

[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

ON THE

PUBLIC HEALTH

OF THE

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF STOKE NEWINGTON,

FOR THE

YEAR 1932,

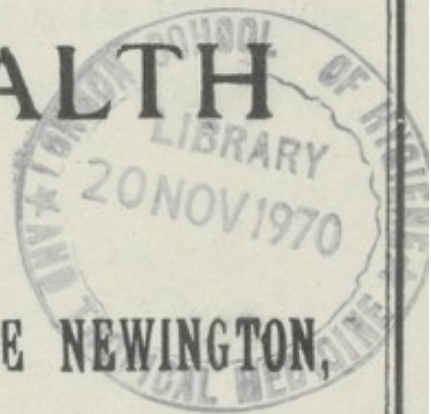
BY

F. D. ROSS-KEYT, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health.

LONDON :

A. E. PETTET & Co., LTD., 218, SEVEN SISTERS ROAD, N.4.



REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR
THE YEAR 1932.

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

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report for the year 1932 on the state of the public health of the Borough of Stoke Newington.

The report is arranged in accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Health and the subjects dealt with concern the vital statistics, housing and sanitary conditions of the area ; inspection and supervision of food ; maternity and child welfare ; the activities of the Tuberculosis Dispensary ; and the general work performed by the Staff of the Public Health Department.

The estimate of population for 1932 was 51,680 as compared with the Registrar-General's mid-year 1931 estimate of population (51,380).

The chief statistics relating to the year under review are as follows :—

The birth rate (15.0) was slightly lower than that for 1931 (15.2).

The death rate was 12.9 as compared with 12.3 for London generally, and 12.7 for the year 1931.

The infantile mortality rate was 53 as compared with 53.9 in 1931.

The total number of notifiable diseases recorded for the year was 477. This figure represents a decrease of 12 cases as compared with the previous year. There was an increase in the number of cases of scarlet fever and diphtheria, and a decrease in the number of cases of tuberculosis, pneumonia, puerperal fever and puerperal pyrexia as compared with the previous year.

Small pox was less prevalent throughout the Metropolis during the year, and only one case had to be dealt with as in the previous year.

These figures indicate that the general standard of health of the Borough was maintained.

The work of the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres has continued to show the high standard of the previous year.

An indication of the popularity of the centres is afforded by the figure for attendances which reached the highest total yet recorded of 14,414 as compared with 12,453 for the previous year.

The existing health services have continued in operation during the period under review with satisfactory results.

I wish to express my appreciation of the kind consideration and support accorded me by the Chairman, and members of the Public Health and Maternity and Child Welfare Committees and to thank all members of the Health Department Staff for their loyal co-operation.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

F. D. ROSS-KEYT,

Medical Officer of Health.

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STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS.

AREA (Acres)—863.

POPULATION AT CENSUS, 1921—52,167.

„ „ „ 1931—51,215.

REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S ESTIMATE FOR MID 1932—51,680.

NUMBER OF INHABITED HOUSES, 1932—8,696.

NET ANNUAL VALUE—£413,470.

SUM REPRESENTED BY A PENNY RATE—£1,690.

MARRIAGES—350, BEING A RATE OF 6.7 per 1,000 PERSONS.

BIRTHS—776.

			<i>Total.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>
Legitimate	..	..	742	392	350
Illegitimate	..	..	34	19	15

STILL BIRTHS—24 (Rate per 1,000 total births, 30).

			<i>Total.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>
Legitimate	..	..	23	11	12
Illegitimate	..	..	1	1	0

BIRTH RATE (per 1,000 PERSONS)—15.0.

DEATHS—669.

DEATH RATE (per 1,000 PERSONS)—12.9.

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DEATHS OCCURRING IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS
—51.

NUMBER OF WOMEN DYING IN, OR IN CONSEQUENCE OF, CHILD
BIRTH—From Sepsis, 1 ; from other causes, 3.

MATERNAL MORTALITY (per 1,000 TOTAL BIRTHS)—5.

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE—41 (3 Illegitimate).

INFANT MORTALITY—per 1,000 BIRTHS):—

Legitimate, 51. Illegitimate, 88. Total, 53.

DEATHS FROM MEASLES (all ages)	..	..	..	7
„ „ WHOOPING COUGH (all ages)	..	..	..	0
„ „ DIARRHOEA (under 2 years of age)	..	..	..	8

POPULATION.

The 1921 census figure for the population of the Borough was 52,167, that for 1931 was 51,215, showing a loss of population of 952 persons during the decade.

The Registrar-General's estimate of population for the middle of 1932 is 51,680, and this figure has been used in this report in calculating the Birth and Death rates.

BIRTHS.

The total number of births registered in the Borough was 502. and of these 91 were transferred to other districts, as the permanent addresses of the parents were outside this Borough. Similarly 365 births occurring outside the Borough, in maternity hospitals, etc., were transferred to Stoke Newington, making a total of 776 belonging to this Borough. Of these 411 were males and 365 were females. This figure gives a birth rate of 15.0 per 1,000 of the estimated population, as compared with 15.2 for the year 1931.

The following table shows the birth rates in Stoke Newington, London, and England and Wales, for the last ten years :—

Year.	Birth Rate.	Rate for London generally.	Rate for England and Wales.
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
1927	14.0	16.1	16.7
1928	15.3	15.9	16.7
1929	16.1	15.7	16.3
1930	14.6	15.7	16.3
1931	15.2	15.0	15.8
1932	15.0	14.2	15.3

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS numbered 34 (19 males and 15 females), being 4.3% of the total number of births.

BIRTHS IN INSTITUTIONS.—Local, 39; outlying, 348; total, 387.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACT, 1907.—This Act requires all live births and every still birth occurring after the twenty-eighth week of pregnancy to be notified within thirty-six hours to the Medical Officer of Health of the district in which they occur.

During the year, of the 446 living and still births notified, 330 were notified by medical practitioners and parents; and 116 by midwives.

A cautionary letter was sent to the person in default whenever it was discovered by means of the Registrar-General's returns that the birth of a child had not been notified in accordance with the provisions of the above-mentioned Act.

STILL BIRTHS.—During the year 1932, 24 still births were registered, making a rate per 1,000 population of 0.46 as compared with 0.51 in London and 0.66 in England and Wales.

MARRIAGES.

The Superintendent Registrar has kindly furnished me with the particulars. There were 350 marriages in the Borough, during 1932. The marriage rate was thus equal to 6.7 per 1,000 of the population.

DEATHS.

The number of deaths of Stoke Newington residents registered during 1932 was 669 as compared with 655 in 1931, making the annual death rate 12.9 per 1,000 population, for 1932, as compared with 12.7 for 1931.

Table I. shows the causes of death at the different periods of life at which they occurred.

The principal causes of death in their order of severity were : Heart Disease, 177, Cancer, 87, Tuberculosis (all forms 52), and Pneumonia (all forms) 40.

The average yearly death rate of the Borough during the previous five years was 12.6 per 1,000 population, so that the death rate for 1932 is seen to be slightly above this average.

Of the total 669 Stoke Newington deaths which occurred during the year, no less than 340 took place in public institutions this equals a proportion of 51% of the total deaths.

Comparing this table with the corresponding table of the preceding year, the following facts are noteworthy ; the increase in the deaths from Heart Disease and the decrease in those from Cancer and Pneumonia.

The following table shows the death rates for England and Wales, London and Stoke Newington for the last ten years :—

Year.	Stoke Newington Recorded General Death Rate.	Rate for London generally.	Rate for England and Wales.
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
1927	12.2	11.9	12.3
1928	12.5	11.6	11.7
1929	13.4	13.8	13.4
1930	12.2	11.4	11.4
1931	12.7	12.4	12.3
1932	12.9	12.3	12.0

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

There were 41 deaths of infants under one year of age, as against 776 births; the proportion which the deaths under one year bear to 1,000 births is therefore 53 as compared with 54 for the previous year.

		<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>
Deaths under 1 year :	{ Legitimate ..	24	14
	{ Illegitimate ..	2	1

A comparison of the causes of Infantile Mortality in 1932 with those of the preceding year shows no increase of any significance as compared with the previous year, with the exception that 2 deaths from measles were recorded.

It will be noted that during 1932 the deaths during the first four weeks of life amounted to 18, a percentage of 44 of the total Infantile Mortality during the first year of life, also that 14 of these infant deaths occurred during the first week of life.

During the past 30 years the Infant Mortality rate has fallen some 50% but this fall has occurred mainly subsequent to the first few weeks of life, the death rate during the first four weeks remaining much the same.

These very early deaths can only be reduced substantially by the adoption of more widespread and efficient ante-natal work.

INFANT MORTALITY RATES, 1896-1932.

Year.	Stoke Newington Infantile Mortality	Rate for London generally.	Rate for England and Wales.
1896-1900 ..	—	162	156
1901-1905 ..	119	139	138
1906-1910 ..	91	114	117
1911-1915 ..	87	110	109
1916-1920 ..	75	92	91
1921	53	79	83
1922	67	74	77
1923	46	61	69
1924	58	69	75
1925	61	67	75
1926	48	64	70
1927	66	59	69
1928	61	67	65
1929	47	70	74
1930	55	59	60
1931	54	65	66
1932	53	66	65

THE NEO-NATAL DEATHS.—of infants under 4 weeks of age—
are shown as follows for the past ten years :—

		<i>Neo-Natal</i>		<i>Deaths under</i>	
		<i>Births.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>	<i>1 Year.</i>	
1922	..	937	.. 30	..	63
1923	.. ..	960	.. 22	..	44
1924	.. ..	876	.. 24	..	51
1925	.. ..	842	.. 24	..	52
1926	.. ..	852	.. 18	..	41
1927	.. ..	730	.. 22	..	49
1928	.. ..	776	.. 27	..	47
1929	.. ..	807	.. 21	..	38
1930	.. ..	732	.. 25	..	40
1931	.. ..	779	.. 20	..	42
1932	.. ..	776	.. 18	..	41

TABLE 11.—INFANT MORTALITY, 1932.

Net deaths from stated causes at various ages under one year of age.

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	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Chicken-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria and Croup	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Tuberculous Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis(notTuberculous)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convulsions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laryngitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia (all forms) ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	2	6
Diarrhoea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteritis	—	—	—	1	1	3	4	—	—	8
Gastritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rickets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suffocation overlying	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Injury at Birth	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
Atelectasis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Malformation	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2
Premature Birth	10	2	—	—	12	—	1	—	—	13
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	3
Other Causes	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	3
Totals :	14	3	—	1	18	7	9	2	5	41

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

The rate per 1,000 total births was 5.0 in 1932, as compared with 4.9 the previous year.

Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, Child Birth:—

(a). From Sepsis, 1 ; (b). Other causes, 3.

Certified causes of death:—

1. MYOCARDITIS .. age 29 died in hospital.
PUERPERAL MANIA.
2. ECLAMPSIA. ACUTE
TOXAEMIA of PREGNANCY
 age 25 died in hospital.
3. STREPTOCOCCAL
SEPTICAEMIA .. age 21 died in hospital.
following MISCARRIAGE.
4. SHOCK age 35 died at home.
HYDRAMNIOS

In England and Wales for the last thirty years there has been a decline in both the general death rate and the infantile mortality rate. During this period, however, the maternal mortality rate has continued to remain at the relatively constant figure of 4 deaths per 1,000 births. The efforts now being devoted to the subject of preventive midwifery, and the widespread propaganda with the aim of educating women in the principles of pregnancy hygiene and the paramount importance of skilled supervision throughout pregnancy, should effect within the next few years a steady reduction in puerperal mortality and morbidity.

ANTE-NATAL CENTRE.—The Council sanctioned the provision of an additional ante natal session on alternate weeks as from 1st April, 1930 : as this was found to be still insufficient for the proper examination of those in attendance the Council authorised the holding of two ante natal sessions weekly as from 1st January, 1932.

PROVISION OF MATERNITY BEDS IN HOSPITALS.—The Council adopted the following scheme by which maternity patients may be admitted to the Mothers' Hospital, Clapton.

That the Council pay the sum of one guinea in respect of each necessitous case admitted from the Borough.

A necessitous case is defined as one who, by reason of poverty or other causes, is unable to pay for the treatment received, an amount equal to one-half the average cost per patient of the maintenance and administration charges. Last year the cost per in-patient was £8 16s. 5d.

