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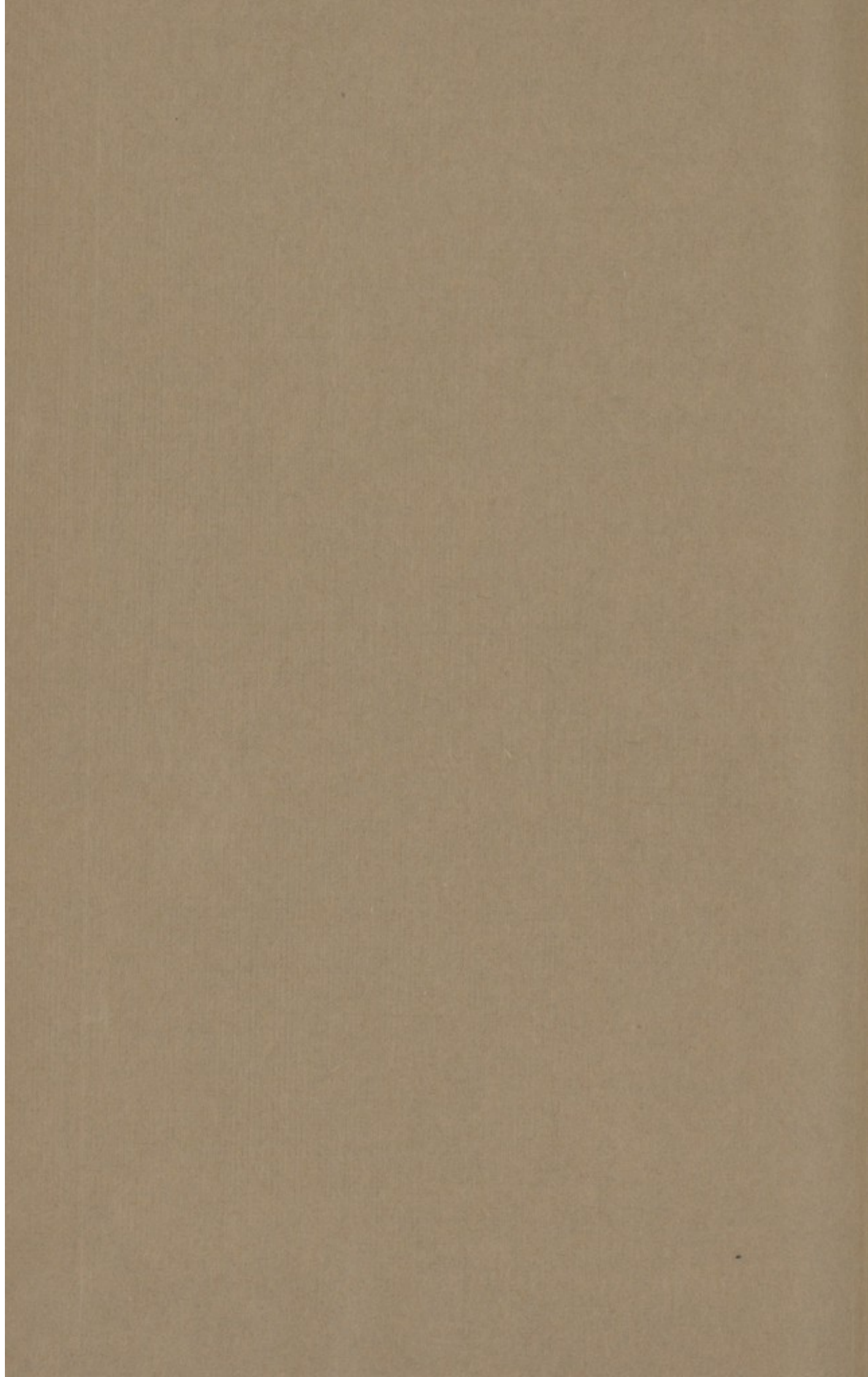
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The Metropolitan Borough of Stoke Newington

REPORT
ON THE
PUBLIC
HEALTH
OF THE
METROPOLITAN BOROUGH
OF STOKE NEWINGTON
FOR THE
YEAR 1938

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 OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1938.

*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 1938 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 1938 was 50,480 as compared with 50,250 for the year 1937.

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

The birth rate (13·8) was lower than that for 1937 (14·9).

The adjusted death rate was 10·5 as compared with 11·4 for London generally, and 12·0 for the year 1937.

The infantile mortality rate was 43·2 as compared with 37·5 in 1937.

The statistics in this report indicate generally that the health of the borough has been satisfactory during the year.

The number of overcrowded families living in the borough has decreased from 246 at the beginning of the year to 89 at the close of the year.

Construction of the new Council Flats on the Hewling Street Estate was well in progress by the end of the year. These flats will afford alternative accommodation to all the overcrowded families on the housing records.

The work at the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres has continued to grow in extent as indicated by the figure for attendances which rose to the highest yet recorded of 25,065, as compared with 20,487 for the year 1937.

I have again to express my appreciation of the consideration and support shown to me by the Chairmen 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 1938—50,480.

NUMBER OF INHABITED HOUSES, 1938—8,368.

RATEABLE VALUE, 1938—£438,262.

SUM REPRESENTED BY A PENNY RATE—£1,759 15s. 5d.

MARRIAGES—440, being a rate of 17·4 per 1,000 persons.

LIVE BIRTHS	Total.	M.	F.
Legitimate	659	333	326
Illegitimate	36	15	21
Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population :			
			13·8

STILLBIRTHS	22	14	8
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births			
			30·7

DEATHS	555	288	267
Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population			
			11·0 x (A.C.F.) 0·96=10·5

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	1	1·4
Total... ..	1	1·4

DEATH RATE OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE :

All Infants per 1,000 live births	43·2
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	41·0
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	83

DEATHS FROM CANCER (all ages)	75
„ MEASLES (all ages)	6
„ WHOOPING COUGH (all ages)	1
„ DIARRHŒA (under 2 years of age)	4

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 1938 is 50,480, an increase of 230 persons as compared with the mid-year estimate for the previous year.

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 257 and of these 56 were transferred to other districts, as the permanent addresses of the parents were outside this borough. Similarly 494 births occurring outside the borough, in maternity hospitals, etc., were transferred to Stoke Newington, making a total of 695 belonging to this borough. Of these 348 were males and 347 were females. This figure gives a birth rate of 13·8 per 1,000 of the estimated population, as compared with 14·9 for the year 1937.

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.
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
1938	13·8	13·4	15·1

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS numbered 36 (15 males and 21 females), being 5·2 % of the total number of births.

BIRTHS IN INSTITUTIONS.—Local, 12 ; outlying, 522 ; total, 534.

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 242 living and still births notified, 166 were notified by medical practitioners and parents ; and 76 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 1938, 22 still births were registered, making a rate per 1,000 population of 0·44 as compared with 0·48 in London and 0·60 in England and Wales.

MARRIAGES

The Superintendent Registrar has kindly furnished me with the particulars. There were 440 marriages in the borough during 1938. The marriage rate was thus equal to 8·7 per 1,000 of the population, or a rate of 17·4 persons married per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 17·8 for the year 1937.

DEATHS

The number of deaths of Stoke Newington residents registered during the year 1938 was 555 as compared with 631 in 1937, making the crude death rate of 11·0 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 10·5 per 1,000 population.

The principal causes of death in their order of severity were: Heart Disease, 173; Cancer, 75; Pneumonia (all forms), 28; and Tuberculosis (all forms), 26.

It is noteworthy that 58 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 1938 is seen to be below this average.

