

[Report of the Medical Officer of Health for Tottenham].

Contributors

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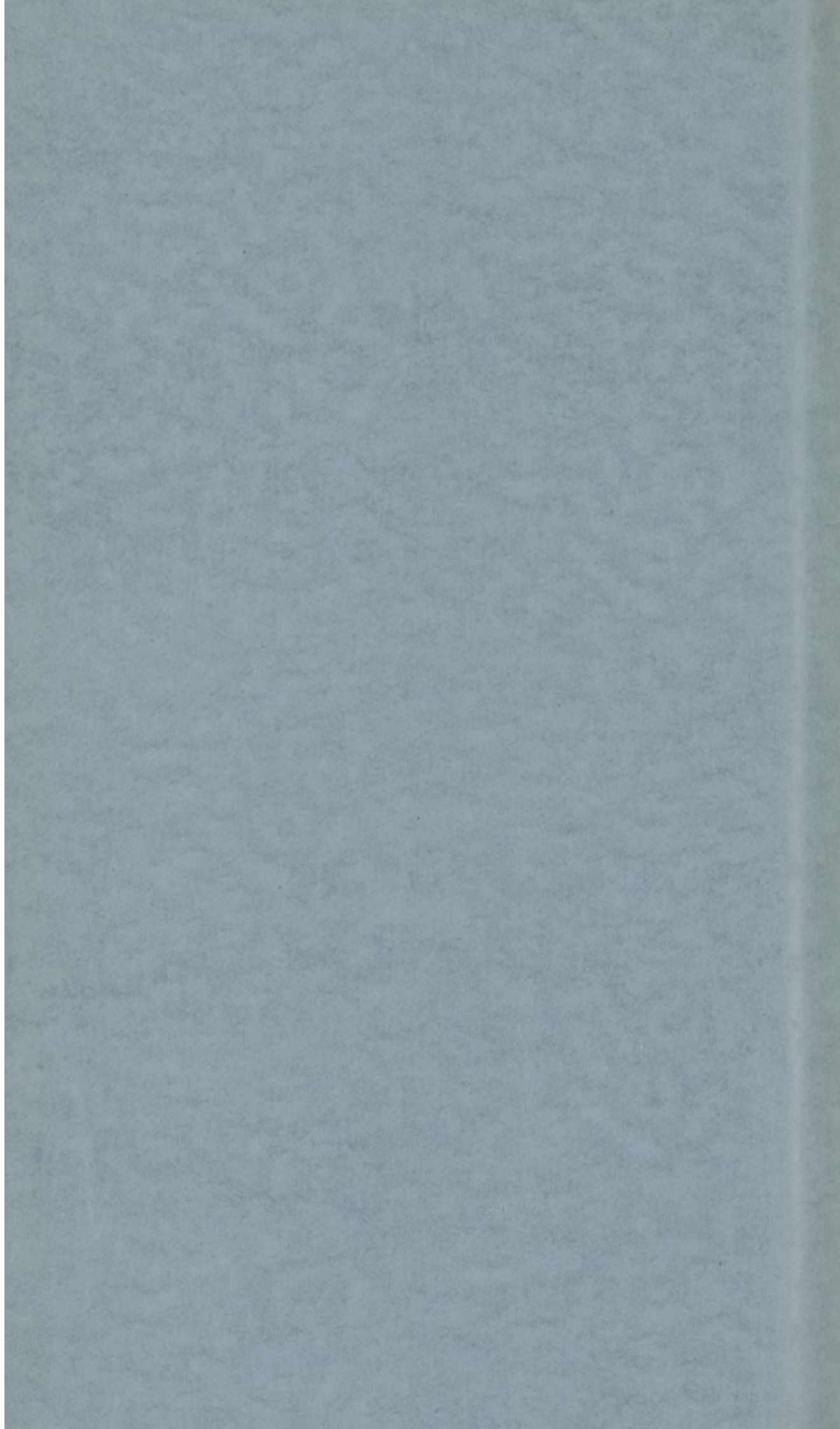


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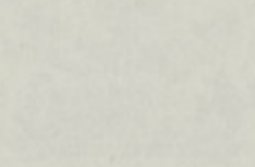


TOTTENHAM'S HEALTH 1951





TOTTENHAM'S HEALTH 1951



TOTTENHAM'S

HEALTH

1208

Health Department,
Town Hall,
Tottenham, N.15.

To His Worshipful the Mayor,
Aldermen and Councillors of the
Borough of Tottenham.

Mr. Mayor, My Lord, My Lady, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit this my Annual Report on the health of the Borough for the year ended the 31st December, 1951.

The 1951 census figure showed a further reduction in population to 126,921 as compared with the last census figure (1931) of 157,772. Notwithstanding this reduction, overcrowding and a high density rate continue to be the major public health and housing problems of the Borough.

Utmost co-operation locally between the various administrative bodies concerned with the National Health Service has been the constant aim of the department, and by the good will of all concerned a measure of achievement has been obtained. The close relations which existed in Tottenham before the Act between the Prince of Wales's General Hospital and the work of the local authorities has been maintained and further extended. This is particularly seen in the care and after care of children and the aged sick. At the St. Ann's General Hospital co-operation has been most marked in the establishment there of a supervisory centre for cases of acute rheumatism in children; and in the setting-up of a Geriatric Unit of 80 beds for the aged sick. Sanitary inspectors and area medical auxiliary staffs assist the work of the hospital in providing reports upon the environmental conditions, and by a 'follow-up' in the homes of all cases considered for admission to hospital beds. In the case of the aged the sanitary inspectors' visits ensure that housing accommodation temporarily vacated on admission to hospital is available for re-occupation if and when discharge from hospital is necessary. All interested in the smooth running of the nation's health services must realise, however, the many and real difficulties that still exist in a proper sharing of information for the common good as between the various administrative bodies concerned.

It must be realised too that no parity of importance appears evident in the public mind as between the preventive and curative

services. Yet the intention of the National Health Service Act was to produce a comprehensive health service for prevention, diagnosis and treatment of illness and expressed in that order. The preventive services, built up to a high degree of efficiency by local authorities between the two world wars, have now become almost totally submerged by the growth of the curative services. The trend to transfer to Regional Hospital Boards all specialist clinics hitherto administered by local authorities, is not found in practice to further the work of health education which was such an important feature in the past. Delay in implementing the Act's directive as to the establishment of experimental health centres must restrict the scope of the general practitioner service in making prevention of illness and promotion of health priority functions in the daily routine.

Details of the work of the public health department in this Borough are set out in appropriate sections of the report. As in previous years particular attention has been paid to housing repairs, demolition or closing of individual unfit houses; and a significant resumption of the procedure for clearance of an "unhealthy area" in the district. In addition to progress made in housing matters, the sanitary inspectors have made a special endeavour to improve the conditions of food preparation and handling, with a gratifying response of co-operation from the local food trade.

In the final preparation of this report as in carrying out the routine work of the department during the year, I owe much to the loyalty and efficiency of the Chief Sanitary Inspector, Mr. E.T. Jenkins, my Chief Clerk, Mr. A.W. Lawrence and the whole staff of the health department.

For assistance and encouragement in carrying out my duties as your Medical Officer of Health I am deeply indebted to the Chairman (Alderman R.H. Warren) and to Members of the Health and Housing Committee.

At the time of going to press it has not been found possible to include in this years report the second phase in the centenary of public health in Tottenham, the first phase of which was included in an appendix to the Report in 1950.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

C. Hamilton Hogben

1st September, 1952.

Medical Officer of Health.

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL

Councillor J.W. Hollingsworth, J.P.

MAYOR

Councillor K.A.E. Gregg,

DEPUTY MAYOR

| | | | |
|------------|--|------------|-------------------------|
| Alderman | E.J. Field | Alderman | J.J. Pagin. |
| " | W.S. Herbert. | " | A. Reed, A.C.I.I., J.P. |
| " | Mrs. M.C. Irving. | " | A.R. Turner. |
| " | Mrs. A. Kitchener. | " | H.W. Turner. |
| " | Mrs. J.D. Lynch. | " | R.H. Warren. |
| " | J.H. Morrell, J.P. (Died 1. 11. 51) | Councillor | Mrs. Q.V. Jacobs |
| " | The Rt. Hon. The Lord Morrison, P.C., D.L., J.P. | " | A.E. Johnson. |
| Councillor | H.E. Ashby. | " | F.A.F. Keay, J.P. |
| " | Mrs. M. Berry, J.P. | " | S.E. Kemp. |
| " | J.W.H. Brown. | " | H. Langer. |
| " | E.J.J. Carter. | " | Mrs. A.A. Miller. |
| " | A.W. Catley. | " | Mrs. L.E.A. Morris. |
| " | A. Clark. | " | The Lady Morrison. |
| " | P.F. Collins. | " | A.A. Pawson. |
| " | C.H. Colyer. | " | P. Readings. |
| " | A.J. Davies. | " | Mrs. A.F. Remington. |
| " | R.W.H. Ford. | " | W.T. Richards. |
| " | Mrs. F.E. Haynes. | " | P. Roberts. |
| " | Mrs. M.W. Holland. | " | G.W. Rowley. |
| " | Mrs. F.C. Ilsley. | " | A.E. Soall. |
| | | " | G.E.R. Stanley. |
| | | " | C. Wise. |

Town Clerk:

M. Lindsay Taylor, LL.B.

HEALTH AND HOUSING COMMITTEE

Alderman R.H. Warren

Chairman

HIS WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR, Councillor J.W. Hollingsworth, J.P.

THE DEPUTY MAYOR, Councillor K.A.E. Gregg.

(Ex-officio members)

Alderman J.H. Morrell, J.P. Alderman A. Reed, A.C.I.I., J.P.

Alderman A.R. Turner.

Councillor Mrs. M. Berry, J.P. Councillor The Lady Morrison.

" J.W.H. Brown.

" Mrs. A.F. Remington.

" P.F. Collins.

" P.H. Roberts.

" R.W.H. Ford.

" G.W. Rowley.

" Mrs. M.W. Holland.

" A.E. Soall.

METROPOLITAN WATER BOARD

Council's Representative: Alderman E.J. Field

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH

DEPARTMENT

| | | | |
|----------------------------------|-----|-----|---|
| Medical Officer of Health | ... | ... | G. Hamilton Hogben, M.R.C.S., D.P.H. |
| Deputy Medical Officer of Health | ... | ... | Vacant |
| Chief Sanitary Inspector | ... | ... | E.T. Jenkins, M.S.I.A. |
| Chief Clerk | ... | ... | A.W. Lawrence, M.S.I.A. |

Sanitary Inspectorial Staff

Senior District Sanitary Inspector - E.S. Glegg (a) (b) (c)

| | |
|---|---|
| C.J. Cattell (a) (b) | L.J. Kerridge (a) (b) |
| A.E. Clarke (a) (b) (c) (d) | E. Kipping (a) (b) (Commenced 9.4.51) |
| D.R. Howe (a) (Commenced 19.2.51) | G.W. Maidlow (a) (b) (Commenced 19.2.51) |
| C.J. Johnson (a) (b) (Commenced 19.2.51) | W. Openshaw (a) |
| W.P. Kent (a) (b) | F.J. Parsons (a) (b) |

NOTE: (a) Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors' Joint Examination Board.

(b) Meat Inspectors' Certificate.

(c) Institution of Sanitary Engineers' Certificate.

(d) Sanitary Science Certificate

Shops Acts Inspector

F.T.G. Lock

Public Health Nurse

Mrs. W. Mathias, S.R.N.

Clerical Staff

| | |
|--|---|
| W.E. Lawson (Senior Clerk: General). | D.J. McLintic (Senior Clerk: Housing). |
| C.J. Lemon | Mrs. E.K. Parker |
| C.S. Clark | Miss C.E. Bird |
| Mrs. E.D. Whittle (Commenced 12.2.51) | R. Hull. |

Outside Staff

| | | | |
|---------------|-----------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Foreman | S.H. Reid | Disinfectors: | Apparatus |
| Disinfecting | | Attendants | W. Butcher |
| Van Driver | E.E. Mannell | | A. Dowse |
| Drain Testers | A.E. Crow | | A.E. Moon |
| | F.T. Dowse | Rodent Opera- | |
| | W.A. Matthews (Left 10.2.51) | tives | J. Lawrence |
| | R.E. Hobbs | | G.W. Percival |
| | B. Joscelyn (Commenced 8.3.51) | Labourer | A. Ferridge |
| | F.J. Slater | | |
| | R.C. Wilson | | |

GENERAL STATISTICS

| | |
|---|------------|
| AREA OF DISTRICT IN ACRES | 3,013 |
| POPULATION: Census 8th April, 1951 | 126,921 |
| Estimate of Registrar General of Population - | |
| Mid-year, 1951 | 126,800 |
| Pre-War Population | 144,400 |
| APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF DWELLINGS IN DISTRICT | 30,541 |
| RATEABLE VALUE OF DISTRICT at 1st April, 1951 | £1,017,402 |
| SUM REPRESENTED BY PENNY RATE at 1st April, 1951 | £4,076 |
| LIVE BIRTHS - | |
| Legitimate | 1,595 |
| Illegitimate | 78 |
| (Birth rate) (per 1,000 population) | 13.19 |
| STILL BIRTHS | 44 |
| DEATHS | 1,520 |
| Death rate (per 1,000 population) | 11.99 |
| Infantile death rate (per 1,000 live births) | 25.7 |
| Maternal death rate (per 1,000 live and still-births) | 1.747 |
| COMPARABILITY FACTORS - | |
| Deaths | 1.06 |
| Births | 0.93 |

(NOTE: Detailed vital statistics appear on pages 49 to 58 in the Statistical Summary).

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PART I

CONTROL OF DISEASE

During the year there were no serious outbreaks of infectious disease.

In addition to the compulsorily notifiable diseases medical practitioners have been requested to notify on a voluntary basis all cases of acute rheumatism in children under 16 years.

Tuberculosis

In 1951 there were 201 new cases of tuberculosis notified, an increase of 27 on the previous year. 192 of these notifications were in respect of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis.

Deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis numbered 33 (21 males and 12 females), and non-pulmonary tuberculosis caused 2 deaths (2 females). The death rate from all forms of tuberculosis was 0.276 per 1,000 population, *the lowest ever recorded for the borough.*

The number of cases on the Department's register at 31st December, 1951 was 1,595 (1,414 pulmonary and 181 non-pulmonary tuberculosis). This was an increase of 130 on the previous year.

An analysis of the notifications of new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis discloses that nearly 60% more males than females were affected. The frequency distribution tables for males and females shows a marked difference between the two sexes. Whilst the disease appears to attack males of all age groups, the females affected are mainly in the teens or twenties.

Distribution of New Tuberculosis Cases notified
during 1951

| Age Periods | New Cases | | | | Deaths | | | |
|-------------------|-----------|--------|---------------|--------|-----------|--------|---------------|--------|
| | Pulmonary | | Non-pulmonary | | Pulmonary | | Non-pulmonary | |
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| Under 1 Year | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1 to 4 Years | 10 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | - | - |
| 5 to 9 " | 11 | 8 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - |
| 10 to 14 " | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 15 to 19 " | 9 | 11 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 20 to 24 " | 8 | 18 | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - |
| 25 to 29 " | 10 | 12 | - | 1 | - | 2 | - | - |
| 30 to 34 " | 13 | 7 | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - |
| 35 to 39 " | 9 | 5 | - | 1 | 3 | 2 | - | - |
| 40 to 44 " | 6 | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - |
| 45 to 49 " | 7 | 2 | - | - | 3 | 3 | - | - |
| 50 to 54 " | 6 | 1 | - | - | 3 | 1 | - | - |
| 55 to 59 " | 8 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| 60 to 64 " | 9 | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - |
| 65 to 69 " | 9 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - |
| 70 to 74 " | - | - | - | - | 5 | - | - | - |
| 75 years and over | 2 | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| | 118 | 74 | 3 | 6 | 21 | 12 | - | 2 |

The following is an analysis of new cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis notified during 1951:-

| | Male | Female | Total |
|-----------------------|----------|----------|----------|
| Genito-urinary system | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Pelvis ... | - | 1 | 1 |
| Meninges ... | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Spine ... | - | 1 | 1 |
| | <u>3</u> | <u>6</u> | <u>9</u> |

A more detailed report on the findings contained in paragraph 1 of the Appendix to this report.

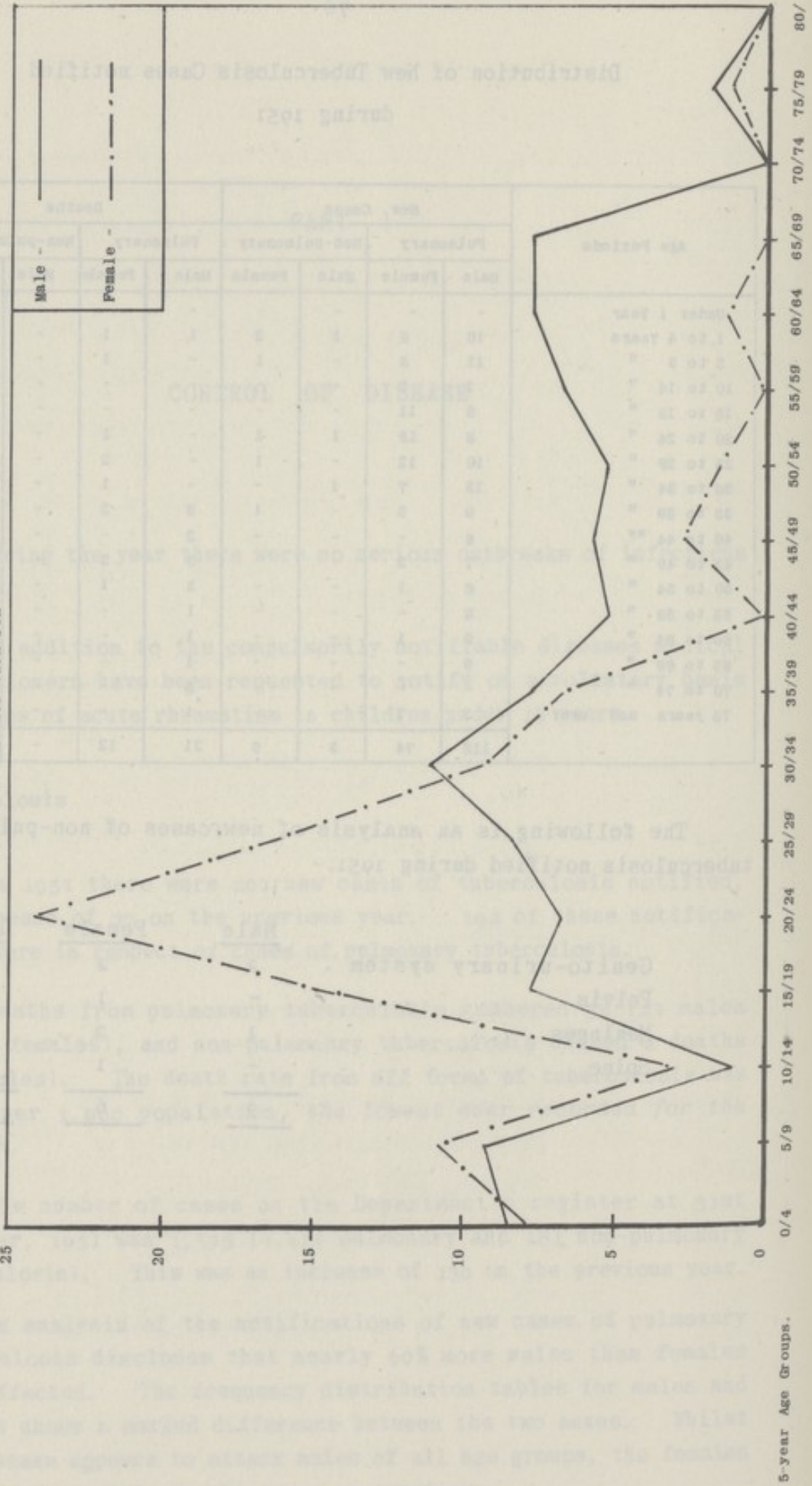
Scarlet Fever

245 cases of scarlet fever were notified during 1951, a decrease of 111 from the previous year's figure, which was about

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS

Percentage of
notifications
for each sex.

Age distribution of new cases notified during 1951 shown as a percentage of the total new
notifications for each sex.



