

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

**Contributors**

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1963

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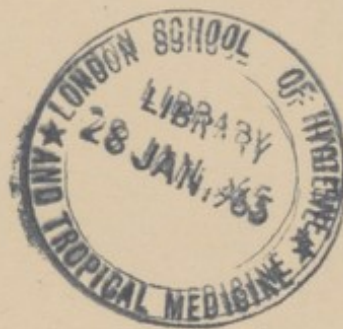
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Borough of Tottenham

# TOTTENHAM'S HEALTH 1962



The Annual Report  
of the  
Medical Officer of Health





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

24th July, 1962.

Borough of Tottenham

The Rightful the Mayor  
Aldermen and Councillors.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I submit herewith my Annual Report to the health service provided by local government in this Borough for the year ended 31st December, 1961.

# TOTTENHAM'S

The census population figure for 1961 was 165,000, an increase of 10% on the 1951 figure of 150,000. The rate of increase was 1.3 per cent compared to the county average of 0.15. The rate of increase was 1.3 per cent compared to the county figure of 0.15.

# HEALTH

The birth rate of 1.3 per cent was the highest recorded in Tottenham.

Incidence of venereal diseases has again low - no case of gonorrhoea, but a small number of cases of syphilis. The rate of increase was 1.3 per cent compared to the county figure of 0.15. The rate of increase was 1.3 per cent compared to the county figure of 0.15.

## 1962

The Annual Report  
of the  
Medical Officer of Health

Application of the Act have been the main preoccupation of the public health service in the past year. Clearance of anti-venereal disease has been a high priority. The rate of increase was 1.3 per cent compared to the county figure of 0.15.





Borough of Tottenham

TOTTENHAM'S

HEALTH

1962

The Annual Report  
of the  
Medical Officer of Health

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

24th July, 1963.

To the Worshipful the Mayor

Aldermen and Councillors.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I submit herewith my Annual Report on the health services provided by local government in this Borough for the year ended 31st December, 1962.

The census population figure of 113,249 was 13,680 less than ten years ago, showing a decline at the rate of 1.3 per cent, compared to the county average of 0.15. Density, expressed as persons per acre, was 37.6 compared to the county figure of 15.

The birth rate of 19.76 was the highest since the peak post-war year 1947. The number of illegitimate births 256 (11.5 per cent of all births) was regrettably, the highest ever recorded in Tottenham.

Incidence of notifiable disease was once again low - no case of smallpox, poliomyelitis nor diphtheria occurred, and the number of new cases of tuberculosis the lowest recorded in any previous year. Of serious importance was the estimated rise in the spread of venereal diseases, not compulsorily notifiable in this country, but known to be a growing national problem for social and preventive medicine.

Application of housing legislation and the Clean Air Act have been the main preoccupation of the public health inspectors during the past year. Clearance of unfit dwellings and raising standards in houses let off in multiple occupation taking priority. More than one half of the Borough is now subject to smoke control orders and at the present rate of progress will be complete within the next three years.



As in the environmental health services so in the personal and school health services, the past year has been an extremely busy one; and only by an all out effort of the whole staff has it been possible to meet increased demands on the comprehensive range of services set out in some detail in the following pages of this Report. Shortages in professional, technical and certain administrative staff have been present for all or most of the year. Of particular difficulty was obtaining a full establishment of public health inspectors, health visitors, physiotherapists and chiropodists.

A tragic and unexpected shock to the department was the loss by death of Mr. E.T. Jenkins, Chief Public Health Inspector whose loyal and devoted work in Tottenham was so widely appreciated. Of members of the staff who retired during the year special mention is made of Dr. Nora Webster who had worked mainly in the school health department and was appointed to that office more than 20 years ago by the Tottenham Education Committee. Also Miss Helen Townsend who, as Superintendent Health Visitor, had a long and distinguished record of public service locally; and nationally by her service on a number of government department and professional committees.

In conclusion I wish to express my sincere gratitude to the Chairman (Alderman R.H. Warren) and to all members of Committees for their encouragement and support. Also to acknowledge my indebtedness to colleagues who have made possible the presentation of this Report.

I have the honour to be

Your obedient Servant,

G. HAMILTON HOGBEN,

Medical Officer of Health

## MEMBERS OF BOROUGH COUNCIL

### MAYOR

Alderman L.R. Harrington (Mrs.) J.P. ;

### DEPUTY MAYOR

Councillor Douglas Clark

### ALDERMEN

E.J. Field	H. Langer	*A.R. Turner (deceased)
R.W.H. Ford	I.L. Peirce	H.W. Turner
W.S. Herbert	*A. Reed, A.C.I.I., J.P.	
F.A.F. Keay, J.P.	*A.F. Remington (Mrs.)	*R.H. Warren

### COUNCILLORS

*E.E. Brown (Mrs.)	E.V. Garwood	*S.C. Morris
Sir Edward Brown, M.B.E.	L.J. Goldman	A.T. Protheroe
J.W.H. Brown	W.K. Gomm	*M.E. Protheroe (Mrs.)
E.J.J. Carter	*F.E. Haynes (Mrs.)	E.A. Remington, M.Ch.S.
A.J. Chaplin	F.A. Knight	A.B. Russell
*L.H. Collis	J.D. McIlwain, B.A.	J.R. Searle
D. Cunningham (Mrs.)	G.W. Malin, A.C.A.	R.L. Singer
E.P. Deakins	*G.C. Marson	*S.A. Berkery Smith (Mrs.)
*G.A. De Vote	*A.A. Miller (Mrs.)	J. Watkins
*E.C. Elphick	*M.T. Morris	R.G. Wigley
		J. Wolsey

NOTE: \* Indicates members of Health and Housing Committee. The Mayor and Deputy Mayor are ex-officio members.

Committee Chairman	- Alderman R.H. Warren
Vice-Chairman	- Councillor Mrs. F.E. Haynes

*Town Clerk:*

M. Lindsay Taylor, LL.B.

*Medical Officer of Health:*

G. Hamilton Hogben, M.R.C.S., D.P.H.



## AREA HEALTH COMMITTEE

### Members of Hornsey Borough Council

Councillor Miss O.R. Anderson

Councillor V.P. Gellay, B.Sc.

Councillor J.T. Wilkins (Vice-Chairman)

Councillor F.C.V. Hayward

Councillor B.D. Smith

### Members of Tottenham Borough Council

Alderman Mrs. L.R. Harrington, J.P.

Alderman A. Reed, A.C.I.L., J.P.

Alderman Mrs. A.F. Remington

Alderman R.H. Warren (Chairman)

Councillor M.T. Morris

Councillor J.R. Searle

### Members of Middlesex County Council

County Councillor M.K. Bulmer

County Councillor Miss J.H. Damant

County Councillor H.H. Godwin-Monck

County Councillor Mrs. M.E. Protheroe

County Councillor P.P. Rigby

County Councillor Mrs. M.E. Soall

### Members nominated by appropriate Hospital Management Committee

Mrs. R.M. Fry

Mr. L. Hayward, Ph.C., M.P.S., F.S.M.C.

### Member with knowledge and experience of Home Nursing

Miss S.M. Quinn, B.Sc.(Econ.), S.R.N., S.C.M., S.T.D.

### Persons who may attend in an advisory capacity

Dr. L. Posner

(Middlesex Local Medical Committee)

Mr. W.P. Beresford

(Middlesex Local Dental Committee)

Mr. L. Hayward

(Middlesex Local Pharmaceutical Committee)

Miss V. Edey

(Royal College of Midwives)

Miss M.A. Brown

(Royal College of Nursing)

## TOTTENHAM DIVISIONAL EXECUTIVE EDUCATION COMMITTEE

Alderman E.J. Field

" R.W.H. Ford

" F.A.F. Keay, J.P.

Councillor E.J.J. Carter

" Douglas Clark

" L.H. Collis

" Mrs. D. Cunningham

" Mrs. F.E. Haynes

" F.A. Knight

" G.W. Malin, A.C.A.

Alderman H. Langer

" I.L. Peirce

" A. Reed, A.C.I.L., J.P.

" Mrs. A.F. Remington (Chairman)

Councillor J.D. McIlwain, B.A.

" M.T. Morris

" M.E. Protheroe

" J.R. Searle

" Mrs. S.A. Berkery Smith

" J. Watkins

### Representing County Council

County Councillor H.H. Godwin-Monck

County Councillor Mrs. M.E. Soall

### Co-opted Members

Mr. V.J. Pitcher

Mr. W. Buchanan

Mr. H.R. Cheetham

Mr. H.H. Stacey

Borough Education Officer - J. Power, M.A.

## GENERAL STATISTICS

Area of District (in acres)		3,013
Population		
Census, April, 1951	126,929	
April, 1961	113,249	
Mid-year Registrar General's estimate	<u>1961</u> 113,480	<u>1962</u> 113,020
Rateable Value as at 1st April	£1,976,413	£1,994,474
Sum represented by penny rate	£8,060	£8,120
Approximate Number of Dwellings in District	30,998	31,166
Registered live-births		
Males	977	1,168
Females	942	1,065
Total	<u>1,919</u>	<u>2,233</u>
Birth-rate per 1,000 estimated population:	16.91	19.76
No. of live-births which were illegitimate	188 (9.8%)	256 (11.5%)
Stillbirths		
Males	18	17
Females	17	23
Total	<u>35</u>	<u>40</u>
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	17.91	17.60
No. of Stillbirths which were illegitimate	7 (20%)	6 (15%)
Deaths		
Males	724	716
Females	692	708
Total	<u>1,416</u>	<u>1,424</u>
Death-rate per 1,000 estimated population	12.48	12.60
Maternal Mortality		
Puerperal Sepsis	0	1
Other puerperal causes	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Total	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	0.501	0.880



Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age (Infant Mortality)		1961	1962
(a) Legitimate	Males	21	29
	Females	26	16
	Total	<u>47</u>	<u>45</u>
Death-rate per 1,000 legitimate live births		27.15	22.76
(b) Illegitimate	Males	2	2
	Females	2	4
	Total	<u>4</u>	<u>6</u>
Death-rate per 1,000 illegitimate live births		21.28	23.44
(c) Total	Males	22	31
	Females	29	20
	Total	<u>51</u>	<u>51</u>
Rate per 1,000 total live births		26.58	22.84
Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks (Neo-natal Mortality)		37	41
Rate per 1,000 live births		19.28	18.36
Deaths of Infants under 1 week (Early Neo-natal Mortality)		31	38
Rate per 1,000 live births		16.15	17.02
Stillbirths and deaths under 1 week (Perinatal Mortality)		66	78
Rate per 1,000 live and still births		33.78	34.32

### Movement of Population

There is a continuous substantial movement of population both into and out of the Borough and since 1949 the outward movement has consistently exceeded the inward with a consequent steady fall in population.

In 1961, although there was a natural increase in population arising from births exceeding deaths by 809, the Registrar General's estimate of population shows a reduction of 460 meaning that the outward movement of population was greater than the inward by 1,269.

### Classification of Deaths

Deaths are classified under 36 headings based on the abbreviated list under International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death, 1955. Deaths are assigned to the area where the deceased normally resided, except where the death occurs in a residential home or in a chronic or mental hospital where the deceased has been a patient for six months or more.

## Comparability Factors

To enable local vital statistics to be compared with other districts or with national figures the Registrar General issues comparability factors for correcting crude birth and death rates. These factors make allowance for the way in which the sex and age distribution of the local population differs from that for England and Wales as a whole. The death rate comparability factor has been adjusted specifically to take account of the presence of residential institutions in the area.

To compare the crude birth and death rates for Tottenham with the national rates, Tottenham's figures must first be multiplied by the appropriate comparability factor 1.00 for births and 1.03 for deaths.

## Birth-rate

There was a further substantial increase in the birth-rate from 16.91 to 19.76 per 1,000 population, the highest figure since the peak post-war rate in 1947 of 21.57 per 1,000. This growing upward trend which is general throughout the country means that central and local authorities are having to re-appraise their plans for the future in many different spheres of public service. For example, the hospital services are finding a greater demand for maternity beds and the local authorities health departments are meeting increased pressure for domiciliary and clinic services. Education departments in turn are required to find more places as the children reach school age. In addition there must be long term planning for housing and employment in later years.

## Illegitimate Births

For the past seven years the percentage of illegitimate births has been steadily rising and in 1962 it reached 11.5% or one birth in every nine was illegitimate.

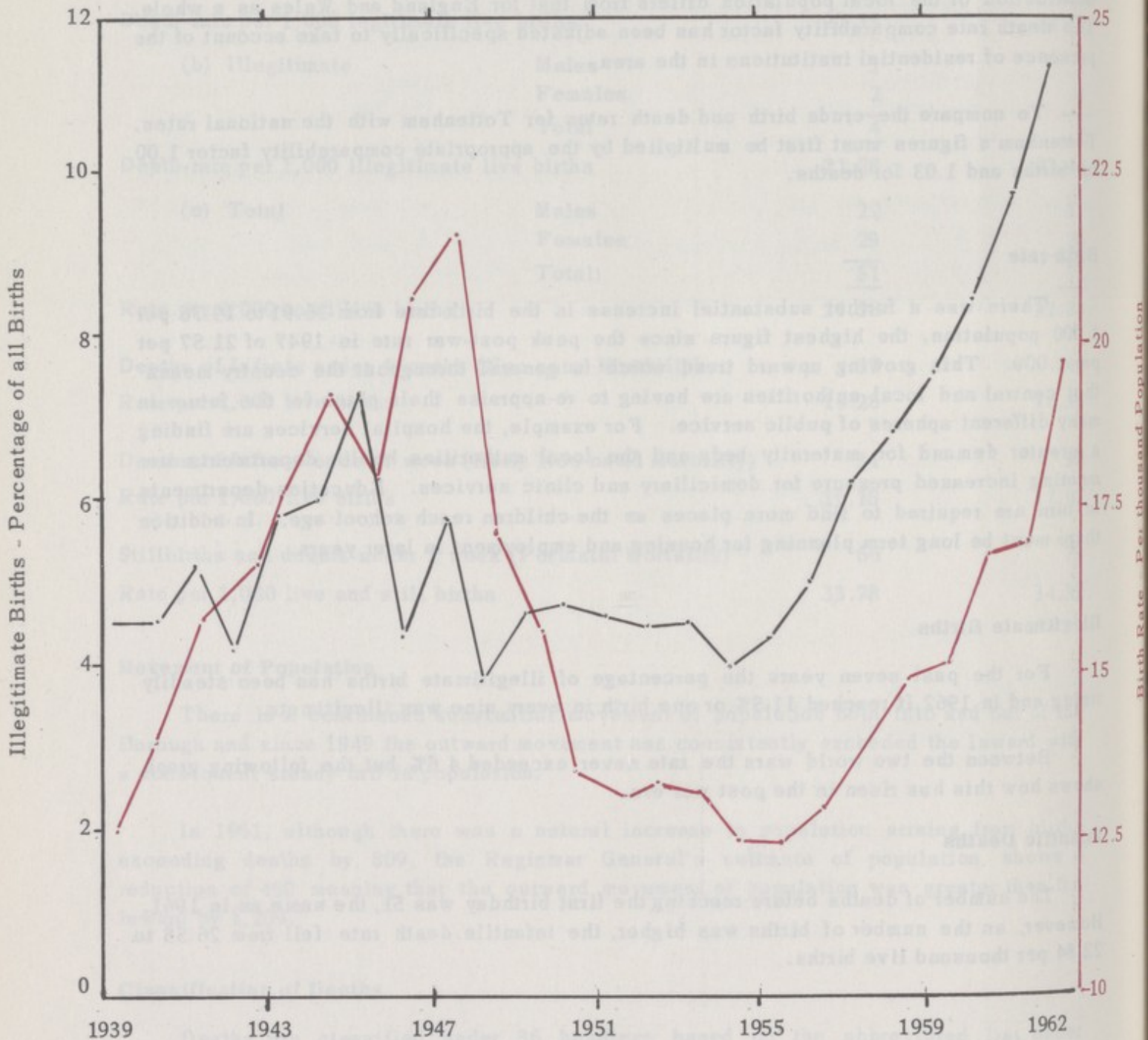
Between the two world wars the rate never exceeded 4.6% but the following graph shows how this has risen in the post war era.

## Infantile Deaths

The number of deaths before reaching the first birthday was 51, the same as in 1961. However, as the number of births was higher, the infantile death rate fell from 26.58 to 22.84 per thousand live births.



# Birth-rate and Illegitimate Births in Tottenham 1939-1962



## Lung Cancer

"Several serious diseases, in particular lung cancer, affect smokers more often than non-smokers. Cigarette smokers have the greatest risk of dying from this disease, and the risk is greater for the heavier smokers. The many deaths caused by this disease present a challenge to medicine for in so far as they are due to smoking they should be preventable". (Report of the Royal College of Physicians on Smoking and Health, 1962).

During 1962 this most enlightened report was published by the Royal College of Physicians on smoking in relation to cancer of the lung and other diseases, which presented extensive evidence of the hazards of cigarette smoking, and concluded that it is necessary for the health of the present population of this country, that any measures which are practicable and likely to produce beneficial changes in smoking habits should be taken promptly.

In Tottenham during 1962 88 deaths were caused by lung cancer, which represents one death in every sixteen. This rate is approximately 50 per cent above the national average, and the higher figure is probably associated with the additional hazard of atmospheric pollution which is experienced in our greater cities.

## Chronic Bronchitis - The English Disease

This crippling chest condition, which largely affects men in the 50 - 60 age group, is now a major public health problem. It is 40 times as high in this country as it is in France, and it is much more common in towns than in the country. Atmospheric pollution and smoking must be regarded as the principal causes.

