

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

Contributors

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METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF STOKE NEWINGTON.

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ANNUAL REPORT

(Abridged)

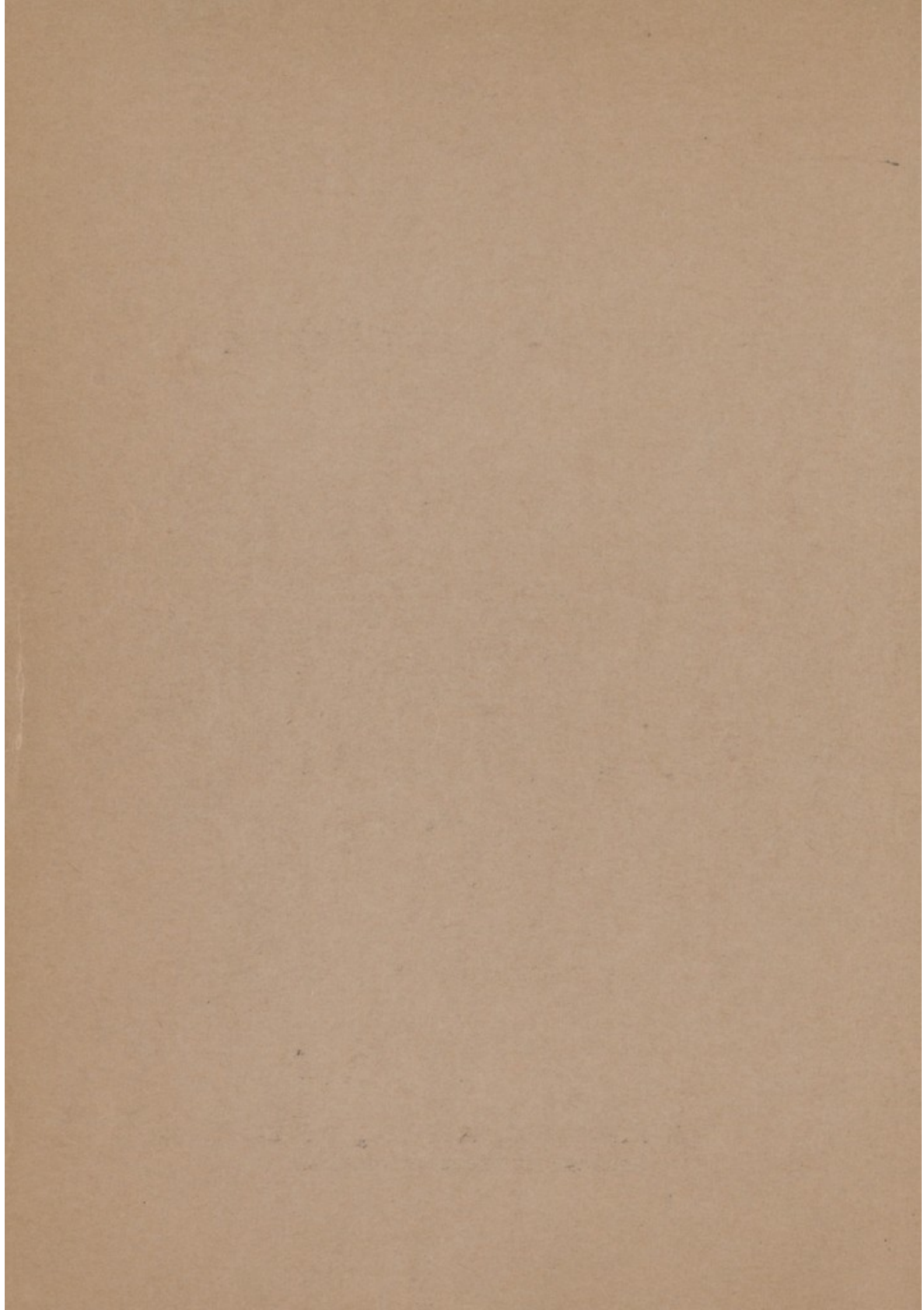
of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the year

1946
—oOo—

**S. KING, M.D., M.R.C.P., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health.**



METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF STOKE NEWINGTON.

