

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

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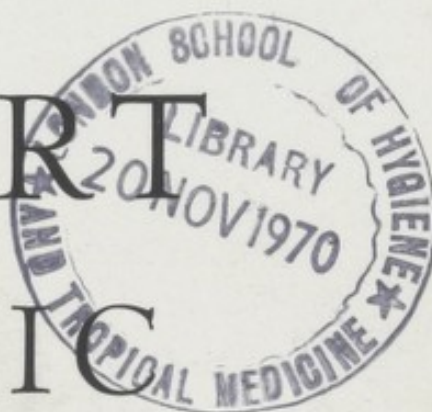


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The Metropolitan Borough of Stoke Newington.

REPORT
ON THE
PUBLIC
HEALTH



OF THE
METROPOLITAN BOROUGH
OF STOKE NEWINGTON

FOR THE
YEAR 1934

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 1934.

*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 1934 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 1934 was 50,620 as compared with the Registrar-General's mid-year 1933 estimate of population (51,120).

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

The birth rate (13·7) was higher than that for 1933 (12·6) which was the lowest birth rate ever recorded in the borough.

The adjusted death rate was 11·1 as compared with 11·9 for London generally, and 11·8 for the year 1933.

The infantile mortality rate was 61 as compared with 46 in 1933.

The total number of notifiable diseases recorded for the year was 331 as compared with 407 for the year 1933. There was a decrease in the number of cases of scarlet fever, and an increase in the number of cases of diphtheria and tuberculosis.

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

These figures indicate generally that the standard of health of the borough was maintained during the year.

During the year a formal representation in regard to the Barn Street Clearance Area was submitted and subsequently dealt with under the powers conferred by the Housing Act, 1930. In addition the houses in six small Clearance Areas were demolished, the occupants receiving alternative accommodation in the new Council flats situated in Lordship Road and Lordship Terrace which were ready for occupation at the end of September.

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 16,358 as compared with 15,137 for the previous year.

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

During the year a Survey of the Health Services of the borough was carried out by officials of the Ministry of Health. The Minister's observations on this Survey are set out in an Appendix to this report.

I wish to express my appreciation of the kind consideration and support accorded me by the Chairmen, 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.

I. 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 1934—50,620.

NUMBER OF INHABITED HOUSES, 1934—8,713.

RATEABLE VALUE—1934 £415,507.

SUM REPRESENTED BY A PENNY RATE—£1,691.

MARRIAGES—416, BEING A RATE OF 8·2 per 1,000 PERSONS.

BIRTHS—693.

			<i>Total.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>
Legitimate	..	..	666	339	327
Illegitimate	..	..	27	15	12

STILL BIRTHS—22 (Rate per 1,000 total births, 32).

			<i>Total.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>
Legitimate	..	..	20	12	8
Illegitimate	..	..	2	1	1

BIRTH RATE (per 1,000 PERSONS)—13·7.

DEATHS—585.

DEATH RATE (per 1,000 PERSONS) { Crude death rate 11·6
Adjusted death rate 11·1

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

BIRTH—From Sepsis, 0 ; from other causes, 1.

MATERNAL MORTALITY (per 1,000 TOTAL BIRTHS)—1·4.

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE—42 (4 Illegitimate).

INFANT MORTALITY—(per 1,000 BIRTHS) :—

Legitimate, 57 ; Illegitimate, 148. Total, 61.

DEATHS FROM MEASLES (all ages)	..	..	..	..	4
„ „ WHOOPING COUGH (all ages)	..	..	..	..	1
„ „ DIARRHOEA (under 2 years of age)	..	..	..	..	5

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 1933 was 51,120, and that for 1934 is given as 50,620.

In my opinion the population for 1934 has been under estimated as I believe that the loss of population due to migration from the borough has been balanced by new residents coming from other areas to take their places and I would estimate the population figure as being little changed from that of the 1931 Census. As an alternative estimate cannot be based on reliable factors the Registrar-General's figure for estimated population has been used in this report in calculating the birth and death rates.

BIRTHS.

The total number of births registered in the borough was 405, and of these 93 were transferred to other districts, as the permanent addresses of the parents were outside this borough. Similarly 381 births occurring outside the borough, in maternity hospitals, etc., were transferred to Stoke Newington, making a total of 693 belonging to this borough. Of these 354 were males and 339 were females. This figure gives a birth rate of 13·7 per 1,000 of the estimated population, as compared with 12·6 for the year 1933.

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

Year.	Birth Rate.	Rate for London generally.	Rate for England and Wales.
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
1934	13·7	13·2	14·8

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS numbered 27 (15 males and 12 females), being 3.9% of the total number of births.

BIRTHS IN INSTITUTIONS.—Local, 31 ; outlying, 383 ; total, 414.

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 351 living and still births notified, 257 were notified by medical practitioners and parents ; and 94 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 1934, 22 still births were registered, making a rate per 1,000 population of 0.43 as compared with 0.50 in London and 0.62 in England and Wales.

MARRIAGES.

The Superintendent Registrar has kindly furnished me with the particulars. There were 416 marriages in the borough during 1934. The marriage rate was thus equal to 8.2 per 1,000 of the population.

DEATHS.

The number of deaths of Stoke Newington residents registered during the year 1934 was 585 as compared with 628 in 1933, making the crude death rate of 11.6 per 1,000 population.

The Registrar General has supplied a factor in order to make the crude death rate comparable from a mortality point of view with the crude death rate of the country as a whole or with the

mortality of any other local area, the crude death rate of which should be similarly modified with its own factor for the purpose.

This figure for correcting the death rate has been provided as it is found that the age and sex constitution of the borough differs slightly from the general population of the country. On applying this comparability factor (0·96), the adjusted death rate of the borough is 11·1 per thousand population.

The principal causes of death in their order of severity were : Heart Disease, 145 ; Cancer, 84 ; Tuberculosis (all forms) 42; and Pneumonia (all forms), 31.

The average yearly death rate of the borough during the previous four years was 11·8 per 1,000 population, so that the death rate for 1934 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 decrease in the number of deaths from Heart Disease and Pneumonia, the Tuberculosis deaths have increased by 9 and the Cancer deaths have slightly decreased.

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

Year.	Stoke Newington		Rate for London generally.	Rate for England and Wales.
	Crude Death Rate	Corrected Death Rate		
1931	12·7	12·2	12·4	12·3
1932	12·9	12·4	12·3	12·0
1933	12·3	11·8	12·2	12·3
1934	11·6	11·1	11·9	11·8

TABLE I.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Net Deaths at the subjoined ages of " Residents " whether occurring within or without the Borough.												
	Sex.	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2 years.	2 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 35 years.	35 and under 45 years.	45 and under 55 years.	55 and under 65 years.	65 and under 75 years.	75 years and upwards.
ALL CAUSES	M.	283	24	4	3	7	12	12	10	21	59	69	62
	F.	302	18	—	3	5	10	18	15	23	35	73	102
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Measles	M.	3	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Scarlet Fever	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Whooping Cough ...	M.	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Diphtheria	M.	4	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Influenza	M.	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—
7. Encephalitis lethargica	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Cerebro-spinal Fever	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	M.	18	—	—	—	—	5	5	—	3	4	1	—
	F.	19	—	—	—	—	5	9	2	1	2	—	—
10. Other Tuberculous Diseases	M.	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
	F.	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—
11. Syphilis	M.	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. General Paralysis of the Insane, Tabes Dorsalis	M.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13. Cancer, Malignant Disease	M.	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	9	11	5
	F.	54	—	—	—	—	1	—	6	10	12	12	13
14. Diabetes	M.	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1
	F.	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
15. Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc.	M.	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	3
	F.	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	5
16. Heart Disease	M.	70	—	—	—	2	2	2	2	5	14	23	20
	F.	75	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	3	6	22	40
17. Aneurysm	M.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18. Other Circulatory Diseases	M.	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	6	11
	F.	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	8	10
19. Bronchitis	M.	14	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	2	5	4
	F.	14	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	6	3
20. Pneumonia (all forms)	M.	16	1	2	—	—	1	—	1	1	4	5	1
	F.	15	2	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	1	4	5
21. Other Respiratory Diseases	M.	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
	F.	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
22. Peptic ulcer	M.	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—
	F.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
23. Diarrhœa, etc.	M.	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	4	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
24. Appendicitis	M.	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	1
	F.	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
25. Cirrhosis of Liver....	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26. Other Diseases of Liver, etc.	M.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	F.	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
27. Other Digestive Diseases	M.	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	3	—
	F.	5	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	—
28. Acute and Chronic Nephritis	M.	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2
	F.	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	2	5
29. Puerperal sepsis	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30. Other Puerperal Causes	F.	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
31. Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformations, etc. }	M.	13	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32. Senility	M.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
	F.	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5
33. Suicide	M.	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	—
	F.	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
34. Other Violence	M.	12	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	3	2	3
	F.	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	6
35. Other Defined Diseases	M.	22	2	—	—	1	2	1	—	2	2	6	6
	F.	21	1	—	1	—	2	2	—	1	2	8	4
36. Causes ill-defined or unknown	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

There were 42 deaths of infants under one year of age, as against 693 births; the proportion which the deaths under one year bear to 1,000 births is therefore 60·6 as compared with 46 for the previous year.

