

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

Contributors

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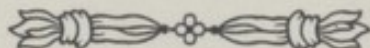
Tottenham Urban District Council.

REPORT

ON THE

Health of Tottenham

FOR THE YEAR 1914.



HARRINGAY:
GREENWAY & Co., T.U. Printers, 435 Green Lanes.



Tottenham Urban District Council.

MEMBERS FOR THE HIGH CROSS WARD.

					Date of Retirement
1.	ALBERT ERNEST HARVEY	...	...	...	1917
2.	WILLIAM RICHARD RYELAND	...	...	...	1917
3.	EDWARD THOMAS ELDER	...	...	...	1916
4.	EDWARD THOROLD GARLAND	...	...	...	1915
5.	JOHN HURDUS DOBSON, J.P.	...	...	...	1915

MEMBERS FOR THE MIDDLE WARD.

6.	THOMAS FREDERICK ABEL	...	...	...	1917
7.	ALBERT EDWARD BEALES	...	...	...	1916
8.	OLIVER FREDERICK BROADWAY	...	...	...	1916
9.	WILLIAM HENRY CLENCH	...	...	...	1915
10.	EDWARD WILLIAM COX	...	...	...	1915

MEMBERS FOR THE LOWER WARD.

11.	JOHN BARKER	...	...	...	1917
12.	EDWIN FROST	...	...	...	1916
13.	FREDERICK WILLIAM JONES	...	...	...	1916
14.	ISAAC AKKER	...	...	...	1915
15.	THOMAS INGLIS	...	...	...	1915

MEMBERS FOR THE WEST GREEN WARD.

16.	GEORGE WILLIAM ROWLEY	...	...	...	1917
17.	EDWARD FYSON MARCHANT	...	...	...	1917
18.	PHILIP BUCK	...	...	...	1916
19.	THOMAS ELDERFIELD	...	...	...	1916
20.	CHARLES WIELAND	...	...	...	1915

MEMBERS FOR THE HARRINGAY WARD.

21.	WALTER WILLIAM LEWIN, J.P.	...	...	...	1917
22.	PATRICK BERNARD MALONE, J.P.	...	...	...	1917
23.	HARRY SPENCER	...	...	...	1916
24.	LISTER CLEGG	...	...	...	1915
25.	MARK JOHN SIMS	...	...	...	1915

MEMBERS FOR THE ST. ANN'S WARD.

26.	CHARLES EDWARD BROWN	...	...	...	1917
27.	FRANK BROOKING	...	...	...	1917
28.	ARTHUR HUME	...	...	...	1916
29.	WILLIAM JAMES TURRELL	...	...	...	1916
30.	THOMAS FRANCIS TAYLOR	...	...	...	1915

Tottenham Urban District Council.

Public Health Committee :

Chairman :

Councillor W. H. CLENCH.

Members :

(Ex-Officio), Councillor E. FROST, J.P.

(Chairman of the Council).

„ Councillor P. BUCK.

(Vice-Chairman of the Council).

Councillor J. BARKER.

Councillor L. CLEGG.

Councillor T. ELDERFIELD.

Councillor A. E. HARVEY.

Councillor T. F. TAYLOR.

Representatives on the Middlesex Districts Joint Small Pox Hospital Board.

Councillor P. BUCK.

Councillor E. T. ELDER.

Councillor M. J. SIMS,

Council's Representative on the Metropolitan Water Board under the Metropolis Water Act, 1902.

COUNCILLOR P. B. MALONE, J.P.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

Clerk (to July):—E. CROWNE, Esq., F.C.I.S. (deceased).

Acting Clerk (July—December):—V. A. BALLS, Esq.

Engineer and Surveyor:—W. H. PRESCOTT, Esq.,
M Inst.C.E., M.Inst.Mech.E., Barrister-at-Law.

Treasurer:—E. YOUNG, Esq., A.S.A.A.

Clerk, Education Committee:—W. MALLINSON, Esq.

Superintendent, Fire Brigade:—S. M. EDDINGTON, Esq.

Librarian:—W. J. BENNETT, Esq., F.L.A.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health:

DAVID C. KIRKHOPE, M.D., Ch.M., D.P.H., Barrister-at-Law

Assistant Medical Officer of Health:

SOPHIA SEEKINGS, M.D., B.S., D.P.H.

Male Sanitary Inspectors:

*REDSTON, W. (Chief Inspector) (117 Broadwater Road).	Harringay Ward.
†*PORTMAN, W. C. (16 West Road).	High Cross Ward.
*WEST, W. P. (33 Drayton Road).	St. Ann's Ward.
†*MILLER, H. W. (119 Sperling Road).	Middle Ward.
†*SHILLITO, J. A. (32 Willoughby Park Road).	Lower Ward.
†*SMITH, J. B. (Cert. San. Insp. Exam. Board) (86 Chester Road).	West Green Ward.

Female Sanitary Inspectors:

PARSONS, Mrs. J. E. (Cert. San. Insp. Exam. Board).

* LAMB, Miss M.

* The Officials so marked hold the Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

† " " " " " " Meat Inspector's Certificate.

‡ This Inspector also holds the Diploma of the Incorporated Institute of Hygiene.

Inspector under the Shops Acts :

STACY, H. J.

Clerical Staff :

COZENS, A. G., Senior Clerk.

BAKER, S. }
GODDARD, V. } Office Clerks.

GARVEY, R., Correspondence and Reports Clerk
(Cert. Royal Sanitary Institute).

Mortuary Attendant :

F. SMITH.

Disinfectors :

A. PITNEY (Houses).

J. MITCHELL }
H. BYSOUTH } (Clothing).

**ADDRESSES OF OTHER PUBLIC OFFICERS,
MORE OR LESS CONNECTED WITH PUBLIC
HEALTH WORK.**

Registrars of Births and Deaths :

East Tottenham : Mr. H. J. ROYNON, 664 High Road.

West Tottenham : Mr. E. S. CHAPMAN, 22 Langham Road.

Relieving Officers :

East Tottenham : Mr. A. J. WRAMPLING, 689 High Road.

West Tottenham : Mr. J. GRAVILLE, 186 West Green Road.

Public Vaccinators :

Dr. W. H. PLAISTER, 632 High Road.

Dr. W. MILLAR, 139 West Green Road.

Dr. W. J. S. EWAN, 99 Philip Lane.

Vaccination Officer :

Mr. H. J. ROYNON, 664 High Road.

Coroner's Officer :

Mr. G. T. GILLINGHAM, 9 Arnold Road, Philip Lane,

INTRODUCTION

TO THE

ANNUAL REPORT of the MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

Public Health Department,

Town Hall,

Tottenham.

January, 1915.

To the Chairman and other Members of the Tottenham Urban
District Council.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit to you my Report upon the Health and Sanitary Conditions, and the Vital Statistics of the District for the year 1914.

It is fitting that some allusion should be made here to the loss sustained by the Council by reason of the death of their old and valued servant, Mr. Edward Crowne. For a period of 45 years he fulfilled faithfully and well the duties appertaining to your Clerk's office, and saw, and in no small measure contributed to, the growth of the district. During his tenure of office, it developed from comparative insignificance to be one of the most populous and prosperous districts in the County of Middlesex. The population continues to increase, and is estimated by the Registrar General to have reached the number 149,495 persons at the middle of the year. It may therefore be concluded that at the end of 1914 the number reached considerably over 150,000 souls.

The Census figures, as ascertained on April 30th, 1911, reached me too late last year to include them in the Annual Report for 1913. They are given now, and some comment is offered upon their significance, and comparison made with the corresponding figures for 1901.

It is gratifying that the Birth Rate has increased slightly during the year 1914.

Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria were again prevalent during the year, and assumed a more virulent type than obtained during 1913. It is unusual for these diseases to continue in epidemic prevalence over so long a period as that covered by the present outbreak, which may be reckoned to have commenced in September, 1913. The accommodation for the efficient isolation of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria, at the disposal of the Council, again proved to be totally inadequate to meet the needs of the district ; and further provision is urgently required.

I would direct your attention particularly to the fact, revealed by the Census figures, that there is not nearly sufficient small house property in the district rented at a figure that the poorer tenants can afford. This has resulted in a degree of overcrowding that was little contemplated and that cannot be disregarded.

There has been no material change in the staff, but it has been made possible for a larger measure of house to house inspection to be carried out efficiently, and the defects revealed have been, for the most part, remedied without resort to judicial process. Arrangements have been made for the house to house inspection of the whole district, and it is estimated that it will take five to six years to complete. The poorer class property has received and is receiving prior consideration, and the alterations and renovations that have been effected must have resulted in greater comfort in the homes of the poor.

My thanks are due to the staff of the Public Health Department for their loyal co-operation, to Mr. W. H. Prescott for valued help in supplying data, and to the Members of the Council for their courtesy and consideration.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant.

David C. Kirkhope.

Geographical and General.

Tottenham is situated in latitude $51^{\circ} 39' 59''$ N., and longitude $0^{\circ} 4' 31''$ W. It is about 5 miles from London and is easily accessible thereto by motor 'buses, trams and trains.

The boundaries of the parish are :—on the East, Walthamstow, from which it is separated by the River Lee ; on the West, Hornsey and Wood Green ; on the North, Edmonton ; and on the South, Hackney and Stoke Newington.

The inhabitants are chiefly of the middle, artizan and labouring classes, who find their employment in the neighbourhood or in the City. Being within convenient distance of London, Tottenham may be considered one of its dormitories, and the morning and evening trams and trains are crowded with business people going to and returning from their work in the City. There are several large factories in the district affording employment to large numbers of both sexes.

The total area of Tottenham amounts to 3,014 acres, or approximately, 5 square miles. Excluding parks, commons and public open spaces, aggregating 234 acres, there remain 636 acres unbuilt upon and available for development.

The ordnance survey map shows that the towing path on the Lee close by Lebus's Factory is 24ft. above ordnance datum. The marshes are about 4ft. higher. The junction of St. Ann's Road and Seven Sisters Road is 39ft. above datum. In this vicinity flooding occurs occasionally in times of heavy rainfall. The High Cross corner is 53ft. above ordnance datum, and the road undulates with a long gradual fall to the Edmonton Boundary, which stands 10ft. lower. Green Lanes varies from 59ft. opposite Allison Road to 90ft. opposite Hermitage Road, and is 75ft. above datum by Duckett's Common. The highest points in the district are at the Boundary, Seven Sisters Road ; at the Water Tower, adjoining Downhills Park ; and at Devonshire Hill : these are about 100ft. above ordnance datum,

The accompanying sketch shows the character of the various strata upon which Tottenham stands. It should be noted, however, that over certain small areas, the yellow clay is covered by a shallow layer of gravel.