Ward Distribution. Cases of Tuberculosis on the Register at
31st December, 1951

| Ward | Estimated Population | Male | | Female | | Total | Rate per 1,000 population |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------|-------------------|-------|---------------------------------|
| | | Pulmonary | Non- Pulmonary | Pulmonary | Non- Pulmonary | | |
| White Hart Lane | 12,328 | 122 | 6 | 112 | 15 | 255 | 20.7 |
| Park | 11,953 | 75 | 18 | 67 | 17 | 177 | 14.8 |
| Coleraine | 12,078 | 52 | 9 | 48 | 2 | 111 | 9.2 |
| West Green | 11,716 | 56 | 7 | 53 | 12 | 128 | 10.9 |
| Bruce Grove & Central | 11,432 | 68 | 4 | 43 | 1 | 116 | 10.2 |
| High Cross & Stoneleigh | 11,308 | 71 | 12 | 52 | 10 | 145 | 12.8 |
| Green Lanes | 11,224 | 71 | 5 | 57 | 4 | 137 | 12.2 |
| Chestnuts | 11,562 | 59 | 4 | 45 | 9 | 117 | 10.1 |
| Seven Sisters | 10,824 | 80 | 9 | 47 | 7 | 143 | 13.2 |
| Town Hall | 11,289 | 72 | 7 | 50 | 11 | 140 | 12.4 |
| Stamford Hill | 11,086 | 75 | 5 | 39 | 7 | 126 | 11.4 |
| Total | 126,800 | 801 | 86 | 613 | 95 | 1,595 | 12.6 |

Note: To obtain the estimated population for each ward, the Registrar-General estimate for the borough has been divided in the same proportions as number of persons on the Register of Electors for each ward.

The White Hart Lane Ward is comprised mainly of London County Council and Tottenham Borough Council housing estates, and the priority that has been given to rehousing necessitous tuberculous cases is reflected in the high tuberculosis rate in that Ward. Park Ward which has the second highest rate also takes in part of the L.C.C. estate.

B.C.G. Inoculation

The Medical Research Council are conducting an investigation into the efficacy of B.C.G. inoculation in the prevention of tuberculosis. Part of the investigation is among the children of the school-leaving age group, and the parents of all Tottenham school children who are about to leave school are invited to co-operate in the trials.

A more detailed report on the trials is contained on page 84 of the Appendix to this report.

Scarlet Fever

245 cases of scarlet fever were notified during 1951, a decrease of 111 from the previous year's figure, which was abnor-

mally high, and 10 below the 1949 figure. 115 of these cases were treated in hospital, the remainder being nursed at home. The disease continued to be of a mild character and again no death from the disease was recorded.

The following are the amended diagnoses of certain cases originally notified as scarlet fever:- Abrasions of Face, 1; Bronchitis and Dermatitis, 1; Coryza, 1; Dentition Rash, 1; Dyspepsia, 1; Measles, 2; Meningococcosis, 1; No obvious Disease, 3; Pyrexia of Unknown Origin, 1; Rubella, 3; Tonsillitis, 8; Urticaria, 1.

Details of the cases treated in hospital are as follows:-

| Hospital | Diagnosis Correct and Cases Treated to a Conclusion. | | Diagnosis Incorrect | |
|-------------------|--|---------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|
| | Number of Cases | Average stay in Hospital (days) | Number of Cases | Average stay in Hospital (days) |
| St. Ann's General | 97 | 16.3 | 23 | 11.7 |
| Other Hospitals | 18 | 29.1 | 1 | 16.0 |

Diphtheria

During 1951, for the first year since records have been kept, there was not a single confirmed case of Diphtheria, and it is over six years since the last death occurred from this disease.

15 diphtheria notifications were received during the year, but in each case the diagnosis was corrected by the hospital authorities. The amended diagnoses were as follows:-

Glandular Fever, 2; Leukaemia, 1; Measles, 1; Pharyngitis, 1; Rhinitis, 1; Tonsillitis, 9.

This very gratifying position is the result of the sustained campaign during the past fifteen years for the immunisation of children, and the whole-hearted response of the parents in ensuring that such a high proportion of children has been treated.

Parents, however, should not allow the success in recent years to cause any slackening in their vigilance against diphtheria, for it is only by maintaining a high percentage of immunised children that the disease can be held in check.

From figures supplied by the Area Health Office the following

table has been compiled showing the number of children at 31st December, 1951, who had completed a course of immunisation *at any time before that date* (i.e. at any time since 1st January, 1937).

Immunisation in Relation to Child Population

| Age at 31.12.51. i.e. Born in year | Under 1 1951 | 1 1950 | 2 1949 | 3 1948 | 4 1947 | 5 to 9 1942-1946 | 10 to 14 1937-1941 | Total under 15 |
|--|-------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| Number Immunised | 133 | 924 | 1192 | 1487 | 1814 | 7578 | 6096 | 19224 |
| | 5,550 | | | | | 13,674 | | |
| Estimated mid-year Child Population 1950 | Children under five 10,340 | | | | | Children 5 to 14 15,705 | | 26045 |
| Percentage Immunised | 53.7% | | | | | 87.1% | | 73.8 |

Whooping Cough

During the year there were 427 notifications of this disease, and death resulted in 2 cases. 40 cases with complications were admitted to hospital.

Whooping cough vaccination trials carried out under the auspices of the Medical Research Council continue to be followed with the greatest interest. The effectiveness of vaccination in preventing or modifying this disease is not now questioned, but the trials continue locally in order to find the best type of vaccine to adopt for general use.

Details of the whooping cough vaccination trials appear in my report as Area Medical Officer, which is printed as an appendix to this report.

Measles

There were 1,331 notifications of Measles during 1951, 44 cases with complications being admitted to hospital. The notification rate remains high, but this is doubtless due to the increased susceptible child population resulting from the high birthrate at the end of the war years.

The following graph showing Measles notification rates with a graph of the birthrate for 5 years earlier demonstrates this point. To level out the biennial peaks and troughs which characterise the incidence of Measles, average figures for 2 year periods are shown.

MEASLES

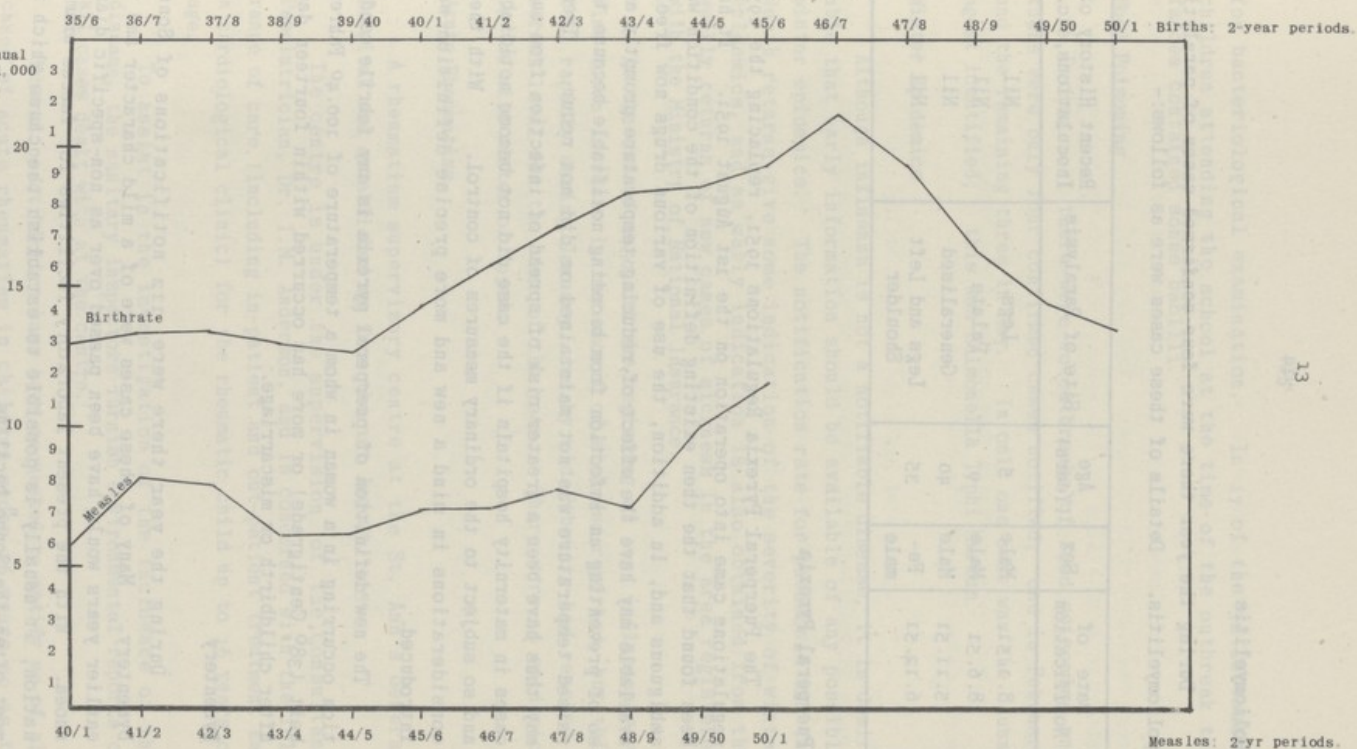
Incidence Rate and Birthrate 5 years earlier

| BIRTHS | | | | | | MEASLES | | | | | |
|--------|------|------------------------|----------------------|---|---|---------|------|------------------------|----------------------|---|---|
| Year | No. | No. with previous year | Population (1,000's) | Population with previous year (1,000's) | Average Annual Rate per 1,000 for 2 years | Year | No. | No. with previous year | Population (1,000's) | Population with previous year (1,000's) | Average Annual Rate per 1,000 for 2 years |
| 1935 | 1969 | - | 150.3 | - | - | 1940 | 236 | - | 119.4 | - | - |
| 1936 | 1931 | 3900 | 148.6 | 298.9 | 13.05 | 1941 | 1044 | 1280 | 105.6 | 225.0 | 5.69 |
| 1937 | 1973 | 3904 | 146.2 | 294.8 | 13.28 | 1942 | 712 | 1756 | 110.1 | 215.7 | 8.14 |
| 1938 | 1893 | 3866 | 144.4 | 290.6 | 13.31 | 1943 | 1037 | 1749 | 110.3 | 220.4 | 7.93 |
| 1939 | 1776 | 3669 | 142.4 | 286.8 | 12.79 | 1944 | 297 | 1334 | 108.2 | 218.5 | 6.10 |
| 1940 | 1666 | 3442 | 119.4 | 261.8 | 13.15 | 1945 | 1088 | 1385 | 110.6 | 218.8 | 6.33 |
| 1941 | 1560 | 3226 | 105.6 | 225.0 | 14.34 | 1946 | 592 | 1680 | 124.8 | 235.4 | 7.13 |
| 1942 | 1819 | 3379 | 110.1 | 215.7 | 15.66 | 1947 | 1227 | 1819 | 129.1 | 253.9 | 7.16 |
| 1943 | 1970 | 3789 | 110.3 | 220.4 | 17.19 | 1948 | 825 | 2052 | 130.0 | 259.1 | 7.92 |
| 1944 | 2066 | 4036 | 108.2 | 218.5 | 18.47 | 1949 | 967 | 1792 | 130.0 | 260.0 | 6.89 |
| 1945 | 1988 | 4054 | 110.6 | 218.8 | 18.52 | 1950 | 1622 | 2589 | 129.4 | 259.4 | 9.98 |
| 1946 | 2580 | 4568 | 124.8 | 235.4 | 19.4 | 1951 | 1331 | 2953 | 126.8 | 256.2 | 11.52 |
| 1947 | 2785 | 5365 | 129.1 | 253.9 | 21.13 | | | | | | |
| 1948 | 2233 | 5018 | 130.0 | 259.1 | 19.36 | | | | | | |
| 1949 | 2009 | 4242 | 130.0 | 260.0 | 16.31 | | | | | | |
| 1950 | 1727 | 3736 | 129.4 | 259.4 | 14.40 | | | | | | |
| 1951 | 1673 | 3400 | 126.8 | 256.2 | 13.27 | | | | | | |

MEASLES

Notification Rate and Birthrate shown five years earlier

Average annual rates per 1,000 population.



Measles: 2-yr periods.

Poliomyelitis

During the year there were four confirmed cases of paralytic poliomyelitis. Details of these cases were as follows:-

| Date of Notification | Sex | Age (Years) | Site of Paralysis | Recent History of Inoculations, etc. |
|----------------------|--------|-------------|------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 8.1.51. | Male | 5 | Legs | Nil |
| 18.6.51 | Male | 9 | Palate | Nil |
| 5.11.51 | Male | 40 | Generalised | Nil |
| 6.12.51 | Female | 35 | Legs and Left Shoulder | Nil |

Puerperal Pyrexia

The Puerperal Pyrexia Regulations 1951, replacing the 1939 regulations came into operation on the 1st August 1951. It had been found that the then existing definition of the condition was ambiguous and, in addition, the use of various drugs now freely available may have the effect of reducing temperature promptly and so of preventing an infection from becoming notifiable because the raised temperature was not maintained or did not recur. There may thus have been a greater risk of spread of infection from such cases in maternity hospitals if the case did not become notifiable and so subject to the ordinary measures of control. With these considerations in mind a new and more precise definition was introduced.

The new definition of puerperal pyrexia is any febrile condition occurring in a woman in whom a temperature of 100.4° Fahrenheit (38° Centigrade) or more has occurred within fourteen days after childbirth or miscarriage.

Dysentery

During the year there were 112 notifications of Sonne Dysentery. Many of these cases were of a mild character and in earlier years would have been passed over as non-specific diarrhoea. With the present laboratory facilities for faeces examination, it usually is possible to establish the cause which is most often the Sonne bacillus.

In December there was an explosive outbreak of dysentery in a school in the adjoining borough of Hornsey. Tottenham children attending the school were visited and faeces specimens obtained

for bacteriological examination. In 17 of the 32 Tottenham children attending the school at the time of the outbreak the faeces contained *sonne* bacilli.

Food Poisoning

During 1951 there were no outbreaks of food poisoning and there were only four confirmed cases notified; one in February and the remaining three in May. In only one case was the causal agent identified; this was *Salmonella Typhi Murium*.

Winter Epidemics

Although influenza is not a notifiable disease, it is desirable that early information should be available of any possible winter epidemics. The notification rate for pneumonia and the death returns give some indication of the severity of winter epidemics, and an early indication is also obtained from the weekly returns of new cases of sickness in the area registered with the Ministry of National Insurance.

At the end of 1950 and the beginning of 1951 influenza gave rise to an increase in the amount of sickness reported, but this fell rapidly during January, and by mid-February had reached a normal level for the time of the year. There were no epidemics in the mild winter of 1951/2.

Acute Rheumatism

A rheumatism supervisory centre at the St. Ann's General Hospital was established as from the 1st August, 1951.

The centre is under the supervision of the Consultant Paediatrician, Dr. I.M. Anderson, and is concerned with the full range of care (including in-patient and out-patient treatment and a cardiological clinic) for the rheumatic child up to 16 years of age.

To assist in the investigation of the incidence of the disease, the sanitary inspectors furnish environmental reports on all cases dealt with at the centre.

General practitioners have been requested to notify me of all cases of acute rheumatism in children under 16 years so as to ensure that they come to the notice of the Centre. It is hoped at a later date to ask the Minister of Health to make acute rheumatism a compulsory notifiable disease within the borough.

Cancer

Deaths from the various forms of cancer are analysed in the Statistical Summary (page 58). 273 or 18% of the total deaths were caused by this disease. The very high proportion of males who died from cancer of the respiratory system would appear to lend credence to the belief that smoking has some predisposing influence.

There were 29 deaths from cancer of the breast, which was the most common site of this disease in females.

Summary of Disinfection work during 1951

| | |
|---|-------|
| Rooms disinfected after occurrence of infectious disease | 469 |
| Bedding disinfected after occurrence of infectious disease or death | 332 |
| Library books disinfected | 57 |
| Articles disinfected for the Ambulance Service:- | |
| Blankets | 672 |
| White Coats | 220 |
| Pillow Slips | 1,080 |

PART II

FOOD CONTROL

Food Premises

The task of promoting sound standards of hygiene in food premises generally has been steadily pursued.

In this type of work, however, there is little to show, generally good conditions do not call attention to themselves; it is the bad ones that are more spectacular.

The general standard of food premises shows improvement. This is in part due to better maintained premises in contrast to that prevailing immediately after the war; and to better standards of food handling. Food handling methods at the end of the war were very bad, and the public was generally indifferent in its demand for better standards.

There has been a steady pressure brought to bear on traders and food handlers, and although there is still much educational work to be done in this direction, improvement is distinctly noticeable.

Catering Establishments

During the summer a report was prepared on the conditions prevailing in catering establishments within the Borough. These were reviewed in the light of the Report of the Catering Trades Working Party entitled "Hygiene in Catering Establishments".

Although the Report has not the force of law it forms a most valuable yardstick with which to measure the amount by which catering establishments pass or fall short of recommended standards, and greatly assists officers of local authorities in their efforts to reach some common standard in those establishments which it is their duty to inspect.

The survey on which our own report was based was made over a period by the sanitary inspectors during their ordinary routine visits.

It is satisfactory to note that the most important aspect of this review showed that the local catering establishments, in general, maintained a reasonably high standard of hygiene.

It was apparent however, that in a number of cases, particularly in the smaller cafes, the planning of kitchens was not good, and their equipment a minimum.

Shortcomings in the facilities and equipment provided, comprised in the main; lack of adequate sinks, (few had more than one), inadequate hot water supplies and insufficient cold storage facilities.

Action to remedy these defects has been taken since the survey. In some instances, building restrictions have held up major replanning, and progressive managements find themselves forced to continue operations in premises which they themselves consider out of date or inadequate and which they are anxious to improve. Suggestions from the Health Department are on the whole very well received, and local caterers are keen to play their part in promoting a good standard of food hygiene.

Milk and Dairies

On the 1st October, 1951, a Ministry of Food Order came into force specifying that all milk sold by retail within the Greater London area (which includes Tottenham) must be specially designated milk, that is, "sterilised", "pasteurised", "tuberculin tested" or "accredited" milk.

Every milk dealer known to the Department holds a licence under the Milk (Special Designation Regulations, and the following is a summary of the licences issued for 1951, namely:-

Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949

| | |
|---|-----|
| Dealers' Licences - "Pasteurised" | 64 |
| Dealers' Licences - "Sterilised" | 138 |
| Dealers' Supplementary Licences - "Pasteurised" | 12 |
| Dealers' Supplementary Licences - "Sterilised" | 13 |

| | | |
|---|--|----|
| Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949 | | |
| Dealers' Licences - "Tuberculin Tested" | | 31 |
| Dealers' Licences - "Accredited" | | 3 |
| Dealers' Supplementary Licences - "Tuberculin Tested" ... | | 12 |
| Dealers' Supplementary Licences - "Accredited" ... | | 1 |

During the year 29 applications for registration as milk distributors were dealt with. No applications were received in respect of dairies. Of the 29 new registrations, 14 were in respect of new premises and the other 15 were in respect of the change of proprietorship of previously registered premises. The sale of milk from 6 premises was discontinued during the year.

The number of premises and distributors registered at 31st December, 1951, was as follows:-

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-----|
| Number of Distributors registered | 138 |
| Number of Dairies registered | 11 |

The Middlesex County Council is the licensing authority for premises at which milk is processed and the County Public Control Department have furnished the following report on this matter, namely:-

"During 1951, 3 dealer's (pasteurisers) licences and 1 dealer's (sterilisers) licence were in force. At each of these 4 premises the processing plant was subjected to regular inspection by my Council's officers. 143 samples of "pasteurised" milk were procured of which 3 (two from one processor and one from another) failed to pass the phosphatase test. Apart from advice and warning no further action was deemed necessary in these cases. 49 samples of "sterilised" milk from the one licensee were procured and all passed the turbidity test".

Ice Cream

Routine sampling and systematic inspection continues to be undertaken in the supervision of the production of ice cream. Regular visits are also made to premises where loose ice cream is sold, but increasing numbers of dealers are switching over to the sale of pre-packed ice cream, where the risk of contamination is greatly reduced.

The Department's insistence on proper hygienic methods in the manufacture and handling of this commodity has resulted in a con-

siderable improvement in the bacteriological grading of samples submitted for examination by the Public Health Laboratory Service.

The following ice cream premises were registered during 1951 namely:-

| | | | |
|---|-----|-----|----|
| For the sale of Ice Cream | ... | ... | 35 |
| For the manufacture and sale of Ice Cream | | | 0 |
| Total | ... | | 35 |

10 premises which ceased to be used for the sale of ice cream were removed from the register.

The total number of premises on the register in accordance with Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, at 31st December, 1951, was as follows:-

| | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Sale of Ice Cream | ... | ... | ... | 235 |
| Manufacture and Sale of Ice Cream | | | ... | 36 |
| Storage of Ice Cream | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Total | ... | | | 273 |

Samples of Ice Cream Submitted for Bacteriological Examination

| | Results | | | | Total |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------|
| | Grade 1 | Grade 2 | Grade 3 | Grade 4 | |
| Number of Samples taken where ice cream was produced in Tottenham | 11 | 3 | - | - | 14 |
| Number of Samples taken where Ice Cream was produced in districts other than Tottenham | 13 | 2 | - | - | 15 |
| Total | 24 | 5 | - | - | 29 |

Preserved Foods

103 premises used in connection with the manufacture and/or preparation of preserved foods are registered under Section 14 the Food & Drugs Act, 1938. During the year 11 new registrations were made. 4 were found to be discontinued.

| | |
|--|---|
| Manufacture of Sausages | 6 |
| Manufacture of Sausages and Preparation of Preserved Foods | 5 |

Middlesex County Council Act, 1950: Section 11 - Registration of Hawkers.