		<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>
Deaths under 1 year :	∫ Legitimate ..	22	16
	∖ Illegitimate ..	2	2

The chief cause of mortality among infants in 1935, as appearing in Table II was, as usual, prematurity with 12 deaths as compared with 7 deaths for the previous year.

The next largest cause of death was diseases of the digestive system, with 5 deaths as compared with 8 for the previous year.

There were 3 deaths of infants attributed to infectious diseases. (Influenza, cerebro-spinal meningitis and whooping cough).

It will be noted that during 1934 the deaths during the first four weeks of life amounted to 24, a percentage of 57 of the total Infantile Mortality during the first year of life, also that 18 of these infant deaths occurred during the first week of life.

The reason for the high rate of mortality during the first month of life is that the children who receive injuries at birth and those suffering from developmental and wasting diseases die soon after birth.

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.

When every mother, and especially a first mother, attends an ante-natal clinic, or is otherwise kept under medical supervision during her pregnancy, then there should result a diminution in the number of deaths of babies at this early age.

INFANT MORTALITY RATES, 1896-1934.

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
1934	61	67	59

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

				<i>Neo-Natal</i>	<i>Deaths under</i>		
				<i>Deaths.</i>	<i>1 Year.</i>		
<i>Births.</i>							
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
1934	..	..	693	..	24	..	42

TABLE II.—INFANT MORTALITY, 1934.

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	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Cerebro spinal Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Chicken-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Diphtheria and Croup	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous Meningitis....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Tuberculous Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convulsions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laryngitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	2
Pneumonia (all forms)	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	3
Diarrhoea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	—	5
Gastritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Rickets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suffocation overlying	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Injury at Birth	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	4
Atelectasis	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Congenital Malformation	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Premature Birth	9	1	—	2	12	—	—	—	—	12
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	3
Other Causes	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	2	6
Totals	18	3	—	3	24	6	3	7	2	42

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

The rate per 1,000 total births was 1·4 in 1934, as compared with 9·0 the previous year.

In view of the unusually high maternal death rate for 1933, a report on the matter was submitted to the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee. In that report it was stated that an enquiry into each case revealed that in every instance there had been antenatal supervision, that these maternal deaths could not be ascribed to any lack of medical assistance, and that they were all cases of abnormal labour presenting very grave obstetrical difficulties.

It was subsequently reported that only one maternal death belonging to this borough had to be recorded for the year 1934, so that the maternal death rate for this year has fallen to the extremely low figure of 1·4.

The only maternal death during the year was certified to be due to pulmonary embolism and femoral thrombosis, and it was ascertained that delivery had occurred shortly before in a maternity hospital, and that there was no evidence of sepsis.

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 £9 12s. 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.

During the year the Council paid the sum of £11 11s. 0d. respecting 11 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, but their services were not called upon.

II. 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	..	57
City of London Maternity Hospital	..	70
Mildmay Maternity Nursing Home	..	36
Royal Free Hospital	.. ..	51
Home Hospital for Women	.. ..	29
Hackney Hospital (L.C.C.)	.. ..	64
Jewish Maternity Hospital	.. ..	25
13 Other Hospitals	.. ..	59
6 Nursing Homes	.. ..	23
Total		414

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 1934 it is estimated that of the total of 118 patients admitted 54 were residents of Stoke Newington.

Of the 118 cases admitted 23 were medical, 7 surgical, with 8 operations (1 major, 7 minor), and 88 maternity.

(ii) **THE STOKE NEWINGTON DISPENSARY.**—Situated in the High Street, carries 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 £34 2s. 6d. to the Dispensary funds, and for this receive 260 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, 1933	208
Patients admitted during year	3,065
Daily attendances	13,010
Visits paid	1,671
Patients cured or relieved	3,306
Trusses	0
Casual Patients	273
Deaths	8
Patients under treatment 31st December, 1934	232

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 10 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 guarded coal fire.

Two sessions for weighings and nurses' 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.

2. DAY NURSERIES.—Nil.

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, 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, 2 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 23 children under the age of five years were referred to the Minor Ailments Centre for treatment. Of these, 12 were treated for Ear Disease and 11 for Diseases of the Skin. The total number of attendances for treatment was 172.

4. ORTHOPAEDIC CLINICS.—Nil.

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

Cases requiring this form of treatment are referred to :—

(i) 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. During the year 12 children were referred to the clinic for treatment.

(ii) THE BRITISH RED CROSS CLINIC, 92, DALSTON LANE, HACKNEY.—In April the Council made a grant of £30 towards the funds of the British Red Cross Clinic in respect of the treatment by Ultra Violet Rays of children under the age of five years referred from the Council's Welfare Centres. The Clinic is equipped with two Mercury Vapour Lamps and is open for treatments from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. on weekdays. During the year 28 children received treatment at this Clinic and the total number of attendances made was 601.

The majority of the children treated at these Clinics by means of Ultra Violet Rays Therapy have shown an appreciable improvement especially those suffering from debility and malnutrition.

6. TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY.—The borough shares with Hackney the premises lying adjacent to the Metropolitan Hospital in Kingsland Road, paying one-third of 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,	
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, M.B., B.ch., B.A.O.

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. RANGLES, Health Visitors Cert. C.M.B.

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

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

†*Chief Clerk* : F. HICKS,

†*Assistant Clerk* : R. P. MAY.

‡*Disinfecter 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 J. E. Rhodes, part-time Tuberculosis Health Visitor resigned her post on 6th April, on being appointed a Superintendent Nurse under the Home Office.

With the concurrence of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee, Miss E. Randles, who had been employed as full-time Health Visitor, was appointed as from 6th April to the dual Office of Tuberculosis Health Visitor and Maternity and Child Welfare Health Visitor.

Sanction was given by the Council to the appointment of a full-time Health Visitor and Miss E. Thurgood of the Surrey County Council was appointed to the post and commenced her duties on the 28th May.

Mr. H. Towle, Junior Clerk in the Public Health Department resigned his post as from the 31st July on preferment to the Staff of the Heston and Isleworth Urban District Council and the vacancy thus created was filled by the appointment of Mr. R. P. May, of the Ilford Borough Council, as from the 1st August.

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 £270 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 Ashton, 70, Park Lane, and Miss Howell, 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 1934 includes :—

Number of visits paid, 11,817 ; of these, 3,634 were in the South Hornsey Ward.

Cases treated 347, of these 122 were in the South Hornsey Ward.

Children visited :—

	<i>Under 5.</i>		<i>Of School Age.</i>
After Tonsillectomy	12	..	23
Threadworms ..	7	..	10
Pneumonia	2	..	—
Other cases	13	..	14
	—		—
	34		47
	—		—

(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.

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 25.

No consultations, under the scheme, took place during the year.

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.

III.—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF STOKE NEWINGTON.

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

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

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

Salvage.—Tins, 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 burnt at the destructor during the year ending December 31st was 10,194, as compared with 10,435 in 1933.

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.

That the duties of the Inspectors have materially increased during the last few years is confirmed by the following figures for the sanitary inspections during the past four years:—

1931	..	..	..	..	..	6,952.
1932	..	..	..	..	..	7,146.
1933	..	..	..	..	..	8,332.
1934	..	..	..	..	..	9,330.

The increase annually of inspections as compared with the year previous will be noted, also that a comparison of the figures for 1931 with those of 1934 shows that there were no less than 2,378 more inspections in the latter year though the work was being carried out by the same number of inspectors.

In view of these facts a report on the Staffing of the Public Health Department was submitted to the Committee in January, 1935, embodying these and other relevant details with a request that the Committee might consider the advisability of recommending the appointment of an additional Sanitary Inspector and an additional Junior Clerk in order that the increasing demands on the Department might be more adequately met. The Committee duly approved these additions to the Staff and the appointments were sanctioned by the Council at a later date.

(a) NUMBER AND NATURE OF INSPECTIONS AND RE-INSPECTIONS MADE DURING 1934 :—

House-to-House Inspections	248
After Notification of Infectious Diseases	323
Upon complaint, under Sec. 107 (3), Public Health (London) Act, 1891	453
After Notices from Builders, under Bye-Law 14 (London County Council)	405
Food premises	819
Slaughter houses	30
Milkshops, dairies and cowsheds	252
Smoke observations	8
Factories and workshops	325
Other premises inspected	430
Outworker's premises	465
Premises inspected on applications under Rent Restriction Acts	6
Re-inspections made to examine and test work	5,566
Total inspections	<u>9,330</u>

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

House-to-House Inspection	120
After inspection on account of complaint	317
After infectious illness	41
With reference to factories and workshops (including bakehouses)	6
After sundry other inspections	150
	<u>634</u>

STATUTORY NOTICES SERVED (UNDER SEC. 4, P.H. (LONDON) ACT, 1891).—Numbered 18 as follows:—

Dwelling Houses	16
Bakehouses	1
Stables and Mews	1
	18

In no instance was it necessary for the Committee to authorise the issue of a Summons.