During the year the Council paid the sum £4 4s. 0d. in respect of cases admitted to the Hospital under the above arrangement.

HOME HELPS.—A Home Help is a person competent to do domestic work who goes into a home to do house work and cooking and to take care of the children, when the mother is laid aside by a confinement.

It must be understood that a Home Help does not perform the duties of a District Nurse or Midwife ; and that her duties are limited to domestic work and have nothing to do with the birth of the child.

A scheme for providing Home Helps was inaugurated in 1931.

The payment to be made was fixed at five shillings for an eight hour day, exclusive of food, and the Home Helps on the panel are under the supervision of the Medical Officer and the Health Visitors. During the year two women of approved character were retained on the panel. Their services were utilised on two occasions by necessitous cases, and the fees amounting to £5 were paid by the Council.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

The Local Government Act, 1929 has effected the transfer of the functions of the Boards of Guardians and the Metropolitan Asylums Board to the London County Council with the purpose of securing a re-adjustment of the distribution of health services amongst the Authorities in London to the best possible advantage.

The residents of this Borough are within easy access to many of the well-equipped and excellently staffed hospitals, in the Metropolis, and so far as hospital statistics are available, it would appear that the facilities offered at these hospitals are fully utilised by the people of this area.

FEVER.—The isolation hospitals of the London County Council receive cases of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Membranous Croup, Enteric, Typhus and Continued Fevers, Relapsing Fever, Anterior Poliomyelitis, Encephalitis Lethargica, Cerebro-Spinal Fever, Puerperal Fever, Puerperal Pyrexia, Malaria, Dysentery, Ophthalmia Neonatorum, and cases of Measles and Whooping Cough.

SMALLPOX.—The Special Isolation Hospitals of the London County Council.

TUBERCULOSIS.—The London County Council accept cases for admission to their hospitals and sanatoria on the recommendation of the Tuberculosis Officer.

MATERNITY.—The number of births in hospitals to Stoke Newington residents given below, shows the popularity of these institutions :—

Salvation Army Mothers' Hospital	..	67
City of London Maternity Hospital	..	64
Mildmay Maternity Nursing Home	..	34
Royal Free Hospital	.. ..	28
Home Hospital for Women	.. ..	34
Hackney Hospital (L.C.C.)	.. ..	50
18 Other Hospitals	.. ..	80
8 Nursing Homes	.. ..	30
Total :	.. ..	387

There are two Institutions situated within the Borough :—

(i.) **STOKE NEWINGTON HOME HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN.**—This Institution was established in 1825, “ for the benefit of respectable women who have broken down in health, to whom the rest and medical treatment combined with good food and nursing prove to be a great boon.”

This Hospital now provides for the reception of Convalescent patients as well as for surgical, medical and maternity cases, and there are 31 beds.

During the year 1932 it is estimated that of the total of 177 patients admitted 112 were residents of Stoke Newington.

Of the 177 cases admitted 47 were medical, 28 surgical, with 18 operations (4 major, 6 minor, and 8 Tonsils and Adenoids), and 102 maternity.

(ii.) **THE STOKE NEWINGTON DISPENSARY.**—Situated in the High Street, carried out a great deal of good work among the poor members of the community.

The Medical Officer sees cases daily between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. Those eligible for treatment receive a subscriber's letter which entitles to two months' treatment. The Medical Officer also pays home visits when such are necessary.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Committee make an Annual Donation of £21 to the Dispensary funds, and for this receive 200 letters which are distributed by the Health Visitors, to suitable cases of mothers, and children under five, under the general supervision of the Medical Officer of Health.

SUMMARY OF MEDICAL WORK.

Patients under treatment 31st December, 1931	213
Patients admitted during year 	1,815
Daily attendances 	11,803
Visits paid 	1,779
Patients cured or relieved 	2,196
Trusses 	5
Casual Patients 	389
Deaths 	4
Patients under treatment 31st December, 1932	222

There is no institutional provision for unmarried mothers, illegitimate infants or homeless children in the Borough.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES. (a). For infectious cases ambulances are provided by the London County Council ('phone : City 7200), free.

(b). For non-infectious cases the London County Council have special ambulances on payment : minimum Fee, twelve shillings and sixpence.

For *Accident* cases the London County Council provide ambulances ('phone : Hop 5000).

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

1. MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.—There are two Centres in the Borough owned and staffed by the Council.

(a). Barton House, 233, Albion Road. Two large rooms warmed by guarded coal fires. Four smaller rooms warmed by guarded gas fires and electric radiators.

Three sessions for weighings and nurses' advice weekly; Mondays, Thursdays and Fridays, at 2 p.m.

Two sessions for doctors' consultations conducted by the Medical Officer of Health: Mondays and Fridays at 2 p.m.

Pre-Natal Clinic. Two sessions weekly conducted by Dr. MABEL MUNCEY: Tuesdays and Wednesdays at 2.30 p.m.

Dental Clinic. Two sessions weekly, conducted by Mr. GORDON SMITH, L.D.S.: Wednesdays at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m.

Diphtheria Prevention Clinic. One session weekly, conducted by the Medical Officer of Health: Mondays at 11 a.m.

Instruction Class for Mothers: Tuesdays at 3 p.m.

(b). 44, Milton Road—One room warmed by guarded coal fire and hot water radiator.

One room used for doctor's consultations, warmed by coal fire.

Two sessions for weighings and nurse's advice weekly: Mondays and Fridays at 2 p.m.

One session for doctor's consultations, conducted by the Medical Officer of Health: Thursdays at 2 p.m.

Instruction Class for Mothers: Tuesdays at 3 p.m.

From 9—10.30 each morning both centres are open and the Health Visitors are in attendance to give advice to mothers.

3. SCHOOL CLINICS.—The children attending the Stoke Newington elementary schools may attend the clinics maintained by the London County Council at 67, Church Street, Stoke Newington, Popham Road, Islington, and Clapton Square, Hackney.

STOKE NEWINGTON SCHOOL TREATMENT CENTRE.—Since the opening of the Treatment Centre, at 67, Church Street, in February, 1931, in place of that held in premises adjacent to the Town Hall, the Management Committee has agreed to the continuation of the scheme, extending the facilities for the treatment of minor ailments to children under school age, until July, 1933, at a capitation fee of 2/- per case, payable by the Borough Council.

Sessions are held at the Treatment Centre as follows :—

<i>Dental</i> : ...	Mondays,	} 9.30 a.m.
	Tuesdays,	
	Wednesdays,	
	Fridays,	

Gas Sessions : Tuesdays—p.m. (alternate).

Vision : .. Thursdays, 2 p.m.

Minor Ailments : Daily from 9 a.m.—5 p.m. Saturdays,
9—12. Doctor visits Wednesdays,
at 2 p.m.

During the year 21 children under the age of five years were referred to the Minor Ailments Centre for treatment. Of these 17 were treated for Ear Disease and 4 for Diseases of the Skin. The total number of attendances for treatment was 233.

4. ORTHOPAEDIC.—Clinics, Nil

5. ARTIFICIAL LIGHT CLINICS.—Nil in the Borough.

Cases requiring this form of treatment are referred to the Medical Officer in charge of the Artificial Sunlight Clinic at the Mildmay Memorial Hospital, Newington Green, Islington.

Sessions are held for children and adults on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from 1.30—3.30 p.m. and for adults only on Tuesdays and Thursdays from 1.30—8 p.m.

The Clinic is equipped with Carbon Arc and Mercury Vapour Lamps for local and general irradiation.

Charges for treatment are arranged in accordance with the circumstances of the patient.

6. TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY.—The Borough shares with Hackney the premises lying adjacent to the Metropolitan Hospital in Kingsland Road, paying one third the expenses. These include waiting room, dressing rooms, doctor's room, laboratory, office and dispensary.

The Clinical Tuberculosis Officer holds the following sessions for the purpose of examining cases and contacts referred to him by medical practitioners or by the Medical Officer of Health:

Tuesday,	} 10.30 a.m.	Tuesday,	} 6 p.m.
Wednesday,		Thursday,	
Thursday,			
Friday,			

School Children, Tuesday, 5 p.m.

7. TREATMENT CENTRES FOR VENEREAL DISEASES.—

Arrangements for treatment are made by the London County Council and the nearest centres are at the Metropolitan Hospital and the Royal Northern Hospital.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF STOKE NEWINGTON.

**Medical Officer of Health :* ..
**Administrative Tuberculosis Officer :* } F. D. ROSS-KEYT, M.B.,
**Maternity and Child Welfare* } CH.B., D.P.H.
Medical Officer.

**†Public Analyst :* A. J. C. LICKORISH, F.I.C.

**Clinical Tuberculosis Medical Officer :* F W. HAMILTON, M.D.,
M.R.C.P., D.P.H.

**Medical Officer, Pre-natal Clinic :* Miss MABEL MUNCEY, M.B.,
B.S. (Lond.).

**Anaesthetist : M. & C. W. Dental Clinic, and Public Assistance*
Medical Officer : J. E. RICHARDS, M.B., M.R.C.S.

**Dental Officer, M. & C. W. Dental Clinic :* S. GORDON SMITH,
L.D.S., R.C.S.

**Consulting Obstetricians :*

Lady FLORENCE ELIZABETH BARRETT, M.S., M.D., B.Sc.,
31, Devonshire Place, Wimpole Street, W.1. (Welbeck
4384).

Miss MARGARET BASDEN, M.D., F.R.C.S., 114, Harley Street,
W.1. (Welbeck 2157).

ARTHUR O. GRAY, M.D., F.R.C.S., 18, Harley Street, W.1.
(Langham 3612).

FRANCIS L. PROVIS, M.R.C.P., F.R.C.S., 33, Queen Anne Street,
Cavendish Square, W. (Langham 2185).

Public Vaccinator : C. J. McFARLANE, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.M.,

Sanitary Inspectors :

A. P. PIGGOTT, S.I.E.B., Cert. Meat and Other Foods (R.S.I.).

W. H. G. SAUNDERS, Cert R.S.I., and S.I.E. (Joint Board).

C. CUNNINGHAM, Cert. R.S.I. and S.I.E. (Joint Board),

Cert Meat and Other Foods R.S.A., (Scot.).

Vaccination Officer : F. HICKS,

Health Visitors :

Miss H. REEVE, Cert. S.I.E.B., Health Visitors Cert.
(Battersea Polytechnic), C.M.B.

Miss F. STAMFORD, Trained Nurse (London Hospital).

Miss E. RANGLES, Health Visitor, Cert. C.M.B.

**Tuberculosis Nurse* : Mrs. A. L. AGER.

Clerks : †F. HICKS, S. W. WHITE, Cert. R.S.I. and S.I.E. (Joint Board).

†*Disinfector and Assistant* : J. W. HOWELL.

**Part time appointments.*

†Expenditure on appointments so marked is borne entirely by the rates ; a grant from the Ministry of Health is received in respect of all others.

CHANGES IN STAFF.—Miss E. M. Sandeman, Health Visitor, retired on superannuation on 11th August, after 13 years' service with this Council. The vacancy thus created was filled by the appointment of Miss E. Randles to be Health Visitor as from the 4th July.

Mr. F. C. SCREACH, Disinfector and General Assistant retired on superannuation, on the 7th September, after 31 years' service with this Council.

Mr. J. W. Howell was transferred from the Borough Surveyors' Department, to take over the duties of Disinfector and General Assistant in the Public Health Department as from the 2nd August.

Mr. R. F. Rogers, Sanitary Inspector, retired on superannuation on the 1st December, after 31 years' service and Mr. C. Cunningham (late Sanitary Inspector, York), was appointed to fill the vacancy and entered the Council's service on the 28th November.

PROFESSIONAL NURSING IN THE HOME.

(a). GENERAL.—Arrangements are made with the Ranyard Mission by which the services of a nurse are utilised in the Borough for the nursing of children under five. The Council, with the approval of the Ministry of Health, make an annual subscription of £50 to the Mission funds. By means of subscriptions, donations and other local means a further £225 was added to this amount last year, in order that the services of a full time and a half-time nurse might be available for district nursing in the Borough.

Miss M. M. Ross, 33, Lavers Road, carries out the full time nursing duties. Her services are much appreciated and she is extremely popular in the Borough.