Section 11 of the Middlesex County Council Act 1950 was adopted by Tottenham and came into operation in the Borough on the 1st April, 1951. This section which replaces section 279 of the Middlesex County Council Act, 1944, extends the requirements for the registration of food hawkers so that it is now necessary for hawkers of any foodstuff to be registered by the Council. 16 new applications were investigated by the sanitary inspectors in 1951 and found to be satisfactory.

The following is a summary of the registration of hawkers and their storage premises as at the 31st December, 1951:-

| Articles | Number of Persons Registered for sale | Number of Storage Premises |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Fruit and Vegetables | 111 | 107 |
| Shell Fish | 14 | 9 |
| Fish | 8 | 8 |
| Ice Cream | 5 | 1 |
| Peanuts | 1 | 1 |
| Light Refreshments (Mobile Canteen) | 1 | 1 |
| | 140 | 127 |

4 hawkers were found to have discontinued using their storage premises.

Slaughterhouses and Knackers' Yards

Five premises are licensed as slaughterhouses under Section 57 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938. Regular slaughtering is carried on at only one of these and this establishment deals solely with the slaughter of horses for human consumption.

The number of horses slaughtered in the slaughterhouse during the past four years is as follows:-

| 1948 | 1949 | 1950 | 1951 |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 3,189 | 2,889 | 2,750 | 2,856 |

Another section of the premises is licensed as a knacker's yard and during 1951, 1,810 animals were dealt with there.

Regular visits are made by the District Sanitary Inspectors to ensure compliance with the regulations.

During the year 14 licences to slaughter were issued under the provisions of the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.

Food Condemned

The following tinned articles were condemned during the year, namely:-

| | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----|------------------------|-----|------------------------|-------|
| Anchovies | 1 | Crawfish | 5 | Meat and Vegetable | 9 |
| Apple Jelly | 3 | Crayfish | 1 | Meat Paste | 1 |
| Apple Pulp | 79 | Cucumbers | 3 | Meat Pudding | 3 |
| Apple Puree | 48 | Damsons | 65 | Milk | 1,992 |
| Apples | 91 | Fig Pudding | 1 | Milk Whipping Compound | 19 |
| Apricot Pulp | 186 | Figs | 4 | Minced Beef Loaf | 117 |
| Apricots | 61 | Fruit Salad | 109 | Mincemeat | 3 |
| Baby Food | 233 | Gherkins | 6 | Mutton Hash | 1 |
| Bacon | 2 | Gooseberries | 38 | Orange Juice | 12 |
| Beans | 474 | Grapefruit Juice | 19 | Oranges | 248 |
| Beef and Pork Loaf .. | 2 | Grapefruit | 37 | Pate de Foie | 2 |
| Beetroot | 120 | Grapes | 59 | Peaches | 67 |
| Bilberries | 1 | Greengages | 164 | Peach Pulp | 41 |
| Blackberries | 20 | Guavas | 9 | Peanut Butter | 2 |
| Blackcurrant Jelly .. | 1 | Guava Jelly | 1 | Pears | 55 |
| Blackcurrants | 25 | Ham | 689 | Peas | 872 |
| Brawn | 5 | Ham Loaf | 30 | Pease Pudding | 2 |
| Brislings | 14 | Ham and Beef Loaf .. | 1 | Pilchards | 64 |
| Broth | 46 | Herring Roes | 7 | Pineapple | 252 |
| Carrots | 53 | Herrings | 16 | Pineapple Jelly | 2 |
| Celery | 1 | Irish Stew | 2 | Pineapple Juice | 17 |
| Cherries | 238 | Jam | 134 | Pineapple Pulp | 7 |
| Chicken | 16 | Kidneys | 2 | Plums | 724 |
| Christmas Pudding .. | 4 | Lobster | 1 | Pork | 11 |
| Coconut | 5 | Loganberries | 4 | Potato and Whalemeat | 1 |
| Codfish | 1 | Luncheon Meat | 964 | Rissoles | 3 |
| Coffee | 1 | Macaroni | 21 | Prawns | 304 |
| Corned Beef | 76 | Macedoine | 14 | Prunes | 6 |
| Corned Mutton | 6 | Mackerel | 2 | Rabbit | 69 |
| Crab | 14 | Marmalade | 21 | Raspberries | 16 |
| Crab Paste | 1 | Meat and Gravy | 5 | Raspberries and Red- | 1 |
| | | | | currants | |
| | | | | Redcurrants | |

| | | | | | |
|------------------|-------|--------------------|-----|------------------------|----|
| Rhubarb | 53 | Steamed Pudding .. | 1 | Tomato Pulp | 1 |
| Salmon | 105 | Stewed Steak .. | 109 | Tomato Puree .. | 33 |
| Sardines | 181 | Strawberries .. | 85 | Tongue | 15 |
| Sauerkraut | 4 | Sweet Corn | 3 | Veal | 30 |
| Sausages | 18 | Syrup | 3 | Veal Loaf | 29 |
| Soup | 1,006 | Tomatoes | 466 | Veal and Ham Loaf .. | 4 |
| Spaghetti | 123 | Tomato Juice .. | 93 | Veal, Pork & Beef Loaf | 1 |
| Spinach Puree .. | 1 | Tomato Paste .. | 26 | Mixed Vegetables .. | 17 |
| | | | | Youngberries .. | 9 |

Other articles of food condemned were as follows:-

| | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------|
| Bacon | 12lbs. 10oz. | Luncheon Meat .. | 5lbs. 13oz. |
| Barley Kernels .. | 57 packets | Macaroni | 33lbs. |
| Beef | 1,373½ lbs. | Marmalade | 1 jar |
| Blackberries .. | 7 bottles | Marshmallows .. | 254 lbs. |
| Boiled Sweets .. | 6 lbs. | Melts | 3 stone |
| Butter | 6 lbs. | Oats | 38½ lbs. |
| Cake | 49lbs. 11oz. | Pears | 30lbs. |
| Calves' Heads .. | 83 lbs. | Pickles | 1 jar |
| Cheese | 123½ lbs. | Plums | 1 jar |
| Chocolates | 29lbs. | Pork | 34lbs. 11oz. |
| Chocolate Caramels .. | 11lbs. | Potatoes | 66lbs. |
| Creaming Mixture .. | 194 packets | Pudding Mixture .. | 2 packets |
| "Crest" | 78 bars | Rabbits | 88 lbs. |
| Dogfish | 15 stone | Red Cabbage .. | 2 jars |
| Eggs | 489 | Rock Eel | 3 stone |
| Figs | 38lbs. | Sausage Rusk .. | 100lbs. |
| Fish Paste | 9 jars | Sheep's Heads .. | 234lbs. |
| Fondant | 28lbs | Skate | 22½ stone |
| Fruit Cordial .. | 1 bottle | Spaghetti | 8lbs. |
| Haddock | 5 stone | Sugar | 2lbs. |
| Ham | 59½ lbs. | Sugared Sweets .. | 5lbs. |
| Herrings | 3½ stone | Tea | 1½ lbs. |
| Kippers | 1 stone | Tomato Ketchup .. | 3 bottles |
| Lamb | 5lbs. 10oz. | Tomatoes | 100lbs. |
| Lemon Curd | 2 jars | Veal | 5½ lbs. |
| | | "Vita-Gravy" .. | 21 packets. |

Food Sampling

The Public Control Department of the Middlesex County Council has supplied the following information of food and drugs sampling in the borough during 1951:-

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938

List of samples procured in the Borough of Tottenham during the year 1951

| Article | Total samples procured | Unsatisfactory |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|----------------|
| Milk, various | 270 | 9 |
| Beef and Carrots, tinned | 1 | - |
| Cakes, various | 47 | - |
| Chocolate Liqueurs | 1 | 1 |
| Cake Mixture | 1 | - |
| Coffee & Chicory Essence | 1 | - |
| Condensed Milk | 1 | - |
| Cooked Meat | 7 | - |
| Cooking Oil | 8 | - |
| Cream | 2 | - |
| Curry Powder | 2 | - |
| Dripping | 3 | - |
| Drugs | 10 | - |
| Egg Vermicelli | 1 | - |
| Fish, various | 22 | 3 |
| Fish Cake and Paste | 4 | - |
| Flour | 1 | - |
| Fruit Squash | 3 | - |
| Horserelish | 1 | - |
| Ice Cream | 2 | - |
| Jam | 1 | - |
| Jelly | 1 | - |
| Lemon Curd | 4 | - |
| Meat Pie | 3 | - |
| Milk Chocolate | 1 | - |
| Mustard | 1 | - |
| Peas, tinned | 1 | - |
| Pepper Compound | 2 | - |
| Raisin Wine | 1 | 1 |
| Salad Cream | 1 | - |
| Sausages | 32 | - |
| carried forward | 436 | 14 |

| Article | Total samples procured | Total Unsatisfactory |
|-----------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| brought forward | 436 | 14 |
| Sausage Meat | 5 | - |
| Tomato Ketchup | 2 | - |
| Whalemeat | 1 | - |
| Whiskey | 24 | - |
| | 468 | 14 |

Food and Drugs Act. Legal Proceedings

Case 1. Unsound Chocolate Confectionery.

14½ cwts seized and subsequently condemned by Magistrate. Proceedings instituted against company alleging that this unsound food was deposited on their premises for the purpose of manufacturing another type of confectionery for sale for human consumption. Case dismissed.

Case 2. Section 13, Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

Summons in relations to the cleanliness of the premises was adjourned for two months so that the defendants could be informed of the steps they must take to comply with this section of the Act.

Case 3. Sale of unsound bread:- The defendant pleaded guilty and was fined £5.

Case 4. Mice excreta in bread:- The defendant pleaded guilty to the offence and was fined £20 plus £2.2s. costs.

PART 3

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supply

The Metropolitan Water Board continues to supply water to the Borough and I am indebted to the Director of Water Examination for the following information.

"The supply to the Tottenham area has been satisfactory both in quantity and quality during the year 1951.

The area is supplied from two sources:-

- (a) Water from the New River and treated at the Board's filtration works at Hornsey and Stoke Newington.
- (b) River Thames water stored in Walton reservoir and treated at the Board's filtration works at Walton.

Samples are collected on five days in every week, or more often if required, at each stage of the purification process and tests include physical, chemical and microbiological examination.

The water supplied to this area is not plumbo-solvent.

All new and repaired mains are chlorinated before being restored to use and samples of water from them are tested bacteriologically to ensure that its quality is up to that normally supplied."

"Details of the analytical results of the water passing into supply are given in the following tables":-

Average Results of the Chemical and Bacteriological Examinations of the Water Supplied to the Borough of Tottenham
for the Year 1951

Parts per Million (Unless otherwise stated)

| Description of the Sample | No. of Samples | Ammoniacal Nitrogen | Albuminoid Nitrogen | Oxidised Nitrogen | | Chlorides as Cl. | Oxygen. abs. from Permanganate 3hrs at 80°F | Turbidity in Terms of Silica | Colour, m.m. brown 2ft. Tube Burgess's Tintometer | Hardness (Total) | Hardness (Non-carbonate) | pH. Value | Phosphate as P.O. 111 4 | Silica as SiO ₂ | Conductivity |
|---|----------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------|---------|------------------|---|------------------------------|---|------------------|--------------------------|-----------|-------------------------|----------------------------|--------------|
| | | | | Nitrite | Nitrate | | | | | | | | | | |
| New River water filtered at Hornsey works | 250 | 0.033 | 0.074 | | 7.4 | 40.8 | 0.80 | 0.1 | 9 | 308 | 80 | 7.7 | 0.51 | 15 | 550 |
| New River water filtered at Stoke Newington works | 250 | 0.041 | 0.075 | | 6.8 | 40.8 | 0.78 | 0.1 | 9 | 305 | 80 | 7.8 | 0.48 | 13 | 550 |
| River Thames water filtered at Walton works | 249 | 0.021 | 0.088 | | 4.5 | 23.0 | 1.35 | 0.2 | 16 | 258 | 63 | 7.8 | 0.33 | 13 | 450 |

Bacteriological Results

| Description of Sample | No. of Samples | No. of microbes per ml. Colonies counted on agar after 20-24 hrs. at 37°C. | Bact. coli Test | |
|---|----------------|--|---|------------------------|
| | | | Percentage of samples negative to Bact. coli in 100 ml. | Bact. coli per 100 ml. |
| New River water filtered at Hornsey works | 256 | 36.0 | 100.0 | Nil |
| New River water filtered at Stoke Newington works | 256 | 35.6 | 99.6 | 0.012 |
| River Thames water filtered at Walton works | 255 | 22.7 | 99.6 | 0.004 |

Drainage and Sewerage

Surface and soil water continues to be drained separately. Investigations into pollution of watercourses has been undertaken with reasonable success. This particularly so in the industrial area in Brantwood Road, where we have been able to get factory owners to carry out remedial works.

Closet Accommodation

The water carriage system operates throughout the Borough. Close liaison has been observed with Her Majesty's Factory Inspector in dealing with the closet accommodation in factories.

Atmospheric Pollution

The improvement noted in previous Annual Reports continues to be maintained. Firms who use normal solid fuel are alive to the fact that faulty combustion, and in consequence, atmospheric pollution, is an economic matter as well as a public health one.

Incomplete combustion represents a waste of fuel and this economic consideration does much to influence industrialists in combating this practice.

No such consideration applies to those firms where fuel is mainly the waste products of the factories, i.e. offcuts and wood-waste.

In the main, the pollution caused is due to woodwaste being burned on plants which were never designed for the purpose. It is in this direction that "prior approval" could do much to prevent the nuisance from arising.

Housing

In a densely built up area such as Tottenham the main pre-occupation of the Health Department is that of housing.

The economics of housing is a national problem and owners, everywhere stress the impossibility of keeping their houses in a reasonable state of repair.

This factor is having much influence on the present and future problems. The Borough has many houses which have outlived their useful lives and it is recognised that clearance is the final solution.

There are however other houses which have many years of use-

ful life before them if they are properly maintained.

It is this lack of maintenance - for the economic reasons mentioned - which is creating the problem of future areas for clearance.

It has been said that the persons owning a few houses must sell one of them to pay for repairs to the remainder. This can easily be true.

The only solution appears to be some form of rent revision, with proper safeguards that any permitted increases are spent on repairs.

Housing Act, Sections 9 and 10

The application of the provisions of these sections has continued throughout the year. A question which required some consideration when inspecting houses as a result of complaints is, whether to deal only with the complaint or to inspect the whole house.

Owners often make the point that the tenant has not complained about certain items which may appear in a notice. But the inclusion or the exclusion of anything on a notice must be left to the judgment of the sanitary inspector. In this way the criticism, that the tenant is setting the standard can be avoided. Only too often inspectors are asked to include items of a decorative character on the notice simply because it has not been done for many years. It must not be forgotten that in any case of appeal the inspector will be required to justify - to the Court - the inclusion of any item on the notice.

The following is a summary of work carried out under Sections 9 and 10 in the owner's default, during the past 15 years, namely:-

| Year | Number of Houses | Cost | | |
|------|------------------|--------|----|----|
| | | £ | s. | d. |
| 1937 | 12 | 420 | 5 | 5 |
| 1938 | 5 | 66 | 13 | 11 |
| 1939 | 31 | 605 | 3 | 5 |
| 1940 | 3 | 25 | 4 | 4 |
| 1941 | 19 | 319 | 7 | 0 |
| 1942 | 21 | 543 | 4 | 10 |
| 1943 | 114 | 2,559 | 7 | 3 |
| 1944 | 45 | 1,026 | 6 | 9 |
| 1945 | 17 | 658 | 3 | 11 |
| 1946 | 152 | 7,329 | 16 | 8 |
| 1947 | 241 | 14,272 | 16 | 9 |
| 1948 | 181 | 13,160 | 8 | 4 |
| 1949 | 106 | 6,593 | 6 | 5 |
| 1950 | 77 | 4,035 | 8 | 5 |
| 1951 | 72 | 3,186 | 3 | 4 |

Housing Act - Legal Proceedings

In one case an Appeal was lodged in the County Court against a demand for the cost of works carried out in default under section 10 of the Housing Act, 1936. The Judge decided that the figure of £104. 17s. demanded was excessive and reduced this amount to £70. Other grounds of the Appeal were dismissed.

Housing Act, 1936. Section 11

Action under the provisions of Section 11 is, as far as possible, avoided. From time to time however the department is faced with a situation where no other course is possible. Members of the Council will be aware that the Corporation itself has sought - by means of acquisition - to avoid the necessity of demolishing houses which are occupied. Many of the demolition orders are unopposed by the owners and few, if any, cases occur where undertakings to carry out work of repairs are submitted. This seems to point to the uneconomic position in which some house owners find themselves. There have been cases however where the demolition order having been made and the tenants rehoused, owners have sought permission to repair. This is no doubt done with a view to sale of the house with vacant possession. It is hardly necessary to add that such cases do not succeed.

PREMISES THE SUBJECTS OF DEMOLITION ORDERS - NOT DEMOLISHED

AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1951

| PREMISES | DATE OF ORDER |
|----------------------|---------------|
| 22, Hale Gardens | 5.4.50 |
| 10, The Hale | 5.4.50 |
| 16, The Hale | 2.3.51 |
| 55, The Hale | 2.4.48 |
| 57, The Hale | 2.4.48 * |
| 8A, Lawrence Road | 13.10.48 |
| 1, Railway Terrace | 3.2.50 |
| 2, Railway Terrace | 3.2.50 * |
| 3, Railway Terrace | 3.2.50 |
| 4, Railway Terrace | 3.2.50 |
| 4, Stanley Grove | 1.6.43 * |
| 180, Tewkesbury Road | 31.7.51 |
| 5, Union Row | 11.8.48 |
| 6, Union Row | 11.8.48 |
| 7, Union Row | 11.8.48 |
| 8, Union Row | 11.8.48 * |
| 22, Whitehall Street | 31.7.51 |

* These premises are still occupied

PREMISES DEMOLISHED DURING, 1951

| PREMISES | DATE OF ORDER | DATE DEMOLISHED |
|----------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 31, Tewkesbury Road | 8.8.49 | 18.10.51 |
| 378, West Green Road | 5.4.50 | 1.6.51 |
| 380, West Green Road | 13.4.51 | 23.8.51 |

PREMISES THE SUBJECT OF CLOSING ORDERS MADE DURING 1951

| PREMISES | PART OF PREMISES CONCERNED | DATE OF ORDER |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|
| 409, Seven Sisters Road | Front Basement | 8.8.51 |
| 419, Seven Sisters Road | Front Basement | 8.8.51 |
| 421, Seven Sisters Road | Front Basement | 8.8.51 |
| 423, Seven Sisters Road | Front Basement | 8.8.51 |

Housing Act, 1936. Part 3

It has long been my view and that of the Chief Sanitary Inspector that clearance area procedure should be revived. Instructions were given by the Council to deal with Arthur Road and Bloomfield Road. The area itself, although not large, has been a cause of concern for many years. These old and worn out three storied houses have long been beyond proper repair.

A public enquiry was held in November, the owners opposing the Council's application to have the area confirmed by the Ministry.

Although this report officially covers the year ended 31st December, 1951, confirmation of the Order has since been received.

There are however other areas in the Borough where clearance procedure is equally urgent; and it is only because of the difficulty of alternative accommodation that these areas have not been submitted.

The provision of alternative accommodation for displaced persons is an indispensable condition and it is a matter of policy as to how these considerations can be balanced against the general housing needs of the Borough.

Public Health Act, 1936

Many facets of public health administration are dealt with under the provisions of the Public Health Act.

An ever increasing number of complaints concerned with housing conditions are dealt with under the nuisances sections.

It is however considered good policy to use specific sections for specific matters rather than to combine them on a general nuisance notice.

Examples of specific matters are drains, Section 39; Water Closets Section 45; verminous room, verminous articles and verminous persons - Section 83 and 84.

Rights of appeal exist in certain cases, but this does not apply to the nuisances sections. In these cases a magistrates order is required and to this extent the procedure may be more prolonged and a greater time taken to alleviate conditions.

The average complainant expresses the opinion that because his or her complaint is concerned with what he or she considers a

health matter, the Council have the power to act. Unfortunately this is not always possible, there are numerous miscellaneous matters which can only be settled by the complainant taking action under the common law if legal action is indeed necessary.

These complaints are usually in the nature of domestic disagreements between tenant and sub-tenant. Such matters however are not disregarded. It is usual for the sanitary inspector to visit and use his endeavours to find a satisfactory solution acceptable to both parties.

