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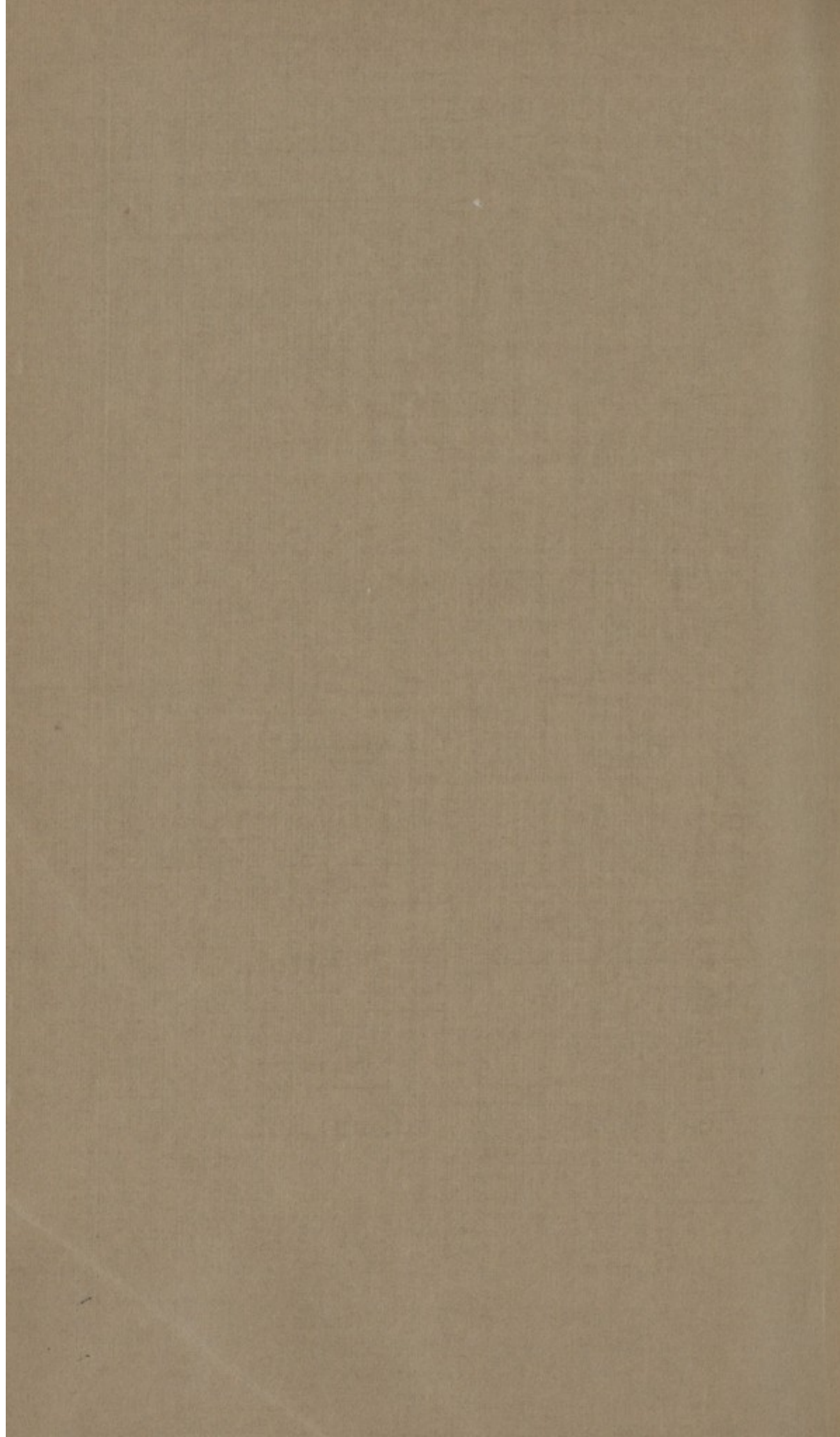
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The Metropolitan Borough of Stoke Newington

REPORT
ON THE
PUBLIC
HEALTH
OF THE
METROPOLITAN BOROUGH
OF STOKE NEWINGTON
FOR THE
YEAR 1937

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

LONDON
WILKINSON BROS., LTD., 37-43, GREEN LANES, N.16



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REPORT

PUBLIC

HEALTH

OF THE

STATE

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REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1937.

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

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report for the year 1937 on the state of the public health of the Borough of Stoke Newington.

The report is an "Ordinary report" and is arranged in accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Health.

The subjects dealt with concern the vital statistics, housing and sanitary conditions of the borough; inspection and supervision of food; maternity and child welfare; the Tuberculosis Dispensary, and the general work carried out by the staff of the Public Health Department.

The estimate of population for 1937 was 50,250 as compared with 50,350 for the year 1936.

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

The birth rate (14·9) was higher than that for 1936 (13·8).

The adjusted death rate was 12·0 as compared with 12·3 for London generally, and 10·9 for the year 1936.

The infantile mortality rate was 37·5 as compared with 45 in 1936, and is the lowest rate that has ever been recorded in the borough.

The total number of notifiable diseases attributed to the borough was 311 as compared with 351 for the year 1936.

There was a decrease in the number of cases of scarlet fever, diphtheria and tuberculosis and an increase in the number of cases of pneumonia, puerperal conditions and dysentery.

These figures indicate generally that the standard of health of the borough has continued to be satisfactory during the year.

The "Overcrowding Survey" completed in January, 1936, revealed that 462 families were living in overcrowded conditions. By the end of 1936 this figure became reduced to 356, and by the end of 1937 was further reduced to 246 by reason of more adequate accommodation being secured in the borough or by removals from the district.

Construction of the new Council Flats on the Lordship Terrace/Queen Elizabeth's Walk site was completed in April, 1937, and 96 overcrowded families were rehoused in the accommodation thus provided.

In November, 1937, the Council approved a scheme for the redevelopment of the Hewling Street area and for the erection of 90 flats for the further rehousing of overcrowded families.

The work at the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre has continued to grow in extent, and for the year 1937 the figure for attendances rose to the highest yet recorded of 20,487 as compared with 17,823 for the previous year.

The new scheme of house refuse collection and disposal was introduced in the borough during the year and the old horse-drawn system of refuse collection has been abolished in favour of a modern mechanical system; the refuse being conveyed to the Islington Borough Council's Depot at Ashburton Grove and thence by rail to shoots in Hertfordshire. The scheme began to be put into operation on the 1st March, 1937, and the refuse destructor was finally closed down on the 13th May, 1937.

I have again to express my appreciation of the consideration and support shown to me by the Chairman and Members of the Public Health and Maternity and Child Welfare Committees, and to thank the staff of the Public Health Department for their loyal assistance throughout the year.

I have the honour to be,

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 1937—50,250.

NUMBER OF INHABITED HOUSES, 1937—8,264.

RATEABLE VALUE, 1937—£428,835.

SUM REPRESENTED BY A PENNY RATE—£1,736 2s. 5d.

MARRIAGES—449, being a rate of 17·8 per 1,000 persons.

LIVE BIRTHS	Total.	M.	F.
Legitimate	715	394	321
Illegitimate	32	9	23
Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population :			
			14·9

STILLBIRTHS	23	15	8
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births			
			29·9

DEATHS	631	294	337
Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population			
	12·5 x (A.C.F.)	0·96=	12·0

DEATHS FROM PUERPERAL CAUSES (Headings 29 and 30 of the Registrar-General's Short List) :

	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births.
No. 29 Puerperal sepsis	0	0
No. 30 Other puerperal causes	3	3·9
Total... ..	3	3·9

DEATH RATE OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE :

All Infants per 1,000 live births	37·5
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	33·6
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	125

DEATHS FROM CANCER (all ages)	99
„ MEASLES (all ages)	0
„ WHOOPING COUGH (all ages)	1
„ DIARRHŒA (under 2 years of age)	6

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 1937 is 50,250, a decrease of 100 persons as compared with the mid-year estimate for the previous year.

In my opinion the population for 1937 has been under-estimated, as I believe that any 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 311 and of these 75 were transferred to other districts, as the permanent addresses of the parents were outside this borough. Similarly 511 births occurring outside the borough, in maternity hospitals, etc., were transferred to Stoke Newington, making a total of 747 belonging to this borough. Of these 403 were males and 344 were females. This figure gives a birth rate of 14·9 per 1,000 of the estimated population, as compared with 13·8 for the year 1936.

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.
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
1935	...	...	13·9	13·3	14·7
1936	...	...	13·8	13·6	14·8
1937	...	...	14·9	13·3	14·9

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS numbered 32 (9 males and 23 females), being 4·3 % of the total number of births.

BIRTHS IN INSTITUTIONS.—Local, 17 ; outlying, 498 ; total, 515.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS.—Section 255 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936, 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 287 living and still births notified, 217 were notified by medical practitioners and parents ; and 70 by midwives.

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

STILL BIRTHS.—During the year 1937, 23 still births were registered, making a rate per 1,000 population of 0·46 as compared with 0·54 in London and 0·60 in England and Wales.

MARRIAGES

The Superintendent Registrar has kindly furnished me with the particulars. There were 449 marriages in the borough during 1937. The marriage rate was thus equal to 8·9 per 1,000 of the population, or a rate of 17·8 persons married per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 16·8 for the year 1936.

DEATHS

The number of deaths of Stoke Newington residents registered during the year 1937 was 631 as compared with 575 in 1936, making the crude death rate of 12·5 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 Areal Comparability Factor (0·96), the adjusted death rate of the borough is 12·0 per 1,000 population.

The principal causes of death in their order of severity were: Heart Disease, 189; Cancer, 99; Pneumonia (all forms), 55; and Tuberculosis (all forms), 35.

It is noteworthy that 59 per cent. of all deaths occurred in persons over 65 years of age.

The average yearly death rate of the borough during the previous five years was 11·3 per 1,000 population, so that the death rate for 1937 is seen to be slightly above this average.

Comparing this table with the corresponding table of the preceding year, the following facts are noteworthy: There has been an increase in the number of deaths from Heart Disease, Cancer and Pneumonia, while the deaths from Tuberculosis have decreased.

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

Year.	Stoke Newington		Rate for London generally.	Rate for England and Wales.
	Crude Death Rate	Corrected Death Rate		
1933 ...	12·3	11·8	12·2	12·3
1934 ...	11·6	11·1	11·9	11·8
1935 ...	11·1	10·6	11·4	11·7
1936 ...	11·4	10·9	12·5	12·1
1937 ...	12·5	12·0	12·3	12·4

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.	294	15	3	1	1	11	8	18	27	54	80	76
	F.	337	13	3	2	3	11	8	17	18	45	81	136
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Measles	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Scarlet Fever	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Whooping Cough ...	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Diphtheria	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Influenza	M.	10	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	3	3
	F.	8	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	4
7. Encephalitis Lethargica	M.	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
8. Cerebro-spinal Fever ...	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
9. Tuberculosis of Respira- tory System	M.	26	—	—	—	—	2	6	6	7	3	1	1
	F.	7	—	—	—	—	3	2	2	—	—	—	—
10. Other Tuberculous Diseases	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Syphilis	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. General Paralysis of the Insane, Tabes Dorsalis	M.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
	F.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
13. Cancer, Malignant Disease	M.	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	13	17	7
	F.	54	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	8	11	15	16
14. Diabetes	M.	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1
	F.	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	2
15. Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc.	M.	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3	2
	F.	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	4
16. Heart Disease	M.	73	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	12	22	32
	F.	116	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	2	12	31	66
17. Aneurysm	M.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18. Other Circulatory Diseases	M.	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	7	11
	F.	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	12
19. Bronchitis	M.	7	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	3
	F.	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	7
20. Pneumonia (all forms) ...	M.	28	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	5	9	8
	F.	27	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	4	4	15
21. Other Respiratory Diseases	M.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
	F.	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—
22. Peptic Ulcer	M.	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	—
	F.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
23. Diarrhœa, etc.	M.	7	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	F.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24. Appendicitis	M.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	F.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25. Cirrhosis of Liver ...	M.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	F.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26. Other Diseases of Liver, etc.	M.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
	F.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
27. Other Digestive Diseases	M.	7	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	2	1	—
	F.	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	3	—
28. Acute and Chronic Nephritis	M.	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—
	F.	6	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	2	—
29. Puerperal Sepsis	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30. Other Puerperal Causes...	F.	3	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
31. Congenital Debility, Pre- mature Birth, Malform- ation, etc.	M.	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32. Senility	M.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
	F.	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
33. Suicide	M.	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—
	F.	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—
34. Other Violence	M.	8	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	1	1	—	2
	F.	7	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	1	1	2
35. Other Defined Diseases...	M.	20	2	—	1	—	3	1	1	1	3	7	1
	F.	20	2	—	1	—	—	1	2	2	2	6	4
36. Causes Ill-defined, or Un- known	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

INFANTILE MORTALITY

There were 28 deaths of infants under one year of age, as against 747 births; the proportion which the deaths under one year bear to 1,000 births is therefore 37·5 as compared with 44·6 for the previous year, and is the lowest infantile mortality rate yet recorded in the borough.

