

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

Contributors

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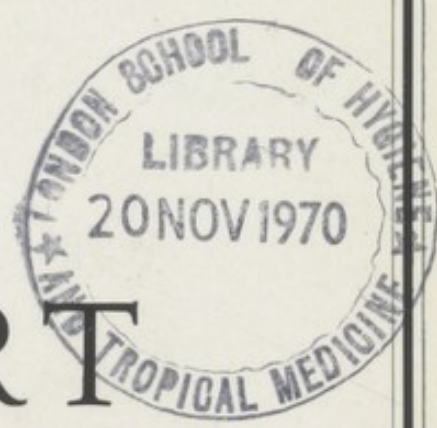
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The Metropolitan Borough of Stoke Newington.



REPORT

ON THE

PUBLIC HEALTH

OF THE

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF STOKE NEWINGTON

FOR THE

YEAR 1933

BY

F. D. ROSS-KEYT, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health.

LONDON

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REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR
THE YEAR 1933.

*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 1933 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 1933 was 51,120 as compared with the Registrar-General's mid-year 1932 estimate of population (51,680).

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

The birth rate (12·6 was lower than that for 1932 (15·0) and is the lowest birth rate recorded in the Borough.

The death rate was 12·3 as compared with 12·2 for London generally, and 12·9 for the year 1932.

The infantile mortality rate was 46 as compared with 53 in 1932.

The total number of notifiable diseases recorded for the year was 407. There was an increase in the number of cases of scarlet fever and pneumonia, and a decrease in the number of cases of tuberculosis and diphtheria.

Small pox was less prevalent throughout the Metropolis during the year, and no case of this disease was notified in the borough.

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 15,137 as compared with 14,414 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 1933—51,120.

NUMBER OF INHABITED HOUSES, 1933—8,681.

NET ANNUAL VALUE—£415,591.

SUM REPRESENTED BY A PENNY RATE—£1,694.

MARRIAGES—379, BEING A RATE OF 7·4 per 1,000 PERSONS.

BIRTHS—646.

			<i>Total.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>
Legitimate	..	..	613	316	297
Illegitimate	..	..	33	17	16

STILL BIRTHS—20 (Rate per 1,000 total births, 31).

			<i>Total.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>
Legitimate	..	..	19	10	9
Illegitimate	..	..	1	—	1

BIRTH RATE (per 1,000 PERSONS)—12·6.

DEATHS—628.

DEATH RATE (per 1,000 PERSONS)—12·3.

NUMBER OF WOMEN DYING IN, OR IN CONSEQUENCE OF, CHILD

BIRTH—From Sepsis, 0 ; from other causes, 6.

MATERNAL MORTALITY (per 1,000 TOTAL BIRTHS)—9.

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE—30 (3 Illegitimate).

INFANT MORTALITY— per 1,000 BIRTHS) :—

Legitimate, 44 ; Illegitimate, 91. Total, 46.

DEATHS FROM MEASLES (all ages)	..	..	..	0
„ „ WHOOPING COUGH (all ages)	..	..	..	5
„ „ DIARRHOEA (under 2 years of age)	..	..	..	9

POPULATION.

The 1921 census figure for the population of the Borough was 52,167, that for the census of 1931 was 51,215.

The Registrar-General's estimate of population for the middle of 1932 was 51,680, and that for 1933 is given as 51,120. This latter 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 362, and of these 72 were transferred to other districts, as the permanent addresses of the parents were outside this Borough. Similarly 356 births occurring outside the Borough, in maternity hospitals, etc., were transferred to Stoke Newington, making a total of 646 belonging to this Borough. Of these 333 were males and 313 were females. This figure gives a birth rate of 12·6 per 1,000 of the estimated population, as compared with 15·0 for the year 1932.

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 Wales.
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
1933	..	..	12·6	13·2	14·4

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS numbered 33 (17 males and 16 females), being 5.1% of the total number of births.

BIRTHS IN INSTITUTIONS.—Local, 33 ; outlying, 368 ; total, 401.

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 323 living and still births notified, 253 were notified by medical practitioners and parents ; and 70 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 1933, 20 still births were registered, making a rate per 1,000 population of 0.39 as compared with 0.45 in London and 0.62 in England and Wales.

MARRIAGES.

The Superintendent Registrar has kindly furnished me with the particulars. There were 379 marriages in the Borough during 1933. The marriage rate was thus equal to 7.4 per 1,000 of the population.

DEATHS.

The number of deaths of Stoke Newington residents registered during 1933 was 628 as compared with 669 in 1932, making the annual death rate 12.3 per 1,000 population, for 1933, as compared with 12.9 for 1932.

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, 167 ; Cancer, 87 ; Tuberculosis (all forms) 33 ; and Pneumonia (all forms), 35.

The average yearly death rate of the Borough during the previous five years was 12·7 per 1,000 population, so that the death rate for 1933 is seen to be slightly below this average.

Comparing this table with the corresponding table of the preceding year, the following facts are noteworthy : There has been a slight decrease in the number of deaths from Heart Disease and Pneumonia, the Tuberculosis deaths have dropped to 19 fewer and the Cancer deaths remain at the same figure.

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.
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
1933	..	..	12·3	12·2	12·3

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

There were 30 deaths of infants under one year of age, as against 646 births; the proportion which the deaths under one year bear to 1,000 births is therefore 46 as compared with 53 for the previous year, and equals the lowest rate previously recorded in the year 1923.

		<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>
Deaths under 1 year :	∫ Legitimate ..	13	14
	∖ Illegitimate ..	3	0

A comparison of the causes of Infantile Mortality in 1933 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 whooping cough were recorded.

It will be noted that during 1933 the deaths during the first four weeks of life amounted to 13, a percentage of 43 of the total Infantile Mortality during the first year of life, also that 9 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, 1896-1933.

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
1933	.. ..	46	59	64

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

		<i>Births.</i>		<i>Neo-Natal Deaths.</i>		<i>Deaths under 1 Year.</i>
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
1933	.. ..	646	..	13	..	30

TABLE II.—INFANT MORTALITY, 1933.