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

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		
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
1938 ...	11·0	10·5	11·4	11·6

TABLE—I.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Sex.	Net Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the Borough.											
		All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2 years.	2 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 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.	288	22	4	3	6	8	11	12	27	44	78	73
	F.	267	8	1	4	3	4	12	10	15	38	68	104
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Measles	M.	4	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Scarlet Fever	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Whooping Cough	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Diphtheria	M.	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Influenza	M.	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1
	F.	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
7. Encephalitis Lethargica	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Cerebro-spinal Fever	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Tuberculosis of Respira- tory System	M.	15	—	—	—	—	1	7	3	3	1	—	—
	F.	9	1	—	—	—	2	5	—	—	—	—	1
10. Other Tuberculous Diseases	M.	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Syphilis	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. General Paralysis of the Insane, Tabes Dorsalis	M.	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13. Cancer, Malignant Disease	M.	38	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	3	8	14	9
	F.	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	5	13	11	4
14. Diabetes	M.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
	F.	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	3
15. Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc.	M.	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	7	2
	F.	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	3
16. Heart Disease	M.	86	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	6	15	27	35
	F.	87	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	5	28	50
17. Aneurysm	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
18. Other Circulatory Diseases	M.	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	4	9
	F.	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	8	12
19. Bronchitis	M.	10	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	5
	F.	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	6
20. Pneumonia (all forms)	M.	17	2	2	—	—	1	1	—	1	5	4	1
	F.	11	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	2	2
21. Other Respiratory Diseases	M.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
	F.	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
22. Peptic Ulcer	M.	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	1	—
	F.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
23. Diarrhoea, etc.	M.	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24. Appendicitis	M.	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
	F.	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
25. Cirrhosis of Liver	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26. Other Diseases of Liver, etc.	M.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27. Other Digestive Diseases	M.	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	—
	F.	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1
28. Acute and Chronic Nephritis	M.	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	1
	F.	7	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	1	2
29. Puerperal Sepsis	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30. Other Puerperal Causes...	F.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
31. Congenital Debility, Pre- mature Birth, Malform- ation, etc.	M.	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32. Senility	M.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	F.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
33. Suicide	M.	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—
	F.	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
34. Other Violence	M.	13	2	—	—	3	3	1	1	—	—	3	—
	F.	9	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	7
35. Other Defined Diseases...	M.	22	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	2	8	7
	F.	24	1	—	—	2	1	1	1	1	7	2	8
36. Causes Ill-defined, or Un- known	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—

INFANTILE MORTALITY

There were 30 deaths of infants under one year of age, as against 695 births; the proportion which the deaths under one year bear to 1,000 births is therefore 43·2 as compared with 37·5 for the previous year.

		<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>
Deaths under 1 year :	{ Legitimate ...	19	8
	{ Illegitimate ...	3	0

The chief causes of mortality among infants in 1938, as appearing in Table II, was, prematurity (6 deaths), enteritis (3 deaths) pneumonia (5 deaths), injury at birth (3 deaths), congenital malformation (3 deaths).

It will be noted that during 1938 the deaths during the first four weeks of life amounted to 15, a percentage of 50 of the total infantile mortality during the first year of life, also that 11 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, 1896-1938.

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
1938	...	43·2	57	53

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>
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
1938	...	695	...	15	...	30

TABLE II.—INFANT MORTALITY, 1938.

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	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria and Croup ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous Meningitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Tuberculous Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Convulsions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laryngitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	—	1	—	—	1	1	2	1	—	5
Enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	3
Gastritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rickets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suffocation overlying ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Injury at Birth	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
Atelectasis	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Congenital Malformation	2	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
Premature Birth	4	—	—	2	6	—	—	—	—	6
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Other Causes	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2
Totals	11	2	—	2	15	4	5	2	4	30

MATERNAL MORTALITY.—During the year 1938, 1 death occurred which was attributed to complications of pregnancy or childbirth. There were 3 maternal deaths during the year 1937. The maternal mortality rate per 1,000 total births was therefore 1·4 for 1938, as compared with 3·9 the previous year.

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. Over 70 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	...	54
City of London Maternity Hospital	...	79
Mildmay Maternity Nursing Home	...	43
Royal Free Hospital	... ..	46
Home Hospital for Women	... ..	12
Hackney Hospital (L.C.C.)	... ..	137
Jewish Maternity Hospital	... ..	28
Royal Northern Hospital	... ..	13
University College Hospital	... ..	23
Mile End Hospital	... ..	19
German Hospital	... ..	18
15 Other Hospitals	... ..	44
8 Nursing Homes	... ..	18
Total	... ..	534

Thus 77 per cent. of the total births took place in institutions as compared with 69 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 1938 it is estimated that of the total of 139 patients admitted a large percentage were residents of Stoke Newington.

(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 six weeks' 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, 1937	256
Patients admitted during 1938	5,564
Daily attendances	14,869
Visits paid	1,296
Patients cured or relieved	6,073
Casual Patients	500
Deaths	4
Patients under treatment 31st December, 1938	243

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: 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, Stoke Newington Church Street; Popham Road, Islington; and Clapton Square, Hackney.

Stoke Newington School Treatment Centre.—Since the opening of the Treatment Centre, at 67, Stoke Newington 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.
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<i>Gas Session:</i>	Tuesdays, 2 p.m. (alternate).
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<i>Vision:</i>	Thursdays, 2 p.m.
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<i>Minor Ailments:</i>	Daily from 9 a.m.—5 p.m.	Saturdays 9—12.	Doctor visits Wednesdays at 2 p.m.
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During the year 99 children under the age of five years were referred to the Minor Ailments Centre for treatment. Of these, 29 were treated for Ear Disease, 35 for Eye Diseases and 35 for Diseases of the Skin. The total number of attendances for treatment was 880.

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 28 children were referred to the clinic for treatment, and there were 393 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 58 children were treated at this Clinic, the number of attendances made was 773 and the total number of treatments given 1,315.

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 :*

MIDWIVES ACT, 1936. Metropolitan Area " A "	
Name and Address	Tel. Number
MISS MARGARET BASDEN, M.D., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., F.C.O.G. 114, Harley Street, W.1. 26, Thurlow Road, N.W.3.	WELbeck 2157 HAMpstead 0293
MISS ALICE BLOOMFIELD, M.D., Ch.M., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., F.C.O.G. 14, Harley Street, W.1. 10b, Redcliffe Square, S.W.10.	LANgham 1018 FLAxman 9071
RICHARD ALAN BREWS, M.D., M.S., F.R.C.S., M.R.C.P., M.C.O.G. 20, Queen Anne Street, W.1. 35, Ranulf Road, N.W.2.	LANgham 2572 HAMpstead 3434
ROBSON CHRISTIE BROWN, M.B., M.S., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., F.C.O.G. 40, Harley Street, W.1. 292, Finchley Road, N.W.3.	LANgham 2638 HAMpstead 2628
HAROLD CHAPPLE, M.A., M.B., M.Ch., F.R.C.S., B.Sc., F.C.O.G. 149, Harley Street, W.1.	WELbeck 4444
ROBERT LESLIE DODDS, M.B., M.Ch., B.A.O., F.R.C.S., M.C.O.G. 9, Harley Street, W.1. 120, Grove End Gardens, N.W.8.	LANgham 1778 MAIda Vale 2102
ARTHUR OLIVER GRAY, M.D., F.R.C.S., F.R.C.P., L.D.S., R.C.S., F.C.O.G. 114a, Harley Street, W.1.	WELbeck 4886
EARDLY LANCELOT HOLLAND, M.D., F.R.C.S., F.R.C.P., F.C.O.G. 7, Wimpole Street, W.1.	LANgham 3848
VICTOR JOHN FREDERICK LACK, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S., F.R.C.P., F.C.O.G. 139, Harley Street, W.1.	WELbeck 4385
WILLIAM McKIM. H. McCULLAGH, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., F.R.C.S., F.C.O.G. 149, Harley Street, W.1. 20, Denewood Road, N.6.	WELbeck 4444 MOUnview 6644
FRANK NEON REYNOLDS, F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.C.O.G. 25, Devonshire Place, W.1.	WELbeck 1598
FREDERICK WILLIAM ROQUES, M.A., M.D., M.Ch., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., F.C.O.G. 90a, Harley Street, W.1. 7, Hampstead Way, N.W.11.	WELbeck 3114 SPEEdwell 7648

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.).

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.).

Housing Inspector :

K. C. HOLDEN, 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.

Miss E. L. NEWBERY, 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* : D. N. FAULKNER.

†*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.—Mr. W. H. G. Saunders, Sanitary Inspector, resigned his post as from 31st December, 1937, on obtaining a similar appointment under the Camberwell Borough Council.

Mr. K. C. Holden, Sanitary Inspector, Islington Borough Council, was appointed to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Mr. Saunders and commenced duties on 10th January, 1938.

Miss E. L. Newbery, Health Visitor, Surrey County Council, was appointed Health Visitor and entered this Council's service on 2nd March, 1938.

Mr. R. H. J. Fanthorpe, Clerk in the Housing Department, resigned his post as from the 8th October, 1938, in order to commence studies for a medical degree.

Mr. D. N. Faulkner was appointed Clerk in the Housing Department and commenced duties on the 14th November, 1938.

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 £397 15s. 0d. was added to this amount during the year.

The Ranyard District Nurses are :—

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

Miss BARKER, 86, Carysfort Road, N. 16.

Miss FULLER, 15, 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 1938 includes :—

Number of visits paid, 11,204 ; of these, 2,701 were in the South Hornsey Ward.