The drainage of Tottenham is upon the dual system, the surface drainage being taken by the River Lee, and the soil drainage pumped into the London Sewers.

The Metropolitan Water Board gives a constant and abundant supply of wholesome water to the entire district; but though wholesome, the water is hard, and is more suitable for drinking purposes than for cooking and washing.

The water supplied to Tottenham is derived from three sources, viz :—East London (Sunbury), Kempton Park and New River Works.

Copies of analyses of the waters from these sources are appended:—

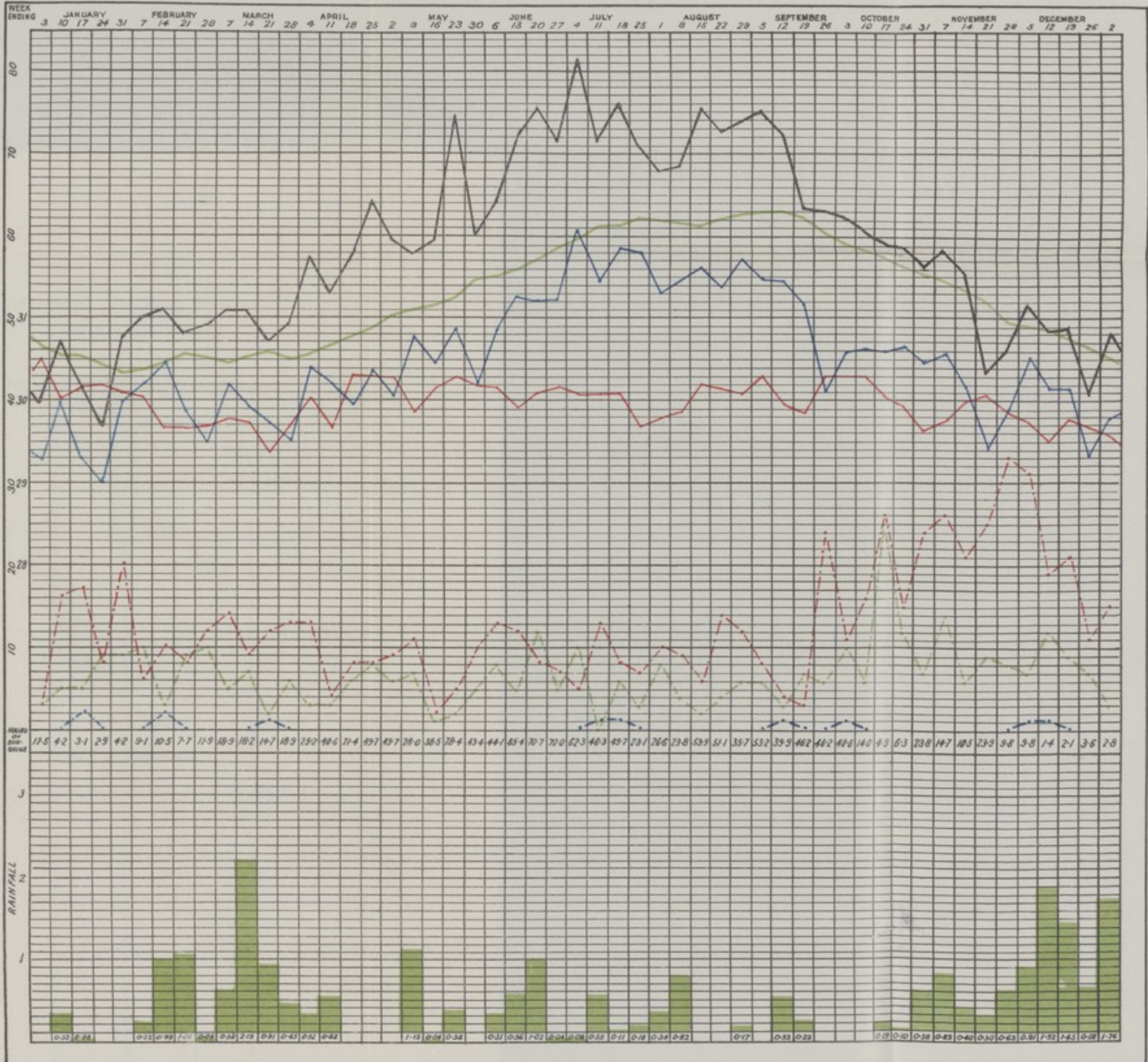
(parts per 100,000)

MONTH	EAST LONDON (Sunbury)								KEMPTON PARK								NEW RIVER							
	Ammoniacal Nitrogen	Albuminoid Nitrogen	Oxidised Nitrogen	Chlorine	Oxygen absorbed from Permanganate 3 hrs. at 80° F.	Colour m.m. brown in a 2ft. tube	Total Hardness	Permanent Hardness	Ammoniacal Nitrogen	Albuminoid Nitrogen	Oxidised Nitrogen	Chlorine	Oxygen absorbed from Permanganate 3 hrs. at 80° F.	Colour m.m. brown in a 2ft. tube	Total Hardness	Permanent Hardness	Ammoniacal Nitrogen	Albuminoid Nitrogen	Oxidised Nitrogen	Chlorine	Oxygen absorbed from Permanganate 3 hrs. at 80° F.	Colour m.m. brown in a 2ft. tube	Total Hardness	Permanent Hardness
Averages, 1912-13	·0002	·0056	·44	1·92	·0777	16	24·79	8·17	·0008	·0081	·20	1·45	·1058	20	20·63	5·27	·0040	·0032	·29	1·89	·0466	13	22·33	4·53
1913																								
April.....	·0002	·0061	·50	1·92	·0791	16	25·50	8·40	·0008	·0076	·22	1·37	·1156	20	21·10	4·70	·0056	·0038	·29	2·00	·0537	12	19·90	4·60
May.....	·0003	·0058	·40	1·94	·0684	14	22·25	7·10	·0025	·0079	·19	1·37	·1092	21	18·28	4·15	·0104	·0040	·19	2·23	·0475	13	17·38	4·43
June.....	·0003	·0052	·38	1·73	·0533	12	21·50	6·60	·0026	·0071	·19	1·36	·0851	18	17·10	4·40	·0044	·0029	·22	1·91	·0316	9	19·00	4·40
July.....	·0007	·0052	·39	1·69	·0486	12	21·30	6·90	·0012	·0060	·18	1·36	·0675	16	17·50	4·00	·0031	·0029	·24	1·87	·0304	10	20·00	4·00
August.....	·0001	·0044	·32	1·72	·0438	12	21·00	6·00	·0013	·0060	·14	1·41	·0652	15	16·70	4·10	·0041	·0028	·24	1·89	·0287	9	20·40	4·00
September.....	·0003	·0049	·35	1·76	·0450	11	24·60	7·90	·0008	·0062	·17	1·47	·0680	14	20·70	5·90	·0040	·0023	·25	1·90	·0275	8	23·50	5·80
October.....	·0003	·0050	·36	1·85	·0494	13	24·70	7·70	·0006	·0064	·15	1·49	·0697	17	20·30	6·00	·0020	·0021	·29	1·80	·0278	10	24·60	5·40
November.....	·0001	·0053	·43	1·92	·0688	15	24·10	8·00	·0006	·0072	·13	1·55	·0848	18	20·10	5·70	·0028	·0027	·34	1·88	·0359	11	23·60	5·90
December.....	·0001	·0051	·45	1·97	·0698	17	27·20	9·10	·0005	·0078	·21	1·55	·0937	22	23·00	6·70	·0030	·0025	·36	1·92	·0299	11	26·60	6·20
1914																								
January.....	·0002	·0054	·47	1·91	·0647	16	29·10	9·70	·0006	·0062	·23	1·54	·0853	21	24·90	6·70	·0019	·0026	·41	1·84	·0283	12	27·80	6·80
February.....	·0002	·0053	·49	1·89	·0621	18	30·00	9·40	·0002	·0051	·24	1·56	·0765	21	26·40	7·00	·0030	·0034	·37	1·97	·0400	14	27·40	7·10
March.....	·0002	·0062	·52	2·04	·0801	21	30·50	10·38	·0003	·0068	·21	1·55	·0968	25	25·34	7·18	·0055	·0055	·37	2·04	·0858	22	26·52	7·05
Averages, 1913-14	·0003	·0053	·42	1·86	·0606	15	25·17	8·12	·0010	·0067	·19	1·46	·0848	19	21·01	5·56	·0041	·0032	·29	1·93	·0390	12	23·02	5·45
November, '14..	·0001	·0049	·26	1·77	·0689	29	25·28	8·60	·0002	·0062	·17	1·65	·0822	21	24·02	6·34	·0038	·0020	·25	2·00	·0205	11	26·82	7·97

METEOROLOGICAL CHART AND INFECTIOUS DISEASE INCIDENCE 1914.