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	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicken-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
Diphtheria and Croup	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous Meningitis....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Tuberculous Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convulsions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laryngitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Pneumonia (all forms)	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	1	4
Diarrhoea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	1	2	8
Gastritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rickets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suffocation overlying	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Injury at Birth	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Atelectasis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Malformation	2	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	3
Premature Birth	4	2	—	1	7	—	—	—	—	7
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Causes	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	3
Totals	9	2	—	2	13	5	5	4	3	30

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

The rate per 1,000 total births was 9·0 in 1933, as compared with 5·0 the previous year.

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

(a) From Sepsis, 0 ; (b) Other causes, 6.

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.

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 £15 15s. 0d. in respect of 15 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 one occasion by a necessitous case, and the fees amounting to £2 10s. 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	..	62
City of London Maternity Hospital	..	63
Mildmay Maternity Nursing Home	..	33
Royal Free Hospital	.. ..	28
Home Hospital for Women	.. ..	32
Hackney Hospital (L.C.C.)	.. ..	70
16 Other Hospitals	.. ..	87
10 Nursing Homes	.. ..	26
Total		401

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 1933 it is estimated that of the total of 168 patients admitted 81 were residents of Stoke Newington.

Of the 168 cases admitted 49 were medical, 30 surgical, with 8 operations (2 major, 2 minor, and 4 Tonsils and Adenoids), and 89 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 month's 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 160 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, 1932	222
Patients admitted during year	1,942
Daily attendances	12,053
Visits paid	1,747
Patients cured or relieved	2,353
Trusses	0
Casual Patients	400
Deaths	3
Patients under treatment 31st December, 1933	208

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 : Hop. 0262) 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. 0262).

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 continuance of the scheme, extending the facilities for the treatment of minor ailments to children under school age, until July, 1934, at a capitation fee of 2s. 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 Session :... 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 29 children under the age of five years were referred to the Minor Ailments Centre for treatment. Of these, 15 were treated for Ear Disease and 14 for Diseases of the Skin. The total number of attendances for treatment was 270.

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. Peter Such attended 21 times and Council paid fee of £1 1s. 0d.

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.

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

*†*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: A. E. McCahon.

Sanitary Inspectors:

A. P. PIGGOTT (Senior Inspector) 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 M. M. JONES, Health Visitors Cert. C.M.B.

Miss E. RANDLES, Health Visitors Cert. C.M.B.

**Tuberculosis Nurse* : Miss J. E. RHODES, Health Visitors Cert.
C.M.B.

Clerks : †F. HICKS, H. TOWLE.

†*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 F. Stamford, Health Visitor, retired on superannuation on 15th December, after 19 years' service with this Council. The vacancy thus created was filled by the appointment of Miss M. M. Jones to be Health Visitor as from the 18th December.

Mr. S. W. WHITE, Assistant Clerk in the Public Health Department for 8 years, resigned his post under this Council as from the 22nd July on preferment to the appointment of Sanitary Inspector under the Nairobi Municipality. Mr. Towle, late Clerk, Public Health Department, Luton, was appointed Assistant Clerk and commenced duties on the 13th November.

Mrs. A. L. AGER, Part-time Tuberculosis Health Visitor, was superannuated on account of ill health as from the 9th August, and her post was filled by the appointment on the 9th October of Miss J. E. Rhodes, who had been carrying out the duties temporarily for a period of 3 months during the absence of Mrs. Ager.

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 two full-time nurses might be available for district nursing in the Borough.

Miss Fynes Clinton, 16, Lavers Road, and Miss MacDonald, 27, Kynaston Road, carry out the full-time nursing duties. Their services are much appreciated and they are 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 1933 includes :—

Number of visits paid, 9,552 ; of these, 1,629 were in the South Hornsey Ward.

Cases treated 327, of these 64 were in the South Hornsey Ward.

Children visited :—

	<i>Under 5.</i>		<i>Of School Age.</i>	
After Tonsillectomy	5	..	18	
Threadworms ..	10	..	8	
Pneumonia	3	..	3	
Other cases	12	..	12	
	—		—	
	30		41	
	—		—	

(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 disinfector, 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, iron and loose destructor scrap are removed from the refuse before burning and sold. Wastepaper, cardboard, and bottles are also sorted and sold.

The tonnage total of refuse collected during the year ending December 31st was 10,435, as compared with 10,984 in 1932.

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 1933 :—

House-to-House Inspections	310
After Notification of Infectious Diseases	363
Upon complaint, under Sec. 107 (3), Public Health (London) Act, 1891	453
After Notices from Builders, under Bye-Law 14 (London County Council)	368
Food premises	611
Slaughter houses	40
Milkshops, dairies and cowsheds	124
Smoke observations	4
Factories and workshops	197
Other premises inspected	422
Outworker's premises	408
Premises inspected on applications under Rent Restriction Acts	8
Re-inspections made to examine and test work, and visits to smallpox contacts	5,024
	—
Total inspections	8,332
	—

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

House-to-House Inspection	111
After inspection on account of complaint	320
After infectious illness	70
With reference to factories and workshops (including bakehouses)	20
After sundry other inspections	158
	—
	679
	—

STATUTORY NOTICES SERVED (UNDER SEC. 4, P.H. (LONDON) ACT, 1891).—Numbered 29 as follows:—

Dwelling Houses	23
Shops and Dwelling Houses	1
Tenements	3
Factories	1
Land	1
	29

In 5 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	274
Dampness in dwellings remedied	232
Dilapidated walls, ceilings, etc., repaired	219
Foul traps and pans of w.c.'s cleansed	14
Flushing cisterns to w.c.'s provided or repaired, and w.c.'s with insufficient water supply made satisfactory	33
Defective w.c. pans and traps removed and replaced by modern apparatus	64
Stopped or choked w.c. traps cleared	21
External ventilation to w.c.'s improved	12
Improperly constructed w.c.'s made to comply with Bye-laws	4
Additional w.c.'s provided in case of insufficient w.c. accommodation	10
Defective soil-pipes repaired or reconstructed	4
Defective ventilating pipes reconstructed or repaired	16
Unventilated soil-pipes ventilated and	4
Soil-pipes improperly ventilated improved	
Dirty yards cleansed	2
Yards paved or re-paved with impervious material	25
Carried forward	934