### Bronchitis and Lung Cancer

#### Death Rates per 100,000 Population

Year	Bronchitis		Lung Cancer	
	Tottenham	England & Wales	Tottenham	England & Wales
1952	109	62	45	32
1953	106	69	55	34
1954	80	58	46	37
1955	116	65	58	39
1956	80	66	70	41
1957	72	60	68	43
1958	81	65	64	42
1959	80	64	62	46
1960	69	58	62	48
1961	92	68	66	49
1962	86	Not available	78	Not available



# INFANTILE DEATHS IN AGES AND SEXES

CAUSE OF DEATH	DAYS										Total Under 4 Weeks	MONTHS											Total Deaths under 1 year	Males	Females
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	14	21		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	11				
Broncho-pneumonia	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	3	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	6	4	2	
Bronchitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	
Haemolytic Disease of Newborn	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	
Congenital malform- ation	4	-	1	1	-	-	2	1	-	-	9	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	13	8	5	
Prematurity	7	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	4	5	
Atelectasis	5	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	6	3	
Birth Injuries	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	4	2	
Lack of attention at birth	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	
Other causes	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	1	
Total	23	3	7	1	1	-	3	1	1	1	41	3	2	2	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	51	31	20	

# STATISTICS OF TOTTENHAM FOR THE LAST TWENTY YEARS

Year	Population	Deaths	Death Rate	Births	Birth Rate	Infantile Deaths	Infant Death Rate	Number of Cases					Cancer Deaths
								Whooping Cough	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Tuberculosis		
											Respiratory	Other Forms	
1943	110,350	1,513	13.71	1,970	17.85	86	43.65	225	340	107	174	24	232
1944	108,180	1,356	12.53	2,066	19.09	87	42.11	331	206	44	169	20	236
1945	110,600	1,371	12.40	1,988	17.97	78	39.24	212	214	47	139	16	213
1946	124,830	1,491	11.94	2,580	20.67	88	34.11	280	323	83	198	24	266
1947	129,140	1,461	11.31	2,785	21.57	76	27.29	285	272	22	171	18	223
1948	130,000	1,377	10.59	2,233	17.18	53	23.73	334	260	3	184	19	272
1949	130,040	1,440	11.07	2,009	15.45	50	24.89	199	251	4	210	22	264
1950	129,400	1,382	10.68	1,727	13.35	41	23.74	509	356	3	161	13	262
1951	126,800	1,520	11.99	1,673	13.19	43	25.70	427	245	-	192	9	273
1952	125,800	1,415	11.25	1,666	13.24	34	20.41	139	356	-	163	16	277
1953	124,400	1,347	10.83	1,642	13.20	43	26.19	360	215	1	143	20	284
1954	123,200	1,187	9.63	1,524	12.37	27	17.72	144	92	-	126	5	251
1955	122,100	1,331	10.90	1,511	12.38	25	16.55	98	75	1	126	18	308
1956	120,700	1,252	10.40	1,560	12.92	38	24.36	243	80	1	92	9	281
1957	119,300	1,314	11.02	1,658	13.90	42	25.33	133	92	-	86	4	296
1958	117,700	1,319	11.21	1,748	14.86	38	21.74	29	147	-	102	13	304
1959	116,100	1,352	11.65	1,752	15.09	42	23.97	12	122	-	71	15	284
1960	115,030	1,330	11.56	1,926	16.75	45	23.36	163	100	-	83	9	283
1961	113,480	1,416	12.48	1,919	16.91	51	26.58	10	60	1	50	8	303
1962	113,020	1,424	12.60	2,233	19.76	51	22.84	14	58	-	48	5	328



# CLASSIFIED DEATHS OF TOTTENHAM RESIDENTS SHEWING AGE GROUP AND SEX DISTRIBUTION

DISEASE	Total		Under 1 year		1 - 4		5 - 14		15 - 24		25 - 44		45 - 64		65 - 74		75	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Tuberculosis, respiratory	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	-
Tuberculosis, other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syphilitic disease	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other infective & parasitic disease	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	17	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	3	8	10	2	4	-
Malignant neoplasm, lung bronchus	75	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	35	4	26	5	13	3	-
Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	14	-	4	-	8	-
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	6	-	3	-	1	-
Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasm	69	85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	25	31	22	25	20	25	-
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	5	6	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	1	2	2	-	2	-
Diabetes	2	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	1	1	4	-
Vascular lesions of the nervous system	62	89	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	12	9	20	26	28	54	-
Coronary disease, angina	153	103	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	62	15	52	36	33	51	-
Hypertension, with heart disease	8	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	2	-	3	5	-
Other heart disease	38	103	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	8	14	4	12	26	76	-
Other circulatory disease	34	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	6	8	11	14	16	28	-
Influenza	2	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Pneumonia	48	42	4	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	6	2	8	6	28	32	-
Bronchitis	66	31	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	17	4	26	8	21	19	-
Other diseases of respiratory system	7	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	3	1	1	1	1	-	-
Ulcer of stomach & duodenum	13	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	5	1	7	1	-
Gastritis, enteritis & diarrhoea	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	-
Nephritis & nephrosis	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	2	1	1	-
Hyperplasia of prostate	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
Pregnancy, childbirth & abortion	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Congenital malformations	10	6	8	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Other defined & ill defined diseases	58	60	18	12	-	-	-	-	1	3	3	9	5	10	7	18	32	-
Motor vehicle accidents	10	6	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	3	1	-	-	1	3	2	2
All other accidents	17	9	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	6	-	3	-	2	1	5	7	-
Suicide	7	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	4	4	1	1	-	1	-
Homicide & Operations of War	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	716	708	31	20	3	1	4	2	6	2	28	23	207	129	208	171	229	360

## THE 1961 CENSUS

The analysis of the Census for the County of Middlesex, published by the Registrar General, includes the following details relating to Tottenham. For comparison, where appropriate, figures for Middlesex as a whole are given in parenthesis.

### Population

The 1961 population, 113,249, is 13,680 less than in 1951 when the last census was taken, representing a decline in population at the rate of 1.13 (0.15) per cent per annum.

The density of population expressed as persons per acre is 37.6 (15.0).

### Age Distribution

The continued trend towards a larger proportion of aged persons in the community reflects the lower birth rates in the preceeding 25 years and the improved expectation of life resulting from better living conditions and advances in preventive and curative medicine.

**Age Distribution of Tottenham's Population**

Age Groups	1921 %	1931 %	1951 %	1961 %
0 - 4 years	9.2	7.3	8.0	6.9
5 - 14 "	21.1	16.7	12.6	12.6
15 - 44 "	47.5	49.8	43.7	39.5
45 - 64 "	17.3	20.4	24.7	28.0
65 and over	4.9	5.8	11.0	13.0

### Households and Dwellings: Generally

The following general statistics are given:-

No. of households	37,904
No. of structurally separate dwellings	
(a) Occupied	31,720
(b) Unoccupied	376
Proportion of persons living more than 1½ persons per room	
(a) 1961	7.7% (5.0%)
(b) 1951	11.4%
Average number of persons per room	.71 (.67)
Average size of a household	2.9



### Density of Occupation

The following table shows the number of rooms occupied by households according to the size of the family. Possible overcrowding under the Housing Act is shown to the right of the heavy line, but as it is not possible to differentiate between children and adults nor to allow for separation of sexes, these figures should only be taken as a general indication. A similar analysis following the 1951 census showed 1,324 families as possibly overcrowded compared with 764 on this occasion.

**Dwellings - Density of Occupation**

No. of Persons in Family	Families where No. of rooms exceeds persons by -						Fams. where No. of rooms equals persons	Families where No. of Persons exceeds rooms by -						Over- crowded families
	6	5	4	3	2	1		1	2	3	4	5	6	
1	68	295	669	928	1975	1180	558							
2	56	121	1296	2416	2675	4058	1227	183						
3	76	-	177	1415	2211	2173	2145	466	89					89
4	7	81	-	193	1267	1847	1375	1131	239	50				289
5		5	62	-	117	705	1010	604	357	89	17			106
6			5	47	-	80	344	432	205	98	24	2		124
7					20	-	45	156	188	68	47	7		54
8					2	21	-	25	103	86	46	12	2	60
9							4	-	7	36	30	14	8	22
10							1	16	-	8	35	47	20	20
Possibly overcrowded families														764

### Tenure of Accommodation

Analysis of the tenure of occupation shows the percentage of households classified by tenure as follows:-

Owner-occupiers	30.6% (50.8%)
Tenants by virtue of employment	1.3% (2.3%)
Tenants with business premises included	1.0% (.7%)
Tenants of local authorities	14.9% (13.3%)
Tenants of unfurnished privately owned dwellings	46.6% (26.0%)
Tenants of furnished privately owned dwellings	5.6% (6.9%)

### Facilities available to Householders

The following information is given regarding facilities available to households:-

Hot water tap	Shared	5.2% ( 4.4%)
	Lacking	39.4% (14.5%)
Fixed Bath	Shared	17.8% (13.1%)
	Lacking	34.7% (10.5%)
Households not having exclusive use of both stove and sink		6.3% ( 3.8%)

### CONTROL OF DISEASE

The incidence of serious notifiable diseases during the year was very low and no cases of poliomyelitis or diphtheria occurred. Altogether 484 notifications were received compared with 1,952 in 1961, the difference being due to the normal biennial epidemic of Measles in 1961, which accounted for 1,722 notifications.

#### Tuberculosis

There were 53 notified new cases, the lowest recorded for this disease in Tottenham. Forty-eight of these (32 males and 16 females) had lung infections, and the remaining five (2 males and 3 females) had involvement of the glands in 3 cases, kidney in 1 case and genito urinary tract in the other case. There were only five deaths from this disease.

#### Distribution of New Tuberculosis Cases and Deaths in 1962

Age Groups	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 4 years	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 9 "	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
10 - 14 "	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
15 - 19 "	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 - 24 "	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	-
25 - 29 "	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 - 34 "	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	-
35 - 39 "	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
40 - 44 "	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 49 "	6	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
50 - 54 "	5	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
55 - 59 "	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
60 - 64 "	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 - 69 "	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
70 - 74 "	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
75 years and over	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	32	16	2	3	4	1	-	-



### Changes in the Tuberculosis Register During 1962

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Number on Register at 1st January, 1962	833	602	78	103	1616
<b>Add</b>					
New cases notified in 1961	32	16	2	3	53
Transfers into Borough	18	8	1	2	29
Restored to Register	-	-	-	-	-
	883	626	81	108	1698
<b>Deduct</b>					
Transfers out of Borough	27	10	1	2	40
Deaths	10	2	-	-	12
Recovered Cases	22	15	-	1	38
Cases lost sight of	8	5	2	4	19
	67	32	3	7	109
Number of Register at 31st December, 1962	816	594	78	101	1589

### Ward Distribution of Cases of Tuberculosis on the Register at 31st December, 1962

Ward	Estimated Population	Male		Female		Total	Rate per 1,000 popula- tion
		Pulmonary	Non- Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non- Pulmonary		
White Hart Lane	10,666	110	11	65	10	196	18.3
Park	10,562	68	12	63	13	156	14.7
Coleraine	11,163	73	7	53	9	142	12.7
West Green	10,560	53	-	52	9	114	10.7
Bruce Grove & Central	10,466	53	3	46	6	108	10.3
High Cross & Stoneleigh	10,461	68	11	61	9	149	14.2
Green Lanes	9,954	93	8	65	12	178	17.8
Chestnuts	10,396	69	8	47	12	136	13.4
Seven Sisters	9,459	72	7	45	4	128	13.5
Town Hall	9,793	78	6	53	10	147	15.0
Stamford Hill	9,540	79	5	44	7	135	14.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>113,020</b>	<b>816</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>594</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>1,589</b>	<b>14.0</b>

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

### **Diphtheria**

No case of diphtheria occurred in the Borough in 1962.

### **Poliomyelitis**

The benefits of vaccination against poliomyelitis are reflected in the greatly reduced incidence of this disease. For the third year running there has been no notified case amongst Tottenham residents.

### **Acute Encephalitis**

There were four cases of acute infective encephalitis notified in 1962 and one case of post-infectious encephalitis following whooping cough occurred in a boy aged 4 months.

### **Meningococcal Infection**

There was one notification of meningococcal infection which occurred in a girl aged 1 year.

### **Smallpox**

No case of smallpox occurred in the Borough in 1962.

### **Typhoid Fever**

The one case of typhoid fever which occurred related to a young Italian woman who was admitted to hospital five days after arrival in this country from Sicily.

### **Scarlet Fever**

The incidence of scarlet fever remained about the average expected in recent years. There were 58 notified cases and the disease continued to be of the mild type with few complications and no deaths.

### **Measles**

The incidence of this disease continues to have its biennial cycle, 1962 being a year of low incidence. There were 296 notifications compared with 1,722 in the previous year. No deaths arose from this cause.



## Whooping Cough

This is another disease where active immunisation has resulted in a marked reduction in its incidence and severity. Only 14 cases were notified in 1962 and no deaths resulted.

## Food Poisoning

There were 9 notified cases of food poisoning and the agent giving rise to the illness was identified in 8 instances. The causes were salmonella typhi-murium 6, salmonella enteritidis 1 and salmonella blockley 1.

## Dysentery

There were 32 cases of dysentery. The disease is generally of a mild character but may be more serious in the very young or the very old.

## Staff Medical Examinations

During the year 112 candidates for appointment to the Superannuation Scheme were medically examined. Seven failed to pass for the reasons below:-

		Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1
		Diabetes	1
		Thyrotoxicosis	1
		Bronchitis	1
		High Blood Pressure	2
		Congenital Heart Condition	1

Table of Cases of Infectious Diseases coming to the  
knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the year 1962  
in the Borough of Tottenham, classified according to Disease and Age

Disease	Under 1		1		2		3		4		5 - 9		10 - 14		15 - 19		20 - 34		35 - 44		45 - 64		65 & up		Total
	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	3	3	5	4	14	13	2	7	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58
Measles	5	5	19	13	17	16	13	12	22	13	69	80	3	4	1	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	296
Whooping Cough	2	2	1	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
Pneumonia	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	2	2	10
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	3
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	9
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Encephalitis Infective	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Post-infectious	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Acute Poliomyelitis Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	1	1	-	2	2	1	1	3	-	-	4	3	3	2	1	2	-	1	1	1	1	1	-	1	32
Tuberculosis Respiratory	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	1	1	2	1	6	4	3	-	15	3	5	-	48
Meninges & C.N.S.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	5
Total	9	8	21	20	21	22	17	21	28	19	92	100	13	15	6	6	11	12	4	1	20	5	7	6	484



## OLD PEOPLE'S WELFARE

For many years to come there will be an increasing proportion of aged persons in the community, partly as a result of the high birth rate in the Victorian and Edwardian years and partly because of the advances in medical science which have considerably lowered the death rate.

Today most people live their three score years and ten and more, but unfortunately are not always able to avoid increasing frailties of the flesh. Sooner or later, despite a vigorous spirit of independence, they need assistance from their relatives or from public or voluntary agencies concerned with their health and welfare. In addition to diminishing faculties many old people find it extremely difficult to maintain a reasonable standard of life and the chief cause is lack of money, and this shortage influences their diet, their housing, their clothing, and their personal pride.

In Tottenham various services have been created under the auspices of the Old People's Welfare Committee, the Women's Voluntary Service, and many other voluntary organisations, to give help to the needy senior citizens of the Borough of Tottenham.

### Retirement Advice Clinic

In this country more than five hundred men a day reach the age of retirement and most of these are obliged to leave their work to fit the requirements of pension or superannuation schemes and rarely because they are no longer able to continue their job with efficiency or because of ill health, or failing powers. Very few, in fact, want to give up work. For one thing, the pensions to which they have been subscribing for many years and which on the basis of the original contract would have kept them comfortably, have been prejudiced by inflation and the steadily falling purchasing power of the pound over the last twenty or thirty years. Again, the men and women of this age group were brought up to consider that independence was a virtue and most of them have a deep aversion and sense of shame about claiming National Assistance to assist their pensions.

Preparation for retirement should ideally begin years before as it is not generally possible late in life to cultivate new interests and skills. These have to grow from small beginnings. Every man should have some personal interest in life in addition to his work and his immediate family affairs. It matters little what this is, so long as it is something in which he is interested and can be cultivated to fill the larger place in his life after retirement from full-time work.

In many parts of the country both voluntary bodies and enlightened local authorities have tried to get to grips with this problem and the national press, radio and television have pointed to the necessity for more understanding.

At the end of 1960 a Retirement Advice Clinic was started in Tottenham, to assess the health of and give advice to men approaching retirement under the direction of my deputy (Dr. Wright). Here in an unhurried atmosphere it is possible to discuss



individual problems (social, financial, welfare, health, diet) and interests, followed by a full medical check-up. The interview and findings are reported to the retiree's own doctor, but no treatment is undertaken.

### **Laundry Service for the Incontinent Aged**

The service is provided under section 84 of the Public Health Act, 1936, and in 1962, 950 collections were made by the Public Health Department, an increase of 107 over the 1961 figure.

### **Baths**

Free baths are available at the Public Baths for old people, who know that if they need help they can call upon the Baths Attendants.

### **Library Service**

Housebound old people may obtain upon request regular deliveries of library books from the Public Libraries.

### **Hospital Services**

St. Ann's General Hospital has wards providing 100 beds (60 female and 40 male) for the chronic sick, and the extension of geriatric services is under active consideration by the hospital authorities.

### **Persons in need of Care and Attention**

Many problems are brought to the Public Health Department particularly in the winter months where relations or neighbours find old people living in neglected circumstances and often chronically ill or suffering from malnutrition. In many instances it is possible to organise adequate care at home with the aid of the statutory and voluntary services which are available. In others, after consultation with the family doctor concerned, the consultant geriatrician at St. Ann's General Hospital agrees to visit the patient and if appropriate arranges early admission to hospital.

Occasionally, however, the patient will refuse all help and twice it was necessary to enforce emergency admission to hospital with Magistrates' Orders under the National Assistance Acts, 1948 and 1951.

Another old lady who was living alone was in difficulty when a burst pipe flooded her house and put the electric light out of action. The Area Welfare Officer agreed to admit her to a home temporarily whilst action was taken to restore the house to a habitable condition.



## OLD PEOPLE'S WELFARE COMMITTEE

The following is extracted from the Chairman's Annual Report

### Visits and General Welfare

During the year 2840 office interviews were conducted and 800 domiciliary visits made. In addition, 300 visits were made by voluntary workers. This was augmented by visits by young people from various schools in the Borough, and during the very bitter weather they collected pensions, chopped firewood and brought in coal and shopping and, where the water was frozen, they went to the nearest stand-pipe for supplies.

### Meals-on-Wheels

Meals are distributed on five days each week and a total of 10,453 meals were delivered during the year.

This service is dependent upon voluntary workers, who deliver these meals and a friendly relationship is established which facilitates the introduction of other welfare services should the need arise. More helpers are needed however if the work is to be effectively maintained and the steadily increasing demand is to be met.

### Chiropody Service

The Chiropody Service has increased the number of full sessions each week to ten by the introduction of two evening sessions at the Lord Morrison Hall. During the year 1,024 old people received foot care at clinics and 3,429 treatments were given. Voluntary receptionists do much to assist the old people at the clinics, and the new evening sessions are helped by young people from Parkhurst Road School. An Appointment Card system similar to one operated in hospitals is being introduced whereby a patient is booked ahead. This will reduce office work and allow sufficient time for an alternative appointment if the patient notifies that the appointment cannot be kept.

Domiciliary Chiropody Service has provided 1,560 treatments to housebound old people. This service is continually in heavy demand and at the end of the year there was a waiting list of 22 patients.

### Clubs

The membership of the four Clubs totals approximately 530. 6,903 Club meals were served during this year. This is a drop by 1,490 on last year's figures owing to the prolonged spell of bad weather. A turkey dinner was provided to 78 Club members as a result of generous donations.

All the Clubs have arrangements for summer outings.

## Holidays and Outings

54 were able to have a holiday through the Women's Holiday Fund. A home by the sea was discussed at the Annual General Meeting of the Fund, suitable for women over the age of 80 years, as women who had been going regularly for a number of years were now coming into this age group and further accommodation was necessary.

Many outings were arranged for the housebound old people in the Borough through the Mayor, Ardley Brothers and various voluntary organisations. Various anonymous donations were given for this purpose to provide tea.

A party of 82 people will be going to Cliftonville for a week at the end of April and the beginning of May; 30 through the Women's Holiday Fund; and 8 letters have been written arranging holidays for old people privately. Arrangements are also being made for a few elderly people to go through the British Red Cross.

## Harvest Festival

Local schools and churches again, very kindly gave their harvest festival produce for distribution to the old people, and a total of 600 parcels were packed and delivered to the sick, housebound and club members.

## Christmas Parcels

Approximately 1,712 parcels were packed and delivered by voluntary effort to those who were housebound or over eighty years of age.

## Optical Service

This service proves very helpful to housebound people. 15 housebound people were visited.

## Shoe Repairs

5 dockets were given to enable old people to get shoe repairs executed at a reduced rate. Also 7 dockets were given for old people to get new shoes at a reduced rate.

## Barber Service

Unfortunately the hairdresser who carried out this work is unable to continue this very worthwhile service to the housebound, both men and women, and it has not yet been possible to find anyone to carry on the work.



## Wireless

The "Wireless for the Bedridden Society" have been very helpful towards our house-bound old people. In addition thirty portable sets are maintained and are available from the Organiser.

## Disposable Bed Pads

There is a steady demand for these pads and they have helped families to cope during the winter months. Approximately 72 pads are given per month.

## Coal

Lack of coal has been a great source of hardship to many elderly people during the severe winter. Supplies could not get through and they were compelled to pay an excessive amount out of their small incomes for packaged solid fuel which was in the range of 16s. to 18s. cwt. With the aid of other agencies the Old People's Welfare Committee gave assistance to many needy aged persons.

## HEALTH SERVICES PROVIDED BY OTHER AUTHORITIES

### Hospital Service - North-East Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board

The hospitals in the Borough are locally administered by the Tottenham Group Hospital Management Committee whose offices are at the Prince of Wales's General Hospital.

The Group comprises the undermentioned hospitals and clinic:-

- (1) Bearstead Memorial Maternity Hospital with Annexe at Hampton Court
- (2) St. Ann's General Hospital
- (3) Prince of Wales's General Hospital with Annexe at Nazeing (Princess Louise Convalescent Home)
- (4) Tottenham Chest Clinic

Out-patient clinics provided at the Prince of Wales's General Hospital are set out on the following page.