Cases treated 481 ; of these, 140 were in the South Hornsey Ward.

Children visited :—

		<i>Under 5.</i>	<i>Of School Age.</i>
After Tonsillectomy	...	36	33
Threadworms	...	8	18
Pneumonia	...	4	2
Other cases	...	44	16
		—	—
		92	69
		—	—

(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.

MATERNITY AND NURSING HOMES

No. of Registered Maternity Homes in the borough : Nil.

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 page 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.

One new case under this section of the Act had to be dealt with during the year. In several 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.

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 the 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.

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

The Public Health Committee, in conjunction with the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee, arranged a series of health lectures and demonstrations which were held in the borough during March.

The programme was as follows :

Wednesday, 9th March.

- 10.30 a.m. Display of health publicity films to school children
to at the Savoy Cinema, Stoke Newington High
11.30 a.m. Street, N. 16.

Thursday, 10th March.

- 2.45 p.m. A meeting of mothers at the Library Hall, Stoke Newington. Subject : "Maternal Welfare."
Silent film : "The Leaflet."
3.0 p.m. A talk to the mothers. "The Health Services for Mother and Child," by Miss J. Halford, O.B.E.
3.30 p.m. "Infant Management"—Bathing and Dressing Baby. Silent film.
4.0 p.m. A Cookery Demonstration (by arrangement with the National Milk Publicity Council).

Friday, 11th March.

- 7.30 p.m. A Public Meeting in the Library Hall, Stoke Newington. Subject : "Physical Fitness."
Demonstration by Women's League of Health and Beauty.
8.0 p.m. Lecture by H. A. Cole, Esq., O.B.E. (Extension Secretary of the Central Council of Recreative Physical Training).
8.45 p.m. Films : "Analysis of Exercises taken with a Rhythmical Swing" ; "Carriage" ; "One Hundred Years."

III. SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF STOKE NEWINGTON

HOUSE REFUSE

The revised system of collection of refuse by the Council's vehicles has operated satisfactorily during the year. The whole of the refuse collected in the borough has been 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 wagons, 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.

The mechanical plant engaged on the service is as follows :

- 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 total weight of house and trade refuse collected in the borough and conveyed to Ashburton Grove Depot during the year amounted to 10,962 tons 8 cwt., and payment was made to the Islington Borough Council for disposal at the rate of 7s. 3d. per ton in accordance with the terms of the contract.

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 1938 :—

House-to House Inspections	...	...	...	...	112
After Notification of Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	...	203
Upon complaint	...	...	...	...	667
After Notices from Builders,	...	...	...	...	422
Food Premises	...	...	...	...	736
Slaughter Houses	...	...	...	...	11
Milkshops, Dairies and Cowsheds	...	...	...	...	131
Smoke Observations	...	...	...	...	17
Factories and Workshops	...	...	...	...	223
Other Premises Inspected	...	...	...	...	608
Outworker's Premises	...	...	...	...	156
Shops Act Inspections	...	...	...	...	417
Premises inspected on applications under Rent Restriction Acts	...	...	...	...	1
Re-inspections made to examine and test work	...	...	...	...	6,649
Inspections on account of applications for Flats	...	...	...	...	69
Inspections for the purpose of obtaining permitted numbers	...	...	...	...	148
Inspections in respect of underground rooms	...	...	...	...	2
Re-inspections	...	...	...	...	938
Total Inspections	...	...	...	...	11,510

(b) INFORMAL NOTICES SERVED NUMBER AND NATURE :—

House-to-House Inspection	...	...	...	...	65
After inspection on account of complaint	...	...	...	...	437
After infectious illness	...	...	...	...	26
With reference to factories and workshops (including bakehouses)	...	...	...	...	33
Food Premises	...	...	...	...	15
Notices served under Shops Act	...	...	...	...	12
After sundry other inspections	...	...	...	...	256
					844

(c) STATUTORY NOTICES SERVED, numbered 94 as follows :—

Shops and Dwellings	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dwelling Houses	...	...	...	...	...	77
Land	...	...	...	...	...	1
Factory Premises	...	...	...	...	...	2
Drain Statutory Notices under Section 40	...	...	...	...	...	13
						<hr/> 94 <hr/>

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

Premises cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	250
Dampness in dwellings remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	306
Dilapidated walls, ceilings, etc., repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	186
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	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Defective w.c. pans and traps removed and replaced by modern apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	106
Stopped or choked w.c. traps cleared	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
External ventilation to w.c.'s improved	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Improperly constructed w.c.'s made to comply with Bye-laws	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Additional w.c.'s provided in case of insufficient w.c. accommodation	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Defective soil-pipes repaired or reconstructed	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Defective ventilating pipes reconstructed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Unventilated soil-pipes ventilated and	}	...	...	...	...	...	4
Soil-pipes improperly ventilated improved		...	...	...	...	...
Carried forward	...	...	...	...	...	...	946

Brought forward	...	...	...	946
Dirty yards cleansed	...	...	...	5
Yards paved or re-paved with impervious material	...	...	...	50
Long lengths of sink, bath, and lavatory waste-pipes trapped, and made to discharge in open-air over gullies	...	...	...	44
Defective stone sinks replaced by glazed sinks	...	...	...	72
Defective waste-pipes repaired...	...	...	...	40
Foul drinking water cisterns cleansed...	...	...	...	9
Drinking water cisterns without close-fitting covers provided with proper coverings	...	...	...	7
Defects in water cisterns remedied	...	...	...	10
New portable dust-bins provided	...	...	...	129
Defective drainage repaired or reconstructed in accordance with the bye-laws of the London County Council	...	...	...	67
Choked or stopped drains cleared and repaired	...	...	...	74
Foul drains cleansed	...	...	...	4
Proper water supply provided to tenements	...	...	...	5
Defective roofs repaired	...	...	...	188
Defective guttering and rain water pipes repaired or renewed	...	...	...	163
Defective paving to floors of wash-houses repaired or renewed	...	...	...	13
Ventilation under floors improved	...	...	...	27
Accumulations of refuse, etc., removed	...	...	...	30
Drains exposed to trace rats	...	...	...	16
Miscellaneous nuisances abated	...	...	...	19
Nuisances abated from the improper keeping of animals	...	...	...	1
Total	...	...	...	<u>1,919</u>

OTHER SANITARY CONDITIONS REQUIRING NOTICE

New flats erected and drained	...	...	...	...	29
Existing drains tested and found sound	...	...	...	...	73
New heavy L.C.C. soil and vent pipes fixed	...	...	...	...	10
New W.C. pans and traps fixed	...	...	...	...	107
Extensions to existing buildings, carried out	...	...	...	...	9
New shop premises erected and drained	...	...	...	...	4
Drains reconstructed (owner's own applications)	...	...	...	...	18
Drains partially reconstructed (owner's own applications)	...	...	...	...	12
Drains repaired	...	...	...	...	39
Drains exposed to trace course or condition	...	...	...	...	16
Additional water closets built and drained	...	...	...	...	36
Old disused sewer connections sealed off at sewer	...	...	...	...	4
New baths, lavatories, sinks and wastes provided and fixed	...	...	...	...	276
Alterations to baths, sinks, lavatory basins, etc.	...	...	...	...	65
Notices served under Section 40, Public Health (London) Act, 1936	...	...	...	...	26
Sundry alterations to sanitary fittings	...	...	...	...	47
Drains exposed to clear stoppages...	...	...	...	...	29
Choked drains unstopped	...	...	...	...	37
Houses demolished and drains sealed off	...	...	...	...	11
Business premises erected and drained	...	...	...	...	3
Drainage plans submitted to the Public Health Committee and passed	...	...	...	...	33
Premises fumigated—Vermin disinfection	...	...	...	...	99
Notices received from Builders	...	...	...	...	422
New manholes formed on existing drains...	...	...	...	...	8
Means of access to drains improved	...	...	...	...	19
Additional ventilating pipes provided	...	...	...	...	8
Additional urinals provided	...	...	...	...	2
Total	...	...	...	...	1,442

SUMMARY OF LEGAL PROCEEDINGS DURING 1938

Offence.	Magistrate's Decision.	Fine.	Costs.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<i>Housing Act, 1936—</i>			
Failure to insert name of M.O.H. and landlord in rent book of premises and summary of Secs. 58, 59 and 61 of above Act and statement of permitted number of persons.	Dismissed ... (Probation of Offenders Act)	—	2 2 0
Failure to insert name of M.O.H. and landlord in rent book of premises.	do.	—	1 1 0
Failure to give information regarding interest in premises.	Fined ...	0 10 0	1 1 0
do. do.	do.	1 0 0	2 2 0
do. do.	do.	0 10 0	1 1 0
<i>L.C.C. Drainage Byelaws—</i>			
Failure to give notice of drainage work. Work contrary to Byelaws.	Fined ...	2 0 0	—
do. do.	do.	2 0 0	2 2 0
<i>Public Health (London) Act, 1936—</i>			
Causing a nuisance under Section 82	Order ...	—	—
<i>Council's Byelaw—</i>			
Fouling of Public Footways by Dogs	Fined ...	0 10 0	—
do. do.	do.	1 5 0	—
do. do.	do.	0 5 0	—

THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

This Act came into operation on the 1st July, 1938. It contains various general requirements relating to cleansing, overcrowding, temperature, ventilation, lighting, drainage of floors, and sanitary conveniences, the enforcement of which, in London, is in part placed upon the Metropolitan Borough Councils.