Brought forward	934
Long lengths of sink, bath, and lavatory waste-pipes trapped, and made to discharge in open-air over gullies	88
Defective waste-pipes repaired	38
Foul drinking water-cisterns cleansed	4
Drinking water-cisterns without close-fitting covers provided with proper coverings	5
Defects in water-cisterns remedied	7
New portable dust-bins provided	84
Defective drainage repaired or reconstructed in accordance with the bye-laws of the London County Council ..	68
Choked or stopped drains cleared and repaired	48
Foul drains cleansed	2
Rainwater pipes disconnected from drains or soil-pipes and made to discharge over gully traps	1
Proper water-supply provided to tenements	5
Defective roofs repaired	102
Defective guttering and rain water pipes repaired or renewed	86
Defective paving to floors of wash-houses repaired or renewed	3
Ventilation under floors improved	27
Overcrowding abated	1
Accumulations of refuse, etc., removed	22
Appropriate action taken in cases of rat infestation ..	54
Drains exposed to trace rats	9
Miscellaneous nuisances abated	8
Foul ditches cleansed	1
Nuisances abated from the improper keeping of animals..	8
Total	1,605

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 253 persons registered as doing outwork in their homes in Stoke Newington, of which number only 21 worked for firms in Stoke Newington. These latter firms also employed 51 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)	95	11	—
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	79	8	—
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises)	23	1	—
Total	197	20	—

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

Particulars. (1).	Number of Defects.			
	Found. (2).	Remedied. (3).	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4).	No. of Offences in respect of which prosecu- tions were insti- tuted. (5).
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—</i>				
Want of cleanliness	13	13	—	—
Want of ventilation	1	1	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors	—	—	—	—
Other nuisances	13	13	—	—
Sanitary accommodation				
Insufficient	1	1	—	—
Unsuitable or defective	10	10	—	—
Not separate for sexes	1	1	—	—
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshops Acts :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of under ground bakehouse (S.101)	—	—	—	—
Other offences	1	1	1	—
(Excluding offences re- lating to outwork and offences under the Sec- tions mentioned in the Schedule to the Minis- try of Health (Factor- ies and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921)				
Total	40	40	1	—

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.

10 complaints received during the year of nuisance from smoke were investigated and abated after visits by Inspectors.

OTHER SANITARY CONDITIONS REQUIRING NOTICE.

Existing drains tested and found sound	..	..	61
New heavy L.C.C. soil and vent pipes fixed	..	..	9
New W.C. pans and traps fixed	..	..	104
Draining temporary premises	..	..	—
New houses erected and drained	..	..	10
New factory premises erected and drained	..	..	1
Petrol Interceptors provided	..	..	—
Drains reconstructed (owner's own applications)	..		12
Drains partially reconstructed (owner's own applications)	..	..	15
Drains repaired	..	..	38
Drains exposed to trace course or condition	..	..	5
Additional water closets built and drained	..	..	29
New sewer connections laid	..	..	4
Old disused sewer connections sealed off at sewer	..		11
New baths, lavatories, sinks and wastes provided and fixed	..	..	227
Alterations to baths, sinks, lavatory basins, etc.	..		24
Notices served under Section 40 Public Health (London) Act, 1891	..	..	9
Sundry alterations to sanitary fittings	..	..	24
Carried forward	..	..	583

Brought forward	..	..	..	583
Drains exposed to clear stoppages	..	..	..	23
Choked drains unstopped	..	..	..	28
Houses demolished and drains sealed off	..	..	..	9
Garages erected and drained	..	..	..	1
Drainage plans submitted to the Public Health Committee and passed	..	..	..	51
Premises fumigated—Vermin disinfection	..	..	..	200
Notices received from Builders	..	..	..	368
				—
Total	..	..	..	1,263
				—

SUMMARY OF LEGAL PROCEEDINGS DURING 1933

Address.	Complaint.	Magistrate's Decision.	Fine.			Costs.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
34, Burma Rd.	Failure to give notice of drainage work	Fined	1	0	0	1	0	0
98, Palatine Rd.	Failure to give notice of drainage work	Fined	1	0	0	1	0	0
111, Shakspeare Rd.	Failure to give notice of drainage work	Dismissed ...	—			—		
	Executing work contrary to by-laws	Dismissed	—			—		
27, Brighton Rd.	Failure to give notice of drainage work	Fined	0	10	0	0	10	0
12, Finsbury Park Rd.	Failure to give notice of drainage work	Fined	1	0	0	1	0	0
131, Wilberforce Rd.	Failure to give notice of drainage work	Dismissed	—			0	10	6
311, Seven Sisters Rd.	Failure to give notice of drainage work	Dismissed	—			0	10	6
29, Cowper Rd.	Failure to give notice of drainage work	Withdrawn....	—			—		
63, Lordship Rd.	Failure to give notice of drainage work	Fined	0	10	0	0	10	6
	Executing work contrary to by-laws	Fined	1	0	0	0	10	6
	Failure to give notice of drainage work	Fined	1	0	0	0	10	6
19, Wilberforce Rd.	Failure to give notice of drainage work	Fined	0	10	0	—		
50, Pellerin Rd.	Insanitary sink and defective trap in basement suite	Abatement order 14 days	—			—		
51, Bouverie Rd.	Failure to give notice of drainage work	Fined	0	10	0	0	10	0
	Executing work contrary to by-laws	Fined	0	5	0	—		
57, Bouverie Rd.	Failure to give notice of drainage work	Fined	0	5	0	—		
	Executing work contrary to by-laws	Fined	0	5	0	—		
42, Cowper Rd.	Failure to give notice of drainage work	Fined	1	10	0	0	10	6

THE MORTUARY :—		<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Bodies deposited pending burial	..	38	19	57
„ „ „ post-mortem examination	} 38	19	57	
		—	—	—
		76	38	114
		—	—	—
Inquest on Parishioners (held at Hackney				
Coroner's Court)	.. .. .	20	9	29

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 1933 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, put into operation in April, and completed in December, 1932.