# Prince of Wales's Hospital

## Time-table of Out-Patient Clinics

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Medical	a.m. p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	a.m. p.m.	-
Surgical	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	-	p.m.	-
Varicose ulcers	p.m.	-	-	-	-	-
Diseases of Women	-	p.m.	-	p.m.	-	-
Children (Medical)	-	a.m.	-	a.m.	-	-
Eye	-	-	a.m.	-	-	-
Throat, Nose & Ear	p.m.	-	-	p.m.	-	-
Skin	-	-	p.m.	-	a.m.	-
Teeth	-	-	-	a.m.	-	a.m.
Neurological	p.m.	-	a.m.	-	-	-
Genito-Urinary	-	a.m.	-	-	-	-
Psychiatric	-	p.m.	-	-	p.m.	-
Physical medicine	a.m. p.m.	a.m. p.m.	a.m. -	a.m. p.m.	a.m. p.m.	a.m. -
X-Ray	9 a.m. until 5 p.m. every day; Saturdays 9 a.m. - 12 noon					
Orthopaedic	-	a.m.	-	a.m.	-	-
Fractures	a.m.	-	-	-	a.m.	-
Allergy	-	-	-	p.m.	-	-
Venereal Diseases	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medical Officer	-	-	-	-	-	-
Males	4.30 p.m. - 7. 0 p.m.	-	4.30 p.m. - 7. 0 p.m.	10.0 a.m. - 12.30 p.m. 4.30 p.m. 7. 0 p.m.	-	10. 0 a.m. - 12.30 p.m.
Females	-	4.30 p.m. - 7. 0 p.m.	-	10. 0 a.m. - 12.30 p.m.	2. 0 p.m. - 4.30 p.m.	10. 0 a.m. - 12.30 p.m.
Intermediate	9. 0 a.m. -	9. 0 a.m. -	9. 0 a.m. -	9. 0 a.m. -	9. 0 a.m. -	9. 0 a.m.
Treatment	7. 0 p.m.	7. 0 p.m.	7. 0 p.m.	7. 0 p.m.	7. 0 p.m.	12.30 p.m.

Doctors' Letters required

All Patients seen by appointment

The Casualty Department is always open for  
medical and surgical emergencies



### **Personal Health Service**

The personal health services for the area are administered from the Area Health Office at the Local County Offices, Somerset Road, Tottenham, N.17. (TOTtenham 4500).

### **Area Welfare Service**

The welfare service is administered in Tottenham by the Area Welfare Officer, Local County Offices, Somerset Road, Tottenham, N.17. (TOTtenham 4500). This officer deals with the admission of persons to residential homes provided by the Middlesex County Council.

### **Blind Welfare**

The welfare services for the blind and partially blind are the responsibility of the Middlesex County Council. In 1961 there were 239 blind and 85 partially sighted persons living in Tottenham. The County Council's Welfare Department provides a home teaching service which aims to enable the blind to lead as full and active lives as their handicap allows. The majority of blind persons are not capable of employment owing to age or infirmity, or may not be available for employment because they are housewives, in which case they may receive instruction in carrying out their household duties. The home teachers visit all blind and partially sighted in their own homes, hospitals and in residential homes, to advise on their welfare and to keep them in touch with the available social services. They give instruction in Braille and Moon Systems of embossed type and in handicrafts. Blind persons are eligible for the loan of wireless receivers through the British Wireless for the Blind Fund, and the County Council have a scheme for assisting blind and partially sighted persons with the maintenance of wireless sets. Other services include facilities for the placement of blind persons in employment, residential rehabilitation, training courses for mothers with blind babies, supply of embossed literature, special equipment and handicraft materials, assistance in the disposal of handicrafts, and assisted holidays for those in need.

### **Welfare of Handicapped Persons**

The County Council's Welfare Department provides welfare services for the deaf and dumb and hard of hearing and other persons who are handicapped by disease, injury, or congenital deformity. All of these are administered by the Area Welfare Officer and in addition a Work Centre is in operation for Handicapped Persons also administered by the Area Welfare Officer with a Work Centre Organiser and one assistant with help from the W.V.S. Services to the deaf and dumb and the hard of hearing are provided by appropriate voluntary organisations, to which the County Council makes financial grants. The County Council supplies aids and appliances not otherwise provided by the National Health Service and carries out where necessary adaptations to houses to enable a handicapped person to become more mobile, provides holidays, arranges for the disabled to take part in social activities, attend handicraft classes, etc. Advice and guidance



regarding personal problems are given by voluntary organisations catering for persons with particular handicaps. The Welfare Department endeavours to procure from industry appropriate assembly work and arranges for this to be carried out by handicapped persons at a work centre or in their own homes, where suitable.

In 1961 there were 350 cases on Tottenham's register of handicapped persons.

### Mental Health

The local offices of the mental health service are at the Local County Offices, Somerset Road, Tottenham, N.17. (TOTtenham 4500).

### Ambulance Service

Ambulances are stationed at the Edmonton Fire and Ambulance Station (EDMonton 5544), but a vehicle is retained at the Tottenham Central Fire Station for accident and emergency cases. To call an ambulance 999 should be dialled.

### 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.

Outfits may be obtained from the Public Health Department where specimens are collected daily by a special messenger for examination at the Hornsey Branch Laboratory, Coppett's Road, N.10. Collecting times are 3.00 p.m. Monday to Friday and 10.00 a.m. Saturday.

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

The following is a summary of work carried out for Tottenham by the Laboratory Service:-

#### RECORD OF EXAMINATIONS

Throat/Nose Swabs:-	Total Specimens	73
Haemolytic Streptococci	5	
Negative	68	
Faeces:-	Total Specimens	291
Shigella	25	
Salmonella Typhi-murium	6	
Negative	260	
Sputum:-	Total Specimens	1
Negative	1	
Miscellaneous Specimens:-		17
	Total Number of Specimens	<u>382</u>



## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

### Water Supply

Dr. E. Windle Taylor, Director of Water Examination of the Metropolitan Water Board, has kindly supplied the following information regarding Tottenham's water supplies:-

"The supply to the Borough of Tottenham has been satisfactory both in quantity and quality during 1962.

The Borough is supplied mainly with New River-derived water from Stoke Newington and Hornsey filtration stations with some well water at Northumberland Park from Park pumping station. Details of the analytical results of the waters from these sources are set out in the tables.

There were no important extensions of trunk mains but a length of 8" main was laid in Brantwood Road, Tottenham, to improve the supply to a bottling factory. New service mains were laid to the extent of 268 yards.

All new and repaired mains are disinfected with chlorine before being put into service and samples of water from them are tested bacteriologically to ensure that the quality is up to that normally supplied. The water supplied to this area is not plumbo solvent".

### Fluoridation of Water

Following years of experiment in this country and abroad, the Minister has indicated that he is prepared to approve the fluoridation of water supplies.

### Drainage and Sewerage

There are separate systems of drainage for soil and surface water. Close liaison is maintained with the Lee Conservancy Catchment Board's inspectors to detect and deal as expeditiously as possible with pollution of the surface water system arising from the incorrect discharge of soil drainage.

It is expected that connection of the soil drainage to the East Middlesex Drainage System will soon be completed. At present this is pumped into the London County Council's system and the greater discharge capacity which is being provided should reduce the possibility of flooding from sewers surcharging during severe storms.

**AVERAGE RESULTS OF THE CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF THE WATER  
SUPPLIED TO THE BOROUGH OF TOTTENHAM FOR THE YEAR 1962**

(Milligrams per litre (unless otherwise stated))

Description of the Sample	No. of samples	Ammonia Nitrogen	Albuminoid Nitrogen	Oxidised Nitrogen (Nitrate)	Chlorides as Cl	Oxygen abs. from Permanganate 4 hrs. at 27°C	Turbidity Units	Colour m.m. brown 2 ft. Tube Burgess's Tintometer	Hardness (Total)	Hardness (non-carbonate)	pH Value	Phosphate as PO <sub>4</sub>	Silicate as SiO <sub>2</sub>	Sulphate as SO <sub>4</sub>	Fluoride as F	Magnesium as Mg.	Surface Active Material as Manoxol	Free CO <sub>2</sub>	Electrical Conductivity (gemmhos)
New River derived	104	0.043	0.058	5.5	38	0.58	0.1	7	302	64	7.9	0.70	11	63	0.25	6	0.10		630
Park well	1	0.086	0.030	0.3	26	0.28	0.1	4	252	47	7.3								510

**BACTERIOLOGICAL RESULTS - YEARLY AVERAGES, 1962**

	BEFORE TREATMENT							AFTER TREATMENT				
	Number of samples	Agar plate count per ml.		Coliform count		Escherichia coli count		Number of samples	Agar plate count per ml.		Coliform count	Escherichia coli count
		20-24 hours at 37°C.	3 days at 22°C.	Per cent samples negative in 100 ml.	Count per 100 ml.	Per cent samples negative in 100 ml.	Count per 100 ml.		20-24 hours at 37°C.	3 days at 22°C.	Per cent samples negative in 100 ml.	Per cent samples negative in 100 ml.
New River derived								512	7.0	-	100.0	100.0
Park well	66	0.7	36	83.36	0.5	95.45	0.2	68	0.4	6	100.0	100.0



### Inspections Carried out by the Public Health Inspectors

Appointments and Interviews ...	...	...	470
Cinemas and Halls ...	...	...	16
Complaints Investigated ...	...	...	2,590
Conveniences and Urinals ...	...	...	19
Drains Defective ...	...	...	71
Drains Tested ...	...	...	148
Entertainment Licences ...	...	...	36
Factories with Mechanical Power ...	...	...	167
Factories without Mechanical Power ...	...	...	13
Food Poisoning ...	...	...	2
Food Premises			
Bakehouses ...	...	...	24
Butchers ...	...	...	44
Cafes and Restaurants ...	...	...	94
Dairies and Milkshops ...	...	...	17
Factories ...	...	...	21
Factory Canteens ...	...	...	4
Fishmongers ...	...	...	17
Greengrocers ...	...	...	17
Ice Cream Premises ...	...	...	29
Slaughterhouses ...	...	...	623
Other Food Premises ...	...	...	135
House to House ...	...	...	466
Improvement Grants ...	...	...	81
Infectious Disease ...	...	...	109
Multiple Lettings ...	...	...	26
Noise Complaints ...	...	...	19
Other Visits ...	...	...	1,287
Rat Infestations ...	...	...	257
Re-Inspections ...	...	...	4,754
Schools ...	...	...	12
S.D.A.A. & Housing Act Advances ...	...	...	207
Smoke Control Areas ...	...	...	7,176
Smoke Observations ...	...	...	78

### Defects Remedied

Drains reconstructed ...	...	...	10
Drains repaired ...	...	...	65
Drains cleared ...	...	...	27
W.C. Cisterns repaired or renewed ...	...	...	58
W.C. Pans renewed ...	...	...	29

W.C. Pans cleansed...	...	...	2
Waste pipes repaired or renewed	...	...	29
Rain water pipes repaired or renewed	...	...	56
Roofs repaired or renewed	...	...	298
Eaves gutters repaired or renewed	...	...	144
Drinking water cisterns renewed	...	...	1
Drinking water cisterns covered	...	...	2
Water service pipes repaired	...	...	33
Water supply reinstated	...	...	3
Yards repaired or reconstructed	...	...	7
Sinks renewed or provided	...	...	3
Floors repaired or renewed	...	...	95
Floors ventilated	...	...	11
Dampness remedied			
by insertion of damp proof courses	...	...	7
by pointing of brickwork	...	...	28
by internal rendering	...	...	62
by miscellaneous remedies	...	...	69
Window frames and sashes repaired, renewed or painted			112
Coppers repaired, renewed or provided	...	...	-
Fireplaces, stoves & ovens repaired or renewed	...	...	25
Flues and chimney stacks repaired	...	...	28
Brickwork of walls repaired and walls rebuilt	...	...	18
Ventilated food stores provided	...	...	2
Rooms cleansed	...	...	2
Staircases, passages and landings cleansed	...	...	1
Staircases, balconies and steps repaired or renewed	...	...	26
Noxious accumulations removed	...	...	50
Nuisances arising from animals abated	...	...	6
Miscellaneous defects remedied	...	...	365

## Notices Served

### Statutory:-

#### Housing Act, 1957:

Section 9	...	...	31	31
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#### Public Health Act, 1936:

Section 39	...	...	15	
Section 45	...	...	12	
Section 79	...	...	2	
Section 92	...	...	172	201

#### Tottenham Corporation Act, 1952:

Section 36	...	...	23	
Section 43	...	...	72	95
Total				<u>327</u>

Informal Notices	...	...	978	
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Work carried out in default or by agreement with the owners during 1962.

Housing Act, 1957

Section 9	5 Premises	£ 756 10 6
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Public Health Act, 1936

Section 39	4 Premises	£ 112 18 6
------------	------------	------------

Section 45	1 Premises	£ 8 18 2
------------	------------	----------

Tottenham Corporation Act, 1952

Section 36	11 Premises	£ 26 11 8
------------	-------------	-----------

Section 38	4 Premises	£ 19 3 2
------------	------------	----------

Section 43	8 Premises	£ 168 1 5
------------	------------	-----------

		<u>£1,092 3 5</u>
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### Abatement of Statutory Nuisances

The number of complaints investigated was lower than in 1961. As in previous years most of these complaints related to defects in dwellings.

In a majority of instances the service of informal notices was sufficient but in 172 cases abatement notices under the Public Health Act had to be served.

During the year summonses were issued in 12 instances for non-compliance with abatement notices. In 6 of these the work was carried out before the hearing and proceedings were withdrawn on payment of the Corporation's costs. Orders were made in respect of 4 cases. In the remaining 2 instances the Court was unable to effect personal service of the summonses, but the work was satisfactorily carried out without recourse to legal proceedings.

### Cleansing and Disinfecting

The cleansing and disinfection station is sited at the Refuse Disposal Works, and as well as the disinfecting apparatus itself, there are baths provided for verminous persons who need to be disinfested.

The disinfectors are also responsible for the collections and deliveries of laundry service for the incontinent aged. This service, which the Council is enabled to provide under its powers to cleanse articles given by the Public Health Act, is one that has earned an increasing gratitude from the public since its inception.

Sheets and soiled garments are rough rinsed and disinfected by the householder and placed in string bags for collection. They are laundered at St. Ann's Hospital laundry and collected and returned. The service is twice weekly, and at any one time there may be up to two dozen elderly persons on the list.

### Summary of Disinfection Work during 1962

Rooms disinfected after occurrence of infectious disease or death	22
Bedding Disinfected after occurrence of infectious disease or death	30
Library Books disinfected	132
Drying out wet bedding, carpets etc. caused by Burst pipes	6
Clothing for Spain	1
Baths for Verminous Persons: (Males 20)	26
(Females 6)	

### **Disinfection Certificates**

The department is regularly called upon to certify that consignments of hair and rags have been sterilized. Regular visits are made by the Public Health Inspectors to the firms concerned in connection with the issue of these certificates.

In the case of the hair the certificates are required for production to the public health authorities of the countries to which the hair is exported.

The certificates for rags are required by firms outside the Borough who supply rags for cleaning purposes and have them sterilized by local agencies and who need the certificates either for export purposes or for submission to their customers.

A fee of 5/- is charged for each certificate.

### Certificates Issued in 1962

Sterilisation Certificates - Hair	95
Rags	47
	<u>142</u>

### **Public Baths and Laundry Establishments**

The Baths Superintendent supplied a full report on these services which appeared in my report for 1959. The following is a brief summary of the facilities available.

#### **(1) Bathing Pools**

- (a) Lido Open Air Pool: (165 ft. x 75 ft.). The Total capacity is 490,000 gallons with continuous filtration and chlorination at the rate of 90,000 gallons per hour. Water supply is from the Metropolitan Water Board's mains.
- (b) Pool 1 and 2 at Central Baths (100 ft. x 35 ft. and 75 ft. x 25 ft.). The total capacity is 155,000 gallons with continuous filtration and chlorination at the rate of 40,000 gallons per hour. Water supply is drawn from a bore hole 421 feet deep.



**(2) Private Baths**

(a) Central	34
(b) Conway Road	18
(c) Bromley Road	14
(d) Tiverton Road	<u>22</u>
Total	<u>88</u>

**(3) Public Laundries**

- (a) Bromley Road
- (b) Tiverton Road
- (c) Markfield Laundrette

The small pool at the Central Baths is open throughout the year, but the other two are available during the summer months only. During the winter the large indoor pool is converted into a Municipal Hall.

**Insect Pests**

The number of bug infestations reported again declined during 1962; with 89 houses infested as against 105 the previous year.

The greatest numbers of other pests dealt with were beetles - 60 infestations, and wasps - 17 nests were destroyed.

158 inspections were made of premises prior to the tenant's removal to Council houses. Disinfestation was required in 13 cases.

**PREMISES TREATED**

	<u>Houses</u>	<u>Other Premises</u>
Ants	14	5
Bees	5	-
Beetles	41	19
Bluebottles	2	-
Bugs	89	-
Fleas	7	-
Flies	7	-
Leatherjackets	-	2
Mites	1	1
Maggots	1	1
Red Spider Mites	4	-
Silver Fish	1	-
Wasps	15	2
Wood Lice	1	-
Wood Worm	4	-
Total	<u>192</u>	<u>30</u>

## Rodent Control

Treatment of the sewer manholes with sodium fluoracetate four time a year was continued. Annually, in April, the treatment is now preceded by a test bait, using sausage rusk, to assess the poison bait requirements. Since commencing to use sodium fluoracetate, in 1959, there has been a steady fall in the number of "takes" of between 25% and 30% per annum. The method of assessment was changed in 1961 from direct poison "take" readings to prebait "take" readings so that sufficient information has not yet been obtained for the purpose of annual comparison.

The following is a summary of premises treated in 1962:-

(1) Houses	646
(2) Shops	51
(3) Factories	32
(4) School Canteens	100
(5) Miscellaneous	28
(6) Total Charge for 2 - 5 above	£138 12s. 10d.

## Factories

The Borough has a highly industrialised area on its eastern side, in addition to much light industry generally.

The local authority is responsible for enforcing certain provisions of the Factories Act and visits are made to the factories for this purpose. Good co-operation is maintained between the Department and H.M. Factories Inspector in matters of mutual interest.

Premises	No. on Register	Number of Inspections	Written Notices	Occupier Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which sections 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are enforced by local authority	55	13	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which section 7 is enforced by local authority	681	167	11	-
(iii) Other premises in which section 7 is enforced by local authority (excluding outworkers premises)	12	12	-	-
Total	748	192	11	-



## Summary of defects found in factories

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found			
	Found	Remedied	Referred to Factories Inspector	Referred by Factories Inspector
Want of cleanliness (s. 1)	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (s. 2)	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (s. 3)	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (s. 4)	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floor (s. 6)	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences (s. 7)				
(a) Insufficient	2	1	-	2
(b) Unsuitable or defective	17	16	-	13
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	3	-	3	-
Total	22	17	3	15

## Outworkers

Regular visits were made by the public health inspectors to the homes of persons notified to the department as outworkers in accordance with the provisions of section 133 of the Factories Act, 1961.

The following is a summary of the types of work undertaken by outworkers in the Borough:-

Wearing apparel	365
Household linen	5
Curtains & furniture	1
Upholstery work	1
Umbrellas	1
Artificial flowers	10
Paper bags	4
Cardboard boxes	44
Brushes	1
Boxing, carding of buttons	6
Christmas crackers & stockings	12
	<u>450</u>

Although in many instances repeated reminders were necessary, no employer defaulted in making the required returns. In no case was it found that homework was being carried on in unwholesome premises.

## Shops

Inspections of shops premises have been carried out under the Shops Act, 1950, during the year; many have been made in late evenings and at week-ends to ensure that the regulations are complied with. A further increase in the "self-service" type of store has brought a "new look" to the main shopping centres. Many of the larger multiple stores have made very good provision for the comfort of the staffs in the rebuilding, but some of the smaller companies going over to self-service supply only the absolute essentials for the staff so as to achieve the maximum sales space. The situation is often aggravated by the fact that the lesser known establishments tend to employ a staff composed mainly of young persons, many of whom would take their meals on the premises if more adequate facilities were provided.

## Inspections

1651 shops have been inspected, prescribed notices, records of employment, etc., have been examined and all necessary information obtained. An up-to-date register of shops within the Borough has been maintained. 1586 male assistants, 1860 female assistants, and 147 male and 327 female young persons were employed at the premises inspected.