Necessitous cases receive free attention, but in other cases a fee, in aid of the Mission funds, is charged according to means. The Nurses' work for 1932 includes :—

Number of visits paid, 10,680 ; of these 2,578 were in the South Hornsey Ward.

Cases treated 453, of these 100 were in the South Hornsey Ward.

Children visited :—

*Under 5. Of School
Age.*

After Tonsillectomy	..	..	3	..	45
Threadworms	..	..	14	..	6
Pneumonia	..	..	2	..	—
Other cases	..	..	18	..	16
			—		—
			37		67
			—		—

(b). FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—No provision has been made for the home nursing of such cases. During prevalence of such diseases as Measles and Whooping Cough the Council's Health Visitors give advice and assistance and the services of an additional Health Visitor may be called upon if required.

At times, when the available accommodation in the hospitals for cases of either Measles or Scarlet Fever is insufficient to permit of the reception of all cases of those diseases, it is necessary for application to be made to the Medical Officer of Health, who selects those cases which in his opinion should be admitted to hospital.

MIDWIVES.

The Borough neither employs nor subsidises any practising midwives.

There are three midwives resident in the Borough who attend cases in Stoke Newington.

MATERNITY AND NURSING HOMES.

No. of Registered Maternity Homes in the Borough : 1.

No. of Registered Nursing Homes (other than Maternity) in the Borough : 1.

Borough Council's Scheme for the provision of services of obstetric consultants :—

The Borough Council, in October, 1928, approved the recommendation of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee that a panel of four obstetrical consultants be formed any of whom may be called in by medical practitioners in any midwifery case which presents difficulty or abnormality.

The following are the terms of the Scheme :—

- (a). That the patient be a Stoke Newington resident.
- (b). That the medical practitioner immediately informs the Medical Officer of Health, when he has called in the services of a consulting obstetrician, giving the name of the consultant, the name and address of the patient, the date of the case, the reason, and the result.

- (c). That the Borough Council be responsible to the consulting obstetrician for a fee of £5 5s. per case, inclusive, covering any necessary subsequent visit.

The Scheme is intended to apply to those people who cannot afford the consultant's ordinary fee.

The Borough Council may reserve to itself the right to ask a patient to contribute a portion, or the whole of the fee if in subsequent investigation it is found that the patient is capable of so doing. The assessment of each case to be decided by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.

The Scheme above outlined, with the names of the four obstetricians of approved consulting status who had assented to become members of the panel was submitted to the Ministry of Health and duly approved.

The names and addresses of the obstetrical consultants are given on page 22.

Two consultations, under the scheme, took place during the year. Both were cases of post-partum haemorrhage which resulted in satisfactory recoveries.

INVESTIGATION OF CASES OF PUERPERAL FEVER.—Each case of Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia notified is inquired into and an endeavour made to ascertain the cause of the condition, the progress and the result.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF STOKE NEWINGTON.

HOUSE REFUSE.—The household refuse in the Borough is collected in horse-drawn vehicles and burnt at the Council's Refuse Destructor situated at the rear of the Town Hall.

Destructor.—The Refuse Destructor consists of two units of furnaces, each consisting of three fires, designed by Messrs. Heenan & Froud, Ltd., Steam is raised and supplies given to an auxiliary electrical plant ; for the Milton Road Washhouses and Slipper Baths ; for the steam disinfecter, towel laundry and cleansing centre for school children ; and for the heating of the Town Hall and its auxiliary offices in adjacent buildings.

The disposal of refuse at the destructor is being carried out in a satisfactory manner and everything is done to cause as little nuisance as possible.

Salvage.—Tins are removed from the refuse before burning and sold ; the clean tins being sorted into a separate heap and separately sold. Wastepaper, cardboard, bottles, carpet etc., are also sorted and sold.

The tonnage total of refuse collected during the year ending December 31st, was 10,984, as compared with 11,406 in 1931.

The collection and disposal of house refuse continues in a satisfactory manner.

SANITARY INSPECTION.

The following statement contains particulars required to be submitted under Article 19 of the Sanitary Officers' Order, 1926, and gives an indication of the work carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors during the year. Three Sanitary Inspectors are ordinarily employed by the Council in full-time service.

(a). NUMBER AND NATURE OF INSPECTIONS AND RE-
INSPECTIONS MADE DURING 1932 :—

House-to-House Inspections	201
After Notification of Infectious Diseases	196
Upon complaint, under Sec. 107 (3), Public Health (London) Act, 1891	630
After Notices from Builders, under Bye-Law 14 (London County Council)	257
Food premises	398
Slaughter houses	62
Milkshops, dairies and cowsheds	51
Smoke observations	3
Factories and workshops	211
Other premises inspected	407
Outworker's premises	454
Premises inspected on applications under Rent Restriction Acts	6
Re-inspections made to examine and test work, and visits to smallpox contacts	4,270
Total inspections :	7,146

(b). INFORMAL NOTICES SERVED ; NUMBER AND NATURE
(UNDER SEC. 3, PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1891) :—

House-to-House Inspection	73
After inspection on account of complaint	445
After infectious illness	36
With reference to factories and workshops (including bakehouses)	14
After sundry other inspections	117
	685

STATUTORY NOTICES SERVED (UNDER SEC. 4 P.H. (LONDON) ACT, 1891).—Numbered 39 as follows:—

Dwelling Houses	36
Shops and Dwelling Houses	1
Tenements	1
Factories	1
	39

In one of these cases the Committee authorised the issue of a Summons.

RESULT OF THE SERVICE OF NOTICES ; NUISANCES
ABATED AND SANITARY DEFECTS REMEDIED.

Premises cleansed	246
Dampness in dwellings remedied	277
Dilapidated walls, ceilings, etc., repaired	117
Foul traps and pans of w.c.'s cleansed	14
Public house urinal cleansed (after intimation)	1
Flushing cisterns to w.c's provided or repaired, and w.c's with insufficient water supply made satisfactory	36
Defective w.c. pans and traps removed and replaced by modern apparatus	55
Stopped or choked w.c. traps cleared	13
External ventilation to w.c's improved	7
Improperly constructed w.c's made to comply with Bye-laws	2
Additional w.c.'s provided in case of insufficient w.c. accommodation	3
Defective soil-pipes repaired or reconstructed	3
Defective ventilating pipes reconstructed or repaired	12
Unventilated soil-pipes ventilated and	3
Soil-pipes improperly ventilated improved	
Dirty yards cleansed	7
Yards paved or re-paved with impervious material	20
Carried forward:	816

Brought forward:	816
Sink waste-pipes directly connected to drain, made to discharge 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	44
Defective waste-pipes repaired	32
Foul water-cisterns cleansed	3
Water-cisterns without close-fitting covers provided with proper coverings	7
Defects in water-cisterns remedied	9
New portable dust-bins provided	92
Defective drainage repaired or reconstructed in accordance with the bye-laws of the London County Council ..	47
Choked or stopped drains cleared and repaired	70
Foul drains cleansed	10
Rain water pipes disconnected from drains or soil-pipes and made to discharge over gully traps	1
Proper water-supply provided to tenements	11
Defective roofs repaired	148
Defective guttering and rain water pipes repaired or renewed	89
Defective paving to floors of wash-houses repaired or renewed	3
Ventilation under floors improved	22
Illegal occupation of underground rooms discontinued ..	1
Nuisance from emission of smoke	2
Overcrowding abated	5
Accumulations of refuse, etc., removed	22
Appropriate action taken in cases of rat infestation ..	18
Drains exposed to trace rats	5
Miscellaneous nuisances abated	18
Total:	1,476

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

The statement of inspections made and action taken required by the Home Office is appended.

OUTWORKERS.—List of Outworkers are prepared in February and August from names submitted by the employers. At the latter date there were 299 persons registered as doing outwork in their homes in Stoke Newington, of which number only 37 worked for firms in Stoke Newington. These latter firms also employed 38 other persons living and working in other Boroughs.

1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES, INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS.

Premises. (1).	Inspections (2).	Number of Written Notices. (3).	Occupiers Prosecuted. (4).
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	83	7	—
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries) ..	89	5	—
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises) ..	39	2	—
Total :	211	14	—

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

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	No. of Offences in respect of which prosecutions were instituted.
(1).	(2).	(3).	(4).	(5).
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—</i>				
Want of cleanliness ..	6	6	—	—
Want of ventilation ..	2	2	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors	—	—	—	—
Other nuisances ..	8	8	—	—
Sanitary accommodation				
Insufficient	—	—	—	—
Unsuitable or defective	13	13	—	—
Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshops Acts :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of under ground bakehouse (S.101)	—	—	—	—
Other offences	4	4	4	—
(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:	33	33	4	—

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

There are few factory chimneys in the Borough, but such as exist are kept under observation by the inspectors in order that any breaches of the provisions of the Act may be dealt with.

Two complaints received during the year of nuisance from smoke were investigated and abated after notices issued by the Department.

OTHER SANITARY CONDITIONS REQUIRING NOTICE.

Existing drains tested and found sound	83
New heavy L.C.C. soil and vent pipes fixed	6
New W.C. pans and traps fixed	69
Draining temporary premises	1
New houses erected and drained	5
New factory premises erected and drained	3
Petrol Interceptors provided	1
Drains reconstructed (owner's own applications) ..	14
Drains partially reconstructed (owner's own applications)	28
Drains exposed to trace course	5
Additional water closets built and drained	21
New sewer connections laid	6
New baths, lavatories, sinks and wastes provided and fixed	187
Alterations to baths, sinks, lavatory basins, etc. ..	30
New Public House urinal provided	1
Notices served under Section 40 Public Health (London) Act, 1891	1
Sundry alterations to sanitary fittings	23
Sewers examined and connections relaid	26
Carried forward:	510

Brought forward :	510
Choked drains unstopped	22
Houses demolished and drains sealed off	2
Garages erected and drained	1
Licensed premises erected and drained	1
Drainage plans submitted to the Public Health Committee and passed	53
Premises fumigated—Vermin disinfection	131
Combined drains relaid	2
Notices received from Builders	257
New flats, sub-Station, Market Place, and Shop and offices erected	4
Total :	983

SUMMARY OF LEGAL PROCEEDINGS DURING 1932.

Address.	Complaint.	Magistrate's Decision.	Fine.	Costs.
50, Pellerin Rd.	Failure to abate nuisance due to defective W.C.	Withdrawn on satisfactory completion of work.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
12, Aden Terrace	Failure to give notice of drainage work.	Fined ..	0 10 0	0 6 0
6, Aden Grove	Failure to give notice of drainage work	Dismissed ..	—	0 10 6
7, Portland Rd.	Executing drainage work contrary to by-laws	Fined ..	0 10 0	1 1 0
39, Adolphus Rd.	Do. do. ..	Fined ..	0 10 0	1 1 0
45, Cressington Rd.	Do. do. ..	Fined ..	9 10 0	1 1 0
176, Albion Rd.	Do. do. ..	Fined ..	1 0 0	0 10 6
17, Warwickshire Rd.	Do. do. ..	Fined ..	1 0 0	0 10 6
6, Manor Rd.	Do. do. ..	Fined ..	1 0 0	0 10 6
28, Wilberforce Rd.	Do. do. ..	Fined ..	2 0 0	1 1 0
12, Adolphus Rd.	Failure to give notice of drainage work.	Fined ..	1 0 0	1 1 0

THE MORTUARY :—	M.	F.	Total.
Bodies deposited pending burial ..	51	36	87
" " " post-mortem examination } ..	32	24	56
	—	—	—
	83	60	143
	—	—	—
Inquest on Parishioners (held at Hackney Coroner's Court)	23	13	36

SCHOOLS.

The Elementary Schools of the Borough are under the supervision of the London County Council, but when necessity arises the Public Health Department gives assistance with a view to the prevention of spread of infectious disease.

The home conditions of all notified cases of infectious diseases are investigated by the Inspectors, with a view to the remedy of any sanitary defects and for the purpose of gleaning information which may lead to the discovery of the source of infection.

Names of all school children found to be living in homes of notified infectious cases are transmitted to the Head Teachers for information, in order that these children may be kept excluded for the requisite periods.

HEALTH EDUCATION.

500 copies each month of the journal *Better Health* were distributed free in the Borough. This journal is issued by the Central Council for Health Education, and there can be no doubt as to its great educational value in all matters relating to health and hygiene.