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.

FOOD POISONING.—One instance of suspected food poisoning affecting three members of a family was reported during the year. Those affected complained of nausea and vomiting, and were of the opinion that these symptoms were due to a tin of peaches. The remainder of the contents of the tin were forwarded for examination and were reported as being quite harmless chemically and bacteriologically. The symptoms cleared up rapidly under medical treatment, and investigation failed to find any evidence of food contamination.

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 54, as compared with 18 the previous year, and on five 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. 9 Notices were served.

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, 1932, 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.

In November, 1932, it was intimated that the London County Council did not itself intend to deal with these areas as clearance areas or parts of clearance areas or as parts of improvement areas under the Housing Act, 1930.

In March, 1933, the Council, in pursuance of Section 1 of the Housing Act, 1930, declared these areas to be clearance areas, and in connection with the rehousing of persons displaced from these areas agreed to provide such rehousing accommodation as the Minister of Health considered necessary.

A Local Inquiry by one of the Ministry of Health Inspectors was held at the Town Hall on September 12th, and objections were received in respect of the following clearance areas:—

Clearance Area No. 3 (Leonard's Place).

Clearance Areas Nos. 6 and 7 (Selsea Place).

The Inspector visited and inspected the areas on September 19th.

In November the Ministry of Health sanctioned the 7 Clearance Orders with the exception that in Selsea Place (No. 2) Order the house No. 8 was excluded.

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 Persons to be Families. 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 Court, Nos. 1, 2 and 3 :			
Mason's Place, 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
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 and 7		3	 17
Total No. of Houses : 57		60	 242

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.

Clearance Area No. 2 :

Mason's Place.
Mason's Court. 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 matchboarding. 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.

Clearance Area No. 3 :

Leonard's Place. 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. Dampness 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 brickwork 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.—As reported last year, instructions were given to the Housing Committee to prepare a scheme for the erection of dwellings on the Lordship Road/Lordship Terrace site, such scheme to provide for the re-housing of displaced tenants from the clearance areas.

For this last-mentioned purpose it was estimated by the Council that 60 flats would be required, in respect of which a subsidy could be obtained based on the number of persons rehoused.

It was eventually decided to invite six competitors to submit plans and Sir Robert Tasker undertook to act as assessor in an honorary capacity.

Sir Robert Tasker presented his report in June and selected the design submitted by Messrs. Howes & Jackman for 100 flats as follows :—

1	bedroom type	....	....	....	....	10
2	do.	....	....	....	....	64
3	do.	....	....	....	....	22
4	do.	....	....	....	....	4
						—
						100
						—

(Each flat, in addition, to contain a living room, bathroom, and kitchen.)

An exhibition of the competition drawings was subsequently held at the Library Hall.

The total cost of the scheme excluding the cost of land is £55,000, which sum includes Architect's and quantity Surveyor's fees, compensation to tenants and other expenses.

Tenders for the construction of the flats were received from 11 firms and that of Messrs. Rowley Brothers, Ltd., of Tottenham, amounting to £45,550, was accepted by the Council in September.

The demolition of the existing buildings was commenced in November and the construction of the flats immediately afterwards. Rapid progress was made and the work was well in hand by the end of the year.

The foundation stone was laid by His Worship The Mayor on the 16th December.

No further action with regard to the remaining sites mentioned in last year's report (Nos. 1-4, Glebe Place and Nos. 166-180, Church Street), had been taken up to the close of the year.

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

HOUSING STATISTICS. FOR THE YEAR 1933.

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)	1,924
	(b)	Number of Inspections made for the purpose	4,436
(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	659

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	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 27

- (2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—

(a)	By owner	....	....	....	....	....	27
(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 57
- (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

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									
1933	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	78
Number of Applicants accepted by the L.C.C. for Hendon Estate	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Number of Applicants accepted by the L.C.C. for Becontree Estate	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	37
Number of Applicants accepted by the L.C.C. for White Hart Lane Estate	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	12
Number of Applicants accepted by the L.C.C. for St. Helier, Morden Estate	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7
Number of Applicants accepted by the L.C.C. for Stamford Hill Estate	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Number of Applicants provided with other accommodation by the L.C.C.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7
Total number of families transferred	....	....							68

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 5 applications were made to the Council, and in every instance certificates were granted.

In accordance with Section 5 of the Act, 3 applications were made by landlords for the rescinding of certificates previously granted to tenants, the necessary work to the premises having been completed, and in each 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 310 houses were inspected and 111 notices were served and complied with. The total number of re-inspections made was 520.

OVERCROWDING.—During the year there were no instances of overcrowding of such a nature as to warrant action being taken by the Public Health Committee.

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 sold bottled and loose	13
Number of premises registered where milk is sold loose only	17
Number of purveyors registered (resident in the Borough) selling intact bottles....	53
Number of purveyors (wholesale and retail) operating in the Borough from premises registered elsewhere	33
Total	116

The Sanitary Inspectors made 124 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.

One supplemental licence to Stapleton & Sons, 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.

One supplemental licence to A. B. Mansfield & Son.

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 Stapleton & Sons, Ltd.

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

One supplemental licence to Express Dairy Co., Ltd.

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

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

During the year eight 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 Borough Council in October.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933.—Licences to slaughter animals in this Borough, valid for a period of 12 months, were granted to five slaughtermen in November.

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. 40 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.

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.

During the year 44 food premises were registered and kept under observation.

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 49 premises in the Borough where the manufacture or sale of this commodity is carried on. These premises were inspected on 57 occasions.

FISH SHOPS.—There are 11 fishmongers, and 12 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 (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

176 samples were purchased under the provisions of the Act, and submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis, of which 174 were certified to be genuine and 2 adulterated, the adulterations thus being equivalent to 1.1% of the samples taken, as compared with 0.0% the previous year.