MEAN BAROMETER READING
" MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE
" MINIMUM
" EARTH (4 feet)

SCARLET FEVER
DIPHTHERIA
TYPHOID FEVER

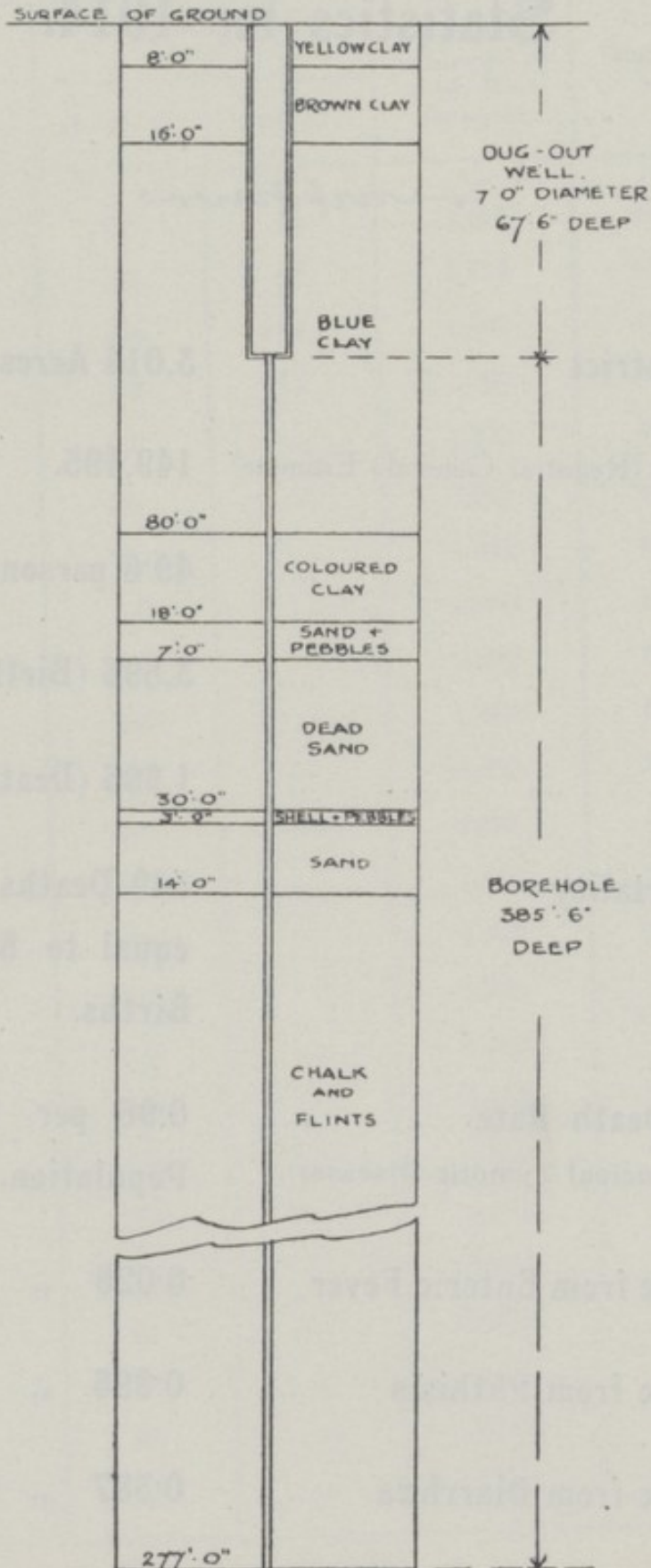


WATER LEVEL RECORD
STATION NO. 10000



TOTTENHAM MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS.

SECTION OF WELL.



Summary of the more Important Vital Statistics for 1914.



Area of District	....	....	3,014 Acres.
Population (Registrar General's Estimate)			149,495.
Density	....	....	49·6 persons per acre.
Births	....	....	3,896 (Birth Rate 26·0).
Deaths	....	....	1,695 (Death Rate 11·3).
Infant Mortality	....	....	349 Deaths under 1 year, equal to 89·5 per 1000 Births.
Zymotic Death Rate (7 principal Zymotic Diseases).	....	....	0·96 per 1,000 of the Population.
Death Rate from Enteric Fever			0·026 „ „
Death Rate from Phthisis	....		0·996 „ „
Death Rate from Diarrhœa	....		0·387 „ „

GENERAL DISTRICT STATISTICS.

RATES AND RATEABLE VALUE.

DATE. Half Year ending	Amount of Rates in the £		Amount produced by a 1d. Rate (General)	Rateable Value
	G. D. R.	W. R.		
September, 1903 ...	2/4	7d.	£ 1,613	£ ¹ 454,145
March, 1904 ...	2/3	6d.	1,678	478,644
September, 1904 ...	2/3	*3d.	1,709	478,492
March, 1905 ...	2/2	—	1,727	483,360
September, 1905 ...	2/2	—	1,772	493,517
March, 1906 ...	2/-	—	1,803	502,360
September, 1906 ...	2/-	—	1,850	509,081
March, 1907 ...	1/11	—	1,856	512,826
September, 1907 ...	2/2	—	1,850	518,430
March, 1908 ...	2/2	—	1,875	546,141
September, 1908 ...	2/3	—	1,890	533,349
March, 1909 ...	2/6	—	1,895	536,220
September, 1909 ...	2/6	—	1,900	543,079
March, 1910 ...	2/4	—	1,902	544,660
September, 1910 ...	2/2	—	1,910	549,625
March, 1911 ...	2/2	—	1,920	552,105
September, 1911 ...	2/2	—	1,930	555,005
March, 1912 ...	2/3	—	1,950	554,145
September, 1912 ...	2/2	—	2,000	563,295
March, 1913 ...	2/1	—	2,015	570,584
September, 1913 ...	2/-	—	2,050	572,745
March, 1914 ...	2/-	—	2,120	578,662
September, 1914 ...	2/-	—	2,200	581,985
March, 1915 ...	2/-	—	2,180	585,395

* To June 24th, 1904, only.

POPULATION.

The Registrar General estimated that the population of Tottenham calculated to the middle of 1914 numbered 149,495.

This is probably over-estimated, and taking as a basis of calculation the number of inhabited houses and inhabited tenements, multiplied by the average number of occupiers, the resulting population would amount to 146,000 approximately.

The number of Births during the year was 3,896, and the number of deaths 1,695, the natural increase in the population, that is the excess of births over deaths, being 2,201.

Acreage of Tottenham, 3,014.

Year	Houses			Inhabited houses			Population
1901	...	17,976	...	...	16,441	...	102,531
1902	...	18,536	...	...	17,341	...	106,535
1903	...	19,837	...	...	18,903	...	109,749
1904	...	20,667	...	...	19,467	...	112,981
1905	...	21,254	...	...	19,924	...	116,232
1906	...	23,613	...	...	21,606	...	119,503
1907	...	24,536	...	...	22,350	...	122,793
1908	...	25,230	...	...	23,015	...	126,146
1909	...	26,186	...	...	23,962	...	129,464
1910	...	26,953	...	...	24,193	...	132,803
1911	...	27,665	...	...	25,773	...	138,326
1912	...	27,995	...	...	26,744	...	142,015
1913	...	28,167	...	...	27,367	...	145,736
1914	...	28,401	...	...	27,458	...	149,495

Return of Houses, etc., at November, 1914, as supplied to us by the Treasurer's Department.

Ward	Acreage	Total No. of Houses	Inhabited Houses etc.	Empty Houses	Inhabited Houses	Inhabited tenements	Estimated population	Rate per Inhabited House	Rate per Inhabited Tenement	Other Assess- ments	Rateable Value
High Cross...	463	4,936	4,703	233	3,446	1,257	25,424	6.38	3.19	211	£ 112,951
Middle, East	449	2,811	2,720	91	2,088	632	14,165	5.92	2.96	140	49,549
Middle, West	168	2,866	2,812	54	2,024	788	14,207	5.92	2.96	140	53,991
Lower ...	950	4,876	4,739	137	4,078	661	23,714	5.49	2.74	232	85,963
West Green...	470	3,829	3,733	96	2,691	1,042	19,086	6.00	3.00	99	71,888
Harringay ...	263	4,193	4,089	104	2,508	1,581	21,289	6.57	3.28	240	96,695
St. Ann's ...	251	4,890	4,662	228	3,161	1,501	27,421	7.18	3.59	170	74,389
Throughout the Parish }	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	39,969
Total ...	3,014	28,401	27,458	943	19,996	7,462	145,306	average 6.21	average 3.10	1,244	£585,395
			28,401		27,458						

STATUTES, BYE-LAWS, ETC., ADMINISTERED BY PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

The Public Health Department is mainly concerned with carrying out the provisions of the following amongst other Acts, Bye-laws, Orders and Regulations.

From time to time the Local Government Board issue Circulars relating to matters of outstanding importance, e.g. Cholera, Small Pox, Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis, Diarrhœa, etc. These Circulars are not enumerated in the following list.

- Public Health Act, 1875.
- Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 and 1886.
- Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order, 1885.
- Infectious Disease (Notification) Acts, 1889 and 1899.
- Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890.
- Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890.
- Housing of the Working Classes Acts, 1890, etc.
- Tottenham Local Board Act, 1890.
- Cleansing of Persons Act, 1897.
- Tottenham Urban District Council Act, 1900.
- Factory and Workshop Acts, 1901, etc.
- Notification of Births Act, 1907.
- Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907.
- Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909.
- Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910.
- Diphtheria Antitoxin (Outside London) Order, 1910.
- Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1911 and 1912.
- Rag Flock Act, 1911.
- Public Health (Cerebro-Spinal Fever and Acute Poliomyelitis) Regulations, 1912.
- Public Health (Milk and Cream) Regulations, 1912.
- Shops Acts, 1912, etc.
- Fabrics (Misdescription) Act, 1913.
- Tuberculosis Order, 1913 (Diseases of Animals Act).
- Milk and Dairies Act, 1914.
- Public Health (Ophthalmia Neonatorum) Regulations, 1914.
- Bye-laws with respect to New Streets and Buildings, Cleansing of Cisterns, Common Lodging Houses, Houses Let in Lodgings, Nuisances, Slaughter-houses, Tents, etc., used for human habitation.

CENSUS RETURNS.

A comparison of the Census figures for 1901 and 1911 reveals the fact that the average age of the population is increasing. The percentage of children under 5 years of age is practically the same at both periods. There are, however, 3.2 % fewer inhabitants of Tottenham between 5 and 25 years of age.

Although the population as a whole has increased by 34,715, it has not increased in the same proportion for the various age groups as obtained at the 1901 census. There has been a declention in that group or series of groups from 5 to 25, which return the smallest mortality. What are the precise causes for the redistribution it would be difficult to say, but I make one or two suggestions.

It will be noticed that the proportion of those living up to 5 years of age has undergone no alteration. But it has been recorded for several years that there has been a reduction in the birth rate. To maintain the proportion at its level of 1901, the birth rate of 1911 ought to have been equal to the birth rate of 1901. But it was not. I suggest that the Notification of Births Act has been effectual, through the efforts of the various agencies working under its provisions, to stay the ravages of infant mortality. Fewer comparatively are born, but more proportionately are saved. During the school age, 5 to 15, there is a reduction to the amount of 1.4 %. There has been a saving of infant life up to this point. Many of those whose lives have been saved, have not escaped the weakening influence of disease, and when they are removed from the home to a different environment, their weakness finds them out. From 15 to 25 migration to find suitable employment would account for the disturbance of the age distribution. There is not sufficient number and diversity of kinds of employment in Tottenham to attract the youths.

From that period onwards the population becomes more stable, and the fact that a larger number are living to old age is due in some measure to the improved and improving housing conditions. The vitality of the nation, however, depends upon its youth, and no effort should be spared to conserve the life and health of the young.

Ages of Persons, Males and Females, at Each Year of age under 21,
and in quinquennial age-groups in Tottenham, 1911.