Copies are distributed to mothers attending the Welfare Centres, Head Teachers of the elementary schools of the Borough, Councillors, and members of the public who intimate a wish to be supplied with regular copies. Copies are also distributed by means of the Public Library, Town Clerk's, Public Health and Rates Offices.

STORM FLOODING.

Previous annual reports have contained references to flooding of underground rooms in the Southern part of the Borough, due to the surcharging of sewers during heavy rainfall.

The hardship caused to residents by these floodings has been commented on as well as the danger to health from contaminated water and the subsequent difficulty of freeing affected premises from dampness.

During 1932 there was no storm of sufficient magnitude to affect surcharging of the sewers with resultant flooding.

A Storm Flooding Relief Scheme was adopted by the Council and put into operation in April.

Full details of the scheme are provided in the Annual Report of the Council for 1932. It is gratifying to note in the concluding paragraph of the report that the scheme as finally adopted will prove successful in preventing flooding in the Borough, except in the case of the most exceptional storms, for which it is, economically speaking, impossible to provide, and that even in the case of such storms the extent of flooding of premises and danger to health arising thereby will be considerably mitigated.

The work in the Storm Flooding Relief Scheme was satisfactorily completed in December.

FOOD POISONING.—By Section 7 of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1932, food poisoning was added to the list of notifiable diseases. One case was notified during the year—a mild case of gastro-enteritis following a meal of fish. The symptoms were comparatively slight, responding readily to treatment, and the indisposition appeared to be due more to personal idiosyncrasy than to genuine food poisoning.

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919.—The Sanitary Inspectors are the rat officers appointed by the Council under the Act, and complaints as to infestation with rats brought to their notice are investigated, and advice and assistance given where necessary.

The number of complaints of rat infestation received during the year was 18, as compared with 39 the previous year, and on 10 occasions drains were exposed to trace rats and poison baits laid down. It is found in this area that the best local measure of rat control is the replacement of old and defective drainage systems by those of modern type. This work of replacement is continually in progress, and the necessary supervision forms an important part of the duties of the inspectors.

During the Rat Week campaign held in November the following measures were carried out :—

In collaboration with the Borough Surveyor's Department the sewers were systematically baited and the results were on the whole satisfactory. In several areas where drains and sewers were suspected of being faulty, examinations were made and all the necessary work completed to improve the conditions. Handbills were distributed throughout the Borough calling attention to the provisions of the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919, and giving recommendations as to the steps to be taken to clear rat infested premises.

A supply of the Ministry of Agriculture's Leaflets is kept in the Public Health Department for distribution to those seeking advice as to measures to be taken to destroy rats.

RAG FLOCK ACTS, 1911 and 1928.—There are no premises in the Borough on which rag flock is manufactured, used or sold.

HOUSING.

UNHEALTHY AREAS.

During the year the problem of dealing with certain insanitary areas in the Borough has been receiving the attention of the Council.

Representations under Section 1 of the Housing Act, 1930, were made in respect of seven areas to the effect that the houses therein were either unfit for human habitation or were dangerous to the health of the inhabitants in the areas, and that the most satisfactory method of dealing with the conditions was the demolition of all the houses.

These representations were dated the 12th September, and at its meeting on the 20th of that month the Council resolved that notice be given to the London County Council, in accordance with provisions contained in Section 16 (5) (ii). of the Housing Act, 1930, of the Council's intention to take into consideration proposals that the areas represented shall be declared to be "clearance areas" within the meaning of the Act.

The names of the areas, number of houses to be demolished, number of families and persons to be rehoused is as follows :—

<i>Designation.</i>	<i>No. of Families.</i>	<i>Persons to be displaced.</i>
CLEARANCE AREA No. 1 :		
Hewling Street, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17	17	77
CLEARANCE AREA No. 2 :		
Mason's Place, Nos. 1, 2 and 3 :		
Mason's Court, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7	11	45

CLEARANCE AREA No. 3 :

Leonard's Place, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 8a, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15		17	55
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CLEARANCE AREA No. 4 :

White Hart Court, Nos. 2, 3 and 4		3	6
-----------------------------------	------	---	---

CLEARANCE AREA No. 5 :

Rochester Place, Nos. 1, 4, 5 and 6		4	19
-------------------------------------	--	---	----

CLEARANCE AREA No. 6 :

Selsea Place, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4		5	23
----------------------------------	------	---	----

CLEARANCE AREA No. 7 :

Selsea Place, Nos 5, 6, 7 and 8		4	17
---------------------------------	------	---	----

Total No. of Houses : 58		61	242
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CONDITIONS IN THE AREAS.

Clearance Area No. 1 :

Hewling Street. Number of Houses, 17. State of repair :—The houses are all incapable without reconstruction of being rendered reasonably fit for human habitation. The rooms are small, there is no through ventilation, no yard space, the lighting is bad and the houses are structurally unsound.

Mason's Place,
Mason's Court.

Clearance Area No. 2 :

Number of Houses, 10. State of repair :—The houses are very old, three are back to back with no through ventilation and others have no through ventilation. Dampness is a common feature in most but in a number this is hidden by match-boarding. The 3 back to back houses have the use of two w.c.'s and a wash-house situated on the opposite side of the Court. Each of the other houses has its own w.c. and wash-house, (additional structures at the front) and each has its own yard at the front. The water supply in most cases is from a tap in the wash-house.

Leonard's Place.

Clearance Area No. 3 :

Number of Houses, 16. State of repair :—These houses are very old and their general condition very poor ; structural weaknesses have developed, resulting in sunken roofs and floors in some cases. The brickwork is in a very poor condition and in some instances the walls are bulging. Damp is a common feature. The houses are very badly planned, each having two rooms with stairs leading from the lower room directly into the upper room. In some instances there is no through ventilation and in others this is only obtained by a small window about 1 ft. square, in the rear wall. Some of the houses have a small back addition in which is situated a wash-copper and a water closet, and in these cases there is a small yard with water supply tap. In other cases there is no back addition or yard ; the wash-copper and w.c. is housed in additional structures on the opposite side of the Court, there being one w.c. to 2 houses and one wash-house to 4 houses. The water to these houses is

supplied from a tap in the wash-house or from a tap in the Court.

Clearance Area No. 4 :

White Hart Court. Number of Houses, 3. State of repair : The houses are very old and are of the back to back type having no through ventilation. There are two w.c's and one wash-house for the use of the three houses ; these are additional structures in the common Court. The water is supplied from a stand-pipe in the Court.

Clearance Area No. 5 :

Rochester Place. Number of houses, 4. State of repair :—One of these (No. 1) is of the back to back type, having no through ventilation ; it contains two rooms and small scullery, the w.c. is on the opposite side of the Court, some distance from the house. Structural weaknesses have developed. The sub-floor ventilation is insufficient. The other three houses are in a very poor condition generally, they each have three rooms and a small scullery and a small yard containing a w.c. Dampness is a common feature and this is very marked in No. 6 where the dampness has risen nearly to the ceiling of the ground floor room. The floors are below the ground level are unventilated and decayed. Structural weaknesses have developed resulting in sunken roofs and bulging ceilings ; the brick-work is very poor.

Clearance Areas Nos. 6 and 7 :

Selsea Place. Number of houses, 8. State of repair : These houses are very old and are in a very poor condition generally ; some have two rooms, others four rooms and one has six rooms which are all small.

Each house has a small yard containing the w.c. Structural weaknesses have developed resulting in sunken roofs and bulging ceilings. The floors generally are below ground level and are unventilated and decayed. Water supply in several is obtained from a stand-pipe in the yard, in others the tap is in the wash-house. The houses generally are in a very bad state of repair and the brickwork is unsound.

RE-HOUSING ACCOMMODATION.—At the end of the year the Council had under consideration the question of re-housing the persons who would be displaced if the clearance Schemes previously referred to were to be proceeded with.

The following sites were reported on and duly considered :—

- (i). No. 1—4, Glebe Place (containing an area of 54,792 sq. ft.) which was acquired in connection with the Clissold Road Swimming Bath. It was estimated that 60 flats could be erected on this Site.
- (ii). A site in Lordship Terrace/Lordship Road (containing an area of 70,000 sq ft.), suitable for the erection of 100 flats.
- (iii). Part of the site 166—180, Church Street, which was purchased by the Council in July (area available for housing 40,370 sq. ft.), suitable for the erection of 56—70 flats.

The Lordship Terrace/Lordship Road site was finally approved and the Housing Committee were given instructions to prepare and submit a scheme for the erection of dwellings on this site, which could be utilised for rehousing the displaced tenants from the clearance areas.

The following summary of Housing Statistics is included in this report on the instructions of the Ministry of Health :—

HOUSING STATISTICS.

FOR THE YEAR 1932.

1.—INSPECTION OF DWELLING-HOUSES DURING THE YEAR :—

(1).	(a).	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	1,697
	(b).	Number of Inspections made for the purpose	3,854
(2).	(a).	Number of dwelling-houses included under Sub-head (1) above, which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	0
	(b).	Number of Inspections made for the purpose	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	58
(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	671

2.—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 (intimation notices)	632
--	-----

3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS during the Year :—

A. PROCEEDINGS UNDER SECTIONS 17, 18 and 23 OF THE HOUSING ACT, 1930 :—

- | | | | |
|------|--|------|---|
| (1). | Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repair | .... | 0 |
| (2). | Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :— | | |
| (a). | By owners | .... | 0 |
| (b). | By local authority in default of owners | .... | 0 |

B. PROCEEDINGS UNDER PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS :—

- | | | | |
|------|--|------|----|
| (1). | Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied | .... | 39 |
| (2). | Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :— | | |
| (a). | By owner. | .... | 39 |
| (b). | By local authority in default of owners | .... | 0 |

C. PROCEEDINGS UNDER SECTIONS 19 and 21 OF THE HOUSING ACT, 1930 :—

- | | | | |
|------|---|------|---|
| (1). | Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made | .... | 0 |
| (2). | Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders | .... | 0 |

D. PROCEEDINGS UNDER SECTION 20 OF THE HOUSING ACT, 1930 :—

- | | | | |
|------|--|------|---|
| (1). | Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made | | 0 |
|------|--|------|---|

(2).	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit					0
------	---	------	------	------	------	---

E. PROCEEDINGS UNDER SECTION 3 OF THE HOUSING ACT, 1925 :—

(1).	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring repairs....	---	0
(2).	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—		
(a).	By owners	....	0
(b).	By local authority in default of owners	....	0
(3).	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close		0

F. PROCEEDINGS UNDER SECTIONS 11, 14 AND 15 OF THE HOUSING ACT, 1925 :—

(1).	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	....	....	....	0
(2).	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit	....	....		0
(3).	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made....	....	....		0
(4).	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	....	....	---	0

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL HOUSING ESTATES.—The following is a statement of the transfer of families in this Borough to accommodation on the London County Council Housing Estates :—

Number of applicants for houses upon the L.C.C. Estates recommended to the County Estates Manager during 1932	62
Number of Applicants accepted by the L.C.C. for Hendon Estate	6
Number of Applicants accepted by the L.C.C. for Becontree Estate	46
Number of Applicants accepted by the L.C.C. for White Hart Lane Estate	6
Number of Applicants accepted by the L.C.C. for St. Helier, Morden Estate	9
Number of Applicants accepted by the L.C.C. for Stamford Hill Estate	30
Number of Applicants provided with other accommodation by the L.C.C.	8
Total number of families transferred :	105

On notice from the County Council that a family living in overcrowded conditions has moved to a house on their estates, measures are taken to prevent the vacated premises again becoming overcrowded. In no instance has any re-overcrowding of vacated premises taken place.

INCREASE OF RENT AND MORTGAGE INTEREST RESTRICTION ACTS.

Under the provisions of these Acts increases of rent are permitted to be made by landlords, and tenants who consider that their houses are not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation may apply to the Local Authority for a certificate to this effect, which will enable them to suspend payment of the increase of rent until the necessary work to put the premises into a good state of repair has been completed.

During the year 8 applications were made to the Council, and in seven instances certificates were granted.

In accordance with Section 5 of the Act, 1 application was made by a landlord for the rescinding of a certificate previously granted to a tenant, the necessary work to the premises having been completed. And in this case the rescinding certificate was granted.

HOUSE-TO-HOUSE INSPECTION.—Special house-to-house inspection of certain streets in the Borough was carried out during the year.