		<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>
Deaths under 1 year :	{ Legitimate ...	14	10
	{ Illegitimate ...	1	3

The chief causes of mortality among infants in 1937, as appearing in Table II, was, prematurity (6 deaths), enteritis (6 deaths), and pneumonia (5 deaths).

It will be noted that during 1937 the deaths during the first four weeks of life amounted to 14, a percentage of 50 of the total infantile mortality during the first year of life, also that 12 of these infant deaths occurred during the first week of life.

The reason for the high rate of mortality during the first few weeks 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 general 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, 1896-1937.

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
1935	51	58	57
1936	45	66	59
1937	37·5	60	58

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

			<i>Births.</i>	<i>Neo-Natal Deaths.</i>	<i>Deaths under 1 Year</i>
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
1935	...	...	700	20	36
1936	...	...	694	13	31
1937	...	...	747	14	28

TABLE II.—INFANT MORTALITY, 1937.

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

CAUSE OF DEATH.	under 1 week.	1 to 2 weeks.	2 to 3 weeks.	3 to 4 weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	4 weeks and under 3 months.	3 months and under 6 months.	6 months and under 9 months.	9 months and under 12 months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
Influenza	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicken-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria and Croup ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous Meningitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Tuberculous Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Convulsions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laryngitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	—	—	—	1	1	1	2	—	1	5
Enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	1	6
Gastritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rickets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suffocation overlying ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Injury at Birth	2	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
Atelectasis	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
Congenital Malformation	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Premature Birth	6	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	6
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Causes	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2
Totals	12	1	—	1	14	4	6	1	3	28

MATERNAL MORTALITY.—During the year 1937, 3 deaths occurred which were attributed to complications of pregnancy or childbirth. There were 4 maternal deaths during the year 1936. The maternal mortality rate per 1,000 total births was therefore 3·9 for 1937, as compared with 5·5 the previous year.

The certified causes of these maternal deaths were as follows :—

1. Prolonged Labour,
Occipito-posterior Presentation.
2. Broncho-pneumonia.
3. Pulmonary Embolism,
Parturition.

None of these mothers had been under supervision at the Council's Ante-Natal Clinic and on enquiry it was revealed that cases 1 and 2 above had received supervision during pregnancy at the Ante-Natal Departments of Maternity Hospitals. With regard to case 3, this appeared to have had some degree of medical supervision during pregnancy but the confinement took place outside the London area.

The success of the measures adopted to safeguard maternity is largely dependent on liaison between the Borough Council's Clinic and the medical practitioners, midwives and voluntary hospitals and, in this connection, it is gratifying to note the close co-operation between the Council's officers and those with whom they are associated in the maternity services. All steps are taken to induce expectant mothers to attend the Ante-Natal Clinic early in pregnancy and to continue in regular attendance so that any abnormalities may be early detected and appropriately treated. 69 per cent. of the births to Stoke Newington mothers take place in hospitals outside the borough and the facilities offered at the Ante-Natal Clinic are fully utilised.

II. GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

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	...	77
Mildmay Maternity Nursing Home	...	48
Royal Free Hospital	... ..	45
Home Hospital for Women	... ..	14
Hackney Hospital (L.C.C.)	... ..	122
Jewish Maternity Hospital	... ..	23
Royal Northern Hospital	... ..	13
University College Hospital	... ..	16
St. Leonard's Hospital	... ..	17
Middlesex Hospital	... ..	13
14 Other Hospitals	... ..	45
5 Nursing Homes	... ..	25
Total	... ..	515

Thus 69 per cent. of the total births took place in institutions as compared with 70 per cent. the previous year.

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. The maternity floor has been brought up-to-date and fully equipped with all modern requirements. It is very much appreciated by many Stoke Newington mothers.

During the year 1937 it is estimated that of the total of 124 patients admitted a large percentage were residents of Stoke Newington.

Of the 124 cases admitted 50 were medical, 4 surgical, and 70 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 months' 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, under the general supervision of the Medical Officer of Health, to suitable cases of mothers, and children under five.

SUMMARY OF MEDICAL WORK.

Patients under treatment 31st December, 1936	291
Patients admitted during 1937	5,254
Daily attendances	13,639
Visits paid	1,312
Patients cured or relieved	5,818
Casual Patients	533
Deaths	4
Patients under treatment 31st December, 1937	256

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 free. (Telephone: Waterloo 3311).

(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 (Telephone: Waterloo 3311).

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 weekly for weighings, nurses' advice and doctors' consultations; Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 2 p.m.

Pre-Natal Clinic. Two sessions weekly: Tuesdays and Thursdays at 9.30 a.m.

Dental Clinic. Two sessions weekly, conducted by Mr. P. R. ASPLETT, L.D.S.: Wednesdays at 10 a.m. and Thursdays at 2 p.m.

Diphtheria Prevention Clinic. One session weekly, on Mondays at 9.30 a.m.

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

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

One session for weighings and nurses' advice weekly : Fridays at 2 p.m.

Two sessions for doctor's consultations: Tuesdays and Thursdays at 2 p.m.

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, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays,	} 9.30 a.m.
<i>Gas Session :</i>	...	...	Tuesdays, 2 p.m. (alternate).	
<i>Vision :</i>	...	...	Thursdays, 2 p.m.	
<i>Minor Ailments :</i>	Daily from 9 a.m.—5 p.m. Saturdays 9—12. Doctor visits Wednesdays, at 2 p.m.			

During the year 32 children under the age of five years were referred to the Minor Ailments Centre for treatment. Of these, 18 were treated for Ear Disease and 14 for Diseases of the Skin. The total number of attendances for treatment was 218.

4. ORTHOPAEDIC CLINICS.—Nil.

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

Cases requiring this form of treatment are referred to :—

(i) *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 65 children were referred to the clinic for treatment, and there were 1,079 attendances.

(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 treatment from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. on weekdays. During the year 59 children were treated at this Clinic, the number of attendances made was 748 and the total number of treatments given 1,243.

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</i>		
<i>Medical Officer.</i>		

Assistant Medical Officer of Health: MISS AILEEN A. NICOL,
M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

*†*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.

**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:* P. R. ASPLETT, L.D.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., 114A, Harley Street, W. 1. (Welbeck 4886.)

RICHARD ALAN BREWS, M.R.C.P., F.R.C.S., 20, Queen Anne Street, W. 1. (Langham 2572.)

Public Vaccinator : A. E. McCAHON, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.

Sanitary Inspectors :

A. P. PIGGOTT (Senior Inspector) Cert. 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.).

C. V. FRISBY, Cert. R.S.I. and S.I.E. (Joint Board), Cert. Meat and Other Foods (R.S.I.).

Health Visitors :

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

Miss B. C. HUNT, C.M.B.

Mrs. M. E. FAIRHEAD, Health Visitors Cert. C.M.B.

Tuberculosis Nurse : Miss M. I. GREENWOOD, Health Visitors Cert. C.M.B.

†*Chief Clerk and Vaccination Officer* : F. HICKS.

†*Assistant Clerk* : W. T. W. BUSH.

†*Housing Clerk* : R. H. J. FANTHORPE.

†*Junior Clerk* : B. M. LLOYD.

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

*Part-time appointments.

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

CHANGES IN STAFF.—Dr. Aileen A. Nicol, Assistant Maternity and Child Welfare Medical Officer, City of Aberdeen, was appointed Assistant Medical Officer of Health on the 23rd February, 1937, and commenced duties in this Council's service on the 1st April, 1937.

Mr. R. W. Turner, Assistant Clerk in the Public Health Department, resigned his post as from the 25th January, 1937, on being appointed Clerk in the Public Health Department of the Surbiton Borough Council.

Mr. W. T. W. Bush, Junior Clerk in the Housing section of the Public Health Department was promoted to the post of Assistant Clerk to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Turner.

Mr. R. H. J. Fanthorpe, Clerk in the Public Health Department, Chingford Urban District Council, was appointed Junior Clerk in the housing section of the Public Health Department and commenced duties on the 1st March, 1937.

Miss W. A. Phebey, resigned her post as Health Visitor as from the 31st March, 1937, on obtaining a similar appointment under the Woolwich Borough Council.

Miss M. M. Jones resigned her post as Health Visitor as from the 12th April, 1937, on obtaining a similar appointment under the Hackney Borough Council.

Mrs. M. E. Fairhead, Health Visitor and Inspector of Midwives, Luton Borough Council, was appointed Health Visitor and commenced duties on the 26th April, 1937.

Miss M. I. Greenwood, Health Visitor, Borough of Acton, was appointed Health Visitor and commenced duties on the 1st May, 1937.

PROFESSIONAL NURSING IN THE HOME

(a) GENERAL.—Arrangements are in force with the Ranyard Mission by which the services of three full-time district nurses are utilised in the borough for general nursing and for the nursing of children under five years of age. The Council has made an annual grant of £50 to the Association since 1919, when only one district nurse was employed and the work has increased to such an extent that three full-time nurses are now necessary. In view of the additional nursing assistance provided the Council increased the contribution to the Ranyard Nursing Association from £50 to £100 per annum, as from the 1st April, 1936.

By means of subscriptions, donations and other local means, a further £424 was added to this amount during the year.

The Ranyard District Nurses are :—

Miss BRADLEY, 24, Allerton Road, N. 16.

Miss NEWMAN, 23, Dumont Road, N. 16.

Miss ROSTRON, 17, Grayling Road, N. 16.

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 1937 includes :—

Number of visits paid, 12,296 ; of these, 2,213 were in the South Hornsey Ward.

Cases treated 521, of these 151 were in the South Hornsey Ward.

Children visited :—

			<i>Under 5.</i>	<i>Of School Age.</i>
After Tonsillectomy	...	...	29	47
Threadworms	...	...	19	8
Pneumonia	...	...	2	—
Other cases	...	...	44	23
			—	—
			94	78
			—	—

(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 Council does not employ 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 : Nil.

OBSTETRIC CONSULTANTS

The terms of the Borough Council's Scheme for the provision of the services of obstetric consultants in any midwifery case which presents difficulty or abnormality are as follows :—

- (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 names and addresses of the consultants are given on pages 23 and 24.

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.

REMOVAL OF INFIRM PERSONS IN CERTAIN CASES

By Section 224 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936, 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 in two instances elderly individuals who were found to be living alone were kept under surveillance in order that they might be encouraged to maintain a proper standard of personal and domiciliary cleanliness.

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.

BRITISH SOCIAL HYGIENE COUNCIL.—A series of lectures to young men and young women on the subject of "Sex—Its Place in Life" was given by the British Social Hygiene Council at the Library Hall during the months of February and March.