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

Premises cleansed	345
Dampness in dwellings remedied	282
Dilapidated walls, ceilings, etc., repaired	237
Foul traps and pans of w.c.'s cleansed	12
Flushing cisterns to w.c.'s provided or repaired, and w.c.'s with insufficient water supply made satisfactory	34
Defective w.c. pans and traps removed and replaced by modern apparatus	65
Stopped or choked w.c. traps cleared	12
External ventilation to w.c.'s improved	17
Improperly constructed w.c.'s made to comply with Bye-laws	5
Additional w.c.'s provided in case of insufficient w.c. accommodation	6
Defective soil-pipes repaired or reconstructed	2
Defective ventilating pipes reconstructed or repaired	10
Unventilated soil-pipes ventilated and	3
Soil-pipes improperly ventilated improved	
Dirty yards cleansed	1
Yards paved or re-paved with impervious material	24
Carried forward	1,055

Brought forward	1,055
Long lengths of sink, bath, and lavatory waste-pipes trapped, and made to discharge in open-air over gullies	119
Defective stone sinks replaced by glazed sinks	27
Defective waste-pipes repaired	24
Foul drinking water-cisterns cleansed	6
Drinking water-cisterns without close-fitting covers provided with proper coverings	6
Defects in water-cisterns remedied	2
New portable dust-bins provided	78
Defective drainage repaired or reconstructed in accordance with the bye-laws of the London County Council ..	59
Choked or stopped drains cleared and repaired	39
Foul drains cleansed	4
Proper water-supply provided to tenements	6
Defective roofs repaired	151
Defective guttering and rain water pipes repaired or renewed	97
Defective paving to floors of wash-houses repaired or renewed	4
Ventilation under floors improved	26
Overcrowding abated	2
Accumulations of refuse, etc., removed	25
Appropriate action taken in cases of rat infestation ..	20
Drains exposed to trace rats	7
Miscellaneous nuisances abated	10
Nuisances abated from the improper keeping of animals..	1
Underground rooms occupied contrary to law	6
 Total	 1,774

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 211 persons registered as doing outwork in their homes in Stoke Newington, of which number only 13 worked for firms in Stoke Newington. These latter firms also employed 70 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)	81	—	—
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	114	6	—
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises)	130	—	—
Total	325	6	—

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

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	No. of Offences in respect of which prosecutions were instituted.
(1).	(2).	(3).	(4).	(5).
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—</i>				
Want of cleanliness	5	5	—	—
Want of ventilation	1	1	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors	—	—	—	—
Other nuisances	2	2	—	—
Sanitary accommodation				
Insufficient	1	1	—	—
Unsuitable or defective	3	3	—	—
Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshops Acts :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of under ground bakehouse (S.101)	—	—	—	—
Other offences	—	—	—	—
(Excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921)				
Total	12	12	—	—

FOULING OF PUBLIC FOOTWAYS BY DOGS.—The following Bye-law was made by the Council on the 16th May, 1933, and came into operation in July of that year :—

No person being in charge of a dog in any street or public place and having the dog on a lead shall allow or permit such dog to deposit its excrement upon the public footway.

Any person offending against this bye-law shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding 40 shillings.

During 1934, one infringement of this bye-law was reported by the Police. A summons was issued and a fine of 5 shillings was imposed.

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.

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

4 notices were served under the Public Health (Smoke Abatement) Act, 1926.

OTHER SANITARY CONDITIONS REQUIRING NOTICE.

New Council flats erected and drained	100
Existing drains tested and found sound	46
New heavy L.C.C. soil and vent pipes fixed	15
New W.C. pans and traps fixed	117
Draining temporary premises	1
New houses erected and drained	30
New factory premises erected and drained	2
Drains reconstructed (owner's own applications) ..	17
Drains partially reconstructed (owner's own applications)	35
Drains repaired	20
Drains exposed to trace course or condition	21
Additional water closets built and drained	50
New sewer connections laid	13
Old disused sewer connections sealed off at sewer ..	3
New baths, lavatories, sinks and wastes provided and fixed	311
Alterations to baths, sinks, lavatory basins, etc. ..	38
Notices served under Section 40 Public Health (London) Act, 1891	8
Sundry alterations to sanitary fittings	13
Drains exposed to clear stoppages	19
Choked drains unstopped	28
Houses demolished and drains sealed off	4
Garages erected and drained	2
Drainage plans submitted to the Public Health Committee and passed	54
Premises fumigated—Vermin disinfestation	194
Notices received from Builders	405
New manholes formed on existing drains	15
Existing W.C's disconnected and sealed off	5
Means of access to drains improved	7
Additional ventilating pipes provided	4
Underground rooms made to comply with Act ..	1
Total	1,578

SUMMARY OF LEGAL PROCEEDINGS DURING 1934

19 cases of Breaches of the L.C.C. Drainage Bye-Laws were reported to the Committee. Proceedings were instituted in the following cases :—

Address.	Complaint.	Magistrate's Decision.	Fine.	Costs.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
69, Manor Rd.	Failure to give notice of drainage work Executing work contrary to bye-laws	Summonses not served		
11, Watson Street	Failure to give notice of drainage work Executing work contrary to bye-laws	Fined	1 0 0	10 6
		Withdrawn	—	—
56, Lordship Pk.	Executing work contrary to bye-laws	Fined	2 0 0	0 10 6
25, Lordship Pk.	Failure to give notice of drainage work	Fined	1 0 0	0 10 6
87, Lordship Pk.	Failure to give notice of drainage work Executing work contrary to bye-laws	Fined Fined	0 10 0 0 10 0	0 10 6 —
124, Green Lanes	Failure to give notice of drainage work	Fined	0 5 0	0 10 6
106, Petherton Rd.	Failure to give notice of drainage work	Dismissed	—	0 10 6
14, Arthur Rd	Failure to give notice of drainage work	Fined	1 0 0	—
5, Fleetwood St.	Failure to give notice of drainage work Executing work contrary to bye-laws	Fined Withdrawn	10 6 —	0 2 0 —

THE MORTUARY :—		<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Bodies deposited pending burial	..	45	25	70
“ “ “ post-mortem examination	} 46	46	20	66
		—	—	—
		91	45	136
		—	—	—
Inquest on Parishioners (held at Hackney Coroner's Court)	.. ..	13	16	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.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES.—Early in the year 10,000 copies of a booklet entitled “Public Health Services” were distributed throughout the borough in order that the services available might be brought to the notice of residents, and in the hope that those requiring them would make full use of the facilities offered.

HEALTH LECTURES.—During “Health Week” in October, the following lectures on subjects of public health interest were given in the Library Hall :—

“Our Homes” by Professor H. R. Kenwood.

“The New Knowledge of Diet and Disease” by
Dr. L. Haden Guest.

REMOVAL OF INFIRM PERSONS IN CERTAIN CASES.

By Section 28, of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1928, power is given to remove infirm and diseased persons, living under insanitary conditions, to institutions where they can receive adequate care and medical attention.

Frequently such persons are amenable, by persuasion, to enter a local hospital but sometimes it is necessary to make application to a Magistrate for a Detention Order, which provides authority for such person to be maintained in an institution for a period of three months.

It is necessary to apply to the Magistrate for an extension to the original order at three monthly intervals.

No new cases under this section of the Act had to be dealt with during the year, but extension orders were applied for and granted in the case of two aged and infirm persons who had been removed to the Hackney Institution in July, 1933.

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 and mice infestation received during the year was 66, as compared with 54 the previous year, and on seven occasions drains were exposed to trace rats and poison baits laid down. It is found in this area that the best local measure of rat control is the replacement of old and defective drainage systems by those of modern type. This work of replacement is continually in progress, and the necessary supervision forms an important part of the duties of the inspectors.

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

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

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

RAG FLOCK ACTS, 1911 and 1928.

There are no premises in the Borough on which rag flock is manufactured, used or sold.

IV.—HOUSING.

UNHEALTHY AREAS.

During the year the problem of dealing with certain insanitary areas in the borough continued to receive the attention of the Council.

BARN STREET AREA.—Representation under Section 1 of the Housing Act, 1930, was made by the Medical Officer of Health in respect of the Barn Street Area to the effect that the houses therein were either unfit for human habitation or were dangerous to the health of the inhabitants in the area, and that the most satisfactory method of dealing with the conditions was the demolition of all the houses.