A total of 201 houses were inspected and 73 notices were served and complied with. The total number of re-inspections made was 232.

OVERCROWDING.—Two instances of overcrowding were brought to the notice of the Public Health Committee. In one case a husband, wife and 6 children were occupying two rooms. This family could not be recommended alternative accommodation on the L.C.C. Housing Estates owing to inability to pay an economic rent. The house, however, is situated in an area which will shortly be declared a clearance area and will be dealt with under the Housing Act, 1930, in which circumstance the onus of offering re-housing accommodation to the displaced tenants will rest with the Borough Council.

In the other case a husband, wife and 7 children were found to be in occupation of 2 small rooms. The Committee authorised appropriate action to be taken and the overcrowding was subsequently abated by reason of the family removing to other accommodation outside the Borough.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a). MILK SUPPLY.

REGISTRATION.—By Section 2 of the Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922, the Council is empowered to refuse to enter the name of any person in the register, or to remove the name of any person from the register, if it is shown to the satisfaction of the Council that the public health is, or is likely to be, endangered by any act or default of such person in relation to the quality, storage or distribution of milk.

By Section 6 of the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, the Council is required to keep registers of all persons carrying on in the Borough the trade of dairymen and of all premises in the Borough which are used as dairies.

In the Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915, the word "dairy" includes any farm, cowshed, milk store, milk shop, or other place from which milk is supplied on or for sale, or in which milk is kept or used for purposes of sale or manufacture into butter, cheese, dried milk, or condensed milk for sale, and, in the case of a purveyor of milk who does not occupy any premises for the sale of milk, includes the place where he keeps the vessels used by him for the sale of milk but does not include a shop from which milk is not supplied otherwise than in properly closed and unopened

receptacles in which it was delivered to the shop, or a shop or other place in which milk is sold for consumption on the premises only.

While a shop from which milk is not supplied otherwise than in the properly closed and unopened receptacles, in which it is delivered to the shop is not a dairy within the meaning of the Act, the person who sells that milk in the unopened receptacles is a purveyor of milk and must be registered with the local authority before he is entitled to sell such bottled milk.

Number of premises where milk is bottled and sold	
loose	18
Number of premises registered where milk is sold	
loose only	9
Number of purveyors registered (registered in the	
Borough) selling intact bottles	44
Number of purveyors operating in the Borough	
from premises registered elsewhere	25
Total :	96

The Sanitary Inspectors made 51 visits to dairy premises during the year, and any sanitary defects found were satisfactorily remedied.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1923.—This Order was made by the Minister of Health under the powers conferred on him by Section 3 of the Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922.

Under the Order, the Council may grant licences to distributors, such licences to be valid only for a period ending on the 31st December in each year.

Licences to use the designation " Certified " were granted to the following firms :—

Two supplemental licences to United Dairies (London), Ltd.

Licences to use the designation " Grade A " (Tuberculin Tested) were granted to the following firms :—

One supplemental licence to London Co-Operative Society, Ltd.

Two supplemental licences to United Dairies (London) Ltd.

One supplemental licence to Norman C. McLeod.

Licences to use the designation " Grade A " Pasteurised were granted to :—

Two supplemental licences to United Dairies (London), Ltd.

Licences to use the designation " Pasteurised " were granted to :—

Two supplemental licences to United Dairies (London), Ltd.

One supplemental licence to London Co-Operative Society, Ltd.

Four dealer's licences to United Dairies (London), Ltd.

One Pasteurisers licence issued to J. Akam & Sons, Ltd.

During the year seven samples of " Certified " milk, and three samples of Grade " A " (T.T.) milk were taken and were submitted to bacteriological examination for the purpose of ascertaining whether they complied with the bacteriological standards laid down in the Milk (Special Designations) Order.

One sample of " Certified " milk was found not to comply with the standard prescribed in the Order, and the matter was brought to the notice of the vendor concerned for appropriate action to be taken.

(b). MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.—There are four private registered premises in the Borough. Applications for renewal of licences were granted by the London County Council in October.

MEAT.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT) REGULATIONS, 1924.—Under these regulations which came into operation on the 1st April, 1925, before slaughtering takes place, notice must first be given to the Council of intention to do so. On receipt of such information an inspector attends during the slaughtering and inspects carcasses. 62 inspections were made during the year.

The regulations also prescribe for the protection of meat from contamination by dust and flies.

There are 35 butchers' shops in the Borough. With one exception all these shops have been provided with glass fronts. This shop is kept under supervision but the business is managed in a cleanly fashion, and other precautions taken for the prevention of contamination appear to serve the purpose fairly adequately at present.

REGISTRATION OF FOOD PREMISES.

Under Section 5 of London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1932, any premises used for the sale or manufacture or storage of ice cream or for the preparation of sausages, potted or preserved meat or fish intended for sale must be registered by the owner or occupier with the Metropolitan Borough Council. This power confers upon the Borough Council the right to refuse registration or to cancel registration where premises are unsuitable for the purpose for which they are registered.

A Sub-Committee of the Metropolitan Branch of the Society of Medical Officers of Health was formed to consider the types of

premises to be registered under Section 5 of the Act, and following upon their report on this subject the Metropolitan Branch of the Society agreed that premises where the following articles are made should be subject to registration and that this list, while not absolutely complete, would form a guide to Borough Medical Officers of Health and their Councils.

Meat :

Potted,
Pressed,
Pickled,
Preserved.

Potted meat or head, tongues, etc.

Meat pastes.

Meat extracts.

Faggots.

Cooked meats, sheep's head, etc.

Pork.

Meat pies, pork pies.

Dripping.

Brawn.

Brisket (pressed).

Meat and pork (pressed).

Meat and pork (pickled).

Trotters (pickled).

Hams } Boiled, cooked, smoked

Bacon } or cured or otherwise
preserved.

Sausages, and allies
large and small ;
with or without skins.

Saveloys.

Black puddings.

White puddings.

Haggis.

Rissoles.

Bladders of lard.

Fish :

Potted

Pressed,

Pickled,

Preserved.

Pastes, various.

Cured or dried fish.

Pickled or soured.

Canned.

Eel pies.

Jellied Eels

Other Foods :

Potted,

Pressed,

Pickled,

Preserved.

Canned soups containing meat.

Hors d'oeuvres, if containing
meat or fish.

By the end of the year 38 food premises were registered.

BAKEHOUSES.—There are 27 bakehouses in the Borough, and 20 of these are underground. These premises were all regularly inspected by the Sanitary Staff.

ICE CREAM PREMISES.—There are 38 premises in the Borough where the manufacture or sale of this commodity is carried on. These premises were inspected on 49 occasions.

FISH SHOPS.—There are 11 fishmongers, and 13 premises are occupied and used for the cooking of fish and chipped potatoes. These premises were frequently visited and the cooking was found to be carried on satisfactorily and without nuisance.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

177 samples were purchased under the provisions of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, and submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis all of which were certified to be genuine the adulterations thus being equivalent to 0 % of the samples taken, as compared with 0.6 % the previous year.

Of the total number of samples purchased 64 were milk.

In no instance therefore was it necessary to take legal proceedings.

ANALYSES PERFORMED DURING THE YEAR 1932.

Articles submitted for Analysis.	No. of Genuine Samples (177).	No. of Adulterated Samples (—).	Remarks as to Adulteration.
Arrowroot	1	—	
Aspirin	2	—	
Bacon	1	—	
Beef, Pressed	1	—	
Beer	2	—	
Black Pudding	1	—	
Bloater Paste	1	—	
Borax and Honey	2	—	
Boric Acid Ointment	1	—	
Butter	16	—	
Cakes, Assorted	1	—	
Camphorated Oil	1	—	
Cheese	5	—	
Chocolates	1	—	
Cocoa	2	—	
Cod Liver Oil	1	—	
Coffee, Ground	3	—	
Coffee and Chicory	1	—	
Cream	3	—	
Cream of Tartar	1	—	
Custard Powder	1	—	
Dried Fruit	1	—	
Dripping	1	—	
Epsom Salts	2	—	
Flour	4	—	
Friar's Balsam	2	—	
Glycerine	1	—	
Glycerine and Borax	1	—	
Ham	1	—	
Honey	2	—	
Hydrogen Peroxide	1	—	
Iodine, Tincture of	1	—	
Jam	5	—	
Lemonade Powder	1	—	
Liquorice Powder	1	—	
Malt & Cod Liver Oil	2	—	
Margarine	12	—	
Meat, Potted	1	—	
Milk	64	—	
„ Condensed	1	—	
Olive Oil	3	—	
Pears, Tinned	1	—	
Pepper	1	—	
Pickles	1	—	
Rice	1	—	
Sausages, Beef	1	—	
„ Pork	3	—	
Scones	1	—	
Suet	1	—	
Sugar	1	—	
Suphur Ointment	2	—	
Stout	1	—	
Tea	3	—	
Treacle	1	—	
Vinegar	2	—	
Zinc Ointment	2	—	

THE PUBLIC HEALTH (CONDENSED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1923-1927, AND PUBLIC HEALTH (DRIED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1923-1927.—1 sample of condensed milk was taken during the year, and was found to comply with the Regulations.

Only the well-known brands of dried milk were found to be on sale, and in all cases the declaratory notices complied with the Regulations.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVES, ETC., IN FOOD), REGULATIONS, 1925-1927.—These regulations came partly into operation on January 1st, 1927, and into full operation on July 1st, 1928, and on January 1st, 1928, they superseded the Milk and Cream Regulations of 1912 and 1917.

The only preservatives permitted by the regulations are sulphur dioxide and benzoic acid, and these only in limited quantities, and in relation to certain articles in which the use of a small quantity of preservative seemed essential. In some cases the presence of a preservative must be declared together with its nature and the amounts employed. The schedules to the regulations contain a list of articles and substances exempted from the general prohibition. Provisions as to the use of colouring matters are also shewn as well as a list of those that are prohibited.

No contravention of the regulations had to be reported during the year. Any preservatives found on analysis were within the amounts permitted by the regulations and were purchased with the correct declaratory notices attached, 3 samples of cream were submitted for analysis and were reported to be free from preservatives.

ARTIFICIAL CREAM ACT, 1929.—No application for registration of premises used for the manufacture or sale of artificial cream has been made, nor has any contravention of the Act been discovered.

DISSEMINATION OF KNOWLEDGE ON THE SUBJECT OF NUTRITION.—The health talks given by the Health Visitors at the Welfare Centres include frequent references to the important subject of diet, and leaflets are issued which afford advice on the diet of mother and child.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES GENERALLY.

Table IV. shows the total number of cases of infectious disease (excluding Tuberculosis) notified during the year, the distribution by age-groups and the number of cases admitted to hospitals.

NOTIFICATIONS.—The total number of cases of infectious disease, excluding tuberculosis, notified during the year was 477, as compared with 489 for the year 1931. 180 notifications were in respect of chickenpox, which continued to be notifiable in the Borough until the end of July.

CHICKEN POX.—Chicken pox which was made a notifiable disease in the Borough from 1st February, 1930, was removed from the list of notifiable infectious diseases in July, as there did not appear to be justification for extending the period of notification of this disease in view of the decreased prevalence of Small-pox in the Metropolis.

SMALLPOX.—The prevalence of Smallpox showed some decrease generally throughout the Metropolis during 1932, and in the Borough only 1 notification in respect of this disease was received, as compared with 1 the previous year. The case was a mild one, and there were no secondary cases. Investigation failed to trace the source of the infection.

A number of contacts who reside or work in the Borough had to be kept under observation during the year and in this connection the inspectors paid 416 visits to Smallpox contacts.