CLEANLINESS (SECTION 1).—The general rule that every factory shall be kept in a clean state is supplemented by two new definite requirements :

- (a) Accumulations of dirt and refuse must be removed daily from floors and benches of workrooms and from the staircases and passages ;
- (b) the floor of every workroom must be cleaned at least once a week by washing, or, if it is effective and suitable, by sweeping or other method.

Further

- (c) the provisions as to cleaning or whitewashing or colour-washing walls and tops of rooms, passages and staircases at least once in every 14 months are modernised and made more precise ;

but *paragraph (c)* does not apply to a factory where mechanical power is not used (mechanical power used only for heating, ventilating or lighting the workrooms or other parts of the factory does not count for this purpose), *and less than 10 persons are employed* unless the Medical Officer of Health or the District Inspector of Factories, as the case may be, so directs.

OVERCROWDING (SECTION 2).—The main changes here are that the standard for prevention of overcrowding in workrooms is raised from 250 to 400 cubic feet per person and that no space more than 14 feet from the floor is to be taken into account in making the calculation.

A concession is, however, made as respects rooms used as workrooms on the 30th July, 1937 (the date of the passing of the Act). In such rooms the figure need not be more than 250 at any time during the next five years, and if before the end of that period (i.e., before

30th July, 1942) effective and suitable *mechanical* ventilation has been provided, during a further period of five years. The District Inspector (or Medical Officer of Health as the case may be) may require such ventilation to be provided during the first five years. The concession will cease to apply if the ventilation provided ceases to be maintained. It will also cease to apply if the room passes into the occupation of someone other than the person who was the occupier on the 30th July, 1937, or his successor in the same business.

TEMPERATURE (SECTION 3).—In addition to the general provision which requires a reasonable temperature to be maintained in every workroom, there is a new requirement applying to workrooms in which a substantial proportion of the work is done sitting and does not involve serious physical effort. In such rooms :

- (a) a temperature of not less than 60° F. must, after the first hour, be maintained while work is going on, and
- (b) at least one thermometer must be provided in a suitable position.

VENTILATION (SECTION 4).—Adequate ventilation of workrooms must be secured by the circulation of fresh air, and any injurious fumes or other impurities generated in the course of any work, must, so far as practicable, be rendered harmless. (Special measures for removing dust and fumes are dealt with in Section 47.)

DRAINAGE OF FLOORS (SECTION 6).—This is required by Section 6 where the manufacturing process makes the floor so wet that the wet can be removed by drainage.

SANITARY CONVENIENCES (SECTION 7).—Under Section 7 these must be sufficient and suitable and kept clean, and effective provision must be made for lighting them. If both sexes are employed there must (unless all those employed are members of the same family living at the factory) be separate accommodation for each sex.

The Council will have to enforce :

- (a) In the case of all factories, the provisions as to sanitary conveniences.
- (b) In the case of factories in which mechanical power is not used, the provisions of Sections 1-7 of the Act, except those as to lighting.

BASEMENT BAKEHOUSES (SECTION 54).—Re-enacts existing law prohibiting the use of basement bakehouses other than previously existing bakehouses which were certified as suitable by the Local Authority. It also strengthens the law in two ways :

- (a) Provision is made for the Local Authority to review their certificates in the first year after the Act comes into force and every five years thereafter.
- (b) If a basement bakehouse is not used as a bakehouse for twelve months it must not be so used again.

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 226 persons registered as doing outwork in their homes in Stoke Newington, of which number only 14 worked for firms in Stoke Newington. These latter firms also employed 125 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)	69	12	—
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	95	20	—
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises)	59	1	—
Total 	223	33	—

2.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES

Particulars (1)	Number of Defects			No. of Offences in respect of which prosecu- tions were insti- tuted. (5)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (4)	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—</i>				
Want of cleanliness ...	11	11	—	—
Want of ventilation ...	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding ...	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors	—	—	—	—
Other nuisances ...	17	17	—	—
Sanitary accommodation				
Insufficient ...	—	—	—	—
Unsuitable or defective	14	14	—	—
Not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—	—
No artificial light in women's W.C. ...	—	—	—	—
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshops Acts :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of under ground bakehouse (S.101)	—	—	—	—
Other offences ... (Excluding offences re- lating to outwork and offences under the Sec- tions mentioned in the Schedule to the Minis- try of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921)	13	—	13	—
Total ...	55	42	13	—

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.

Four complaints received during the year of nuisance from smoke were investigated.

Seventeen smoke observations were made and 9 following up visits paid in respect of factory chimneys. Two notices were served. In one case, poor quality fuel was being used, and since this has been changed there has been a marked improvement.

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 1938, three offences against the Council's bye-law were reported by the Metropolitan Police. In each instance the offenders were prosecuted and fines of 5s., 10s. and 25s. respectively were imposed.

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 417 Shops Act inspections were made and 12 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 95, as compared with 61 the previous year. On 16 occasions drains were exposed to trace rats. In addition, poison baits were laid down, and 22 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.

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.

During the year, 41 traders paid the necessary fees to have their names retained in the list of approved sellers of Part II Poisons.

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

Five instances of bug infestation have been reported in connection with the Council Flats during the year.

With regard to the transfer of 19 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 disinfestation is carried out by the Council's Disinfector and a fee of 2/6 per room is charged.

During the year 99 rooms 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 all school sessions to this work.

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

Cases of Impetigo	...	...	...	...	...	914
Cases of Nitty and Verminous heads and bodies	...					1,627
Cases of Scabies	...	...	...	...	...	563

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	36	27	63
“ “ “ post-mortem examination)	28	21	49
	—	—	—
	64	48	112
	—	—	—
Inquest on Parishioners (held at Hackney Coroner's Court)	11	11	22

IV. HOUSING

OVERCROWDING

The number of overcrowded families living in Stoke Newington on the 1st January, 1938, was 246.

During the year 1938, 58 new cases had to be reported, bringing the total to 304. Of these, 15 were rehoused on the Borough Council's Housing Estate, 14 on the London County Council's Housing Estates, 19 on the Ecclesiastical Commissioner's Denman House Estate and in 167 instances the overcrowding was otherwise abated.

The actual number of overcrowded families on the 31st December, 1938, thus became reduced to 89.

REDEVELOPMENT OF THE HEWLING STREET AREA

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, towards 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.

Good progress on the construction of the housing estate was made during the year and it is anticipated that the work will be completed and the flats ready for occupation by June, 1939.

HOUSING STATISTICS

FOR THE YEAR 1938

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)	1,747
	(b)	Number of Inspections made for the purpose	6,252
(2)	(a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under Sub-head (1) above), which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	112
	(b)	Number of Inspections made for the purpose ...	1,269
(3)		Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	19
(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	784

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	687
--	--	-----

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... ..	19
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
	(a) By owners	12
	(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ...	7

B. PROCEEDINGS UNDER PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS :—

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...	...	...	...	...	78
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—						
(a)	By owners	...	...	...	...	...	78
(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	...	...			13
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	...	...		0

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

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

(a)	(i)	Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	...	...	...	...	...	86
	(ii)	Number of families dwelling therein	...	...				89
	(iii)	Number of persons dwelling therein	...	...				567
(b)		Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	...	...	...	...		58
(c)	(i)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	...	...	...	...	...	215
	(ii)	Number of persons concerned in such cases	...					1,184

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	15
Number of Applicants accepted by the L.C.C. for Stamford Hill Estate	9
Number of Applicants accepted by the L.C.C. for White Hart Lane Estate	5
Number of Applicants accepted by the L.C.C. for St. Helier, Morden Estate	4
Number of Applicants accepted by the L.C.C. for Kenmore Park Estate	1
Number of Applicants accepted by the L.C.C. for Mottingham Estate	2
Number of Applicants accepted by the L.C.C. for Loraine Estate	1
Number of Applicants accepted by the L.C.C. for High Hill Ferry Estate	2
Number of Applicants accepted by the L.C.C. for Downham Estate	2
Number of Applicants accepted by the L.C.C. for Kennington Park Estate	1
Number of Applicants accepted by the L.C.C. for Goldie House Estate	1
Number of Applicants accepted by the L.C.C. for King's Mead Estate	1
	—
	44
	—

On notice being received from the County Council that a family living in overcrowded conditions have moved to a house on their estates, measures are taken to prevent the vacated premises again becoming overcrowded. In 3 instances families were living in overcrowded conditions and the necessary warning letters against recurrence of overcrowding 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 no applications were made to the Council for Rent Restrictions Act Certificates. One application for a Rescinding Certificate was granted.