The Barn Street Area comprised the houses as set out below :—

<i>Designation.</i>	<i>Persons displaced.</i>
Lordship Road, Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17 and 19	43
Lordship Terrace, Nos. 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23 and 25	53
Barn Street, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18	65
Edwards Lane, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9.. ..	35
	—
	196
	—

It was ascertained that the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, who are the freeholders of the Barn Street property, would raise no objection to a clearance order and that they proposed to plan a rebuilding scheme in the Barn Street Area, which scheme was to include the closing of Barn Street, subject, *inter alia*, to the co-operation of this Council in rehousing the present tenants in the area.

The Council declared this area to be a clearance area in June and the Order was duly confirmed by the Minister of Health in July.

LORDSHIP ROAD / LORDSHIP TERRACE.

Housing Scheme.—This site which contains an area of 70,000 square feet was acquired by the Council from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for the purpose of erecting 100 flats for rehousing the displaced tenants from the clearance areas in the borough. Of these it was computed that 51 flats would be required to rehouse the persons displaced from the seven small clearance areas declared by the Council in July, 1933, and that the remainder would be available for such tenants from the Barn Street Area as were willing to accept the Council's offer of this alternative accommodation situated so conveniently adjacent to their former dwellings.

Work was commenced on this housing site in November, 1933, and the erection of the 100 flats was completed in September, 1934. On the afternoon of the 28th September the opening ceremony was performed by the Minister of Health.

Description of Buildings.—The plans approved by the Council provided for the erection of three blocks of buildings, four storeys in height, containing 100 Flats. The blocks are arranged around a large paved courtyard and there are grass lawns and trees between the buildings and the surrounding roads.

The buildings are treated on traditional lines with multi-coloured brick walls, large sash windows and pantile roofs. The windows are divided into small panes, and some are picked out with arched heads and small brick balconies to give additional interest to the design. On the courtyard elevations the long balconies with brick parapets and stone copings form an attractive feature.

A hard brick dado is provided to the courtyard walls and to the common staircases.

The three blocks of flats have been named Clissold House, Ormond House and Lordship House, respectively.

Accommodation Provided.—The accommodation of each dwelling consists of sitting-room, kitchen, bathroom and fuel store, and from one to four bedrooms. The 100 Flats comprise 9 one-bedroom, 66 two-bedroom, 22 three-bedroom and 3 four-bedroom Flats.

The dwellings are planned on the “ balcony approach ” principle which means that every front door opens direct from the open air instead of from a staircase landing.

All the kitchen and bathroom walls have a washable glazed surface, and all door handles, etc., are of bakelite, a synthetic material which requires no cleaning. The undersides of sinks are enclosed to form additional cupboard space. The junction of the floors and walls are closed to facilitate cleaning and as the floors are polished, they require no further covering.

Each flat has its own hot water supply provided by an “ Interoven ” stove in the living room. Most bedrooms have an open coal fireplace, the remainder being fitted with an electric heating point. The tenants have the choice of gas or electricity for cooking stoves and wash-boilers, and electrical power points are provided in the living rooms for wireless sets.

One of the greatest difficulties is the prevention of the passage of sound from one flat to another. With a view to preventing this as far as possible, air spaces have been provided in the floors and partitions.

Special spaces have been set apart as drying grounds for clothes and a number of perambulator sheds have been provided.

Cost.—The total cost of the scheme, including the purchase of the site, erection of buildings, architects’ and quantity surveyors’ fees, removal expenses, etc., will amount approximately to £58,000.

Rents.—The flats are let at the following maximum inclusive rents :—

	s.	d.		s.	d.
One-bedroom type	..	7 10	to	8 4	per week.
Two-bedroom type	..	10 6	to	12 0	per week.
Three-bedroom type	..	15 4	to	16 4	per week.
Four-bedroom type	..			17 3	per week.

DEMOLITION.

During the year the houses in the following Clearance Areas were demolished under the powers conferred by the Housing Act, 1930 :—

Hewling Street.
Leonards Place.
Selsea Place.
Rochester Place.
Mason's Court.
Mason's Place.

At the beginning of October the tenants from these areas who accepted alternative accommodation in the new Council flats at Lordship Road were moved at the Council's expense. In order to obviate the introduction of vermin into the new flats, all furniture was fumigated with hydrogen cyanide gas by arrangement with a firm specialising in the technique of this work as used in connection with slum clearance removals. At the same time it was considered advisable that mattresses, blankets, etc., brought from the houses in the clearance areas, should be treated by steam disinfection at the Council's disinfecting Station.

SUFFICIENCY OF HOUSES.

There is a definite shortage of houses at reasonable rents for the lower wage earners, and the London County Council Estates on the outskirts of London are beyond the means of the majority of applicants for housing accommodation, as the additional expense of travelling to and from work is prohibitive. In addition many applicants do not wish to dissociate themselves from their usual environment and customary modes of life, and thus there appears to be an increasing need for housing a larger number of families locally.

Stoke Newington is fully built on and any sites for rehousing purposes would only be available by demolishing existing premises

and replanning the ground to better advantage. Unfortunately the cost of land is high in the borough and a large initial outlay would result in difficulty in providing houses or flats at an economic rental.

In this connection the Housing Committee has under consideration the problem of the erection of flats and of possible housing sites in the borough. In July the Council adopted the recommendation of the Housing Committee that a competition be held in respect of the preparation of plans for flats to be erected in the Glebe Place site.

The Housing Committee subsequently considered the following two suggestions :—

(1) That a subsidy might be obtained in respect of the proposed Glebe Place flats when the provisions of the new Housing Bill, 1935, were known.

(2) That the Council might purchase the site in Lordship Terrace between the present Lordship Terrace housing site and Queen Elizabeth's Walk from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

It was pointed out that the Council would thus possess a self-contained housing scheme and might consider the advisability of selling the Glebe Place Site to the London County Council.

The area of the Glebe Place site (inside improvement lines) is 1·17 acres and the area of the land in Lordship Terrace owned by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners adjoining the Council's present housing estate is 1·43 acres (after deducting the area of the land agreed by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners to be utilised for road-widening in Lordship Terrace).

The Ecclesiastical Commissioners, however, when approached with regard to this site, were not prepared at that time to sell the land adjoining the Lordship Terrace Site, but subsequently agreed to sell this site to the London County Council for Housing purposes.

The Housing Committee did not proceed further with the proposed scheme for the erection of flats in the Glebe Place site for the reason that, until the survey of the Borough required by Clause 1 of the Housing Bill, 1935, has been completed, it will not be known how many, or what type of, flats will be required for rehousing purposes.

The possibility of an exchange of sites between the Borough Council and the London County Council (the former acquiring the Lordship Terrace/Queen Elizabeth's Walk site and the latter the Glebe Place site) was considered and approved by the two authorities concerned, and will be in due course subject to the approval of the Minister of Health. The scheme for the erection of flats in the Glebe Place site was accordingly deferred pending the result of the negotiations with the London County Council on the subject of exchange of sites.

OVERCROWDING.

During the year two instances of overcrowding were brought to the notice of the Public Health Committee who authorised appropriate action to be taken. In both cases the overcrowding was abated by reason of the families concerned moving to more ample accommodation:

One of the principal objects of the new Housing Bill, 1935, will be to make further and better provision for the abatement and prevention of overcrowding.
....

In order to comply with the requirements of the Bill it will be necessary to carry out a general survey of overcrowding in the borough on the basis of the standard of accommodation, in order to obtain accurate information as to the amount of overcrowding and thus the amount of accommodation that will have to be provided in order to reduce the overcrowding.

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

HOUSING STATISTICS.

FOR THE YEAR 1934.

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)	1,865
	(b)	Number of Inspections made for the purpose	5,432
(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	50
(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	628

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	612
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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 16

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

(a) By owner	....	....	....	....	....	16
(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 50
- (2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders 54

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

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 accepted by the L.C.C. for Becontree Estate	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	20
Number of Applicants accepted by the L.C.C. for White Hart Lane Estate	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Number of Applicants accepted by the L.C.C. for St. Helier, Morden Estate	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8
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.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6
Total number of families transferred								39

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 7 applications were made to the Council, and in every instance certificates were 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 248 houses were inspected and 120 notices were served and complied with. The total number of re-inspections made was 865.

V.—INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) MILK SUPPLY.

REGISTRATION.—In accordance with Statutory requirements, a Register is kept of persons carrying on the trade of dairymen or purveyors of milk and no person is permitted to carry on this trade in the borough unless he is registered.

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.

MILK PREMISES AND PURVEYORS OF MILK :—

Number of premises where milk is sold bottled and loose	22
Number of premises registered where milk is sold loose only	8
Number of purveyors registered (resident in the borough) selling intact bottles....	71
Number of purveyors (wholesale and retail) operating in the borough from premises registered elsewhere	56
Total	157

The Sanitary Inspectors made 262 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 and Supplementary Licences were granted in 1934 as follows :—

Certified.

Express Dairy Co. Ltd.	2	(Supplemental) Licences.
Stapleton & Sons, Ltd.	1	do.
United Dairies (London) Ltd. ..	3	do.

Grade A (Tuberculin Tested).