NATIONAL HEALTH CAMPAIGN

The National Campaign to Encourage the Wider Use of the Health Services was fixed for the period October, 1937, to March, 1938, and was undertaken by the Ministry of Health and Board of Education in conjunction with the Central Council for Health Education. The object of this campaign was to secure practical results, such as increased attendances at ante-natal clinics and welfare centres, and the posters, leaflets and publications which were distributed throughout the period of the campaign were provided free of charge through the Central Council for Health Education.

The subject matter and time table of the Campaign was arranged as follows :—

1. THE CAMPAIGN IN OCTOBER, 1937.

This was of a preliminary character, its objective being to create public interest in the campaign itself by utilising various methods of national and local publicity.

2. THE CAMPAIGN IN NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER, 1937.

The objects of the efforts during this period were to encourage a greater use of the Maternity and Child Welfare Services by emphasising their individual and national importance and the splendid results of the work which local authorities have already done in this connection.

3. THE CAMPAIGN IN JANUARY, 1938.

In January co-operation between the home and the school was the subject to which attention was directed. The chief object was to gain increased public support for the School Health Services, including the Milk in Schools Scheme, and to urge parents to support the School Dental and Ophthalmic Services, and other preventative and curative services for school children.

4. THE CAMPAIGN IN FEBRUARY AND MARCH, 1938.

During these months the needs of adolescents and adults were considered. Social hygiene and the Tuberculosis Service, particularly on the preventive side, were included among the subjects dealt with, and the activities coming generally under the direction of the Health and Education Committees bearing on the health and well-being of the adolescent and adult group.

In connection with this campaign arrangements were made for distributing the literature and displaying the appropriate posters during its various phases.

In December arrangements were made for an afternoon film display to mothers at the Library Hall at which films dealing with Maternity and Child Welfare were shown.

In January, 1938, the Public Health Committee, in conjunction with the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee, arranged a series of health lectures and demonstrations to be held in the Borough early in March. These activities included the display of health publicity films to school children at a local cinema, films and lectures to mothers on mothercraft and cookery, films and lectures on physical fitness and a demonstration by the Women's League of Health and Beauty.

III. SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF STOKE NEWINGTON

HOUSE REFUSE

A new system of house refuse collection and disposal has been introduced in the Borough during the year.

Under the old arrangements the house refuse was collected in low loading horse drawn dust vans and incinerated at the refuse destructor in Milton Grove, and the clinker removed under contract.

The Council, at a meeting held on the 23th January, 1933, agreed to enter into a contract with the Islington Borough Council as from the 1st January, 1937, for the disposal of this Council's refuse at the rate of 7s. 2d. per ton on the basis of 10,000 tons, for a period of 10 years.

Subsequently, at a meeting of the Council held on the 10th January, 1938, it was agreed to increase the figure to 7s. 3d. per ton as from the 25th October, 1937, owing to the provision by the London and North Eastern Railway Company of 45 special 50-ton wagons to take the refuse from Ashburton Grove Depot to shoots in Hertfordshire.

The refuse from this Borough is conveyed to the Islington Borough Council's Depot at Ashburton Grove and tipped into conveyors at that Depot. The refuse is then carried along moving belts, sorted and automatically tipped into railway waggons, which are properly trimmed and covered before being dispatched. The Islington Borough Council is responsible for the deposit of the refuse into the railway trucks and the prevention of any nuisance or annoyance at Ashburton Grove Depot and the two shoots in Hertfordshire.

As the Ashburton Grove Depot is situated some 2-3 miles from this Borough it became necessary to adopt a mechanical system of house refuse collection to replace the old horse drawn system and the Council authorised the purchase of the following vehicles :—

3 Scammell 15 h.p. 3-ton M.H. Municipal Type Motive Units.

6 Moving Floor Containers of 12 cub. yards capacity with rear loading.

1 Self Contained 10 cub. yard capacity 30 h.p. Dennis Dust Van, rear loading on a moving rubber floor.

1 Self Contained 15 cub. yard capacity 30 h.p. Dennis Dust Van, rear loading on a moving rubber floor.

The Scammell containers are horse drawn from house to house during loading and are then attached to the Scammell Motive Unit and hauled to Ashburton Grove Depot.

The change-over was of course gradual, the first load being taken to Ashburton Grove Depot on the 1st March, 1937, but it was not until the 13th May, 1937 that the Destructor was finally closed down.

The weights of refuse during the year were as follows :—

	Tons.
Tonnage of refuse burnt at Destructor from 1st January, 1937—13th May, 1937	2,700
Tonnage of refuse taken to Ashburton Grove Depot from 1st March, 1937, to 31st December, 1937	8,098
Total tonnage	<u>10,798</u>

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 district sanitary inspectors and one housing inspector are employed by the Council in full-time service.

(a) NUMBER AND NATURE OF INSPECTIONS AND RE-INSPECTIONS MADE DURING 1937 :—

House-to House Inspections	...	...	...	...	179
After Notification of Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	...	182
Upon complaint	...	...	...	...	547
After Notices from Builders,	...	...	...	...	361
Food Premises	...	...	...	...	762
Slaughter Houses	...	...	...	...	7
Milkshops, Dairies and Cowsheds	...	...	...	...	283
Smoke Observations	...	...	...	...	17
Factories and Workshops	...	...	...	...	359
Other Premises Inspected	...	...	...	...	725
Outworker's Premises	...	...	...	...	108
Shops Act Inspections	...	...	...	...	190
Premises inspected on applications under Rent Restriction Acts	...	...	...	...	12
Re-inspections made to examine and test work	...	...	...	...	6,485
Inspections on account of applications for Flats	...	...	...	...	132
Inspections for the purpose of obtaining permitted numbers	...	...	...	...	234
Inspections in respect of underground rooms	...	...	...	...	6
Re-inspections	...	...	...	...	196
Total Inspections	...	...	...	...	10,785

(b) INFORMAL NOTICES SERVED NUMBER AND NATURE :—

House-to-House Inspection	...	...	...	...	124
After inspection on account of complaint	...	...	...	...	369
After infectious illness	...	...	...	...	37
With reference to factories and workshops (including bakehouses)	...	...	...	...	35
Food Premises	...	...	...	...	3
Notices served under Shops Act	...	...	...	...	2
After sundry other inspections	...	...	...	...	230
					800

(c) STATUTORY NOTICES SERVED, numbered 63 as follows :—

Dwelling Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
Land	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Factory Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
							63

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

Premises cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	208
Dampness in dwellings remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	366
Dilapidated walls, ceilings, etc., repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
Foul traps and pans of w.c.'s cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Flushing cisterns to w.c.'s provided or repaired, and w.c.'s with insufficient water supply made satisfactory	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Defective w.c. pans and traps removed and replaced by modern apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	76
Stopped or choked w.c. traps cleared	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
External ventilation to w.c.'s improved	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Improperly constructed w.c.'s made to comply with Bye- laws	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Additional w.c.'s provided in case of insufficient w.c. accom- modation	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Defective soil-pipes repaired or reconstructed	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Defective ventilating pipes reconstructed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Unventilated soil-pipes ventilated and	}	...	...	...	...	...	2
Soil-pipes improperly ventilated improved							
Carried forward	...	...	...	...	...	...	929

Brought forward	929
Dirty yards cleansed	7
Yards paved or re-paved with impervious material	61
Long lengths of sink, bath, and lavatory waste-pipes trapped, and made to discharge in open-air over gullies	63
Defective stone sinks replaced by glazed sinks	72
Defective waste-pipes repaired...	44
Foul drinking water cisterns cleansed...	6
Drinking water cisterns without close-fitting covers provided with proper coverings	6
Defects in water cisterns remedied	4
New portable dust-bins provided	59
Defective drainage repaired or reconstructed in accordance with the bye-laws of the London County Council	74
Choked or stopped drains cleared and repaired	36
Foul drains cleansed	10
Proper water supply provided to tenements	13
Defective roofs repaired	197
Defective guttering and rain water pipes repaired or renewed	113
Defective paving to floors of wash-houses repaired or renewed	6
Ventilation under floors improved	16
Accumulations of refuse, etc., removed	32
Drains exposed to trace rats	14
Miscellaneous nuisances abated	16
Nuisances abated from the improper keeping of animals	5
Total	1,783

OTHER SANITARY CONDITIONS REQUIRING NOTICE

New flats erected and drained	...	...	...	...	108
Existing drains tested and found sound	...	...	...	...	59
New heavy L.C.C. soil and vent pipes fixed	...	...	...	...	2
New W.C. pans and traps fixed	...	...	...	...	88
Extensions to existing buildings, carried out	...	...	...	...	4
New factory premises erected and drained	...	...	...	...	4
Drains reconstructed (owner's own applications)	...	...	...	...	10
Drains partially reconstructed (owner's own applications)	...	...	...	...	16
Drains repaired	...	...	...	...	28
Drains exposed to trace course or condition	...	...	...	...	14
Additional water closets built and drained	...	...	...	...	41
Old disused sewer connections sealed off at sewer	...	...	...	...	1
New baths, lavatories, sinks and wastes provided and fixed	...	...	...	...	305
Alterations to baths, sinks, lavatory basins, etc.	...	...	...	...	44
Notices served under Section 40, Public Health (London) Act, 1936	...	...	...	...	17
Sundry alterations to sanitary fittings	...	...	...	...	31
Drains exposed to clear stoppages...	...	...	...	...	21
Choked drains unstopped	...	...	...	...	25
Houses demolished and drains sealed off	...	...	...	...	16
Business premises erected and drained	...	...	...	...	9
Drainage plans submitted to the Public Health Committee and passed	...	...	...	...	29
Premises fumigated—Vermin disinfection	...	...	...	...	69
Notices received from Builders	...	...	...	...	361
New manholes formed on existing drains...	...	...	...	...	19
Existing W.C.'s disconnected and sealed off	...	...	...	...	2
Means of access to drains improved	...	...	...	...	18
Additional ventilating pipes provided	...	...	...	...	4
Additional urinals provided	...	...	...	...	1
Miscellaneous buildings erected and drained	...	...	...	...	4
Total					1,350

SUMMARY OF LEGAL PROCEEDINGS DURING 1937

Offence.	Magistrate's Decision.	Fine.	Costs.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<i>Housing Act, 1936—</i>			
(1) Permitting the offence of overcrowding.	(1) Fined ...	2 0 0	—
(2) Failing to insert in a rent book a summary of the overcrowding provisions of the Housing Act, 1936, and a statement of the number of persons permitted to occupy the house.	(2) Fined ...	5 0 0	2 0 0
<i>Public Health (London) Act, 1936—</i>			
Causing a nuisance under Sec. 82 ...	Dismissed ...	—	2 2 0
<i>L.C.C. Byelaws Regulating Business of Rag and Bone Dealers—</i>			
Exchanging toys for old clothes ...	Dismissed ... (Probation of Offenders Act)	—	0 2 0
<i>L.C.C. Drainage Byelaws—</i>			
Failure to give notice of drainage work Work contrary to Byelaws.	Fined ...	0 10 0	0 2 0
<i>Council's Byelaw—</i>			
Fouling of Public Footways by Dogs	Fined	0 5 0	—

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS

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

OUTWORKERS.—Lists of Outworkers are prepared in February and August from names submitted by the employers. At the latter date there were 199 persons registered as doing outwork in their homes in Stoke Newington, of which number only 18 worked for firms in Stoke Newington. These latter firms also employed 115 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)	71	16	—
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	193	17	—
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises)	95	2	—
Total 	359	35	—

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 ...	10	10	—	—
Want of ventilation ...	1	1	1	—
Overcrowding ...	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors	—	—	—	—
Other nuisances ...	19	19	—	—
Sanitary accommodation				
Insufficient ...	2	2	—	—
Unsuitable or defective	10	10	—	—
Not separate for sexes ...	1	1	—	—
No artificial light in women's W.C. ...	15	15	—	—
<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 ...	58	58	1	—

SMOKE ABATEMENT

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

3 complaints received during the year of nuisance from smoke were investigated and abated after service of notices.

