to the centres and five of the nine had never been seen by the Medical Officer. As I urged before the Committee last year, this emphasizes the importance of new babies being brought first on a day the doctor attends for skilled diagnosis and advice. Of the four infants seen by the Medical Officer, one was diagnosed at the first examination as suffering from marked Congenital Heart Disease and not expected to live ; one was only seen once, and two died of Pneumonia.

" Very few children with Rickets have been referred for Sun-light treatment. Such cases are not common, and those met with are usually the children of poor mothers, who often go out to work. If the mother gives up her work the diet may suffer. Where the mother does not go out to work, but there are several children under school age, often the best she can do is to spend as many hours as possible with all the children in the open air.

" A number of families still urgently need homes of their own. Time and again mothers say they dare not let the infant cry owing to the landlady, and the baby soon realizes that a lusty howl is an invaluable asset when he wants his own way.

" The importance of the formation of good regular habits and of the need for careful observation of detail is being increasingly realized by the mothers. Many more babies now have long-sleeved vests and woollen overalls in cold weather, as urged by me continually. I believe that the number of cases of Bronchitis and Pneumonia can be still further reduced if all mothers adapt the clothing to the weather.

" Dental facilities for mothers are urgently needed. Septic Teeth are far too common among mothers and this often leads to Anæmia and inability to breast feed.

" As pointed out in previous reports and in the scheme, talks on Mothercraft are needed. In the absence of other systematic teaching, I suggested that application might be made for L.C.C. Instructors in Infant Care, Cookery, etc.

"The number of visits paid by the Health Visitors is the largest yet, and their enthusiastic and conscientious work has borne great fruit.

"The voluntary workers deserve the gratitude of the Rate-payers, and I wish to thank them for their loyal, reliable work and regular and punctual attendance."

Miss Reeve, the Superintendent Health Visitor, reports as follows :

"Home visits take up the greater part of the morning. They are greatly appreciated. Generally, it is owing to the success of the home visits and the value of the advice given that the infants are later brought to the Centres. Every endeavour has been made to get the infants brought to the Centres, and mothers have been recommended to come first on a consultation day, so that the infants may be examined by the doctor.

"That the number of primary visits exceeds that of births is due to families moving into the Borough, also to ante-natal visits.

"The afternoons are arranged as last year—three being taken up by Consultations and Weighings, one by the Ante-Natal Consultation, and one by a Needlework Class.

"Attendances of mothers for advice covers interviews of all kinds. Some being reports *re* infants or children left at home either through ill-health or bad weather. Others calling for advice *re* children left at home for the same reasons. Others are Milk Order interviews or requests for advice on many and varied social problems. These range from queries *re* mothers' pensions and foster mothers or institutions, to those *re* the Rent Act, sanitary conditions and the various charitable agencies or funds.

"The Needlework Class, though small, does good work. A larger number of mothers expecting their first baby now attend. Many infants thus become "woolly babies" at, or soon after, birth. To this end special attention is given to the provision of suitable wools.

" The Milk Order has been of great help to our poorer infants and children. The number of applications was 72, of which 69 were passed by the Milk Order Sub-Committee. The amount spent was about £96.

" Dispensary Letters to the number of 252 were given to necessitous mothers for themselves or their children. Treatment is thus given to those who cannot afford a doctor's fees. Many attend as out-patients only, but cases requiring it are visited in their homes by Dr. Anna Adderley, the Resident Medical Officer. This is a most valuable help to the Maternity and Child Welfare work.

" The need of Dental Aid has been much felt. No mother can breast-feed her infant to the best advantage when her teeth are needing attention. Some toddlers, for various reasons, also need their teeth attended to.

" Our thanks are due to our Voluntary Workers. One lady gives up two afternoons and 12 give up one afternoon each week to help at the Centres. Their work varies from selling goods or weighing infants and children to waiting on the doctor. Each and all give good service, coming very regularly and to time.

" Thanks are also due to seven ladies who make vests for us. The list is headed by Miss E. Ross Baxter, of Highgate, whose total was 54 for the year under review. Her niece, Miss Young, made more than half that number, as well as helping two afternoons each week at Barton House Centre. To these ladies we are indeed indebted, as their kind help has been given to us for more than *ten* years.