TABLE IV. NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (other than Tuberculosis) DURING THE YEAR, 1932.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	Number of Cases Notified.													Admitted to Hospital.
	at Ages Years.													
	At all Ages.	Under 1	1— 2	2— 3	3— 4	4— 5	5— 10	10— 15	15— 20	20— 35	35— 45	45— 65	65 & Over.	
Small Pox	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Scarlet Fever	137	1	3	8	5	16	61	26	6	8	2	1	—	125
Diphtheria	77	1	1	5	6	7	39	9	3	4	1	1	—	76
Enteric Fever (including Para-Typhoid)	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	1	4
Puerperal Fever	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	5	2	—	—	8
Pneumonia, Acute Primary	16	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	1	2	7	4
Pneumonia, Acute Influenzal	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	12	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	4	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	3
Poliomyelitis	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	27	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	6	1	14	1	11
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plague	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Typhus Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Continued and Relapsing Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicken Pox (to July 31st)	180	7	3	7	10	14	112	24	2	1	—	—	—	3
	477	22	8	21	21	38	216	61	19	33	9	19	10	246

THE PUBLIC HEALTH (SMALLPOX PREVENTION) REGULATIONS, 1917.—These regulations empower Medical Officers of Health to perform vaccination or revaccination of any persons who are willing to be vaccinated and who have been in immediate contact with individuals suffering from Smallpox. All those exposed to infection who accepted vaccination or revaccination were attended to by their own doctors or by the public vaccinator and there arose no occasion to perform any vaccinations under the regulations.

VACCINATION.—The duties under the Vaccination Acts and the Vaccination Order, 1930, were transferred to the Borough Council on the 1st April, 1930, and were undertaken by the Public Health Department.

The Return for 1931 shows that 500 births were registered in the Borough, of which 201 or 42.5 % were vaccinated, and 205 or 43.3 % were exempted from vaccination by reason of Statutory Declarations of objection to vaccination.

At the close of 1932, 67 cases were outstanding ; 26 of these had removed to other districts, the Vaccination Officers of which had been duly apprised ; and 5 removed to places unknown, leaving 36 cases or 7.5 % unaccounted for.

SCARLET FEVER.—During the year 137 cases of this disease were notified as compared with 104 the previous year. The disease continued to be of a mild type generally but 2 deaths were registered of severe cases with complications.

The 12 cases nursed at home were kept under supervision in order to ensure that the necessary precautions for the prevention of the spread of the disease were being maintained.

RETURN CASES.—This definition is applied to cases of Scarlet Fever which occur in a house within 28 days of the discharge from hospital of a previous case. In the course of investigation of one return case it was found that the first child contracting scarlet fever

VACCINATION RETURNS.

RETURN FOR 1931.

Registration Sub-Districts comprised in the Vaccination Officer's District.	Number of Births returned in the "Birth List Sheets" as regis- tered from 1st January to 31st December 1931.	Number of these Births duly entered by 31st January, 1933, in Columns I., II., IV. and V. of the "Vaccination Register" (Birth List Sheets), viz.—					Number of these Births which on 31st January, 1933, remained unentered in the "Vaccination Register" on account (as shown by Report Book) of			Number of these Births remaining on 31st January, 1933, neither duly entered in the "Vaccination Register" (columns 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 of this Return), nor tempo- rarily accounted for in the "Report Book" (columns 8, 9 and 10 of this Return).	* Number of Certificates of Successful Primary Vaccina- tion of children under 14 years received during the calendar year 1932.	Number of Statutory Declarations of Con- scientious Objection actually received by the Vaccination Officer irres- pective of the dates of birth of the children to which they relate during the calendar year 1932.
		Col. I. Success- fully Vac- cinated.	Column II.		Col. IV. Number in respect of whom Certifi- cates of Con- scientious Objection have been received.	Col. V. Died, Unvac- cinated.	Post- ponement by Medical Certifi- cate.	Removal to Districts, the Vaccina- tion Officers of which have been duly apprised.	Removal to Places unknown or which cannot be reached and Cases not hav- ing been found.			
			Insus- ceptible of Vac- cination.	Had Small- Pox.								
(1).	(2).	(3).	(4).	(5).	(6).	(7).	(8).	(9).	(10).	(11).	(12).	(13).
Stoke Newington	500	201	2	—	205	25	—	26	5	36	391	209

* Copies of 171 Certificates were sent to other Vaccination Officers.

had been discharged from hospital three days previous to the onset of the disease in another child of the family and as he was suffering from a profuse nasal discharge and cervical adenitis he was again removed to hospital for a further period of isolation and treatment.

Four other return cases occurred during the year and the discharged patients were examined but showed no signs of being infectious.

The Dick test and active immunisation have not yet been employed in the Borough.

DIPHTHERIA.—During the year 77 cases of Diphtheria were notified with 4 deaths as compared with 59 notifications and one death the previous year.

The Schick Test and Immunisation against Diphtheria.—This work is carried out by the Medical Officer of Health once a week at the Barton House Maternity and Child Welfare Centre.

In every case before a child is given an injection the consent of the parent or guardian is obtained in writing.

The figures in respect of Schick testing and Immunisation are as follows :—

23 Schick tested from the age of 6 upwards 19 were found to be positive.

48 completed the preliminary course of three immunising injections.

During the year, 34 children were re-Schick tested at intervals of three to four months, after the immunising treatment. Of these, 25 were found to be definitely negative and 9 to be still positive ; 9 were given a further injection and in 4 instances it was thought advisable to give a fifth injection to secure adequate protection.

The number of children protected during the year, though twice that of the year previous, cannot be considered satisfactory, but

dissemination of information on the subject of Diphtheria protection was continued by means of leaflets drawing attention to the danger of the disease and to the facilities for immunisation available at the Council's Welfare Centres.

Diphtheria Anti-toxin.—A supply of Anti-toxin is kept in the Public Health Department for sale to local medical practitioners in urgent cases.

During the year, 3 tubes of 8,000 units were supplied free for necessitous cases, and 10 tubes of 8,000 units were sold to medical practitioners.

ENTERIC FEVER.—Three cases of Para-Typhoid Fever, and 2 cases of Typhoid Fever were notified, the diagnosis being subsequently confirmed bacteriologically.

Four of these were treated in hospitals and one, an elderly woman in good circumstances, was nursed at home. There were no deaths from this disease.

PUERPERAL FEVER.—Two cases were notified with 1 death, as compared with 5 notifications and 3 deaths the previous year. Both cases received hospital treatment.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA.—Ten cases were notified as compared with 16 the previous year. Eight cases received hospital treatment.

PNEUMONIA AND INFLUENZAL PNEUMONIA.—Acute Primary Pneumonia and Influenzal Pneumonia are notifiable diseases under the Public Health (Infectious Diseases) London Regulations, 1927.

During 1932 16 notifications were received of Acute Primary Pneumonia (9 less than the previous year), and 3 notifications of Influenzal Pneumonia as compared with 15 the previous year.

There were 40 deaths from Pneumonia during 1932 as compared with 41 in 1931.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.—Twelve cases of this disease were notified during the year ; all of these were mild and responded readily to treatment with no resulting impairment of vision.

All cases nursed at home were regularly visited by the health visitors to ensure that continuous treatment was being carried out.

The particulars of the cases notified, as required by the Ministry of Health are set out in the following Table :—

Notified.	Cases Treated		Vision unimpaired.	Vision impaired.	Total Blindness.	Deaths.
	At Home	In Hospital				
12	8	4	12	—	—	—

ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.—No notification of this disease was received during the year, but one death which occurred in a hospital outside the Borough was certified to be due to this disease.

POLIOMYELITIS.—Two notifications of this disease were received during the year and both cases terminated fatally.

ERYSIPELAS.—27 cases of this disease were notified during the year as compared with 30 in 1931.

INFLUENZA.—This disease in a mild form was generally prevalent during the first quarter of the year.

In 1932 there were 3 notifications of Influenzal Pneumonia, and 6 deaths certified to be due to Influenza, as compared with 15 notifications and 11 deaths in 1931.

MENINGOCOCCAL MENINGITIS.—Four cases were reported during the year and the diagnoses were bacteriologically confirmed. These cases terminated fatally.

MEASLES.—Epidemics of Measles occur about every two years in London, and the last epidemic happened in 1930.

At the end of 1929 a scheme of control was drawn up, with the approval of the London County Council, and the several Metropolitan Borough Councils, with the object of reducing the mortality and mitigating the complications associated with Measles epidemics by the prompt removal of cases to an infectious disease hospital or by nursing assistance in the home, according to circumstances.

The scheme of control depends for its success in the close co-operation between the school organisation and the local Public Health staff in securing the earliest possible information of cases ; educating the parents to realise that Measles is a dangerous disease by means of advice leaflets ; and by prompt removal to hospital of those children suffering from complications and those living in overcrowded and insanitary conditions.

Measles is not notifiable in this Borough, and information as to cases depends on reports from the schools, parents, health visitors and sanitary inspectors. The health visitors follow up Measles cases in order to ascertain if adequate medical and nursing provision is made and to arrange for nursing assistance or removal to hospital in accordance with the scheme providing additional beds in infectious disease hospitals for cases of Measles.

The number of cases of Measles reported to the Public Health Department during the year was 392, of whom 55 were removed to isolation hospitals for treatment. There were 7 deaths from this disease as compared with 11 deaths during the epidemic of the year 1930.

WHOOPING COUGH.—This disease is not notifiable in the Borough and information as to its prevalence comes to the knowledge of the Department through the same sources as Measles. Visiting of cases is carried out by the Health Visitors. During the year 168 cases of the disease were noted and 12 cases were removed from their homes for hospital treatment. There was no death from this disease in 1931.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.—Specimens taken by medical practitioners are forwarded to the laboratories of the Royal Institute of Public Health, Camberwell Research Association, and the Lister Institute.

The following table shows the number and the result of the specimens submitted during the year :—

	Positive.	Negative.	Total.
Phthisis	13	87	100
Diphtheria	35	233	268
Enteric	2	6	8
Total : ..	50	326	376

ISOLATION.—The Public Health (London) Act, 1891, Section 60, Sub-Section 4, imposes on the Sanitary Authority the duty of making provision for the temporary housing of persons who are compelled to leave their dwellings for the purpose of enabling such dwellings to be disinfected by the sanitary Authority. The accommodation provided consists of two small dwellings of two rooms each situated near the Town Hall furnished and fitted for occupation at short notice. There was no occasion to use the shelter during the year.

Disinfection of Premises after Infectious Disease.—The following number of rooms have been disinfected :—

After notifiable Diseases	242
After Pulmonary Tuberculosis	36
After Measles and Whooping Cough	8
After Cancer	22
After Vermin	117

Disinfection of Articles removed from Premises after Infectious Diseases has been carried out in the Goddard, Massey and Warner disinfector. Total 6,564 textile articles.

Books from the Public Library fumigated with formalin vapour numbered 135.

CLEANSING STATION.—The Borough Council's agreement with the London County Council to supply the necessary accommodation and equipment for the bathing and cleansing of verminous school children was continued during the year. Under the London County Council scheme the work of cleansing is supervised by a school nurse who devotes three mornings a week to this work.

Statement of the activities of the year is as follows :—

Cases of Impetigo	328
Cases of Nitty and Verminous heads and bodies	1,450
Cases of Scabies	77

TUBERCULOSIS.

There were notified 70 cases of pulmonary, and 13 cases of non-pulmonary Tuberculosis, with 54 deaths as set forth by ages in the accompanying table. Of these deaths 5 had not been notified—4 pulmonary and 1 non-pulmonary. In 1931 there were notified 72 pulmonary cases and 14 non-pulmonary cases.

During 1932 there was thus a death rate of 1.03 for Consumption, and of 1.04 for all forms of Tuberculosis per 1,000 of population living.

TUBERCULOSIS: NEW CASES AND DEATHS DURING 1932.

Age Periods.				New Cases.				Deaths.			
				Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0-1	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-5	..	..	..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
5-10	..	..	..	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—
10-15	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-20	..	..	..	2	3	1	2	3	2	—	—
20-25	..	..	..	4	7	—	1	4	5	—	—
25-35	..	..	..	11	13	1	1	6	6	—	—
35-45	..	..	..	7	7	—	1	7	2	—	—
45-55	..	..	..	5	2	—	1	4	4	—	—
55-65	..	..	..	3	3	—	1	4	1	—	—
65 and upwards	..		..	2	—	—	—	4	—	1	—
Totals :	..	..		35	35	6	7	33	20	1	—

TOTAL NUMBER OF TUBERCULOUS PERSONS LIVING IN THE BOROUGH.—A live register continually changing from additional notifications, transfers into and out of the district, and deaths, is maintained by the Medical Officer of Health. The known tuberculous population increased from 309 to 314 during the year.

	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
No. of cases on Register at beginning of 1932 ..	140	93	39	37
No. of cases on Register at end of 1932	135	103	36	40

Out of the total number of 54 deaths from Tuberculosis, 5 (or 9.2 %) were of cases which were unnotified previous to death, as compared with 22.4 % of unnotified cases the previous year.