17 smoke observations were made and 11 following up visits paid in respect of factory chimneys.

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.

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 1937, three offences against the Council's bye-law were reported by the Metropolitan Police. In two instances warning letters were sent to the offenders, and in one instance the offender was prosecuted and fined five shillings.

THE SHOPS ACT, 1934

This Act, which came into operation on the 30th December, 1934, contains provisions (1) for regulating the employment of young persons under the age of 18 employed about the business of a shop or in retail trade elsewhere, and in particular for limiting the normal hours of employment of such young persons to 48 hours a week (52 hours a week before 27th December, 1936) and (2) for securing improved arrangements for the health and comfort of all shop workers, adult and young persons alike.

The provisions of the Act relating to the employment of young persons, the lighting of shops, the provision of washing facilities and of facilities for meals are administered by the London County Council.

The Metropolitan Borough Councils are the authorities responsible for administering the provisions relating to ventilation and temperature of shops and sanitary arrangements.

In every shop, unless it is specifically exempted, there must be provided and maintained suitable and sufficient sanitary conveniences. A certificate of exemption may be granted if the authority are satisfied that, by reason of restricted accommodation or other suitable circumstances affecting the shop, such certificate should be in force and that suitable and sufficient sanitary arrangements are otherwise conveniently available.

The District Sanitary Inspectors have been authorised to act as the responsible officers for carrying out the purposes of the Act.

During the year 190 Shops Act inspections were made and two notices were served and complied with.

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 61, as compared with 67 the previous year. On 14 occasions drains were exposed to trace rats. In addition, poison baits were laid down, and 10 Notices served. It is found in this borough 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.

Defective airbricks are a very frequent cause of rat infestation of individual houses by stray rats, especially in the breeding season. Householders should pay particular attention to the condition of all air-gratings.

During the year under review several large sites have been cleared for rebuilding purposes and stray rats have been a source of some concern. All possible steps have been taken to reduce the nuisance to a minimum.

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 (SECTION 136 PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) Act, 1936).

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

PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT, 1933.

The law relating to the retail sale of Poisonous Substances by Traders who are not registered pharmacists has been altered by the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933, and the Poisons Rules, 1935.

The Poisons List has been prepared by the Poisons Board and confirmed by the Home Secretary. It prescribed two Lists of Poisons, called respectively Part I of the Poisons List, and Part II of the Poisons List. The Part I list is a list of poisons which can only be sold by retail to the general public by registered pharmacists. The Part II list is a list of poisons which may be sold retail to the general public, not only by registered pharmacists, but also (subject to certain conditions) by ordinary traders whose names are entered on a list of persons entitled to sell such poisons, kept by the Local Authority.

The following is an abbreviated list of Poisons and Poisonous Substances which may be sold by retail to the general public, or persons in certain occupations, by Traders whose names are entered in the Local Authority's list :—

Ammonia.

Arsenical substances (in the form *only* of sheep dips, sheep washes, insecticides, and other agricultural and horticultural preparations).

Barium carbonate (in the form *only* of preparations for the destruction of rats and mice).

Barium silicofluoride.

Formaldehyde.

Hydrochloric acid (spirits of salt).

Hydrofluoric acid and certain other fluorides.

Mercuric substances (in the form *only* of insecticides or other agricultural or horticultural preparations).

Nicotine and nicotine salts.

Nitric acid.

Nitrobenzene (in the form *only* of agricultural and horticultural insecticides and substances for treatment of bee disease).

Phenols, as defined.

Phenylene and toluene diamines, and their salts (hair dyes).

Potassium hydroxide (caustic potash).

Potassium quadroxalate (salts of lemon).

Sodium hydroxide (caustic soda).

Sulphuric acid.

Any trader, not being a registered pharmacist, who sells or is desirous of selling any of the above Poisons and Poisonous Substances, must have his name entered on the list kept by the Local Authority of persons entitled to sell Poisons included in Part II of the Poisons List, on premises used for or in connection with his retail business situate within the area of the Local Authority.

The Local Authority may refuse to enter in the list, or may remove from the list, the name of any person who fails to pay the prescribed fees, or who in the opinion of the authority is not fit to be on the list, for any sufficient reason, relating either to him personally, or to his premises (or, in the case of a company, etc., relating personally to members of the board, or managers or other officers of the company, etc.). Provision is made for appeal by an aggrieved person against the decision of the authority.

The entry of a person's name on the Local Authority's list does *not* entitle that person to retail poisons in Part I of the Poisons List, which may only be retailed by registered pharmacists.

It is not lawful for any poison to be exposed for sale in, or to be offered for sale by means of, an automatic machine.

Leaflets containing detailed particulars of the regulations as to the methods of storage which must be observed, the special precautions which must be taken for certain articles, the mode of sale, the nature and labelling of containers, and restrictions as to the sale of particular poisonous substances were distributed to 44 traders whose names had been entered in the list as approved sellers of Part II Poisons.

The list of persons compiled by the Council had legal effect as from the 1st May, 1936. The necessary supervision of sellers of poisons under Part II of the Poisons List is carried out by the Council's District Sanitary Inspectors.

SWIMMING BATHS -

(a) PUBLIC.—The Borough Council's Swimming Bath at Clissold Road is provided with a modern efficient filtration and aeration plant which maintains the water in a pure and attractive condition. Samples of the water are taken from time to time and submitted for chemical and bacteriological examination and the reports of these analyses have been satisfactory. The bathing boxes are fitted in the corridors exterior to the bathing hall with the object of preventing bathers carrying in dust, etc., which might eventually be conveyed to the water. By these means all practicable steps have been taken to ensure that those making use of the bath are protected from the danger of disease transmission.

(b) PRIVATE.—There are no privately owned Swimming Baths or pools open to the public, in this Borough.

BUG DISINFESTATION

No instance of bug infestation has been reported in connection with the Council Flats during the year.

With regard to the transfer of the 96 overcrowded families from their old dwellings to the new Council Flats in Lordship Terrace, all furniture of incoming tenants was fumigated with hydrogen cyanide gas, by contract with a firm specialising in the technique of this work. The bedding, however, in these cases was treated by steam disinfection at the Council's Disinfecting Station.

In connection with ridding infested premises of bugs, the usual practice is to have the rooms stripped of all paper and woodwork and sprayed with a powerful insecticide solution followed by fumigation by means of sulphur candles. Further spraying and fumigation may be necessary a few days later.

Where application for assistance is made by the owner or occupier, the disinfection is carried out by the Council's Disinfector and a fee of 2/6 per room is charged.

During the year 67 houses were found to be infested and were all disinfested under the supervision of the Council's Inspectors.

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 every morning and two afternoons a week to this work.

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

Cases of Impetigo	...	...	...	...	...	772
Cases of Nitty and Verminous heads and bodies	...					1,447
Cases of Scabies	...	...	...	...	...	321

ABNEY PARK CEMETERY.

In March, 1928, the Minister of Health, at the instance of the Council, sent an Inspector to visit the cemetery and investigate the conditions under which burials took place. As a result of this visit, certain improvements were effected by the Cemetery Company to remedy the untidy condition of the cemetery, but the Ministry stated that in view of Section 7 of the Burial Act, 1852, the cemetery could not be closed by Order in Council as this Section specifically excludes Abney Park Cemetery from the provisions of the Act relating to the discontinuance or prevention of burials.

In September, 1937, a comprehensive inspection of the cemetery was made and a report submitted in which it was pointed out that, whilst there did not appear to be any grounds for action from a sanitary point of view it was felt that undesirable features existed in regard to the continued unrestricted use of the cemetery for interments, and that the time could not be far distant when the question of overcrowding must receive serious consideration.

Following the reception of this report the Council directed that the attention of the Ministry of Health be called to the question of possible overcrowding at Abney Park Cemetery, and to the fact that from 1,000 to 1,250 interments were still taking place there during every normal year.

The cemetery was visited subsequently by an Inspector from the Ministry of Health, and, in December, 1937, a communication was received from the Ministry pointing out that, in view of Section 7 of the Burial Act, 1852, the Minister's jurisdiction in this case was limited to the making of a representation to the Privy Council for the issue of an Order in Council under Section 10 of the Burial Act, 1857, establishing regulations for the protection of the public health and for the maintenance of public decency in respect of burials in common graves; that the Minister had considered the report of his Inspector, but that it did not appear to him that in the present circumstances the matter to which attention had been directed was one in which he could take any action.

MORTUARY ACCOMMODATION.

Under Section 234 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936, every Sanitary Authority is required to provide and maintain mortuary accommodation for the reception of bodies found dead or upon which an inquest is to be held.

The old mortuary building, situated in St. Mary's Churchyard, which was out of date and unsuitable for modern requirements, was demolished consequent upon the erection of the new Municipal Buildings, and the Council entered into an agreement with the Hackney Borough Council for the use of the Hackney Mortuary for a period of three years at a cost of £120 per annum.

HACKNEY MORTUARY

	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Bodies deposited pending burial	38	28	66
" " " post-mortem examination }	31	24	55
	—	—	—
	69	52	121
	—	—	—
Inquest on Parishioners (held at Hackney Coroner's Court)	9	8	17

IV. HOUSING

OVERCROWDING

The main findings in regard to the survey of overcrowding which was carried out in Stoke Newington in 1935/1936 were as follows :—

Families living in overcrowded conditions	...	...	462
Families which became overcrowded before December 1937, by reason of children reaching the ages of one or ten years	...	...	42

At the end of 1936 these figures became reduced to 356 cases of actual overcrowding.

During 1937, 54 new cases of overcrowding had to be recorded, bringing the total of overcrowded families to 410. Of these 107 were rehoused on the Borough Council's Housing Estate, 4 on the London County Council's Housing Estates and in 53 instances the overcrowding was otherwise abated.

The actual number of overcrowded families on the 31st December, 1937, thus became reduced to 246.

LORDSHIP TERRACE/QUEEN ELIZABETH'S WALK FLATS

These flats were erected for the purpose of rehousing families found to be living in overcrowded conditions in the Borough. The Housing Scheme was designed to link up with the original Lordship Road Scheme so as to effect a unified layout and consists of 96 flats in the following proportions :—

1 Bedroom Flats	...	...	13
2 " "	...	...	24
3 " "	...	...	47
4 " "	...	...	10
5 " "	...	...	2
			96 or 348 rooms.

The standard of accommodation generally is similar to that of the Lordship Road Scheme, but with the addition of lavatory basins in the bathrooms and the provision of sun balconies to those flats facing Clissold Park and Lordship Terrace.

Work on the site was commenced in February, 1936, and the Housing Scheme was completed and the flats ready for occupation in April, 1937.

PROPOSED REDEVELOPMENT OF THE HEWLING STREET AREA

In dealing with the problem of providing further housing accommodation for overcrowded families, the Borough Council, in July, 1936, approved in principle to the development of a site, including the Hewling Street clearance area and adjoining properties, for housing purposes, by the erection of approximately 100 flats thereon.

In pursuance of the provisions of Part III of the Housing Act, 1925, a Compulsory Purchase Order was made for the acquisition of the required site, and the Minister of Health held a local inquiry on the 18th January, 1937, and confirmed the Order on the 17th March, 1937. The properties included in this Order were as follows :—

Howard Road, Nos. 18, 20, 20a, 22, 24, 26, 34, 36, 38, 40 and
Derwent Gospel Hall.

Watson Street, No. 45.

Matthias Road, Nos. 66, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88,
88a, and Methodist Chapel.

Hornsey Place, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10.

Area. 1·2 acres.

Total Number of Premises. 35.

<i>No. of Adults Resident in Area</i>	...	...	...	...	144
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<i>No. of Children Resident in Area</i>	...	...	...	...	31
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HEWLING STREET HOUSING SCHEME

In November, 1937, the Council approved a scheme for the erection of working class flats on the above site, which are intended for the rehousing of families in connection with the abatement of overcrowding in the Borough.