" Vests are also made by Southgate County School, by Princess May Road School and by the Babies' Knitting Guild. This last is a band of ladies residing for the most part in Hampshire. During 1926 they made 222 vests for us, and to each member, as well as to their Honorary Secretary, Miss G. C. Smith, we owe grateful thanks.

" Thanks also are due to Alderman Miss C. M. Eve, J.P., for her frequent gifts of woollies, and especially for her Christmas gifts ; and to Councillor Liverman, through whom some of our poorest homes have the happiness of receiving a hamper at Christmas.

" It is gratifying to have a low Infant Mortality Rate, more especially as it is the last year we have Professor Kenwood as Medical Officer of Health.

" Of the 41 infants who died, 9 only had attended the Centres. Four of these are dealt with by the Medical Officer in her report. Of the remaining 5, 2 died after only one attendance at 29 and 40 days old, the first having congenital malformation of the intestines and the second dying of Broncho-Pneumonia, but also being congenital. Both infants were referred to their own doctor when brought to the Centres. Of the 3 who had made (combined) 8 attendances, one was a delicate infant under its own doctor and hospital the whole of its life ; one was sent to its own doctor on its first attendance, and the other on its third attendance, after which it lived 5 weeks, dying of Ileo Colitis and Marasmus in Hackney Hospital.

The appended table indicates the scope of the Maternity and Child Welfare work done during the year 1926 and recent years.

	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
Infants born	937	960	876	842	852
Home Visits, Primary	1,073	1,088	1,126	1,139	1,201
" " Secondary	3,042	3,558	4,006	4,023	4,050
Number of Children on Registers at Welfare Centres	1,032	990	955	970	894
Attendances of Children for Weighing and Consultations ...	7,640	8,833	8,911	9,163	8,590
Attendances of Mothers for Advice, etc.	6,429	7,008	6,338	5,462	5,030
Attendances of Mothers at Ante-Natal Consultations	176	178	242	256	363
Attendances of Mothers at Needle-work Class	382	347	418	423	431
Attendances of Children at Needle-work Class	577	413	458	483	397

ANTE-NATAL WORK.

Dr. Muncey reports :

“ The work of the Ante-Natal Clinic has progressed favourably during the year.

“ The number of new cases attending during 1926 was 77. The total attendances rose to 363.

“ Eighty-seven cases have been removed from the list of current cases :

On examination—9 cases were not pregnant.

4 cases have left the Borough.

2 cases miscarried.

“ We have details of the remaining 72 confinements. These 72 mothers gave birth to 70 living children :

One mother having living twins and three mothers having stillborn infants.

One case of stillbirth was definitely due to post-maturity of the child ; one case (delivered in hospital) was due to Placenta Prævia ; and the third child was born whilst the mother was suffering from an attack of Influenza.

Only 2 babies were born prematurely.

“ The confinements were normal in 62 cases. Six cases were delivered with forceps.

“ No case of Ophthalmia Neonatorum was notified.

“ One case of Puerperal Sepsis occurred in a woman where the possibility was recognised early but who failed to attend the Clinic after the sixth month. The patient recovered..

“ Sixteen cases were provided with bandages and 20 mothers were fitted with the belt which we have devised and have made specially for the Centre.

“ Five cases were relieved under the Milk Order.

" A midwife asked advice about a case of Contracted pelvis. She was advised that confinement in hospital would be the wisest course. A living baby was born.

" We are expecting much benefit for the mothers in the near future from the new Dental Clinic.

" There have been numerous requests from the mothers for post-natal advice. The establishment of a Post-natal Clinic would meet a very real need of the poorer women in the Borough.

" A most encouraging feature of the year's work has been the greater sympathy of the local doctors in the work of the Clinic, also the evidence we have of the increased interest taken generally in the condition of expectant mothers."

On representation to the London County Council the advantages of the all-night ambulance service for Maternity cases were secured for residents of the Borough.

The practice of sending birthday cards to children who have completed the first year of life was approved by the Committee.

Grants in aid of convalescent treatment of the children under 5 years of age were made in respect of 7 such children during the year, 1926.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Services cost the Borough the equivalent of 0·6 of a penny rate in 1926.

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

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 1926 ; 2,736 premises were inspected for conditions injurious or dangerous to health, and insanitary conditions varying in their nature from slight to grave were discovered to the number of 1,291 ; 661 Intimation Notices, followed in 75 cases by Statutory Notices, were complied with. 3,179 re-inspections were made, making a total for the year of 5,915 inspections.