ANNUAL (ABRIDGED) REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the Year 1946

Public Health Department,
Town Hall, N. 16.

27th August, 1947.

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

Mr. Mayor, Ladies & Gentlemen,

An abridged report concerning the health of the borough during the year 1946 is herewith submitted.

1946 was the first full year after the cessation of hostilities, and many of the statistics and developments have been directly influenced by the war.

The reaction from war to peace has been in some ways as difficult as that from peace to war. Many of the hopes raised by the cessation of hostilities have been unfulfilled and this has led to a psychological reaction which has affected one's capacity to appreciate those developments in the social services which are now available to a large section of the population, and which were not available before the war.

Never before in the history of this country have we seen such well-nourished, developed and clothed babies and children, and even although we are subject to rationing, the clothing of the elementary school-children in the poorer parts of the borough, is greatly in advance of the standard prior to the war.

If we draw up a balance sheet we have, on the credit side:-

1. The priority schemes for milk and vitamins, free or at reduced prices for children under 5 and for expectant and nursing mothers.

2. Extension of the milk in schools and school dinners scheme for school children.
3. Expansion of Day Nursery schemes for children.
4. A slight increase in the purchasing power compared with the rise in the cost of living of the poorer sections of the community, with a greater awareness of food values and a determination to obtain the total amount of rationed food to which a family is entitled. No longer do we find children whose staple diet consists of tea, bread, jam and cakes. There is a greater realisation of the value of milk, green vegetables, margarine, cheese and potatoes.
5. An extension of the diphtheria immunisation scheme which has protected the health and saved the lives of many thousands of children.
6. A marked rise in the birth rate -
The birth rate in this borough has risen to 21.19 compared with 13.7 for 1939.
7. A fall in the infantile mortality rate -
In this borough the infantile mortality rate fell from 38.3 in 1945 to 36.53 in 1946.

On the debit side:-

1. The war has undoubtedly resulted in the breaking up of many thousands of homes and this has been reflected in the number of divorces which are now being granted on an unprecedented scale. This has obviously affected the feeling of security, happiness and well-being of the children concerned and has resulted in many problems, some of which are incapable of satisfactory solution.
2. Housing. The destruction of houses and the arrest of the building of housing estates, both private and local government, led to difficulties with regard to housing in 1946 which were, in many cases insuperable. The problem was faced in 1946 in Stoke Newington, partly by the initiation of schemes for the building of new blocks of flats, and by the erection of pre-fabricated bungalows of which 35 were completed and occupied during the year, but mainly by a strict extension of the requisitioning of houses most of

which were unoccupied owing to war damage; and the repair and conversion of these houses into units suitable for families. During the year 345 families were rehoused in requisitioned property.

Applications for rehousing were dealt with by the Housing Section of the Public Health Department - a task which demanded close attention to the housing conditions of several thousands of applicants. A points scheme was introduced in October in an attempt to combine both need and claim for rehousing.

3. A marked deterioration of the repair of the majority of the dwelling houses of the borough combined with an increasing difficulty in getting defects attended to. This was due to a combination of shortage of labour and materials, disputes as to whether defects were due to war damage or dilapidation, restriction of building work by license, and a growing reluctance on the part of landlords to undertake maintenance work owing to the considerable rise of building costs. This was reflected in the large number of sanitary complaints dealt with by the Sanitary Inspectors.

1946 saw the extension of certain services in the borough:-

1. Foot Clinic. A Foot Clinic was opened in January at Barton House. It was staffed initially on a part-time basis, but the demand rose so rapidly that it became necessary to appoint a full-time Chiropodist who took up her duties on 6th August.

This Clinic has filled a very great local need for there is a great deal of disability and unhappiness caused by minor defects of the feet and this can be eliminated very rapidly by skilled treatment. The charge of 1/6d per attendance - old aged pensioners treated free - is a nominal one, and of course does not cover the working cost of the Clinic. This is a service which is attended by immediate relief in many cases and it was a satisfaction to note the delight of many patients on the ease with which they could leave the Clinic after treatment.