AGES.		MALES.	FEMALES.	Population, 1911.	Population, 1901.	Increase % during decennium
ALL AGES	...	66,526	70,892	137,418	102,703	33·8
Under 1 year...		1,699	1,712	3,411	2,723	25·2
1	...	1,676	1,698	3,374	2,583	30·6
2	...	1,795	1,739	3,534	2,536	39·3
3	...	1,756	1,788	3,544	2,611	35·7
4	...	1,776	1,712	3,488	2,478	40·7
5	...	1,625	1,597	3,222	—	—
6	...	1,595	1,590	3,185	—	—
7	...	1,601	1,563	3,164	—	—
8	...	1,510	1,539	3,049	—	—
9	...	1,514	1,420	2,934	—	—
10	...	1,461	1,457	2,918	—	—
11	...	1,429	1,441	2,870	—	—
12	...	1,364	1,347	2,711	—	—
13	...	1,395	1,362	2,757	—	—
14	...	1,304	1,293	2,597	—	—
15	...	1,287	1,324	2,611	—	—
16	...	1,254	1,216	2,470	—	—
17	...	1,239	1,237	2,476	—	—
18	...	1,223	1,333	2,556	—	—
19	...	1,151	1,262	2,413	—	—
20	...	1,161	1,196	2,357	—	—
Under 5 years		8,702	8,649	17,351	12,931	34·2
5 and under 10		7,845	7,709	15,554	12,084	28·7
10	.. 15	6,953	6,900	13,853	11,454	20·9
15	.. 20	6,154	6,372	12,526	10,441	10·9
20	.. 25	5,391	6,363	11,754	9,659	20·1
25	.. 30	5,799	6,361	12,160	9,079	33·9
30	.. 35	5,642	5,998	11,640	7,887	47·5
35	.. 40	4,807	5,094	9,901	6,480	52·8
40	.. 45	4,002	4,187	8,189	5,895	38·8
45	.. 50	3,071	3,349	6,120	4,835	26·5
50	.. 55	2,622	2,872	5,494	3,843	42·9
55	.. 60	1,999	2,191	4,190	2,761	51·7
60	.. 65	1,431	1,736	3,167	2,034	55·7
65	.. 70	1,012	1,331	2,343	1,287	82·0
70	.. 75	599	918	1,517	963	57·5
75	.. 80	301	490	791	530	49·2
80	.. 85	152	257	409	286	43·0
85	.. 90	38	97	135	71	90·0
90	.. 95	6	16	22	20	10·0
95	.. 100	—	2	2	1	100·0

It will be seen from the above Table that the increase in the population is most marked in the more advanced age groups.

This aging of the population may be shown in another way. Appended is a Table showing the percentage of the population according to the Census figures for 1901 and 1911 for the various age periods.

	1901	1911
Under 1 year	2·6	2·6
Under 5 years	12·6	12·6
5 to 10 "	11·7	11·3
10 " 15 "	11·1	10·1
15 " 20 "	10·1	9·1
20 " 25 "	9·4	8·6
25 " 30 "	8·8	8·8
30 " 35 "	7·7	8·5
35 " 40 "	6·3	7·2
40 " 45 "	5·7	5·9
45 " 50 "	4·7	5·4
50 " 55 "	3·7	4·0
55 " 60 "	2·7	3·0
60 " 65 "	2·0	2·3
65 " 70 "	1·2	1·7
70 " 75 "	·9	1·0
75 " 80 "	·5	·5
80 " 85 "	·2	·3
85 " 90 "	·0	·1
90 " 95 "	·0	·0
95 " 100 "	·0	·0

The following particulars are also taken from the Census Returns, 1911 :—

Area, Families or Separate Occupiers and Population
1901 and 1911, and Population enumerated in Institutions,
Large Establishments, &c., 1911.

	Area in Statute Acres (Land and Inland Water)	Families or Separate Occupiers		POPULATION				Institutions and Large Establish- ments	
				1901	1911				
		1901	1911	Persons	Persons	Males	Females	No.	Popu- lation
Tottenham U.D.	3,014	21,943	30,474	102,703	137,418	66,526	70,892	40	1,671
WARDS:—									
Harringay ...	—	—	4,682	—	20,353	9,680	10,673	4	763
High Cross ...	—	—	5,360	—	24,100	11,631	12,469	7	367
Lower ...	—	—	4,735	—	21,425	10,317	11,108	6	266
Middle ...	—	—	6,091	—	27,506	13,405	14,101	9	72
St. Ann's ...	—	—	5,423	—	25,940	12,811	13,129	8	147
West Green ...	—	—	4,183	—	18,094	8,682	9,412	6	56

Institutions in Tottenham.

INSTITUTION.	Special Inmates (Patients, Paupers &c.)			Officials and their Families			Total
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	persons
Workhouse Scattered Homes ...	50	24	26	6	—	6	56
Hospital for Jewish Incurables...	80	38	42	22	4	18	102
North Eastern Hospital (M.A.B.)	415	211	204	297	32	265	712
Prince of Wales's General Hospital	125	65	60	57	6	51	182

Persons enumerated in Barns, Sheds, Caravans, Tents, or in the open air,
43 Males and 33 Females.

Condition as to Marriage of Persons, Males and Females, distinguishing
the Number of Females aged 15—45 years.

	Unmarried	Married	Widowed
Persons	79,559	51,669	6,190
Males	39,362	25,484	1,680
Females	40,197	26,185	4,510
Females 14—45 years	15,689	18,146	540

Condition as to Marriage and Ages in Tottenham.

AGES.				Unmarried	Married	Widowed
ALL AGES	...	...	Persons	79,559	51,669	6,190
			Males	39,362	25,484	1,680
			Females	40,197	26,185	4,510
Under 15 years	...	...	Males	23,500	—	—
			Females	23,258	—	—
15 years	...	...	Males	1,287	—	—
			Females	1,324	—	—
16 „	...	...	Males	1,254	—	—
			Females	1,216	—	—
17 „	...	...	Males	1,238	1	—
			Females	1,236	1	—
18 „	...	...	Males	1,221	2	—
			Females	1,316	17	—
19 „	...	...	Males	1,142	9	—
			Females	1,217	44	1
20 „	...	...	Males	1,116	45	—
			Females	1,102	94	—
15 and under 20	...	...	Males	6,142	12	—
			Females	6,309	62	1
20 „	25	...	Males	4,550	839	2
			Females	4,679	1,675	9
25 „	30	...	Males	2,438	3,334	27
			Females	2,212	4,101	48
30 „	35	...	Males	1,184	4,414	44
			Females	1,203	4,696	99
35 „	40	...	Males	614	4,092	101
			Females	772	4,177	145
40 „	45	...	Males	333	3,564	105
			Females	514	3,435	238
45 „	50	...	Males	221	2,739	111
			Females	374	2,586	389
50 „	55	...	Males	149	2,290	183
			Females	225	2,139	508
55 „	60	...	Males	84	1,695	220
			Females	180	1,431	580
60 „	65	...	Males	63	1,157	211
			Females	146	943	647
65 „	70	...	Males	48	761	203
			Females	122	560	649
70 „	75	...	Males	18	359	222
			Females	100	261	557
75 „	80	...	Males	15	158	128
			Females	58	91	341
80 „	85	...	Males	3	60	89
			Females	33	20	204
85 „	90	...	Males	—	9	29
			Females	11	6	80
90 „	95	...	Males	—	1	5
			Females	—	2	14
95 „	100	...	Males	—	—	—
			Females	1	—	1

Tenements in the Occupation of Private Families.

TOTTENHAM.	No. of rooms per tenement	NUMBER OF PERSONS IN PRIVATE FAMILIES.															Total Number of Private Families	Population in Private Families
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15 and upward		
		NUMBER OF PRIVATE FAMILIES.																
Total Population—	1	729	426	174	83	26	7	1	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1,447	2,622
1901, 102,703; 1911, 137,418	2	294	772	689	402	253	96	51	20	5	2	1	...	...	..	...	2,585	7,947
Total families or separate	3	200	1,679	1,888	1,522	928	617	339	156	69	34	11	2	...	1	...	7,446	28,393
occupiers, private or other—	4	94	802	1,130	1,223	922	749	486	357	164	83	32	11	5	1	2	6,061	28,241
1901, 21,943; 1911, 30,474.	5	39	469	888	1,148	1,060	834	608	440	278	162	95	31	9	8	5	6,074	32,158
Tenements with more than	6	39	329	554	756	705	532	398	260	144	108	53	27	8	7	4	3,924	20,513
two occupants per room—	7	10	119	261	314	322	289	197	125	81	59	25	26	8	2	2	1,840	10,078
No., 1,799; Pop'l'n, 13,132.	8	5	48	79	102	110	80	62	34	33	7	7	5	1	2	...	575	3,027
Propn. per cent. to pop't'n	9	1	11	26	42	42	37	38	14	7	5	1	2	1	...	1	228	1,256
in private families, 9·7.	10 and upwards	2	9	23	31	35	32	16	19	17	9	8	6	2	2	1	212	1,316
Totals	—	1,413	4,664	5,712	5,623	4,403	3,273	2,196	1,426	798	469	233	110	34	23	15	30,392	135,551

BIRTHS.

The Birth Rate is the number of births per 1,000 of the population. A more accurate estimate would be arrived at by calculating the number of births per 1,000 married women of child-bearing age.

The figures upon which such a calculation can be made are only obtainable for the census years. These figures for the years 1901 and 1911 are as follows :—

Female population of Tottenham				1901		1911
Unmarried	...	...	...	30,815	...	40,197
Married	...	...	...	18,747	...	26,185
Widowed	...	...	...	3,271	...	4,510

Of the Married Women 13,397 and 18,146
were between the ages of 15 and 45 years = 71·46% and 69·29%
of the total female population for the two years respectively.

The births for the two years were 3,172 and 3,861

The birth rate was in 1901, 30·7 per 1,000, and in 1911 27·9 per 1,000.

The birth rate per thousand married women between the ages of 15 and 45 years for 1901 was 236·77 and for 1911, 212·77.

* * *

During 1914, 3,896 births were registered in Tottenham, being 115 more than in 1913. The males numbered 1,993 and the females 1,903. 75 were illegitimate, equal to 1·9 %. The corresponding percentages for 1911, 1912, and 1913 were 1·1, 2·6 and 2·3 respectively.