The difficulties in securing a reasonably prompt abatement of the nuisances intimated to the owners or occupiers of houses, even when these have been followed by Final Notices, have led to great delays, for which we receive many complaints.

I cannot refrain from mentioning here the handicapping circumstances of the extreme inadequacy of our office accommodation. It is such as would be considered hardly sufficient for a Rural District Council. Its available floor space is a little over 200 square feet, and the existing arrangements are anything but conducive to good office work.

Recently the Borough has not been as well supplied with Sanitary Inspecting staff as was once the case. In the days of the Parish of Stoke Newington (population about 35,000) two whole-time Sanitary Inspectors were engaged. When the Borough of Stoke Newington (population about 51,000) was formed we had the advantage of three whole-time Sanitary Inspectors for nine years. In more recent years (population about 53,000), during which the need for sanitary inspection work has greatly increased and further duties have been imposed by legislation, only two whole-time Sanitary Inspectors have been engaged, although another official (Mr. Rogers) mainly occupied in clerical work, gives part-time services. Furthermore, in the early days of the Borough the clerical work of the Department did not demand more than half of the time which has now to be devoted to it; and the Medical Officer of Health was not then so tied to his office as he is nowadays.

FOOD INSPECTION.

The *slaughter-houses* (4), *bake-houses* (27), and *dairies* (60), situated in the Borough, were all inspected during the year.

During the year many systematic efforts were made to detect the sale of unsound food within the Borough, and I am glad to say that, with few exceptions, our inspections have not called for seizures. About two tons of unsound food was voluntarily surrendered during the year. Premises where food is prepared and stored have been kept under supervision.

Some ice-cream was found to be unfit for human consumption and appropriate action was taken.

The Dairies have been systematically inspected during the year.

The milk supply of Stoke Newington is good on the whole and is improving year by year. Some of it is excellent; and residents can obtain from local dairymen special, "Graded," milk, such as "Certified Milk" and "Pasteurised Milk," in bottles.

One application for registration as a purveyor of milk was refused.

Licences to use the designation "Certified" were granted to the following Firms:

1. Supplemental License to Manor Farm Dairy, Ltd.
2. Supplemental License to Welford's and Premier Dairies, Ltd.
3. Supplemental License to D. E. Jones.

Licenses to use the designation "Pasteurized" were granted to:

1. Supplemental License to Manor Farm Dairy, Ltd.
2. Supplemental License to Welford's and Premier Dairies, Ltd.
3. Pasteurizer's License issued to J. Akam and Sons, Ltd.

No cows are now kept in the Borough.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT REGULATIONS)

These Regulations came into force on April 1st, 1925; but as there was a considerable uncertainty upon how they should be interpreted and applied, and as it was desirable that there should be some fairly uniform application of the Regulations within the Metropolitan area, they were not enforced before the end of 1925. The following statement therefore relates to the progress made under the Regulations during the year 1926.

The Regulations are divided into six parts:

PART I gives definitions of the terms employed and of duties.

PART II deals with Slaughterhouses and slaughtering, and aims at securing the inspection of the animal shortly before slaughter, proper conditions of slaughtering, and the inspection of the carcase and offal immediately after slaughter.

PART III requires the Local Authority to adopt the practice of marking the meat which has been inspected at the time of slaughter, subject to the approval of the Minister of Health.

PART IV deals with the sale of meat from street stalls.

PART V deals with the sale of meat from shops, stores, etc.

Under Parts IV and V the meat is to be suitably protected from contamination, especially by street dust and flies; and sanitary provisions are imposed with reference to the construction and usage of shops and stores.

PART VI deals with the transport and handling of meat.

In common with every other Metropolitan Borough Council, the Stoke Newington Borough Council has not made any arrangements for the marking of meat (Part III). As there are no street stalls within the Borough, Part IV does not apply to Stoke Newington. Part VI has but a very limited application to Stoke Newington, but applies more particularly to the City and Islington Authorities concerned with the administration of great Meat Markets and the control of Distributing Agencies. Therefore I deal only with the action taken under Parts II and V of the Regulations.

PART II.—SLAUGHTERHOUSES AND SLAUGHTERING.

There are four Private Slaughterhouses in Stoke Newington. Two of these are in Mr. Matthews' district and two in Mr. Piggott's district.