McLeod, N. C.	1	Licence.
Shaw, A. M.	1	do.
Express Dairy Co. Ltd.	2	(Supplemental) Licences.
Huckett's Dairy	1	do.
London Co-Operative Society ..	1	do.
Protheroe, T.	1	do.
Robinson, J. D.	1	do.
Stapleton & Sons, Ltd.	1	do.
United Dairies (London) Ltd. ..	3	do.

Grade A Pasteurised.

United Dairies (London) Ltd. ..	3	(Supplemental) Licences.
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Pasteuriser.

Akam, J., & Sons, Ltd.	1	Licence.
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Pasteurised.

Morris, J. R.	1	Licence.
Platt, H. J.	1	do.
United Dairies (London) Ltd. ..	3	do.
Express Dairy Co., Ltd.	3	(Supplemental) Licences.
Huckett's Dairy	1	do.
Lewis, D., & Son	1	do.
London Co-Operative Society, Ltd.	1	do.
Nestlé & Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Co. Ltd.	1	do.
Shinebaum, J.	1	do.
Stapleton & Sons, Ltd.	1	do.
United Dairies (London) Ltd. ..	3	do.

During the year twelve samples of "Certified" milk, and four 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.

Two samples of Grade "A" (T.T.) milk were found not to comply with the standard prescribed in the Order, and the matter was brought to the notice of the vendors concerned for appropriate action to be taken.

(b) MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.—There are three 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 three slaughtermen.

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. 30 inspections were made during the year.

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

There are 34 butchers' shops in the Borough and these premises and the commodities sold are kept under regular observation by the Sanitary Inspectors.

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 48 food premises were registered and kept under observation.

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

ICE CREAM PREMISES.—There are 52 premises in the borough where the manufacture or sale of this commodity is carried on. These premises were inspected on 83 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, the same percentage of adulteration as that for the previous year.

Of the total number of samples purchased 68 were milk, of which 1 was certified to be adulterated. The vendor of this adulterated sample was summonsed but the case was dismissed owing to a technical error, due to the delay in service of the summons by the Police.

ANALYSES PERFORMED DURING THE YEAR 1934.

Articles submitted for Analysis.	No. of Genuine Samples. (174).	No. of Adulterated Samples. (2).	Remarks as to Adulteration.
Ale	2	—	
Almond Oil	1	—	
Amm. Tincture Quinine	1	—	
Aspirin Tablets	2	—	
Baking Powder	2	—	
Beer	1	—	
Bi-Carbonate of Soda	1	—	
Biscuits	1	—	
Boric Ointment	1	—	
Butter	17	—	
Camphorated Oil	1	—	
Cheese....	2	—	
Chocolate Easter Egg	1	—	
Citrate of Magnesia	1	—	
Cocoa	3	—	
Cod Liver Oil	1	—	
Coffee and Chicory	1	—	
Condensed Milk	2	—	
Corn Flour	1	—	
Cream	3	—	
Cream of Tartar	2	—	
Custard Powder	2	—	
Dried Milk	1	—	
Dripping	4	—	
Epsom Salts	2	—	
Fish Paste	1	—	
Flour	3	—	
Glauber Salts	1	—	
Glycerine and Borax....	1	—	
Jam	3	—	
Lemonade Powder	1	—	
Liquid Paraffin	1	—	
Margarine	7	—	
Marmalade	1	—	
Meat Paste	1	—	
Milk	67	1	26% extraneous water
Milk Pasteurised	1	—	Defendant summoned, but
Minced Steak	2	—	case dismissed on technical
Mint Sauce	1	—	grounds.
Mustard	2	—	
Oatmeal	1	—	
Olive Oil	3	—	
Parrish's Chemical Food	1	—	
Peas (Tinned)	1	—	
Pears (Tinned)	—	1	Tin and Tin compounds
Rice	1	—	equivalent to 2.6 grains of
Rice (Ground)	1	—	tin per pound.
Salmon & Anchovy Paste	1	—	Vendor cautioned.
Sardines	2	—	
Sausage	3	—	
Sweets	1	—	
Syrup of Figs	1	—	
Tea	1	—	
Tincture of Iodine	1	—	
Vinegar	3	—	
White Prec. Ointment	1	—	
Zinc Ointment	3	—	
	174		

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.—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.

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.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE (GRADING AND MARKING) ACT, 1928.

Under the above Act various regulations have been made by the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries in regard to the use of grade designations applied by means of a national mark. This National Mark Scheme is entirely voluntary and its adoption implies the maintenance of a definite standard of quality as provided for in the regulations.

The administration of these orders entails the supervision of food with a view to ensuring that the necessary requirements as to labelling are complied with and that the National Mark is not applied to foods that are below the standards prescribed.

During the year regulations were in force applicable to :—

Apples.	Dressed Poultry.
Asparagus.	Eggs.
Beef.	Glasshouse grown Tomatoes and Cucumbers.
Black Currants.	Gooseberries, dessert.
Bottled Fruits.	Green Peas.
Bottled Vegetables.	Honey.
Broccoli.	Jam.
Brussels Sprouts.	Loganberries.
Bunched Carrots.	Malt Extract and Malt Flour.
Cabbage Lettuce.	Pears.
Canned Fruits, peas & beans.	Plums.
Canned Vegetables.	Potatoes.
Cauliflower.	Raspberries.
Celery.	Red Currants.
Cherries.	Strawberries.
Cheshire Cheese.	Wheat Flour.
Cider.	

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926.

The main provision conferred by this Act is that goods imported into this country for which Orders in Council have been made, must on exposure for sale bear an indication of the country of origin.

During the year Orders were in force relating to :—

Apples, Fresh.	Meat (Chilled beef, frozen mutton, frozen lamb, frozen pork, boneless beef, boneless veal, salted beef, salted pork and edible offals).
Bacon and Ham.	
Butter.	
Currants, Sultanas and Raisins.	
Eggs, in shell and dried.	Oat Products.
Honey.	Poultry, Imported dead.
Malt Products.	Rose trees.
	Salmon and Sea Trout.
	Tomatoes, Raw.

The Sanitary Inspectors have been authorised to act as the responsible officers for carrying out the purposes of these Acts, during the course of their customary food inspections.

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.

VI.—PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES GENERALLY.

DISEASES COMPULSORILY NOTIFIABLE IN THE BOROUGH.

Acute Poliomyelitis.	Membranous Croup.
Acute Polio-encephalitis.	Dysentery.
Acute Encephalitis Lethargica.	Erysipelas.
Acute Primary Pneumonia.	Malaria.
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia.	Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia.
Cerebro-spinal Fever.	Relapsing Fever.
Plague.	Small-pox.
Anthrax.	Typhus Fever.
Glanders.	Tuberculosis.
Hydrophobia.	Scarlatina or Scarlet Fever.
Cholera.	Typhoid or Enteric Fever.
Continued Fever.	Food Poisoning.
Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	
Diphtheria.	

Table IV shows the total number of cases of infectious diseases (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 diseases, excluding Tuberculosis, notified during the year was 331, as compared with 407 for the year 1933.

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.

TABLE IV. NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (other than Tuberculosis) DURING THE YEAR 1934.

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	159	—	6	12	10	11	63	24	20	11	1	1	—	122	
Diphtheria	87	—	2	6	5	3	55	7	4	4	—	—	1	85	
Enteric	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Puerperal Fever	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	
Puerperal Pyrexia	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	15	1	—	—	14	
Pneumonia, Acute Primary	22	1	3	—	—	1	1	1	1	4	2	5	3	16	
Pneumonia, Acute Influenzal	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	2	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Poliomyelitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Erysipelas	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	4	3	12	9	24	
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cholera	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Plague	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Typhus Fever	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	
Continued and Relapsing Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Meningococcal Meningitis	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	
TOTAL	331	5	11	18	15	15	119	33	31	44	8	19	13	271	

SMALLPOX.—The prevalence of Smallpox showed decrease generally throughout the Metropolis during 1934, and in the borough no notification in respect of this disease was received.

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. During the year there arose no occasion to perform any vaccinations under the regulations.

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

The Return for 1933 shows that 361 births were registered in the borough, of which 142, or 39·4%, were vaccinated, and 175, or 48·5%, were exempted from vaccination by reason of Statutory Declarations of objection to vaccination.

At the close of 1934, 31 cases were outstanding ; 14 of these had removed to other districts, the Vaccination Officers of which had been duly apprised ; and 7 removed to places unknown, leaving 10 cases, or 2·8%, unaccounted for.

SCARLET FEVER.—During the year 159 cases of this disease were notified as compared with 258 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 37 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.

VACCINATION RETURNS.

RETURN FOR 1933.