During the year the following contraventions were noted:-

Section 17(2)	Assistants weekly half holiday notice not exhibited	98
Section 32(2)	Record of hours of employment of young persons not maintained	35
Section 32(3)	Abstract of provisions of employment of young persons not exhibited	37
Section 37(2)	Notice re. use of seats by females not exhibited	79

## General Closing Hours

Section 2(1)	Failing to close at prescribed hour	2
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## Weekly Half Holiday

Section 1(2)	Alternative closing notice not exhibited	21
Section 13(1)	Exempted trade notice not exhibited	37
Section 1	Sale of unscheduled articles	1

## Sunday Trading

Section 22(3)	Record of hours not maintained	1
Section 57	Exempted trade notices not exhibited	32
Section 47	Sale of unscheduled articles	15



In connection with the infringements recorded above, 65 re-inspections were made and 68 formal notices served.

#### Middlesex County Council Act, 1944: Street Trading

Twenty-three trading sites were licensed.

Twenty-five warning letters were sent and sixteen prosecutions were taken for infringements of the Byelaws or unlicensed trading.

Special attention has been paid to trading within the vicinity of the Spurs Ground.

#### Fabrics (Misdescription) Act, 1913

#### The Fabrics (Misdescription) Regulations, 1959

146 inspections were made during the year, 103 samples of cloth or clothing were examined - no infringements were noted. Some improvement in the availability of flame-proof clothing was seen, but retailers are still reluctant to stock these goods as there seems to be little demand for them.

#### Prosecutions

#### Shops Act, 1950 and Middlesex County Council Act, 1944

	Offences	Section	Fine	Costs	Total
Case 1	Sale of articles not mentioned in the Fifth Schedule (Sunday trading)	47	£2 0 0	£1 1 0	£ 3 1 0
Case 2	- ditto -	47	£1 0 0	£1 1 0	£ 2 1 0
Case 3	Failing to exhibit exempted trade notice	57	£1 0 0	-	£ 1 0 0
Case 4	Sale of articles not mentioned in the Fifth Schedule (Sunday Trading)	47	£1 0 0	£1 1 0	£ 2 2 0
Case 5	Failing to exhibit exempted trade notice	57	£1 0 0	-	£ 1 0 0
Case 6	Sale of articles not mentioned in the Fifth Schedule	47	£1 0 0	£1 1 0	£ 2 1 0
Case 7	Failing to exhibit exempted trade notice	57	£1 0 0	-	£ 1 0 0
	C/Fwd.		£8 0 0	£4 4 0	£12 5 0

	Offence	Section	Fine	Costs	Total
	B/Fwd.		£ 8 0 0	£ 4 4 0	£12 5 0
Case 8	Sale of articles not mentioned in the Fifth (Sunday trading)	47	£ 2 0 0	£ 1 1 0	£ 3 1 0
Case 9	Unlicensed Street trading	320 & 329	£ 1 0 0	£ 10 6	£ 1 10 6
Case 10	Infringement of Byelaws made under section 326 of the Middlesex County Council Act, 1944	Byelaw No. 5	£ 2 0 0	£ 2 2 0	£ 4 2 0
Case 11	ditto	ditto	£ 2 0 0	£ 2 2 0	£ 4 2 0
Case 12	ditto	ditto	£ 2 0 0	£ 2 2 0	£ 4 2 0
Case 13	ditto	ditto	£ 2 0 0	£ 2 2 0	£ 4 2 0
Case 14	ditto	ditto	£ 2 0 0	£ 2 2 0	£ 4 2 0
Case 15	ditto	ditto	£ 2 0 0	£ 2 2 0	£ 4 2 0
Case 16	ditto	ditto	£ 2 0 0	£ 2 2 0	£ 4 2 0
Case 17	ditto	ditto	£ 2 0 0	£ 2 2 0	£ 4 2 0
Case 18	ditto	ditto	£ 2 0 0	£ 2 2 0	£ 4 2 0
Case 19	ditto	ditto	£ 2 0 0	£ 2 2 0	£ 4 2 0
Case 20	ditto	ditto	£ 2 0 0	£ 2 2 0	£ 4 2 0
Case 21	ditto (2 summonses)	ditto	£ 4 0 0	£ 2 2 0	£ 6 2 0
Case 22	ditto (2 summonses)	ditt ditto	£ 4 0 0	£ 2 2 0	£ 6 2 0
Case 23	Unlicensed street trading	320 & 329	£ 1 0 0	10 6	£ 1 10 6
Case 24	ditto	320 & 329	£ 1 0 0	10 6	£ 1 10 6
			£43 0 0	£34 2 6	£77 3 6

### The Oil Heaters Regulations, 1962

Regulations made by the Secretary of State came into force on the 1st June, 1962. They prescribe standards of construction, design and performance for unflued domestic oil heaters, including pressure types, and are based on the British Standard for Kerosine Unflued Space Heaters.



In addition heaters are required to bear a warning against the following practices:-

1. Using petrol as a fuel;
2. Carrying heater when alight;
3. Using heater in unventilated place;
4. Exposing heater to draughts; and
5. Placing heater where it may be knocked over.

The regulations do not apply to appliances manufactured before the 1st June, 1962.

#### **Rag Flock & Other Filling Materials Act, 1951**

There are no establishments licensed for the manufacture of rag flock.

At 31st December, 1962 there were 19 premises registered for the use of filling materials.

#### **Pet Animals Act, 1951**

At 31st December, 1962, 10 premises were licensed as pet shops in accordance with the Pet Animals Act, 1951.

#### **Middlesex County Council Act, 1944: Part XII**

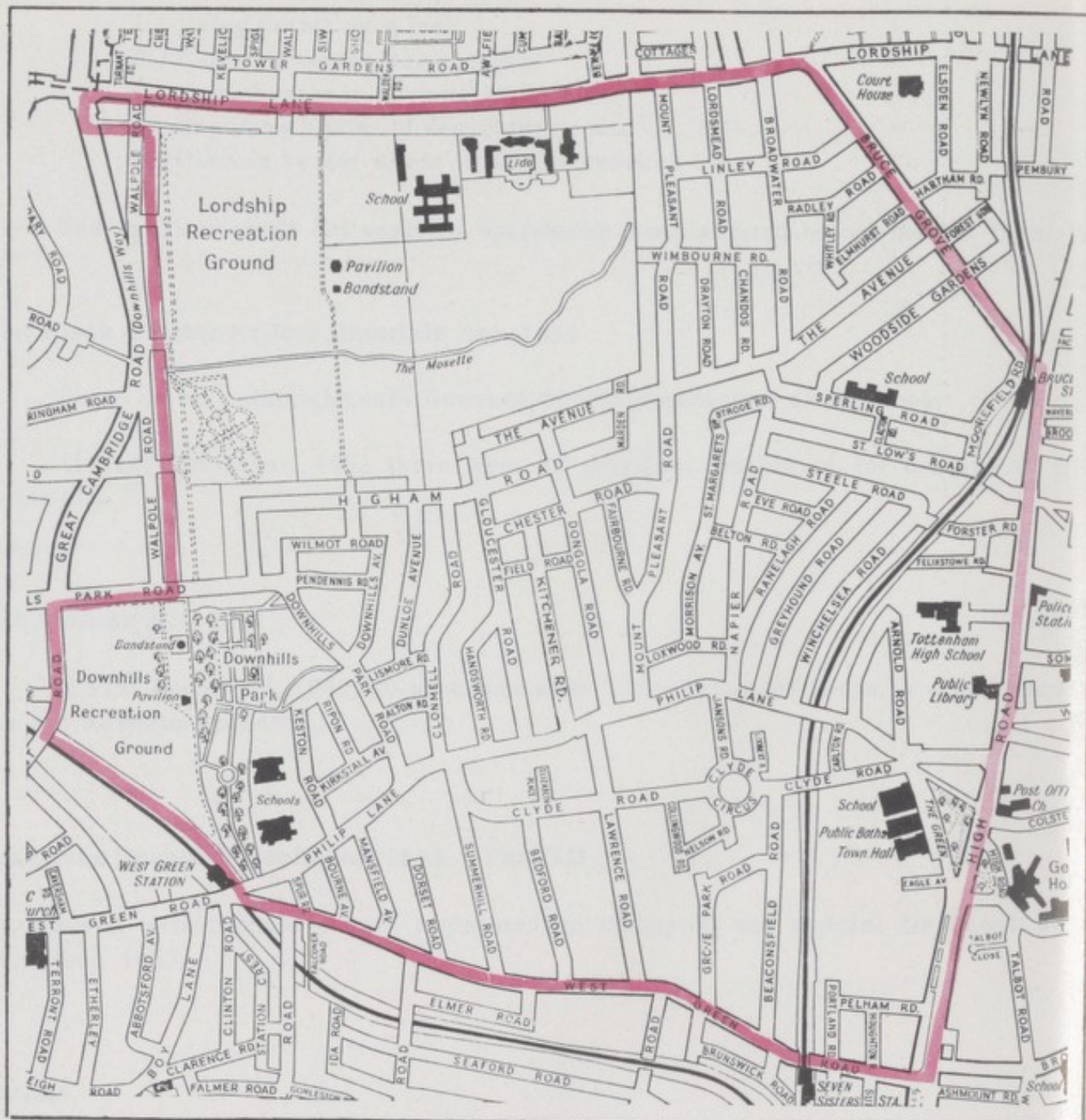
Seven establishments were registered for chiropody and special treatment, at 31st December, 1962.

#### **Burials**

10 burials were carried out under section 50 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, where no suitable arrangements would otherwise have been made.







DOWNHILLS/BRUCE GROVE SMOKE CONTROL AREA

## CLEAN AIR ACT

### Smoke Control Areas

The third smoke control order which came into operation on the 1st November 1962, extended smoke control to the western sector of the borough. A fourth order affecting 515 acres was made by the Council on the 8th November and received confirmation of the Minister of Housing and Local Government on the 30th January 1963. When this comes into operation on the 1st November 1963 smoke control will be extended to a further 7,321 dwellings. The area also includes 104 factories, 322 commercial premises and 37 other buildings.

### Furnace Installations

Six notifications under section 3 of the Clean Air Act, 1956 were received and examined of proposals to install industrial furnaces.

### Investigation of Atmospheric Pollution

Tottenham is a participating authority in the national survey into atmospheric pollution which is being conducted by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. Three sulphur dioxide and smoke recorders are now established in the borough, the third station at Markfield Secondary Modern School coming into operation in October, 1962.

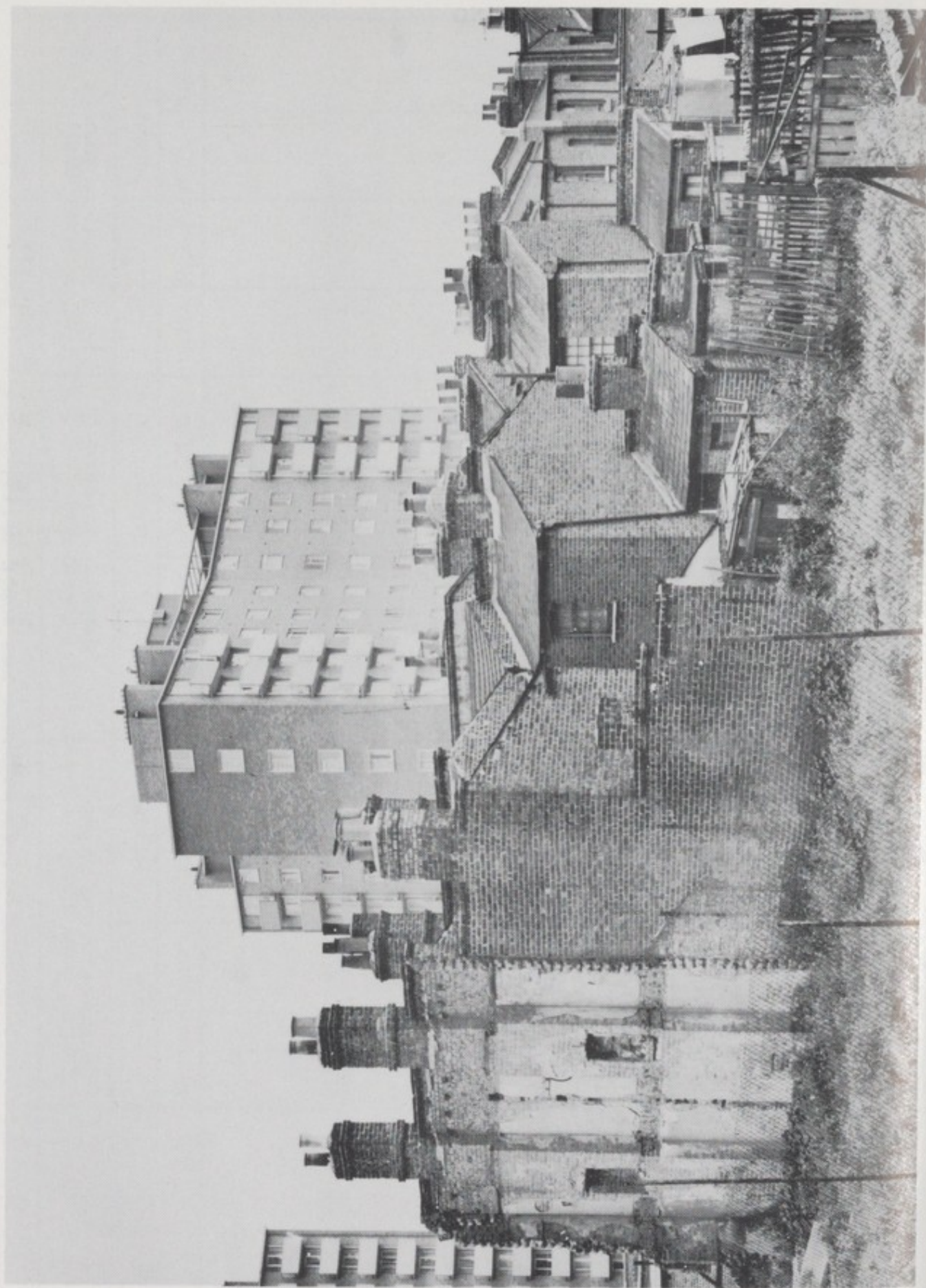


**ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION RECORD, 1962**  
(Microgrammes per cubic metre)

Month	North Site (Devonshire Hill Library)				Central Site (Technical College)				South Site (Markfield School)			
	Smoke		Sulphur Dioxide		Smoke		Sulphur Dioxide		Smoke		Sulphur Dioxide	
	Average	Highest	Average	Highest	Average	Highest	Average	Highest	Average	Highest	Average	Highest
January	54	95	181	234	166	370	125	279				
February	145	391	219	490	117	276	214	400				
March	169	364	224	473	183	431	261	542				
April	53	146	101	477	56	112	158	301				
May	46	117	90	201	45	133	111	247				
June	18	26	62	163	21	49	98	224				
July	26	57	71	120	28	54	77	134				
August	36	80	51	160	40	84	69	168				
September	43	70	56	172	82	195	133	384				
October	76	302	94	170	115	310	125	419	90	104	314	518
November	221	1,107	207	332	215	978	186	448	133	342	138	219
December	752	2,226	674	2,518	564	1,730	529	3,055	344	624	472	3,174







LOVE LANE AREA



## HOUSING

The greater part of the work required in dealing with "unfit" houses was carried out by owners after service of informal notices, but in some instances it was necessary to serve statutory notices and to carry out work in owners' default in a small minority of these.

The Housing Act, 1961, gave powers to local authorities to require additional facilities in houses in multiple occupation and in order to implement these provisions and to abate and control overcrowding, detailed inspections were immediately made by a preliminary survey of such premises.

In many cases several visits had to be made before full particulars became available, because although notice was given prior to the Inspector's visit it was seldom found that all tenants had made arrangements for him to have access to their rooms. Only rarely was it possible for Inspectors to be able to obtain all essential information on their initial inspection, and in some cases evening visits were necessary.

This work has become a routine duty: the movement of tenants and changing conditions require that a constant check be kept on all houses in multiple occupation.

### Overcrowding

Cases of overcrowding have arisen from time to time, particularly in houses let off to several tenants. Informal action was taken in most instances but in one case where the landlord had let a house in three parts and in each case so as to cause statutory overcrowding, legal proceedings were taken under section 78 of the Housing Act, 1957. The landlord was fined a total of £15 and ordered to pay £5.5.0 costs to the Corporation.

### Clearance Areas and Individual Unfit Houses

During the year representation was made of the area comprising the houses in Willow Walk and Milton Road 72 houses in all.

In October, 1962, the Minister confirmed the Council's Whitehall Street/Stanley Grove and Church Road/Kings Road Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 Clearance Orders. The redevelopment of these areas will form the second phase of the White Hart Lane Scheme.

Four unfit houses were dealt with by individual closing and demolition orders: in one case a closing order was made in respect of one room in a house. 31 houses were repaired following the service of notices under Section 9. Work was carried out in owners default in 5 houses at a cost of £756.10.6 which was recoverable from the owners.



## Certificates of Disrepair

The applications for certificates continued to decline. While part of this decline may be attributed to apathy on the part of some tenants it is true that many repairs are carried out by owners more readily than was the case a few years ago.

### Applications for Certificates of Disrepair

Number of applications for certificates	10
Number of decisions not to issue certificates	1
Number of decisions to issue certificates	
(a) in respect of some but not all defects	6
(b) in respect of all defects	3
Number of undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	6
Number of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	Nil
Number of Certificates issued	3

### Applications for Cancellation of Certificates

Applications by landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of certificates	3
Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates	Nil
Certificates cancelled by Local Authority	3

## POST-WAR CLEARANCE AREAS

Area	Number of Dwellings	Date				
		Represented	Inquiry	Confirmation	Rehousing Occupants Completed	Demolition of Premises Completed
Arthur Road	19	28.11.50	13.11.51	19. 1.52	10.53	1.54
Markfield No.1	17	28.10.52	4. 5.53	13. 8.53	7.55	8.55
Markfield No.2	18	28.10.52	5. 5.53	27. 7.53	5.56	7.56
The Hale	65	2. 2.54	6. 7.54	9. 3.55	5.56	8.56
White Hart Lane						
No.1	4	1. 6.54	22. 2.55	9. 7.55	11.57	8.60
No.2	123	1. 6.54	22. 2.55	9. 7.55	2.60	8.60
Tewkesbury						
No.2	71	29. 6.54	28. 3.55	27.10.55	5.60	9.60
No.3	2	30. 8.55	Purchased by agreement		8.57	10.57
Markfield Redevelopment 1955	25	28. 9.54	25. 5.55	13. 1.56	12.57	1.58
Plevna Crescent Nos. 1, 2 & 3	26	29.11.55	11.10.56	Not Confirmed		
St. Ann's Road	5	29.11.55	11.10.56	14. 2.57	3.59	
Hartington Road	15	29.11.55	11.10.56	14. 2.57	10.59	12.59
Northumberland Park (No.1)	26	28. 2.56	19.12.56	26. 4.57	4.62	5.62
Markfield No.3	57	3. 7.56	7. 5.57	5. 9.57	-	-
Braemar Road/Kent Road	21	2.10.56	23.10.57	6. 2.58	2.60	11.60
Cunningham Road	5	27.11.56	23.10.57	6. 2.58	6.58	8.58
Tewkesbury No.4	15	30.10.56	27.10.57	24.12.57	1.61	3.61
Albert Road/Richmond Road Nos. 1, 2, 3 & 4	200	4. 6.57	30. 9.58 and 2.12.58	13. 5.59	-	-
Tewkesbury No.5	4	1. 4.58	17.12.58	Demolition Orders	-	-
Tewkesbury No.6	88	14.10.58	1st: 2. 6.59 and 15. 3.60		-	-
Tewkesbury No.7	3	14.10.58	-	27.10.59	22.1.62	-
Markfield Redevelopment 1958	50	18.11.58	5. 7.60	4.10.60	-	-
Tewkesbury No.8	6	30. 6.59	Inspector's visit 17. 6.60	7. 9.60	-	-
Northumberland Park Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6	58	12. 1.60		30. 5.61	-	-
Durnford Street/Gourley Street Redevelopment	74	12. 1.60	(56 Purchased by Agreement)		-	-
Whitehall Street/Stanley Grove	86	23. 1.61	20. 3.62	18.10.62	-	-
Church Road King's Road Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 & 5	76	23. 1.61	20. 3.62	18.10.62	-	-
Milton Road/Willow Walk	72	29. 5.62	-	-	-	-
Tewkesbury Road and Seven Sisters Road Redevelopment	43	13. 2.62	12. 2.63	-	-	-



Premises the subject of Demolition Orders not demolished  
as at 31st December, 1962

Premises	Date of Order
5-8 Union Row	11. 8.43
78 Stamford Road	29. 1.57
33 Waverley Road	4.11.57
58 Tewkesbury Road	12. 5.59
28 Avenue Road	23.10.59
15 Braemar Road	28. 6.60
40 Church Road	*26. 7.60
33 Tewkesbury Road	*28.10.60
35 Tewkesbury Road	28.10.60
37 Tewkesbury Road	*28.10.60
39 Tewkesbury Road	28.10.60
72 Tewkesbury Road	1. 3.61
74 Tewkesbury Road	* 1. 3.61
10 Langham Road	1. 3.61
76 Tewkesbury Road	13. 7.61
78 Tewkesbury Road	*13. 7.61
80 Tewkesbury Road	13. 7.61
265 White Hart Lane	*28.11.61
8 Markfield Road	29.11.62

\* These premises were still occupied at 31st December, 1962

HOUSING ACTS 1936 & 1957 SECTIONS 9 & 10

WORK IN DEFAULT

Year	Number of Houses	Cost		
		£	s.	d.
1948	181	13,160	8.	4.
1949	106	6,593	6.	5.
1950	77	4,035	8.	5.
1951	72	3,186	3.	4.
1952	47	2,445	1.	9.
1953	33	1,918	8.	0.
1954	30	1,347	4.	2.
1955	26	1,042	3.	3.
1956	19	489	10.	8.
1957	17	510	13.	9.
1958	8	527	1.	6.
1959	7	241	16.	10.
1960	9	543	9.	10.
1961	11	480	4.	8.
1962	5	756	10.	6.