If from the death returns it is noted that there has been failure to notify, an enquiry is sent to the practitioner as to the reason for non-notification.

In the majority of cases the practitioner was under the impression that the case had been previously notified.

During the year there was no evidence of any wilful neglect of the regulations on the part of the certifying practitioners.

TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY.

The following report on the work of the Dispensary, so far as it concerns Stoke Newington patients, has been furnished by Dr. F. W. Hamilton, the Clinical Tuberculosis Officer :

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

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit the report for the year 1932. It has again been found unnecessary to make any radical alteration from the routine previously adopted at the Dispensary, and the hours of attendance and general arrangements have remained unchanged.

The statistical tables on pages 73 and 74 are presented in the same form as hitherto adopted, and the detailed figures differ very little from those recorded in 1931. The number of new cases, including contacts, has shown a slight decrease from 312 in 1931, to 273 in 1932, but in this connection it must be recalled that in 1931 the total was exceptionally high. There can be no doubt that in a disease such as tuberculosis, which is so intimately dependent on social factors, the prolonged industrial depression and the great amount of unemployment prevailing, must ultimately tend to result in a rise in the incidence of new cases notified and of the death rate, or at any rate in a slowing up of the decline which has been recorded during the past years. At the present time the effect of such industrial conditions as regards clinical work shows itself mainly in two ways :

(1). Persons who are in work and who develop symptoms, tend to postpone seeking medical advice because they fear that resultant absence from duty for any length of time may mean loss of work, leading to permanent unemployment. Ultimately, the increasing gravity of their complaint brings home to them the impossibility of carrying on, but by this time they may have drifted into the category of advanced cases. For this reason it is to be feared that the number of persons coming to the notice of the Public Health Authorities in a reasonably early stage of the disease may be still further decreased.

(2). Patients who have attended the Dispensary and are diagnosed as tubercular, but who can be regarded as genuinely early cases, are often afraid to accept sanatorium treatment entailing a prolonged absence from work, again owing to the possibility of subsequent permanent unemployment.

While these two factors are always to a certain extent in operation, there can be no doubt that they have been intensified recently.

The co-operation of the local practitioners with the Dispensary remains very satisfactory, and the number of new cases referred by them has again been high. In October, I received an invitation

to read a paper before the Hackney Medical Society at its monthly meeting. I gladly accepted, and was most kindly welcomed by the members.

I have in previous reports called attention to the desirability of examining contacts, especially those living in heavily infected houses. It is in many cases difficult to persuade them to come, but the health visitors have again been successful in this direction, and a notable and satisfactory feature has been the high proportion (60.18 %) of adults attending.

The residential treatment of tuberculosis is at present the chief means of securing cure of the individual patient, and of preventing spread of the disease by the segregation of infectious persons. All such treatment is now provided by the London County Council, and as far as pulmonary cases are concerned, there are three main types of institution: (a). The Sanatorium, for early cases; (b). The Special Hospital, for intermediate cases, and (c). the local General Hospital—for more advanced cases, or for those in which some sudden emergency has arisen which necessitates skilled nursing and constant medical supervision. The accommodation in the first two classes is always fully taxed, but during the past year the County Council authorities have made every endeavour to give an opportunity for admission to the new patients recommended from the Dispensary. Such treatment has a special value as, apart from the surprising progress made by some persons with extensive disease when they came under sanatorium regime, the lessons learned by them in the sanatorium or hospital concerning the measures to be taken in their own interests, and those of their families and associates, are most beneficial. In November and December, when the number of new cases attending was exceptionally large, a regrettably high proportion were in a rather advanced stage, but practically all of them were offered residential treatment.

For the advanced case who has been away before, there is as a rule, only the local General Hospital, and the old prejudice against entering such an institution still persists. A few patients have been admitted to St. Joseph's Hospice, and this Hospice without doubt carries on a most useful and humanitarian work in the locality.

For non-pulmonary cases, *i.e.*, those with disease of glands, joints, etc., the same arrangements as in 1931 hold good, and the same excellent results have been obtained.

The problem of treatment is by no means solved when the patient has finished his period in sanatorium, even if the symptoms have disappeared and his condition is quiescent. To maintain his ground, he needs suitable and healthy work and housing accommodation, both of which are difficult to secure at the present time.

The Care Committee makes every effort to assist such cases, but with a vast number of healthy people unemployed, it is hardly to be expected that it will be possible to place satisfactorily those known to be suffering from a disease universally regarded by employers as incapacitating, and also probably as infectious. The handicrafts class started three years ago has been a boon to many people who find time hangs heavily on their hands. Miss K. H. Russell, Secretary to the Care Committee, has been responsible for the supervision of the class, except in so far as the actual technical instruction is concerned, and it has been a considerable addition to her otherwise heavy duties, but throughout the year the scheme has been successful, both from the point of view of finance and of attendance of patients. In September, Miss V. E. Hawkins, Assistant Secretary to the Committee, sent in her resignation which was accepted with great regret. Her valuable services have always been greatly appreciated, and on her retirement she carries the good wishes of all with whom she came into contact.

The foregoing remarks have for the most part concerned tuberculosis as it occurs in the adult. In children, the disease tends mainly to occur in non-pulmonary forms, and it is much more amenable to treatment, which, though often prolonged and lasting for several months or even years, ultimately in most cases secures arrest or cure. Many of the children, on leaving sanatorium, enter the Open-air School at Stormont House, on Hackney Downs, where special attention is paid to diet, rest, and hygiene, and where

the patients are under the daily supervision of a specially trained nurse, and are seen weekly by Dr. Howell, Tuberculosis Officer at Victoria Park Hospital. The progress made by the scholars is almost without exception excellent, and their after histories show that it is maintained into adult life.

The Hackney and Stoke Newington branch of the Invalid Children's Aid Association has provided convalescent treatment for a number of children examined at the Dispensary, and found to be suffering from diseases other than tuberculosis. The demands on this Association are more than usually heavy in these days, but it has never failed to take on cases which I have recommended.

Other voluntary agencies to which we are indebted for valuable assistance are the United Services Fund, the British Legion, the Charity Organisation Society, and the Red Cross Society.

The Boroughs of Hackney and Stoke Newington, with the sanction of the Ministry of Health, allot a sum of money for the provision of extra nourishment to patients whose medical and financial status render them eligible. The necessity for such a scheme is obvious, and the results, in my opinion, thoroughly justify the expenditure.

As before, full advantage has been taken of the opportunities for consultation with members of the staff of the Metropolitan Hospital, to whom 72 cases were referred, 53 being examined by Dr. Loughborough in the X-ray Department. I wish again to express my gratitude to him and to the Physicians and Surgeons of the Hospital for their courtesy in seeing Dispensary patients.

In August Mr. H. F. Rutherford, the Hospital Secretary, left to take up a similar position at the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street. His valuable help and advice in matters concerning the equipment of the department and well-being of the staff had always been freely given, and were much appreciated. We are glad to welcome Mr. G. W. Cooling as his successor.

I have also to thank the Matron of the Hospital for the supervision of the nursing arrangements. The nurses selected by her to work in the Dispensary invariably show themselves capable and energetic and tactful in dealing with the patients.

The clerical work has again been very heavy, 724 letters and reports having been sent out during the year. Also the keeping of the records and drawing up of the statistics required by the Ministry of Health, are complicated and involved, but these duties have again been most ably and conscientiously performed by Miss Russell. As in past years, we have been fortunate in securing the services of Miss Fellowes to act as *locum tenens* during Miss Russell's holiday.

The Dispensary is greatly indebted to the Chief Administrative Officers, Dr. G. H. Dart, Medical Officer of Health for Hackney, and Dr. F. D. Ross-Keyt, Medical Officer of Health for Stoke Newington, for the interest which they have continued to show in the Department.

In conclusion, I wish also to express my gratitude to the Tuberculosis Dispensary Committee and the representatives of the Boroughs of Hackney and Stoke Newington for their assistance and support during the year.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

F. W. HAMILTON,

Clinical Tuberculosis Officer.

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF STOKE NEWINGTON.

Year ending December 31st, 1932.

TABLE I.

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

Original Cases	found	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	..	52	
Contact	..	..	..	1	
				—	53
Original	..	Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	..	11	
Contact	..	..	..	1	
				—	12
Original	..	Doubtful	..	2	
Contact	..	..	..	2	
				—	4
Original	..	Non-Tubercular	..	100	
Contact	..	..	..	104	
				—	204
Total of New Cases :				..	273

TABLE II.

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									
Attending	55	48	24	38	19	26	17	46	273
Attendances									
Old Patients	275	219	153	176	5	5	8	6	847
Home Visits									
and Con-									
sultations	41	29	20	17	—	3	—	6	116
S p u t a									
Examined	156	75	16	41	8	6	—	5	307

SOURCES OF NEW CASES IN 1932.

Contacts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	108
M.O.H.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59
Metropolitan Hospital	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Other Hospitals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
General Practitioners	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	95
London County Council	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Other Sources	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Total:	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	273

TUBERCULOSIS NURSE.—The Borough employs a part-time nurse who gives 3 days weekly to visiting in the homes for preparing reports on home circumstances and for giving advice. A very necessary and important part of her duty is to keep in touch with all the cases on the register kept by the Medical Officer of Health, and she must be specially well versed in the conditions and circumstances of those patients attending the Dispensary.

The Nurses' work for 1932 is as follows :—

Initial Home Visits	98
Following up Visits	621
Attendances at the Dispensary and Care Committee Meetings	49
Total :	768

The allowances of extra nourishment for necessitous cases cost £86 12s. 8d. during the year.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1925.—No action was necessary during the year under these Regulations, which provide that :—

No person who is aware that he is suffering from Tuberculosis of the respiratory tract should enter upon any employment or occupation 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, and if a Local Authority are satisfied that a person residing in their district who is engaged in any such occupation is suffering from respiratory Tuberculosis and is in an infectious state, they may require such person to discontinue his employment.

COMPULSORY REMOVAL OF TUBERCULOUS CASES TO HOSPITAL.—**PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1825 (Sec. 62).**—No action required in 1932.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

The Council's Scheme for Maternity and Child Welfare includes the following activities :—

(a). The visiting of expectant and nursing mothers and babies by the Council's staff of health visitors, who work (a) from the Town Hall and (b) from the Welfare Centres.

(b). The provision and maintenance of 2 Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.

(c). The provision of a dental clinic for mothers and young children.

(d). The supply of milk free or at a reduced price, for necessitous mothers (nursing or expectant) and young children.

(e). The provision of convalescent home treatment for mothers and young children by mutual arrangement with various charity organisations.

(f). The provision of consultations with obstetric specialists in connection with any abnormality of pregnancy or child birth.

(g). The provision of a clinic for Diphtheria immunisation.

(h). Provision of Home Helps in maternity cases.

(i). An arrangement with the Stoke Newington School Treatment Centre Committee for the treatment of minor ailments in young children.

(j). Instruction to expectant and nursing mothers.

HOME VISITING.—The Council employs three full-time Health Visitors, who divide their time between the necessary work at the Centres and visiting the homes of the mothers and children.

Their duties are as follows :—

1. To visit the homes of all newlyborn children amongst the working classes after the 10th day of birth and subsequently as required.

2. To visit the homes and make investigations in regard to still-births and infant deaths.

3. To visit and give the necessary advice to parents in cases of ophthalmia neonatorum, zymotic enteritis, whooping cough, measles, and other diseases causing deaths amongst infants.

4. To visit and make reports on all cases of puerperal fever and puerperal pyrexia.

5. To investigate all applications for the supply of milk free or below cost price.

The following statement gives an outline of the very important work carried out by the Health Visitors during the year :—

1. VISITS PAID BY THE THREE HEALTH VISITORS :—

To expectant mothers :—

(1). First Visits : 173	(2). Total Visits :	..	359
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To infants under 1 :—

(1). First Visits : 1,049.	(2). Total Visits :	..	3,111
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To children 1-5 :—

(1). First Visits : 112	(2). Total Visits :	..	2,005
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Thus a total of 5,475 visits has to be recorded for the year 1932 which may be considered a satisfactory one in view of the daily sessions at the Welfare Centres, and indicates that the health visiting staff are kept fully employed in carrying out their various duties.