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 1933.	Number of these Births duly entered by 31st January, 1935, in Columns I., II., IV. and V. of the " Vaccination Register " (Birth List Sheets), viz.—					Number of these Births which on 31st January, 1935, remained unentered in the " Vaccination Register " on account (as shown by Report Book) of			Number of these Births remaining on 31st January, 1935, 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 1934.	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 the relate during the calendar year 1934.
		Col. I. Success- fully Vac- cinated.	Column II.		Col. IV. Number in respect of whom Certifi- cates of Con- scientious Objection have been received.	Col. V. Died, Unvac- cinated	Post- ponement by Medical Certifi- cate.	Removal to Districts, the Vaccina- tion Officers of which have been duly apprised.	Removal to Places unknown or which cannot be reached and Cases not hav- ing been found.			
			Insus- ceptible of Vac- cination.	Had Small- Pox.								
(1).	(2).	(3).	(4).	(5).	(6).	(7).	(8).	(9).	(10).	(11).	(12).	(13).
Stoke Newington	361	142	—	—	175	13	—	14	7	10	397	160
Over age at time of registration	3 364											

* Copies of 228 Certificates were sent to other Vaccination Officers.

Four 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 87 cases of Diphtheria were notified with 6 deaths as compared with 64 notifications and 6 deaths the previous year.

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

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

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

Of 60 Schick tested 48 were found to be positive and 12 negative. 48 completed the preliminary course of three immunising injections.

During the year, 45 children were re-Schick tested at intervals of three to four months, after the immunising treatment. Of these, 43 were found to be definitely negative and 2 to be still positive ; in these 2 instances it was thought advisable to give a fourth injection to secure adequate protection.

The number of children protected during the year though comparatively small shows a substantial increase as compared with the figure for the previous year, 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, 2 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.—One case of Typhoid Fever was notified, and confirmed bacteriologically. Investigation failed to reveal the source of infection.

PUERPERAL FEVER.—Three cases were notified as compared with 2 notifications the previous year. All cases received hospital treatment.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA.—17 cases were notified as compared with 14 the previous year. 14 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 1934 22 notifications were received of Acute Primary Pneumonia (9 more than the previous year), and 3 notifications of Influenzal Pneumonia as compared with 14 the previous year.

There were 31 deaths from Pneumonia (all forms) during 1934 as compared with 35 in 1933.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.—Three 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.				
3 	2	1	3	—	—	—

ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.—No notification of this disease was received during the year.

POLIOMYELITIS.—One notification of this disease was received during the year.

ERYSIPELAS.—33 cases of this disease were notified during the year as compared with 31 in 1933.

MENINGOCOCCAL MENINGITIS.—Two cases were notified during the year, and one of these terminated fatally.

MEASLES.—Epidemics of Measles occur about every two years in London, and as the last epidemic took place in 1932, the increase in prevalence of this disease, which had been expected, occurred during the first six months of the year.

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 374, of whom 25 were removed to isolation hospitals for treatment. There were 4 deaths from this disease as compared with no deaths last year and 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 33 cases of the disease were noted and 4 cases were removed from their homes for hospital treatment. There was 1 death from this disease in 1934.

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	—	3	52	55
Diphtheria	—	42	309	351
Total	—	45	361	406

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 (528) have been disinfected :—

After notifiable Diseases	270
After Pulmonary Tuberculosis	24
After Measles and Whooping Cough	5
After Cancer....	16
After Vermin	194
After Scabies	19

Disinfection of Articles removed from Premises after Infectious Diseases has been carried out in the Goddard, Massey and Warner disinfectors. Total 19,874 textile articles.

Books from the Public Library fumigated with formalin vapour numbered 258.

Bedding destroyed at request of owners 20.

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	....	....	....	....	....	479
Cases of Nitty and Verminous heads and bodies						1,926
Cases of Scabies	....	....	....	....	....	145

TUBERCULOSIS.

There were notified 65 cases of pulmonary, and 12 cases of non-pulmonary Tuberculosis, with 42 deaths as set forth by ages in the accompanying table. In 1933 there were notified 56 pulmonary cases and 10 non-pulmonary cases.

During 1934 there was thus a death rate of 0·73 for Consumption, and of 0·83 for all forms of Tuberculosis per 1,000 of population living.

TUBERCULOSIS : NEW CASES AND DEATHS DURING 1934.

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0-1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
5-10	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
10-15	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
15-20	4	8	—	—	5	5	—	—
20-25	5	4	—	1	—	—	—	—
25-35 ...	10	12	1	2	5	9	—	2
35-45	3	3	2	—	—	2	—	—
45-55	3	4	—	—	3	1	—	—
55-65	6	1	—	2	4	2	1	—
65 and upwards	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1
Totals	32	33	6	6	18	19	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 decreased from 332 to 317 during the year.

	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
No. of cases on Register at beginning of 1934	154	104	34	40
No. of cases on Register at end of 1934	147	99	35	36

Out of the total number of 42 deaths from Tuberculosis, 8 (or 19·0%) were of cases which were unnotified previous to death, as compared with 21·2% 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 1934. In my report of last year, I endeavoured to show how this Dispensary met its obligations in carrying out the functions of acting as a consulting centre, of arranging for treatment of patients at home or in institutions, of supervising home conditions and examining contacts, and of disseminating information with regard to the prevention of tuberculosis.

During 1934 the work has continued on similar lines, and it has not been found necessary to introduce any innovations. At one time it seemed possible that a re-arrangement of the hours of the evening sessions might be advisable, but it was found after questioning the patients that the times in operation were suitable for the vast majority, and it was therefore decided to make no change. To meet the difficulty of the few who cannot come during the regular hours, special appointments have been made, but I feel that these should be restricted to the smallest possible number in order that necessary routine duties may not be interrupted.

I have again to record the attendance of an unusually high number of new cases, but as before, these have been sent up mainly for investigation, and 72·44 per cent. have been found not to be suffering from active tuberculosis. This high proportion of negative cases I feel to be a gratifying indication of the use made of the department for consultative purposes. The character of the work shows little change except in one direction—namely, that movements of residents into and out of the area are becoming more free, and for this reason more cases notified in other boroughs attend here for continuation of treatment or observation begun elsewhere. In order that supervision of a floating population of this type may be continuous, records of each patient are interchanged between the respective Tuberculosis Officers concerned, on the lines laid down by the Ministry of Health. During the past two or three years, and especially in 1934, new blocks of flats have been erected in Hackney

and Stoke Newington through the agency of the Borough Councils, L.C.C., etc., and the influx of tubercular patients into these buildings has been considerable. Moreover, when applicants have been considered for the new accommodation as it becomes available, precedence has been given to those whose previous homes have been unsatisfactory, or to those suffering from tuberculosis or other diseases in which it is felt that the housing factor may be of importance. People of the latter class, as well as those definitely phthisical, will in all probability require the assistance of the Dispensary service in a higher proportion than those who move purely from motives of personal convenience. Necessarily additional work has been thrown on the health visitors, and they have responded, as in the past, in an energetic and enthusiastic manner, and in 1934 the number of home visits paid in Stoke Newington was 1,608. The local practitioners have also assisted in the tuberculosis scheme by referring patients for examination in increasing numbers, and by availing themselves of the facilities offered for consultation, such consultations totalling 398. It is very pleasing to note in this connection that the number of patients attending for the first time and presenting signs of extensive disease, has been lower than in any previous year.

In January, 1934, the London County Council decided to attach as honorary consultants to their general hospitals the Tuberculosis Officers in the corresponding areas. As a result I was appointed to Hackney Hospital where, through the courtesy of the Medical Superintendent, I have been able to visit the tuberculosis wards at regular intervals with the resident medical officers of the institution. This has involved some additional work, and especially during the winter it has resulted in a certain amount of dislocation of one's regular duties, but on the whole the arrangement, which is at present only on probation, has been found more practicable than I had anticipated.

Institutional treatment is provided by the London County Council, and not by the boroughs. There is a tendency in many quarters at the present time to decry the value of the sanatorium, but in my opinion, with very little justification. It is universally

admitted that the immediate results are in the main good, and the chief criticism is directed towards the fact that they are not always permanent. For this there are two main reasons: (1)—the difficulty, which I discussed last year, of securing the early case; and (2)—the difficulty, probably equally important, of provision of adequate after-care. This latter is strictly an economic rather than a medical problem, and it must be admitted that many patients who leave sanatorium with apparently excellent prospects ultimately deteriorate on returning to their old environment. In spite of this, sanatorium does give the sufferer a fresh opportunity, and it is hard to see at present how it could be replaced by any system which would in practice be more efficient. Other forms of residential treatment provided are in chest hospitals, and in hospitals for advanced cases, and the question of segregating people with advanced disease is probably as vital to the community as that of treating the relatively early case, especially if they live in homes in which there are a number of susceptible contacts. It is to a great extent with the idea of preventing the spread of infection that efforts are made to secure that persons who are too ill to work, and who cannot be nursed at home, shall be kept for as long as possible in hospital—as a rule the local general hospital. Since all such hospitals are now under the central control of the London County Council, it is possible for patients to select the one for which they have a preference. This is often effectual in turning the balance in favour of acceptance where treatment had been previously refused.