The scheme is designed around a central garden, open to the south, into which all living rooms will face, and comprises 64 flats and 26 maisonettes in the following proportions :—

2 Bedroom Flats ...	...	...	...	...	...	38
3 " " ...	...	...	...	...	...	39
4 " " ...	...	...	...	...	...	13
						—
						90
						—

Each flat will have a private sun balcony and it is intended to install multi-point gas heaters for hot water supply, and in addition two drying rooms and 35 perambulator sheds will be provided for the use of tenants.

Access to the flats will be from Howard Road and provision is made for a central play space for children away from service roads.

ACQUISITION OF INDIVIDUAL HOUSES

By reason of the powers conferred by the Housing Act, to acquire individual houses and to alter, enlarge, repair or improve any such houses for the purpose of providing housing accommodation for the working classes, the Borough Council agreed in principle to the acquisition of individual houses for the purpose of rehousing overcrowded families who could not be accommodated in Council flats owing to the fact that dwellings of five to eight rooms are required to afford the larger families sufficient living space.

In September, 1936, the Council made Compulsory Purchase Orders for the acquisition of four unoccupied houses in Grayling Road. A local inquiry was held by the Minister of Health on the 18th January, 1937, and the Orders were confirmed on the 17th March, 1937.

Each house contains eight rooms and has a "permitted number" of $14\frac{1}{2}$ persons under the Housing Act, 1936.

At the close of the year negotiations were still in progress in regard to the transfer of these properties to the Borough Council.

HOUSING STATISTICS

FOR THE YEAR 1937

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)	1,753
	(b)	Number of Inspections made for the purpose	5,410
(2)	(a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under Sub-head (1) above), which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	179
	(b)	Number of Inspections made for the purpose ...	1089
(3)		Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	0
(4)		Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	760

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	700
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3.—ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR :—

A. PROCEEDINGS UNDER SECTIONS 9, 10 AND 16 OF THE HOUSING ACT, 1936 :—

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

B. PROCEEDINGS UNDER PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS :—

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	... ..	60
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—		
(a)	By owners	... ..	60
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners	...	0

C. PROCEEDINGS UNDER SECTIONS 11 AND 13 OF THE HOUSING ACT, 1936 :—

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	... ..	0
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	... ..	9

D. PROCEEDINGS UNDER SECTION 12 OF THE HOUSING ACT, 1936 :—

(1)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	... ..	1
(2)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	... ..	0

4. HOUSING ACT, 1936 (PART IV)—OVERCROWDING :—

(a)	(i)	Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	... ..	235
	(ii)	Number of families dwelling therein	... ..	246
	(iii)	Number of persons dwelling therein	... ..	1,340
(b)		Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	... ..	54
(c)	(i)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	... ..	164
	(ii)	Number of persons concerned in such cases	...	873

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	21
Number of Applicants accepted by the L.C.C. for Stamford Hill Estate	2
Number of Applicants accepted by the L.C.C. for Norbury Estate	1
Number of Applicants accepted by the L.C.C. for Northwold Estate	2
Number of Applicants accepted by the L.C.C. for Bellingham Estate	1
Number of Applicants accepted by the L.C.C. for Wedmore Street Estate	1
Number of Applicants accepted by the L.C.C. for White Hart Lane Estate	4
Number of Applicants accepted by the L.C.C. for St. Helier, Morden, Estate	5
Number of Applicants accepted by the L.C.C. for Boundary Street Estate	2
Number of Applicants accepted by the L.C.C. for Kenmore Park Estate	6
Total number of families transferred ...	45

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 4 instances families were living in overcrowded conditions and the necessary warning letters against recurrence of over-crowding were sent to the owners concerned.

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 6 applications were made to the Council for Rent Restrictions Act Certificates and 6 for Rescinding Certificates and in every instance the appropriate 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 179 houses were inspected and 124 notices were served and complied with. The total number of re-inspections made was 910.

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	25
Number of purveyors registered (resident in the Borough) selling intact bottles	76
Number of purveyors (wholesale and retail) operating in the Borough from premises registered elsewhere	70
Total	171

The Sanitary Inspectors made 283 visits to dairy premises during the year, and any sanitary defects found were satisfactorily remedied.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1936.—This new Order, which came into operation on the 1st June, 1936, revoked the Milk (Special Designations) Orders of 1923 and 1934, and prescribed the following special designations for milk, viz. :—

TUBERCULIN TESTED.—The conditions for this grade are substantially the same as those at present prescribed for Grade "A" (Tuberculin Tested) milk. It is milk from cows which have passed a veterinary examination and a tuberculin test, and it may be bottled on the farm or elsewhere. If raw, the milk must, until the 31st December, 1936, be so produced that a sample taken at any

time before delivery to the customer shall not contain more than 200,000 bacteria per millilitre ; after that date it must satisfy a prescribed methylene blue reduction test for cleanliness. At all dates it must contain no coliform bacillus in one hundredth of a millilitre. If pasteurised, it must be described as " Tuberculin Tested Milk (Pasteurised) " and must not contain more than 30,000 bacteria per millilitre. If it is bottled on the farm, the word " Certified " may be added to its description.

ACCREDITED.—The conditions for this grade are similar to those prescribed in the Order of 1923, for Grade " A " milk. It is raw milk from cows which have passed a veterinary examination ; it may be bottled on the farm or elsewhere. It must satisfy the same bacteriological tests as are prescribed for raw Tuberculin Tested milk.

PASTEURISED.—This designation is applicable both where " Accredited " milk and where ungraded milk is pasteurised in accordance with the requirements of the Order. The conditions are substantially the same as in the Order of 1923, except that further conditions are imposed with regard to thermometers and temperature records.

The existing designations " Certified," " Grade ' A ' (Tuberculin Tested)" and " Grade ' A ' " are abolished, and the use of any such designation by a person not holding a licence is prohibited.

It is worthy of note that " Tuberculin Tested Milk (Pasteurised) " is not a special designation in respect of which a separate licence can be granted. A dealer selling milk under this description must possess the appropriate licences in respect of both the designations " Tuberculin Tested " and " Pasteurised."

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 1937 as follows :—

Accredited.

Protheroe, T.	...	...	...	1 (Supplemental) Licence.
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Tuberculin Tested.

Dansies, A. E.	...	...	...	1 Licence.
McLeod, N. C.	...	...	...	1 do.
Shaw, A. M.	...	...	...	1 do.
Stephens Bros.	...	...	...	1 do.

Express Dairy Co., Ltd.	...	...	4 (Supplemental) Licences.
Huckett's Dairy	...	...	1 do.
London Co-operative Society, Ltd.	...	...	1 do.
Stapleton & Sons, Ltd.	...	...	1 do.
United Dairies (London), Ltd.	...	...	4 do.

Pasteuriser.

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

Collier, A. J.	...	...	1 Licence.
Morris, J. R.	...	...	1 do.
Platt, H. J.	...	...	1 do.
Stephens Bros.	...	...	1 do.
United Dairies (London), Ltd.	...	...	2 do.
Walters, Lily	...	...	1 do.
Express Dairy Co., Ltd.	...	...	5 (Supplemental) Licences.
Huckett's Dairy	...	...	1 do.
Lewis, D., & Son	...	...	1 do.
London Co-operative Society, Ltd.	...	...	1 do.
Nestlé Milk Products, Ltd.	...	...	1 do.
Richards, R.	...	...	1 do.
Shinebaum, J.	...	...	1 do.
Stapleton & Sons, Ltd.	...	...	1 do.
United Dairies (London), Ltd.	...	...	4 do.

(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.

Slaughtering takes place at these premises very infrequently, as practically all meat sold in the Borough is brought from Smithfield.

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

THE PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT) REGULATIONS, 1924.—Under these regulations, 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.

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

There are 33 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 187 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936, any premises used for the sale or manufacture or storage of ice cream or for the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled 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 117 food premises were registered and kept under observation.

BAKEHOUSES.—There are 26 bakehouses in the Borough, and 19 of these are underground. These premises were all regularly inspected by the Sanitary Staff.

ICE CREAM PREMISES.—There are 71 premises in the Borough where the manufacture or sale of this commodity is carried on. These premises were inspected on 85 occasions.

FISH SHOPS.—There are 12 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

During the year under review 186 samples of food and drugs were obtained by the Council's Inspectors and submitted to the Public Analyst for examination. Of these 125 were purchased formally in accordance with the provisions of the Act and the remaining 61 were taken informally.

All the samples submitted were certified to be genuine, which is an indication of the high standard of quality of the food supply in the Borough.

During the previous year, 176 samples were certified to be genuine and 4 samples were reported to be adulterated, the adulteration being thus equivalent to 2·2% of the samples taken.

ANALYSES PERFORMED DURING THE YEAR 1937

Articles submitted for Analysis.	Formal Samples.		Informal Samples.	
	No. Taken.	No. Adultd.	No. Taken.	No. Adultd.
Ale	—	—	1	—
Aspirin	—	—	1	—
Beer	1	—	—	—
Bicarbonate of Soda ...	1	—	2	—
Biscuits, Broken	1	—	—	—
Boric Ointment	—	—	1	—
Bread	1	—	—	—
Buns	—	—	1	—
Butter	12	—	—	—
Cake, Cut	1	—	—	—
Camphorated Oil	—	—	2	—
Cascara Sagrada Tablets ...	—	—	1	—
Cheese	3	—	1	—
Chocolate, Broken	1	—	—	—
Cod Liver Oil... ..	—	—	2	—
Coffee	3	—	1	—
Cream	—	—	5	—
Dripping	1	—	—	—
Epsom Salts	—	—	3	—
Flour	3	—	—	—
Fruit Dried	1	—	—	—
Fruit (Canned)	—	—	6	—
Jam	—	—	5	—
Lard	1	—	1	—
Lemonade Powder	—	—	1	—
Liquid Paraffin	—	—	2	—
Liquorice Powder	1	—	—	—
Lobster (Canned)	—	—	1	—
Magnesia Tablets	—	—	1	—
Margarine.	10	—	—	—
Meat, Cooked... ..	—	—	1	—
Milk	69	—	1	—
Milk, Dried	—	—	1	—
Mustard	—	—	1	—
Olive Oil	—	—	1	—
Parrish's Food	1	—	—	—
Paste, Chicken and Ham ...	—	—	2	—
Paste, Fish	—	—	1	—
Paste, Turkey and Tongue ...	—	—	1	—
Pickles	—	—	2	—
Salmon, Pink	—	—	1	—
Sardines	—	—	4	—
Sausages	5	—	—	—
Sausages, Preserved	1	—	—	—
Sugar, Granulated	1	—	—	—
Sweets... ..	4	—	1	—
Syrup of Figs	—	—	2	—
Tea	2	—	—	—
Vaseline	—	—	1	—
Vinegar, Malt	—	—	1	—
Whisky	1	—	—	—
Zinc Ointment	—	—	2	—
Totals	125	—	61	—

THE PUBLIC HEALTH (CONDENSED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1923-1927, AND PUBLIC HEALTH (DRIED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1923-1927.—One sample of dried milk was taken during the year and found to be genuine and properly labelled.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVES, ETC., IN FOOD) REGULATIONS.—No contravention of the regulations had to be reported during the year.

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
Black Currants	and Cucumbers
Bottled Fruits	Gooseberries, dessert
Bottled Vegetables	Green Peas
Broccoli	Honey
Brussels Sprouts	Jam
Bunched Carrots	Loganberries
Cabbage Lettuce	Malt Extract and Malt Flour
Canned Fruits, peas and beans	Pears
Canned Vegetables	Plums
Cauliflower	Potatoes
Celery	Raspberries
Cherries	Red Currants
Cheshire Cheese	Strawberries
Cider	Wheat Flour

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
Bacon and Ham	mutton, frozen lamb, frozen
Butter	pork, boneless beef, boneless
Currants, Sultanas and Raisins	veal, salted beef, salted
Eggs, in shell and dried	pork and edible offals)
Honey	Oat Products
Malt Products	Poultry, Imported dead
	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 advice given at the Welfare Centres contains frequent references to questions of diet. In addition, books and leaflets are issued which afford instruction on the diet of mother and child, and, in the hope that it would prove a valuable means of teaching practical dietetics copies of Dr. Nash's Cookery Book were kept in stock and issued free to mothers attending the Council's Welfare Centres.