Of the total number of samples purchased 67 were milk, of which 2 were certified to be adulterated. These adulterations were slight, and in each instance the vendor was cautioned.

ANALYSES PERFORMED DURING THE YEAR 1933.

Articles submitted for Analysis.	No. of Genuine Samples. (176).	No. of Adulterated Samples. (2).	Remarks as to Adulteration.
Ale	1	—	
Almond Oil	1	—	
Arrowroot	1	—	
Bacon	1	—	
Baking Powder	1	—	
Beer	2	—	
Bi-Carbonate of Soda	3	—	
Boracic Ointment	1	—	
Borax and Honey	1	—	
Boric Acid	1	—	
Butter	15	—	
Cakes	1	—	
Cheese	3	—	
Chocolates (Assorted)	1	—	
Cocoa	3	—	
Coffee	1	—	
Corned Beef	1	—	
Cream	4	—	
Cream of Tartar	1	—	
Custard Powder	2	—	
Dripping	2	—	
Epsom Salts	1	—	
Flour	2	—	
Flour (Self-raising)	1	—	
Glycerine and Borax	3	—	
Ham	1	—	
Herrings (Tinned)	1	—	
Iodine, Tincture of	1	—	
Jam	5	—	
Lard	1	—	
Lemonade Powder	1	—	
Margarine	9	—	
Milk	67	2	(1) 2.3% extraneous water. Vendor cautioned.
Milk (Condensed)	2	—	
Mincemeat	1	—	(2) 2.2% extraneous water. Vendor cautioned.
Mustard	1	—	
Oatmeal	1	—	
Olive Oil	2	—	
Paste (Fish)	2	—	
Parrishes Food	1	—	
Pickles	2	—	
Pie (Pork)	1	—	
Pineapple Chunks	1	—	
Quinine, Amm. Tincture	2	—	
Salmon (Tinned)	1	—	
Sardines	2	—	
Sausage	1	—	
Seidlitz Powder	1	—	
Sugar	1	—	
Sulphur Ointment	2	—	
Syrup	1	—	
Syrup of Figs	2	—	
Tapioca	1	—	
Tea	3	—	
Vinegar	3	—	
Whiskey	1	—	
White Prec. Ointment	1	—	
	176		

THE PUBLIC HEALTH (CONDENSED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1923-1927, AND PUBLIC HEALTH (DRIED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1923-1927.—2 samples of condensed milk were taken during the year, and were 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.—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 shown, 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. 4 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 407, as compared with 477 for the year 1932.

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, 1932, 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 decrease generally throughout the Metropolis during 1933, and in the Borough no notification in respect of this disease was received, as compared with 1 in the previous year.

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 72 visits to Smallpox contacts.

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.

TABLE IV. NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (other than Tuberculosis) DURING THE YEAR 1933.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	At all Ages.	Age Groups.													Admitted to Hospital.
		Under 1	1— 2	2— 3	3— 4	4— 5	5— 10	10— 15	15— 20	20— 35	35— 45	45— 65	65 & Over.		
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Scarlet Fever	258	1	5	12	20	26	97	54	14	23	5	1	—	237	
Diphtheria	64	3	6	4	5	5	22	8	6	1	4	—	—	64	
Enteric	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Puerperal Fever	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	
Puerperal Pyrexia	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	14	
Pneumonia, Acute Primary	13	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	2	3	—	3	2	10	
Pneumonia, Acute Influenzal	14	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	4	2	3	2	9	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Erysipelas	31	1	1	—	—	—	3	2	3	1	4	13	3	21	
Food Poisoning	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cholera	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Plague	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Typhus Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Continued and Relapsing Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL	407	13	13	16	25	32	124	64	28	49	15	21	7	362	

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 1932 shows that 503 births were registered in the Borough, of which 209, or 41·5%, were vaccinated, and 209, or 41·5%, were exempted from vaccination by reason of Statutory Declarations of objection to vaccination.

At the close of 1933, 66 cases were outstanding; 25 of these had removed to other districts, the Vaccination Officers of which had been duly apprised; and 17 removed to places unknown, leaving 24 cases, or 4·8%, unaccounted for.

SCARLET FEVER.—During the year 258 cases of this disease were notified as compared with 137 the previous year. The disease continued to be of a mild type generally, but 1 death was registered of a severe case with complications.

The 21 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.

Ten 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 64 cases of Diphtheria were notified with 6 deaths as compared with 77 notifications and 4 deaths the previous year.

VACCINATION RETURNS.

RETURN FOR 1932.

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 1932.	Number of these Births duly entered by 31st January, 1934, in Columns I., II., IV. and V. of the " Vaccination Register " (Birth List Sheets), viz.—					Number of these Births which on 31st January, 1934, remained unentered in the " Vaccination Register " on account (as shown by Report Book) of			Number of these Births remaining on 31st January, 1934, 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). (11).	* Number of Certificates of Successful Primary Vaccina- tion of children under 14 years received during the calendar year 1933.	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 1933.
		Col. I. Success- fully Vaccinated.	Column II. Insus- ceptible of Vac- cination.		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.			
(1).	(2).	(3).	(4).	(5).	(6).	(7).	(8).	(9).	(10).	(11).	(12).	(13).
Stoke Newington	503	209	1	—	209	18	—	25	17	24	340	196

* Copies of 169 Certificates were sent to other Vaccination Officers.

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 :—

Of 27 Schick tested 22 were found to be positive and 5 negative.

22 completed the preliminary course of three immunising injections.

During the year, 29 children were re-Schick tested at intervals of three to four months, after the immunising treatment. Of these, 19 were found to be definitely negative and 10 to be still positive ; 4 were given a further injection and in 6 instances it was thought advisable to give a fifth injection to secure adequate protection.

The number of children protected during the year 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, 5 tubes of 8,000 units were supplied free for necessitous cases, and one tube of 8,000 units was sold to a medical practitioner.

ENTERIC FEVER.—No cases of Typhoid Fever were notified, but the death of a resident residing in another area was registered as being due to this disease.