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

A total of 112 houses were inspected and 65 notices were served and complied with. The total number of re-inspections made was 1,157.

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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Number of purveyors registered (resident in the Borough) selling intact bottles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77
Number of purveyors (wholesale and retail) operating in the Borough from premises registered elsewhere	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	167

The Sanitary Inspectors made 131 visits to dairy premises during the year, and any sanitary defects found were satisfactorily remedied.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1936.—This 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 :—

Tuberculin Tested.

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

Express Dairy Co., Ltd.	...	...	3 (Supplemental) Licences.
London Co-operative Society, Ltd.	1		do.
Stapleton & Sons, Ltd.	...	...	1 do.
United Dairies (London), Ltd.	...	4	do.
Jones, D.	1 do.

Pasteuriser.

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

Morris, J. R.	1 Licence.
Stephens Bros.	1 do.
United Dairies (London), Ltd.	...	2	do.
Walters, Lily	...	...	1 do.
Express Dairy Co., Ltd.	...	...	4 (Supplemental) Licences.
Jones, D.	...	...	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.
Sterilised Milk Co., Ltd.	...	1	do.
United Dairies (London), Ltd.	...	4	do.

(b) MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.—Applications for renewal of licences in respect of two private registered premises were granted by the Borough Council in October, 1937. One application for renewal of licence was refused in view of the fact that the premises were no longer suitable for use as a slaughterhouse.

Slaughtering takes place 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 32 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 126 food premises were registered and kept under observation.

BAKEHOUSES.—There are 27 bakehouses in the Borough, and 17 of these are underground. These premises were all regularly inspected by the Sanitary Staff.

ICE CREAM PREMISES.—There are 80 premises in the Borough where the manufacture or sale of this commodity is carried on. These premises were inspected on 94 occasions.

FISH SHOPS.—There are 10 fishmongers, and 10 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 250 samples of food and drugs were obtained by the Council's Inspectors and submitted to the Public Analyst for examination. Of these 187 were purchased formally in accordance with the provisions of the Act and the remaining 63 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, 186 samples were certified to be genuine and no samples were reported to be adulterated.

ANALYSES PERFORMED DURING THE YEAR 1938

Articles submitted for Analysis.	Formal Samples.		Informal Samples.	
	No. Taken.	No. Adultd.	No. Taken.	No. Adultd.
Ale	1	—	1	—
Ammoniated Tincture of Quinine	—	—	2	—
Apricots, Dried	1	—	—	—
Bacon	1	—	—	—
Bicarbonate of Soda	1	—	—	—
Biscuits	1	—	—	—
Bisurated Magnesia Tablets	—	—	1	—
Boracic Acid Powder	1	—	—	—
Borax	—	—	1	—
Boric Ointment	—	—	1	—
Bread	1	—	—	—
Butter	19	—	—	—
Cake	2	—	2	—
Camphorated Oil	—	—	1	—
Castor Oil	—	—	1	—
Cheese	4	—	—	—
Chocolate	—	—	2	—
Cocoa	1	—	—	—
Cod Liver Oil	—	—	1	—
Cod Liver Oil and Malt	—	—	2	—
Coffee	4	—	—	—
Cold Cream	—	—	1	—
Corned Beef	—	—	1	—
Cornflour	2	—	—	—
Cream	—	—	1	—
Custard Powder	1	—	—	—
Dates	—	—	1	—
Dripping	4	—	—	—
Epsom Salts	—	—	1	—
Flour	2	—	2	—
Glauber Salts	1	—	—	—
Glycerine	1	—	—	—
Gravy Powder	—	—	1	—
Honey	—	—	1	—
Hydrogen Peroxide	1	—	—	—
Jam	—	—	1	—
Jam, Plum	1	—	2	—
Jam, Raspberry and Goose- berry	—	—	1	—
Jelly, Table	1	—	1	—
Lard	4	—	—	—
Lemonade Powder	2	—	—	—
Liquid Paraffin	—	—	2	—
Margarine	14	—	—	—
Marmalade	—	—	1	—

ANALYSES PERFORMED DURING THE YEAR 1938—
continued.

Articles submitted for Analysis.	Formal Samples.		Informal Samples.	
	No. Taken.	No. Adultd.	No. Taken.	No. Adultd.
Meat Pie	—	—	2	—
Meat, Potted	1	—	—	—
Medicinal Paraffin	—	—	1	—
Mince Meat	—	—	1	—
Milk	100	—	1	—
Milk, Condensed	—	—	1	—
Olive Oil	—	—	2	—
Paste, Bloater	—	—	1	—
Paste, Crab	—	—	1	—
Paste, Turkey and Tongue	—	—	1	—
Peas, Tinned	—	—	2	—
Peas, Green	—	—	1	—
Peaches, Tinned	—	—	2	—
Pears, Canned	—	—	1	—
Pickles	—	—	1	—
Rice, Ground	1	—	—	—
Salad Cream	—	—	1	—
Salmon, Canned	—	—	1	—
Sal Volatile	—	—	2	—
Sausages, Beef	4	—	—	—
Sausages, Pork	1	—	—	—
Sausage Rolls	—	—	1	—
Seidlitz Powder	—	—	1	—
Soup, Tomato	—	—	1	—
Sugar	3	—	1	—
Sulphur Ointment	—	—	1	—
Sulphur Tablets	—	—	1	—
Sultanas	1	—	—	—
Sweet Spirit of Nitre	—	—	1	—
Sweets	1	—	—	—
Tea	4	—	—	—
Treacle	—	—	1	—
Yeast Tablets	—	—	1	—
Totals	187	—	63	—

THE PUBLIC HEALTH (CONDENSED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1923-1927, AND PUBLIC HEALTH (DRIED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1923-1927.—One sample of condensed 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

The County of London (Measles and Whooping Cough) Regulations, 1938, which came into force on the 1st October, 1938, provide that sections 192 and 193 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936, shall apply to measles and whooping cough as they apply to a notifiable infectious disease within the meaning of the Act, subject to certain modifications.

Provided that no certificate shall be required by reason of this regulation where, to the knowledge of the medical practitioner, a case of measles or whooping cough has occurred in the house and has been notified within the two months immediately preceding the date on which he first became aware of the disease in the case he is attending.

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
Cerebro-spinal Fever	Pyrexia
Plague	Relapsing Fever
Anthrax	Smallpox
Glanders	Typhus Fever
Hydrophobia	Tuberculosis
Cholera	Scarlatina or Scarlet Fever
Continued Fever	Typhoid or Enteric Fever
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Food Poisoning
Diphtheria	Measles
Whooping cough	

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 273, as compared with 265 for the year 1937.

TABLE IV. NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (other than Tuberculosis) DURING THE YEAR 1938

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	97	—	4	3	2	6	50	21	5	6	—	—	—	83	
Diphtheria	53	—	2	4	3	3	25	7	4	4	1	—	—	53	
Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Puerperal Fever	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	9	1	—	—	10	
Puerperal Pyrexia	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	3	—	—	19	
Pneumonia, Acute Primary	29	2	1	2	—	2	—	—	1	8	6	3	4	25	
Pneumonia, Acute Influenzal	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	2	1	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Erysipelas	25	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	3	6	12	1	18	
Food Poisoning	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cholera	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Plague	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dysentery	6	—	—	2	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	2	
Typhus Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Continued and Relapsing Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Meningococcal Meningitis	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
*Measles	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
*Whooping cough	10	3	1	—	—	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
TOTAL	272	11	9	11	5	14	83	31	12	52	21	16	7	218	

*Notifiable since 1/10/38.

SMALLPOX.—No case of smallpox was reported in London during 1938.