2. Dental Clinic. In February the administration of the Dental Clinic which had been operated for the Council

since 1927 by the British Dental Hospital was taken over by the Council. Much good work had been done by the Hospital since its inception but it was felt that the time had arrived by which the Clinic could be run more efficiently by the Council - especially in view of the fact that the services of the Clinic were to be extended to all mothers with children under 5 years of age and to adolescents. The opportunity was taken of improving the equipment of the Clinic - as far as the supply position allowed - and a trained dental attendant was engaged. This attendant has been of the greatest value to the dental surgeon and has relieved him of much of his clerical and record work in addition to relieving the Health Visitor who formerly undertook this work. The response to the extended service has been good in the case of mothers and children under 5 but poor in the case of adolescents.

It is hoped that more adolescents will avail themselves of this service and to this end, contacts have been made with the various Youth Organisations in the borough and it is proposed to publicise the service by posters displayed throughout the borough.

3. Toddlers Clinic. In October the Council established toddlers clinics at each of the 3 Welfare Centres to which children were invited for a thorough medical and dental overhaul at their 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th birthdays. Examination was by appointment and much valuable work was done in detecting minor and major abnormalities. Where defects were found, the children were referred for appropriate treatment.

4. Physiotherapy Clinic. In October a physiotherapy clinic was opened - staffed by a qualified physiotherapist. 2 sessions were held weekly and appropriate treatment and exercises given to children under 5 and to nursing mothers. Considerable improvement was noted in the majority of the patients treated at the clinic. This clinic is to be extended to include ultra-violet ray therapy and active preparations were in being at the end of the year to obtain the necessary equipment.

In June 1946, Dr. Miriam Florentin, Assistant Medical Officer of Health since June 1939, was redesignated as Deputy Medical Officer of Health.

In September, Dr. Barbara Taylor took up her duties as full-time Assistant Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare replacing 2 part-time Medical Officers.

5 cases of diphtheria were notified during the year but for the eighth successive year there were no deaths from this disease.

I should like to take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation and thanks to His Worship the Mayor, the Chairmen and Members of the various Committees of the Council and to the Chief Officers for the help and support I have received from them during the year.

My thanks are also due to the staff of the Public Health Department for their loyalty, and for the good work carried out by them during a year of expansion of services and a year fraught with many difficulties.

S. KING.

Medical Officer of Health.

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF STOKE NEWINGTON.

ANNUAL (INTERIM) REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

FOR THE YEAR 1946

STATISTICS.

AREA: 863 acres.

POPULATION: 43,790

LIVE BIRTHS

	TOTAL	M.	F.	
Legitimate	904	450	454	Birth rate per 1,000 estimated resident population - 21.19 (mid. 1946)
Illegitimate	54	26	28	
	<u>958</u>	<u>476</u>	<u>482</u>	

STILL BIRTHS.

Legitimate	21	12	9	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births - 23.4
Illegitimate	2	2	-	
	<u>23</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>9</u>	

BIRTH NOTIFICATIONS.

Of the 938 Stoke Newington births notified, 644 occurred in institutions. There were 920 live and 18 still births.

<u>DEATHS.</u>	504	259	245	Death rate per 1,000 estimated average population -11.5
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DEATHS FROM PUERPERAL CAUSES.

(Headings 29 and 30 of the Registrar General's short list)

	<u>Deaths.</u>	<u>Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births.</u>
No. 29 Puerperal sepsis	-	-
No. 30 Other puerperal causes	<u>2</u>	<u>2.04</u>
	<u>2</u>	<u>2.04</u>

DEATH RATE OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

All infants per 1,000 live births	36.53
(The average for London is	41.00)

Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	34.29
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Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	74.26
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DEATHS FROM:-

CANCER (All ages).....	81
MEASLES (All ages).....	1
WHOOPIING COUGH (All ages).....	1
DIARRHOEA (Under 2 years of age)....	1

CLASSIFICATION OF DEATHS.

The causes of deaths (504) were as follows:-

Cerebro-spinal fever 2, Whooping Cough 1, Tuberculosis of Respiratory System 17, Other forms of Tuberculosis 2, Syphilitic disease 2, Influenza 5, Measles 1, Cancer 81, Diabetes 5, Intracranial vascular lesions 36, Heart Disease 136, Other diseases of circulatory system 21, Bronchitis 39, Pneumonia 42, Other respiratory diseases 6, Ulcer of stomach or duodenum 7, Diarrhoea (under 2 years) 1, Appendicitis 3, Other digestive diseases 9, Nephritis 7, Other maternal causes 2, Premature births 14, Congenital Malformation, etc. 11, Suicide 6, Road Traffic Accidents 5, Other violent causes 6, All other causes 37.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

There were 35 deaths of infants under one year of age.