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	Smallpox
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 265, as compared with 284 for the year 1936.

TABLE IV. NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (other than Tuberculosis) DURING THE YEAR 1937

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	91	—	—	7	11	10	37	14	5	4	1	2	—	81
Diphtheria	44	—	2	5	5	2	17	3	7	3	—	—	—	43
Enteric Fever	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	1	—	—	10
Puerperal Pyrexia	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	14	3	—	—	15
Pneumonia, Acute Primary	36	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	5	1	4	25	8
Pneumonia, Acute Influenzal	15	—	1	1	—	1	1	1	1	1	—	4	4	7
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Poliomyelitis	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	28	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	3	4	12	6	16
Food Poisoning	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	—	5
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plague	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	12	1	—	1	1	1	2	—	—	3	1	1	1	2
Typhus Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Continued and Relapsing Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Meningitis	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
TOTAL	265	4	4	14	18	14	61	18	14	45	11	26	36	192

SMALLPOX.—No case of smallpox was reported in London during 1937.

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 1936 shows that 280 births were registered in the Borough, of which 124 or 44·3%, were vaccinated, and 113 or 40%, were exempted from vaccination by reason of Statutory Declarations of objection to vaccination.

At the close of 1937, 30 cases were outstanding; 7 of these had removed to other districts, the Vaccination Officers of which had been duly apprised; and 6 removed to places unknown, leaving 17 cases, or 6·4%, unaccounted for.

SCARLET FEVER.—During the year 91 cases of this disease were notified as compared with 132 the previous year. The disease continued to be of a mild type generally, and there were no fatal cases.

The 9 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.

Three 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 44 cases of Diphtheria were notified with 1 death as compared with 76 notifications and 3 deaths the previous year.

VACCINATION RETURNS.

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 1936.	Number of these Births duly entered by 31st January, 1938, in Columns I., II., IV. and V. of the " Vaccination Register " (Birth List Sheets), viz.—					Number of these Births which on 31st January, 1938, remained unentered in the " Vaccination Register " on account (as shown by Report Book) of			Number of these Births remaining on 31st January, 1938, 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 1937.	Number of Statutory Declarations of Con- scientious Objection actually received by the Vaccination Officer irres- pective of the dates of birth of the children to which they relate during the calendar year 1937.
		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	280	124	2	—	113	11	—	7	5	18	418	117

*Copies of 276 Certificates were sent to other Vaccination Officers.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.—This work is carried out by the Assistant Medical Officer of Health once a week at the Barton House Child Welfare Centre. In every instance the consent of the parent or guardian is obtained in writing before the treatment is commenced.

During the year 108 children completed the course of immunising injections and 110 children were re-Schick tested at intervals of three to four months after the protective inoculations. Of these, 95 were found to be definitely negative and 8 to be still slightly positive. These positive reactors were given a further injection to ensure adequate protection.

The number of children protected is comparatively small but dissemination of information on the subject of diphtheria protection was continued by means of leaflets drawing parents' 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-toxon is kept in the Public Health Department for sale to local medical practitioners in urgent cases.

During the year 3 tubes of 8,000 units were issued to medical practitioners.

ENTERIC FEVER.—One case of Paratyphoid Fever was notified and confirmed bacteriologically. Investigation was made to trace the source of infection but without success. There were 2 cases of Enteric Fever the previous year.

PUERPERAL FEVER.—10 cases were notified as compared with 5 notifications the previous year. All cases received hospital treatment and there were no fatalities.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA.—18 cases were notified as compared with 8 the previous year. 15 cases received hospital treatment and all made successful recoveries.

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

During 1937, 36 notifications were received of Acute Primary Pneumonia (19 the previous year), and 15 notifications of Influenzal Pneumonia as compared with 9 the previous year.

There were 55 deaths from Pneumonia (all forms) during 1937 as compared with 30 in 1936.

INFLUENZA.—Influenza increased in prevalence during the earlier months of the year. The older members of the community were specially affected and there was a high death rate in the older age groups from respiratory diseases following influenza.

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

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				
2 ...	—	2	2	—	—	—

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

POLIOMYELITIS.—One case (a child aged 3 years) was notified. The diagnosis was confirmed in hospital and the patient made a successful but slow recovery. No notification of this disease was received the previous year.

ERYSIPELAS.—28 cases of this disease were notified during the year as compared with 19 in 1936.

MENINGOCOCCAL MENINGITIS.—Two cases were notified, one of whom (a woman aged 50 years) died in hospital, the other, a child aged one year made a successful recovery.

No notification of this disease was received the previous year.

DYSENTERY.—During the autumn months there was increased prevalence of infective enteritis due to the Sonne Bacillus and 12 notifications of this type of Dysentery were received. Two children suffering from this disease were treated in isolation hospitals. The other cases received private medical treatment in their homes. The disease was generally of a mild type and there were no fatalities.

Routine inquiry was made into the history of each case but it was not possible to single out any specific article of food or drink as being responsible for the infection.

MEASLES.—Measles is not at present 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 for cases of Measles in isolation hospitals.

The number of cases of Measles reported to the Public Health Department during the year was 47, of whom 15 were removed to hospitals for treatment. There were no deaths from this disease as compared with 2 deaths for the year 1936.

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 53 cases of the disease were noted and 9 cases were removed from their homes for hospital treatment. There was one death from this disease in 1937 as compared with two deaths in 1936.

FOOD POISONING.—Five cases of food poisoning were reported during the year. Four of these were members of one family and were simultaneously affected. Investigation was carried out with the object of ascertaining the particular food which was responsible for these illnesses, and, from the evidence available, sausages would appear to have been the cause. Unfortunately it was not possible to obtain specimens of the sausages for bacteriological examination as they had all been consumed. The patients received hospital treatment and made satisfactory recoveries.

A bacteriological report was received to the effect that the *Bacillus* (Aertrycke) had been isolated from the fæces of the patients.

In the fifth case the particular article of food which had caused the illness could not be traced, but the symptoms were mild and responded rapidly to treatment.

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

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

	Positive	Negative	Total
Phthisis	9	91	100
Haemolytic Streptococci ...	13	22	35
Diphtheria	31	284	315
Paratyphoid	1	2	3
Sonne Dysentery	5	9	14
Total	59	408	467

ISOLATION.—The Public Health (London) Act, 1936, Section 195, 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 old Town Hall, Milton Grove. There was no occasion to use the shelter during the year.

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

After notifiable Diseases	270
After Pulmonary Tuberculosis	25
After Measles and Chicken Pox	3
After deaths from Cancer, etc.	23
After Vermin	69
After Scabies	26
	416

Disinfection of Articles removed from premises after infectious diseases has been carried out in the Washington-Lyon Type Steam Disinfector.

A total of 9,227 textile articles was dealt with at the disinfecting station.

156 books from the Public Library were fumigated with formalin vapour. Bedding was destroyed at request of the owners in 11 instances.

TUBERCULOSIS

There were notified 41 cases of pulmonary, and 5 cases of non-pulmonary Tuberculosis, with 38 deaths as set forth by ages in the accompanying table. In 1936 there were notified 60 pulmonary cases and 7 non-pulmonary cases.

During 1937, as in the previous year, there was thus a death rate of 0·70 from Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 0·75 for all forms of Tuberculosis per 1,000 of population living, as compared with 0·68 and 0·78 respectively for the year 1935.

TUBERCULOSIS : NEW CASES AND DEATHS DURING 1937

Age Periods			New Cases				Deaths			
			Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0-1	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-5	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-15	...	...	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
15-25	...	...	7	4	1	—	2	3	1	2
25-35	...	...	9	5	—	—	5	1	—	—
35-45	...	...	4	—	1	—	5	3	—	—
45-55	...	...	3	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
55-65	...	...	3	1	—	—	4	—	—	—
65 and upwards	...	...	1	—	1	1	4	—	—	—
Totals	...	...	30	11	4	1	28	7	1	2

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 280 to 249 during the year.

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
No. of cases on Register at beginning of 1937 ...	125	96	32	27
No. of cases on Register at end of 1937	121	71	32	25

Out of the total number of 38 deaths from Tuberculosis, 7 (or 18·4%) were of cases which were unnotified previous to death, which is a similar figure to that of 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.

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 present the annual report for the year 1937. On pages 76 and 77, will be found the statistics dealing with the year's work. This has shown an all-round increase over that of 1936, but in general the difference has not been sufficiently marked to call for any detailed analysis. There are, however, several points on which I feel that some comment is appropriate.

(1) NEW CASES.—In spite of the fact that the number of persons referred for investigation has increased, and that the co-operation of local practitioners has continued to be cordial, it is rather disturbing that a considerable proportion of the cases found to be tuberculous are already past the early stage. This is doubly regrettable, firstly because a patient with an active but undiscovered lesion constitutes an infectious focus, which is particularly dangerous since he naturally observes none of those rules of hygiene which have been proved efficacious in preventing the spread of the disease; and secondly because his own prospects of receiving benefit from such forms of treatment as artificial pneumothorax are greatly lessened. The main problem in dealing with tuberculosis is the discovery of the early case, and it is one whose consideration offers the most fertile ground for progress in any anti-tuberculosis scheme. At the present time, I believe it to be true that there are a considerable number of persons, who for the very reason that they suspect themselves to be suffering from tuberculosis, refrain from seeking medical advice till the urgency of their symptoms compels them to do so, and even then many deliberately withhold vital information from their doctors in the hope that some general treatment may be given them that will be of benefit to them, without an official diagnosis being made. Apart from their dread of having their suspicions confirmed, the ever present fear of losing their employment, and the fact that the general public still regard tuberculous persons as being under a stigma, probably lies at the root of this attitude of mind. It seems very likely that over-enthusiastic anti-tuberculosis propaganda does more harm than good, by exaggerating dangers, and thus increasing the mental strain on the sufferer from the disease, and by frightening unduly many others in the community. The ignorance of the man in the street of the principles of elementary anatomy and physiology renders it an extremely delicate task to educate him rationally in matters of

health, since he has no foundation on which one can build. Moreover, at the present time he is more likely to become disease-conscious than health-conscious, owing to the sensational and startling manner in which medical topics are presented to him in the daily Press, and I believe that instruction should be as unobtrusive as possible, lest the end achieved defeat its object by over-emphasising the dangers of any one particular disease, rather than by leading the community into a more healthy way of living. It is to be hoped that the National Fitness Campaign will counterbalance this trend, and that the whole question of infectious illness, and in particular of tuberculosis, will be put into its proper perspective, so that the patient may not have to face the distrust and suspicion of his fellows, as well as the physical misery inseparable from his malady. When he is able to realise that early diagnosis means greatly increased chance of cure without the attendant dread of social ostracism, we shall probably find him much more willing to come forward for advice about symptoms which he has hitherto been afraid to admit.

(2) CONTACT EXAMINATION.—It will be noted that only a very small number of the contacts examined are found to have tuberculosis. The figure is misleading to a certain extent, for the following reasons :—

(a) The term "contact" officially denotes only those persons who have been sent up for examination solely owing to the fact that they have been in contact with the disease. It does not include those referred by doctors, who, knowing the family history and recognising some suspicious symptoms, consider full investigation necessary.

(b) The contacts that are seen at the Dispensary are to no small extent comprised of persons whose exposure to infection has been practically nil, since the primary case may be a surgical one, such as a patient with spinal disease, glands in the neck, etc., which are rarely contagious.