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 1937 shows that 310 births were registered in the Borough, of which 138 or 44·5%, were vaccinated, and 123 or 39·7%, were exempted from vaccination by reason of Statutory Declarations of objection to vaccination.

At the close of 1938, 36 cases were outstanding; 18 of these had removed to other districts, the Vaccination Officers of which had been duly apprised; and 7 removed to places unknown, leaving 11 cases, or 3·5%, unaccounted for.

SCARLET FEVER.—During the year 97 cases of this disease were notified as compared with 91 the previous year. The disease continued to be of a mild type generally, and there were no fatal cases.

The 14 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 53 cases of Diphtheria were notified with 2 deaths as compared with 44 notifications and 1 death 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 registered from 1st January to 31st December 1937.	Number of these Births duly entered by 31st January, 1939, in Columns I., II., IV. and V. of the "Vaccination Register" (Birth List Sheets), viz.—					Number of these Births which on 31st January, 1939, remained unentered in the "Vaccination Register" on account (as shown by Report Book) of			Number of these Births remaining on 31st January, 1939, neither duly entered in the "Vaccination Register" (columns 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 of this Return) nor temporarily accounted for in the "Report Book" (columns 8, 9 and 10 of this Return).	* Number of Certificates of Successful Primary Vaccination of children under 14 years received during the calendar year 1938.	Number of Statutory Declarations of Conscientious Objection actually received by the Vaccination Officer irrespective of the dates of birth of the children to which they relate during the calendar year 1938.
		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	310	138	2	—	123	11	—	18	7	11	381	117

*Copies of 263 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 93 children completed the course of immunising injections and 128 children were re-Schick tested at intervals of three to four months after the protective inoculations. Of these, 127 were found to be definitely negative and 1 to be still slightly positive. This positive reactor was 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-toxin is kept in the Public Health Department for sale to local medical practitioners in urgent cases.

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

ENTERIC FEVER.—One case of suspected Typhoid Fever was removed to Isolation Hospital for observation but the diagnosis was not confirmed. There was one case of Paratyphoid Fever the previous year.

PUERPERAL FEVER.—11 cases were notified as compared with 10 notifications the previous year. 10 cases received hospital treatment and there were no fatalities.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA.—22 cases were notified as compared with 18 the previous year. 19 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 1938, 39 notifications were received of Acute Primary Pneumonia (36 the previous year), and 6 notifications of Influenzal Pneumonia as compared with 15 the previous year.

There were 28 deaths from Pneumonia (all forms) during 1938 as compared with 55 in 1937.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.—6 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				
6 ...	3	3	6	—	—	—

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

POLIOMYELITIS.—One case (a child aged 6 years) was notified. The diagnosis was not confirmed in hospital and the patient made a successful recovery. One notification of this disease was received the previous year.

ERYSIPELAS.—25 cases of this disease were notified during the year as compared with 28 in 1937.

MENINGOCOCCAL MENINGITIS.—Two cases were notified, one a child of $4\frac{1}{2}$ years, the other a child aged six years, and both made successful recoveries.

Two notifications of this disease were received the previous year.

DYSENTERY.—Six notifications of Sonne 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.—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 65, of whom 51 were removed to hospitals for treatment. There were 4 deaths from this disease as compared with no deaths for the year 1937.

WHOOPING COUGH.—During the year 19 cases of the disease were noted and 10 cases were removed from their homes for hospital treatment. There was one death from this disease in 1938 as compared with one death in 1937.

FOOD POISONING.—Three mild cases of food poisoning were reported during the year. All 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 the illness, but without success.

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	7	46	53
Haemolytic Streptococci ...	4	4	8
Diphtheria	38	282	320
Paratyphoid	1	3	4
Sonne Dysentery	2	7	9
Total	52	342	394

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

After notifiable Diseases	...	...	...	...	192
After Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	33
After Measles and Chicken Pox	...	...	...	...	5
After deaths from Cancer, etc.	...	...	...	...	12
After Vermin	...	...	...	...	99
After Scabies	...	...	...	...	374
					—
					715
					—

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

A total of 11,270 textile articles was dealt with at the disinfecting station.

210 books from the Public Library were fumigated with formalin vapour. Bedding was destroyed at request of the owners in 6 instances.

TUBERCULOSIS

There were notified 44 cases of pulmonary, and 10 cases of non-pulmonary Tuberculosis, with 26 deaths as set forth by ages in the accompanying table. In 1937 there were notified 41 pulmonary cases and 5 non-pulmonary cases.

During 1938, there was thus a death rate of 0·47 from Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 0·51 for all forms of Tuberculosis per 1,000 of population living, as compared with 0·70 and 0·75 respectively for the year 1937.

TUBERCULOSIS : NEW CASES AND DEATHS DURING 1938

Age Periods			New Cases				Deaths			
			Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0-1	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
1-5	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-15	...	...	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—
15-25	...	...	10	13	1	1	2	1	—	—
25-35	...	...	6	4	2	1	7	5	—	—
35-45	...	...	5	2	—	1	2	—	—	—
45-55	...	...	2	—	—	2	3	1	—	—
55-65	...	...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
65 and upwards	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Totals	...	...	25	19	5	5	15	9	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 increased from 249 to 255 during the year.

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
No. of cases on Register at beginning of 1938 ...	121	71	32	25
No. of cases on Register at end of 1938	123	79	32	21

Out of the total number of 26 deaths from Tuberculosis, 2 (or 7·7%) were of cases which were unnotified previous to death.

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 1938, which includes statistical information printed on pages 74-75.

Last year I pointed out that there had been an increase in the work, reflected mainly in the number of new cases seen, but that though substantial, it was not sufficiently marked to call for special comment. This year there has been a further rise, and I think it appropriate to refer to this in more detail.

The number of persons attending for the first time has remained stationary at 555 in Hackney, but has risen from 271 to 329 in Stoke Newington, due to a large extent to the very high figure for contacts. On further analysis it will be found that of the 555 Hackney cases, only 139 were tuberculous, the corresponding number for the 329 Stoke Newington cases being 75. It is thus evident that the Dispensary is fulfilling its function as a centre for diagnosis, and the high proportion of negative cases investigated, though it involves a considerable amount of time and trouble, is to be welcomed.

The first, and I believe the most important duty of the Tuberculosis Officer is to sort out those who need treatment, those who need a period of observation, and those who can safely be regarded as not suffering from any active lesion. It is hardly likely that this high number of new attendances will be maintained, as the year 1938 has apparently been an exceptional one for reasons into which one cannot enter here, but even if it only marks a temporary phase, as seems probable, it is a gratifying fact to record.

When one comes to consider the number of persons found tuberculous, investigation shows 120 Pulmonary and 19 Non-pulmonary in Hackney, and 65 Pulmonary and 10 Non-pulmonary in Stoke Newington. Of the total tuberculous cases in Hackney, 48 (3 of whom were found to be recovered during the year), were people who had moved into the area from other districts, and in Stoke Newington 26 (1 of whom was found to be recovered). This is doubtless due to the improved standards of housing which are gradually being established, but, as I have pointed out before, the supervision of these newcomers is by no means easy, and it is impossible to be certain whether other tuberculous persons have not entered without informing the Public Health Authorities of the

boroughs which they have left, of their intention of moving. They thus manage to evade detection till such time as their symptoms drive them to seek medical advice.

Of the Pulmonary cases primarily notified in the Dispensary area, classification as to the severity of the condition on diagnosis shows the following results :

Hackney.—45 in an early, 29 in an intermediate, and 4 in an advanced stage.

Stoke Newington.—24 in an early, 14 in an intermediate, and 3 in an advanced stage.

Consultations with local practitioners (either personal, by telephone, or by letter) have been more numerous than in previous years, totalling 1,046 in Hackney and 370 in Stoke Newington. In my opinion, this frequent interchange of views and opinions is not only beneficial to the patient, but it also tends to stimulate interest in the clinical study of the disease, and is helpful in keeping before both the Tuberculosis Officer and the family doctor the respective difficulties with which each has to contend. The result is, I am happy to say, that the cordial relationship already existing has been fully maintained. The general practitioners know that the activities of the Tuberculosis Service do not in any way encroach on their practice, and their sympathetic co-operation is greatly appreciated.

I wish again to draw attention to the invaluable work done by the Health Visitors, Miss Servanter in Hackney, and Miss Greenwood in Stoke Newington. It would be impossible for me to over emphasise the assistance that they have rendered me. The type of home visiting and supervision which they carry out calls for energy and enthusiasm, but throughout the year their duties have been performed in a way which one can confidently say has raised the prestige of the Dispensary in the neighbourhood.