ATTENDANCES AT THE INFANT WELFARE SESSIONS.—During the year there has been a decided increase in the number and regularity of attendances. The total of 14,414 attendances of children under five compares very favourably with that of the previous year (12,453), and is the highest figure of attendances that has been recorded.

As required by the Notification of Births Act, 1907, the Medical Officer of Health must be notified of Births within 36 hours after the birth has taken place. The information thus supplied is very valuable, as visits can be paid to infants soon after birth, if necessary. Usually visits are made after the tenth day, when the midwife has ceased to be in attendance.

The Health Visitor, when calling, gives advice with regard to the welfare of the mother, the infant and other young children of the family, and every encouragement is given the mother to make use of the facilities provided at the Welfare Centres and to become a regular attender.

Much useful work is being done at the Centres and in this connection due recognition must be given to the voluntary workers for the very keen interest shown in all matters concerning the welfare of the mother and child. Their valuable assistance is much appreciated and their popularity with mothers and children is a factor of some importance in the general administration of the Centres.

Supervision of the toddler is not neglected and children between the ages of 1 and 5 years are medically examined at intervals of approximately 12 months in order that any defects or abnormalities may be detected and appropriate treatment arranged for.

In this way it is hoped to secure that the young child will have a reasonable chance of being fit when he is admitted to the elementary school.

Children suffering from defective vision, eye diseases, skin affections, wasting or any other condition calling for treatment

are referred to a private doctor, or, if unable to pay, are sent to an appropriate clinic. Facilities for the treatment of minor ailments in children under school age are provided at the Stoke Newington School Treatment Centre, 67, Church Street. This provision fulfils a want as in necessitous cases where fees for continuous private treatment cannot be paid.

The chief aims of the Centres are the supervision of the health of women and children throughout the whole period beginning with pregnancy and continuing up to the time the child reaches 5 years and passes from the sphere of the Welfare Centre to the School Medical Service.

SUPPLY OF MILK FOR NECESSITOUS CASES.—During the financial year the Milk Applications Committee authorised the distribution of wet and dry milk to necessitous cases at a cost to the Council of £374 18s. 5d. A necessitous case is assessed by the Committee as one in which the total weekly receipts of the family from all sources amount to less than 10 shillings per head. In the case of a husband and wife with one child the amount paid in rent is deducted from the total weekly income in calculating the weekly receipt per head.

The distribution of milk is arranged in accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Health in this matter, and milk under the Scheme may be issued free or under cost price to :—

1. Nursing mothers.
2. Expectant mothers in the last three months of pregnancy
3. Children up to 3 years of age, and, in exceptional cases, to children between the ages of 3 and 5.

The quantity of milk supplied at less than cost price must not ordinarily exceed one pint per day per person, but, in the case of infants between 3 months and 18 months, in exceptional cases, one and half pints a day may be issued.

PRE-NATAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

Dr. Mabel Muncey reports as follows :—

During 1932, the number of new cases was 175, and the total attendances 790, as compared with 168 new cases and 987 total attendances during 1931.

The number of cases removed from the current list was 129 :—

14 have removed from the Borough.

12 were found on examination to be non-pregnant.

4 cases miscarried (one mother sent to hospital for removal of Orthopœdion).

The remaining 99 mothers gave birth to 98 living children, one stillbirth only occurring.

Confinements were apparently normal in 97 cases—two normal confinements with living children occurring after premature induction of labor advised for disproportion and malpresentation. One case required instrumental delivery, another case was advised that Caesarean section was advisable and this was successfully performed after a trial labor lasting 17 hours.

One mother had a large cyst of breast removed at 5 months without ill effects.

No maternal death occurred.

One case of puerperal sepsis was notified in a case complicated by adherent placenta.

Two mild cases of ophthalmia neonatorum occurred.

A number of mothers were found to be suffering from dental caries and pyorrhoea and gratefully attended the borough clinic.

51 new post natal cases came to the clinics during the year. Of these, only 17 mothers were found to be in good general health with normal pelvic condition.

4 cases suffered from marked general debility and anaemia—
one mother was sent to Birchington Convalescent Home.

1 case had mitral disease requiring treatment.

1 „ „ enteroptosis.

2 „ „ haemorrhoids.

1 „ „ breast abscess requiring admission to hospital.

7 „ „ retroversion of uterus.

4 „ „ marked prolapse—one with unstitched perineal tear.

4 „ „ subinvolution.

1 „ „ acute gonorrhoea.

9 „ „ markedly septic conditions of the genital tract.

These results shew the urgent need for the examination and treatment of all women after childbirth.

BIRTH CONTROL.—In April, 1931, the Council gave authority for advice on contraceptive methods to be given at the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres, subject to the following conditions, which are specified in paragraph 2 of the Ministry of Health Memorandum 153/M.C. W., being observed :—

(i). That birth control advice is given only to married women in attendance at Maternity and Child Welfare Centres, and who, in the opinion of the Medical Officer of the Centre, require this advice on the ground that further pregnancy would be detrimental to health ; and

(ii). That this advice is given at a separate session and under conditions such as will not disturb the normal and primary work of the Centres.

A special Session is held when required for the purpose of instruction of selected cases in contraceptive methods, and the premises and equipment of one of the Council's Clinics is used.

The ante-natal officer is responsible for issuing advice strictly in accordance with the terms of the Memorandum.

No suitable cases for such advice and instruction were in attendance during 1931, but in 1932 two mothers both of whom were found to be suffering from cardiac disease, received appropriate instruction at the Clinic. There could be no doubt that in these two instances further pregnancies were to be avoided.

DENTAL CLINIC.—At this Clinic dental treatment is provided for mothers (nursing or expectant) and children up to the age of five who attend the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres in the Borough. In certain cases mothers not nursing, but with children under one year of age, receive treatment.

Arrangements were made early in 1927 with the British Dental Hospital to equip and maintain a Dental Surgery on the Council's premises, "Barton House," and to provide, direct and supervise a dentist at an inclusive charge of £120 yearly

In March, 1931, it was reported to the Council that in view of the increasing number attending the dental centre the surgeon dentist was experiencing some difficulty in coping with the work, and a request was made for an additional dental session each week. The Council acceded to this request and arrangements were made with the British Dental Hospital for an extension of the facilities by providing two regular dental sessions weekly at an inclusive charge of £200 per annum.

Two Sessions weekly are now held on Wednesday mornings and afternoons. Appropriate cases are referred to the dentist by the Child Welfare Medical Officer, the physician attending the Pre-natal Clinic, and occasionally the Health Visitors.

The treatment given and charges are as follows :—

No charge is made for advice.

Scaling and other simple treatment, 1s. per attendance.

Extractions with local anaesthetic, 1s. per extraction.

Gas extractions, 2s. 6d.

Dentures, complete set, £4 ; partial sets *pro rata*.

The work done during the year is summarised as follows :—

No. of New Cases : Mothers, 97 : Children, 119. Total ..	216
No. of Attendances : Mothers, 366 : Children, 316 ,, ..	682
No. of Sessions	102
No. of Sessions when Anaesthetics given	23
No. of Gas Anaesthetics given	91

The costs for the financial year, 1932, are as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
Fee to British Dental Hospital	200	0	0
Anaesthetist's Fee	13	12	0
Cost of Dentures	53	15	0
	£267	7	0
Receipts for Treatment and Dentures ..	80	8	0
Total amount paid by Borough Council :	£186	19	0

INSTRUCTION CLASSES for mothers conducted by the Health Visitors, held weekly, are popular and a most useful means of educating mothers in the principles of mothercraft.

CONVALESCENT HOME TREATMENT.—During the year grants in aid of Convalescent Home Treatment amounting to £17 3s. 6d. were made by the Council in respect of 5 children sent to approved homes through the Invalid Children's Aid Association.

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 Road.
Albion Grove.
„ Parade.
„ Road.
Aldham Place, High Street.
Alexandra Buildings, Black-
stock Road.
Alexandra Road.
Alexandra Villas, Seven
Sisters Road.
Allen Road.
Allerton Road.
Amhurst Park (even 90-100
Arthur Road. and 93).
Ayrsome Road.

BARN Street.
„ The Terrace.
Barrett's Grove.
Beaulieu Villas, Seven Sisters
Belgrade Road. (Road.
Bethune Road (1 to 145 odd).
„ „ (2 to 106 even).
Blackstock Road (5-175 odd).
Boleyn Road (94 to 192 even).
Bouverie Road.
Brighton Road.
Brodia Road.
Broughton Road.
Brownswood Road.
Burma Mews.
Burma Road.

CARYSFORT Road.
Chalmer's Terrace,
Victoria Road.
Chapel Place, High Street.
Chesholm Road.
Church Street.
„ Walk.
Clarence Terrace, Church
Street.
Clissold Park Mansions
(Nos. 1, 2 & 3).
Clissold Park Villas,
Church Street.
Clissold Road.
Clonbrock Road.
Connaught Mansions,
Albion Road.
Coronation Avenue,
Victoria Road.
Cowper Road.
Cressington Road.
Crossway (even Nos. 2 to 50).

DEFOE Road.
Digby Road.
Dumont Road.
Dunsmure Rd. (91 to 109 odd).
Dynevor Road.

EADE Road (2 to 66 even,
and 1 to 27 odd).
Eagle Mansions, Salcombe
Edward's Lane. (Road.

FAIRHOLT Road.
Finsbury Park Road.
Fleetwood Street.

GAINSBORO Road.
Glebe Place, Church St.
Gloucester Road.
Goldsmith Square.
Gorden Road.
Grangecourt Road.
Grayling Road.
Grazebrook Road.
Green Lanes
(even Nos. 2 to 162, & 182
to 388. Odd Nos. 81 to 147
& 205 to 327).

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

IMPERIAL Avenue,
Victoria Road.

KERSLEY Road.
King's Road.
Knebworth Road.
Kynaston Avenue.
" Road.
Kingsway (Albion Road).

LANCELL Street.
Laura Terrace,
Brownswood Road.
Lavell Street.
Laver's Road.
Leconfield Rd. (1 to 23a odd).
Leonard's Place.
Lidfield Road.
Lilian Street.
Listria Park.
Londesborough Road.
Lordship Grove.
" Park.
Lordship Park Mews,
Allerton Road.
" Road.
" Terrace.

MANOR Parade, Manor Rd.
Manor Road.
Martaban Road.
Marton Road.
Mason's Court, High Street.
" Place, High Street.
Matthias Road (2-122 even).
Millard Road.
Milton Road.
Mountgrove Road (2 to 98).

NEVILL Road.
Newington Green (33-42
cons. nos.)
Newington Hall Villas,
Church Street.

OLDFIELD Road.
Osterley Road.

PAGET Road.
 Painsthorpe Road.
 Palatine Road.
 Park Crescent, Church Street.
 „ Lane.
 „ Street.
 „ View Mansions,
 Green Lanes.
 Pavement, The, Broughton
 Pellerin Road. (Road.
 Petherton Road (106 to 138
 even).
 Portland Road.
 Prince George Road.
 Princess May Road.
 Princess Road.

QUEEN Elizabeth's Walk.
 Queen's Road.

REEDHOLM Villas.
 Riversdale Rd. (92-104).
 Rochester Place, High Street.

ST. ANDREW'S Mews.
 St. Andrew's Road.
 St. Kilda's Road.
 Salcombe Road.
 Sandbrook Road.
 Selsea Place, Crossway.
 Seven Sisters Road.
 (273-333, 286-328, 430-486,
 (odd and even).

Shakspeare Road.
 Shellgrove Road.
 Shelford Place (Church Street).
 Shipway Terrace.
 Somerfield Road.
 Spenser Road.
 Springdale Road.
 Stamford Hill (1-39 odd).
 Statham Grove.
 Stoke Newington Rd. (1—175).
 Summerhouse Road.

TOWN Hall Approach.
 Truman's Road.

VICTORIA Grove.
 Victoria Grove, West.
 Victoria Road.

WALFORD Road.
 Warwickshire Road.
 Watson Street.
 West Reservoir Cottages,
 Lordship Road.
 White Hart Court, High Street.
 Wilberforce Road.
 Winston Road.
 Woodberry Down.
 „ Grove.
 Woodland Road.
 Woodlea Road.
 Wordsworth Road.
 Wordsworth Terrace.