The above remarks have mainly concerned adults and pulmonary cases. Non-pulmonary, or surgical tuberculosis, is more amenable to active treatment, though it often must be prolonged, while children not being harassed by the adult's fear of losing work, can always remain away till the institutional authorities are satisfied that they have made sufficient progress to enable them safely to return home.

In the past it had been the custom for patients undergoing residential treatment to be asked to contribute a certain amount towards the cost involved. The responsibility for determining the

sum to be paid was in the hands of the Tuberculosis Care Committee. In the autumn of 1934 the procedure was revised by the London County Council, who decided that in future all treatment should be free. In my opinion, the change was desirable as, in a disease such as tuberculosis it is necessary that the standard of living, both of the patient and of his relatives, should be as high as possible, and even the payment of a comparatively small sum would tend to increase financial difficulties, which one can anticipate in most cases will tend to become progressively more acute. The chief objection to the alteration is that persons who can afford to pay full cost may still apply for treatment, and receive that to which they are not entitled on economic grounds. To meet this contingency, it was resolved that such individuals should be instructed that they could contribute any sum which they felt within their power.

The assessment of cases had hitherto occupied a great deal of the time of the Care Committee and of the secretary and her colleague, and they are now free to devote themselves entirely to functions more properly within their sphere, but in order to assist patients in the amelioration of their circumstances, it is still necessary that enquiries should be carried out, though in a less formal manner. The other activities of the committee have been maintained. The Handicrafts Class, now re-organised on a completely voluntary financial basis, has paid its way, and the cost of the services of the teacher and of the provision of materials have been defrayed by the organisation of sales of goods made by members of the class. In addition, gifts of money have been received from individuals, and organisations such as the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, Alexandra Rose Day Fund, Inner Wheel of the Rotary Club, Hackney and Stoke Newington Chamber of Commerce, and Women's Section of the British Legion. It seems probable that the committee will be able to maintain the class so long as the assistance so generously given in the past year is continued.

The social side of the work is much facilitated by our contact with such bodies as the Invalid Children's Aid Association, Charity

Organisation, United Services Fund, British Legion, and the Red Cross Society, to all of which we are greatly indebted.

This Dispensary is empowered to recommend children with non-infectious tuberculosis (other than that of the bones and joints), or those with suspected tuberculosis, for admission to the Stormont House Open-air School on Hackney Downs. Here scholars are given regulated rest and exercise, and taught in open-air shelters except when the weather renders it impossible. They are under the daily supervision of a nurse specially experienced in tuberculosis and their medical charge is in the care of Dr. H. Tylford Howell, who visits the school once a week for purposes of inspection and examination. The results obtained are strikingly good, and a particularly satisfactory feature is the successful manner in which scholars are subsequently placed in employment suitable to their physical and educational attainments.

A reference to the figures in the tables appended at the end of this report, which show that 865 letters and other communications have been sent out during the year, will indicate that the clerical work of the department is heavy. Moreover, the complicated nature of the statistical returns required by the Ministry of Health involve an amount of record keeping only to be appreciated by those who have had personal experience of it, and I am glad to have an opportunity of acknowledging my indebtedness to Miss E. M. Russell, the Secretary-Dispenser, for the efficient and conscientious way in which she has invariably performed all her duties. In her absence on holiday, we were again fortunate in having Miss W. M. Fellowes to act as *locum tenens*.

The Tuberculosis Officer has the privilege of referring patients to the general and special departments of the Metropolitan Hospital for investigation, and when it is desirable, for treatment. While I have to thank all the members of the staff for their ready and courteous assistance, it is natural that the Radiological Department is that to which most cases have been sent. It is laid down by the Ministry of Health that only those persons should be X-Rayed in whom it is not possible otherwise to make a definite diagnosis.

It is generally admitted that if suspicious though indefinite symptoms have manifested themselves, it is unjustifiable to give an opinion as to the presence or absence of tuberculosis, unless it is corroborated by an X-Ray film, taken and reported on by a radiologist specially experienced in chest work. The clinical signs and symptoms in patients of this type being vague, the resulting X-Ray findings are of the utmost value, since they necessarily indicate in the great majority either a very early lesion, or the absence of disease. The importance of securing early cases has been widely emphasised, but from the point of view of the patient's peace of mind, and also from the Public Health standpoint, it is absolutely essential that there should be some definite criterion on which one can rely before deciding that no disease is present. To have to give an opinion on this point is, I think, one of the most critical duties of a Tuberculosis Officer, and I have received invaluable assistance from Dr. Loughborough in many difficult cases.

I have also to thank Mr. G. W. Cooling, the Hospital Secretary-Superintendent, for his help and advice, especially in matters concerning the equipment of the Dispensary ; and the Matron for her supervision of 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 to 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.

1. New cases : Males, 148 ; Females, 177 ; Total, 325.

2. Sources through which cases came to the Dispensary :—

		<i>Total No.</i>	<i>No. found to be tuberculous</i>
Medical Officer of Health	..	54	23
Local practitioners	..	101	28
Transferred from other areas ..	..	27	26
Metropolitan Hospital	..	9	6
Other sources	..	8	5
Contacts of notified cases	..	126	1
		—	—
		325	89

3. Diagnosis made in regard to new cases (excluding contacts).

		<i>Adults.</i>		<i>Children.</i>	
		<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>
Pulmonary tuberculosis ..	..	39	33	1	2
Non-pulmonary „ ..	..	2	2	5	4
Non-tuberculous	..	35	46	14	10
Doubtful	..	3	2	1	0
		—	—	—	—
		79	83	21	16
		—	—	—	—

4. Examination of home contacts :—

Pulmonary tuberculosis	..	..	..	1
Non-pulmonary „	..	..	..	0
Non-tuberculous	..	..	..	124
Doubtful	..	..	..	1
				—
				126
				—

5. Bacteriological examinations :—

Tubercle bacilli present	..	..	..	..	74
„ „ absent	..	..	..	..	277
					—
					351
					—

6. Attendances, etc., at Dispensary :—

Total number of attendances	..	..	..	1,321
Systematic examinations at above	..	..	1,019	
Number of letters written	..	..	837	
Number of visits to patients at their homes	..	94		
Number of patients sent to sanatorium, etc.	..	62		

Number of attendances at :—

X-Ray department	..	..	..	66
Dental „	..	..	..	2
Other „	..	..	..	7

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 Nurse's work for 1934 is as follows :—

Initial Home Visits	....	....	....	....	106
Following up Visits	....	....	....	....	1,502
Attendances at the Dispensary and Care Com-					
mittee Meetings	....	....	....	....	49
					—
Total	....	....	....	....	1,657
					—

EXTRA NOURISHMENT.—The allowances of extra nourishment for necessitous cases cost £113 8s. 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 1934.

VII.—MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(h) Provision of Home Helps in maternity cases.

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

(j) Instruction to expectant and nursing mothers.

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

Their duties are as follows :—

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

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

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

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

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

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 :—

VISITS PAID BY THE THREE HEALTH VISITORS :—

To expectant mothers :—

(1) First Visits : 160	(2) Total Visits			347
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To infants under 1 :—

(1) First Visits : 841	(2) Total Visits			2,747
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To children 1-5 :—

(1) First Visits : 194	(2) Total Visits			3,300
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Thus a total of 6,394 visits has to be recorded for the year 1934, as compared with 5,622 visits the previous year, and is the highest figure yet attained in any year. This figure is a most satisfactory one and when considered in conjunction with the total figure for attendances at the centres which follows it will be seen that an all round increase in the work is being effected. These gratifying results are mainly due to the energy and efficiency of the staff of Health Visitors.

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 16,358 attendances of children under five compares very favourably with that of the previous year (15,137), 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 £727 12s. 8d. 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 17 foster mothers and 32 children were subject to systematic inspection by the Council's visitors.

The Infant Life Protection Visitors paid 477 visits of inspection during the year ended 31st December, 1934.

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

PRE-NATAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

DR. MABEL MUNCEY reports as follows :—

The number of new cases attending the clinic during 1934 rose to 191 and the total attendances to 888. Of these 51 were mothers who attended after their confinements and made 120 attendances.

The number of cases removed from current list was 124.

11 removed from borough.

16 were found on examination to be non-pregnant.

and 3 cases miscarried.

The remaining 94 mothers gave birth to 91 living children, 3 Stillbirths occurring—two at apparently normal confinements in their own homes with midwife in attendance, and no obvious reason obtainable for death of the child. The third case confined in hospital was a mother whose labour was a month overdue.

Confinements were normal in 88 mothers.

1 case of placenta praevia occurred.

2 cases of difficult breech deliveries requiring chloroform.

3 cases of instrumental deliveries in women with contracted pelves—where results for mothers and babies were satisfactory.

Two children died within an hour of birth in the same hospital from meningeal hæmorrhage. In one case the confinement was apparently normal. The other was one of the cases of difficult breech deliveries mentioned above, where it was found impossible to turn the child.