REGISTERED SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

<i>Names of Butchers.</i>		<i>Situation of Premises.</i>
G. Caton, Ltd.	...	118, Church Street.
F. Godfrey	...	108, Green Lanes.
A. Thwaites	...	55, Nevill Road.
G. Brampton	...	165, High Street.

Methods of humane slaughtering are adopted. There is very little slaughtering done in the two Slaughterhouses in Mr. Matthews' district. The slaughtering in that district is restricted to about

40 sheep per annum; and as sheep are found to be much freer from disease than bovine animals, the amount of unsound meat which has had to be condemned by him has been very small indeed.

In Mr. Piggott's district only one of the two Slaughterhouses is used for slaughtering purposes, namely, Mr. G. Brampton's, of 165, High Street. There the number of animals killed weekly varies from 4 to 6 bullocks and 15 to 20 sheep. Fifteen pigs were killed last Christmas, but the killing is usually restricted to sheep and oxen. A written Notice of the regular days of slaughtering was sent to me at the end of 1925; and at busy seasons, such as Christmas, when killing takes place on additional days, Notice has been duly given.

During 1926 108 visits were paid to the 4 Slaughterhouses, and the following diseased conditions, necessitating condemnation of certain parts and organs, were discovered:

- Ox. 128 lb. liver. —Flukes (*Distoma Hepaticum*).
- 16 „ „ —Fatty infiltration.
- 25 „ „ —Abscesses.
- 56 „ „ —Flukes and Cirrhosis.
- 1 Ox lungs—Affected by Flukes.
- 2 lungs —Localised Tuberculosis (caseous).
- 1 head and tongue—Tuberculosis.
- 2 mesenteries—Localised Tuberculosis.

SHEEP. Slight *Cysticercus Tenuicollis* in plucks and on omentums, and occasional *Strongylus Rufescens* in lungs.

PART V.—SHOPS, STORES, ETC.

There are 39 Butcher's shops in the Borough. Many improvements in these have been carried out at the instigation of myself and the Sanitary Inspectors; 437 visits to shops where food coming within the Regulations is sold or prepared for sale were made in 1926.

Several up-to-date plate-glass fronts have been fitted, and West's, of High Street, have promised to put in hand improvements of their shops at Nos. 73 and 113, High Street. Although

frequent visits have been paid to Butcher's shops, pressure of work has prevented the systematic inspection of ice-boxes and cold-storage rooms. In the fly-season every effort was made to get meat under cover or behind glass, and a fair measure of success was met with. It will be remembered that the Council decided that no meat shall be exposed for sale in front of the line of any shop window or door, or of any stall, bench or projection, unless it is suitably protected against dust and flies. Further, the Council decided to require that during the fly-season of the year all meat shall be protected from contamination from flies by clean white gauze muslin or other material, glass screens, fans, or other efficient means. Notice Cards issued by the Public Health Committee and cautioning the public against handling meat were given to each butcher in the Borough, and these were generally kept in a prominent position in the shops. A fresh supply of cards has been issued recently to the butchers.

In a few cases there is still an occasional display of carcasses outside of the shops, and stalls are exposed containing trays of meat at the entrance or in front of the shops.

In the cause of cleanliness there is ample scope for similar Regulations relating to other articles of food.

KITCHENS OF RESTAURANTS, KITCHENS AND EATING HOUSES.

There are 21 of these premises in the Borough. The results of the inspections, both of the food and the kitchens, have been satisfactory.

HOUSING.

There is an urgent need of more dwellings in Stoke Newington in order to reduce the excessive occupation of many existing ones.

During the year the demands for housing showed but little signs of abatement. A few of the most necessitous cases secured houses recently erected under the London County Council housing schemes; but the needs of many for healthy and decent homes have remained unsatisfied. I drew attention to several empty premises

which, if compulsorily acquired and adapted, could each be made available for two or more families, but after consideration, the subject was not proceeded with.

During the year 1926 many of the least satisfactory dwellings within the Borough were inspected. These, with other dwellings, gave a total of 1963 dwellings inspected.

STATEMENT ON HOUSING CONDITIONS.

STATISTICS.

Year ended 31st December, 1926.

1.

Number of new working-class houses erected under Municipal Housing Scheme	...	...	...	0
--	-----	-----	-----	---

2.—UNFIT DWELLING-HOUSES.

I.—INSPECTION.

- | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| (1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,963 |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 |
| (3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 |
| (4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 817 |

II.—REMEDY OF DEFECTS WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	...	...	...	...	817
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

III.—ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS.