3,334 births were notified according to the requirements of the Notification of Births Act; 525 by Doctors, 1,671 by Midwives, 1,138 by others. Doctors frequently instruct the parents to notify the Medical Officer of the occurrence of a birth. The parents do not obey the instruction and no notification is received. It would facilitate the working of the Notification of Births Act were Doctors and Midwives themselves to accept and fulfil the duty of notification.

* * *

The birth rate for England and Wales was 23·8.

The birth rate for Tottenham was 26·0.

* * *

The following is a short tabular statement of the work of the female staff in so far as it relates to infants :—

Visits paid in connection with the Notification of Births Act	... ..	1,666
Visits to Expectant Mothers	... ..	60
Re-visits	... ..	777
Babies Weighed	... ..	4,495

PARTICULARS OF INFANT FEEDING :—

Babies entirely breast fed	... ..	1,141
Babies partly breast fed and partly hand fed :—		
Breast and Cows Milk	... ..	30
Breast and Nestles Milk	... ..	23
Breast and Other Foods	... ..	9
	—	62
Babies entirely hand fed :—		
Cows Milk	... ..	37
Nestles Milk	... ..	28
Glaxo	... ..	9
Other Foods	... ..	5
	—	79

* * *

When it is deemed to be inexpedient that the Health Visitor should call upon the mother of the new born, a card is sent by post, giving the following advice :—

“ADVICE ON INFANT FEEDING.

1. The natural food for an infant is the mother's milk. When the mother can provide sufficient milk, no other nourishment is necessary until the infant is eight months old.

2. Where a mother is unable to furnish sufficient milk, the child should have what there is, and, in addition, cows' milk, diluted and sweetened.

3. The infant should be fed at **regular times, and not whenever it cries.**

4. Each feed should occupy about 15 minutes, and should be taken slowly as follows :—

I. During the first two months : Once every two hours during the day, and once every four hours during the night.

II. During the third and fourth months : Once every two-and-half hours during the day, and twice only during the night,

- III. During the fifth and sixth months : Once every three hours during the day, and twice during the night.
- IV. After the sixth month : Once every three or four hours during the day, and once only during the night.
5. The cows' milk should be diluted according to the following table:—

Age of Child.	Milk Tablespoons.	Water or Barley Water Tablespoons.	No. of Meals in 24 hours.
During 1st fortnight	1	2	10
„ 2nd „	1½	3	8
„ 2nd month	2	3	8
„ 3rd „	4	4	7
„ 4th „	5	4	6
„ 5th „	6	4	6
„ 6th „	8	4	6
„ 7th „	9	4	6
„ 8th „	10	4	6
„ 9th „	12	4	6

A little sugar should be added to each meal, and a small teaspoonful of cream.

6. Bottles with long rubber tubes should not be used. When not in use the bottle should be cleansed and left in a basin of cold water with a pinch of bicarbonate of soda or borax dissolved in the water.

7. Cows' milk intended for the feeding of infants should be quite fresh. It should be brought to a temperature just short of boiling point, and removed to a cool place and closely covered.

8. Prepare only one meal at a time, and throw away what is not used.

9. Condensed milk and patent infants' foods should only be used under medical advice.

10. From 8 to 12 months the child may be given plain milk pudding, or bread and milk. After 12 months, bread and gravy may be given, and after 18 months a little meat may be added to the dietary.

Barley Water is made by washing two ounces of pearl barley in cold water, and boiling in one pint of water for 20 minutes in a covered vessel. Strain before using. This must be prepared daily.

A baby should gain on an average 4 to 5 oz. every week.

Mothers are invited to bring their babies to the Hall behind the Council Buildings to be weighed, on Mondays between 2 and 4 p.m.

Further information can be obtained from the Women Sanitary Inspectors, Town Hall, Tottenham, daily from 9.30 to 10.30 a.m., and on Monday afternoons."

Ward	Births	Percentage to Population
Harringay... ..	529	2.40
West Green	521	2.68
St. Ann's	794	2.89
High Cross	651	2.47
Middle	776	2.64
Lower	625	2.57
Total	3,896	2.6

Quarterly Return of Births for the different Wards (1914).

	Harrin- gay	West Green	St. Ann's	High Cross	Middle	Lower	Total
March	130	115	193	167	188	158	951
June	139	146	213	171	193	152	1014
September	147	124	210	161	185	165	992
December	113	136	178	152	210	150	939
Total	529	521	794	651	776	625	3,896

Table showing number of Births in 1914 and Birth Rates—in Wards.

Ward	No. of Births	Population	Rate
Harringay	529	22,032	24·0
West Green	521	19,426	26·8
St. Ann's	794	28,134	28·9
High Cross	651	26,266	24·7
Middle	776	29,344	26·4
Lower	625	24,295	25·7
Total	3,896	149,495	26·0

*Table showing number of Births and Deaths in District
during the year 1914, in quarters.*

					Births		Deaths	
Quarter to 31st March		...	...	Males	...	489	...	249
				Females	...	462	...	253
,, 30th June		...	...	Males	...	530	...	187
				Females	...	484	...	195
,, 30th September		...	...	Males	...	490	...	179
				Females	...	502	...	200
,, 31st December		...	...	Males	...	485	...	221
				Females	...	455	...	211
						—		—
Total		...	...	Males	...	1,993	...	836
				Females	...	1,903	...	859
						—		—
						3,896		1,695
						—		—

Male and Female Births and Deaths Registered in the Fifty-second Week of each of the Seven Years 1908-1914.

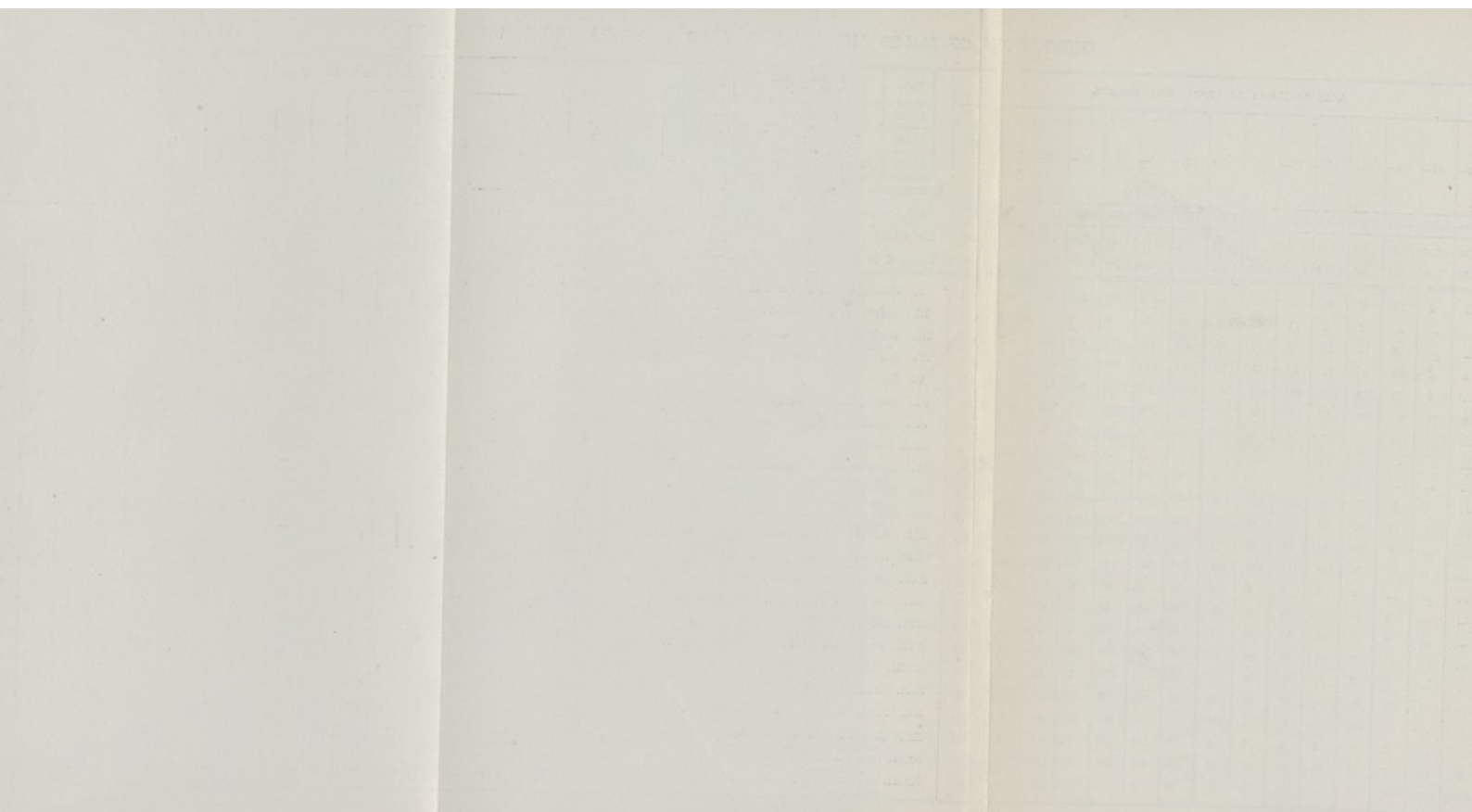
			1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
Births	London ...	Total Births	1438	2182	1956	1864	1434	1345	2422
		Males ...	703	1137	1025	994	740	729	1258
		Females ...	735	1045	931	870	694	616	1164
	Tottenham	Total Births	67	74	57	58	35	44	90
		Males ...	26	38	23	29	10	26	51
		Females ...	41	36	34	29	25	18	39
Deaths	London ...	Total Deaths	1038	1502	1358	1325	1249	1215	2050
		Males ...	515	773	656	701	637	623	1045
		Females ...	523	729	702	624	612	592	1005
	Tottenham	Total Deaths	38	35	27	34	29	18	51
		Males ...	19	13	12	17	16	6	22
		Females ...	19	22	15	17	13	12	29

Excess of Births over Deaths for the last 10 Years.

Years	Population	Excess
1905	116,232	2,033
1906	119,503	2,001
1907	122,793	2,153
1908	126,146	2,197
1909	129,464	2,306
1910	132,803	2,184
1911	138,326	2,044
1912	142,015	2,188
1913	145,736	2,160
1914	149,495	2,201

OCCUPATIONS OF MALES AND FEMALES AGED 10 YEARS AND UPWARDS, 1911.