## Provision of Rent Books

The Landlord and Tenant Act, 1962 which came into force on the 1st November, 1962 places a duty on landlords to provide rent books or similar documents but this requirement applies in the case of weekly tenants only.

Before this new legislation became operative legal proceedings were taken under section 12 of the Rent Act in one case of failure to provide a rent book for the tenant of furnished accommodation. The landlord was fined £1 and ordered to pay £1.1.0 costs to the Corporation and £3.3.0 for an interpreter.

## Rehousing on Medical Grounds

The Council's points system for assessing priority for rehousing makes some allowance on grounds of ill-health, but it is recognised that the effect of unsatisfactory housing conditions on the health of some applicants warrants special consideration by the Housing Lettings Sub-Committee. To meet this need arrangements exist for the Housing Manager to forward to the Medical Officer of Health details of housing applications where medical evidence has been submitted supporting the need for rehousing. These cases are then visited and an assessment made of the medical grounds and the amount of priority which could be recommended, special regard being given to the relationship of housing to the illness or risk of infection to others.

Whilst in a large proportion of these cases a decision can be made without reservation whether or not to recommend the application for medical priority, others are less easily determined. Particularly difficult are the cases of mental ill health for most families living in cramped and difficult housing conditions are subject to mental stress and care is taken to ensure that priority over other deserving cases is not given unless the medical aspects can be clearly established. When any doubt exists and it is not possible to give unqualified support for medical priority, the facts are placed before the Sub-Committee for their consideration and decision.

Assessments of 107 cases were made where applicants had submitted medical certificates in support of their application for rehousing.

After investigation the following recommendations were made:-

1. Urgent medical priority justified	7
2. Refer to Committee	52
3. Allow medical points	22
4. Recommend transfer to more suitable accommodation	3
5. To be reviewed at a later date	3
6. Unable to support	19
7. Circumstances changed making further action unnecessary	1



## FOOD CONTROL

Public health inspectors continue a careful supervision of all food premises in the Borough not only to ensure that premises and equipment are well maintained but also to keep before food handlers the need for a high standard of personal hygiene.

The total number of food shops as at 31st December, 1962 was 1050, made up as follows:-

Bakers	50
Butchers	91
Coffee stalls & cafes	25
Confectioners	332
Dairymen	33
Dining rooms	93
Domestic stores	127
Fishmongers	49
Fruiterers & greengrocers	119
Grocers & provisions	288
Ham & Beef Dealers	4
Off-licences	82
Public Houses	58

**Registered Food Premises**

At 31st December, 1962 the following premises were registered under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, for the manufacture, storage or sale of ice-cream, or for the preparation of sausages or preserved foods:-

Sale of ice-cream	428
Manufacture and sale of ice-cream	1
Storage of ice-cream	1
Cooking of hams and other meat	35
Fish frying	40
Sausage manufacture	58
Preparation of jellied eels	3
Shellfish	2

In addition the following classes of food hawkers and their storage accommodation are registered under section 11 of the Middlesex County Council Act, 1950:-

Articles	No. of Hawkers Registered	No. of Storage Premises Registered
Fruit and vegetables	100	87
Shellfish	18	7
Fish	8	4
Ice-cream	5	-
Light refreshments	9	1
Peanuts	3	1
Eggs	1	-
Groceries	1	1

### Condemned Food

A large amount of food is dealt with by the Public Health Inspectors. Most of this is surrendered by the local wholesalers, with some from retailers. A certificate from the Public Health Department that articles or consignments are unsound, due perhaps to decomposition, is a document necessary to tradesmen in dealing with their suppliers. The following articles were dealt with:-

### Condemned Food

#### Tinned Articles

Baby Foods	645	Pease Pudding	4
Bacon	3	Pie Filling	3
Beans Baked	401	Potato Salad	3
Beans Curried	2	Preserves	7
Beans Butter	4	Rice Creamed	83
Beans & Sausages	1	Soup	861
Beef Pie	1	Spaghetti	42
Beverages	38	Sponge Pudding	6
Bolognaise	27	Steak Pies	8
Coco Cola	1	Steak Stewed	17
Fish	458	Stew Irish	15
Fruit Juice	16	Sultana Pudding	1
Fruit Mixed	396	Tomatoes	119
Fruit Puree	38	Tomato Juice	65
Lemon Bitter	1	Tomato Paste	101
Meat Processed	783	Tomato Puree	6
Meat Puddings	3	Vegetables Mixed	246
Milk & Cream	337	Vegetable Salad	13
Mint Sauce	1		



### Other Articles of Food Condemned

Bacon	771½ lbs.	Lard	8 Packets
Bacon & Vegetables	24 Jars	Macaroni	120 Packets
Beverages	60 Jars	Mayonnaise	2 Jars
	24 Packets	Meat	1019 lbs.
Blancmange	5 Packets	Meat Paste	3 Jars
Butter	1 Packet	Meat Processed	12 Jars
Cheese	39 lbs.	Milk & Cream	12 Jars
	32 Packets	Mint	12 Jars
Chickens	24	Pickles	63 Jars
Chocolate Spread	12 Cartons	Preserves	142 Jars
Cornflour	16 Packets	Rice	4 Packets
Custard Powder	10 Drums		84 lbs.
	8 Cartons	Rice Pudding	24 Packets
Currants	29 Packets	Salad Cream	41 Jars
Dates	6 Boxes	Sandwich Spread	8 Jars
Eggs Chilled	5 Cases	Sausages	1 Jar
Fish	19 Stones 4 lbs.	Soup	7 Packets
	2 Jars	Stuffing	82 Packets
Frozen Foods	510 Packets	Suet	36 Packets
Fruit Mixed	55 Jars	Sweet Mix	3 Packets
Gherkins	1 Jar	Tapioca	4 Packets
Honey	2 Jars	Tomato Sauce	24 Bottles
Horseradish	49 Jars	Vegetables	1 Jar
Instant Whip	18 Packets	Vermicelli	5 Packets
Jellies	24 Packets	Yeast	49 lbs.

### Legal Proceedings

#### Food and Drugs Act, 1955

- Chocolate containing mould and larvae; plea of Guilty, fined £5.
- Black grease in loaf of bread - "not of substance"; plea of Guilty, fined £5 with £5.5.0 costs.
- Sale of mouldy cake; plea of Guilty, fined £10 with £5.5.0 costs.
- Sale of bread roll containing wood screw; plea of Guilty, fined £5 with £2.2.0 costs.

#### Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960 - 5 summonses

- Found Guilty on one summons and fined £2. No costs were awarded. Four other summonses dismissed.

### Food Sampling

The Public Control Department of the County Council has supplied the following table of information on food and drugs sampling in the borough during 1962:-

Article	No. of samples procured	Unsatisfactory
Milk (various)	43	-
Milk (evaporated)	1	-
Butter	31	2
Bread and Cakes	6	-
Cheese	15	-
Coffee	5	-
Cream	19	-
Drugs	26	-
Fish and Fish Products	21	-
Fruit (fresh and canned)	14	2
Fruit (dried)	2	-
Ice Cream	13	-
Liver	17	-
Margarine	18	-
Meat and Meat Products	134	2
Preserves	4	-
Sauces and Pickles	4	-
Sausages	11	-
Soft Drinks and Fruit Juices	10	-
Spirits	6	-
Vinegar	23	-
Miscellaneous	28	1
Totals	451	7

Commenting upon the unsatisfactory samples, the Public Control Officer makes the following observations:-

"Butter. Two samples of butter which were procured in your borough were found to contain percentages of water slightly in excess of that permitted. Because the excess of water was small follow-up samples were obtained and in each case the result of analysis was satisfactory.

Fruit. A greengrocer in your borough was prosecuted for selling Rennett Walder apples which were not of the nature of the food demanded, namely Granny Smith apples. He was also prosecuted for falsely describing Rambour Frank apples as Red Delicious apples. In respect of these offences the greengrocer was fined a total of £15 and ordered to pay 3 guineas towards the costs.

Meat. A butcher in your borough was prosecuted for selling minced steak containing 1,587 parts per million of sulphur dioxide. Sulphur dioxide is a preservative which is not permitted in minced steak. The manager of this butcher's shop was also prosecuted for the same offence because he personally added the preservative knowing it to be wrong. The butcher was fined £5 and the manager £10, and each of them was ordered to pay £6.17.6d towards the costs.



Miscellaneous. A sample of "Milk Ring" biscuits which was procured for analysis was found not to contain whole milk but skimmed milk. Subsequent enquiries showed that the biscuits were old stock and the manufacturers informed me that in fact current production of these biscuits was made with whole milk. In the circumstances a letter of caution was sent to the biscuit manufacturer.

### Milk and Dairies Regulations

During the year 8 applications for registration as milk distributors were dealt with. No applications were received in respect of dairies. Of the 8 new registrations, 6 were for new premises and the other 2 were in respect of the change of proprietorship of previously registered premises.

The number of premises and distributors registered at 31st December, 1962 was as follows:-

No. of distributors	164
No. of Dairies	8

### Imported bulked frozen whole egg and egg whites

Consignments of frozen whole egg or egg whites are frequently imported from Commonwealth and foreign countries direct to warehouses in the borough where they are held until import examination is carried out by this authority.

Certain consignments are pasteurised and these are released without further examination. Ten per cent sampling methods are used for the untreated consignments. In some cases this is done by Guy's Hospital Laboratory on behalf of the importers and in other cases the samples are collected by the public health inspector and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service for bacteriological examination.

Where adverse reports are received the distribution of the batch affected is stopped until the importer can arrange for its pasteurisation.

During 1962 520 tons were imported (of which 213 tons were pasteurised) and of 317 samples taken 19 showed bacterial contamination as follows:-

Salmonella typhi-murium	8
" thompson	3
" potsdam	1
" jerusalem	1
" hessarek	3
" pullorum	3

### Slaughterhouses

There are two licensed slaughterhouses in the borough, one of which deals principally with horses. Following confirmation of the Council's Slaughterhouse Report in 1960 the 1st July 1962 was fixed as the appointed day for the application to existing slaughterhouses



of the Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations 1958 and the Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) Regulations 1958.

The slaughterhouse in Philip Lane ceased the slaughter of bovine animals except calves owing to lack of space and the requirement of the Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations that a stunning pen must be provided for these animals. This slaughterhouse underwent considerable alteration and improvement in order to meet the requirements of the above-mentioned Regulations.

### Meat Inspection

Although the number of Public Health Inspectors were not up to establishment meat inspection was fully maintained. This entails evening work as well as work on Saturdays and public holidays, the inspectors taking these sessions in a duty rota.

Fewer cows were slaughtered during the year than previously and the number of horses slaughtered showed a progressive decline, reflecting the constantly diminishing numbers of horses used for transport generally.

### SUMMARY OF CARCASSES INSPECTED 1962

	Horses	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs exclud. Sows	Sows	Goats
Number killed	312	21	1445	2855	14494	1716	115
Number inspected	312	21	1395	2839	14494	1716	115
All Diseases except Tuberculosis							
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	21	11	1	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	9	7	2	284	1621	106	13
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	2.88	33.33	.14	10.74	11.26	6.24	11.30
Tuberculosis Only							
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	1	105	31	-
Percentage of number inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	.04	.72	1.81	-

Note: No case of cysticercosis was reported during the year



## PERSONAL AND SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICES

## TOTTENHAM AND HORNSEY

(Joint Population 210 740)

## CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

(Section 22)

**Notification of Births**

The following table shows the births notified during the year compared with previous years. The number notified last year was the highest since 1947 and the percentage of hospital confinements was 79.6%.

	1962	1961	1960
Live Births (a) Domiciliary	943	853	799
(b) Hospital or Nursing Home	3636	3219	3084
Still Births (a) Domiciliary	4	7	3
(b) Hospital or Nursing Home	67	52	55
	<u>4650</u>	<u>4131</u>	<u>3941</u>

**Ante-natal Clinics**

The routine care of expectant mothers has continued at all the centres showing a slight increase over last year's figures. The relatively larger number of mothers receiving care in Hornsey compared with Tottenham reflects the fact that all patients confined in the Alexandra Maternity Home attend local authority clinics for their ante-natal care.

During the year an important report was made under the auspices of the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists by the National Birthday Trust following a nation-wide survey they made into Perinatal Mortality. This survey was an investigation into all births occurring in one week in 1960 throughout England, Wales and Scotland, and all perinatal deaths occurring in three months. Detailed reports of all these births have thrown light on the standard of obstetric care that was being provided at that time. Argument is still going on about the interpretation of the findings but it is clear that standards are still far from ideal and that some infant deaths could be prevented if a little more skill and care were available. Mothers who come off worst are those who are "unbooked", i.e. no one doctor is responsible for the care throughout the pregnancy.

This is not a local problem, it is a national one, and the remedy will have to be partly national as well. At local liaison committees representatives of the hospital boards, general practitioners and this health department continue to try to ensure that local facilities are used to the best advantage. All the obstetric units that accept



patients from Tottenham and Homsey are constantly working to the limit of their capacity, as are the domiciliary midwives. While we wait hopefully for an increase in the number of maternity beds in the area, the only way there seems to be any hope of increasing the number of mothers who have the advantages of a booked hospital bed is to foster schemes for early discharge from hospital after the birth to adequate care at home. This would bring increased turnover in the labour wards and new work for midwifery staff on the district and the staffing position in these two spheres has to be kept constantly under review.

No one likes the system whereby patients are admitted on the Emergency Bed Service; not the family doctors disturbed during the night, nor the hospital staff receiving patients they do not know, nor the clinic staff trying ceaselessly by letters and telephone calls to find an alternative, nor least of all the patient who is anxious and in suspense until the last moment. We all work for and look forward to the day when we are in a position to abandon it. But as the situation is, the Emergency Bed Service is an extremely efficient and wellrun organisation the absence of which would cause greater hardships and possible risks to mother and child.

The percentage of expectant mothers making at least one attendance at one of the local authority ante-natal clinics was 52.0% in 1962 compared with 61.2% the previous year.

The following table gives details of attendances at all clinics in the Area:-

	Number of sessions held	Number of new cases		Total attendances		Average attendance per session
		A.N.	P.N.	A.N.	P.N.	
Burgoyne Road	90	252	104	1831	108	21.5
Highgate	56	150	52	1043	54	19.6
Fortis Green	100	246	126	2078	130	22.1
Hornsey Town Hall	154	424	75	3314	80	22.0
Mildura Court	64	214	77	1494	79	24.6
Stroud Green	52	155	74	983	76	20.4
The Chestnuts	163	464	226	2643	231	17.6
Lordship Lane	153	247	103	1559	109	11.0
Park Lane	102	266	157	1326	160	14.8
Totals 1962	934	2418	994	16271	1027	18.5
Totals 1961	936	2527	982	15334	1050	17.5
Totals 1960	923	2416	1082	16151	1094	18.7



### Midwives Ante-natal Clinics

The following table shows the attendances made during the year:-

Midwives Clinics	Number of sessions held	Total number of attendances	Average attendances per session
Burgoyne Road	27	176	6.5
Highgate	4	19	4.8
Fortis Green	12	81	6.8
Hornsey Town Hall	24	303	12.6
Mildura Court	21	136	6.5
Stroud Green	22	197	9.0
Chestnuts	51	818	16.0
Park Lane	90	377	4.2
Lordship Lane	51	91	1.8
Total	302	2198	7.3

### Mothercraft and Relaxation Classes

The following table shows attendances at Mothercraft Clinics during the year:-

Clinics	Number of sessions held	Number of new cases	Total number of attendances	Average attendance per session
Burgoyne Road	43	46	319	7.4
Highgate	30	43	155	5.2
Fortis Green	48	75	364	7.6
Hornsey Town Hall	51	102	556	10.9
Mildura Court	45	54	271	6.0
The Chestnuts	51	102	563	11.0
Lordship Lane	51	76	407	8.0
Park Lane	51	59	292	5.7
Total	370	557	2927	7.9

An average attendance of 7.9 per session is reasonable because every mother during relaxation instruction requires individual attention if she is to obtain the maximum benefit. The health visitor aims to achieve an informal atmosphere, encouraging group participation, where fears and misapprehensions can be dispelled.

### Infant Welfare Clinics

The increase of first attendances of babies under one year is consistent with the increased number of births. Immigrant mothers particularly appreciate the services available, as shown by their continued and regular visits. It is inevitable, because of



the language difficulty, that some of the sessions extend beyond the usual hours at clinics where a number of immigrants live in the vicinity.

Evidence of extensive dry rot at the Church Road Clinic resulted in these premises being closed on the 23rd February. At first, emergency arrangements were made for a weekly ante-natal and infant welfare session to be held at the Fortis Green clinic and a toddler session at Weston Park. Mothers with their own cars were most helpful in offering lifts and making special journeys in order to assist other mothers. Such help willingly given was much appreciated. Alternative accommodation was later obtained at the Congregational Church Hall, Swain's Lane, Highgate. Even though accommodation here was not ideal, it has been possible to provide a reasonable service as a temporary measure.

The number of children attending the centres is as follows:-

Name of Centre	Number of sessions held	Number of first attendances under 1 year	Number of attendances			Total attendances	Number of cases seen by M.O.	Average attendance per session
			Under 1 year	Over 1 but under 2	Over 2 but under 5			
Burgoyne Road	153	418	5803	687	230	6720	1542	43.9
Highgate	91	255	2269	302	158	2729	1323	30.9
Fortis Green	185	385	4643	756	207	5606	2152	33.3
Hornsey Town Hall	155	678	5704	561	170	6435	2509	41.5
Mildura Court	100	286	3240	625	25	3890	1385	38.9
Stroud Green	103	352	3499	395	112	4006	1324	38.9
The Chestnuts	202	759	6897	810	294	8001	2266	39.6
Lordship Lane	255	408	4983	1028	281	6292	1727	24.7
Park Lane	205	379	4937	614	320	5871	1701	28.7
Somerset Road	151	352	3855	621	410	4886	1485	32.4
Totals 1962	1600	4272	45830	6399	2207	54436	17414	34.0
Totals 1961	1770	3936	47547	6934	2046	56527	17584	31.9
Totals 1960	1729	3782	45230	7489	1879	54598	17853	31.6

### Toddlers Clinics

A friendly and informal atmosphere is created during these sessions and the children are encouraged to mix and play together. Attendances remain rather low in spite of encouragement, reminders and letters of appointment to the parents. After the first attendance, the majority of mothers continue to bring their children at six-monthly intervals or more frequently when necessary until the child enters school.