The causes of death were as follows:-

Cerebro-spinal fever 1, Whooping Cough 1, Measles 1, Bronchitis 1, Pneumonia 3, Other Respiratory Diseases 1, Diarrhoea 1, Other Digestive Diseases 1, Premature births 14, Congenital malformation 10, all other causes 1.

PROVISION OF HEALTH & MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICES IN THE BOROUGH.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

The total number of bacteriological and other examinations carried out was 180, of which 1 was positive to Tuberculosis and 3 positive to Diphtheria.

DOMESTIC HELPS.

A scheme for providing Domestic Assistance to persons resident in the Borough and suffering from illness or infirmity, was introduced on the 5th March, 1945, and in 1946, 67 persons were assisted under this scheme, at a net cost (reimbursed by the Ministry of Health) of £615.6.5d.

FOOT CLINIC.

A Foot Clinic was opened at Barton House Welfare Centre on 30th January, two sessions being held weekly. The demand for this service rose rapidly and, by July, the number of sessions had increased to seven per week.

A full-time chiropodist was appointed on 6th August, and, by December, the number of weekly sessions had increased to 12, 3 of which were held during evenings.

The charge for treatment is 1/6 per attendance, except for old-age pensioners who are treated free of cost, and the average weekly number of patients rose from 19 (including 4 old-age pensioners) in February, to 98 (including 30 old-age pensioners) in December.

SUPPLY OF INSULIN TO DIABETIC PERSONS.

5 persons suffering from Diabetes were granted financial aid to cover the cost of their treatment with Insulin, at a cost to the Council of £13.15.11.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

In addition to publicity throughout the Borough and at the Council's establishments, all notifications of births are followed up by the Health Visitors with a view to obtaining parental consent to the immunisation of children as near as possible to their first birthday. The birthday card issued by the Central Council for Health Education, together with an explanatory pamphlet and a consent form are also sent to the parents on the child's first birthday. A weekly immunisation clinic is held at Barton House Infant Welfare Centre, and, in addition, sessions, as required, are held at Schools for the immunisation of school children. Arrangements are also made for immunisation to be carried out privately, free of charge to the parents, by general medical practitioners.

The standardised form of record card and filing system recommended by the Ministry of Health are used.

649 children under 5 years of age, and 65 children aged 5 to 14 years completed a full course of primary immunisation during the year, and, in addition, 49 children were given a secondary or reinforcing injection.

INOCULATION AGAINST WHOOPING COUGH.

A considerable amount of attention has been given to the inoculation of children under 5 years of age against Whooping

Cough. In all, 461 children completed a course of injections and made 1623 attendances during the year.

DENTAL CLINIC.

In January 1946, the services of the Dental Clinic were extended to include mothers of children from one to five years, and adolescents (from school-leaving age to 21 years).

215 sessions were held at which 353 mothers attended 1694 times, 22 adolescents attended 141 times, and 295 children attended 563 times. Gas anaesthetics were given at 34 sessions to 300 patients. In addition, 387 children were inspected at the Day Nurseries by the Dental Surgeons. 10 necessitous mothers were provided free of charge with dentures costing £40.0.0., and 61 applications for grants-in-aid towards cost of dentures were approved, at a cost of £160.8.6. After deducting receipts for treatments and dentures, the dental service cost the Council £979.18.7 for the year.

RANYARD NURSES.

The Ranyard nurses working in the Borough carried out 10,896 visits to 287 cases. Of these, 387 visits were to 41 children under the age of five years, and 71 visits to 15 children of school age.

ANTE & POST NATAL CLINICS.

On 2nd January 1946, an Ante-Natal Clinic was opened at Woodberry Hall Welfare Centre, in addition to those already operating at Barton House and Milton Grove Welfare Centres, thus providing a combined Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinic at each Centre.