AGES OF MALES 10 YEARS AND UPWARDS.														Males		Occupied and Unoccupied		Females		AGES OF FEMALES 10 YEARS OF AGE AND UPWARDS.																										
10	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	25	35	45	55	65 and upwards.	Total Males.	66,526	All Ages.	70,892	Total Females	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	10	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	25	35	45	55	65 and upwards.											
														16,547		Under 10 Years.		16,351																												
														49,979		10 Years and Upwards		54,534																												
														OCCUPATIONS at Ages 10 Years and Upwards.																																
														Total Occupied and Unoccupied.																																
														Retired or Unoccupied (Order XXIII.)																																
														Engaged in Occupations (Orders I.—XXII.)																																
4,254	1,395	1,304	1,297	1,254	1,239	1,223	1,151	5,391	11,441	8,809	5,693	3,430	2,108	49,979															54,534	23,039	26,105	4,510	4,345	1,362	1,293	1,334	1,216	1,237	1,333	1,362	6,363	12,359	9,281	6,221	3,927	3,111
4,198	1,326	538	194	110	62	33	28	81	76	63	131	233	920	7,993															37,756	10,500	24,063	3,193	4,343	1,349	816	490	315	271	262	292	2,254	8,942	7,508	4,974	3,214	2,826
56	69	766	1,093	1,144	1,177	1,190	1,123	5,310	11,365	8,746	5,562	3,197	1,183	41,966															16,778	13,339	2,122	1,317	2	13	477	834	501	966	1,071	970	4,109	3,147	1,773	1,247	713	285
...	1	33	47	24	22	29	28	197	518	441	235	43	14	1,632	I. General or Local Govt. of the Country.														148	136	4	8	1	1	8	6	19	35	44	22	8	3	1
...	91	II. Defence of the Country.														
...	...	12	19	18	39	39	39	198	448	363	278	126	56	1,637	III. Professional Occupations and their subordinate Services.														1,277	974	163	140	3	9	17	15	23	18	242	426	228	167	99	35
1	1	8	10	12	13	11	10	65	193	145	97	66	36	670	IV. Domestic Offices or Services.														4,142	2,915	632	595	...	3	114	186	188	208	263	209	820	756	569	453	267	106
...	2	77	152	206	240	217	253	1,028	1,628	1,069	696	411	157	6,135	V. Commercial Occupations.														1,369	1,233	32	14	18	49	80	101	135	106	448	337	67	17	9	2
35	34	327	354	245	170	154	136	652	1,746	1,397	743	329	80	5,387	VI. Conveyance of Men, Goods and Messages														154	147	2	5	2	1	16	6	5	10	14	11	51	25	7	2	4	...
...	...	3	...	8	9	9	6	21	75	68	64	70	47	380	VII. Agriculture (on Farms, Woods & Gardens)														9	5	4	1	2	...	1	1	1	1	2
...	1	1	VIII. Fishing.														
...	...	2	3	3	2	2	1	13	33	29	24	8	3	121	IX. In and About, and Working and Dealing in the Products of, Mines and Quarries.														8	4	2	2	1	2	...	1	3	1	...
...	1	48	78	93	104	116	102	479	938	647	349	219	76	3,210	X. Metals, Machines, Implements, and Conveyances.														167	141	20	6	3	7	12	18	19	12	61	19	9	4	2	1
...	1	16	46	43	55	55	33	222	696	459	322	195	64	2,307	XI. Precious Metals, Jewels, Watches, Instruments, and Games.														140	125	12	3	4	9	11	12	12	9	38	25	10	7	2	1
...	8	20	46	63	93	73	499	1,594	1,134	1,071	703	221	5,825	XII. Building, and Works of Construction.														1	1	1	
...	3	99	120	119	119	150	124	477	985	643	455	286	102	3,682	XIII. Wood, Furniture, Fittings, Decorations.														385	320	53	12	...	2	34	32	30	29	28	17	121	65	16	9	8	4
...	...	2	2	5	5	6	35	53	45	28	28	10	219	219	XIV. Brick, Cement, Pottery, and Glass.														20	18	2	1	1	...	1	3	7	5	2
...	8	25	19	20	17	26	89	170	132	85	63	17	671	671	XV. Chemicals, Oil, Grease, Soap, Resin, etc.														318	242	49	27	6	15	13	15	20	28	81	69	22	23	22	4
...	4	9	8	13	13	7	48	106	108	76	46	20	458	458	XVI. Skins, Leather, Hair, and Feathers.														177	143	22	12	6	12	10	15	11	10	45	25	17	13	9	4
...	46	70	82	87	64	67	320	681	570	325	180	63	2,555	2,555	XVII. Paper, Prints, Books, and Stationery.														1,452	1,394	93	35	...	2	80	146	137	133	104	105	594	213	69	48	24	7
...	5	6	15	20	18	19	92	161	111	73	41	15	576	576	XVIII. Textile Fabrics.														646	579	43	24	26	38	45	49	45	34	170	111	75	30	16	7
...	2	31	42	66	84	58	54	255	482	301	238	154	93	1,950	XIX. Dress.														4,681	3,933	485	263	...	6	171	281	306	297	302	291	1,203	915	413	276	150	80
...	57	121	140	147	152	162	682	1,241	935	518	286	106	4,547	4,547	XX. Food, Tobacco, Drink, and Lodging.														2,327	1,700	487	140	...	1	35	112	113	148	168	157	642	448	237	160	77	29
...	3	9	6	6	7	6	51	146	127	73	33	17	484	484	XXI. Gas, Water, and Electricity Supply, and Sanitary Service.														3	3	2	1
20	25	32	76	63	55	61	48	255	487	454	297	183	87	2,113	XXII. Other, General, and Undefined Workers and Dealers.														349	211	93	45	10	20	17	17	19	18	70	61	42	39	28	8
4,198	1,326	538	194	110	62	33	28	81	76	63	131	233	920	7,693	XXIII. Without Specified Occupations or Un-occupied.														37,756	10,500	24,063	3,193	4,343	1,349	816	490	315	271	262	292	2,254	8,942	7,508	5,074	3,214	2,826



*Births and Birth Rates, Deaths and Death Rates for the
Towns named for the 52 weeks ended 2nd January, 1915.*

(Extracted from the Registrar General's Annual Summary).

TOWN	*Estimated population to middle of 1914	Births	Deaths	Annual Rate per 1,000 living	
				Births	Deaths
Tottenham ...	146,141	3,794	1,675	25·9	11·4
West Ham ...	294,476	8,936	4,367	33·4	14·9
Brighton ...	133,186	2,346	1,771	17·6	13·3
Portsmouth ...	241,748	5,714	3,051	23·6	12·6
Southampton ...	122,577	2,942	1,701	24·0	13·8
Norwich ...	123,377	2,509	1,690	20·3	13·6
Plymouth ...	113,134	2,646	1,929	23·3	17·0
Birmingham ...	860,591	23,268	12,889	27·0	14·9
Nottingham ...	264,970	6,192	4,042	23·3	15·2
Birkenhead ...	135,789	3,777	2,061	27·7	15·1
Liverpool ...	763,926	23,141	14,848	30·1	19·4
Bolton ...	184,026	4,071	2,673	22·1	14·5
Manchester ...	731,830	18,917	12,222	23·1	16·7
Salford ...	233,970	6,236	3,864	26·6	16·5
Oldham ...	150,055	3,479	2,663	23·1	17·7
Blackburn...	134,015	2,803	1,957	20·9	14·6
Preston ...	118,118	2,817	1,849	23·8	15·6
Bradford ...	290,642	5,704	4,524	19·6	15·5
Sheffield ...	472,234	12,962	7,717	27·4	16·3
Hull ...	287,472	7,928	4,403	27·5	15·3
Sunderland ...	152,436	4,941	2,575	32·4	16·8
Newcastle-on-Tyne	271,523	7,564	4,623	27·8	17·0
Dublin ...	406,000	10,926	8,456	26·1	20·8
Belfast ...	399,000	11,109	7,527	27·8	18·9
97 Great Towns ...	17,980,576	447,783	263,656	24·9	14·6

* The population as given in the Registrar General's Annual Summary differs considerably from that given in preceding Returns for 1914, but the information was received too late for the general purposes of this Report.

DEATHS.

The death rate for 1914 equalled 11·3 and the corrected death rate 11·55 per thousand of the population, the total deaths numbering 1,695. Of this number 1,432 were registered in the district ; 230 were non-residents who died in Tottenham, and whose deaths are debited to the respective districts to which they belonged ; 493 Tottenham residents died in other districts, and have been debited to us.

Of the total number, 841 were males and 854 females, distributed as follows according to age and sex :—

				Males	Females
Deaths under 1 year	...	...	...	207	142
„ from 1 to 5 years	...	...	...	69	75
„ from 5 to 15 years	...	...	...	30	40
„ from 15 to 25 years	...	...	...	37	35
„ from 25 to 65 years	...	...	...	294	309
„ 65 and upwards	...	...	...	204	253
				841	854

The deaths for 1913 numbered 1,621, being 74 fewer than occurred during 1914. In making comparison of the figures for the two years, one is at once struck with the increase by 68 of deaths from “Other defined diseases.” The increase occurs principally between the ages of 35 and 45, when the excess numbered 19 ; and between the ages of 55 and 85, when the excess amounted to 62. In certain of the other age groups there are small reductions in the numbers of deaths.

Deaths from Measles numbered 13 ; from Diphtheria 37 ; from Diarrhoea 58 ; Scarlet Fever accounted for 8 deaths, Enteric Fever for 4 and Whooping Cough for 24 ; 149 persons died from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and 24 from Cancer in one form or another.

Two facts emerge from a comparison of last year's figures with the figures for 1914. First, the deaths from Enteric Fever, Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria have all increased. These are the infectious diseases that are usually treated in hospital. But as a sufficient number of beds was not available for the reception of anything like the numbers of our sufferers from these diseases, there was a fairly plentiful overflow into the homes of the people. The propagation of the diseases was thus fostered, for adequate isolation could not be afforded in many instances and the probability is that more contracted the disease than

need have done had sufficient and proper hospital accommodation been available. From these diseases alone there was an increased number of deaths by 24.

Erysipelas caused six more deaths this year than last. The excess in deaths from Whooping Cough was 14, and from Pulmonary Consumption 18. On the other hand there was a decrease this year as compared with last in respect of Measles by 19, and of its sequel Bronchitis by 24; and of Diarrhoea and Enteritis by 25.

The other fact that emerges is that the deaths from Congenital Debility and Malformations, including Premature Birth, exceeded by 42 in 1914 the number of deaths in 1913 from similar causes. It would therefore appear that the scheme the Council has in contemplation for Maternity and Child Welfare is peculiarly opportune. We look to alter this condition of things, and transfer the balance to the other side of the account sheet when the scheme is brought into effective operation.