The following table gives details of attendances at the individual clinics:-



Name of Centre	Number of sessions held	Total attendances	Number of cases seen by M.O.	Average attendance per session
Burgoyne Road	27	488	488	18.1
Highgate	24	218	212	9.1
Fortis Green	27	460	460	17.0
Hornsey Town Hall	60	503	503	8.4
Mildura Court	51	738	732	14.5
Stroud Green	20	294	294	14.7
The Chestnuts	50	734	733	14.7
Lordship Lane	52	638	638	12.3
Park Lane	24	328	328	13.7
Somerset Road	39	518	486	13.3
Totals 1962	374	4919	4874	13.2
Totals 1961	365	5301	5139	14.5
Totals 1960	373	5186	5065	13.9

### Daily Guardian Scheme

As indicated by the following table this scheme continues to serve a very useful purpose for the care of children whose mothers, for various reasons, seek employment outside the home. The arrangements, as in previous years, continued to work smoothly and parents taking advantage of the service are very appreciative.

	1962	1961	1960
Number of Daily Guardians on register	266	263	197
Number of Daily Guardians minding children	96	103	111
Number of children being minded	118	114	141
Total number of children minded during the year	230	252	297
Total number of days minded	26,309	30,420	29,128

### Day Nurseries

The demand for day nursery admission is often greater than the number of places available. At the end of the year 42 were on the waiting list. The largest number of applicants awaiting admission is usually in the 0 - 2 years age group because of the limited number of places in this category and the demand from unmarried or unsupported mothers. Many would-be applicants are discouraged from making application because they do not come within the eligible categories. It is often possible to help these parents through the daily guardian scheme. During the year 197 admissions were arranged, whilst 84 of these children were still attending at the end of the year, a large percentage were temporary admissions ranging from one to twelve weeks only.



## Handicapped Children

Eight handicapped children were admitted to Stonecroft Day Nursery, Hornsey, during the year. Two were partially deaf, three whose parents were deaf, one with post polio paralysis, one mentally handicapped and the eighth was both blind and mentally handicapped.

## Plevna Day Nursery

It is anticipated that this nursery will be closed early in 1963 for demolition and building of a new nursery on the existing site. In this event the Cornwall Road School Clinic would be adapted as a temporary day nursery. These premises being smaller means a reduction in the number of available places and it would not be possible to accommodate any child under two years of age. Inevitably, the reduction of places must extend the period of waiting for priority admissions and throw a heavier burden on the other two nurseries, especially Park Lane Day Nursery, making it necessary that the establishment of staff be kept at the highest level. It is expected that 32 places will be available, with a slight increase for emergency admissions. On this assumption, the number of staff on the present ratio of staff to the number of places would only allow four staff including the matron. This would be an impossible and even a dangerous situation, especially during staff absenteeism because of sickness and annual leave.

## Training of Nursery Nurses

Six student nursery nurses were accepted for training. In addition, two students were accepted for one year's practical training under a pilot scheme organised through the aegis of the Tottenham Technical College. The second year of training will be undertaken in a nursery school before qualifying for the examination of the Nursery Nurses Examination Board.

## Attendances

The following table shows the attendances at individual nurseries during the year:-

Name of Day Nursery	Number of approved places at end of year		Number of children on register at end of year		Total number of attendances			Average daily attendances
	Under 2	2 - 5	Under 2	2 - 5	Under 2	2 - 5	Total	
Stonecroft	15	43	17	42	3585	8547	12132	47.8
Park Lane	20	30	13	27	3112	5356	8468	33.3
Plevna	20	30	15	34	2828	7339	10167	40.0
Totals 1962	55	103	45	103	9525	21242	30767	121.1
Totals 1961	55	103	47	119	9502	22881	32383	127.5
Totals 1960	55	103	52	112	10890	21273	32163	126.1



### Private Day Nurseries and Registered Child Minders

Regular inspections are made of private day nurseries and of registered child minders in the Area. The latter are persons who mind three or more children in their homes for part of the day. There are several different types of arrangement for those registered in the Area.

#### 1. Day nurseries taking children all day

Greygates Nursery, 39 children  
182 Muswell Hill Road, N.10.

Fortis Green Nursery, 24 children  
68 Fortis Green, N.2.

#### 2. Day nurseries taking children in mornings only

Woodlands Nursery School, 48 children  
38 Wood Lane, N.6.

West Drive Nursery Group, 18 children  
Moravian Church Hall, N.8.

#### 3. Child Minders taking children all day

Miss Hermitage, 22 children  
28 Bedford Road, N.15.

Mrs. Kruger, 8 children  
38 Crouch Hall Road, N.8.

#### 4. Child Minders taking children in mornings only

Mrs. Blit, 9 children  
57 Collingwood Avenue, N.10.

Mrs. Summers, 9 children  
53 Mount View Road, N.4.

Mrs. Atkinson, 11 children  
26 Dukes Avenue, N.10.

Mrs. A. Watson, 10 children  
7 Jackson's Lane, N.6.

Mrs. Stringer, 12 children  
101 Crouch Hill, N.8.

### Distribution of Welfare Foods

The full effect of the introduction of economic prices for orange juice, cod liver oil and vitamin tablets in June 1961 is reflected in the following table:-

Year	National Dried Milk (tins)	Orange Juice (bottles)	Cod Liver Oil (bottles)	Vit. A & D Tabs (packets)
1962	31489	42976	5429	5593
1961	30801	67012	10038	9428
1960	32910	99584	12790	12213
1959	36350	98855	11676	11048

### Priority Dental Service for Mothers and Young Children

9% of the dental officers' time was devoted to the priority classes.

Although the number of expectant and nursing mothers inspected and treated remained constant, there was an increase of 143 fillings and a decrease of 157 extractions, and in consequence, eleven fewer dentures were fitted. The ratio of 2.5 fillings to one extraction was achieved.

563 children under five were inspected, including 59 examinations at day nurseries. The number of fillings inserted was 1,206, the highest since 1955, but, unfortunately, the number of extractions remained unaltered. For every child treated there were 3.6 conservations (fillings and silver nitrate treatments) and 0.6 extractions. This means that the ratio of conservations to extractions was 6:1. In spite of this high proportion, it was found necessary to supply four partial dentures.

It is in the early years that a child can derive most benefit from Dental Health Education. The dental auxiliary who was appointed in September has been trained in this field of work, and has made a start in giving group talks at welfare centres, so far at ante-natal clinics, and to the mothers of toddlers. Of course, advice has always been given to individual mothers, when they and their children attend the dental clinics.

The following table gives details of attendances made:-



	1962		1961		1960	
	Expect- ant and Nursing Mothers	Children under 5	Expect- ant and Nursing Mothers	Children under 5	Expect- ant and Nursing Mothers	Children under 5
Number examined by dental officer	160	563	158	492	162	539
Number referred for treatment	158	461	156	402	160	459
New cases commenced treatment	166	473	187	359	149	351
Cases made dentally fit	70	385	66	227	46	176
Forms of dental treatment provided:-						
Teeth extracted	183	279	340	276	243	334
General Anaesthetics	23	169	33	142	81	179
Number of fillings	471	1206	328	911	249	628
Number of inlays	1	-	2	-	2	-
Scalings and gum treatment	131	-	130	-	133	-
Silver nitrate treatment	-	518	-	285	-	440
Other operations	402	651	500	476	240	151
Number of radiographs	8	3	10	1	21	1
Denture dressings	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dentures fitted:-						
(a) Full	14	-	20	-	24	-
(b) Partial	37	4	42	10	28	5
Number of attendances	796	1694	884	1159	736	1061
Number of appointments not kept	270	454	279	325	208	216
Number of half-days devoted to treatment	322		244		194½	

### MIDWIFERY SERVICE

#### (Section 23)

The establishment of midwives was increased from twelve to fourteen towards the end of 1962. The actual number varied between nine and eleven during the year.

Two pupil midwives were accommodated throughout the year for periods of three months each, whilst undertaking the district part of their training.

The amount of work continued to outstrip the number of midwives available and it is a matter for regret that it was not found possible to implement a day and night shift system.



## Deliveries

The most significant increase was in the number of confinements conducted by the midwives. 939 women were delivered in 1962, a rise of 300 cases in the past three years. These women received a total of 16,206 visits. It is not possible to estimate the amount of time spent with a woman in labour. This can vary from a few hours to 48 hours or more. The same can be said of visits during the early days following confinement. Although it is usual to allow 40 minutes for these visits, this must often be exceeded as feeding and other problems arise. In this connection the very young mother is an increasing factor to be considered. These immature young women require a great deal of support and encouragement before, during and after their confinements.

## Early Discharge from Hospital

175 women were discharged from hospital at the third day or earlier following their confinements. The majority of these were patients sent into hospital by the midwives because of some deviation from the normal.

There is at present no scheme for planned early discharges. It is anticipated that arrangements for this will have to be made in 1963.

## Shortage of Hospital Beds

The shortage of hospital beds remains acute and this, together with the high number of women admitted to hospital via the Emergency Bed Service, is an unsatisfactory aspect of the midwifery service. Many of these patients are ultimately delivered at home without adequate preparation or facilities.

## Ante-natal Clinics

Each midwife attends a local authority clinic and in addition four midwives attend ante-natal sessions at the surgeries of general practitioners. It has been found that this makes for excellent liaison between patients, doctors and midwives.

A table is given below showing the work for the past three years:-

	1962	1961	1960
Number of deliveries attended	939	842	792
Number of visits made	16206	14795	15223
Number of hospital confinements discharged before 10th day	175	160	143
Number of visits made	830	1439	1288
Number of cases in which medical aid was summoned	248	265	282
Number of cases in which gas and air analgesia was administered	407	402	508
Number of cases in which pethidine was administered	515	510	481
Number of cases in which trichloroethylene was administered	424	380	189
Number of cases in which gas and air and trichloroethylene were administered	12	11	32



## HEALTH VISITING SERVICE

(Sections 24 and 28)

The function of the health visitor is to promote good health, not only to individuals in a family, but to all members of a family. She needs to be aware of the social, environmental and psychological aspects as well as the physical. Because her work of necessity brings her into contact with the whole range of Local Authority services and other allied agencies, the health visitor is the liaison officer of the Local Authority. General practitioners are becoming more aware of her professional training and avail themselves of the support and help she can offer to their patients, either by her own efforts or through liaison with other social agencies.

The actual number of visits made by the health visitors this year was as shown in the following table:-

Number of visits paid by Health Visitors working in the Area		1962	1961
Expectant Mothers	First Visits	1617	1796
	Total Visits	2471	3120
Children under 1 year of age	First Visits	5399	4737
	Total Visits	13134	12997
Children aged 1 - 2 years	First Visits	5707	6704
Children aged 2 - 5 years	Total Visits	8652	10524
Other cases -	Total Visits as Health Visitor	6459	6102
-	Total Visits as School Nurse	673	978

### Visiting the Aged

Much of the work of the health visitor gets less recognition than it should, but her services are in constant demand. Requests for visits to the elderly are an everyday feature, mostly from general practitioners or hospital almoners. Many of the elderly are unable to care for themselves, are sometimes without relatives and so require a number of the social services available. The health visitor is very much aware of the valuable work undertaken by the Old People's Welfare Associations of Hornsey and Tottenham and she frequently seeks their help. It is sometimes difficult to persuade some elderly people to accept help and only after several visits is their co-operation achieved. Once help has been accepted, further deterioration is frequently prevented and perhaps the necessity of admission to hospital averted.

### Health Education

Instruction in health practices is only part of the health education programmes. Whether given individually in the home or in organised groups, it seeks to develop sound attitudes. To be successful, the health visitor has to create relationships with parents and parents-to-be, to gain the interest of the apathetic and the disinterested and to be aware of the psychological aspects. She also needs to understand the metabolic turmoil of pregnancy, with accompanying social and economic stresses. Increase in the



preparation of both parents will increase the knowledge of health in the community and lead to improved child care. In giving anticipating guidance to parents and prospective parents the health visitor will enable them to be prepared against possible future stresses and difficulties.

Health education in welfare clinics is a regular procedure and is considered to be a much more important function than the weighing of babies. Discussion of the child's progress, advice on general care, behaviour and feeding problems is routine.

Health education in schools has been undertaken by health visitors and one school nurse for a number of years. Two hundred and forty four classes were held in schools during 1962. The classes are kept on an easy and informal basis, the pupils being encouraged to ask questions and take part in the discussions. Many of the pupils who in the past have had the opportunity of participating in these classes, now have children of their own, and frequently seek the help of the health visitor who has seen them through their school life.

Talks to Local Organisations by health visitors have been requested from time to time as well as a series of lectures to the British Red Cross Society. Also Parent-Teacher Associations extend invitations to health visitors to speak on open discussions.

Lectures on Social Aspects of Disease were given each term by the Superintendent Health Visitor and the Deputy Superintendent to student nurses at the Prince of Wales's General Hospital and the Preliminary Training School.

### Special Services Health Visitors

Families with acute problems requiring immediate and time consuming attention are referred by the district health visitors to the special services health visitors who, in return, hand back to their colleagues some of the old-standing "problem" families who, although still in need of fairly close supervision, are on the whole managing their affairs better, as the children grow up and cause less strain on the parents.

Mental illness, low intelligence in parents with families too large for them still remain the chief cause of parents being unable to manage their problems. During 1962 the reasons for referral of new cases included mental illness in one or other parent, marital disharmony, debts and rent arrears. In one case the mother had an obsessional neurosis and has had to have in-patient psychiatric treatment three times during the year. She has eight children living and for medical and psychiatric reasons was sterilised after the birth of her last baby, born in November. In another case a Pakistan lawyer with a legal wife in his own country bigamously married a high grade mentally defective Irish girl by whom he had two children. He recently returned to his legal wife who has meanwhile become very wealthy. This has made it necessary to get the two children aged nine and five years happily placed for adoption. The mother has been helped to find satisfactory residential work in hospital. Two mothers, whose husbands are incurable psychopaths, have started to take the contraceptive pill under careful supervision as the usual family planning methods have proved unacceptable. The consultant and family doctor only recommended this after a very thorough investigation and it has resulted in an ease of tension in the families concerned.



In the debt cases, the family comes to feel that the whole situation is hopeless, they become apathetic and family relationships are very strained, each partner blaming the other for their circumstances. Generous help has been provided in the form of clothing furniture, bedding etc. from the W.V.S., Red Cross, Shaftesbury Society. One family with a multitude of debts was helped by the Glasspool Trust after some effort had been made of their own. This helped them to feel the situation was improving a little more rapidly and they have continued with regular weekly payments since, in spite of added expenditure on coal, etc. which has made budgeting for these families increasingly difficult this winter. Both special services health visitors wish to acknowledge gratefully help they have received from local societies. The Round Table of Homsey arranged a holiday for two families and gave constructive and personal help to twelve families at Christmas. N.A.L.G.O. arranged a Christmas party which was very much enjoyed by all the children between three and eleven years. In Tottenham the Rotary Club and Round Table made it possible for four boys to attend Highgate camp in August. Bertram Mills Circus and the Wembley Stadium were again generous in issuing free tickets enabling some of the mothers to have an outing with their children during the Christmas season.

Miss Howse, in Homsey, has accepted invitations to speak at various Guilds, Youth Clubs, Parent-Teacher Associations etc. and keeps in close contact with the excellent work done by the Churches in Hornsey.

Intensive family case work continues to help keep families together and is not only of benefit to the families and the children concerned, but in view of the expense of residential care is an enormous saving of public money.

## HOME NURSING SERVICE

(Section 25)

The treatment of cases during the year may be classified as follows:-

Injections	887
General nursing care	574
Blanket baths	302
Enemas	141
Dressings	316
Preparation for diagnostic investigation	77
Pessaries changed	60
Wash-outs, douches, etc.	28
Other treatments	32

The sex and age of patients at the time of the nurses's first visit may be classified as follows:-

Age	Males	Females
0 - 4	23	13
5 - 15	24	23
16 - 39	49	114
40 - 64	188	300
65 and over	439	995
	<u>723</u>	<u>1445</u>

Cases attended during the year were referred from the following sources:-

General practitioners	1571
Hospitals	575
Chest Physicians	9
Public Health Department	4
Direct	9

The following table shows the work of the home nurses during the year:-

Type of Case	Number of new cases attended by home nurses during year			Number of cases on register at end of year			Number of visits paid by home nurses during year
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	
Medical	489	837	1326	120	388	508	59936
Surgical	83	152	235	17	60	77	11230
Infectious Diseases	1	5	6	-	-	-	35
Tuberculosis	21	14	35	8	2	10	3010
Maternal Complications	-	12	12	-	-	-	94
Totals 1962	594	1020	1614	145	450	595	74305
Totals 1961	609	1105	1714	129	425	554	73570

## VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

### (Section 26)

#### Vaccination against Smallpox

The percentage of children under one year of age vaccinated against smallpox during the year was 54.1% compared with 49.6% for 1961.

The following table records the number of persons known to have been vaccinated or re-vaccinated during the year by general practitioners and clinic medical officers:-

	Under 1 year	1 year	2 - 4 years	5 - 14 years	15 years and over	Total
Number of primary vaccinations	2479	464	854	2184	4457	10438
Number of re-vaccinations	56	29	344	2679	11230	14338



### Immunisation against Diphtheria, Tetanus and Whooping Cough

The scheme for immunising children against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus using a triple antigen was continued during 1962. It has called for very careful programming to fit in with other prophylactic measures and the parents of all children in the Area have been offered appointments as soon as their children have reached the age of two months. There is provision for follow-up of defaulters to achieve maximum acceptance rates. Parents have the option of taking their children to their own family doctors for immunisation or attending at the clinics, and the following tables show the results:-

Age at date of immunisation	Number of Children who completed a full course of Primary Immunisation					
	Diphtheria only	Whooping Cough only	Tetanus only	Combined Diphtheria and Whooping Cough	Combined Diphtheria and Tetanus	Combined Diphtheria Tetanus and Whooping Cough
Under One	22	10	-	9	7	1712
One	45	21	3	27	18	1636
Two to Four	31	1	26	6	25	150
Five to Fourteen	110	-	83	8	186	40
Total	208	32	112	50	236	3558
	Number of Children who received a Secondary (Re-inforcing) injection					
	Diphtheria only	Whooping Cough only	Tetanus only	Combined Diphtheria and Whooping Cough	Combined Diphtheria and Tetanus	Combined Diphtheria Tetanus and Whooping Cough
Under One	-	-	-	-	-	-
One	6	3	-	15	2	1567
Two to Four	93	1	-	7	31	773
Five to Fourteen	1168	1	13	21	128	78
Total	1267	5	13	43	161	2418

### Poliomyelitis Vaccination

On the 2nd February 1962, Ministry of Health Circular 3/62 was issued, in which the use of oral vaccine for routine vaccination against poliomyelitis was authorised. As with the Salk vaccine, it is available to all between the ages of six months and forty years, but may be administered by nurses, thus releasing the medical officers for other work. Salk vaccine continued to be available for use by those general practitioners who preferred it for their patients.

The following table shows the work carried out both by general practitioners and at the clinics:-

	Completed course of two injections using Salk vaccine	Completed course of three doses of oral vaccine
Children born in 1962	33	163
Children born in 1961	526	762
Children and young persons born in 1943 to 1960	870	438
Young persons born in 1933 to 1942	581	248
Other persons	552	230
Total	2562	1841
Re-inforcing doses were given as follows:		
3rd Salk injections		3496
4th Salk injections to children between the ages of five and twelve years		232
Oral vaccine after two Salk injections		2943
Oral vaccine after three Salk injections		1798
Total		8469

## PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER CARE

(Section 28)

### Recuperative Holidays

The Area health staff continued to be responsible for dealing with applications for recuperative holidays and during 1962 170 applications were received compared with 180 the previous year. Of these, 159 were approved.

### Chiropody Service

At the beginning of the year three chiropodists were employed on a sessional basis for a total of eleven sessions a week. In August one chiropodist resigned and the sessions were reduced to eight a week. This was the position at the end of 1962, although two chiropodists were appointed early in 1963 for a further four sessions a week.