191 combined sessions were held during the year at which 555 expectant mothers made 3003 attendances at the Ante-Natal Clinics, and 122 mothers made 162 attendances at the Post-Natal Clinics.

CHILD WELFARE SERVICES.

Infants under 1 year made 11,228 attendances (768 new children) and children 1 to 5 years made 6,822 attendances (127 new children) at the Council's Welfare Centres.

TODDLERS CLINIC.

From 22nd October 1946, Toddlers Clinics were instituted at each of the three Infant Welfare Centres. Children not

attending school are given a full medical examination as near as possible to their 2nd, 3rd, 4th or 5th birthday, and, where necessary, are referred to the appropriate clinic, e.g. dental, physiotherapy, etc. for the appropriate remedial treatment.

The total attendances from the date of the commencement to 31st December was 189.

PHYSIOTHERAPY CLINIC.

A physiotherapy clinic for the provision of massage and exercises for children under 5 years and post-natal mothers requiring treatment was opened at Barton House Infant Welfare Centre on 2nd October 1946. Two sessions are held each week under the direction of a qualified physiotherapist, and from the date of inception to 31st December, attendances were as follows:-

19 mothers, 256 children.

DAY NURSERIES.

The demand for the services of the Council's Day Nurseries at Victorian Grove, St. Anne's, and Woodberry Hall was maintained during 1946. The total number of approved places at the Nurseries is 85 children under 2 years and 100 children aged 2 - 5 years. The number of children on the registers at the end of the year was 55 under 2 years of age and 161 aged 2 - 5.

INSTITUTIONAL AND OTHER PROVISIONS FOR MOTHERS OR CHILDREN.

A grant was made by the Council as follows:-

£5.5.0 in aid of convalescent treatment of 1 child under school age.

HOME HELPS.

Services of Home Helps were used on 108 occasions at a cost to the Council of £964.16.3.

FREE MILK SCHEME.

Dried Milk to the value of £2.9.11 was provided free during the year to necessitous cases in the Borough, compared with £12.5.4d in 1945, £21.11.8 in 1944, and £46.18.6 in 1943. This indicates the extent to which, since the 1st July 1940, the National Milk Scheme has affected the Council's Scheme.

In addition, the Council supplied, free of charge to mothers and children attending the Centres, medical requisites and food etc., other than milk, valued at £6.11.1 as compared with £23.13.4 in 1945.

HEALTH VISITORS.

The total number of visits made by the Health Visitors was 7,369.

CHILD LIFE PROTECTION.

11 children in the care of 7 foster-mothers were visited on 122 occasions.

CARE OF ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN.

Special attention is given to the care of illegitimate children by the Health Visitors; in addition, this Council participates in the Metropolitan Boroughs Standing Joint Committee Scheme, and pays £42 per annum as its contribution to this Scheme. The services of the Hackney and Stoke Newington Deanery Moral Welfare Association are utilised locally, and this Association supervises all cases referred to them.

CARE OF PREMATURE CHILDREN.

Details of all premature infants are forwarded to the Health Visitors, who give particular attention to these children and guidance to their mothers. In addition, the provision of a supply of expressed breast milk and the services of a Home Help are available, if required.

SUPPLY OF SHEETS FOR EXPECTANT MOTHERS.

803 priority dockets were issued to expectant mothers who were to be confined in their own homes.

SCHOOL TREATMENT CENTRE.

At the Stoke Newington School Treatment Centre:-

11 children under the age of 5 years attended for treatment, making 104 attendances.

ARTIFICIAL LIGHT CLINICS.

During the year, 74 children made 2,130 attendances for treatment at the Mildmay Memorial Hospital Sunlight Clinic.

At the British Red Cross Clinic, Dalston Lane, Hackney, 30 children attended 539 times and were given 868 treatments.

STOKE NEWINGTON DISPENSARY.

5,974 patients were treated at the Stoke Newington Dispensary, making 10,643 attendances. In addition 463 home visits were made.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

11,637 inspections and re-inspections were carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors, compared with 8,941 in 1945. Included in this total number were 160 inspections after notification of Infectious Diseases, 1,439 upon complaint, and 1,392 to Food Premises.