Abatement Notices - Legal Proceedings

- Case 1. Two Orders were made requiring work to be completed within fourteen days. Costs of 9/6d. were allowed on each Order.
- Case 2. An Order was made for work to be carried out in fourteen days and a fine of £2 imposed.
- Case 3. Three Orders were made providing for the work to be carried out within seven days and costs allowed (7/6d. on each Order).
- Case 4. An order was made requiring the owner to carry out works required within twenty-eight days. £2. 2s. costs were awarded. The Order was not complied with: a fine of £2 plus £3. 3s. costs was imposed and the defendant was informed that he is liable to a fine of £1 per day until the work is completed. Later a further fine of £1. 14s. with £5. 5s. costs was imposed for non-compliance with the Order.
- Case 5. The Summons was withdrawn as the work required had been completed. The Defendant paid £2. 2s. costs.
- Case 6. In view of the fact that the work required had been completed, the summons was withdrawn on payment of 4s. costs.
- Case 7. The defendant was ordered to carry out the work required within 28 days and ordered to pay £2. 2s. costs. Later a fine of £3 was imposed and the defendant ordered to pay £3. 3s. costs for non-compliance with the Order.
- Case 8. A Summons was adjourned sine die on payment of £1. 1s. costs, the owner having undertaken to carry out the work.
- Case 9. Summons withdrawn as the work had been commenced on payment of £1. 1s. costs.

Rodent Control

Work on rodent control has been carried out in accordance with the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries approved methods.

Systematic treatments have been given to certain of the Corporation's premises. No contracts are entered into with owners of business premises, but this does not prevent us from co-operating with owners and carrying out treatments - the cost of which is charged.

Sewer maintenance treatments have been carried out during the year, details of which are set out below.

Sewer Maintenance - Results of Baiting in Manholes

| MAY/JUNE, 1951 | | OCTOBER, 1951 | |
|------------------------|------|------------------------|------|
| Treatment No. 13 | | Treatment No. 14 | |
| Complete poison takes | - | Complete poison takes | - |
| Good poison takes | 144 | Good poison takes | 242 |
| Small poison takes | 412 | Small poison takes | 361 |
| No poison takes | 544 | No poison takes | 499 |
| Total manholes treated | 1110 | Total manholes treated | 1102 |
| Estimated killed | 4760 | Estimated killed | 7235 |

Summary of Dwelling-houses and Business premises treated during 1951:-

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------|-----|-----|
| (1) Dwelling-houses | ... | ... | 580 |
| (2) Business and Factory Premises | | | 130 |
| (3) Total charged for (2) above | £89.7s.5d. | | |

Inspections Carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors:-

| | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----|-----|-----|--------|
| Infectious disease | ... | ... | ... | 484 |
| Complaints investigated | ... | ... | | 4,645 |
| Re-inspections | ... | ... | | 11,362 |
| Factories | ... | ... | ... | 733 |
| Workplaces | ... | ... | ... | 66 |
| Dairies, etc. | ... | ... | ... | 237 |
| Fruiterers, etc. | ... | ... | ... | 137 |
| Fish shops | ... | ... | ... | 139 |
| Butchers' shops | ... | ... | ... | 257 |

| | | | | |
|----------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| Bakehouses | ... | ... | ... | 141 |
| Other food premises | ... | ... | ... | 1,032 |
| Slaughter-houses | ... | ... | ... | 48 |
| Public House urinals | ... | ... | ... | 69 |
| Appointments and interviews | ... | ... | ... | 912 |
| Drains tested | ... | ... | ... | 496 |
| Drains defective | ... | ... | ... | 327 |
| Small Dwellings Acquisition Acts | ... | ... | ... | 84 |
| Requisitioned houses | ... | ... | ... | 227 |
| Stables and mews | ... | ... | ... | 38 |
| Outworkers | ... | ... | ... | 788 |
| Other visits | ... | ... | ... | 2,370 |

Notices Served.

Statutory:-

Housing Act, 1936:

| | | | | |
|------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Section 9 | ... | ... | ... | 673 |
| Section 11 | ... | ... | ... | 10 |
| Section 12 | ... | ... | ... | 8 |

Public Health Act, 1936:

| | | | | |
|------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Section 24 | ... | ... | ... | 17 |
| Section 39 | ... | ... | ... | 59 |
| Section 45 | ... | ... | ... | 15 |
| Section 48 | ... | ... | ... | 41 |
| Section 83 | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Section 94 | ... | ... | ... | 266 |

Tottenham Urban District Council Act, 1900:

| | | | | |
|------------|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| Section 48 | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| | | | | <hr/> |
| | | | | 1,091 |
| | | | | <hr/> |

| | | | | |
|----------|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| Informal | ... | ... | ... | 2,830 |
|----------|-----|-----|-----|-------|

Defects Remedied

| | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|------|
| Drains reconstructed | ... | ... | ... | 63 |
| Drains repaired | ... | ... | ... | 345 |
| Drains cleared | ... | ... | ... | 236 |
| W.C. Cistern repaired or renewed | ... | ... | ... | 183 |
| W.C. Pans renewed | ... | ... | ... | 173 |
| W.C. Pans cleansed | ... | ... | ... | 70 |
| Waste Pipes repaired or renewed | ... | ... | ... | 164 |
| Rain water pipes repaired or renewed | ... | ... | ... | 458 |
| Roofs repaired or renewed | ... | ... | ... | 1151 |

| | | | |
|--|-----|-----|------|
| Eaves Gutters repaired or renewed | ... | ... | 691 |
| Drinking Water Cisterns renewed | ... | ... | 17 |
| Drinking Water Cisterns covered | ... | ... | 12 |
| Water Service Pipes repaired | ... | ... | 119 |
| Water Supply reinstated | ... | ... | 51 |
| Yards repaired or reconstructed | ... | ... | 161 |
| Sinks renewed or provided | ... | ... | 81 |
| Floors repaired or renewed | ... | ... | 484 |
| Floors ventilated | ... | ... | 194 |
| Dampness remedied | | | |
| by insertion of damp-proof courses | ... | ... | 129 |
| by pointing of brickwork | ... | ... | 208 |
| by internal rendering | ... | ... | 405 |
| by miscellaneous remedies | ... | ... | 284 |
| Window Frames and Sashes repaired or renewed, or painted | ... | ... | 795 |
| Coppers repaired or renewed, or provided | ... | ... | 29 |
| Fireplaces, Stoves and Ovens repaired or renewed | ... | ... | 457 |
| Flues and Chimney Stacks repaired | ... | ... | 143 |
| Brickwork of Walls repaired and Walls rebuilt | ... | ... | 141 |
| Ventilated Food Stores provided | ... | ... | 5 |
| Rooms cleansed | ... | ... | 1165 |
| Staircases, Passages and Landings cleansed | ... | ... | 341 |
| Staircases, Balconies and Steps repaired or renewed | ... | ... | 128 |
| Noxious Accumulations removed | ... | ... | 42 |
| Nuisances arising from Animals abated | ... | ... | 8 |
| Miscellaneous Defects remedied | ... | ... | 1235 |

Repair of Houses by the Council

Work carried out in default or by agreement with owners during 1951:-

Housing Act, 1936:

| | | £ | s. | d. |
|-----------|-----------------|-------|----|----|
| Section 9 | ... 72 premises | 3,186 | 3 | 4 |

Public Health Act, 1936:

| | | | | |
|------------|-----------------|-------|----|---|
| Section 24 | ... 13 premises | 330 | 0 | 6 |
| Section 39 | ... 25 premises | 761 | 13 | 4 |
| Section 45 | ... 1 premises | 10 | 13 | 4 |
| Section 79 | ... 1 premises | 3 | 7 | 4 |
| Section 94 | ... 2 premises | 415 | 12 | 6 |
| | | <hr/> | | |
| | | 4,707 | 10 | 4 |

SUMMARY OF DISINFESTATION WORK DURING 1951

| Cause | Private Houses | | Council Houses | | Other Premises | Total | | |
|-------------|----------------|-------|----------------|-------|---|--------|-------|----------------|
| | Houses | Rooms | Houses | Rooms | | Houses | Rooms | Other Premises |
| Ants | 5 | | | | 3 Canteens 3 Nurseries 1 Clinic 1 School | 5 | | 8 |
| Beetles | 26 | 36 | | | 2 Schools | 26 | 36 | 2 |
| Bugs | 203 | 445 | 12 | 34 | | 215 | 479 | |
| Fleas | 3 | 7 | | | | 3 | 7 | |
| Flies | 3 | 5 | | | | 3 | 5 | |
| Weevils | | | | | 1 Ware-house | | | 1 |
| Wood Beetle | 4 | 8 | | | | 4 | 8 | |
| TOTAL | 244 | 501 | 12 | 34 | 11 | 256 | 535 | 11 |

Disinfestation upon removal to Council dwellings was carried out in 174 instances.

PART IV

FACTORIES AND SHOPS

Tottenham has a large number of diverse industries in its area. Altogether there are 729 factories on the Factories Register varying from small businesses with one or two employees to large concerns employing two or three thousand people. Close co-operation is maintained with H.M. Inspector of Factories and systematic and regular inspections are carried out by the sanitary inspectors to ensure compliance with those parts of the Factories Act which are enforceable by the local authority.

Factories Act, 1937

Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health
(including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors)

| Premises | Number on Register | Number of | | |
|--|--------------------------|-------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| | | Inspections | Written notices | Occupier prosecuted |
| (i) Factories in which Section 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities | 61 | 13 | 2 | |
| (ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority | 668 | 576 | 55 | |
| (iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) | 4 | 2 | | |
| Total | 733 | 591 | 57 | |

8 Non-Mechanical Factories were discontinued and 71 Mechanical Factories were also found to have been discontinued. There were 82 new factories started in 1951, (mechanical) and 3 new non-mechanical Factories.

Cases in which defects were found

| Particulars | Number of cases in which defects were found | | | | No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted |
|---|---|----------|--------------------|--------------------|--|
| | Found | Remedied | Referred | | |
| | | | To H. M. Inspector | By H. M. Inspector | |
| Want of cleanliness (S. 1). | 11 | 10 | | | |
| Overcrowding (S. 2). | | | | | |
| Unreasonable Temperature (S. 3). | | | | | |
| Inadequate Ventilation (S. 4). | | | | | |
| Ineffective drainage of floors (S. 6). | 1 | 1 | | | |
| Sanitary Conveniences (S. 7). | | | | | |
| (a) Insufficient | 4 | 2 | | 2 | |
| (b) Unsuitable or defective | 30 | 73 | | 8 | |
| (c) Not separate for sexes | | | | | |
| Other offences (not including offences relating to Outwork) | | | | | |
| Total | 96 | 86 | | 10 | |

NOTE: 10 cases in which defects were found were outstanding at the end of the year.

Outworkers (Section 110 and 111)

Regular visits are made by the Sanitary Inspectors to the homes of persons notified to the Department as outworkers. It has been found that the home conditions are generally satisfactory and that the cleanliness in such homes is usually above average.

| Nature of Work | Section 110 | | | Section 111 | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|----------------|--------------|
| | No of out-workers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c) | No of cases of default in sending lists to the Council | No. of prosecutions for failure to send list | No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises | Notices served | Prosecutions |
| Wearing apparel | 337 | | | | | |
| Brass & Brass articles | 190 | | | | | |
| Locks, latches and keys | 1 | | | | | |
| Umbrellas | 1 | | | | | |
| Artificial flowers | 12 | | | | | |
| The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper | 155 | | | 1 | 1 | |
| Brush making | 3 | | | | | |
| Feather sorting | 9 | | | | | |
| Carding etc. of buttons, etc. | 9 | | | | | |
| Stuffed toys | 26 | | | | | |
| Cosaques, Christmas crackers, Christmas stockings etc. | 17 | | | | | |
| Lampshades | 3 | | | | | |
| Total | 763 | | | 1 | 1 | |

During 1951, 788 visits were made to outworkers premises by the Sanitary Inspectors.

Shops Act

In the administration of the Shops Acts, 2737 inspections were made by the Shops Inspector. Most contraventions recorded have been minor defaults, the non exhibition of statutory notices, and the failure to keep proper records of young persons hours of employment in respect of which 318 verbal warnings and notices have been issued.

Systematic visitation of shops throughout the Borough has secured effective administration, and information obtained for the

purpose of keeping an up-to-date register of shops in the Borough. Regular visits and investigations are made on the days of the weekly half holiday, and in the evening to ensure that the provisions of the Act, and the various early closing orders made thereunder are duly complied with.

Shops in the Tottenham (Remainder) Area are closed for the weekly half holiday on Thursday, and in the Harringay Area on Wednesday, subject to the various exemptions. Butchers shops close on Monday subject to the alternative day (Saturday) in all cases. In connection with half-holiday closing 156 visits were made.

Half Holiday for Shops Assistants

Every shop assistant in every class of shop must be allowed a half-holiday once a week commencing not later than 1.30 p.m.

The rule applies whether the shops are required to be closed for a weekly half-holiday or not.

Meal Times

The requirements in respect of assistants' meal times are as follows:-

Dinner:- If the hours of employment include the hours from 11.30 a.m. to 2.30 p.m. each assistant must be allowed an interval of at least three quarters of an hour within that time if the meal is taken on the premises or an interval of a full hour within that time if the meal is taken off the premises.

Tea:- If the hours of employment include the hours from 4.0 p.m. to 7 p.m. each assistant must be allowed an interval of half an hour within that time.

No assistant shall be employed for more than 6 hours (5 hours if under 18) without an interval of at least 20 minutes being allowed during the course thereof.

General Closing Hours - Winter Months

For the period of the Winter months, 4th November, 1951 to March, 1952, an Order was made for the later closing of hair-dressers and barbers shops in the Borough at 6.30 p.m.

There was no suspension of the General Closing hours during the period immediately prior to Christmas 1951.

Sunday Trading

The provisions of the Act restricting Sunday Trading are effectively enforced by means of systematic investigations and observations.

Considering the opportunities for Sunday trading due to exceptions, exemptions and High Court decisions it is gratifying to note that very few shops, open on Sunday in Tottenham.

Shops Act and Young Persons Employment Act, 1938

Routine visits and inspections were made to ensure that the provisions of these Acts relating to the employment of shop workers were effectively applied. The conditions of employment of young persons, and shop workers generally have improved, both with respect to working hours and health and comfort arrangements.

Owing to the mild winter the amount of absenteeism was considerably less than 1950, in spite of the restrictions on the heating of shops.

173 special visits were made in connection with these Acts.

Shopkeepers are desirous of taking reasonable measures to comply with all the requirements of the Acts, and are ready to obtain and act upon the advice, and instructions given by the Shops Inspector.

PART V

GENERAL

Medical Examinations of Candidates for Employment in Established Posts of the Council

During the year 134 candidates were medically examined prior to admission to the Superannuation scheme. 6 failed to pass the examination.

Public Health Laboratory Service

The Public Health Laboratory Service provides a comprehensive service for the bacteriological examination of specimens submitted by general practitioners and local authorities.

The existing system for the supply of containers and the delivery of specimens by the Public Health Department remains unchanged. Specimens may be sent to the Public Health Department and providing they reach there not later than 3.0 p.m. on Monday to Friday, and 11.0 a.m. on Saturday, they will be sent on the same day by special messenger to the Hornsey branch laboratory. As it is not possible to send a second messenger on any one day, it is essential that specimens be delivered to the Town Hall before the times stated. Alternatively, specimens may be sent direct to the Hornsey laboratory, which remains open until 5.0 p.m. on Monday to Friday, and 12 noon on Saturday. The address is:-

Public Health Laboratory,
Coppett's Wood Hospital,
Coppett's Road, N.10.

A 24-hour emergency service is maintained by the Central Laboratory at Colindale.

The following is a summary of the work carried out during 1951, namely:-

Record of Examinations

| | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-------|
| Throat/Nose Swabs: Total Specimens | ... | ... | 269 |
| Diphtheria Bacilli | ... | ... | - |
| Haemolytic Streptococci | ... | ... | 59 |
| Negative | ... | ... | 210 |
| Faeces: Total Specimens | ... | ... | 973 |
| Shigella | ... | ... | 281 |
| Salmonella | ... | ... | 5 |
| Negative | ... | ... | 687 |
| Sputum: Total Specimens | ... | ... | 16 |
| T.B. Smear | ... | ... | 3 |
| Other Organisms | ... | ... | 2 |
| Negative | ... | ... | 11 |
| Pertussis: Total Specimens | ... | ... | 58 |
| Postnasal Swabs | ... | ... | 9 |
| Negative | ... | ... | 49 |
| Ice Cream: Total Specimens | ... | ... | 22 |
| Water from Swimming Pools: Total Specimens | ... | ... | 1 |
| Miscellaneous Specimens | ... | ... | 362 |
| Total Number of Specimens | | | 1,701 |

Persons in need of Care and Attention

Cases investigated by the department of persons in need of care and attention are in the main those of aged persons.

They can be divided into two classes.

- (1) Those needing hospital treatment
- (2) Those needing removal to an old persons home.

The investigations carried out under the first heading are done in conjunction with or at the request of the hospital. During the year 130 cases were visited, and of these the majority were admitted to the hospital.

Information regarding cases of the second group is obtained from various sources. Direct complaints and frequent cases are notified by the old peoples welfare organisers and others are

discovered by sanitary inspectors in the course of their visits.

Previous annual reports have set out in detail the methods by which these cases are assisted and dealt with.

National Assistance Act. Section 47

It is not our practice to take action under the provisions of the National Assistance Act as soon as a case is brought to our notice.

Every effort is made to seek other means of securing some alteration in the general conditions. Cases are kept under surveillance before the final request is made to the Council for authority to proceed in the Magistrates Court.

One case only was taken to the Magistrates Court during the year details of which are as follows:-

Information was received from the National Assistance Board that an old man, aged 82, was living alone. He occupied two rooms on the second floor. A visit revealed that the rooms in question were extremely dirty and verminous, the old man himself had not bathed probably for a year. He was very deaf and somewhat rambling in his statements. He kept a cat which used the room as a lavatory. The gas cooker in one of the rooms had obviously not been used for a very long time and the old man subsisted mainly on bread, jam and butter or margarine.

All efforts over a period of months failed to persuade him to enter a home voluntarily and the magistrates court finally heard the case and made an order for 3 months.

National Assistance Act 1948, Section 50: Burials

During the year it was necessary to arrange six burials where deaths occurred and no suitable arrangements for burial would otherwise have been made.

Establishments for Massage and Special Treatment

Part XII of the Middlesex County Council Act, 1947, provides for the annual licensing of establishments of this description. These are defined by the Act as "premises used for the reception or treatment of persons requiring;-

- (a) Massage manicure or chiopody; or
- (b) electric treatment or radiant heat light electric vapour or other baths for therapeutic treatment
- (c) other similar treatment".

Seven premises were licensed in the Borough.

During 1951 byelaws for the regulation of these establishments were confirmed by the Home Secretary and come into operation on the 1st August, 1951.

Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951

The aim of this Act which came into force on the 1st November 1951, is to secure the use of clean filling materials in upholstered articles which are stuffed or lined

For this purpose it requires with certain exceptions that premises where upholstery is carried on shall be registered by the Local Authority. It is an offence to sell or have on such premises any unclean filling materials, or to sell any article containing unclean filling materials.

The Act contains special provisions regarding rag flock, and premises where it is manufactured or stored are required to be licensed by the Local Authority. It is an offence to have unclean rag flock on such premises.

It is a duty of the Local Authority to enforce the provisions of the Act and in particular to secure the necessary inspection of registered and licensed premises. The Medical Officer of Health and Sanitary Inspectors have been appointed as authorised officers for the purpose of the Act.

The fee for registration is £1 as is the fee for a Licence which must be renewed annually.

At the 31st December, 1951, 1 establishment was licensed for the manufacture of rag flock and 19 premises were registered for the use of filling materials.

Pet Animals Act, 1951

This Act which comes into force on the 1st April, 1952, regulates the sale of pet animals and provides that no person shall keep a pet shop except under the authority of a licence by the local authority. The Medical Officer of Health and the Sanitary Inspectors were authorised by the Council to enforce the provisions of the Act.

The Council have decided that the licence fee shall be five shillings and that the licences shall be subject to the following conditions, namely:-

1. No animal (including birds and fishes, i.e. all vertebrates) shall be exposed to strong light or heat or be deprived of adequate warmth and animals (other than fish or reptiles) shall not be kept in cellars unless there is ventilation and light adequate for their health.
2. Animals shall at all times be kept in accommodation suitable as respects size, temperature, lighting, ventilation and cleanliness.
3. No animal shall be displayed in a cage, hutch, box or other receptacle on a pavement or in such other position so as to expose it to interference or annoyance by persons or animals outside the shop premises and no animal shall be displayed for sale outside the premises during inclement weather.
4. All animals shall be suitably fed and watered at least once every 12 hours (except where an adequate supply of food and fresh water is constantly available) and all animals shall be visited at least once every 12 hours, including the week-end.
5. Stock shall not be crowded into the shop to such an extent that ingress and egress is difficult.
6. Stock (such as dog biscuits, seeds, etc.) kept outside the premises or elsewhere during business hours, must not be stored at night, in gangways of the premises, so as to cause obstruction in the event of fire or other emergency.
7. Licensees shall ensure that a responsible person shall at all times be in or within a reasonable distance from the premises for the purpose of giving warning and taking other necessary steps in the event of fire or other emergency. In the case of premises which are lock-up, outside business hours the licensee shall appoint a responsible person residing within a reasonable distance to the premises to have custody of the key. The name and address of such person shall be displayed in legible characters on the front door, or windows, of the premises, and be notified to the nearest Fire Station. A supply of water and sand and/or an efficient fire extinguisher must always be available on the premises.
8. No animal which is suffering from or could reasonably be suspected of having come into contact with any other animals suffering from any infectious disease shall be brought or kept on the premises unless it is properly isolated from the other animals therein.