(c) It is much more easy to secure the attendance of those in age and sex groups who are the least vulnerable to the disease, e.g., middle aged women, and children. The reason for this is that the health visitors in the great majority of cases are only able to interview the mothers of families, and explain to them the desirability of examination, as it is rare to find the others at home. It thus happens that middle aged men and young adults of both sexes are not seen during the visits of the nurses or the Tuberculosis Officer, and it is not possible to apply persuasion to those who need it most.

Were one able to concentrate specially on young adults exposed to infection from an open case, and secure their examination and periodical re-examination at regular intervals, one would be able to tap a source from which doubtless one would obtain many early cases. Special efforts are made in this direction, but so long as we have to rely on second hand communication via the member of the family originally interviewed it is not likely that the advisability of a medical overhaul will be sufficiently stressed to be appreciated by the fathers of families, and those who are going out to work. In spite of these drawbacks, I believe that contact examination as at present carried out has very definite advantages since it enables one to detect ill-health due to causes other than tuberculosis, and it also emphasises the position of the Dispensary as a centre which has as its concern not only the welfare of the patient but that of his family as well.

(3) HEALTH VISITING.—Last year I had to point out that this work was being carried out with unusual difficulty in Stoke Newington, owing to the frequent absences from duty of the Tuberculosis Nurse, brought about by the fact that she had to deputise for any other member of the Borough health-visiting staff who might be incapacitated. I am glad to be able to report that this defect has been to a large extent remedied, and that in February, 1938, the provision of an additional visitor has made it possible for the Tuberculosis Nurse to devote practically the whole of her time to tuberculosis work. In May last, Miss M. I. Greenwood was appointed as Tuberculosis Nurse, and has already by her energy, tact and enthusiasm been successful in winning the confidence of the patients, and in re-establishing touch between them and the Dispensary. It is a pleasure to pay a tribute to the admirable work which she has done in Stoke Newington during her first year, as well as to that done consistently for many years in Hackney by Miss Servanti. Closely bound up with the question of health visiting is that of the social work which is performed through the agency of the Tuberculosis Scheme in which the Care Committee and the Dispensary each has a part to play. The functions of the Care Committee commence immediately a diagnosis has been made, continue while the sufferer is under treatment, persist after his return from sanatorium, and include responsibilities both to him and to his family.

They are undertaken in the face of many handicaps, since to be effective they entail the provision of an adequate standard of living, efforts to secure him work which will be within the

competence of the patient to perform, advice and assistance in crises which occur with such frequency among the tuberculous, whether domestic, financial, or more purely medical, and means to alleviate the long hours of enforced leisure which can be such a trial to those who find that they are not able to resume their place in industry as wage earners. The Committee has practically no funds at its disposal, but is able to help by acting as a connecting link between those in need and the agencies which can meet that need. Much of this devolves upon Miss K. H. Russell, who has made herself intimately acquainted with the workings of various societies such as the Charity Organisation Society, the Invalid Children's Aid Association, the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association, the United Services Fund and British Legion, and has become personally known to the local officers of these bodies and is able to discuss with them the practical manner in which they may be able to help. The Handicrafts Class and the Library have been maintained throughout the year, and they offer to those who are unemployed a variety in their monotonous existence that is greatly appreciated.

Two specific examples of social needs may be quoted, the provision of extra nourishment, and arrangements for securing improved housing accommodation. In neither of these is it yet possible to do as much as one would wish, but it affords some comfort to reflect on the progress that has been made in the last few years. The Borough, under the ægis of the Ministry of Health, is permitted to grant additional food to persons who are about to enter sanatorium, or who on their return are likely to be able to work at a suitable occupation provided they are not in receipt of Public Assistance, and at the same time are not able to secure the diet required over and above the subsistence limit. Such a grant from the Borough is more in the nature of medical treatment than of relief. Other people, who are not eligible, are entitled to aid from the Public Assistance Committee, but only if they come within the category of necessitous persons. I have received great help from the Relieving Officers in dealing with cases in which poverty is urgent, and have had many discussions with them, both personally and over the telephone, as to the best method in which assistance can be rendered. It has been a pleasant experience to discover the interest which these officials take in individual patients, and the very helpful suggestions which their local knowledge enables them to make.

As it is now possible for grants to be made to increase the standard of living of contacts of infectious cases, and also to

secure similar help through the Unemployment Assistance Board for those who are fit for work but unemployed, it will be seen that remedies for actual distress are becoming more comprehensive and progressive, so that the evolution of a scheme from which no one is omitted appears to be in the realm of practical politics.

As far as housing is concerned, there has been a definite advance, but the position is still far from satisfactory. In order to secure improved accommodation for patients, it is in the main necessary still to produce evidence of overcrowding, which is measured by certain rather rigid criteria. It seems a pity that a different standard of overcrowding could not be set up for the tuberculous from that which obtains for the healthy. However, many families have been rehoused, and with the continued clearance of slum areas and insanitary buildings, it is now comparatively rare to meet with the deplorable conditions that were not uncommon ten or fifteen years ago.

In an earlier paragraph of this report I mentioned the fact that children of school age were less susceptible to tuberculosis, at any rate in its severer pulmonary forms, than those of other groups. In spite of this, there is much that needs to be done for them, and the value of an open-air school in which first class teaching facilities together with skilled medical and nursing supervision are available, is amply demonstrated by the success of the school at Stormont House. This admits cases from Stoke Newington and the part of Hackney in this dispensary area, and continues to show the excellent results that have been characteristic of it since it was first opened.

I am greatly indebted to the medical and surgical staff of the Metropolitan Hospital, and in particular to Mr. Livingstone of the Ear, Nose, and Throat Department, and to Dr. Loughborough of the X-Ray Department, for seeing cases referred by me. It is becoming more than ever necessary for a Tuberculosis Officer to be able to secure a satisfactory X-Ray film and an expert report, especially on persons seen for the first time. It is now universally acknowledged that a diagnosis cannot always be made on clinical examination alone, and not only doctors but also patients realise that investigation cannot be complete without the help of radiology, which is freely available in the out-patient departments of chest hospitals, and which must now be made equally available to a tuberculosis dispensary, if it is to maintain its position as

a consulting centre in the district. Apart altogether from the valuable information which X-Rays provide, the prestige of the dispensary is bound to suffer if it does not keep abreast with scientific progress in this respect.

The duties of the Secretary-dispenser, Miss E. M. Russell, have remained as arduous as before, and have been discharged by her with the efficiency and accuracy that always marked her work. In addition, she has the important and sometimes difficult task of interviewing patients on their first attendance, and her influence with them and her tact, have contributed materially to the smooth running of the Department.

I have also to thank Mr. Frank Jennings, the Hospital Secretary and House Governor, for his cordial and practical co-operation, and the Matron for once more supervising the nursing arrangements, which have proved 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.

TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY

STATISTICAL TABLES

1. New cases : Males, 135 ; Females, 136 ; Total, 271.
2. Sources through which cases came to the Dispensary :—

			<i>Total No.</i>	<i>No. found to be tuberculous</i>
Medical Officer of Health	...	...	53	16
Local practitioners	...	...	82	16
Transferred from other areas	...	...	24	21
London Chest Hospital	...	...	1	1
Metropolitan Hospital	...	...	1	1
Contacts of notified cases	...	...	106	1
Other sources	...	...	4	2
			271	58

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	...	...	30	14	4	0
Non-pulmonary	...	...	2	3	3	1
Non-tuberculous	...	...	47	42	3	10
Doubtful	...	...	3	2	0	0
			82	61	10	11

4. Examination of home contacts :—

Pulmonary tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	1
Non-pulmonary	...	...	...	...	0
Non-tuberculous	...	...	...	...	106
Doubtful	...	...	...	...	0
					107

5. Bacteriological examinations :—

Tubercle bacilli present	...	...	...	62
„ „ absent	...	...	...	243
				305

6. Attendances, etc., at Dispensary :—

Total number of attendances	...	...	...	1,132
Systematic examinations at above	...	...	...	882
Number of letters written	...	...	...	949
Number of visits to patients at their homes	...	...	...	106
Number of attendances at :—				
X-Ray department	...	...	...	69
Other departments	...	...	...	7

TUBERCULOSIS HEALTH VISITOR.—In view of the necessity for an increased number of home visits to tuberculous persons the Council, in October, 1937, appointed Miss M. I. Greenwood to be full-time tuberculosis health visitor. Previously this officer had devoted half time to tuberculosis and half time to maternity and child welfare.

EXTRA NOURISHMENT.—The allowances of extra nourishment for necessitous cases cost £105 6s. 7d. 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.

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, 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.

(k) Supervision of foster-mothers and the children in their charge.

HOME VISITING.—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 : 356	(2) Total Visits	...	...	761
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To infants under 1 :—

(1) First Visits : 896	(2) Total Visits	...	...	2,498
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To children 1-5 :—

(1) First Visits : 180	(2) Total Visits	...	...	3,759
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Thus a total of 7,018 visits has to be recorded for the year 1937, as compared with 7,076 visits the previous year.

In the Annual Report for the year 1936 reference was made to the fact that, owing to the large proportion of time devoted to attendances at clinics the Health Visitors were unable to increase substantially the number of visits paid to the homes, and that this indicated an insufficiency of staff to deal with this important branch of the welfare activities.

In this connection, the Council, in November, 1937, adopted the recommendation of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee that an additional Health Visitor be appointed in view of the Council's resolution making the position of Tuberculosis Health Visitor a full time instead of a half time appointment and in order to cope with the extended work in the Maternity and Child Welfare Department.

ATTENDANCES AT THE INFANT WELFARE SESSIONS.—During the year there has been a satisfactory increase in the number and regularity of attendances. The total of 20,487 attendances of children under five compares very favourably with that of the previous year (17,823), and is the highest figure of attendances that has yet been recorded in any one year.

As required by the Public Health (London) Act, 1936, 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.

CO-OPERATION WITH THE N.S.P.C.C.—The practice of liaison with the local N.S.P.C.C. Inspector (Mr. A. E. Rivers) has afforded very satisfactory results.

In a number of instances in which, by reason of the activities of the Health Visitors, it has been revealed that there exists some degree of neglect of children on the part of parents, the Inspector has been notified and, as a result of his supervision and co-operation, it has been possible to secure an improvement in the home conditions and better care for the children.

When, in the course of his duties, the Inspector finds a family living in insanitary conditions, he reports the circumstances to the Public Health Department in order that appropriate action may be taken to remedy the conditions so far as possible.

INFANT LIFE PROTECTION

One Health Visitor carries out part-time duties in connection with Infant Life Protection in the Borough. She is responsible for the supervision of all foster mothers and children in their care, and for the regular inspection of all premises in which foster children are housed.

During the year 17 foster mothers and 43 children were subject to systematic inspection by the Infant Life Protection Visitor, who paid 415 visits of inspection during the year ended 31st December, 1937.

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

PRE-NATAL OFFICER'S REPORT

During 1937, the number of new cases attending the ante-natal and post-natal clinics was 256, and the total number of attendances 1,231, of which the post-natal attendances numbered 147.

The number of cases removed from the current list was 167 :—

11 on account of removal from the borough,

12 found on examination to be non-pregnant.

Of the remaining 144 cases there were :—

134 live births ; in two cases the infants born prematurely lived two days and twenty-one days respectively.

6 abortions, of which one received medical attention at home, three received no medical attention and two were removed to hospital, one developing puerperal fever. On subsequent examination at the post-natal clinic, the report in all cases was satisfactory.

4 stillbirths occurred in cases of :—

Albuminuria, breech presentation with albuminuria, anencephalus, and rupture of the uterus, the first and third being forceps deliveries.

Confinements were normal in 133 cases, 3 were delivered by forceps—two being stillbirths as above mentioned, the third a case of difficult labour where the infant weighed 10 lbs.