CARE COMMITTEE.—The manifold duties devolving upon a Tuberculosis Care Committee are appreciated by all those who come in contact with either the social or the medical side of any Tuberculosis Scheme. It is not, however, always understood how great or how numerous are the difficulties with which such a committee has to contend. In order to ensure the well-being of any patient before he goes away, and to render permanent the improvement made by him in sanatorium, it is essential that he should be properly housed, fed and clothed. This cannot be done directly by the Committee, since it has no funds for this purpose, and it is

therefore only by getting into touch with other agencies that the appropriate help can be obtained ; and this again entails a great amount of correspondence on the part of the secretary of the committee, and close co-operation with the Tuberculosis Officers, the Public Health Departments of the boroughs, and the Health Visitors.

There can, in my opinion, be no doubt but that the immediate results of sanatorium treatment are in the main satisfactory, while it must be conceded that subsequent relapses are unhappily quite common, and it is in the prevention of these that after-care has its special functions. It is, at the present time, not possible to say that measures taken on the social side have kept pace with the improvements in diagnosis and treatment, but very considerable progress has been made, and each year shows some advance.

The housing question has come to the forefront, and the large blocks of buildings erected in Hackney and Stoke Newington by the Borough Councils and the L.C.C. afford comfortable and adequate accommodation. All the same, there are distinct drawbacks to life in flats, such as noise caused by children playing in courtyards, by the inconsiderate use of wireless sets, and by persons coming home late at night or going out to work early in the morning. All these, though they do not obtain universally, may make peaceful sleep and rest difficult for invalids, but with the vast increase in the size of London's population it is hard to see how the space could be obtained for the building of a sufficient number of small houses to meet the present need. Also, quite apart from the question of health, it may be doubted whether the aggregation of large numbers of people under such circumstances is really desirable, leading as it does to a stereotyped standardisation of interests, and to a diminution of individual initiative, and possibly eventually to a less healthy sense of citizenship and its responsibilities.

The provision of adequate food for the tuberculous is secured mainly through three sources :

- (1) Through the Public Assistance Committee if the patient is unfit for work.
- (2) Through the Unemployment Assistance Board if he is fit for work but unemployed.
- (3) In certain cases by a grant from the Borough Councils.

This grant is really in the nature of medical treatment rather than relief. It is limited by the Ministry of Health to an amount representing £2 per 1,000 of the population and is, generally speaking, intended only for those people who are up and about, and who have

a good prospect of eventually becoming fit for work. Unlike the first two types mentioned, it is in the main a temporary measure, designed to tide the patient over a period of emergency, and to raise his standard of living to the proper subsistence level.

Thanks to the co-operation of the Relieving Officers, the Area Officers of the Unemployment Assistance Board, and the officials of the Public Health Departments, all these schemes are working smoothly, and the cases of great hardship that one used to see are fortunately becoming very much fewer.

However, the anxiety as to their future earning capacity is still one of the greatest burdens which the tuberculous have to bear, since there are very few who are not eager to return to some form of work as soon as possible, and to become independent of assistance received from outside sources.

As in previous years, we have received much willing help from such bodies as the Charity Organisation Society, the Invalid Children's Aid Association, the British Legion, the Soldiers and Sailors' Families Association, and the United Services Fund.

The Handicrafts Class has had a most successful year, and the money necessary for the payment of the instructress and the provision of material has been raised mainly through the efforts of Miss K. H. Russell, the Secretary, who has again organised sales of the articles made, which have rendered the class self supporting.

The prevention of tuberculosis in children is a matter that nowadays engages particular attention, but the obstacles encountered in the efforts to solve this many-sided problem are numerous. The segregation of infectious adults throughout the duration of their illness is not at present feasible, and therefore it is necessary to adopt as widely as possible measures which will raise the resistance of the child. One of the best ways of doing this is the system of open air school teaching, and it would be a considerable step forward if the provision of such schools for delicate, but not necessarily tuberculous children, could be widely extended. For those children already affected, but not suffering from severe forms of the disease, Stormont House School continues to provide a combination of excellent instruction with careful medical and nursing supervision. All who have had the opportunity of visiting this school can bear witness to the results achieved there, results which are just as noteworthy on the scholastic as on the medical side.

I am glad again to have the opportunity of thanking the Honorary Staff of the Metropolitan Hospital for kindly seeing cases that I

have referred to them, either for further investigation or for treatment. A new financial agreement has been made between the Borough Councils and the Hospital, whereby a per capita payment is made for X-Rays. This is desirable in view of the large increase in the number of films required, and the greater time devoted by the Staff of the Radiological Department to Dispensary patients. Dr. Loughborough has reported on 338 cases. Of these, 280 were found to have no demonstrable tuberculous focus, 21 were cases in whom X-Ray was needed to assess progress rather than for purposes of diagnosis, and 37 were shown to have an active lesion in the lungs or elsewhere. It is widely recognised now that without adequate X-Ray control the work of a Tuberculosis Dispensary cannot be effective, nor can it command the confidence of local practitioners or the public, and my debt to Dr. Loughborough for his skilled help is one that I gratefully acknowledge.

Miss E. M. Russell, in addition to carrying out most ably her duties as Secretary-Dispenser, has given me invaluable assistance in other routine work. She has exercised much tact and discretion in dealing with patients, some of whom by reason of the temperamental eccentricities well known to occur among the tuberculous, require particularly careful handling. Many of those attending have expressed their gratitude for her kindly sympathy, a fact which I feel should be placed on record, since it does much to render the Department appreciated in the locality.

I have also to thank Mr. Frank Jennings, the Hospital Secretary and House Governor, and his staff, for their friendly collaboration ; and the Matron for her care and trouble in selecting nurses whose assistance at the clinics has been uniformly successful.

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 kindly furthering the interests of the Department in many directions.

In conclusion, I wish to express my gratitude to the Tuberculosis Dispensary Committee, and to the representatives 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

STOKE NEWINGTON STATISTICAL TABLES

1. New cases : Males, 162 ; Females, 167 ; Total, 329.
2. Sources through which cases came to the Dispensary :—

		<i>Total No.</i>	<i>No. found to be tuberculous</i>
Medical Officer of Health ...	...	58	23
Transferred from other areas ...	...	26	25
Local practitioners ...	...	91	23
London Chest Hospital ...	...	0	0
Metropolitan Hospital ...	...	0	0
London County Council ...	...	0	0
Contacts of notified cases ...	...	147	1
Other sources ...	...	7	3
		<hr/> 329	<hr/> 75

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 ...	...	41	22	0	2
Non-pulmonary ...	...	3	2	3	1
Non-tuberculous ...	...	40	48	5	5
Doubtful ...	...	4	5	0	1
		<hr/> 88	<hr/> 77	<hr/> 8	<hr/> 9

4. Examination of home contacts :—

Pulmonary tuberculosis ...	...	...	...	0
Non-pulmonary ...	...	...	...	1
Non-tuberculous ...	...	...	...	144
Doubtful ...	...	...	...	2
				<hr/> 147

5. Bacteriological examinations :—

Tubercle bacilli present ...	...	...	...	54
„ „ absent ...	...	...	...	207
				<hr/> 261

6. Attendances, etc., at Dispensary :—

Total number of attendances	...	...	...	1,156
Systematic examinations at above	...	...	...	937
Number of letters written	...	...	...	955
Number of visits paid to patients at their homes				98
Number of patients sent to sanatorium			...	41
Number of attendances at :—				
X-Ray department	...	...	...	113
Dental department	...	...	...	1
Other departments	...	...	...	6

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. The total number of home visits paid was 1,642.

EXTRA NOURISHMENT.—The allowances of extra nourishment for necessitous cases cost £101 19s. 5d. 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 : 351	(2) Total Visits	827
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To infants under 1 :—

(1) First Visits : 800	(2) Total Visits	2,869
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To children 1-5 :—

(1) First Visits : 219	(2) Total Visits	4,607
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Thus a total of 8,303 visits has to be recorded for the year 1933, as compared with 7,018 visits the previous year.

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 25,065 attendances of children under five compares very favourably with that of the previous year (20,487), 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 fourteenth 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. Mason) has afforded satisfactory results during the year.

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 18 foster mothers and 31 children were subject to systematic inspection by the Infant Life Protection Visitor, who paid 512 visits of inspection during the year ended 31st December, 1938.

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

PRE-NATAL OFFICER'S REPORT, 1938.

During 1938 the number of new cases attending the Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics was 365 and the total number of attendances 1,597, of which the post-natal attendances numbered 173. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 256, 1,231 and 147 respectively.