1,125 Sanitary Defects were found and remedied, and, in addition, 825 other Sanitary Conditions requiring notice received attention.

888 Intimation Notices and 103 Statutory Notices were served.

FACTORIES ACT 1937.

208 inspections were made of Factories and of Outworkers' premises and 20 notices were served in respect of nuisances found.

INFESTATION ORDER, 1933.

RODENT CONTROL.

The Ministry of Food offered two schemes during the year for Rodent Control, both of which were adopted by this Council.

Circular N.S. No.11. concerned the treatment of Council property, i.e. Refuse Tips, Refuse Disposal Plants, Sewers etc. by two treatments during the fiscal year.

The Ministry of Food were prepared to make a grant of 30% towards the cost of such treatments.

The Council's sewers were treated in April and October 1946 in accordance with this scheme, and the estimated kill was as follows:-

April 3,067; October 1,475

Circular N.S.No.12. concerned the "Block" treatment of the Borough to deal with Surface Infestation. The Ministry of Food offered a grant of 60% of the cost of the scheme in the treatment of Private Dwellings; Business Premises being charged for services rendered. For the purpose of this treatment the Borough was divided into 58 Blocks and up to December 1946 approx. 36 Blocks

had received or were receiving attention. Kills from takes of poisoned bait are estimated at 1,000 - 1,500 rats per period of three months.

General.

The incidence of rat infestation in the Borough is showing a marked decrease and this is especially noticeable in the continued reduction of infestation in the Council's Sewers.

Complaints, however, are being maintained at a high figure due

- (1) to the Council's facilities being brought to the notice of the public.
- (2) to the large number of complaints of mice infestations now being received.

DISINFECTION.

The following number of rooms have been disinfected after:-

Notifiable Diseases.....	90
Pulmonary Tuberculosis.....	18
Cancer.....	2
Vermin.....	190
Scabies.....	2
	<u>302</u>

At the Disinfecting Station, a total of 6,110 textile articles were dealt with, and 117 books from the Public Library were fumigated with formalin vapour. In addition, mattresses, bedding etc. from the A.R.P. store, totalling 149 articles were Steam Disinfected.

CLEANSING STATION.

The total number of treatments carried out under the London County Council Scheme for school-children was:-

Scabies.....	1,889
Verminous Conditions.....	1,463

In addition 110 men, 178 women and 95 children under 5 years of age received 828 treatments for Scabies; and 3 men, 48 women and 21 children under 5 years of age received 78 treatments for Verminous Conditions.

MORTUARY.

This Council has entered into an agreement with the Hackney Borough Council for the use of the Hackney Borough Council Mortuary at a cost of £200 per annum.

	M.	F.	Total.
No. of bodies deposited	57	38	95
No. of post-mortem examinations	57	37	94
No. of inquests held	7	10	17

WATER SUPPLY

All water supplied for drinking and culinary purposes in the Borough is provided by the Metropolitan Water Board, and no complaints were received during the year.

HOUSING.

35 families were accommodated in prefabricated houses during the year.

345 families were rehoused in requisitioned property in accordance with Ministry of Health Circular 2845.

539 inspections in connection with Housing were carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors.

No underground rooms were closed in accordance with the provisions of Section 12, Housing Act 1936.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

MILK.

63 premises of purveyors resident in the Borough, and 66 other purveyors operating in the area from premises registered elsewhere were on the register.

The Sanitary Inspectors made 110 visits to milk shops and dairy premises.

MILK (Special Designations) ORDER.

1 licence to pasteurise, 6 licences and 18 supplementary licences to sell designated milk were granted in 1946.

MEAT & OTHER FOODS.

There are two premises in the Borough which have been licenced as slaughterhouses, but which are not now so used, and which

have not been put to other use.

No applications were received during 1946 for the renewal of licences in respect of these premises, owing to the centralisation of slaughtering by the Ministry of Food.

FOOD PREMISES.

1,392 visits were made to food premises by the Sanitary Inspectors, and 91 premises registered under Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act 1938 were kept under observation.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

103 formal and 107 informal samples of food and drugs were submitted for analysis. 1 informal sample of curry powder was found to contain 40 parts per million of lead and lead compounds. A formal sample was taken and this proved to be genuine.