A.— <i>Proceedings under section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925</i>	0
B.— <i>Proceedings under Public Health Acts.</i>	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	607
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied :—	
(a) by owners	607
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners ...	0
(3) Number of Dwelling houses closed	2
C.— <i>Proceedings under sections 17 and 18 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909</i>	0

3.—UNHEALTHY AREAS.

Areas represented to the Local Authority, with a view to Improvement Schemes under (a), Part I., or (b), Part II., of the Act of 1890... ..	0
---	---

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

2.—Staff engaged on housing work :—

Two Sanitary Inspectors.

One Clerk and part-time Sanitary Inspector.

INCREASE OF RENT AND MORTGAGE INTEREST (RESTRICTIONS) ACT, 1920 & 1923. SECTION 2 (2).

This sub-section provides that “at any time or times not being less than three months after the date of any increased rent permitted by the Act, the tenant is entitled to apply to the County Court for an order suspending the increases if he considers that the premises are not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation, or otherwise not in a reasonable state of repair. He will be required to satisfy the County Court by a report of the Sanitary Authority,

or otherwise, that his application is well founded, and for this purpose is entitled to apply to the Sanitary Authority for a certificate."

Twenty-five applications were made to your Authority during the year, and in every instance a certificate was granted.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS, OR DIVIDED INTO SEPARATE TENEMENTS.

Much consideration was given to the draft of the new Bye-laws of the London County Council relating to the above-mentioned premises.

During 1926, an effort was made to add to such houses already on our Register, and to see if the latter which were registerable under the old Bye-laws, fully comply with the new ones. We have at the time of writing 100 houses let-in-lodgings upon the Register.

SCAVENGING.

The streets and yards are well scavenged.

While the regular removal of household refuse is performed in a satisfactory manner, the same cannot be said with regard to the mode of conveyance of the refuse through the streets.

Our old, overfilled and uncovered, dust-carts are a nuisance and a bad object-lesson.

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION), ACT, 1919.

The Rats and Mice Destruction Act, 1919, came into operation on 1st January, 1920. The Council appointed Messrs. D. W. Matthews and A. P. Piggott, as Rat Officers to administer the Act in the Borough. This has entailed an amount of work considerably more than would be implied by a bare statement of complaints received and dealt with.

The following table shows the number of complaints received since the Administration of the Act commenced:—

Complaints.			
1920	...	...	25
1921	...	...	29
1922	...	...	45
1923	...	...	32
1924	...	...	54
1925	...	...	41
1926	...	...	45
Total			<u>271</u>

Much advice and assistance has been given in response to complaints made of the presence of rats. Poison-baits and traps, although of value, were not an unqualified success; the repair of defective drains and the stopping of rat runs have been of assistance; but the employment of a rat-catcher has been necessary on a few occasions, and has proved to be the most effective measure of repression. It should be further stated that we have good grounds for believing that with sewers maintained in a better state of repair, the rat nuisance could be materially reduced.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, AND WORK-PLACES.

Many inspections of these premises were made during the year. They are maintained in a fairly satisfactory condition.

There are at present 86 out-workers who work for places of business situated within the Borough, and 276 out-workers dwelling in Stoke Newington who work for businesses outside of the Borough.

1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS.

Premises (1)	Number of		
	Inspections (2)	Written Notices (3)	Occupiers Prosecuted (4)
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	48	—	—
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	153	18	Nil
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises)	—	—	—
Total	201	18	Nil

2.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Particulars (1)	Number of Defects	
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:—*</i>		
Want of cleanliness	9	9
Want of ventilation	—	—
Overcrowding	1	1
Want of drainage of floors	1	1
Other nuisances	5	5
Sanitary accommodation { insufficient	2	2
unsuitable or defective	9	9
not separate for sexes		
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts:—</i>		
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101)		
Other offences		
(Excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921.)		
Total	27	27

FOOD AND DRUGS

TABLE V.

ANALYSES PERFORMED UNDER THE SALE OF FOOD AND
DRUGS ACTS DURING THE YEAR 1926.