PUERPERAL FEVER.—Two cases were notified with no deaths as compared with 2 notifications and 1 death the previous year. Both cases received hospital treatment.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA.—14 cases were notified as compared with 10 the previous year. All 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 1933 13 notifications were received of Acute Primary Pneumonia (3 less than the previous year), and 14 notifications of Influenzal Pneumonia as compared with 3 the previous year.

There were 35 deaths from Pneumonia during 1933 as compared with 40 in 1932.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.—Eight 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.				
8	3	5	8	—	—	—

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.—No notifications of this disease were received during the year.

ERYSIPELAS.—31 cases of this disease were notified during the year as compared with 27 in 1932.

INFLUENZA.—This disease was generally prevalent during the first quarter of the year, and appeared to be of a more severe type than in the year previous.

In 1933 there were 14 notifications of Influenzal Pneumonia, and 23 deaths certified to be due to Influenza, as compared with 3 notifications and 6 deaths in 1932.

MENINGOCOCCAL MENINGITIS.—No cases were notified during the year, but one death was registered of this disease.

MEASLES.—Epidemics of Measles occur about every two years in London, and the last epidemic happened in 1932.

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 114, of whom 8 were removed to isolation hospitals for treatment. There were no deaths from this disease as compared with 11 deaths during the epidemic of the year 1932.

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 82 cases of the disease were noted and 12 cases were removed from their homes for hospital treatment. There were 5 deaths from this disease in 1933.

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 :—

	Indefinite.	Positive.	Negative.	Total.
Phthisis	—	9	59	68
Diphtheria	1	43	306	350
Enteric	—	—	1	1
Total	1	52	366	419

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.—The following number of rooms have been disinfected :—

After notifiable Diseases	345
After Pulmonary Tuberculosis	25
After Measles and Whooping Cough	6
After Cancer....	14
After Vermin	200

Disinfection of Articles removed from Premises after Infectious Diseases has been carried out in the Goddard, Massey and Warner disinfector. Total 10,113 textile articles.

Books from the Public Library fumigated with formalin vapour numbered 296.

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	....	....	....	....	....	243
Cases of Nitty and Verminous heads and bodies						1,536
Cases of Scabies	....	....	....	....	....	52

TUBERCULOSIS.

There were notified 56 cases of pulmonary, and 10 cases of non-pulmonary Tuberculosis, with 33 deaths as set forth by ages in the accompanying table. Of these deaths 7 had not been notified—6 pulmonary and 1 non-pulmonary. In 1932 there were notified 70 pulmonary cases and 13 non-pulmonary cases.

During 1933 there was thus a death rate of 0·59 for Consumption, and of 0·64 for all forms of Tuberculosis per 1,000 of population living.

TUBERCULOSIS : NEW CASES AND DEATHS DURING 1933.

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0-1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
1-5	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
5-10	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
10-15	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-20	2	3	—	—	—	1	—	—
20-25	11	5	—	1	—	5	—	—
25-35	9	9	1	3	4	6	—	1
35-45	—	3	—	—	1	2	—	—
45-55	8	1	—	—	3	—	—	—
55-65	1	—	1	—	1	2	2	—
65 and upwards	—	2	1	—	1	2	—	—
Totals	32	24	4	6	10	18	2	3

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 314 to 332 during the year.

	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
No. of cases on Register at beginning of 1933	135	103	36	40
No. of cases on Register at end of 1933	154	104	34	40

Out of the total number of 33 deaths from Tuberculosis, 7 (or 21·2%) were of cases which were unnotified previous to death, as compared with 9·2% 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 1933. There has once more been no change in the system of work adopted in the Department, and though it may perhaps be desirable in the future to rearrange somewhat the hours of the evening sessions, no necessity for any radical alteration in the routine is likely.

The chief functions of a Tuberculosis Dispensary may be summarised as follows :—

- (1) To act as a centre for consultation.
- (2) To arrange for treatment.
- (3) To supervise the home conditions of the patients.
- (4) To instruct patients and others in measures to be taken for the prevention of the spread of the disease.
- (5) In conjunction with the Care Committee to be responsible as far as possible for the general social welfare and after-care of patients.

I propose in this report to summarise briefly under the above headings the manner in which such functions have been carried out in this Dispensary.

(1) THE DISPENSARY AS A CONSULTATION CENTRE.—During the year, 279 new cases were sent up for examination, the number being a high one in relation to the population in the area from which the patients are drawn. As a reference to the statistical tables on pages 72 and 73 will show, of these cases 66 were found to be suffering from tuberculosis, pulmonary or surgical, while in 203 no evidence of this disease was discovered. It might seem that the fact that such a large number of non-tuberculous persons present themselves would imply that unnecessary work is undertaken in their examination. This, in my judgment, is not necessarily the case, as the more new patients seen, the more likely it is that persons with incipient disease will be discovered ; while it is certain that a medical overhaul, besides in many cases setting at rest doubts and anxieties which cannot but predispose to ill-

health, is also the means of bringing to light unsuspected lesions which can promptly be given treatment through an appropriate agency, *e.g.*, general hospital, or panel or private practitioner. Again, especially in the case of contacts, one has the opportunity of offering periodical medical examination which, if accepted, cannot fail to result in the detection of any mischief that may be developing, at an earlier date than would otherwise be the case. I have again to thank the local practitioners for their co-operation, and with them I have had 396 consultations during the year.

(2) THE DISPENSARY AS A MEANS FOR ARRANGING TREATMENT FOR TUBERCULOUS PERSONS.—As a matter of actual fact, comparatively little formal treatment is carried out by the Tuberculosis Officer, but it is his duty to arrange this through the London County Council and other bodies. Treatment may be divided into three main categories.