9. Day-old chicks shall on no account be handed to customers in paper bags or other unsuitable containers.
10. No mammal shall be sold unweaned, or if weaned, at an age at which it should not have been weaned.
11. Where animals are kept in cages, hutches, boxes or other receptacles placed on top of other cages, hutches, boxes or other receptacles, effective means shall be provided for preventing water, food or other droppings falling on to or contaminating the animals or other surroundings which are underneath.

PART VI

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

Where available comparable figures for the previous census year 1931 are given in the following statistical summary in addition to the figures for 1950.

The classification of deaths is in accordance with the International List of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death, as revised in 1948 under the auspices of the World Health Organisation.

| | <u>1931</u> | <u>1950</u> | <u>1951</u> |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Area of District in acres | 3,013 | 3,013 | 3,013 |
| Population: | | | |
| Census, April, 1951. | 157,748 | - | 126,921 |
| Mid-Year: Registrar General's estimate | 159,300 | 129,400 | 126,800 |
| Rateable Value | £882,264 | £1,009,477 | £1,017,402 |
| Sum represented by penny rate | £3,583 | £4,060 | £4,076 |
| <u>Births:</u> | | | |
| Registered live-births - | | | |
| (a) Legitimate: Males | 1,133 | 836 | 844 |
| Females | 1,136 | 808 | 751 |
| Total: | <u>2,269</u> | <u>1,644</u> | <u>1,595</u> |
| (b) Illegitimate: Males | 33 | 39 | 37 |
| Females | 43 | 44 | 41 |
| Total: | <u>76</u> | <u>83</u> | <u>78</u> |

| | 1931 | 1950 | 1951 |
|------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| (c) Total live-births: Males | 1,166 | 875 | 881 |
| Females | 1,179 | 852 | 792 |
| Total: | 2,345 | 1,727 | 1,673 |

| | | | |
|---|------|-------|-------|
| Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population | 14.7 | 13.35 | 13.19 |
|---|------|-------|-------|

Stillbirths

| | | |
|-----------------------|----|----|
| (a) Legitimate: Males | 15 | 21 |
| Females | 13 | 21 |
| Total: | 28 | 42 |

| | | |
|-------------------------|---|---|
| (b) Illegitimate: Males | 5 | 1 |
| Females | 0 | 1 |
| Total: | 5 | 2 |

| | | |
|------------------------------|----|----|
| (c) Total stillbirths: Males | 20 | 22 |
| Females | 13 | 22 |
| Total: | 88 | 44 |

| | | | |
|---|-------|-------|-------|
| Stillbirth rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births | 36.17 | 18.75 | 25.63 |
|---|-------|-------|-------|

Deaths

| | | |
|---------|-------|-------|
| Males | 704 | 795 |
| Females | 678 | 725 |
| Total: | 1,621 | 1,520 |

| | | | |
|---|------|-------|-------|
| Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population | 10.2 | 10.68 | 11.99 |
|---|------|-------|-------|

Maternal Deaths

| | | | |
|------------------------|----|---|---|
| Puerperal Sepsis | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Other puerperal causes | 7 | 0 | 3 |
| Total: | 10 | 0 | 3 |

| | | | |
|---|------|-----|-------|
| Maternal Death Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births | 4.12 | Nil | 1.747 |
|---|------|-----|-------|

| | | <u>1931</u> | <u>1950</u> | <u>1951</u> |
|--|---------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age | | | | |
| (a) Legitimate: | Males | | 19 | 24 |
| | Females | | 17 | 17 |
| | Total: | | <u>36</u> | <u>41</u> |
| Rate per 1,000 legitimate live births | | | 21.90 | 25.70 |
| (b) Illegitimate: | Males | | 1 | 2 |
| | Females | | 4 | 0 |
| | Total: | | <u>5</u> | <u>2</u> |
| Rate per 1,000 illegitimate live births | | | 60.24 | 25.64 |
| (c) Total Infantile Deaths: | Males | 67 | 20 | 26 |
| | Females | 57 | 21 | 17 |
| | Total: | <u>124</u> | <u>41</u> | <u>43</u> |
| Infantile Death Rate per 1,000 live births | | 52.9 | 23.74 | 25.70 |
| <u>Neo-Natal Deaths</u> | | | | |
| Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks | | 57 | 31 | 30 |
| Neo-Natal Death Rate per 1,000 live births | | 24.31 | 17.95 | 17.93 |
| Comparability Factors | | | | |
| Births | | | 94 | 93 |
| Deaths | | | 1.07 | 1.06 |

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1951 OF RESIDENTS OF THE BOROUGH
OF TOTTENHAM CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO DISEASES

| <u>Cause of Death</u> | <u>Males</u> | <u>Females</u> | <u>Total</u> |
|--|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| Tuberculosis of respiratory system | 21 | 12 | 33 |
| Tuberculosis other forms ... | - | 2 | 2 |
| Syphilitic disease ... | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| Diphtheria ... | - | - | - |
| Whooping Cough ... | 2 | - | 2 |
| Meningococcal Infections ... | - | - | - |
| Acute poliomyelitis ... | - | - | - |
| Measles ... | - | - | - |
| Other infective & parasitic diseases | 2 | - | 2 |
| Cancer, malignant disease ... | 139 | 126 | 265 |
| Leukemia, Aleukemia ... | 4 | 4 | 8 |
| Diabetes ... | 2 | 8 | 10 |
| Vascular lesions of nervous system | 49 | 97 | 146 |
| Heart Diseases ... | 247 | 220 | 467 |
| Other circulatory diseases ... | 25 | 30 | 55 |
| Influenza ... | 13 | 4 | 17 |
| Pneumonia ... | 45 | 44 | 89 |
| Bronchitis ... | 108 | 54 | 162 |
| Other diseases of respiratory system | 5 | 4 | 9 |
| Ulcer of stomach and duodenum | 17 | 6 | 23 |
| Gastritis, enteritis & diarrhoea | - | 2 | 2 |
| Nephritis and nephrosis ... | 8 | 6 | 14 |
| Hyperplasia of prostate ... | 13 | - | 13 |
| Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion | - | 3 | 3 |
| Congenital Malformations ... | 5 | 6 | 11 |
| Other defined and ill defined diseases | 59 | 76 | 135 |
| Motor vehicle accidents ... | 10 | 3 | 13 |
| All other accidents ... | 14 | 9 | 23 |
| Suicide ... | 5 | 5 | 10 |
| Homicide and operations of war | - | 1 | 1 |
| | <hr/> 795 | <hr/> 725 | <hr/> 1520 |

INFANTILE DEATHS IN AGES AND SEXES DURING THE YEAR 1951

| CAUSE OF DEATH | DAYS | | | | | | | | | | | MONTHS | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|---------------------------|--------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|------------------------------------|------|--------|---|
| | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 14 | 21 | Total Under 4 Weeks | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 11 | Total Deaths Under 1 Year | Male | Female | |
| Whooping Cough | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | 1 | |
| Pneumonia and Bronchitis | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | 8 | 4 | 4 |
| Gastroenteritis and Diarrhoea | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | |
| Congenital Malforma- tion, Birth Injuries Atelectasis | 6 | 3 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | 2 | 13 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 15 | 9 | 6 |
| Prematurity | 4 | 3 | | 1 | | | | | | | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | 8 | 5 | 3 |
| Other Causes | 2 | 1 | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 5 | | 3 | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | 10 | 7 | 3 | |
| Total | 13 | 8 | 2 | 2 | | | | 1 | 2 | 2 | 30 | 2 | 5 | 3 | | | 1 | | | | 2 | 43 | 26 | 17 | |

Deaths during 1951, classified according to
sex and age

| Age Group | Male | Female | Total |
|-----------------|------|--------|-------|
| Under 1 year | 26 | 17 | 43 |
| 1 year | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| 2 - 4 years | 3 | 5 | 8 |
| 5 - 14 " | - | 4 | 4 |
| 15 - 24 " | 3 | 4 | 7 |
| 25 - 34 " | 12 | 18 | 30 |
| 35 - 44 " | 28 | 26 | 54 |
| 45 - 54 " | 70 | 45 | 115 |
| 55 - 64 " | 154 | 89 | 243 |
| 65 - 74 " | 234 | 205 | 440 |
| 75 - 84 " | 212 | 223 | 434 |
| 85 years and up | 51 | 88 | 139 |
| Total | 795 | 725 | 1,520 |

Birth-rates, Death-rates, Analysis of Mortality,
Maternal Mortality and Case - rates for Certain
Infectious Diseases in the year 1951 for Tottenham
compared with the Registrar-General's provisional
figures based on Quarterly Returns

| | England and Wales | 126 County Boroughs and Great Towns (including London) | 148 Smaller Towns (Resident Population 25,000-50,000 at 1931 Census) | London Administrative County | Tottenham |
|---|-------------------------|--|--|------------------------------------|-----------|
| | | -Rates per 1,000 Home Population | | | |
| BIRTHS | | | | | |
| Live births | 15.5 | 17.3 | 16.7 | 17.8 | 13.19 |
| Still births | 0.36 | 0.45 | 0.38 | 0.37 | 0.35 |
| DEATHS | | | | | |
| All causes | 12.5 | 13.4 | 12.5 | 13.1 | 11.99 |
| Typhoid and paratyphoid | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | - | - |
| Whooping Cough | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.02 |
| Diphtheria | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | - |
| Tuberculosis | 0.31 | 0.37 | 0.31 | 0.38 | 0.28 |
| Influenza | 0.38 | 0.36 | 0.38 | 0.23 | 0.13 |
| Smallpox | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | - | - |
| Acute polio- myelitis (including polioencep- halitis) | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.00 | - |
| Pneumonia | 0.61 | 0.65 | 0.63 | 0.61 | 0.70 |
| NOTIFICATIONS (CORRECTED) | | | | | |
| Typhoid fever | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.01 | - |
| Paratyphoid fever | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.02 | 0.01 | - |
| Meningococcal infection | 0.03 | 0.04 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 |
| Scarlet fever | 1.11 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.10 | 1.93 |
| Whooping Cough | 3.87 | 3.62 | 4.00 | 3.11 | 3.37 |
| Diphtheria | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.01 | - |
| Erysipelas | 0.14 | 0.15 | 0.12 | 0.15 | 0.09 |
| Smallpox | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | - | - |
| Measles | 14.07 | 13.93 | 14.82 | 14.64 | 10.50 |
| Pneumonia | 0.99 | 1.04 | 0.96 | 0.72 | 0.98 |
| ACUTE POLIO- MYELITIS (INCLUDING POLIOENCEP- HALITIS) | | | | | |
| Paralytic | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.02 | 0.03 |
| Non- paralytic | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.02 | - |
| Food poison- ing | 0.13 | 0.15 | 0.08 | 0.23 | 0.03 |
| | | -Rates per 1,000 Live Births- | | | |
| DEATHS | | | | | |
| All causes under 1 year of age | 29.6 | 33.9 | 27.6 | 26.4 | 25.70 |
| NOTIFICATIONS (CORRECTED) | | -Rates per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births | | | |
| Puerperal fever and pyrexia | 10.66 | 13.77 | 8.08 | 14.90 | 2.91 |

Statistics of Tottenham for the last Twenty Years

| Year | Population | Deaths | Death Rate | Births | Birth Rate | Infantile Deaths | Infant Death Rate | Number of Cases | | | | |
|------|-------------------------|--------|------------|---------------------|------------|------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|------------|---------------|-----------|
| | | | | | | | | Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia | Scarlet Fever | Diphtheria | Typhoid Fever | Small Pox |
| 1932 | 156,800 | 1,591 | 10.1 | 2,214 | 14.2 | 114 | 51.4 | 37 | 452 | 149 | 4 | 5 |
| 1933 | 154,700 | 1,618 | 10.5 | 2,138 | 13.8 | 118 | 55.2 | 35 | 551 | 194 | 5 | 4 |
| 1934 | 152,694 | 1,572 | 10.3 | 2,091 | 13.7 | 108 | 51.6 | 34 | 628 | 300 | 1 | - |
| 1935 | 150,310 | 1,456 | 9.7 | 1,969 | 13.1 | 108 | 54.8 | 41 | 577 | 286 | 3 | - |
| 1936 | 148,600 | 1,600 | 10.8 | 1,931 | 13.0 | 100 | 51.8 | 37 | 430 | 227 | 5 | - |
| 1937 | 146,200 | 1,617 | 11.1 | 1,973 | 13.5 | 126 | 63.9 | 36 | 306 | 236 | 7 | - |
| 1938 | 144,400 | 1,512 | 10.5 | 1,893 | 13.1 | 89 | 47.0 | 23 | 186 | 221 | - | - |
| 1939 | (142,400*) (136,000) | 1,406 | 10.3 | (1,776*) (1,739) | 12.5 | 66 | 37.95 | 15 | 335 | 60 | - | - |
| 1940 | 119,400 | 1,703 | 14.26 | (1,666*) (1,559) | 13.95 | 64 | 41.05 | 20 | 103 | 28 | 5 | - |
| 1941 | 105,620 | 1,418 | 13.43 | (1,560*) (1,316) | 14.77 | 61 | 46.35 | 13 | 103 | 73 | 4 | - |
| 1942 | 110,100 | 1,349 | 12.25 | 1,819 | 16.52 | 79 | 43.43 | 12 | 295 | 75 | 1 | - |
| 1943 | 110,350 | 1,513 | 13.71 | 1,970 | 17.85 | 86 | 43.65 | 9 | 340 | 107 | - | - |
| 1944 | 108,180 | 1,356 | 12.53 | 2,066 | 19.09 | 87 | 42.11 | 13 | 206 | 44 | - | - |
| 1945 | 110,600 | 1,371 | 12.40 | 1,988 | 17.97 | 78 | 39.24 | 14 | 214 | 47 | - | - |
| 1946 | 124,830 | 1,491 | 11.94 | 2,580 | 20.67 | 88 | 34.11 | 13 | 323 | 83 | - | - |
| 1947 | 129,140 | 1,461 | 11.31 | 2,785 | 21.57 | 76 | 27.29 | 24 | 272 | 22 | 1 | - |
| 1948 | 130,000 | 1,377 | 10.59 | 2,233 | 17.18 | 53 | 23.73 | 5 | 260 | 3 | - | - |
| 1949 | 130,040 | 1,440 | 11.07 | 2,009 | 15.45 | 50 | 24.89 | 15 | 251 | 4 | - | - |
| 1950 | 129,400 | 1,382 | 10.68 | 1,727 | 13.35 | 41 | 23.74 | 9 | 356 | 3 | - | - |
| 1951 | 126,800 | 1,520 | 11.99 | 1,673 | 13.19 | 43 | 25.70 | 5 | 245 | - | - | - |

* For the years 1939 - 1941 alternative birth figures were given by the Registrar General:-

- (a) for calculation of birth rates; and
- (b) for calculation of death rates or the incidence of notifiable diseases.

Likewise for the year 1939 only, two population figures were given:-

- (a) for calculation of birth rates; and
- (b) for calculation of death rates, etc.

Table of Cases of Infectious Disease coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the year 1951, in the Borough of Tottenham, classified according to Diseases and Ages

| Diseases | Under 1 | | 1 | | 2 | | 3 | | 4 | | 5-9 | | 10-14 | | 15-19 | | 20-34 | | 35-44 | | 45-64 | | 65 & up | | Total | Total Cases removed to Hospital |
|---------------------------------|---------|----|-----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|----|-------|----|-------|----|-------|----|-------|----|---------|----|-------|---------------------------------|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | | |
| Scarlet Fever ... | - | 1 | 3 | 2 | 7 | 8 | 18 | 5 | 27 | 25 | 67 | 65 | 7 | 5 | 2 | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | 245 | 115 |
| Measles ... | 30 | 33 | 79 | 63 | 88 | 87 | 117 | 109 | 146 | 125 | 211 | 211 | 8 | 12 | - | 3 | 2 | 6 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1331 | 64 |
| Whooping Cough ... | 18 | 16 | 27 | 25 | 27 | 18 | 33 | 30 | 40 | 42 | 57 | 84 | 4 | 3 | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 427 | 40 |
| Pneumonia ... | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 2 | - | - | 2 | 6 | 4 | 11 | 3 | 18 | 14 | 27 | 18 | 125 | 33 |
| Erysipelas ... | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 | - | 12 | 3 |
| Scabies ... | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | 3 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | 12 | - |
| Food Poisoning ... | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 4 | - |
| Puerperal Pyrexia | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5 | 3 |
| Meningococcal Infection | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 4 | 4 |
| Acute Encephalitis - Infective | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Post Infectious | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Acute Poliomyelitis - Paralytic | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 4 | 4 |
| Non-paralytic | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Diphtheria | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Dysentery | 2 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 7 | 11 | 6 | 2 | 12 | 17 | 5 | 3 | - | - | 4 | 7 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 1 | - | 112 | 20 |
| Ophthalmia Neonatorum | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - |
| Tuberculosis, Pulmonary | - | - | 4 | - | 5 | 1 | - | 3 | 1 | 2 | 11 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 9 | 11 | 31 | 37 | 15 | 5 | 30 | 4 | 11 | 1 | 192 | - |
| Tuberculosis, Other forms | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 2 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 9 | - |
| Total | 51 | 57 | 120 | 98 | 134 | 122 | 178 | 160 | 222 | 198 | 362 | 394 | 28 | 27 | 11 | 17 | 47 | 66 | 31 | 13 | 54 | 30 | 40 | 23 | 2483 | 286 |

CANCER DEATHS 1951

Classification of Deaths showing Age and Sex distribution and System Affected

| | Total | | 0-4 | | 5-9 | | 10-14 | | 15-19 | | 20-24 | | 25-34 | | 35-44 | | 45-54 | | 55-64 | | 65-74 | | 75-84 | | 85 & up | |
|------------------------------------|-------|-----|-----|---|-----|---|-------|---|-------|---|-------|---|-------|---|-------|----|-------|----|-------|----|-------|----|-------|----|---------|---|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Buccal cavity and pharynx | 5 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | 3 | | | 1 | |
| Digestive Organs and Peritoneum | 52 | 56 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 7 | 16 | 12 | 18 | 13 | 11 | 16 | 1 | 2 | |
| Respiratory system | 49 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 1 | 5 | | 20 | 4 | 18 | | 4 | | | | |
| Breast and Genito-urinary system | 21 | 49 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 6 | | 4 | 8 | 12 | 6 | 17 | 6 | 8 | 1 | 1 | |
| Other and unspecified sites | 9 | 11 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 3 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 1 | | 1 |
| Lymphatic & Haematopoietic Tissues | 7 | 8 | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | | | 3 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | | | | | | |
| Total | 143 | 130 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | 5 | 3 | 12 | 14 | 13 | 48 | 34 | 48 | 34 | 26 | 25 | 2 | 5 |

LOCAL AREA HEALTH COMMITTEE

FOR

APPENDIX

MIDDLESEX COUNTY COUNCIL

31st December, 1951

MIDDLESEX COUNTY COUNCIL

Middlesex County Council

LOCAL AREA HEALTH COMMITTEE No. 3

(HORNSEY AND TOTTENHAM)

Councillor Mr. G. V. Bowley
Councillor Mrs. A. F. Bowington (Vice-Chairman)
Councillor The Lady Harrison
Councillor B. A. J. J.

Middlesex County Council

STATISTICAL RETURN

Councillor Mr. R. A. Butler, J.P.

Councillor Mr. W. J. J. J.

Councillor Mrs. W. J. J. J.

Councillor Mrs. W. J. J. J.

31st DECEMBER 1951

Coun. Councillor Mr. J. W. Butler, F.C.I.S., A.M.I.I.A.,
A.I.A.C.

Coun. Councillor Mr. H. W. Burns.

Coun. Councillor Mr. R. A. Clarke.

Coun. Councillor Mrs. E. W. St. F. Cramp.

Coun. Councillor Mrs. W. A. Lead.

NOMINATING MEMBERS

Middlesex County Council

Mrs. R. M. P. V.

Mr. W. V. V. J. P.

JOINT POPULATION OF AREA - 225,690.

Middlesex County Council

Mr. A. E. Stevens.