In addition, 67 samples of milk and 8 samples of ice cream were taken for bacteriological examination.

UNSOUND FOOD.

The following quantities of foodstuffs were surrendered during the year and destroyed as unfit for human consumption:-

168 lbs. Biscuits; 16 lbs. Cake; 33½ lbs. Cheese; 13 lbs. Chocolate; 35 lbs. Cocoa; 7 pkts. Dried Egg; 791 lbs. 331 large tins, 298 small tins Fish; 9 lbs. Flour; 25 lbs. 588 large tins Fruit; 5 tins Goulash; 3 tins Macaroni; 34 lbs. Margarine; 2954 lbs. 44 large tins, 206 small tins Meat; 22 large tins Meat Extract; 239 small tins Meat Preparations; 99 large tins Milk (Full Cream); 1189 large tins, 3 small tins Milk (Evaporated); 142 large tins Milk (Machine Skimmed); 1 Partridge; 1 jar Piccalilli; 21 large tins, 2 small tins, 12 large jars, 4 small jars Preserves; 48 x 25 lb. boxes Prunes; 1 tin Pudding (Marmalade); 66 pkts. Pudding Mixture; 1 pkt. Rusks; ¾ barrel Salt Herrings; 64 large tins, 11 small tins Soup; 22 lbs. Sugar; 282 large tins, 61 small tins, Vegetables; 6 Wild Pigeons.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE AND OTHER DISEASES.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR 1946.

<u>DISEASE.</u>	<u>Total cases Notified</u>	<u>Cases admitted to Hospital.</u>
Scarlet Fever	71	20
Diphtheria	5	5
Whooping Cough	65	5
Measles	498	14
Pneumonia, Acute Primary and) Acute Influenzal)	18	1
Dysentery	11	5
Erysipelas	9	3
Puerperal Fever	3	-
" Pyrexia	15	15
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	7	7
Scabies	106	-
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	2	2
Malaria	5	-
Enteritis	4	4
Pemphigus Neonatorum	1	1

SMALLPOX AND VACCINATION.

No case of Smallpox was notified. Of the 170 births registered in Stoke Newington during 1945, 83, or 48.8 per cent were successfully vaccinated.

TUBERCULOSIS.

There were notified 91 new cases of pulmonary and 11 new cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis. The death rate per 1,000 of the population was 0.39 for pulmonary tuberculosis (17 deaths.)

TOTAL NUMBER OF TUBERCULOUS PERSONS LIVING IN THE BOROUGH.

The known tuberculous population increased from 344 to 381 during the year.

<u>No. of cases on Register</u>	<u>Pulmonary.</u>		<u>Non-Pulmonary.</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	
At the beginning of 1946	165	116	39	24	344
At the end of 1946	176	138	43	24	381

FINANCIAL ALLOWANCES FOR TUBERCULOSIS PATIENTS UNDERGOING TREATMENT.

The Ministry of Health Scheme for the provision of maintenance allowance to persons undergoing treatment for pulmonary tuberculosis was introduced in this Borough in June, 1943.

During the year 1946, 37 patients received allowances classified as follows:-

Maintenance allowances.....	37
Special Allowances.....	9
Discretionary allowances.....	9

The total amount disbursed during the year was £1,236.15.7

ARTIFICIAL PNEUMO-THORAX TREATMENT, ETC.

The total cost borne by the Council for providing Artificial Pneumo-Thorax treatment to Stoke Newington patients was £390.15.6 and £6.11.8 for Finsen Light Treatment.

EXTRA NOURISHMENT.

The total cost to the Council of providing extra nourishment to patients was £120.3.11.

HOME VISITING.

The Tuberculosis Officer made 46 visits to patients in their homes, and the Health Visitor paid 1,264 home visits.

DISPENSARY CASES.

The total number of attendances at the Tuberculosis Dispensary was 1,067.

392 attendances were made at the X-Ray Department.

The number of new cases examined was 300 of whom 77 were found to be tuberculous. 31 patients were sent to Sanatoria.

71 bacteriological examinations were made and in 19 instances tubercle bacilli were present

VENEREAL DISEASES.

Posters and notices were displayed at the Council's establishments during the year, drawing attention to the free and confidential facilities available at local hospitals.