- (a) RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT.—The object of this is partly curative, *e.g.*, in the early incipient case who has a good prospect of recovering a sufficient degree of health to enable him to return to his old occupation; or at the other extreme mainly preventive, *e.g.*, in the patient with advanced disease, whose chances of cure and even of improvement are remote, but whose presence in his home is a danger to others, especially to young children residing in the same house. There is an intermediate class comprised of individuals who cannot be regarded as early cases, but who by reason of a good constitutional resistance, fortified by attention to and observance of rules laid down for a general hygienic regime, are able to maintain fair health, and perhaps working capacity, but need from time to time a spell of treatment away from home. With all these varieties the London County Council deals, the early cases being sent to sanatorium, the advanced to the local general hospital, and the intermediate to sanatorium or hospital, according to the degree of recovery or otherwise likely to ensue.

An institution in the Borough of Hackney devoted to the education and medical supervision of tuberculous children, for admission to which cases from this Dispensary are eligible, is the L.C.C. Open-air School at Stormont House, on Hackney Downs. This school has in the past shown, and continues to show, extremely good results, and its services are invaluable both from the point of view of treatment and education.

(b) DOMICILIARY TREATMENT.—This is treatment given to patients living at home, whether they are confined to bed or not. The majority of these people are treated by their insurance practitioners, some by private doctors, and others by the District Medical Officers in the various areas administered by the Public Assistance Committee. A comparatively small number, comprising mainly those who cannot afford private treatment and who are not too ill to come out, attend at the Dispensary for Treatment. This arrangement was initiated by the Ministry of Health, with the idea that large numbers of patients attending as a routine “for a bottle of medicine” would prevent the Tuberculosis Officer from giving sufficient attention to the examination of new cases and others presenting special difficulties, and in practice it has distinct advantages.

(c) SPECIAL FORMS OF TREATMENT.—The type of treatment almost exclusively implied in the term “special” is artificial pneumothorax, which aims at resting the diseased lung by the injection of air into the space between it and the chest wall. It has to be carried out with strict antiseptic precautions, and there are no facilities for it in this Dispensary. Throughout London the Tuberculosis Officers refer such cases to one of the chest hospitals, *e.g.*, Victoria Park or Brompton, financial responsibility being undertaken by the Borough Councils.

Any other forms of treatment, *e.g.*, for lupus or analagous conditions, are arranged for in a similar manner, usually in the skin clinic of a general hospital.

(3) SUPERVISION OF HOME CONDITIONS.—This is for the most part carried out by the Tuberculosis Health Visitors, who call at the home of every notified case, whether seen at the Dispensary or not, and examine the housing accommodation, making arrangements for improvements if necessary, and refer any sanitary defects to the Medical Officer of Health for his consideration. In addition, the visitors secure where possible the attendance of contacts—a branch of the work in which they have been very successful. Contacts are persons whose examination is desirable by reason of the fact that they have been exposed to infection from a tubercular person, not because they themselves suffer from any symptoms; so that it is easy to understand that it requires considerable tact and perseverance to prevail upon many of them to attend.

The Tuberculosis Nurses also visit the houses of patients periodically, especially where the case is advanced, and where the conditions are not satisfactory.

The Tuberculosis Officer calls at the homes of all patients seen at the Dispensary, and takes any action he may find desirable in respect of conditions found susceptible of alteration and improvement. Such visits, together with those made for purposes of examination and consultation, amounted to 96.

In July, 1933, Mrs. Ager, who carried on the duties of Health Visitor for Stoke Newington since the opening of the Dispensary, had to retire owing to illness. Her loss was a severe one, as she had acquired the confidence of the patients, and an intimate knowledge of the conditions obtaining in the Borough; and we hope that her well-earned rest will bring renewal of health.

(4) TO INSTRUCT PATIENTS AND OTHERS IN PREVENTIVE MEASURES.—In my opinion, propaganda work against any one special disease such as tuberculosis, best takes the form of advice given privately rather than by lectures. The Health Visitors and the Tuberculosis Officer make a point of giving instruction as opportunity arises, and a special pamphlet has been compiled with useful information, which is supplied to the heads of all households involved.

(5) THE TUBERCULOSIS CARE COMMITTEE.—The general functions of a Care Committee are to assist as far as possible in ameliorating the social circumstances of the patients. At the present time the work of the Secretary, Miss K. H. Russell, and the Assistant Secretary, Miss C. Pitt, is heavier than it has been hitherto, owing to certain duties previously carried out by the Public Assistance Committee having devolved on the Care Committee, and it is probable that in future extra clerical help will be required. The Hackney and Stoke Newington Committee has no funds at its disposal for the assistance of patients, but acts by getting into touch with other agencies which can give help, *e.g.*, the Invalid Childrens' Aid Association; the Charity Organisation Society; the United Services Fund; the British Legion; and the Red Cross Society, to all of which we are greatly indebted.

Beyond the general work mentioned above, this Committee has undertaken two activities designed to relieve the tedium of existence for those who are either unfit for work or unable to secure it. The first is a Handicrafts Class, which came into being in April, 1929, and which till October, 1933, was instructed by a teacher provided by the London County Council. Unfortunately the number of patients attending fell below that required to obtain the L.C.C. grant for a teacher, and it was for this reason that closure became necessary in October. Several patients having expressed their disappointment, the Committee have decided to restart the class on an entirely voluntary basis early in 1934. The organisation of the class, the buying of materials and the disposal of the articles made has been undertaken by the Secretary in addition to her other duties, and has made heavy demands on her time; and it is greatly to be hoped that some voluntary worker with experience may come forward either to assist her, or to relieve her entirely of the responsibility. The second activity I would like to mention is the formation of a small circulating library, books from which are taken to the houses of bedridden patients.

The amount of clerical work involved in the successful running of a tuberculosis dispensary, and the extensive and intricate

statistical reports which have to be prepared, render the position of the Secretary-Dispenser particularly arduous. Miss E. M. Russell has again carried out these duties with great accuracy and efficiency, while during her absence on holiday we have had once more the pleasure of welcoming Miss W. M. Fellowes as her *Locum-tenens*.

I have, as in the past, had the advantage of being able to refer patients to the Physicians and Surgeons of the Hospital, a privilege of which I have fully availed myself. In 1933, 47 Dispensary patients were thus seen, 31 by Dr. Loughborough in the X-Ray Department, and 7 by Mr. Roydon Peacock in the Ear, Nose and Throat Department; and to them and to the other members of the Hospital Staff I am indebted for much valuable help.