The number of cases removed from the current list was 200 :—

Seventeen on account of removal from the Borough ;

Twelve found on examination to be non-pregnant.

Of the remaining 171 cases there were :—

165 live births ;

Two abortions, one being removed to hospital, the other receiving no medical attention, but recovery, in both cases, complete ;

Four still-births, two following medical induction in cases of albuminuria ; one a case of anencephalus ; and one a case of extended breech with instrumental delivery.

Confinements were as follows :—

165 normal deliveries ;

One Cæsarean Section in a case of Placenta Prævia ;

Three cases of induction of labour in mothers referred to hospital with severe albuminuria ;

Two forceps deliveries, one a case of contracted pelvis, the other of extended breech.

Four cases of less severe albuminuria were referred to hospital and responded to palliative treatment.

No maternal death occurred, but two cases of sepsis were notified, one of breast abscess, the other, the result of difficult forceps delivery. Recovery in both cases was complete.

One case of Ophthalmia Neonatorum occurred. Appropriate treatment resulted in complete recovery.

Ninety-eight mothers attended after confinement—23 were found to be in good health, the remaining 75 being found to require treatment for the following conditions :—

Anæmia and Debility	...	...	...	...	19
Hæmorrhoids	...	...	...	...	5
Subinvolution	...	...	...	...	6
Retroversion	...	...	...	...	4
Prolapse	...	...	...	...	8
Persistent constipation	...	...	...	...	2
Cardiac disease	...	...	...	...	2
Persistent hyperpiesis	...	...	...	...	1
Cervical erosion	...	...	...	...	9
Vaginal discharge	...	...	...	...	6
Mastitis	...	...	...	...	2
Abscess of Labia Majora	...	...	...	...	1
Enteroptosis	...	...	...	...	1
Pruritis Vulvæ	...	...	...	...	1
Pruritis Ani	...	...	...	...	1
Obesity and Amenorrhœa	...	...	...	...	1
Bartholin's Cyst	...	...	...	...	1
Furunculosis	...	...	...	...	1
Rheumatism with Mitral Systolic	...	...	...	...	1
Cervical Polyp	...	...	...	...	1
Unhealed perineal tear	...	...	...	...	1
Fistula in ano	...	...	...	...	1

MIDWIVES ACT, 1936.

This Act came into operation on 1st January, 1938, and in view of the extensive alterations to midwifery practice which it effected, a considerable amount of preparatory work had to be carried out prior to its being brought into force.

The Local Supervising Authority for Midwives is the London County Council and for midwifery purposes Stoke Newington is incorporated in Area A, which includes also the Metropolitan Boroughs of Bethnal Green, Poplar, Stepney, Shoreditch and Hackney.

Under the provisions of the Act, it is the duty of the Local Supervising Authority "to secure, whether by making arrangements with Welfare Councils or voluntary organisations, for the employment by those councils or organisations of certified midwives as whole-time servants, or by itself employing such midwives, that the number of certified midwives so employed who are available in its area for attendance on women in their own homes as midwives, or as maternity nurses during child-birth and from time to time thereafter during a period not less than the lying-in period, is adequate for the needs of the area."

The London County Council has appointed six whole time midwives for Area A, and in addition the following hospitals and nursing associations, by arrangement with the London County Council, employ midwives to undertake the work in this district :—

London Hospital

Royal Free Hospital

East End Maternity Hospital, Stepney

Jewish Maternity Hospital, Stepney

Mothers' Hospital (Salvation Army), Hackney

East London Nursing Society

Hackney District Nursing Association

Nursing Sisters of St. John the Divine, Poplar.

Under the terms of the scheme every woman who so desires may apply for the services of a London County Council certified midwife, and if a doctor has been engaged for the confinement their application may be made for the services of a midwife to act as maternity nurse. In this connection attention is drawn to that section of the Act in relation to the prohibition of unqualified persons acting as maternity nurses for gain. After the adoption of the Act in the area concerned no person being a woman neither certified under the principal Act nor registered in the general part of the register of nurses kept under the Nurse's Registration Act, 1919, nor a male person, may receive any remuneration for attending in that area as a nurse on a woman in child-birth or during a period immediately following child-birth.

Another important change introduced in the Act is the extension of the normal lying-in period from ten days to fourteen days. During the year there has been close liaison between the London County Council midwives and the Medical Officer of the ante-natal and post-natal clinics and the scheme has worked most satisfactorily.

In 1938 the services of the London County Council midwives were engaged in 51 maternity cases under the Domiciliary Midwifery Scheme. Of these three were transferred to the Hackney Hospital for ultimate confinement, one removed to the Hackney district and in one instance the midwife acted as maternity nurse.

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, 428. Children, 128. Total ...	556
No. of Attendances : Mothers, 882. Children, 263. Total...	1,150
No. of Sessions	100
No. of Sessions when Anæsthetics given	24
No. of Gas Anæsthetics given	237

The costs for the financial year, 1938, are as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
Fee to British Dental Hospital	200	0	0
Anæsthetist's Fee	12	6	0
Cost of Dentures	48	3	0
	260	9	0
Receipts for Treatment and Dentures	64	11	6
Total amount paid by Borough Council ...	195	17	6

Dentures costing £55 were provided free of charge to 19 necessitous mothers during the year.

COUNCIL'S FREE MILK SCHEME.—During the financial year ended March 31st, 1938, the Milk Applications' Sub-Committee authorised the distribution of wet and dry milk to necessitous cases at a cost to the Council of £1,627 10s. 9d.

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' chemical food and lactagol.

During the financial year ended 31st March, 1933, the total expenditure in respect of free issues (other than milk) was £243 6s. 2d.

CONVALESCENT HOME TREATMENT.—During the year grants in aid of Convalescent Home Treatment amounting to £20 2s. 6d. were made by the Council in respect of 1 mother and 13 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 £5 5s. respecting 5 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).

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 39 occasions at a cost to the Council of £136.

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. J. Newman Butler) 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 (*renamed 330 to
394 Seven Sisters' Road*)

Allen Road

Allerton Road

Amhurst Court

Amhurst Park (90 to 100 even
and 93)

Arthur Road (*renamed Gunstor*

Ayrsome Road *Road*)

BARBAULD ROAD
(*formerly Broughton Road*)

Barn Street

Barrett's Grove

Beatty Road (*formerly Gordon
Road*)

Beaulieu Villas (*renamed 396 to
424 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 (*renamed
Barbault 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 (*renamed 84 to 98
Stoke Newington Church Street*)

Clissold Court, Green Lanes

Clissold Crescent (*formerly Park
Lane*)

Clissold House, Lordship Road

Clissold Park Villas (*renamed 271
to 281 Stoke Newington Church*

Clissold Road *Street*)

Clonbrock Road

Connaught Mansions, Albion
Road

Coronation Avenue, Victorian

Cowper Road *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

EADE ROAD (2 to 63 even,
1 to 43 odd)
Eagle Mansions, Salcombe Road
Edward's Lane

FAIRHOLT ROAD
Finsbury Park Road
Fleetwood Street

GAINSBORO' ROAD
(*renamed Orpen Road*)
Gaskin House (L.C.C.—Stoke
Newington Church Street)
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
Gunstor Road (*formerly
Arthur Road*)

HAMILTON 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

IMPERIAL AVENUE,
Victorian Road

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

LABURNUM 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
Lloyd House (L.C.C.—Stoke
Newington Church Street)
Londesborough Road
Lordship Grove
Lordship House, Lordship Road
Lordship Park
Lordship Park Mews, Allerton
Road
Lordship Road
Lordship Terrace

MANLEY COURT (formerly *Masons Court & Place*)

Manor Parade, Manor Road
Manor Road
Manton House (L.C.C.—Stoke
Newington Church Street)
Martaban Road
Marton Road
Matthias Road (2 to 122 even)
Millard Road
Millington House (L.C.C.—Stoke
Newington Church Street)
Milton Grove (formerly *Milton
Road*)
Mountgrove Road (2 to 98 even)

NEVILL ROAD

Newington Green (33 to
42 cons. nos.)
Newington Hall Villas (renamed
283 to 291 *Stoke Newington
Church Street*)

OLDFIELD ROAD

Ormond House, Lordship
Road
Ormsby Place (formerly *Hamilton
Place*)
Orpen Road (formerly *Gainsboro'
Road*)
Osterley Road

PAGET ROAD

Painsthorpe Road
Palatine Road
Park Crescent (renamed 207 to 223
Stoke Newington Church Street)
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

Winston Road
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

Shellgrove 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

THORESBY HOUSE (L.C.C.
Stoke Newington Church
Street)

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)