The following table shows the treatment carried out at clinics during the year:-



Category	New cases	First attendance during year of old cases	Re-attendances	Total
Elderly persons	169	85	1282	1536
Physically handicapped persons	1	-	1	2
Expectant and nursing mothers	12	1	9	22
Others	-	1	-	1
School children	240	71	1339	1650
Total	422	158	2631	3211

### Retirement Advice Clinic

This clinic continued to operate during 1962, and with the co-operation of the local offices of the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance, men approaching 65 years of age were invited to attend for medical examination and advice as to how they might best enjoy their retirement.

Sessions and attendances were as follows:-

Number of sessions held	28
Number of new cases attended	40
Number of re-attendances	32

### DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE (Section 29)

The total number of cases provided with home help during the year was 2028, which was again a record. The number of new cases is tending to decline slightly and the bulk of the work continues to be with old people who need permanent help.

A free service for mothers suffering from toxæmia in pregnancy was given in four cases.

The total number of home visits made by the Home Help Organiser and her assistants during the year was 4710. This was less than the previous year owing to sickness and shortage of staff.

A neighbourly help service was started during the year and potential good neighbours have been interviewed. Generally speaking, however, it has been found that neighbours who are already carrying out small duties for an infirm person prefer to continue on a neighbourly basis rather than being formally employed and paid for their services.

The following table shows details of the cases served during the year:-

Cases provided with help	Number of new cases provided with help	Number of old cases for which help was continued from 1961	Total number of cases provided with help during the year	Total number of cases still being provided with help at end of year
Maternity (including expectant mothers)	119	5	124	3
Tuberculosis	12	28	40	30
Chronic sick (including aged and infirm)	544	1168	1712	1218
Others	119	33	152	26
Total	794	1234	2028	1277

### INSPECTION OF PRIVATE NURSING HOMES

There are three private nursing homes in the Area registered with the County Council and regularly visited by the Senior Assistant Medical Officer. All these homes accommodate mainly chronically ill elderly patients, and particulars of the homes are as follows:-

Claremont Nursing Home, 17 patients  
108 Colney Hatch Lane, N.10.

Kenwood Annexe Nursing Home, 15 patients  
4 Princes Avenue, N.10.

Strathlene Nursing Home, 20 patients  
79 Creighton Avenue, N.10.

### SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

#### Area School Population

The school population for the Area is 26,731, as shewn in the following table:-

	Hornsey	Tottenham
Primary Schools and Nursery Classes	5797	7886
Nursery Schools	-	205
Secondary Modern Schools	2940	5248
Grammar and Technical Schools	1848	2603
Special Schools -		
Physically Handicapped	-	97
Blanche Nevile School for the Deaf	-	107
(including Classes for the Partially Deaf)		
	<u>10585</u>	<u>16146</u>



## Introduction

The work of the School Health Service was again aided in 1962 by the continued co-operation of the Borough Education Officers of Tottenham and Hornsey and by Head Teachers, to whom I am grateful.

During the past few years the earlier maturation of children has brought its own problems, not least of which is the occasional occurrence of pregnancy in older school girls. The handling of the situation requires an understanding approach to the girl and her parents and involves the co-operation of teachers, school medical officers and others concerned. Physical maturity by no means implies mental or emotional maturity and the decision whether the child is to be adopted or kept by the young mother requires a degree of heart-searching which no girl of 14 or 15 should be required to face. The problem of prevention of the conditions leading to these undesirable pregnancies is complex and is partly due to improved economic circumstances leading to earlier maturation, but other more tangible factors play a part.

The instance I have just quoted illustrates the fact that to remain a viable and useful institution, the School Health Service must be prepared to adapt to changing conditions. First conceived over 50 years ago to combat the appalling ill-health prevalent in the school population, today the service is more concerned with maintenance and promotion of health - physical and mental. The reports of our consultant child psychiatrists given later in this section pay eloquent tribute to the importance now attached to the prevention and early treatment of emotional difficulties in children of all ages.

Health education also becomes increasingly important as a contribution to healthy living and is best given in confidential surroundings to individuals or to small groups of children. In this way the results are more lasting and valuable than those obtained by impersonal campaigns.

## Periodic Medical Inspections

The following table shows the number of children inspected by years of birth and the classification of their physical conditions:-



Year of Birth	Number of pupils inspected	Physical Condition of Pupils Inspected			
		Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
		Number	%	Number	%
1958 & later	350	346	98.9	4	1.1
1957	1209	1195	98.8	14	1.2
1956	712	709	99.6	3	0.4
1955	352	346	98.3	6	1.7
1954	1072	1066	99.4	6	0.6
1953	624	624	100.0	-	-
1952	189	187	98.9	2	1.1
1951	486	483	99.4	3	0.6
1950	1465	1457	99.5	8	0.5
1949	620	615	99.2	5	0.8
1948	760	755	99.3	5	0.7
1947 & earlier	2924	2903	99.3	21	0.7
Total	10763	10686	99.3	77	0.7

There was a fall in the number of children examined and a slight fall in the number of children of "unsatisfactory" general condition (0.7%). A child deemed to be of unsatisfactory general condition is closely observed and any necessary ameliorative measures taken.

It is interesting to note that during 1961 the percentage of "unsatisfactory" children in the country as a whole ranged between 0% and 4+. With a percentage of 0.7% this brings Tottenham and Hornsey into the same category as, for example, Hastings and Leeds, and less than either Norwich or Bristol.

The assessment of unsatisfactory physical conditions must always be the final estimate of the examining doctors who may differ to such an extent that it would not be surprising if a change in the medical staff resulted in a different percentage of classified "unsatisfactory" children from year to year. The important point to bear in mind, however, is that when a child is deemed to be unsatisfactory, the whole extent of the medical services is used to bring him to "satisfactory" physical condition.

#### Infectious Diseases in School Children, 1962

An epidemic of rubella (German measles) affected the Area during the first three quarters of 1962. This was part of an epidemic which affected the whole country. Rubella is not a notifiable disease and the magnitude of the epidemic came to light because of the unprecedented demand for gamma-globulin. This is a blood product which is used for protecting the foetus from the congenital abnormalities frequently caused when the expectant mother contracts the disease during the first three months of pregnancy.



### Dysentery

There were 35 cases of dysentery, all of the Sonne variety in the Area during the year. This is an increase on the previous year's figures but does not give cause for alarm.

### Tuberculosis

Three cases of pulmonary and two cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified during 1962. In one case of pulmonary disease the source of infection was not clear and epidemiological investigations were conducted at the school. 37 pupils in the child's class were skin tested and the class teacher was X-rayed, and it was ascertained that the source of the infection did not lie in the school, nor had any other children in the class contracted the disease.

### Poliomyelitis and Diphtheria

No cases of these diseases occurred in 1962, a matter for encouragement and no doubt mainly due to vigorous immunisation programmes carried out in the past and continued equally energetically each year.

### B.C.G. Vaccination

Close co-operation was maintained with the Directors of the Chest Clinics at Tottenham and at Hornsey. It is interesting to note that the acceptance rate of 75.7% compares very favourably with the overall acceptance rate for the country which, in 1961, was 68%. Similarly in the country as a whole the percentage positive to the pre-vaccination tuberculin test was 14.3 (in 1961), in the Area this figure was 7.7%.

	School Children		Students		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Parents approached	3102		5		3107	
Parents accepting	2349	75.7	5	100.0	2354	75.8
Number tested	2096		5		2101	
Number found to be Mantoux positive	162	7.7	1	20.0	163	7.8
Number found to be Mantoux negative	1867	89.1	4	80.0	1871	89.0
Number failed to attend for Mantoux reading	67	3.2	-	-	67	3.2
Number vaccinated (% of those approached)	1862	60.0	4	80.0	1866	60.1



## School Dental Service

The overall picture is one of modest expansion. The staffing position remained steady for the five full-time dental officers, and the area dental officer, but was very fluid in respect of the part-time officers. They varied in number from four to six, working between fifteen and twenty-six sessions per week. In September a dental auxiliary was appointed. The orthodontist is shared with an adjoining area, and continued to work six to seven sessions weekly. Since the 21st March an additional evening orthodontic session has been undertaken. The dental auxiliary is employed in the Experimental Scheme of the General Dental Council. Her clinical duties, in accordance with the regulations, are carried out under supervision at the two-surgery clinic at Weston Park, Hornsey. Her training in health education has enabled her to give talks in schools and clinics.

The total number of sessions worked was 3,153, which was 337 more than in 1961.

At 163 inspection sessions 19,284 children were inspected, i.e. 68% of school roll. 11,621 (60%) were found to require treatment, and of these 6,353 (54.7%) were treated at the clinics. At school inspections, it was noticeable that many children were receiving regular treatment through the National Health Service.

Treatment sessions amounted to 2,990 and the output of work per session also showed a slight increase. The pattern was of a markedly conservative nature, and 13,836 fillings were inserted in 11,875 permanent teeth. The number of permanent extractions fell by 210 to 817. Allowing for the fact that 200 of these teeth were extracted for orthodontic purposes, 19 permanent teeth were saved for each permanent tooth lost by disease. Fillings in temporary teeth also increased by 2,210, but the number of temporary teeth extracted remained constant. 42 children were supplied with dentures, compared with 57 in 1961.

Evening sessions, three per week, continued to be well attended at Park Lane Clinic.

The orthodontic service was responsible for 431 sessions, 289 of which were worked by the orthodontist and 142 by dental officers. 34 evening sessions were carried out at Weston Park Clinic, Hornsey, and were much appreciated by patients and parents. There is a long waiting list for treatment and we continued to be well under our establishment, although every effort was made to recruit additional staff.

During the year, the plan to modernise and re-equip surgeries proceeded. Good working conditions are necessary to attract and retain dental officers. Three air turbine machines were supplied, bringing the number in the Area to five. An X-ray machine and dark room were provided at Weston Park Clinic, to extend the radiography service to the schools in Hornsey. Previously, children had to make the considerable journey to Park Lane, Tottenham, for this facility.



A Dental Health Week was held in May, in which two junior schools combined to share the exhibition. This proved very popular.

Mr. J.O. Legg was seconded for one year as part-time demonstrator in the Children's Department of the London Hospital, and has expressed his satisfaction with this appointment.

At High Cross, Tottenham, the foundations of the new dental clinic were laid in December, and its completion is eagerly awaited. Further projects related to comprehensive clinics, for a single surgery clinic at Burgoyne Road, and a two-surgery clinic at Fortis Green, are included in the 1963-64 programme.

The following tables show the work undertaken during the year:-

#### DENTAL INSPECTIONS AND TREATMENT

Number inspected	...	...	...	...	19284
Number found to require treatment	...	...	...	...	11621
Number offered treatment at the County Council's Dental Clinics	...	...	...	...	11606
Number of pupils treatment commenced	...	...	...	...	6353
Number of pupils treatment completed	...	...	...	...	5336
Number of attendances made by pupils for treatment	...	...	...	...	20533
Number of appointments not kept	...	...	...	...	5751
Number of half-days devoted to:-					
(a) Inspection	...	...	...	...	163
(b) Treatment	...	...	...	...	2990
Fillings:-					
Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	...	13836
Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	...	6106
Number of teeth filled:-					
Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	...	11878
Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	...	5375
Extractions:-					
Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	...	617
Permanent Teeth for Orthodontia	...	...	...	...	200
Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	...	3349
General Anaesthetics	...	...	...	...	1717
Other operations:-					
(a) Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	...	4288
(b) Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	...	3561
Number of pupils supplied with dentures	...	...	...	...	42
Number of crowns and inlays	...	...	...	...	25
Number of radiographs	...	...	...	...	381

## ORTHODONTIC INSPECTIONS AND TREATMENT

Number of pupils inspected ... ..	204
Number of pupils found to require treatment ... ..	156
Number of pupils commenced treatment (first attendance) ...	100
Number of cases carried forward from previous year ...	223
Number of cases discontinued during the year ... ..	19
Number of attendances for all purposes ... ..	3276
Number of appointments not kept ... ..	735
Number of impressions, adjustments and other alterations	3507
Number of pupils treated with appliances ... ..	273
Number of fixed appliances fitted ... ..	8
Number of removable appliances fitted ... ..	266
Number of radiographs ... ..	726
Number of pupils treatment completed ... ..	79
Number of orthodontic sessions (half-days) ... ..	431

## Ophthalmic Clinics

Dr. T.G. Kletz, consulting ophthalmologist at Lordship Lane Clinic reports:-

"As in previous years, the work of this clinic was mainly concerned with refractions and the investigation and treatment of squints and phorias. A number of non-refractive medical and surgical cases were also seen.

The cases of squints and phorias having orthoptic treatment are showing very encouraging results. Of 140 cases who received treatment, 74 were completely successful, whilst a further 53 cases are improving. During the year five cases were referred to hospital for surgical treatment of squints, one case for surgical treatment of congenital cataracts.

Two children were registered as partially sighted.

The number of young children and new cases attending unaccompanied by a responsible person is a matter of increasing concern".

Dr. R. Welch, consulting ophthalmologist at the Homsey Ophthalmic Clinic, reports:-

"During the past year the work at Hornsey Eye Clinic has proceeded on much the same lines as in previous years. Most of the cases referred were for defects of vision due to errors of refraction. One noticeable trend among these cases was the increase in simple myopia occurring in older school children who were approaching the school leaving age.



There would appear to be no very definite explanation for this increasing incidence of simple myopia at this age (13 - 16 years), but it is significant that these are years of rapid growth.

There is no other treatment than prescription of glasses for constant wear.

Other cases seen and treated were a few for minor injuries, dacryocystitis in infants with the usual history of watering and discharge from the eye since birth and one very unusual case with Megalo Cornea with opacification, which was referred to Moorfields Hospital for further investigation.

It is worth recording that there is a greater awareness of the necessity of treating cases of squint, even if it is only transient, at the earliest possible age.

As unilateral squint is invariably associated with amblyopia, treatment cannot be commenced too soon, and where such is possible, results of treatment are very favourable. Any opportunity that may present itself of examining the vision of children of pre-school age where there is a family history of squint or "lazy eye" should be taken advantage of, as it often means earlier detection of an amblyopic eye. In testing these young children who have not yet learnt the alphabet, the Beale-Collins picture test types is most helpful.

### Orthopaedic Clinics

Inability to obtain the services of a physiotherapist for most of the year hampered the work of the clinics. Mr. E. Hambly, F.R.C.S. of the Lordship Lane Orthopaedic Clinic comments that last year was extremely busy and he continued to be impressed by the very high standard of intelligence with which both children and their parents carry out instructions. Both parents frequently attend with their children and their combined interest is a great help.

Dr. E.G.M. Palser of the Hornsey Orthopaedia Clinic comments on the absence of a physiotherapist and notes that there were only 57 attendances for the physiotherapist instead of a possible 3,000. A few children were treated in hospital physiotherapy departments but most were instructed in home exercises, which they carried out with the ready assistance of their parents, who continued to take a keen interest in these matters.

### Audiometry

The increasing importance paid to early detection of hearing defects in children is shown by the table below, which gives the number and results of audiometry tests during 1962.

The aim is to test each child's hearing three times during school life, the first test being not later than the age of seven years. Special cases such as children with cerebral palsy, children who fail to develop proper speech and those who fail without apparent reason to make proper progress at school are seen as "specials". The per-

centage of those failing routine audiometry may seem rather high, but a large proportion are cured by relatively simple measures such as removal of wax from the ears. Those who require further investigation are seen by Dr. L. Fisch, the consultant otologist at the Audiology Unit.

Maintained Primary and Secondary School Population of the Area - 26731.

#### Audiometer Tests - Routine

Age Groups	1st Tests sweep or gramophone (1)	Re-Tests (2)	Failures				
			Both Ears (3)	One Ear		Total (6)	% of Column 1 (7)
				Right (4)	Left (5)		
Up to 7 years	2262	32	103	34	29	166	7.3
Intermediate	3819	68	110	31	39	180	4.7
Leavers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	6081	100	213	65	68	346	5.7

#### Audiometer Tests - Specials

Age	1st Tests (1)	Re-Tests (2)	Failures				
			Both Ears (3)	One Ear		Total (6)	% of Column 1 (7)
				Right (4)	Left (5)		
Under 5	25	6	9	4	6	19	76.0
5	22	16	17	-	3	20	90.9
6	19	22	7	4	1	12	63.2
7	16	33	10	2	2	14	87.5
8	17	25	8	-	3	11	64.7
9	14	26	10	-	2	12	85.7
10	11	18	3	-	1	4	36.4
11	9	18	3	-	2	5	55.6
12	10	15	4	-	-	4	40.0
13	16	15	8	3	1	12	75.0
14	15	11	7	3	1	11	73.3
Over 14	9	8	5	1	2	8	88.9
Totals	183	213	91	17	24	132	72.1



### Audiology Unit

The number and type of children seen at the Audiology Unit are shown in the table following. It will be seen that 246 new cases and 143 re-examination cases were examined during 1962, an increase of 68 and 78 respectively on the previous year. This increase is due to the extra weekly session Dr. Fisch has been able to give to the unit.

#### AUDIOLOGY UNIT 1962

Number of cases seen:																			
Age in years	0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	6-	7-	8-	9-	10-	11-	12-	13-	14-	15-	16-	17+	Total
New cases	25	7	13	22	21	16	24	24	13	14	14	14	17	9	7	3	2	1	246
Re-examination	-	2	1	4	9	11	20	19	20	8	8	11	12	2	7	6	2	1	143
Total																			389
Pre-school children														97					
Attending Infant and Junior Schools														214					
Attending Senior Schools														74					
Over five but not at school														4					
Reasons for referrals among new children were as follows:																			
For Diagnosis														202					
Auditory training														1					
Immigrants to Area known to be deaf														1					
Partially deaf children, advice as to placement														4					
Children known to be deaf - application for admission to Blanche Nevile School or partially deaf units														2					
Transfer from hospital out-patient departments or E.N.T. clinics														26					
Advice as to placement where deafness might be the cause of backwardness														10					
Source of referrals:																			
Tottenham and Hornsey														145					
Other boroughs in Middlesex														99					
Hertfordshire														2					



The work taking place at the Audiology Unit is a co-operative venture and involves the participation of the consultant otologist, the medical officers, the headmaster of Blanche Nevile School for the Deaf, two peripatetic teachers of the deaf, the educational psychologist and two audiometricians. Patients are seen by Dr. Fisch, who is assisted by a medical officer from the Area Medical Officer's staff. The headmaster of the School for the Deaf adds the weight of his experience in educational placement of deaf and partially hearing children and is also responsible for administrative matters connected with the peripatetic teachers. These teachers are responsible, under Dr. Fisch's supervision, for auditory training of pre-school children and for visiting partially hearing children in ordinary schools. The audiometricians attend the clinic to carry out new and repeat audiograms on patients in attendance.

During the year a second peripatetic teacher and a second audiometrician were appointed. This enables the team on the one hand to detect hearing loss earlier and on the other hand to give better training and closer supervision of progress of the children who have hearing difficulties but are not in special classes or the special day school.

The equipment of the clinic has been completed now by the addition of an amplifying testing unit which enables the use of new and specialised tests for hearing in the very young as well as the older children. This unit comprises a very high quality record player and tape recorder, and the amplified sound is replayed into two loudspeakers placed in two corners of the room. The sound can be played into the left or right speaker or both together. Test sounds are recorded, and then played back at known levels of intensity, so as to estimate the true level of hearing much earlier than previously. Speech tests can be carried out and the effectiveness of hearing aids can be tested with this equipment.

A number of visitors (doctors, health visitors, teachers) attended at the clinic throughout the year and in this way a considerable amount of teaching has been carried out. Also medical students from Guy's Hospital attended a session of clinical demonstration.

For some time it has been hoped that the old air raid shelter which adjoins the clinic would be available for the extension of the clinic. This has now been agreed in principle and detailed plans have been prepared for the conversion of the shelter. There will be a room for the the psychologist, which will also be used by the teachers, an audiometric room and a room for the technicians for making impressions from the ears, issuing hearing aids, etc. The availability of these rooms will be a great improvement in every aspect to the work of the clinic.