I have also to thank Mr. G. W. Cooling, the Hospital Secretary, for ready assistance in matters pertaining to the Dispensary that come within his province; and the Matron of the Hospital for supervising the nursing arrangements, which have remained most satisfactory.

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 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, 1933.

TABLE I.

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

Original	Cases found	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	....	60	
Contact	„	„	„	1	
				—	61
Original	„	Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis		15	
Contact	„	„	„	0	
				—	15
Original	„	Doubtful	....	4	
Contact	„	„	„	0	
				—	4
Original	„	Non-Tubercular	....	98	
Contact	„	„	„	101	
				—	199
				—	
Total of New Cases				....	279
					—

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	66	43	26	33	15	26	15	45	269
Attendances Old Patients	383	246	121	169	3	4	4	5	935
Home Visits and Con- sultations	39	18	15	24	—	—	—	—	96
S p u t a Examined	184	61	28	41	7	—	—	1	322

SOURCES OF NEW CASES IN 1933.

Contacts	101
M.O.H.	63
Metropolitan Hospital	1
Other Hospitals	2
General Practitioners	97
Other Sources	5
Total	269

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 1933 is as follows :—

Initial Home Visits	....	....	....	....	....	94
Following up Visits	....	....	....	....	....	940
Attendances at the Dispensary and Care Committee Meetings	....	....	....	....	....	50
						—
Total	....	....	....	....	....	1,084
						—

The allowances of extra nourishment for necessitous cases cost £77 10s. 10d. 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, 1925 (Sec. 62).—No action required in 1933.

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 newborn 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.

6. To supervise foster mothers and foster children.

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 : 235	(2) Total Visits			402
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To infants under 1 :—

(1) First Visits : 886	(2) Total Visits			2,850
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To children 1-5 :—

(1) First Visits : 145	(2) Total Visits			2,370
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Thus a total of 5,622 visits has to be recorded for the year 1933, as compared with 5,475 visits the previous year, 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 15,137 attendances of children under five compares very favourably with that of the previous year (14,414), 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 £608 15s. 4d. 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.

INFANT LIFE PROTECTION.

The Transfer of Powers (London) Order, 1932, transferred Infant Life Protection under Part I of the Children Act, 1908, from the London County Council to the Metropolitan Borough Councils as from the 1st April, 1933.

The Council's three Health Visitors were appointed Infant Life Protection Visitors in order that these Officers might have the necessary authority for the supervision of foster mothers and children and the inspection of all premises in their districts in which foster children are housed.

During the year 18 foster mothers and 53 children were subject to systematic inspection by the Council's visitors.

The Infant Life Protection Visitors paid 294 visits of inspection during the year ended 31st December, 1933.

It was not necessary to take proceedings against any infringement of the Act during the year.

PRE-NATAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

Dr. MABEL MUNCEY reports as follows :—

During 1933 the number of new cases attending the Clinic was 154, and the total number of attendances 710. Of these, 42 were mothers who attended after their confinement and made 100 attendances.

The number of cases removed from the current list was 130.

15 had removed from the Borough.

11 were found on examination to be non-pregnant.

4 cases miscarried, in addition to one patient who came to the Clinic with retained products of conception after miscarriage and was sent to hospital immediately.

The remaining 99 mothers gave birth to 97 living children—3 stillbirths occurring and one set of twins being born.

In 97 cases labour was apparently normal, and in two cases conditions were abnormal. One was delivered in hospital by Caesarean section of a living baby. The second case was a woman pregnant for the third time. Her first confinement was very long, and, as is frequent with her type of pelvic contraction, the second was more difficult, and the baby mentally defective, probably from excessive pressure. She attended a Maternity Hospital for the last $4\frac{1}{2}$ months of the last pregnancy. Unfortunately, the pregnancy was prolonged to over $9\frac{1}{2}$ months, and the post-mature child caused obstructed labour with the occurrence of a ruptured uterus and the death of both mother and child.

One case of puerperal pyrexia was notified in a patient confined in Hospital. No case of ophthalmia neonatorum occurred.

The dental clinic continues to be a great help to mothers requiring treatment for sepsis and caries. Of the 42 mothers who attended the clinic in 1933 for the first time after their confinements, only 9 mothers were found to be in good general health with normal pelvic conditions.

The remaining 33 cases suffered from the following complaints :

6	cases	had	prolapse.
5	„	„	retroversion.
3	„	„	subinvolution.
8	„	„	severe local sepsis needing prolonged treatment.
1	„	„	pyelitis requiring hospital treatment.
2	„	„	marked constipation and hæmorrhoids.
1	„	„	breast abscess.
1	„	„	umbilical hernia.
1	„	„	severe internal and external tears.
4	„	„	marked anæmia.
1	„	„	amenorrhœa following curettage after confinement in 1931.

One mother requested birth control advice, but on examination this mother was found to be in good health. As no contra-indication to another pregnancy was discovered, advice on any contraceptive method was withheld in compliance with the conditions imposed by the Ministry of Health.

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. There were no suitable cases for advice in contraceptive methods during 1933.

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 anæsthetic, 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, 87. Children, 128. Total	....	215
No. of Attendances : Mothers, 433. Children, 309. Total		742
No. of Sessions	....	100
No. of Sessions when Anæsthetics given	....	23
No. of Gas Anæsthetics given	....	118

The costs for the financial year, 1933, are as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
Fee to British Dental Hospital	200	0	0
Anæsthetist's Fee	13	19	0
Cost of Dentures	25	5	0
	£239	4	0
Receipts for Treatment and Dentures	46	2	6
Total amount paid by Borough Council	£193	1	6

INSTRUCTION CLASSES for mothers conducted by the Health Vistiors, 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 £4 9s. 10d. were made by the Council in respect of 2 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 153 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).
Dynevour Road.

EADE Road (2 to 66 even,
1 to 43 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.
Gordon 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.