Article submitted for Analysis. (176)	No. of Genuine Samples (170)	No. of Adul- terated Samples (6)	Remarks as to Adulteration.
Bacon	2	—	Very unsatisfactory as to cleanliness.
Baking Powder ...	2	—	
Beef Sausage ...	4	—	
Brawn	1	—	
Butter	23	—	
Calomel Ointment	1	—	
Castor Oil	1	—	
Cheese	3	—	
Coffee	4	—	
Condensed Milk ...	1	—	
Cream (Preserved)	3	—	
Flour	3	—	
Ice Cream Mixture	1	—	
Lard	2	—	
Lime Juice Cordial	1	—	
Liver Pills	1	—	
Luncheon Sausage	1	—	
Margarine	14	—	
Milk	73	5	
			(1) 10% deficiency in fat. Dealt with under Probation of Offenders Acts—£2 2s. costs.
			(2) 26% deficiency in fat. Defendant fined £5.
			(3) 3% of added water. Vendor cautioned.
			(4) Slight deficiency in non-fatty solids. Vendor cautioned.
			(5) Slight deficiency in non-fatty solids. Vendor cautioned.
Milk (Dried) ...	1	—	
Olive Oil	1	—	
Paregoric	1	—	
Pepper	1	—	
Plum Jam	1	—	
Pork Sausage Meat	1	—	
Quinine, Ammoni- ated Tincture of	1	—	
Salmon and Shrimp Paste	1	—	
Sarsaparilla ...	1	—	
Sponge Cake ...	1	—	
Sponge Cakes ...	4	—	
Sponge Drops ...	1	—	
Sponge Fingers ...	1	—	

TABLE V.—*continued.*

Article submitted for Analysis. (176)	No. of Genuine Samples (170)	No. of Adul- terated Samples (6)	Remarks as to Adulteration.
Sweet Spirit of Nitre	2	1	Slight deficiency in Nitrous ether— Vender cautioned.
Tea	2	—	
Tincture of Iodine	1	—	
Vinegar	3	—	
Whisky	4	—	
Zinc Ointment ...	1	—	

Only six of the samples purchased in the Borough in 1926 were adulterated; and, therefore, the percentage of non-genuine samples amounted to 3·4 per cent., which is below the figure for the preceding year.

6·7 per cent. of the 74 Milk samples were unsatisfactory in quality or sold contrary to the law, as against 6·0 per cent. during the preceding year.

In London as a whole, the percentage of Milk samples reported against was about the same as that in Stoke Newington.

It should be added that many of the other samples purchased were below the *average* quality of Milk although they were a trifle above the low legal limits which have been fixed.

During the year two vendors of Milk were fined—one £5 and the other £2 2s.—for the sale of Milk deficient in fat.

All the samples of Milk, Butter and Margarine were tested for antiseptics, with the result that no sample of Milk, 15 of Butter, and 13 of the samples of Margarine were found to contain boric acid. In no case was the amount sufficient to warrant a prosecution; but in one instance the vendor was cautioned. Antiseptics were also found in 1 sample of Salmon and Shrimp Paste (boric acid), 3 of Cream (boric acid) and 1 of Sponge Biscuit (boric acid).

Therefore, 33, or 18 per cent. of the total samples purchased contained chemical preservatives.

Under the Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, 1926, as amended at the end of the year, the following dates are fixed for the prohibition of the use of chemical preservatives in food :

1. All foods except those specified below January 1st, 1927
2. Bacon, ham, egg yolk and articles of food containing preservative necessarily introduced by the use in their preparation of preserved margarine July 1st, 1927
3. Butter, cream and articles of food containing preservative necessarily introduced by the use in their preparation of preserved bacon, preserved ham, preserved egg yolk or preserved cream ... January 1st, 1928
4. Articles of food containing preservative necessarily introduced by the use in their preparation of preserved butter July 1st, 1928

Sixteen informal samples were taken during the year, and no Sunday samples.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH (MILK AND CREAM) REGULATIONS.

During the year 1926 six samples of Cream were taken under these Regulations. The samples were sold strictly under the conditions of the Regulations, and on analysis it was found that Boric Acid was present in five cases of Cream sold as "preserved," but not in excess of the amount permissible. On one occasion preserved Cream was sold from an unlabelled receptacle in the shop, although it was labelled when delivered to the purchaser. The vendor was cautioned.

The 74 samples of Milk taken during 1926 were tested for chemical preservatives and thickening agents, and the result was negative in every case.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH (CONDENSED AND DRIED MILK) REGULATIONS.

One sample of Dried Milk and one of Condensed Milk were purchased and tested, and both were found to comply with the Regulations.