## **Vale Road School for Physically Handicapped Children**

### **Cerebral Palsy Unit**

Dr. William Dunham, the consultant in charge of the Unit, continued to attend for one session a week and the work proceeded on the same lines as previously reported. The following table analyses the cases seen at the Unit during 1962:-



	Male	Female	Total
Under Five years	6	4	10
Five to Ten years	2	1	3
Ten to Fifteen years	-	-	-
Over Fifteen years	-	-	-
Total	8	5	13

Diagnosis	Male	Female	Total
Cerebral Palsy	2	2	4
Mental Retardation	3	2	5
Paraplegia	1	-	1
Hemiplegia	1	1	2
Hydrocephalus	1	-	1
Total	8	5	13

#### 4 CONFIRMED CASES OF CEREBRAL PALSY - ACTION TAKEN

Recommended for admission to Vale Road

Physically Handicapped School 2

For supervision at Cerebral Palsy Unit 2

#### 2 CASES OF HEMIPLEGIA - ACTION TAKEN

Recommended for admission to Vale Road

Physically Handicapped School 1

For supervision at Cerebral Palsy Unit 1

#### 1 CASE OF PARAPLEGIA AND 1 CASE OF HYDROCEPHALUS

Both recommended for admission to Vale Road Physically Handicapped School

#### 5 CASES OF MENTAL RETARDATION - ACTION TAKEN

For report to Local health authority as  
unsuitable for education in school 3

Under supervision at Cerebral Palsy Unit 1

No special treatment required (child at  
day educationally sub-normal school) 1



## Child Guidance Centres

In Tottenham, the Medical Director, Dr. William Craike, continued to see an increasing number of cases and he stresses the importance of case conferences involving all the members of the Child Guidance Team. During the year such a conference was held on a special case, in which the mother was psychotic and had been discharged from mental hospital. There were two young children and the head mistress was concerned about their safety. Arrangements were made to call together the Headmistress, the Psychiatric Team, Mental Welfare Officer, School Welfare Officers and the Child Care Officer, in an endeavour to find a satisfactory method of helping this family. It is to be anticipated that more cases of this type will arise, with the policy of early discharge of psychotic patients to their homes, where they still live in the community, having home treatment from their general practitioners though still under hospital supervision. It is likely that stresses and strains will be thrown on the child, which may be reflected in school and general behaviour. From past experience it would seem that the adolescents are more likely to be disturbed than the younger children; but this is one of the side effects of the Mental Health Act which was not anticipated and which may cause considerable concern in future years.

Dr. Craike has proposed an evening clinic for the Consultant Psychiatrist to meet working parents and adolescents who cannot miss time from school or employment.

Dr. Nina Meyer, writing about her work with the under-fives, comments that the work has grown markedly in the last year. Most have been cases of severe disturbance of sleeping in the under-tuos. In many it emerged that it was a problem of the inability of the mother to let the young child separate from her. For many mothers it is a difficult problem to make the transition from infancy to the toddler phase, and this can be one in which disturbed patterns of behaviour and personality are laid down.

At many of the diagnostic interviews, the health visitor concerned with the child came with the mother; this was most helpful to the psychiatrist and Dr. Meyer hopes that it will be increasingly so to the health visitor. Suggestions were made of the sort of information the health visitor can look for which may be helpful in psychiatric consultation. Dr. Meyer suggests the health visitor will be able to act increasingly as a liaison between psychiatrist and family. The under-five clinic has no psychiatric social worker and this is an aspect where the unique knowledge and experience of the health visitor is so valuable in her helpfulness to the mother.

A further innovation was a monthly discussion group comprising medical officers in infant welfare and toddler clinics and the Consultant Psychiatrist. Here problems and points of view in relation to disturbances of the under-fives were freely discussed with great benefit to the psychiatrist and the medical officers.

The under-five clinic is now firmly established; what is most encouraging is the interest of fathers who often accompany their wives with the children. It seems that young children arouse and hold fathering instincts more easily than when they are beginning to become independent. This fostering of fathering is of benefit to the family's



whole life; relationships between parents also seem to improve in the sharing and understanding of the problems of the young child.

Dr. K.A. Graf, Consultant Psychiatrist in Hornsey, also comments on the importance of teamwork.

Mr. Walbridge, the educational psychologist, dealt with 233 children of which 75 were seen by Dr. Graf. The majority of these cases again reached the clinic through head teachers (24) and assistant medical officers (16). Direct approach to the clinic was made by 11 parents, and Dr. Graf was particularly pleased that more children were sent to the clinic from hospital specialists and general practitioners (7 each). The relationship with Dr. Yudkin, Consultant Paediatrician at the Whittington Hospital, proved particularly cordial and professionally useful, and Dr. Graf only regretted that the limited time he had did not allow him to visit the wards as frequently as Dr. Yudkin and he would have welcomed, since close co-operation with the local children's hospital is one of the most important trends in modern child psychiatry. Other referrals to the clinic were by the Magistrates of Juvenile Courts, and the Children's Officer.

Analysis of the age groups referred showed a fairly even spread and, while the youngest clients were only three years old, there was a shift towards older age groups than last year, the peak ages being early adolescence, twelve and thirteen years. The number of child guidance sessions held during the year was 74 and a total of 123 new and old patients attended. The waiting list at the end of the year amounted to 27 cases.

The analysis of the diagnostic entities of child guidance cases, which is based on a scheme Dr. Graf drew up a few years ago and which was favourably commented upon in the most recent report of the Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Education, shows, as would be expected, that behaviour problems due to environmental factors (including parental problems and maternal deprivation) were most numerous, but more striking perhaps was the high incidence of school phobias, a neurotically determined inability to attend school, which must be distinguished from truancy. The low number of sex problems and psychotic disturbance is perhaps interesting in view of public interest in these difficulties.

Dr. Graf also records research carried out largely as a result of the enthusiasm of the educational psychologist, with a team from the National Hospital for Nervous Diseases, investigated the incidence of Finger Agnosia amongst poor readers in Hornsey, and also amongst a control group of normal children. Dr. Nuttal Home of the Ministry of Education examined a number of children with most severe reading difficulties.

A weekly evening session was held at the Town Hall, and was always fully booked.

### Speech Therapy

During 1962 cases continued to be referred to speech therapists by head teachers, school medical officers and specialists.



Miss Joan Came, the senior speech therapist, comments that the principles underlying present day speech therapy reflect current thought in associated professional fields. Stammering and other emotionally-activated speech disorders are examples of conditions in which preventive medicine may play a part, in that they are frequently found where there is a disturbed mother/child relationship. Miss Came stresses that the therapist is responsible for diagnosis, assessment, and planning of treatment which in each case is specific for the patient.

### The Handicapped Child

Distribution as at 31st December 1962

Category	In Special Day Schools		In Special Residential Schools		In Maintained Primary & Secondary Schools		In Independent Schools		Not at School		Total	
	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G
Blind Pupils	1	-	5	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	6	2
Partially Sighted Pupils	3	4	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	6	5
Deaf Pupils	5	5	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7
Partially Deaf Pupils	9	9	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	11
Educationally Sub-normal Pupils	69	47	8	3	5	5	-	-	-	-	82	55
Epileptic Pupils	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Maladjusted Pupils	-	-	24	6	10	1	9	5	-	-	43	12
Physically Handicapped Pupils	22	16	4	2	1	-	-	1	3	-	30	19
Pupils with Speech Defects	-	-	-	1	233	125	6	3	4	1	243	130
Delicate Pupils	1	6	7	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	9	12
Pupils with Multiple Defects	4	2	2	2	2	-	-	-	1	-	9	4
Totals	114	89	56	26	254	131	15	10	8	2	447	258
Grand Totals	203		82		385		25		10		705	

Details are given in the Appendix of the special schools attended by children shown in the above table.



### Hospital School

I am indebted to Mr. J. Power, M.A., Borough Education Officer, Tottenham, for the following report:-

"The tuition of the children in St. Ann's Hospital and at the Prince of Wales's Hospital has continued smoothly over the past year.

Those children (ages ranging from  $4\frac{1}{2}$  to 15 years) who are well enough, attend for lessons in a classroom on one of the wards. Individual teaching has been extended to other wards, when requested by the Consultant concerned.

The work has been comprehensive, catering for pupils from primary, secondary and grammar schools, and when possible a close contact has been maintained with each child's school. The older pupils particularly express gratitude, as many are long-term patients, and parents are most appreciative.

Lessons are surprisingly popular with the children who really like to have an ordered day. Their hobbies and interests are pursued whenever possible. Often the children find delight in planning a decorative scheme for the ward, participating in painting pictures on windows and making models, etc. Former pupils often revisit or write.

As in the past, the Tottenham Library Service has been most helpful.

The progress of the school has been due, to a great extent, to the co-operation of the Sisters and hospital staff concerned".

### SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE STATISTICS 1962

#### PUPILS FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT AT MEDICAL INSPECTION

Number of Individual Pupils found at periodic medical inspections to require treatment (excluding dental diseases and infestation with vermin)

Year of Birth	For defective vision (excluding squint)	For any of the other conditions recorded	Total Individual Pupils
1958 & later	3	38	38
1957	21	167	170
1956	16	126	125
1955	29	49	63
1954	113	132	209
1953	66	51	105
1952	12	30	38
1951	88	60	131
1950	220	160	339
1949	104	67	152
1948	137	102	211
1947 & earlier	655	321	872
Total	1464	1303	2453

## DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION

Defect Code No.	Defect or Disease	Periodic Inspections						Special Inspect-ions		
		Entrants		Leavers		Total including all other age groups inspected				
		T	O	T	O	T	O	T	O	
4	Skin	31	54	82	142	223	350	822	7	
5	Eyes	(a) Vision	37	29	591	70	1464	303	233	83
		(b) Squint	51	10	42	5	175	32	11	1
		(c) Other	13	3	31	12	101	39	65	3
6	Ears	(a) Hearing	4	50	10	32	35	174	157	23
		(b) Otitis Media	8	71	11	47	38	244	10	1
		(c) Other	4	2	1	1	15	18	102	7
7	Nose and Throat		47	214	24	102	109	637	76	23
8	Speech		18	42	8	5	56	77	52	3
9	Lymphatic Glands		-	81	-	5	-	160	-	-
10	Heart		5	23	1	56	13	151	10	11
11	Lungs		27	74	10	69	65	277	20	14
12	Developmental:									
		(a) Hernia	6	12	-	4	11	25	1	1
		(b) Other	4	38	11	18	22	179	8	14
13	Orthopaedic:									
		(a) Posture	2	14	22	93	42	202	9	8
		(b) Feet	42	89	65	106	245	394	46	38
		(c) Other	15	33	31	52	75	234	73	7
14	Nervous System:									
		(a) Epilepsy	5	3	8	9	24	21	3	1
		(b) Other	2	7	1	17	12	70	17	3
15	Psychological:									
		(a) Development	2	18	1	14	7	74	47	5
		(b) Stability	5	125	5	81	39	489	59	25
16	Abdomen		-	20	2	29	9	90	17	2
17	Other		4	9	-	12	13	59	525	67

T - Requiring Treatment

O - Requiring Observation



TREATMENT OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED PRIMARY AND  
SECONDARY SCHOOLS (INCLUDING NURSERY AND SPECIAL SCHOOLS)

		Number of cases Known to have been treated
Group 1.	Eye Diseases (e.g. blepharitis, conjunctivitis) Defective Vision and Squint	
	(a) External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint	94
	(b) Errors of refraction, including squint	1656
	Total	<u>1750</u>
	(c) Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed	897
Group 2.	Diseases and Defects of Ear, Nose and Throat	
	Received operative treatment for:	
	(a) Diseases of the ear	-
	(b) Adenoids and Chronic Tonsillitis	138
	(c) Other nose and throat conditions	-
	Received other forms of treatment	463
	Total	<u>601</u>
	Total number of pupils in schools known to have been provided with hearing aids:	
	(a) During the current year	10
	(b) In previous years (excluding any pupils shown at (a) above who were provided with an aid in a previous year)	42
Group 3.	Orthopaedic and Postural Defects	
	Number of pupils known to have been treated at clinics or at out-patients departments	890
Group 4.	Diseases of the skin (excluding uncleanliness)	
	Ringworm (i) Scalp	-
	(ii) Body	2
	Scabies	-
	Impetigo	13
	Other skin diseases	804
	Total	<u>819</u>
Group 5.	Child Guidance Treatment	
	Number of pupils treated at child guidance clinics (including cases sent to the Tavistock and other hospital clinics)	137
Group 6.	Speech Therapy	
	Number of pupils treated by speech therapists	247
Group 7.	Other treatment given	
	(a) Number of miscellaneous minor ailments treated by the County Council	352
	(b) Treatment other than (a) above and excluding convalescent treatment	156

## EDUCATION ACT 1944 - SECTION 57

Cases dealt with under Section 57, Education Act 1944	3
Cases de-notified under Section 8, Education (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1948	-

## MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS

(a) Number of Teachers examined as for fitness for appointment.	20
(b) Number of Students examined as to fitness for first appointment	56
(c) Number of Students examined as to fitness to undertake training course	124

HANDICAPPED PUPILS IN SPECIAL SCHOOLS  
AS AT 31st DECEMBER 1962

<u>Category</u>	<u>Name of School</u>	<u>Day School</u>	<u>Residential School</u>
Blind	Hampstead Child Therapy Clinic	1	-
	Dorton House, Seal, Kent	-	3
	Chorley Wood College, Herts	-	1
	Royal Normal College, Shrewsbury	-	1
	North House, Wimbledon	-	1
	Conover Hall, Shrewsbury	-	1
		<u>1</u>	<u>7</u>
Partially Sighted	Harborough School, N.19.	3	-
	Joseph Clark School, Walthamstow	3	-
	John Aird School, Willesden	1	-
	Exhall Grange, Coventry	-	1
		<u>7</u>	<u>1</u>



<u>Category</u>	<u>Name of School</u>	<u>Day School</u>	<u>Residential School</u>
Deaf	Blanche Nevile School, Tottenham.	10	-
	Jewish Deaf School, Wandsworth	-	1
	Royal School for Deaf and Dumb, Margate	-	1
	St. John's, Boston Spa, Yorks.	-	2
		<u>10</u>	<u>4</u>
Partially Hearing	Tottenham Partially Hearing Units	14	-
	Blanche Nevile School, Tottenham	4	-
	Rayner's School, Penn, Bucks.	-	1
	Hurtwood School, Peaslake, Surrey	-	1
	Mary Hare Grammar School, Newbury	-	2
		<u>18</u>	<u>4</u>
Educationally Sub-normal	Durants School, Enfield	81	-
	Oak Lodge School, Finchley	34	-
	Swaylands, Penshurst, Kent	-	9
	Wavendon House, nr. Bletchley	-	3
		<u>115</u>	<u>12</u>
Epileptic	Lingfield Hospital School, Surrey	-	<u>2</u>
Maladjusted	Junior House, Saffron Walden	-	1
	Roxburgh House, Cranbrook, Kent	-	4
	St. Thomas More, East Allington, Devon	-	1
	Tylney Hall, Hook, Hants.	-	1
	Muntham House, Horsham, Sussex	-	2
	Woodlands, Fairwarp, Sussex	-	1
	Whatcombe House, North Cheriton, Somerset	-	2
	Potterspury Lodge, Towcester, Northants.	-	2
	Horncastle, East Grinstead, Sussex	-	5
	Red House, Tadworth, Surrey	-	3
	East Quinton, Seaford, Sussex	-	5
	Midhurst Grammar School, Sussex	-	1
	Kingsmuir, Stonelands, Sussex	-	1
	Cotswold Chine, Box, Glos.	-	2
	St. Joseph's, East Finchley	-	2
	Bylands, Stratfield Turgis, Herts.	-	1
	Gaveston Hall, Nurthurst, Sussex	-	1
Carried forward		-	<u>35</u>

<u>Category</u>	<u>Name of School</u>	<u>Day School</u>	<u>Residential School</u>
	Brought forward	-	35
Maladjusted contd.	Breckenborough, Thirsk, Yorks.	-	1
	King's, Sherbourne Park, Northleach, Glos.	-	1
	Farney Close, Bolney, Sussex	-	3
	St. Catherine's, Almondsbury, nr. Bristol	-	1
	Midland Road Preparatory, Gloucester	-	1
	St. Michael's Convent, Uckfield, Sussex.	-	1
		<u>-</u>	<u>43</u>
Physically Handicapped	Vale Road P.H. School, Tottenham	39	-
	Tylney Hall, Hook, Hants.	-	1
	Valence School, Westerham, Kent.	-	1
	Irton Hall, Holmbrook, Cumberland	-	1
	Halliwick, Winchmore Hill	-	1
	Winifred House Hospital School, Barnet	-	1
		<u>39</u>	<u>5</u>
Speech Defects	Moor House, Oxted, Surrey	-	1
Delicate	Hazelbury Open Air, Edmonton	7	-
	Park Place, Henley on-Thames	-	3
	Suntrap, Hayling Island, Hants.	-	5
	St. Vincents, St. Leonards, Sussex.	-	1
	Elmers Court, Lymington, Hants.	-	4
		<u>7</u>	<u>13</u>
Multiple Defects	Vale Road P.H. School, Tottenham	3	-
	Durants School, Enfield	2	-
	Hazelbury Open Air, Edmonton	1	-
	Lingfield Hospital School, Surrey	-	2
	Condoval Hall, Shrewsbury	-	2
		<u>6</u>	<u>4</u>



## STAFF

**Borough Health Department**

Medical Officer of Health, School and Area Medical Officer	G. Hamilton Hogben, M.R.C.S., D.P.H.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Assistant County Medical Officer	P.A.C. Wright, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.
Chief Public Health Inspector	E.T. Jenkins, F.A.P.H.I. (Dec'd. 9. 8.62) E.S. Glegg, M.A.P.H.I. (App'd. 20.11.62)
Senior District Public Health Inspector	E.S. Glegg, M.A.P.H.I.
Chief Administrative Assistant	A.W. Lawrence, M.A.P.H.I.
Senior Administrative Assistant	W.E. Lawson

Classification of other staff	No.
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Public Health Inspectors	10
Pupil Public Health Inspectors	2
Shops and Street Trading Inspector	1
Administrative and Clerical Staff	9
Rodent Operatives	2
Cleansing and Disinfection Staff	2
Other Manual Staff	4

**Area Health Staff (Tottenham and Hornsey)**

Deputy Area Medical Officer	G.S. Udall, M.B., B.Chir., D.P.H., D.C.H. (Resigned 1.7.62) A. Shaw, M.B., B.S., D.P.H. (Appointed 16.7.62)
Senior Assistant Medical Officer	Ruth Golder, M.B., Ch.B., D.R.C.O.G., D.P.H.
Area Dental Officer	Miss W.M. Hunt, L.D.S., R.F.P.S.
Superintendent Health Visitor	Miss H. Townsend, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. (Retired 29.9.62) Miss M. Smith, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. (Appointed 1.10.62)
Non-medical Supervisor of Midwives and Home Nursing Superintendent	Miss F.E. Curtis, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V., M.T.D.

Home Help Organiser	Miss D. Williams, S.R.N., M.I.H.H.O.
Assistant Home Help Organisers	Miss J.E. Caplin, M.I.H.H.O. Mrs. A. Orchard, M.I.H.H.O. Mrs. M. Rudrum (Appointed 2.7.62)
Area Administrative Officer	W.L.N. Relleen, T.D., D.P.A.
Deputy Area Administrative Officer	H.J. Dunham, B.A.
Administrative Officers (Section Heads)	A. Balls N.P. Child S.E. Woodroffe

<u>Classification of Staff</u>	<u>Full-time</u>	<u>Part-time</u>
Medical Officers	10	5
Dental Officers	6	5
Dental Hygienist	1	-
Supervisory Nursing Staff	2	-
Administrative and Clerical Staff	37	6
Health Visitors/School Nurses	25	1
Student Health Visitors	-	2
Clinic Nurses	8	-
Midwives	11	2
Home Nurses	22	4
Speech Therapists	2	2
Physiotherapists	1	-
Occupational Therapists	1	-
Chiropodists	-	2
Audiometer Operators	2	-
Orthoptists	-	2
Dental Surgery Assistants	10	-
Day Nursery Staff	34	3
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