LOCAL AREA HEALTH COMMITTEE
FOR

TOTTENHAM AND HORNSEY

as at

31st December, 1951

MEMBERS OF TOTTENHAM BOROUGH COUNCIL

Alderman Mr. A. Reed, A.C.I.I., J.P.
Alderman Mr. R. H. Warren.
Councillor Mr. R. W. H. Ford.
Councillor The Lady Morrison.
Councillor Mrs. A. F. Remington. (Vice-Chairman)
Councillor Mr. G. W. Rowley.

MEMBERS OF HORNSEY BOROUGH COUNCIL

Councillor Miss O. R. Anderson. (Chairman)
Councillor Mr. R. A. Butler, J.P.
Councillor Mr. W. J. M. Crosland.
Councillor Mrs. W. L. Le Messurier.
Councillor Miss M. Toyne.

MEMBERS OF MIDDLESEX COUNTY COUNCIL

County Councillor Mr. J. W. Barter, F.C.I.S., A.M.I.I.A.,
A.I.A.C.
County Councillor Mr. M. W. Burns.
County Councillor Mr. R. A. Clarke.
County Councillor Mrs. K. M. St. P. Crump.
County Councillor Mrs. W. A. Kent.

NOMINATED MEMBERS

MEMBERS NOMINATED BY APPROPRIATE HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEES

Mrs. R. M. Fry.
Mr. W. V. Wall, J.P.

MEMBER WITH KNOWLEDGE AND EXPERIENCE OF HOME NURSING

Mr. A. E. Stevens.

MEMBER NOMINATED BY ROYAL COLLEGE OF MIDWIVES

Miss C. Knott, M.B.E.

MEMBER NOMINATED BY MIDDLESEX LOCAL MEDICAL COMMITTEE

Dr. E. C. Girling.

MEMBER NOMINATED BY MIDDLESEX LOCAL DENTAL COMMITTEE

Mr. R. W. D. Brownlie

MEMBER NOMINATED BY MIDDLESEX LOCAL PHARMACEUTICAL COMMITTEE

Mr. L. Hayward.

A. NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE

ACT, 1946

(PART III SERVICES)

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

(SECTION 22)

Tottenham and Hornsey provide a comprehensive health service for expectant and nursing mothers and their children from birth until they enter school.

Care of the Expectant Mother.

The aim of this service is to promote the mental and physical well being of the mother from early pregnancy until the confinement. The team of doctor, health visitor and midwife works together in all the ante-natal clinics to this end and co-operates with the general practitioner, the obstetric consultants of the Regional Hospital Boards and the hospital almoners.

Through the local health service, arrangements for domiciliary confinement or the reservation of a hospital bed on medical or social grounds are made for each expectant mother, whilst ante-natal examinations are carried out in one of the local clinics. This saves unnecessary travelling, frees the mother from anxiety and conserves her energy. The system of card reports on ante-natal care and confinement which has operated successfully with the North Middlesex Hospital was at our request extended to the Clapton Mothers' Hospital during 1951. The services of a home help, if required, are available for all domiciliary confinements and, where necessary, day nursery accommodation can be provided as a temporary measure for pre-school children during the mother's confinement and puerperium.

In the ante-natal clinic each expectant mother has a specimen of blood taken for examination by the National Laboratory Service and appointments can be made for X-ray examination and special treatments including dental care.

Ambulance conveyance from home to the clinic is arranged when it is required.

The health visitor sees the mother at the clinic and in her home to advise on the availability of the various services and to discuss the solution of her problems.

Relaxation Classes for Expectant Mothers.

These are now operating in five clinics. Instruction in three clinics is given by a health visitor and in two others by a physiotherapist. The purpose of these classes is to show the mother how to practise muscular relaxation which can be so beneficial to her in labour and conducive to natural childbirth. The classes are popular and mothers often return after the puerperium to receive advice on post-natal exercises.

Mothercraft Classes.

These are held in five clinics and are mainly for mothers who are expecting their first baby. Education in mothercraft is given by health visitors' talks and demonstrations. Discussion and questions follow and add to the value of the classes. Tea is also provided.

Post-natal Care.

Each mother is encouraged to visit the clinic to receive a post-natal examination by the doctor who was responsible for the ante-natal care. The examination is made approximately six weeks after confinement and this is an important feature of the health service which is intended to ensure that disabilities which may result from childbirth should be remedied at once in order to prevent the impairment of the health of the mother in future years.

Child Welfare Centres.

The following centres are under the control of the Area Health Committee:-

1. Medical Centre, Lordship Lane, N.17.
2. Medical Centre, Park Lane, N.17.
3. The Chestnuts, St. Anns Road, N.15.
4. School Clinic, Cornwall Road, N.15.
5. Medical Centre, rear of Hornsey Town Hall, N.8.
6. Welfare Centre, Burgoyne Road, N.4.
7. Welfare Centre, Church Road, N.6.
8. Welfare Centre, 162 Stroud Green Road, N.4.

9. Welfare Centre, Mildura Court, N.8.
10. Welfare Centre, Electricity Showrooms, Fortis Green, N.10.

Of the above centres, Nos. 1, 2, 5, 8 and 9 were especially designed for the purpose, No. 4 is a prefabricated building, while the remaining centres have been adapted from buildings which were originally designed for quite different functions.

In addition, the following school clinics are under the control of the Hornsey Divisional Executive:-

1. School Clinic, 41 Coldfall Avenue, N.10.
2. School Clinic, Campsbourne School, N.8.

The scope of the work carried on at the above centres is shown by the following table:-

| <u>Type of Clinics</u> | <u>No. of sessions per week</u> |
|------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Dental | 52½ |
| Minor Ailments | 36 |
| Infant Welfare | 32 |
| Ante-natal | 20½ |
| Speech Therapy | 18½ |
| Physiotherapy | 13 |
| Toddlers | 8 |
| Ophthalmic | 5 |
| Aural | 5 |
| Midwives | 5 |
| Chiropody | 5 |
| Immunisation | 4½ |
| Orthoptic | 4 |
| Mothercraft | 5 |
| Ante-natal Exercises | 2 |
| Orthopaedic | 1 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 217½ |

Infant Welfare Clinics.

These are held in nine centres and are well attended. This reflects favourably on the work of the health visitor especially regarding the attendance of new babies. Here in addition to home visiting, the supervision of the health of babies and young children and advice to their mothers is given by health visitors and doctors specially qualified in child health.

The regular weighing and physical examination does much to reassure the mother regarding the normal development and progress and has probably contributed to the satisfactory condition of most young children in the Area.

When the child reaches five years of age, the medical and health visiting records become available for the school medical officer when the child is medically examined as a school entrant.

The progress of infant welfare has steadily advanced in the course of the years and it is stimulating to observe the awareness of the general public and paediatric departments of hospitals. Interchange of clinic and hospital doctors and attendance of a health visitor at certain sessions has been of mutual benefit to both sections of the health service.

Toddlers Clinics.

Toddlers clinics were inaugurated in Tottenham in 1938 and are now operating in 8 welfare centres in the Area.

Their object is to ensure the periodic physical examination of children from two to five years of age who are not regular attenders at clinics, day nurseries, nursery schools or nursery classes.

All the children are seen by appointment except in a minority of cases where special advice is urgently required.

Routine medical examination of children in this group is appreciated by parents who invariably write to ask for another appointment if for any reason they are unable to keep the one assigned to them. Attendance ensures early detection and correction, before the child enters school, of defects or disorders which might otherwise become more serious.

Statistics.

The following tables of notification of births, maternal deaths, and care of mothers and young children include figures relating to preceding years for comparative purposes.

Table 1 - Notification of Births

| | 1947 | 1949 | 1950 | 1951 |
|--------------------------------|------|------|------|------|
| Live Births (a) Domiciliary) | 4819 | 3598 | 862 | 666 |
| (b) Hospital or) | | | | |
| Nursing Home) | | | 2342 | 2422 |
| Still Births (a) Domiciliary) | 116 | 74 | 5 | 9 |
| (b) Hospital or) | | | | |
| Nursing Home) | | | 52 | 65 |
| | 4935 | 3672 | 3261 | 3162 |
| | | | | |
| | 1947 | 1949 | 1950 | 1951 |
| No. of Maternal Deaths ... | 5 | — | 2 | 5 |

Table 2 - Care of Mothers

| Ante-natal Clinics | No. of Sessions Held | No. of New Cases | | Total No. of Attendances | | Average Attendances Per Session |
|--------------------|----------------------|------------------|------|--------------------------|------|---------------------------------|
| | | A.N. | P.N. | A.N. | P.N. | |
| Burgoyne Road | 48 | 139 | 125 | 1113 | 125 | 25.8 |
| Church Road | 72 | 151 | 65 | 1315 | 65 | 19.2 |
| Fortis Green | 51 | 198 | 135 | 1383 | 136 | 29.8 |
| Hornsey Town Hall | 205 | 334 | 156 | 2943 | 158 | 15.1 |
| Mildura Court | 33 | 79 | 28 | 677 | 26 | 21.3 |
| Campbourne | 23 | 65 | 38 | 561 | 38 | 26.0 |
| Stroud Green Road | 52 | 134 | 67 | 941 | 67 | 19.4 |
| The Chestnuts | 249 | 539 | 280 | 3484 | 280 | 15.1 |
| Lordship Lane | 203 | 454 | 228 | 2901 | 229 | 15.4 |
| Park Lane | 102 | 346 | 208 | 1681 | 208 | 18.5 |
| TOTALS 1951 | 1038 | 2439 | 1330 | 16999 | 1332 | 17.7 |
| 1950 | 1082 | 2594 | 1303 | 19006 | 1331 | 18.7 |
| 1949 | 1074 | 2714 | 1438 | 20617 | 1491 | 20.6 |
| 1947 | 1075 | 3822 | 1243 | 22004 | 1384 | 21.8 |

Separate post-natal clinics are not held.

Table 2 (contd)

| Other Women's Clinics | No. of Sessions Held | No. of New Cases | Total No. of Attendances | Average Attendance Per Session |
|-----------------------|----------------------|------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <u>Midwives</u> | | | | |
| Burgoyne Road | 43 | 9 | 200 | 4.6 |
| Fortis Green | 47 | 6 | 543 | 11.6 |
| Park Lane | 150 | 1 | 1267 | 8.4 |
| Stroud Green Rd. | 51 | 15 | 263 | 5.1 |
| TOTALS 1951 | 291 | 31 | 2273 | 7.8 |
| 1950 | 257 | 26 | 2306 | 8.9 |
| 1949 | 182 | 5 | 1495 | 8.2 |

Table 3 - Care of Young Children

| Infant Welfare Centres | No. of Sessions Held | First Attendance | | Total Attendances | | Seen by Dr. | Average Attendances |
|--------------------------|----------------------|------------------|--------|-------------------|--------|-------------|---------------------|
| | | Under 1 | Over 1 | Under 1 | Over 1 | | |
| Burgoyne Road | 125 | 223 | 37 | 3375 | 1169 | 1315 | 36.0 |
| Church Road | 150 | 192 | 15 | 2982 | 1196 | 1332 | 29.2 |
| Fortis Green | 160 | 260 | 16 | 3651 | 1328 | 1440 | 31.1 |
| Hornsey Town Hall | 202 | 364 | 26 | 4968 | 2595 | 2988 | 37.4 |
| Mildura Court | 56 | 96 | 6 | 1946 | 482 | 696 | 43.4 |
| Campsbourne | 46 | 100 | 5 | 1252 | 448 | 542 | 37.0 |
| Stroud Green Road | 103 | 167 | 10 | 2678 | 1128 | 684 | 37.0 |
| The Chestnuts | 250 | 584 | 29 | 5899 | 1656 | 2319 | 30.2 |
| Lordship Lane | 254 | 454 | 38 | 6180 | 2016 | 1442 | 32.3 |
| Park Lane | 205 | 314 | 15 | 4828 | 1244 | 1377 | 29.6 |
| <u>Toddlers Sessions</u> | | | | | | | |
| Burgoyne Road | 23 | - | 36 | - | 373 | 373 | 16.2 |
| Church Road | 42 | - | 22 | - | 482 | 470 | 11.5 |
| Fortis Green | 22 | - | 28 | - | 286 | 286 | 13.0 |
| Hornsey Town Hall | 36 | - | 29 | - | 453 | 430 | 12.6 |
| Mildura Court | 22 | - | 19 | - | 400 | 345 | 18.2 |
| Campsbourne | 17 | - | 7 | - | 302 | 276 | 17.7 |
| The Chestnuts | 51 | - | 38 | - | 749 | 749 | 14.6 |
| Lordship Lane | 52 | - | 48 | - | 854 | 854 | 16.4 |
| Park Lane | 102 | - | 29 | - | 1092 | 1090 | 10.7 |
| TOTALS 1951 | 1918 | 2754 | 453 | 37759 | 18253 | 19008 | 29.2 |
| 1950 | 1781 | 2735 | 290 | 41171 | 18625 | 18427 | 34.1 |
| 1949 | 1810 | 3212 | 1575 | 47009 | 20351 | 20197 | 37.2 |
| 1947 | 1478 | 4538 | 568 | 52906 | 15448 | 18739 | 46.2 |

Day Nurseries.

At the beginning of 1951 there were seven nurseries in this Area, four in Hornsey and three in Tottenham, with a total accommodation for 345 children. The smallest of these nurseries (Vincent House) was in an inadequate building which was in need of much repair and was very uneconomical to run. It was decided, that, subject to the approval of the Minister of Health, the nursery should be closed and that the children attending should gradually be absorbed into the remaining nurseries. This was accomplished and the nursery was closed on 31st March 1951.

The admission of children to the remaining six nurseries has been strictly controlled by a Panel of the Area Health Committee, ensuring that all children admitted into the nurseries or names placed on the waiting list come within the Middlesex County Council's rules for admission. The family circumstances of all the children accommodated in the nurseries are reviewed approximately every three months and in certain cases parents are given notice to remove their children in order that others on the waiting list might benefit from the Day Nursery Service. This has made the running of the nurseries more difficult, yet has, at the same time, given the staff the satisfaction of knowing that they have been helping families in greatest need.

All six nurseries have been approved by the Ministry as training nurseries and this is an encouragement in maintaining a good standard of work and gives additional interest to the daily routine. The ten students who sat for their examination in 1951 were all successful and the staff of the Technical College and those in the nurseries are to be congratulated on this result.

Table 4 - Day Nurseries

| Day Nurseries | Number of approved Places at end of Year | | No. of Children on Register at end of Year | | Attendances | | | No. of days Open |
|--------------------------------|--|-------------|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------|------------------|
| | 0 - 2 Years | 2 - 5 Years | 0 - 2 Years | 2 - 5 Years | 0 - 2 Years | 2 - 5 Years | Total | |
| Ladywell | 24 | 50 | 25 | 53 | 4654 | 10020 | 14674 | 254 |
| Stonecroft | 15 | 45 | 17 | 47 | 2923 | 9415 | 12338 | 254 |
| Red Gables | 23 | 23 | 22 | 31 | 3641 | 6235 | 9876 | 254 |
| Vincent House (closed 31.3.51) | - | - | - | - | 255 | 556 | 811 | 63 |
| Park Lane | 20 | 30 | 21 | 37 | 3722 | 6475 | 10197 | 254 |
| Lordship Lane | 10 | 30 | 10 | 26 | 1942 | 6053 | 7995 | 254 |
| Plevna Crescent | 20 | 30 | 19 | 38 | 4730 | 6725 | 11455 | 254 |
| Totals 1951 | 112 | 208 | 114 | 232 | 21867 | 45479 | 67346 | 1587 |
| 1950 | 122 | 223 | 90 | 224 | 20678 | 48170 | 68848 | 2103 |
| 1949 | 146 | 249 | 118 | 246 | 29036 | 63246 | 92282 | 2436 |
| 1947 | 152 | 252 | - | - | 27574 | 62677 | 90251 | 2026 |

Priority Dental Service.

The following table shows the work carried out by the dental officers.

Table 5 - Priority Dental Service.

| | 1947 | | 1949 | | 1950 | | 1951 | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|
| | Expectant & Nursing Mothers | Children Under 5 | Expectant & Nursing Mothers | Children Under 5 | Expectant & Nursing Mothers | Children Under 5 | Expectant & Nursing Mothers | Children Under 5 |
| No. exam. by Dental Officer | 243 | 245 | 1113 | 698 | 492 | 842 | 43 | 879 |
| No. ref. for Treatment | 890 | 221 | 971 | 639 | 423 | 781 | 42 | 795 |
| NEW Cases comm. Treatment | 230 | 174 | 756 | 679 | 422 | 711 | 37 | 715 |
| Cases made dentally fit | 155 | 211 | - | - | 255 | 559 | 21 | 462 |
| Forms of dental Treatment provided:- | | | | | | | | |
| Teeth extracted | 1946 | 430 | 940 | 777 | 377 | 637 | 53 | 893 |
| Anaesthetics:- | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Local | 141 | - | 316 | 141 | 138 | 122 | 10 | 196 |
| (b) General | 7 | 114 | 152 | 212 | 100 | 288 | 9 | 275 |
| No. of fillings | 1563 | 634 | 985 | 676 | 557 | 1023 | 35 | 1005 |
| No. of root fillings | | | | | | | 1 | - |
| No. of crowns & bridges | | | | | | | - | - |
| No. of inlays | | | | | 1 | - | - | - |
| Scaling & gum treatment | 367 | - | | | 223 | 125 | 16 | - |
| Silver nitrate Treatment | | | | 843 | 7 | 828 | - | 944 |
| Dressings | 78 | | | | 94 | 646 | 6 | 687 |
| Other operations | | 729 | 475 | 604 | 29 | 198 | 1 | 94 |
| No. of Radiographs | | | | | | | | |
| (a) at C. C. Clinics | | | 20 | 1 | 38 | - | - | 2 |
| (b) at Hospital | | | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Denture dressings | | | 460 | - | 312 | - | 55 | - |
| Dentures fitted:- | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Full | | | | | 48 | - | 6 | - |
| (b) Partial | 278 | | 176 | - | 69 | - | 8 | - |
| No. of attendances | 1238 | 768 | 1953 | 1527 | 1099 | 1702 | 104 | 1663 |
| No. of appts not kept | | | 748 | 149 | 326 | 176 | 16 | 230 |
| No. of days devoted to service | | | | | 297 | | 212 | |

Daily Guardian Scheme.

This scheme provides for the payment to daily guardians of 1/- per day for each child minded while the mother is at work. Health visitors are responsible for the visiting and recommendation of suitable women as daily guardians and for periodic visiting of children while in their care. In addition, guardians are required to take the children to the nearest welfare centre each month.

At the end of 1951 there were 100 daily guardians on the register, of whom 58 were minding 64 children. The number of individual children minded during the year was 129 and they were in the care of guardians for 15,710 days.

MIDWIFERY SERVICE

(SECTION 23)

During 1951 the number of domiciliary midwives employed in the Area was 15, and the number of cases attended averaged 44 per midwife. Midwives attend at the confinement and visit for 14 days thereafter. During the first 3 days after birth the midwife attends twice a day and for the remainder of the time she attends once daily. In addition several home visits are made to the expectant mother during pregnancy prior to attendance at the ante-natal and midwives' clinics.

Two of the midwives reach retiring age during 1952 and it is not proposed to replace them as, with the present number of home confinements, the remaining 13 midwives should be sufficient for the work.

Eight of the midwives are approved by the Central Midwives Board as teachers for Part II district training of pupil midwives. Pupils are attached to the midwifery teachers for 3 months and 6 pupils are in training at any one time. During this period each pupil has to take 10 cases.

Under the rules of the Central Midwives Board midwives may now administer pethidine to patients if they consider it necessary. This has been welcomed by the midwives and found to be beneficial to the patients. All the midwives are qualified in the administration of gas and air analgesia which is available to mothers on request.

Premature babies born at home have received extra care, including provision of special clothing and hot water bottles.

The following table is of interest in demonstrating the decline in the domiciliary midwifery service since the inception of the National Health Service.

Table 6 - Midwifery Service.

| | | | | |
|---|------|------|------|------|
| Maternity cases attended by County Council Domiciliary Midwives:- | | | | |
| | 1947 | 1949 | 1950 | 1951 |
| As Midwife | 2171 | 771 | 708 | 589 |
| As Maternity Nurse | | 174 | 154 | 71 |
| TOTALS | 2171 | 945 | 862 | 660 |
| Administration of Gas and Air Analgesia by County Council Domiciliary Midwives:- | | | | |
| | 1947 | 1949 | 1950 | 1951 |
| As Midwife | 213 | 391 | 352 | 368 |
| As Maternity Nurse | | | 89 | 30 |
| TOTALS | 213 | 391 | 441 | 398 |
| Medical Aid - | | | | |
| | 1949 | 1950 | 1951 | |
| (a) No. of domiciliary cases in which medical aid was summoned:- | | | | |
| (i) Where the medical practitioner had arranged to provide the patient with maternity medical service under the National Health Service | 251 | 24 | 12 | |
| (ii) Others | | 162 | 166 | |
| (b) For cases in institutions | | 5 | 13 | |
| TOTALS | 251 | 191 | 191 | |

HEALTH VISITING

(SECTION 24)

The work of the health visitor has enlarged its scope since the National Health Service Act came into force. This is mainly because the field work has widened to include the care of the

family as a whole, including the aged, instead of as previously only the care of the mother and child. Also because the health visitor's special knowledge of social conditions affecting the welfare of the family has been in greater demand by hospitals and other agencies working in the National Health Service or co-operating with it. The consequent increase in the writing of reports has encroached on the health visit's time more than ever before.