REPORT OF CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1926.

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

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—

I beg to present my Annual Report for the year ending 31st December, 1926 :—

HOUSES AND PREMISES INSPECTED.

After Notification of Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	355
By house-to-house inspection	...	...	...	280
Upon complaint, under Sec. 107 (3), Public Health (London)				
Act, 1891	...	...	...	599
After Notices from Builders, under Bye-law 14 (London				
County Council)	...	...	...	165
Food premises	...	...	...	437
Slaughter houses	...	...	...	108
Milkshops, dairies and cowsheds	...	...	...	50
Smoke observations	...	...	...	49
Factories and workshops...	...	...	...	129
Other premises inspected ..	...	...	...	539
Premises inspected on application under Rent Restriction Act				25
Re-inspections made to examine and test work, etc. ..	...	...	...	3,179
Total Inspections ..				5,915

NUISANCES ABATED AND SANITARY DEFECTS REMEDIED.

Dirty premises, cleansed and whitewashed	...	...	...	178
Dampness in dwellings remedied .	...	...	...	130
Dilapidated ceilings, stairs, etc., repaired	...	...	...	81
Defective drain inlets remedied ..	...	...	...	1
Foul traps and pans of w.c.'s cleansed ..	...	...	...	5
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 ..	...	...	...	22
Defective w.c. basins and traps removed and replaced by approved patterns	...	...	...	60
Stopped or choked w.c. traps cleared	...	...	...	17
External ventilation to w.c.'s improved	...	...	...	3
W.C.'s removed to more sanitary positions	...	...	...	4
Separate flushing cisterns fixed to w.c.'s which were pre- viously flushed directly from dietary cisterns	...	...	...	
Additional w.c.'s provided in case of insufficient w.c. accom- modation	...	...	...	10
Defective soil-pipes reconstructed	...	...	...	30
Unventilated soil-pipes ventilated and	...	...	}	3
Soil-pipes improperly ventilated, improved	...	...		
Dirty yards cleansed	...	...	...	1
Yards paved or re-paved with impervious material	...	...	...	5
Yards drained	...	...	...	—
Gully and other traps inside houses removed	...	...	...	2
Sink waste-pipes directly connected to drain, made to dis- charge in open-air over proper syphon gullies	...	...	...	1
Long lengths of sink, bath, and lavatory waste-pipes trapped, and made to discharge in open-air over gullies	...	...	...	60
Defective waste-pipes repaired	...	...	...	24
Foul water-cisterns cleansed	...	...	...	5
Carried forward .				643

Brought forward	...	...	643
Water-cisterns without close-fitting covers provided with proper coverings	...	...	10
Defects in water-cisterns remedied	...	...	2
Cisterns removed to more sanitary position	...	...	1
New portable dust-bins provided	...	...	185
Defective drainage reconstructed in accordance with bye-laws of County Council	...	...	121
Choked or stopped drains cleared and repaired	...	...	65
Drains ventilated or defective ventilating pipes renewed	...	...	2
Rain water pipes disconnected from drains or soil-pipes and made to discharge over gully-traps	...	...	—
Proper water-supply provided to houses or tenements	...	...	4
Defective roofs repaired	...	...	134
Defective guttering and rain water pipes repaired or renewed	...	...	103
Defective paving to floors of wash-houses repaired or renewed	...	...	2
Dirty walls of work-rooms cleansed	...	...	6
Ventilation under floors improved	...	...	2
Proper manure receptacles provided (London County Council bye-laws)	...	...	—
Cases of over-crowding abated	...	...	1
Accumulation of refuse, etc., removed	...	...	5
Areas re-paved and drained	...	...	—
Underground dwellings improved	...	...	—
Nuisances from animals abated	...	...	4
Smoke nuisance abated	...	...	1
Miscellaneous nuisances abated	...	...	—
Total	...	...	1,291

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.

INTIMATION NOTICES SERVED.

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

House to house inspection	...	...	...	...	...	85
After inspection on account of complaint	...	...	...	...	...	307
After infectious illness	...	...	...	...	...	34
With reference to stables and mews	...	...	...	...	...	—
„ „ milkshops, dairies and cowsheds	...	...	...	...	...	—
„ „ bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	—
„ „ factories and workshops	...	...	...	...	...	18
„ „ slaughter houses	...	...	...	...	...	—
After sundry other inspections	...	...	...	...	...	217
						661

STATUTORY NOTICES.