Induction of labour was performed in a case of severe albuminuria—referred to hospital.

One maternal death occurred. The mother attended the clinic on one occasion and because of her bad obstetric history she was at once referred to hospital where she died two months later of rupture of the uterus with resulting stillbirth.

One case of ophthalmia neonatorum occurred—under hospital treatment and with complete recovery.

One case of congenital talipes equino varus occurred in a normal delivery.

Two mothers, one suffering from acute pyelitis, the other from post-influenzal nephritis, were sent to hospital.

78 mothers attended after confinement. 13 were found to be in good health the remaining 65 being found to require treatment for the following :—

- 7 retroversion.
- 9 vaginal discharge.
- 19 anæmia and debility.
- 11 constipation.
 - 1 varicose veins.
- 2 anteversion.
- 1 post-cæsarean section with vaginal discharge.
- 1 menorrhagia.
- 3 persistent albuminuria.
- 2 mastitis.
- 1 phthisis with menorrhagia.
- 2 enteroptosis.
- 1 perineal tear.
- 2 sub-involution.
- 1 hyperpiesis.
- 1 hæmorrhoids.
- 1 prolapse.

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 1937.

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 are made 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 £200 yearly.

Two sessions weekly are now held, on Wednesday mornings and Thursday afternoons. Appropriate cases are referred to the dentist by the Child Welfare Medical Officer and 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, 319. Children, 149. Total ...	468
No. of Attendances : Mothers, 593. Children, 273. Total...	866
No. of Sessions	100
No. of Sessions when Anæsthetics given	25
No. of Gas Anæsthetics given	173

The costs for the financial year, 1937, are as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
Fee to British Dental Hospital	200	0	0
Anæsthetist's Fee	21	2	0
Cost of Dentures	90	13	0
	311	15	0
Receipts for Treatment and Dentures	72	3	0
Total amount paid by Borough Council ...	239	12	0

Dentures costing £18 were provided free of charge to 8 necessitous mothers during the year.

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.

COUNCIL'S FREE MILK SCHEME.—In April the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee had under consideration the Ministry of Health Circular 1519, in which emphasis was laid upon the nutritive value of milk and certain other foods.

The Circular stated, *inter alia*, that the Minister of Health was aware that practically all Maternity and Child Welfare Authorities had made arrangements for the supply of milk to expectant and nursing mothers and children under school age, while many also supplied other foods, or cod liver oil, at their Centres, and some had made arrangements for serving meals at places set apart for that purpose. The Minister was, however, anxious that each Authority should review its arrangements for this purpose in order to ensure that this important matter was adequately dealt with throughout the country.

The Circular further stated that some Authorities had made it a rule to supply milk to expectant mothers only during the last two or three months of pregnancy, while others had limited the supply in every case to one pint a day. It had also been found that certain authorities supplied milk for children only up to the age of 18 months or two years.

In Circular 1072, dated 12th February, 1930, the Minister expressly sanctioned the extension of the supply of milk under the Maternity and Child Welfare Act to such an extent, and in such manner, as each Local Authority thought desirable, and he urged that in the interests of health of the mothers and children it was not desirable to adopt any such limitations as are mentioned above. On the contrary, the Minister considered that the arrangements made by each Authority should enable sufficient milk or other food to be provided whenever this provision was necessary for the maintenance of the health of the mother or young child.

In this connection, up to April, 1937, the Council's scheme for the supply of milk to necessitous cases was as follows :—

Milk may be issued free to :

- (a) Nursing mothers.
- (b) Expectant mothers in the last three months of pregnancy.
- (c) Children up to three years of age, and to children between the ages of three and five years for medical reasons.

The quantity of milk supplied free must not ordinarily exceed one pint per day per person, but, in the case of infants between three months and eighteen months, in exceptional circumstances one and a half pints per day may be issued.

During the financial year ended March 31st, 1937, the Milk Applications' Sub-Committee authorised the distribution of wet and dry milk to necessitous cases at a cost to the Council of £1,163 14s. 3d.

In addition to the allowance of free milk to necessitous cases attending the Welfare Centres, the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee permitted the free issue of the following commodities:—

Virol, malt, vitamin emulsion, halibut oil and malt, Parrish's chemical food and lactagol.

During the financial year ended 31st March, 1937, the total expenditure in respect of free issues (other than milk) was £168 6s. 10d.

In view of the matters referred to in Circular 1519, the Committee submitted the following recommendations for extending the scheme at present in operation:—

1. That the issue of free milk to necessitous expectant mothers be authorised as soon as a diagnosis of pregnancy has been established.
2. That the supply of milk to such cases be increased from one pint to two pints daily if such is thought advisable for medical reasons.
3. That in order to supplement the issue to necessitous expectant mothers of such amount of free milk as is considered necessary, a supply of virol or other extra food be allowed.

These recommendations were approved by the Council in April, and have been in operation since their adoption.

CONVALESCENT HOME TREATMENT.—During the year grants in aid of Convalescent Home Treatment amounting to £15 18s. 3d. were made by the Council in respect of 3 mothers and 9 children.

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 9s. 8½d.

During the year the Council paid the sum of £4 4s. respecting 4 cases admitted to the Hospital under the above arrangement.

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 payments of fees of £3 to a local midwife in compensation for the loss of 2 midwifery cases who were referred by the Council's Ante-Natal Officer to a hospital for special treatment and supervision.

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 eight women of approved character were retained on the panel, and their services were called upon on 22 occasions at a cost to the Council of £71.

AWARD OF MERIT CERTIFICATES.—The Maternity and Child Welfare Committee authorised the award of Merit Certificates to those mothers who had shown skill in mothercraft during the year, and in July the Mayoress (Mrs. G. G. Broadbridge) visited the Barton House Welfare Centre and presented the certificates to the successful mothers.

APPENDIX I.

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

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

A CACIA HOUSE, Lordship
Terrace

Aden Grove
Aden Terrace
Adolphus Road
Albion Grove
Albion Parade, Albion Road
Albion Road
Aldam Place, S.N. High Street
Alexandra Buildings, Blackstock
Road
Alexandra Grove (*formerly
Alexandra Road*)
Alexandra Villas, Seven Sisters'
Allen Road Road
Allerton Road
Amhurst Park (90 to 100 even
Arthur Road and 93)
Ayrsome Road

BARN STREET
Barrett's Grove

Beatty Road (*formerly Gordon
Road*)
Beaulieu Villas, Seven Sisters'
Road
Beech House, Lordship Terrace
Belgrade Road
Bethune Road (1 to 153 odd,
2 to 106 even)
Blackstock Road (5 to 175 odd)
Boleyn Road (94 to 192 even)
Bouverie Road
Brighton Road
Brodia Road
Broughton Road
Brownswood Road

Burma Mews, Burma Road
Burma Road

CARYSFORT ROAD

Cedar House, Lordship
Terrace
Chalmer's Terrace, Victorian
Road
*Chapel Court (renamed Slindon
Court)*
Chesholm Road
*Church Street (renamed S.N.
Church Street)*
Church Walk
Clarence Terrace (abolished)
Clissold Court, Green Lanes
Clissold Crescent (*formerly Park
Lane*)
Clissold House, Lordship Road
Clissold Park Villas (abolished)
Clissold Road
Clonbrock Road
Connaught Mansions, Albion
Road
Coronation Avenue, Victorian
Road
Cowper Road
Cressington Road
Crossway (2 to 50 even)

DEFOE ROAD
Denman House, Lordship
Road
Digby Crescent (*formerly Digby
Road*)
Dumont Road
Dunsmure Road (91 to 109 odd)
Dynevor Road

E ADE ROAD (2 to 66 even,
1 to 43 odd)
Eagle Mansions, Salcombe Road
Edward's Lane

F AIRHOLT ROAD
Finsbury Park Road
Fleetwood Street

G AINSBORO' ROAD
Glebe Place (abolished)
Gloucester Drive (*formerly*
Gloucester Road)
Goldsmith Square (renamed
St. Matthias Square)
Gordon Road (renamed Beatty
Road)
Grangecourt Road
Grayling Road
Grazebrook Road
Green Lanes (2 to 162 & 182 to
388 even, 81 to 147 & 205
to 327 odd)
Greenway Close, Green Lanes

H AMILTON PLACE
(renamed Ormsby Place)
Harcombe Road
Hawksley Road
Hayling Road
Heathland Road
Henry Road
Hermitage Road (1 to 25a odd,
2 to 14 even)
Hornsey Place
Howard Road

I MPERIAL AVENUE,
Victorian Road

K ERSLEY ROAD
King's Crescent (*formerly*
King's Road)
Kingsway, Albion Road (1, 2 & 3)
Knebworth Road
Kynaston Avenue
Kynaston Road

L ABURNUM HOUSE,
Lordship Terrace
Lancell Street
Laura Terrace, Brownswood
Road
Lavell Street
Laver's Road
Leconfield Road (1 to 23a odd)
Leonard Place
Lidfield Road
Lilian Street
Listria Park
Londesborough Road
Lordship Grove
Lordship House, Lordship Road
Lordship Park
Lordship Park Mews, Allerton
Road

Lordship Road
Lordship Terrace

M ANLEY COURT
(formerly Masons Court
& Place)
Manor Parade, Manor Road
Manor Road
Martaban Road
Marton Road
Matthias Road (2 to 122 even)
Millard Road
Milton Grove (*formerly Milton*
Road)
Mountgrove Road (2 to 98 even)

NEVILL ROAD
Newington Green (33 to
42 cons. nos.)
Newington Hall Villas (abolished)

OLDFIELD ROAD
Ormond House, Lordship
Road
Ormsby Place (*formerly Hamilton
Place*)
Osterley Road

PAGET ROAD
Painsthorpe Road
Palatine Road
Park Crescent (abolished)
*Park Lane (renamed Clissold
Crescent)*
*Park Street (renamed Yoakley
Road)*
Park View Mansions, Green Lanes
Pellerin Road
Petherton Road (106 to 138 even)
Portland Rise (*formerly Portland
Road*)
Prince George Road
Princess May Road
Princess Crescent (*formerly
Princess Road*)

QUEEN ELIZABETH'S
WALK
Queen's Road

REEDHOLM VILLAS
Riversdale Road (92 to
104 even)
*Rochester Place, now 81a, S.N.
High St.)*

ST. ANDREW'S MEWS,
Dunsmure Road

St. Andrew's Grove (*formerly St.
Andrew's Road*)

St. Kilda's Road
St. Matthias Sq. (*formerly
Goldsmith Sq.*)

Salcombe Road
Sandbrook Road (*inc. Woodland
Road*)

Selsea Place, Crossway
Seven Sisters' Road (273 to 339
odd, 286 to 328 & 430 to
486 even)

Shakspeare Walk (*formerly
Shakspeare Road*)
Shelford Place, S.N. Church
Street

Shelgrove Road
Shipway Terrace
Slindon Court, S.N. High Street
(*formerly Chapel Court*)
Somerfield Road
Spenser Grove (*formerly Spenser
Road*)

Springdale Road
Stamford Hill (1 to 39 odd)
Statham Grove
Stoke Newington Church Street
Stoke Newington High Street
(17 to 219 odd)
Stoke Newington Road (1 to 175
odd)

Summerhouse Road

TOWN HALL APPROACH
Truman's Road

VICTORIA GROVE
*Victoria Grove West
(renamed Yorkshire Grove)*
Victorian Road (*formerly Victoria
Road*)

WALFORD ROAD
Warwickshire Road
Watson Street

West Reservoir Cottages,
Lordship Road
White Hart Court (now 73a S.N.
High Street)

Wilberforce Road

Winston Road

Woodberry Down

Woodberry Grove

Woodland Road (*abolished and*
inc. with Sandbrook Road)

Woodlea Road

Wordsworth Road

Wordsworth Terrace

YOAKLEY ROAD (*formerly*
Park St.)

Yorkshire Grove (*formerly*
Victoria Grove West)