Quarterly Return of Deaths for the different Wards (1914).

	Harrin- gay	West Green	St. Ann's	High Cross	Middle	Lower	Total
March ...	57	56	108	82	103	96	502
June ...	43	52	75	79	71	62	382
September ...	47	45	89	55	75	68	279
December ...	52	51	107	77	71	74	432
	199	204	379	293	320	300	1695

Table showing Infantile Deaths for every Quarter of 1914 in Wards.

	Harrin- gay	West Green	St. Ann's	High Cross	Middle	Lower	Total
March ...	9	9	30	22	17	23	110
June ...	5	9	11	15	10	12	62
September ...	8	11	28	9	20	17	93
December ...	9	11	20	13	19	12	84
	31	40	89	59	66	64	349

*Table showing number of Deaths from Special Diseases
during every Quarter of 1914.*

Ward		Small Pox	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria & Mem. Croup	Enteric	Phthisis	Measles	Whooping Cough	Diarrhoea	Total
Harringay	March ...	...	1	...	...	5	...	2	2	10
	June ...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	4
	September ...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	3	7
	December ...	...	...	2	1	6	...	...	2	11
	Ward Total	...	1	2	1	17	2	2	7	32
West Green	March ...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	1	6
	June ...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	1	6
	September ...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	3	9
	December ...	...	...	3	...	7	...	1	...	11
	Ward Total	...	...	4	...	22	...	1	5	32
St. Ann's	March ...	...	...	1	2	8	...	4	2	17
	June ...	...	...	2	...	11	2	2	...	17
	September ...	...	...	1	...	2	3	2	8	16
	December ...	...	...	5	...	13	1	...	6	25
	Ward Total	...	...	9	2	34	6	8	16	75
High Cross	March ...	...	...	4	...	11	1	3	1	20
	June ...	...	...	2	...	7	...	2	...	11
	September ...	...	2	1	...	8	...	...	4	15
	December ...	...	...	1	1	6	2	1	3	14
	Ward Total	...	2	8	1	32	3	6	8	60
Middle	March ...	...	...	4	...	7	1	1	2	15
	June ...	...	...	1	...	6	...	1	...	8
	September ...	...	...	1	...	4	1	2	1	9
	December ...	...	2	4	...	5	...	...	1	12
	Ward Total	...	2	10	...	22	2	4	4	44
Lower	March ...	...	1	3	...	8	...	2	1	15
	June ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	2	7
	September ...	...	2	...	...	5	...	...	12	19
	December ...	...	...	1	...	5	...	...	3	9
	Ward Total	...	3	4	...	22	...	3	18	50
	Whole District Total ...	...	8	37	4	149	13	24	58	293

*Table showing number of Deaths in 1914 and Death Rates—
in Wards.*

Ward	No. of Deaths	Population	General Death Rate	Infant Mortality per 1000 of the Population	Infant Mortality per 1000 Births
Harringay ...	199	22,032	9·0	1·4	58·6
West Green ...	204	19,426	10·5	2·0	76·7
St. Ann's ...	379	28,134	13·4	3·1	112·0
High Cross ...	293	26,266	11·1	2·2	90·6
Middle ...	320	29,344	10·8	2·2	87·6
Lower ...	300	24,295	12·3	2·2	102·2
Total ...	1,695	149,495	11·3	2·3	89·5

*Comparison of Tottenham's General and Zymotic Death Rates
during the last 20 years*

	General Death Rate	Zymotic Death Rate
1895 ...	14·6	1·7
1896 ...	13·2	2·5
1897 ...	13·6	2·1
1898 ...	14·6	2·3
1899 ...	15·1	2·0
1900 ...	14·7	2·4
1901 ...	14·6	3·7
1902 ...	13·4	2·1
1903 ...	13·0	1·9
1904 ...	13·8	1·9 (nearly)
1905 ...	13·7	1·3
1906 ...	12·4	2·1
1907 ...	13·5	1·8
1908 ...	12·5	1·7
1909 ...	11·4	1·2
1910 ...	11·4	1·3
1911 ...	13·1	1·9
1912 ...	12·2	0·7
1913 ...	11·1	1·0
1914 ...	11·3	0·9

Table showing the Annual Deaths and Death Rates from Special Diseases during the Quinquennium, 1910-1914.

Disease	1910		1911		1912		1913		1914	
	No. of Deaths	Rate per 1000	No. of Deaths	Rate per 1000	No. of Deaths	Rate per 1000	No. of Deaths	Rate per 1000	No. of Deaths	Rate per 1000
Small Pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ...	4	·03	1	·007	2	·014	1	·006	8	·053
Diphtheria ...	13	·09	14	·101	16	·112	24	·164	37	·247
Typhoid Fever...	11	·09	3	·021	6	·04	...	...	4	·026
Measles ...	30	·22	65	·469	22	·154	32	·219	13	·086
Diarrhoea ...	14	·10	164	1·185	24	·169	83	·569	58	·387
Phthisis ...	74	·55	139	1·004	142	·999	131	·898	149	·996
Whooping Cough	31	·23	21	·151	38	·267	10	·068	24	·160
Puerperal Fever	3	·02	3	·021	4	·028	3	·020	5	·033
Cancer ...	93	·70	100	·722	109	·767	130	·892	124	·829

Table showing Population, and General and Zymotic Death Rates for 1914, as compared with the Six Previous Census Years.

Year	Population of Tottenham	Death Rate from all causes	Death Rate per 1000 from 7 principal Zymotic Diseases
1861 ...	13,875	19·3	3·4
1871 ...	22,057	20·6	4·7
1881 ...	46,441	16·9	2·8
1891 ...	70,294	15·9	1·7
1901 ...	103,243	14·6	3·7
1911 ...	138,326	13·1	1·9
1914 ...	149,495	11·3	2·96

Weekly Return of Deaths registered in Tottenham, 1914

Week ended	Males	Females	Week ended	Males	Females
Jan. 3 ...	17	21	July 4 ...	17	15
„ 10 ...	22	23	„ 11 ...	8	16
„ 17 ...	20	13	„ 18 ...	11	10
„ 24 ...	20	18	„ 25 ...	13	9
„ 31 ...	22	18	Aug. 1 ...	5	12
Feb. 7 ...	20	14	„ 8 ...	8	6
„ 14 ...	11	15	„ 15 ...	18	11
„ 21 ...	9	20	„ 22 ...	12	14
„ 28 ...	22	18	„ 29 ...	14	12
Mar. 7 ...	13	16	Sept. 5 ...	9	14
„ 14 ...	14	14	„ 12 ...	13	16
„ 21 ...	19	11	„ 19 ...	16	11
„ 28 ...	12	18	„ 26 ...	12	12
April 4 ...	21	13	Oct. 3 ...	13	17
„ 11 ...	8	17	„ 10 ...	15	12
„ 18 ...	16	13	„ 17 ...	15	9
„ 25 ...	14	16	„ 24 ...	8	17
May 2 ...	12	17	„ 31 ...	14	11
„ 9 ...	9	8	Nov. 7 ...	6	13
„ 16 ...	9	10	„ 14 ...	9	9
„ 23 ...	16	14	„ 21 ...	12	14
„ 30 ...	15	14	„ 28 ...	16	15
June 6 ...	12	16	Dec. 5 ...	15	12
„ 13 ...	10	14	„ 12 ...	14	11
„ 20 ...	12	12	„ 19 ...	10	14
„ 27 ...	14	9	„ 26 ...	21	15

*General, Zymotic and Special Disease Death Rates for each year
of the Decennium 1905—1914.*

Year	Births	Deaths	Zymotic Diseases	Small Pox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Whooping Cough	Enteric Fever	Diarrhoea	Cancer	Infant Mortality
1905	30·9	12·8	1·31	...	·09	·04	·16	·54	·05	·43	·76	115
1906	31·1	13·8	2·18	...	·41	·15	·10	·18	·05	1·29	·65	131·7
1907	31·1	13·5	1·8	...	·32	·08	·09	·43	·03	·30	·72	100·0
1908	29·9	12·5	1·7	...	·31	·10	·15	·07	·04	·39	·74	95·55
1909	29·9	11·4	1·2	...	·12	·07	·17	·17	·00	·13	·77	88·63
1910	27·8	11·4	1·3	...	·22	·03	·09	·23	·09	·10	·70	86·5
1911	27·9	13·1	1·9	...	·46	·00	·10	·15	·02	1·18	·72	123·0
1912	26·6	11·2	0·7	...	·15	·01	·11	·26	·04	·16	·76	79·5
1913	25·9	11·1	1·02	...	·21	·006	·16	·06	...	0·56	·89	89·6
1914	26·0	11·3	2·96	...	·08	·053	·24	·16	·02	·38	·82	89·5

In the above and previous similar tables the various rates have been corrected in accordance with the Registrar General's estimated population for the different years.

INFANT MORTALITY.

The birth rate showed some indication of recovery during the year 1914. Whereas in 1913 the birth rate was 25·9, in 1914 it increased to 26·0 per thousand. The increase is small, but it is welcomed. The actual number of births was 3,896 ; in 1913 it was 3,781—an increase in 1914 of 115.

Of children under 1 year of age, 349 died, an increase of 10 over deaths at a similar age in 1913 ; and the infant mortality rate, i.e. the number of deaths per thousand births, equalled 89·5. The rate for 1913 was 89·6.

The defined diseases that mainly contributed to the infant mortality were, Whooping Cough 16, Bronchitis 22, Pneumonia 49, Diarrhoea and Enteritis 48, Congenital Debility, Malformations and Premature

Birth 134. Except from Whooping Cough and Congenital Defects, there was a distinct fall in the numbers of deaths from these causes, and attention has been directed previously to the necessity of enlisting upon a campaign against infectious and congenital diseases.

Our School for Mothers has rendered valuable assistance in caring for the young, and a short sketch of the work done in that institution is appended.

"Report re Tottenham School for Mothers—

October 1st, 1913, to October 1st, 1914.

During this year we have had 521 babies on the Register, and they have made 2,695 attendances at the Baby Clinic and Weighing, held once a week. This is an increase of 1,064 attendances over last year, and makes an average of 55 babies per week, our maximum attendance being 85.

The mothers show their appreciation of our work by coming again with the next baby (12 have done so this year) and by bringing their friends and neighbours.