Each health visitor spends a proportion of her time in home visiting, health education in schools and clinics, duties in Maternity and Child Welfare Centres, School clinics and routine hygiene and medical examinations in schools. Some of these latter duties are undertaken by school and clinic nurses. Requests for talks to school girl leavers has increased and now these are given regularly each term in a number of schools in the Area.

During the year members of the health visiting staff have assisted with special investigations on B. C. G. inoculations for school leavers; the social needs of people living in large blocks of flats and the nutritional survey of anaemia in housewives.

A health visitor also attends the Prince of Wales's Hospital Paediatric and Rheumatism Clinics on one half-day session per week and carries out special visits connected with applications for convalescence, admission to hospital and hospital discharges.

Each health visitor is appointed to combined work of health visiting and school nursing but a proportion of routine clinic and school medical work is delegated to school and clinic nurses, so that the health visitor is enabled to devote more time to the socio-medical duties which have developed to meet present day needs.

Practical health visiting experience has been provided in the Area for student health visitors from Middlesex, Essex, The Royal College of Nursing and the London County Council.

The following table records the number of visits paid by health visitors working in this Area and shows a progressive rise over the past 3 years.

Table 7 - Health Visiting Service.

| Number of visits paid by all Health Visitors working in the Area to:- | 1947 | | 1949 | | 1950 | | 1951 | |
|---|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | First Visits | Total Visits | First Visits | Total Visits | First Visits | Total Visits | First Visits | Total Visits |
| Expectant Mothers | 2648 | 4852 | 2054 | 4829 | 1782 | 4562 | 1721 | 4544 |
| Children under 1 year | 4516 | 15331 | 3472 | 11928 | 2940 | 11386 | 3158 | 13825 |
| Children 1 - 5 years | 286 | 17225 | 38 | 15990 | 75 | 16658 | 27 | 18146 |
| Children of schoolage | Not Available | | 804 | 2008 | 4 | 1886 | 5 | 2367 |
| Child Life Protection cases | 72 | 482 | 37 | 295 | 3 | 25 | - | - |
| Adoption cases | - | 32 | 47 | 152 | 3 | 20 | - | - |
| Other persons | - | 2165 | 652 | 765 | 922 | 1589 | 1969 | 3253 |
| TOTALS | 40087 | | 35967 | | 36126 | | 42135 | |

No. of health visitors employed at end of 1951;-

| | | | | | |
|-----|--|-----|-----|-----|----|
| (a) | Whole time on health visiting | ... | ... | ... | - |
| (b) | Part time on health visiting | ... | ... | ... | 28 |
| (c) | Equivalent whole time health visiting services provided under (b) - including attendances at clinics | ... | ... | ... | 17 |

HOME NURSING

(SECTION 25)

In Tottenham, the District Nursing Association continued to operate Bruce Grove Nurses Home on behalf of the County Council. Here there is accommodation for 8 resident nurses but in spite of continuous efforts throughout the year it was not possible to staff the home fully and at the end of the year the Superintendent and 5 nurses were in residence. Non-resident nurses working in Tottenham report to the Home daily for instructions.

The demand for home nurses is increasing. A greater number of patients receive drugs by injection, often daily, over long periods, and sometimes four-hourly for short periods. The acutely ill and the chronic sick are also attended, and as the number of old and feeble people living alone increases, so will the demand on the home nursing service expand.

There are many well-qualified women living in the Area who are willing to give part-time service so that there is no real difficulty in maintaining the establishment. There is, however,

a serious deficiency of full-time nurses willing to work as non-resident nurses from their own homes or as resident nurses from the Bruce Grove Nurses Home, so that the burden of evening and week-end visits does fall upon the few full-time nurses employed.

Table 8 - Home Nursing Service.

| | Total | Males over 14 | Females over 14 | M & F 14 and under |
|--|-------|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| Cases on register on 1.1.51 | 341 | 105 | 233 | 3 |
| New cases during year | 2403 | 774 | 1468 | 161 |
| Cases completed during year | 2295 | 743 | 1397 | 155 |
| Cases remaining on register on 31.12.51 | 449 | 136 | 304 | 9 |

| | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|--------|
| Total number of visits during 1951 | ... | ... | ... | 62,124 |
| " " " " " 1950 | ... | ... | ... | 50,265 |
| " " " " " 1949 | ... | ... | ... | 40,076 |

| | | | | |
|--|--|-----|-----|----|
| No. of home nurses employed at end of 1951:- | | | | |
| (a) | Whole time on home nursing | ... | ... | 14 |
| (b) | Part time on home nursing | ... | ... | 16 |
| (c) | Equivalent whole time of staff shown under (b) | | | 10 |

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

(SECTION 26)

Since compulsory vaccination ceased, and parents no longer get a letter reminding them to make an appointment with the doctor for him to call and vaccinate the baby, the percentage of vaccinated children under 1 year of age fell from 41% in 1947 to 18% in 1949. In 1951 there were signs that the percentage is improving.

To convince a mother of the need for vaccination is at times an absorbing task, and it has to be done with consideration and a clear explanation of the fundamental principles.

Propaganda for protection against smallpox, as for diphtheria, forms a routine function of the medical and nursing staff of the area health service.

The following table records the number of persons known to have been vaccinated or re-vaccinated during 1951.

Table 9 - Vaccinations- 1951.

| | Under 1 year | 1 to 4 years | 5 to 14 years | 15 years and over | Total |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|----------------------|-------|
| (i) No. of persons primarily vaccinated | 961 | 147 | 65 | 191 | 1364 |
| (ii) No. of persons re-vaccinated | - | 21 | 99 | 674 | 794 |

Immunisation against Diphtheria.

The immunisation of the 6-9 month old baby has gone on steadily, and is sustained by the work done by the health visitors.

"T.A.F." immunising material is used still in some clinics while "A.P.T." is used in others. Schick testing has been given up entirely as a routine. 'Boosting' doses are always done with "T.A.F." and no adverse reaction has been observed.

The following table records immunisations carried out by area medical staff as well as general medical practitioners during 1951.

Table 10 - Immunisation - 1951.

| Age at Date of Notification | No. of Children Immunised | | | No. of Children Re-inforcing Injection |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|--|---------------------------|--|
| | Diphtheria Only | Combined Diphtheria and Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough Only | |
| Under One | 1147 | 55 | 293 | - |
| One | 907 | 51 | 756 | - |
| Two | 111 | 4 | 144 | - |
| Three | 54 | 1 | 104 | 4 |
| Four | 48 | 2 | 71 | 213 |
| Five to Nine | 47 | 4 | 25 | 458 |
| Ten to Fourteen | 9 | - | - | 50 |
| TOTAL | 2323 | 117 | 1393 | 725 |

Whooping Cough Vaccination Trials.

An intensive investigation into the value of whooping cough vaccines in this and other districts, carried out by the Medical Research Council at the request of the Ministry of Health, has shown that the disease can be prevented or modified by the use of suitably prepared vaccines.

At the beginning of 1951 new trials began in Tottenham to assess the potency of various types of vaccine and the parents of children between six months and four years of age who had not already had whooping cough or been inoculated against it were invited to let their children take part in the trials. The main difference between this and earlier trials is that all children now receive a whooping cough vaccine and there is no "control" uninoculated group.

The inoculations are given at infant welfare clinics by the area medical staff and the follow-up in the children's homes is done by a health visitor employed by the Medical Research Council.

The trials have worked smoothly during the year and a total of 1,084 children were inoculated.

The County Council has now agreed to make available free whooping cough vaccination at all immunisation clinics in the Area. This will meet the increasing demand made by the public following the interest stimulated by the local trials.

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

(SECTION 28)

(a) Recuperative Holiday Homes.

During the year, area health staffs were made responsible for dealing with applications for admission to recuperative holiday homes under the above section of the National Health Service Act. The scheme covers adult patients of any age, children under 5 and children of school age attending private schools who are recommended for admission to a recuperative holiday home for a short period of rest. Applications are received from hospitals, general practitioners and voluntary organisations and involve the medical, health visiting and administrative staff.

The following table shows the cases dealt with up to the end of the year.

| | | | | 1st May, 1951 to 31st Dec. 1951. | |
|----------|-----|-----|--|----------------------------------|---|
| | | | | Applications Received | Admission to Recuperative Holiday Home Recommended |
| Adults | ... | ... | | 188 | 184 |
| Children | ... | ... | | 37 | 32 |
| Total | ... | ... | | <u>225</u> | <u>216</u> |

(b) Loan of Nursing Equipment.

During the year an arrangement was made for the Middlesex branch of the British Red Cross Society to operate a scheme for the loan of nursing equipment on behalf of the County Council. The scheme came into force on the 1st November 1951 and nursing equipment required for patients is now obtainable from the depots in Hornsey and Tottenham.

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

(SECTION 29)

This service is growing rapidly and is primarily to provide domestic help for maternity cases, when the mother has her baby at home; and to patients suffering from tuberculosis. In the latter case many women are ordered complete, or partial, "bed rest" for six or twelve months. Where there are children to care for, and a house to clean and meals to cook, the domestic help provides a vital service.

In addition to the needs of the aged sick other urgent requests have to be met as far as possible.

Patients are assessed to pay for the service according to their financial circumstances and in many cases no charge is made.

The demand for home helps is constant and many people would like to have more help than they are given - but a constant watch must be kept so that everyone, after the priority cases, gets a fair share of the available pool of workers.

Tottenham Bay Special School for the Deaf

This school, situated in Philip Lane, Tottenham, was established many years ago and now accommodates over 80 deaf and partially deaf

Table 11 - Domestic Help Service.

| | Maternity | T. B. | Others | Total 1951 | Comparative Totals | |
|--|-----------|-------|--------|---------------|-----------------------|------|
| | | | | | 1950 | 1949 |
| No. of approved applications for service of home help received | 166 | 44 | 643 | 853 | 925 | 1013 |
| No. of new cases in which help has been provided | 155 | 47 | 610 | 812 | 884 | 1011 |
| No. of old cases in which help has been provided | 6 | 83 | 452 | 531 | 430 | 372 |
| | | | | | | |
| No. of helps employed at 31.12.51. (whole time) ... | | | | | ... | 14 |
| No. of helps employed at 31.12.51. (part time) ... | | | | | ... | 131 |
| Equivalent No. of full time helps employed at 31.12.51. | | | | | 88.5 | |

B. EDUCATION ACT 1944.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

Dental Service.

In this area there is accommodation at present for seven dental surgeons. During 1951 the staff consisted of five, including the Area Dental Officer. Although this is insufficient for the needs of the larger school and priority population, it is an unexpected improvement on the position in 1950.

Despite difficulties of staffing the service locally has not deteriorated to the extent of becoming largely occupied with emergency treatment as in many parts of the country. Regular inspections in most of the schools in the Area are carried out though it is no longer possible to make an annual visit to each school as was the local custom before the introduction of the National Health Service.

The bulk of the time of the dental officer is spent on conservation treatment and quite a large number of orthodontic cases are treated in the clinics; the appliances for this work are made to our specifications by the technicians in the County Council's laboratory at Hendon.

Conditions now obtaining have regrettably made it necessary to reduce the work previously carried out for the expectant and nursing mothers. It has been found necessary to concentrate on the pre-school and school child since it is easier for adults to obtain dental treatment under the National Health Service than it is for children.

During the year the County Council decided, in an effort to offset the shortage of dental officers' to inaugurate a scheme of evening work on a voluntary basis; in the first instance this is to be given a three months trial with a maximum of three sessions per dental officer to be worked per week, commencing on 1st January 1952.

Tottenham Day Special School for the Deaf.

This school, situated in Philip Lane, Tottenham, was established many years ago and now accommodates over 80 deaf and partially deaf

children. The partially deaf children are in the minority and virtually constitute a separate group as, for various reasons, it is not desirable to have both types of child in the same teaching group. The children, whose ages range from 5 - 16, attend daily from a very wide area of Middlesex. The child who has the longest journey to make at present comes from Harrow. There are still a few children in the school who live in parts of Essex and Hertfordshire. Most children who live at a distance from the school travel by coach. A number travel independently by public transport. A waiting list of Middlesex children is kept for children awaiting admission to this school and before names are added to this list there is a full consultation on the medical and educational aspects between the staffs of the two departments. The teaching of the school is by oral method, i.e. the aim is to produce speech as opposed to communication by the manual method. Each year one or more pupils gain admission to the Mary Hare Grammar School for Deaf Children at Newbury by competitive examination.

Nursery Class for Deaf Children.

Up to date the school has had two difficulties from the administrative point of view:-

- (i) the mixing of partially deaf with deaf children.
- (ii) the admission of children at varying age-levels.

The latter is inevitable, owing to the possibility of the occurrence of deafness in children who have been treated for tuberculous meningitis with streptomycin; but the former could be largely obviated by the inception of a nursery class admitting children at the age of 3 years. The addition of nursery class accommodation has been accepted and building is in progress. This will mean that younger children can be admitted to the school and the partially deaf child can be identified at an earlier age and admission sought if necessary in other types of special school. It will thus be seen that the nursery class is not only highly desirable per se, but will assist in the organization of the remainder of the school, ensure the more accurate future placement of deaf and partially deaf children, and what is more important, ensure the initiation at the earliest possible age of training in speech.

Vale Road Day Special School for Physically Handicapped Children.

This school accommodates over 80 children suffering from physical disabilities. Like the School for the Deaf, it is a day special school where children attend from all parts of North-East Middlesex and are transported by motor coach. A waiting list is kept for this school, consultation taking place between the medical and educational staffs before adding to the list. There is a school nurse attached to the school and a school medical officer visits the school at intervals during each term for routine inspection of the children. The physiotherapist from Lordship Lane Clinic attends for two sessions weekly and the speech therapist once weekly.

At present, children suffering from the following defects are in attendance:-

- Cerebral palsy.
- Muscular dystrophies.
- Anterior poliomyelitis (effects of)
- Rheumatic heart disease.
- Congenital heart disease.
- Disease of bones and joints.

One child who formerly attended this school owing to congenital heart disease, was successfully operated upon and now takes part in full activities at an ordinary school. There is another child in the school for whom a similar result is anticipated.

Handicapped Pupils - Leavers' Conference.

Each term a conference is held at the school, at which the Head Teacher, the Youth Employment Officer and School Medical Officer attend to discuss the future employment of pupils who are leaving at the end of the term. This conference takes place before the Youth Employment Officer holds his usual interview with the pupil in the presence of the parent.

Spastic Unit.

By far the largest single group of children in attendance at Vale Road School are cases of cerebral palsy. Approval has now been given for the formation of a "spastic unit" at the school when two new classrooms are built. Recommendations for this spastic unit, the purpose of which is to increase and co-ordinate the existing medical and educational services for the ascertainment and special educational treatment of spastic children, included the following

additional appointments:-

- (i) a full time physiotherapist
- (ii) a part time speech therapist
- (iii) a male attendant and handyman

Approval has also been given for the purchase of special equipment for dealing with these children. This equipment falls into two main groups:-

- (i) for the use of the physiotherapist
- (ii) school equipment

The school equipment includes special desks and chairs, which will assist the children in sitting in the correct position, in encouraging relaxation and in controlling involuntary movement.

A start is being made in the formation of this unit by ordering adjustable relaxation chairs, two typewriters (which are of considerable importance in teaching and training these children) and the construction of wooden skis for walking instruction. The latter are being made at the Tuberculosis Workshops.

Full co-operation in the provision of a spastic unit and in the selection of children suitable for admission is assured by the association with the Orthopaedic service under Mr. E. Hamblly, F.R.C.S.

Speech Therapy.

The number of cases referred during 1951 has kept both speech therapists busy. Treatments have been mainly individual, with a few small groups for stammerers.

The services of the otologist, audiometrician, educational psychologist, physiotherapist and child psychiatrist have all, at times, been valuable supplementary aids to treatment. Both parents and teachers have shown appreciation of the results obtained.

The importance of speech therapy for the child suffering from cerebral palsy has become apparent from the work at Vale Road School.

Audiometry Survey.

Following previous experience of routine audiometry testing of the school population in Tottenham, this Area is now one of three in Middlesex in which there is being conducted a gramophone audiometry survey into the incidence and causes of deafness in school children. Miss Harper, the gramophone audiometrician, commenced her survey in

January, 1950. By the end of May, 1951 she had tested all the Tottenham school children aged 7 or over and in June 1951 she commenced testing the children in the Hornsey schools. Up to 3% of school children fail to pass the gramophone tests when group-testing takes place in schools. About half of these have the simpler causes of deafness, such as wax in the ears, removed at the Minor Ailments Clinic. The remaining 1 - 1.5% are seen by Dr. Clarke, the Aurist, at the Special Clinic for further investigation and treatment. A number of children tested early are still under treatment at his clinic as a result of the survey. Many of these children have suffered from the effects of old ear infections and Eustachian catarrh. The Audiometry Survey confirms past experience here in revealing children with minor degrees of deafness, which would otherwise have passed unnoticed, or, in certain instances the children have been regarded as backward. In some cases it is necessary to recommend that the child has a front seat in the classroom. It will thus be seen that children have been working under a handicap which might have escaped notice but for the survey, and so stresses the importance of making routine audiometry testing a permanent feature of the School Health Service.

Rheumatism Supervisory Centre.

On August 1st 1951, a Rheumatism Supervisory Centre was inaugurated. The local practitioners were circularised and children believed to be suffering from rheumatism are now referred to the Centre at the Prince of Wales's Hospital where they are seen at a special clinic by the consultant paediatrician (Dr. Ian Anderson). By special arrangement between the Borough Public Health Department and the Area Education and Health Administration, reports are obtained from (i) sanitary inspectors, (ii) health visitors and (iii) head teachers. In this way a full record of the child's clinical and environmental condition is obtained. The child remains under the clinical supervision of the paediatrician and special recommendations are made to the school health service and public health departments. There is a ward at St. Ann's Hospital for inpatient cases and the provision of a hospital school for long term cases is anticipated. The integration of hospital and local authority supervision of the children is assisted by the fact that the paediatric registrar at the Prince of Wales's Hospital is employed for three sessions a week at local authority clinics and one of the assistant medical officers works at the hospital as a clinical assistant for two sessions a week.

Not only is the Rheumatism Supervisory Centre a means of supervision of children in the Area with rheumatism, but it serves as a consultant diagnostic centre for all cases of heart disease in school children.

Application to the Minister of Health for a local order making Acute Rheumatism compulsorily notifiable will be receiving consideration.

Ophthalmic Services and the Fitting of Spectacles.

In 1950 the North East Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board assumed responsibility for the provision of specialists in the clinics in this Area. In November 1950 Dr. Stafford Steen was appointed Ophthalmologist for three sessions a week at the Lordship Lane Clinic which is in the Board's area. Continuing along the lines of this trend for the Regional Hospital Board to supply all specialist services, Mrs. Grover, a dispensing optician, was appointed by the Hospital Management Committee to attend at the clinic for Dr. Steen's three sessions. The dispensing optician, since July 2nd, 1951, has fitted the child with spectacles after the ophthalmologist has prescribed. Prior to this, the child attended at any optician of the parents' choice. The new system is advantageous from the school health service point of view in that a complete check can now be kept on the prescription and actual date of supply of all spectacles ordered for school children. The ophthalmic service continues to be a service of prime importance in the school health service for routine and special inspections, and the means whereby many otherwise unnoticed defects are brought to light.

Orthoptic Treatment.

At present there is a vacancy for an orthoptist at the Lordship Lane Clinic, and those children for whom the ophthalmic surgeon has recommended orthoptic exercises are attending Moorfields Hospital Out-patients Department, which is accessible from Tottenham by trolley-bus.

In Hornsey the local health authority's orthoptist (Miss Marmion) was in attendance for four sessions weekly to carry out orthoptic exercises for those children recommended treatment. In August 1951, Miss Marmion resigned and hence there is a vacancy for an orthoptist at Hornsey also.

Mass Radiography of School Children.

In March 1951 the Mass Radiography Unit visited Hornsey. 961 schoolchildren (356 boys and 605 girls) attended for miniature chest films. Of these 9 (5 boys and 4 girls) were recalled for fresh films. 5 (3 boys and 2 girls) were referred to the Chest Physician. Of these 5, 2 boys were found to be fit.

B.C.G. Inoculations.

The Medical Research Council are conducting an investigation into the efficacy of B.C.G. inoculation in the prevention of tuberculosis. Among the groups being investigated is the "school-leaver" group.

The scheme entails the circularisation of parents of school-leavers, explaining the objects of the scheme and asking for volunteers.