2 cases of ophthalmia neonatorum were notified.

No case of puerperal pyrexia was notified.

The health of the 51 mothers who first attended the post-natal clinic in 1934 was far from satisfactory, only 8 mothers being in good general health with normal pelvic conditions.

The remaining 43 mothers suffered from the following complaints :—

- 5 cases of prolapse.
- 6 „ „ retroversion of uterus.
- 1 „ „ severe piles.
- 1 „ „ severe varicose veins.
- 2 „ „ fibroid disease of uterus.
- 5 „ „ marked constipation.
- 6 „ „ marked anæmia.
- 16 „ „ showing definite sepsis in some part of the genital tract—4 cases being acute.
- 1 „ „ inflammation of uterus, following retained products of conception.

These mothers were all given advice and many referred to institutions for treatment. The health of many of these mothers would have been much better if they had received ante-natal advice and treatment.

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 1934.

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, 148.	Children, 139.	Total	287
No. of Attendances :	Mothers, 625.	Children, 329.	Total	954
No. of Sessions	....	....	....	100
No. of Sessions when Anæsthetics given	....	....	....	23
No. of Gas Anæsthetics given	....	....	....	140

The costs for the financial year, 1934, are as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
Fee to British Dental Hospital	200	0	0
Anæsthetist's Fee	18	2	6
Cost of Dentures	59	13	6
	£277	16	6
Receipts for Treatment and Dentures	72	9	0
Total amount paid by Borough Council	£205	7	6

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

CONVALESCENT HOME TREATMENT.—During the year grants in aid of Convalescent Home Treatment amounting to £6 0s. 0d. were made by the Council in respect of 2 children sent to approved homes through the Invalid Children's Aid Association.

STERILE MATERNITY OUTFITS.—A supply of these outfits which contain sterile dressings, etc., is kept at the Welfare Centres for sale at cost price (5s, 10d. or free issue to necessitous cases).

COMPENSATION FEE TO MIDWIFE.—During the year the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee authorised the payment of a fee of 30s. to a local midwife in compensation for the loss of a midwifery case who was referred to a hospital for special treatment and supervision by the Council's Ante-Natal Officer.

BABY WEEK.—In connection with the annual celebration of Baby Week, it was agreed by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee that, as in previous years, there should be some form of entertainment with tea for mothers and children associated with the Council's Welfare Centres. These Garden Parties (one for each of the Maternity and Child Welfare Divisions of the borough) were held in July at the Barton House Welfare Centre. Fortunately the weather was favourable and on all three occasions there was a most satisfactory attendance of mothers, babies and toddlers.

An important feature of these functions was the awarding of Merit Certificates to those mothers who had shown skill in mothercraft during the year.

The cost of the Garden Parties, including a Punch and Judy entertainment on each afternoon, was £25 1s. 9d.

APPENDIX I.—MINISTRY OF HEALTH SURVEY.

During the year a survey of the Public Health Services of the borough was carried out by Dr. Allan C. Parsons and Dr. G. I. Brodie at the request of the Minister of Health.

The following letter was received by the Council from the Minister of Health in connection with the survey, containing criticisms and suggestions in relation to particular services. The letter is as follows :—

MINISTRY OF HEALTH,
WHITEHALL,
S.W.1.

14th March, 1935.

SIR,

I am directed by the Minister of Health to state that he has had under consideration the report made by his officers after their recent survey of the public health services of the Borough Council.

It appears that, so far as can be judged from a general survey, a reasonable standard of efficiency and progress is being maintained by the Council in the discharge of their functions relating to public health. The Minister is pleased to note the excellent measures of co-ordination between the Public Health Department of the Borough Council and the School Medical Service of the London County Council with regard to the facilities provided for attending to the health of children.

The following are points which should receive the Council's consideration in connection with particular services :—

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

The Minister is advised that more routine visits to the homes of children between the ages of 1 and 5 are required, and a re-adjustment of the Health Visitors' time should be considered in order to permit of more home visiting.

With reference to your letter of the 20th December last on the subject of Maternal Mortality, I am to state that, whilst the maternity service appears to be well developed, yet in view of the

average rate of maternal mortality in the borough as compared with London as a whole, it is desirable that the Borough Council should obtain a report from their Medical Officer of Health on this subject and give careful consideration to any recommendations he may desire to make.

DISPOSAL OF REFUSE.

In view of the fact that public cleansing in London is now under consideration by the Cleansing Sub-Committee of the Metropolitan Boroughs Standing Joint Committee, the Minister has refrained from making any observations on this subject at present.

FOOD PROTECTION.

It seems desirable that the Public Analyst should be consulted periodically in regard to the selection of articles to be examined for the purposes of the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928.

The milk from the licensed pasteurising establishment in the borough should be systematically examined with a view to ascertaining whether it complies with the bacterial standard prescribed by the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923. It is also suggested that the Council should consider the desirability of arranging that samples both of raw and pasteurised milk on sale in the borough should be examined for the presence of tubercle bacilli and for general bacterial contamination.

TUBERCULOSIS.

It is suggested that more frequent use might be made of X-Rays in diagnosis.

The Minister desires to express his appreciation of the assistance rendered to his Officers throughout the survey, and he will be glad to be informed in due course of the result of the Council's consideration of the above suggestions.

I am Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Sgd.) J. N. DARK.

The following observations thereon have been made by the Medical Officer of Health and submitted to the appropriate Committees of the Council :—

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICE.

(a) Routine Home Visits to children aged 1 to 5 years.

The inspection was carried out in November, 1934, and this observation is based on the number of home visits paid to children between the ages of 1 and 5 years for the year 1933. This figure was 2,370. It is pointed out that during 1934, the number of home visits has materially increased to 3,300. Further, as there are 3 weighing sessions held weekly at each centre, mothers are encouraged to bring their older children to the centres when they attend with their babies in order that they may be seen from time to time as regards general progress. That this practice is followed is borne out by the figures for total attendances at the Centres. For the year 1934, this figure was 16,358 as compared with 15,137 for the previous year, and is the highest that has ever been recorded.

As regards the question of re-adjustment of the Health Visitors' time, it is pointed out that in consequence of the appointment of an additional Clerk in the Public Health Department, it is proposed to free the Health Visitors of part of their clerical duties in connection with the Milk Order Scheme in order to permit them to devote more time to health visiting in their districts.

(b) Maternal Mortality.

A report on the maternal deaths occurring during the year 1933, dated 8th December, 1934, has already been submitted to the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee, and in that report it was stated that an enquiry into each case revealed that in every instance there had been ante-natal supervision, that these maternal deaths could not be ascribed to any lack of medical assistance and that they were all cases of abnormal labour presenting very grave obstetrical difficulties.

It was subsequently reported that only one maternal death belonging to this borough had been recorded for the year 1934. The Maternal Death Rate for 1934 is thus 1·4 per 1,000 total births, as compared with 6 maternal deaths and a Maternal Death Rate of 9·0 per 1,000 total births for the year 1933.

DISPOSAL OF REFUSE.

With regard to this paragraph, the Borough Surveyor observes that the matter of refuse disposal is being considered by a Sub-Committee and that he is making a report on this question which will be submitted to the Sub-Committee.

FOOD PROTECTION.

The instructions implied in these paragraphs will be complied with, subject to the concurrence of the Public Health Committee. Samples are taken from time to time from the licensed pasteurising establishment in the borough and have been reported upon very favourably. The premises are kept under supervision and the technique used in the process of pasteurisation is found to be worked satisfactorily in compliance with the requirements of the Ministry of Health.

TUBERCULOSIS.

With regard to this paragraph, the Clinical Tuberculosis Officer states that he has for some time been increasing the use of X-Rays for diagnostic purposes and that it is probable that in the near future he will have to ask the Committee for an increased grant for this purpose. He is at present satisfied that cases have not been missed through lack of use of this means of investigation.

The appropriate Committees having duly considered the suggestions contained in the letter from the Ministry of Health together with a report from their Medical Officer thereon expressed their opinion that the matters detailed in the report had been satisfactorily dealt with and that they had no further observations to offer.

APPENDIX II.

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 Court.
Clissold House, Lordship Road.
Clissold Park Mansions
(Nos. 1, 2 & 3).
Clissold Park Villas,
Church Street.
Clissold Road.
Clonbrock Road.
Connaught Mansions
Albion Road.
Coronation Avenue,
Victoria Road.
Cowper Road.
Cressington Road.
Crossway (even Nos. 2 to 50).

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

EADE Road (2 to 66 even,
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.
Hawksley Road.
Hayling Road.
Heathland Road.
Henry Road.
Hermitage Road (odd 1 to 25a,
even 2 to 14).
Hewling Street.
High Street (17 to 217 odd).
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.
" House, Lordship
Road.
" 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 even).

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

OLDFIELD Road.
Ormond House, Lordship
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
even).
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.
(273-339 odd), (286-328, 430-
486 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 odd).
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.