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

DRAINAGE PLANS AND APPLICATIONS.

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

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

D. W. MATTHEWS,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

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

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

ADEN Grove
 Aden Terrace
 Adolphus Road
 Albion Grove
 " Road
 Aldham Place (High Street)
 Allen Road
 Allerton Road
 Alexandra Road
 Alexandra Villas (Seven Sisters
 Road)
 Amhurst Park (90-100 even
 Nos. and 93)
 Arthur Road
 Ayrsome Road

BARN Street
 Barrett's Grove
 Beaulieu Villas (Seven Sisters
 Belgrade Road [Road)
 Bethune Road (1 to 145)
 " " (2 to 106)
 Blackstock Road (5 to 175)
 Boleyn Road (94 to 192)
 Bouverie Road
 Brighton Road
 Brodia Road
 Broughton Road
 Brownswood Road
 Burma Road

CARYSFORT Road
 Chalmers Terrace (Victoria
 Road)
 Chapel Place (High Street)
 Chesholm Road

Church Street
 " Walk
 Clissold Road
 Clonbrock Road
 Coronation Avenue
 Cowper Road
 Cressington Road
 Crossway (late Castle St.)
 (2 to 50) N. Side
 Cumberland Terrace (Seven
 Sisters Road)

DEFOE Road
 Digby Road
 Dumont Road
 Dynevor Road

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

FAIRHOLT Road
 Finsbury Park Road
 Fleetwood Street

GAINSBORO Road
 Glebe Place (Church St.)
 Gloucester Road
 Goldsmith Square
 Gordon Road
 Grange Court Road
 Grayling Road
 Grazebrook Road
 Green Lanes
 " " (from 2 to 388)
 " " (" 81 " 147)
 " " (" 205 " 327)

HAMILTON Place (Victoria Grove)

Harcombe Road

Hawksley Road

Hayling Road

Heathland Road

Henry Road

Hermitage Road, 1 to 25a, 2 to 14

Hewling Street (Howard Road)

High Street (17 to 217)

Hornsey Place (Matthias Road)

Howard Road

IMPERIAL Avenue

KERSLEY Road

King's Road

Knebworth Road

Kynaston Avenue

„ Road

LANCELL Street

Lavell Street

Laver's Road

Leconfield Road (1-23a)

Leonard Place (Allen Road)

Lidfield Road

Lilian Street

Listria Park

Londesborough Road

Lordship Grove

„ Park

„ Road

„ Terrace

Lordship Park Mews (Allerton Road)

MANOR Road

Martaban Road

Marton Road

Mason's Court (High Street)

„ Place „ „

Matthias Road (2-122)

Millard Road

Milton Road

Mountgrove Road (2-98)

NEVILL Road

Newington Green (33-42)

Newington Hall Villas (Church Street)

Newton Villas (Seven Sisters Road)

OLDFIELD Road

Osterley Road

PAGET Road

Painsthorpe Road

Palatine Road

Paradise Row (Church Street)

Park Crescent „ „

„ Lane

„ Street

Pellerin Road

Petherton Road (106 to 138)

Portland Road

Prince George Road

Princess Road

„ May Road

QUEEN Elizabeth's Walk
Queen's Road

REEDHOLM Villas (Winston Road)

Reservoir Cottages (Green Lanes Waterworks)

Riversdale Road (92-104)

Rochester Place (High Street)

ST. ANDREW'S Road
Mews

(Dunsmore Road)

St. Andrew's Pavement, S. Side
(11 to 20) (Dunsmore Road)

St. Kilda's Road

Sandbrook Road

Salcombe Road

Selsea Place (Crossway)

Seven Sisters Road:

(273-333, 286-296, 430-486)

Shakespeare Road

Shelgrove Road

Shipway Terrace (Victoria
Road)

Somerfield Road

Spenser Road

Springdale Road

Stamford Hill (1-39)

Statham Grove

Stoke Newington Road (1-155)
Summerhouse Road

TOWN HALL Approach
Truman's Road

VICTORIA Grove
Victoria Grove West
Victoria Road

WALFORD Road
Warwickshire Road

Watson Street

White Hart Court (High Street)

Wilberforce Road

Winston Road

Woodberry Down

„ Grove

Woodland Road

Woodlea Road

Wordsworth Road