In their last term but one the volunteers are tuberculin-tested and X-rayed. The tuberculin-negative reactors are divided into two groups by a statistical method, and one of the two groups is vaccinated with B.C.G.

In their last term, all the children who were found to be tuberculin-negative the previous term (whether vaccinated or not) are re-tested with tuberculin and re-X-rayed. Those negative to 1/3000 tuberculin are re-tested with 1/100 tuberculin.

All three groups (i.e. (i) those initially tuberculin-positive, (ii) those who were tuberculin-negative and not vaccinated and (iii) those who were tuberculin-negative and vaccinated) are being followed up by X-ray, tuberculin test and home visit for at least three years. The home visits will be twice yearly by the health visiting staff.

So far the response in Tottenham has been good. The following figures have been provided by the Medical Research Council.

Anti-Tuberculosis Vaccine Clinical Trials Attendances - 1951

| | Spring Term | Summer Term | Autumn Term | Totals |
|------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------|
| No. of School Leavers | 410 | 350 | 233 | 993 |
| No. of Acceptances | 235 | 207 | 165 | 607 |
| Percentage of Acceptances | 57.3 | 59.0 | 70.8 | 61.1 |
| No. attending 1st test | 221 | 175 | 156 | 552 |
| Total positive | 74 | 33 | 56 | 163 |
| Total inoculated with B.C.G. | 57 | 54 | 36 | 147 |
| No. of controls | 73 | 62 | 42 | 177 |

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE STATISTICS FOR 1951

Table 12 - Periodic Medical Inspection.

| Periodic Medical Inspections | | | | Other Periodic Inspections | Other Inspections | |
|------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|-------|----------------------------------|------------------------|----------------|
| Entrants | Second age group | Third age group | Total | | Special Inspections | Re-inspections |
| 2,703 | 1,735 | 2,250 | 6,688 | 2,299 | 5,143 | 6,236 |

Table 13 - Classification of the General Conditions of Pupils.

| Age Groups | No. of Pupils Inspected | A (Good) | | B (Fair) | | C (Poor) | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------|------|----------|------|----------|-----|
| | | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % |
| Entrants | 2,703 | 993 | 36.7 | 1,681 | 62.2 | 29 | 1.1 |
| Second Age Group | 1,735 | 588 | 33.9 | 1,112 | 64.1 | 35 | 2.0 |
| Third Age Group | 2,250 | 656 | 29.1 | 1,552 | 69.0 | 42 | 1.9 |
| Other periodic inspections | 2,299 | 622 | 27.1 | 1,638 | 71.2 | 39 | 1.7 |
| Total | 8,987 | 2,859 | 31.8 | 5,983 | 66.6 | 145 | 1.8 |

Table 14 - Defects Found by Medical Inspection.

| Defect or Disease | Periodic Inspections | | Special Inspections | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|-----|---------------------|-----|
| | No. of Defects | | No. of Defects | |
| | 1. | 2. | 1. | 2. |
| Skin | 50 | 12 | 390 | 17 |
| Eyes (a) Vision | 336 | 143 | 209 | 2 |
| (b) Squint | 25 | 27 | 23 | - |
| (c) Other | 14 | 12 | 262 | 7 |
| Ears (a) Hearing | 22 | 22 | 87 | - |
| (b) Otitis Media | 13 | 15 | 45 | 1 |
| (c) Other | 10 | 9 | 203 | 10 |
| Nose and Throat | 137 | 143 | 302 | 8 |
| Speech | 23 | 32 | 45 | 2 |
| Cervical Glands | 4 | 49 | 57 | 4 |
| Heart and Circulation | 37 | 52 | 39 | 1 |
| Lungs | 22 | 78 | 233 | 2 |
| Developmental (a) Hernia | 1 | 1 | 1 | - |
| (b) Other | - | 11 | 25 | 10 |
| Orthopaedic - (a) Posture | 52 | 91 | 11 | 4 |
| (b) Flat Foot | 57 | 77 | 2 | - |
| (c) Other | 137 | 56 | 260 | 28 |
| Nervous Systems - | | | | |
| (a) Epilepsy | 1 | 3 | 2 | - |
| (b) Other | 3 | 18 | 43 | - |
| Psychological - | | | | |
| (a) Development | - | 25 | 97 | 15 |
| (b) Stability | 5 | 27 | 86 | 20 |
| Other | 51 | 128 | 2219 | 568 |

1. Requiring Treatment.

2. Requiring to be kept under
observation but not requir-
ing treatment.

Table 15 - Pupils Found to Require Treatment

Number of individual pupils found at periodic medical inspection to require treatment (excluding dental disease and infestation with vermin).

| Group | For defective vision (excluding squint) | For any of the other conditions recorded | Total individual pupils |
|----------------------------|--|--|-------------------------|
| Entrants | 11 | 225 | 229 |
| Second Age Group | 91 | 102 | 185 |
| Third Age Group | 122 | 170 | 279 |
| Total (prescribed groups) | 224 | 497 | 693 |
| Other periodic inspections | 112 | 154 | 256 |
| Grand Total | 336 | 651 | 949 |

Table 16 - Minor Ailments.

| (a) Diseases of the Skin (excluding uncleanliness) | Number of cases treated or under treatment during the year. | |
|--|---|-----------|
| | by the Authority | Otherwise |
| Ringworm -- (i) Scalp | - | - |
| (ii) Body | 16 | - |
| Scabies | 7 | - |
| Impetigo | 68 | - |
| Other skin diseases | 389 | 7 |
| Total | 480 | 7 |

| (b) Other treatment given not covered by other Tables | Number of cases treated | |
|--|-------------------------|-----------|
| | by the Authority | Otherwise |
| (i) Miscellaneous minor ailments | 3,001 | 140 |
| (ii) Other (Specify) -- | | |
| Heart Circulation | 32 | 25 |
| Lungs | 194 | 88 |
| Psychological | 144 | 29 |
| Developmental | 19 | 4 |
| Total | 3,390 | 286 |

Table 17 - Eye Diseases, Defective Vision and Squint.

| | Number of cases dealt with | |
|---|----------------------------|-----------|
| | by the Authority | Otherwise |
| External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint | 304 | 42 |
| Errors of Refraction (including squint) | 785 | 1,448 |
| Total | 1,089 | 1,490 |
| Number of pupils for whom spectacles were - | | |
| (a) Prescribed | 529 * | 622 * |
| (b) Obtained | 502 # | 613 # |

* Including cases dealt with under arrangements with the supplementary Ophthalmic Services.

Known to be incomplete as glasses supplied direct to patients by National Health Service Opticians.

Table 18 - Diseases and Defects of Ear, Nose and Throat.

| | Number of cases treated | |
|--|-------------------------|-----------|
| | by the Authority | Otherwise |
| Received operative treatment | | |
| (a) for diseases of the ear | - | - |
| (b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis | - | 196 |
| (c) for other nose and throat conditions | - | - |
| Received other forms of treatment | 1,085 | 55 |
| Total | 1,085 | 251 |

Table 19 - Orthopaedic and Postural Defects.

| (a) Number treated as in-patients in hospitals * | | 11 | |
|--|------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------|
| | | by the Authority | Otherwise |
| (b) Number treated * | | 1,245 | 21 |
| (c) <u>Council Orthopaedic Clinics.</u> | | | |
| Clinics | No. of new cases | No. of cases receiving treatment | Total Attendances |
| 2 | 1,313 | 2,063 | 6,658 |

* Not previously recorded in a return for the current year.

Table 20 - Child Guidance and Speech Therapy.

No. of pupils treated.

| | Child Guidance | Speech Therapy |
|----------------------|----------------|----------------|
| (i) by the Authority | 55 | 247 |
| (ii) Otherwise | 39 | 3 |

Table 21 - Dental Inspections and Treatment.

| Age Group | No. inspected (i) | No. found to require treatment (ii) | No. referred for treatment at the County Council's Dental Clinics (iii) |
|-----------------|----------------------|--|---|
| Under 5 * | 212 | 114 | 95 |
| 5 - 16 and over | 7,908 | 5,430 | 3,507 |
| Specials | 4,158 | 4,068 | 4,046 |
| Total | 12,278 | 9,612 | 7,648 |

* Nursery Schools only.

| | |
|---|--------|
| iv. Number of pupils commenced treatment | 6,733 |
| iva. Number of pupils treatment completed | 5,407 |
| v. Number of attendances made by pupils for treatment | 13,543 |
| vi. Number of appointments not kept | 2,247 |
| vii. Number of half days devoted to (a) inspection | 55 |
| (b) treatment | 1,832 |
| Total | 1,887 |
| viii. Fillings. Permanent Teeth | 5,595 |
| Temporary Teeth | 2,296 |
| Total | 7,891 |
| ix. Number of teeth filled. Permanent Teeth | 4,943 |
| Temporary | 2,153 |
| Total | 7,096 |
| x. Extractions - Permanent Teeth | 995 |
| Permanent Teeth for Orthodonture | 191 |
| Total Permanent Teeth | 1,186 |
| Temporary Teeth | 7,781 |
| Total | 8,967 |
| xi. Anaesthetics (a) General | 1,507 |
| (b) Local | 3,311 |
| (c) Regional | 391 |
| Total | 5,209 |

| | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|--------------|
| xii. Other operations | (a) Permanent Teeth | 2,122 |
| | (b) Temporary Teeth | <u>4,314</u> |
| | Total | <u>6,436</u> |

Table 21 (contd)

Special Dental Treatment Undertaken by Dental Officers.

| | |
|------------------------------|-----|
| Number of impressions, etc. | 179 |
| Number of Dentures fitted | 41 |
| Number of crowns and bridges | 41 |
| Number of inlays | -- |
| Number of radiographs | |
| (a) at Dental Clinics | 103 |
| (b) at Hospitals | -- |

Table 22 - Orthodontic Examination and Treatment

| | Age Groups | | | | | | | | | | Totals |
|---|------------|----|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|------------------|
| | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | |
| Number of pupils examined | -- | -- | 5 | 5 | 7 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 4 | -- | 32 |
| Number of pupils selected for treatment | -- | -- | 5 | 5 | 7 | 6 | -- | 3 | 4 | -- | 30 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of pupils commenced treatment (first attendance) | | | | | | | | | | | 86 |
| Number of attendances made for treatment | | | | | | | | | | | 758 |
| Number of consultations | | | | | | | | | | | 9 |
| Number of impressions, etc. | | | | | | | | | | | 138 |
| Number of fixed appliances fitted | | | | | | | | | | | 28 |
| Number of removable appliances fitted | | | | | | | | | | | 55 |
| Number of radiographs | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) at Dental Clinics | | | | | | | | | | | 20 |
| (b) at Hospitals | | | | | | | | | | | -- |
| Number of pupils treatment complete | | | | | | | | | | | 20 |
| Number of orthodontic sessions ($\frac{1}{2}$ days) | | | | | | | | | | | 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

Table 23 - Infestation with Vermin.

| | |
|--|--------|
| Total number of examinations | 99,066 |
| Total number of pupils found to be infested | 1,231 |
| Total number of individual pupils found to be infested for the first time during current year | 541 |
| Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued. (Section 54/2, Education Act 1944) | - |
| Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued. (Section 54/3, Education Act 1944) | - |

Table 24 - Employment of Children and Young Persons

| | |
|---|-----|
| 1. Number of children medically examined in order to ascertain whether they were physically fit to undertake employment of a light nature outside school hours. | 145 |
| 2. Number of instances in which the state of health was found to be such that certificates were withheld. | - |
| 3. Number of children examined as to fitness to take part in entertainments. | 35 |
| 4. Number of cases in which certificates to take part in entertainments were withheld. | - |

Table 25 - Education Act 1944 - Sections 57(3), 57(4) and 57(5).

Cases dealt with under Section 57, Education Act 1944:-

| | | | | | | |
|----------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|
| Sub-Section 3: | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 |
| Sub-Section 4: | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Sub-Section 5: | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |

Cases de-notified under Section 8, Education (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1948:

| | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|

Table 26 - Medical Examination of Teachers.

| | |
|---|----|
| (a) Number of Teachers examined as to fitness for appointment | 54 |
| (b) Number of Students examined as to fitness for first appointment | - |

Return of Handicapped Pupils, year ended 31st December, 1951.

| CATEGORY | ASCERTAINMENT | | | | | | DISTRIBUTION (as at last day of year) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|-----|--|------|---|-----|--|----|---|----|---|-----|------------------------------|---|---------------------|----|-------|-----|--|
| | No. of ascertained Cases known 1st day of year | | No. of New Cases ascertained during year | | No. of ascertained Cases known last day of year | | In Special Day Schools | | In Special Residential Schools | | In Main- tained Primary & Secondary Schools | | In Independent Schools | | Not at School | | Total | | |
| | B | G | B | G | B | G | B | G | B | G | B | G | B | G | B | G | B | G | |
| Blind Pupils | 4 | 5 | — | 2 | 2 | 6 | — | — | 2 | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 2 | 6 | |
| Partially-Sighted Pupils | 7 | 12 | — | 1 | 5 | 11 | 5 | 10 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 5 | 11 | |
| Deaf Pupils | 11 | 6 | 2 | — | 13 | 5 | 9 | 4 | 3 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 5 | |
| Partially Deaf Pupils | 11 | 6 | 26* | 35# | 35 | 32 | 7 | 6 | 2 | — | 23 | 25 | — | — | — | 3 | 1 | 32 | |
| Delicate Pupils | 34 | 28 | 35 | 25 | 32 | 23 | 3 | 5 | 19 | 13 | 10 | 5 | — | — | — | — | 32 | 23 | |
| Diabetic Pupils | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | |
| Educationally sub-normal Pupils | 67 | 49 | 19 | 10 | 73 | 51 | 40 | 34 | 7 | — | 22 | 16 | 1 | — | — | 3 | 1 | 51 | |
| Epileptic Pupils | 1 | 7 | 3 | — | 3 | 4 | — | — | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | |
| Maladjusted Pupils | 62 | 17 | 13 | 4 | 64 | 20 | — | — | 7 | 4 | 57 | 16 | — | — | — | — | 64 | 20 | |
| Physically Handicapped Pupils | 30 | 29 | 7 | 5 | 27 | 23 | 20 | 22 | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 5 | 1 | 23 | |
| Pupils with Speech Defects | 153 | 56 | 67 | 22 | 158 | 58 | — | — | — | — | 149 | 54 | 1 | — | — | 8 | 4 | 58 | |
| Pupils with Multiple Defects | 4 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 8 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | 4 | |
| TOTALS | 384 | 217 | 178* | 108# | 420 | 238 | 87 | 84 | 44 | 26 | 265 | 119 | 2 | — | — | 22 | 9 | 238 | |
| GRAND TOTALS | 601 | | 286 | | 658 | | 171 | | 70 | | 384 | | 2 | | 31 | | 658 | | |
| | | | | | | B | G | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Children not ascertained as H. P. but recommended convalescence in a Holiday Home or Camp School during Year ended 31.12.51. | | | | | | 137 | 126 | | | | | | | | | | | | |

* Includes 16 boys ascertained during the year as result of Audiometry Survey and recommended a favourable position in the class.

Includes 15 girls ascertained during the year as result of Audiometry Survey and recommended a favourable position in the class.

Orthoptic Treatment

| Number of New Cases | Number of Cases receiving treatment | Total Attendances |
|------------------------|---|----------------------|
| 25 | 191 | 340 |

54 children were referred to The Royal Eye Hospital for Orthoptic treatment.

Chiropody

Expectant and Nursing Mothers and School Children.

| | | Expectant and Nursing Mothers | BOYS | | | | GIRLS | | | |
|---|-----|--|--------|---------|--------|-------|--------|---------|--------|-------|
| Ages | | | 0 -- 5 | 5 -- 10 | 10--15 | Total | 0 -- 5 | 5 -- 10 | 10--15 | Total |
| Attendances -- FIRST | 27 | 2 | 21 | 69 | 92 | 7 | 42 | 148 | 197 | |
| SUBSEQUENT | 51 | 13 | 58 | 284 | 355 | 4 | 142 | 691 | 837 | |
| CONDITIONS -- Cases treated at Clinic | | | | | | | | | | |
| Club Foot | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1 | 1 | |
| Pes. Planus | 5 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 11 | 3 | 11 | 26 | 40 | |
| Ulcer | --- | --- | --- | 2 | 2 | --- | --- | --- | --- | |
| Callosity | 42 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 11 | --- | 3 | 32 | 35 | |
| Deviation of Great Toe | 8 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1 | 2 | 3 | |
| Corns | 49 | 3 | 12 | 30 | 45 | 2 | 11 | 63 | 76 | |
| Excessive Perspiration | 1 | --- | --- | 4 | 4 | --- | --- | 4 | 4 | |
| Epidermophytosis | --- | --- | --- | 9 | 9 | --- | --- | --- | --- | |
| Valgus Feet | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1 | 1 | |
| Hallux Valgus | 3 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 2 | 2 | |
| Ingrowing Bullae | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1 | 1 | |
| Nail, ingrowing | 11 | --- | 1 | 14 | 15 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 11 | |
| Infected Bullae | 1 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 3 | 3 | |
| Toes, clawed | 3 | --- | --- | 1 | 1 | --- | 1 | 2 | 3 | |
| Painful Heel | --- | --- | --- | 1 | 1 | --- | --- | --- | --- | |
| Foot Wart | 8 | 11 | 47 | 184 | 242 | 6 | 114 | 392 | 512 | |
| Rigid Great Toe | 3 | 5 | --- | --- | 5 | --- | --- | --- | --- | |
| Nails, Club | 5 | --- | 6 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 5 | |
| Pain in Forefoot | 13 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 3 | 3 | |
| Metatarsalgia | 16 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 3 | 3 | |
| Hammer Toe | 3 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |
| CONDITIONS -- Cases referred to Orthopaedic Clinic. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pes. Planus | --- | --- | 2 | 5 | 7 | 2 | 11 | 14 | 27 | |
| Knock Knees | --- | --- | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 10 | |
| Valgus Feet | --- | --- | --- | 1 | 1 | --- | 1 | 1 | 2 | |
| Deviation of Great Toe | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1 | 1 | 2 | |
| Fractured Instep | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1 | 1 | 2 | |

County Council Day Special Schools.

| County District in which children reside | No. of new recommendations received during year | No. of children admitted during year | No. of children on waiting list on last day of year |
|---|--|--|---|
| <u>Vale Road School for Physically Handicapped Children</u> | | | |
| Tottenham | 6 | 6 | 12 |
| Hornsey | 2 | 2 | - |
| Hendon | 3 | - | 4 |
| Enfield | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Southgate | 2 | - | 2 |
| Out-County (London County Council) | - | 1 | - |
| TOTALS | 14 | 10 | 20 |
| <u>Tottenham School for the Deaf</u> | | | |
| Tottenham | 3 | 1 | 7 |
| Hornsey | 1 | - | 5 |
| Edmonton | 1 | - | 2 |
| Enfield | - | - | 4 |
| Wood Green | - | 1 | 2 |
| Friern Barnet | 1 | - | 1 |
| Southgate | - | - | 2 |
| Harrow | 2 | - | 2 |
| Potters Bar | 1 | 1 | - |
| TOTALS | 9 | 3 | 25 |

Rheumatism Supervisory Centre

| | |
|--|----|
| Number of children referred to the Centre:- | |
| (a) Through the school health service | 14 |
| (b) By general practitioner | 31 |
| Reason for referral:- | |
| (a) Rheumatism | 23 |
| (b) Other causes | 22 |
| Recommendations made:- | |
| (a) Special educational treatment | |
| (i) In special schools | 2 |
| (ii) In ordinary schools | - |
| (b) Normal school activities | 37 |
| Number of children admitted to hospital | 5 |
| Recommended period of convalescence before decision re schooling | 1 |

Audiometry Scheme 1950 - 51

| | |
|--|----------------------------|
| <u>Children tested by Gramophone Audiometer</u> | |
| School Population (7 or over) | 20,698 (as at 31.12.51) |
| Total tested | 16,605 |
| Absentees | 429 |
| Referred to Medical Officer at Minor Ailment Clinic | 431 |
| Referred by Medical Officer to Aurist | 247 |
| <u>Children referred to Medical Officer at Minor Ailment Clinic</u> | |
| Referred to Aurist | 247 |
| Cleared up without reference to Aurist | 97 |
| Waiting examination at Minor Ailment Clinic | 15 |
| Waiting further gramophone and test after attending Minor Ailment Clinic | 10 |
| Investigation incomplete (Parents unwilling, left school, left district, etc.) | 62 |
| <u>Children seen by Aurist</u> | |
| Already known at E.N.T. Clinic | 24 |
| Already known at Hospital Out-Patients departments:- | |
| Attending | 13 |
| Attendance ceased | 37 |
| Not previously known | 144 |
| Attending Aurist at end of year | 64 |
| Failed to complete treatment | 12 |
| Provisionally discharged by Aurist | 142 |
| <u>Children awaiting Aurist's examination</u> | 29 |

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