A Lady Doctor attends on these days and gives advice and simple drugs. If a case is too complicated to be dealt with here, a letter is given for the Hospital.

The Sewing Class was started in November, 1913, and continues to flourish. This also is held once a week with an average attendance of 20 mothers. The babies are taken to the Nursery upstairs (furnished with banana crates, etc.), and left in the charge of lady voluntary workers, and the mothers are then at liberty to do their sewing. They pay for their materials by instalments, and take the finished garments home as soon as paid for. Simple talks are also given on hygiene, etc.

The Board of Education has recognised this Class, and made us a grant of half our working expenses.

On both Weighing and Sewing afternoons, a cup of tea and cake are provided for each mother, and are greatly appreciated.

During the year, 1,288 dinners have been provided for Nursing and Expectant Mothers, an average of 10 mothers per day attending. In a few cases they pay 1d. or 2d. each, but the majority of dinners, especially since the War, have been given free,

Milk has also been sent in specially deserving cases, where the baby is only partly breast fed.

In the Summer the members of the Sewing Class were taken for an outing to Epping Forest by brake. A very enjoyable time was spent.

Gifts of clothes, sent to the School by friends, have been distributed to deserving cases or sold for a few pence.

We have now 10 voluntary workers in addition to the two women Sanitary Inspectors and the two Doctors, the latter only accepting a very small honorarium for their services.

We are very grateful to the Women's Imperial Health Association for their second grant of £50 and also for enabling us to send a delicate nursing mother to the country for several weeks during the Summer."

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

It will be shown that the mortality amongst children under 5 years of age is five or more times greater than the mortality of any other quinquennium up to 65 years. An analysis of the causes of deaths during this period reveals the fact that much of this wastage of life is avoidable. Diarrhœa and Enteritis are due to contamination of food, that care would avert. Bronchitis and Pneumonia are largely due to improper exposure, and unsuitable clothing. They are frequent sequelæ of Measles and Whooping Cough, and affect principally children between their first year of life and the age at which they are entered on the school register. The great majority of deaths from these causes are due to ignorance of the simplest principles of nursing and hygiene. These subjects are now being taught in the schools, and hopes are entertained that a more enlightened generation is arising. Deaths from suffocation are due too often to drunkenness, and always to the fact that the child is not given a cot to sleep in. Deaths from complications arising during labour could frequently be avoided by skilled treatment either at home or in hospital.

In addition to deaths occurring after birth there is the death roll of children still-born. Of still-born children born after the 28th week of pregnancy, notification is or should be made to the Medical Officer of Health, but there is no available means of ascertaining the numbers of miscarriages or abortions occurring annually. These are

probably as numerous as all the deaths under one year of age and the still-births combined. Many, perhaps most of these mishaps might be prevented by care on the part of the mother and proper treatment when necessary. It is even probable that some of the abortions are deliberately caused.

The care of the pregnant woman is the most reliable means of ensuring that the child will be born with a reasonable chance of surviving. The Local Government Board's scheme proposes that the Local Authority should provide centres where skilled advice may be given to the expectant mother; and that where necessary, treatment should be administered.

Having done what is possible to ensure the birth of a healthy child, it is necessary further to supervise the conditions under which it is nurtured. If the treatment of the mother has been entirely successful, there is the probability that she will be able to nurse the child, and when that is possible, no considerations, unless they are based on urgent medical grounds should be allowed to disturb nature's method of nourishing the young.

But urgent medical reasons do, occasionally, prevent the continuance of breast feeding. Sometimes the supply does not equal the demand, and other means have to be found to make up the deficiency. In October of 1915 the Milk Act will come into operation, enabling a local authority to establish a depot equipped with the necessary apparatus for the supply of clean, whole sterilized milk at not less than cost price.

It is a recognised fact that Infantile Diarrhœa and Enteritis (which are probably different names for the same thing) are caused by the presence of germ life in the milk. The germs, either by their direct action upon the digestive tract, or indirectly by their fermenting action upon the milk which disturbs the digestive function, set up one of the most fatal of infantile diseases.

The Act also empowers the local authority to take certain measures to prevent the contamination of milk by the Tubercular Bacillus. To this micro-organism is attributed the reputation of causing enlarged glands in the neck and bowels; inflammation of the brain and destruction of joints and bones. It is remarkable that the germ that causes Consumption of the Lungs in adults seldom gives rise to the same complaint in the child, but so it is,

If, then, a wholesome, clean and sterile food is procurable for the child, Diarrhœa and Tubercu'lar diseases should fast decline.

But the mother has a serious responsibility—to see that the vessels she uses for the child's food are scrupulously clean, and that the food itself is protected from contamination. Unfortunately, the mothers in many instances, have but a primitive idea of cleanliness, and if they are not to be allowed to hinder the good that is proposed to be done on behalf of their young, it will be necessary for themselves and their homes to be kept under observation.

The two Health Visitors in your employment have done a splendid work in relation to the care of infants. Their visitation at the homes has enabled the mothers to acquire much useful information, and at the School for Mothers the practical and systematic teaching by the Visiting Doctors, the Voluntary Workers and the Lady Inspectors has undoubtedly been effectual in saving many lives. It may be safely asserted that no baby in Tottenham whose mother seeks the help of the School for Mothers and its workers is lost, if by any means at their disposal it can be saved. But the means at the disposal of the School workers is limited. There is only one centre, and the funds have been derived hitherto from voluntary contributions, and from the Women's Imperial Health Association, whose generosity has contributed largely to the success of the Institution. The Board of Education, recognising the good work being done, made the School the modest grant of £36 last year. The School is very properly situated in the Ward where the Infantile Death Rate is highest, namely 112·0 per 1,000. But the Middle and Lower Wards usually have rates above that of Tottenham as a whole, and centres established in these Wards would find no lack of useful work.

There is another direction in which the School for Mothers is restricted. It can claim from the Board of Education a grant in respect only of the educational work carried on there, the medical advice given being merely incidental. The Local Government Board's scheme, however, includes the medical supervision and treatment of such children being under school age as require it. The established School for Mothers immediately suggests itself as a suitable centre from which to administer the benefits that the Local Government Board would have us dispense.

The following table of defects found in children under school age, and culled from a paper delivered at the Imperial Health Conference and Exhibition last year, suggests the directions in which the services of the medical staff should be utilised.

Age of child ...	... 0—1 yr.	1—2 yrs.	2—3 yrs.	3—4 yrs.	4—5 yrs.
Nos. examined	... 294	... 119	... 120	... 79	... 52
Decayed Teeth	... —	... 1·7	... 16·7	... 45·6	... 55·8 %
Enlarged Tonsils	... —	... 6·7	... 21·7	... 27·8	... 30·8 %
Adenoids	... 3·0	... 8·4	... 20·0	... 39·2	... 48·0 %
Rickets	... 19·0	... 24·4	... 8·3	... 5·0	... 1·9 %

Prevention is ever better than cure in the realm of medical and surgical science, and there is reasonable probability that rightly directed efforts towards the reduction of those defects found to be most prevalent during school life and revealed at the medical inspection of scholars would go far to create a healthier, happier and more intelligent class of school children than the teachers are called upon to educate to-day. The fact must not be lost sight of that the child of to-day will be the man or woman of to-morrow, and the parent of the future.

We have discussed the pre-natal, and post-natal welfare of the child, and incidentally also the care of the mother in so far as upon her health will depend the health of her offspring. It remains for us to consider the mother's health for her own sake. The confinement is perhaps the most critical moment of a woman's life. Upon the skilful handling of the patient, even in the perfectly normal accouchement, will depend her health during the rest of her life.

When, unfortunately, the confinement has not followed a normal course, and post-natal treatment, surgical or medical, is required, the Local Government Board suggest that the Local Authority should have at their disposal means for providing such treatment, either in a Hospital, at a Maternity Centre or in the home.

Several of the larger towns, e.g., Birmingham, York, etc., have already established Maternity and Child Welfare Centres, and have provided hospital accommodation for suffering mothers and ailing children. Milk depots have been set up, doctors, dentists and health visitors have been appointed, and the campaign against Infantile Mortality has assumed a considerable degree of activity.

The creation of a Centre, with its various ramifications, would involve a considerable outlay, but true economy consists in judicious expenditure, and the question should not be "what will it cost?" but "what will it return?". Can life and health be estimated in terms of pounds, shillings and pence?

The Lady Sanitary Inspectors, two in number, are also the Health Visitors for the administration of the Notification of Births Act. Under its provisions the birth of any child alive or still-born after the 28th week of pregnancy should be notified to the Medical Officer of Health within 36 hours of its occurrence. All notified cases are registered, and such attention as is considered to be desirable is afforded by the visitors.

The Medical Officer to the Local Government Board in his Report for 1913 states that in those areas that have adopted the Notification of Births Act there is, on an average, one Lady Inspector to every 880 notified births. In Tottenham during 1914, 3,896 births were notified, so that it is not to be expected that the amount of "following up" of cases can be as systematically conducted as elsewhere, where a larger staff is employed. The Lady Inspectors have diversified duties to perform, including investigation of complaints; the supervision of Outworkers and the premises where work is done by females, namely factories, workshops and the homes. They also visit certain notified cases of infectious diseases, and attend at the School for Mothers on Thursday afternoons and at the Town Hall on Monday afternoons for the weighing of the babies. They are actively associated with the voluntary workers who arrange for the dinners to mothers and prospective mothers. I feel constrained to accord unstinted praise to them for their untiring zeal for and whole-hearted devotion to their work, and in no less degree do I commend the Lady Doctors and voluntary workers who have given of their time and in some considerable measure of their substance for the mothers and children of St. Ann's and the surrounding neighbourhood.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

and Statistics relating thereto.

Disease.	Cases.	Deaths.	Death Rate.
Measles	?	13	·086
Diphtheria	354	37	·247
Diarrhœa	?	58	·387
Scarlet Fever	666	8	·053
Enteric Fever	11	4	·026
Whooping Cough	?	24	·160
Phthisis	365	149	·996

SMALL POX.

No case of Small Pox was notified during 1914.

Careful scrutiny was kept over persons arriving in the district from ships in which cases of Small Pox occurred. They were possible contacts, but none developed the disease.

One child was seen by your Medical Officer of Health in consultation with a local medical practitioner who suspected the disease. There was reasonable ground for apprehension, but, fortunately, the child proved to be suffering from a less formidable complaint.

Some idea of the amount of neglect to have children protected by vaccination may be gathered from the following figures :—

	1913.	1914.
Number of Registered Births	3,781	3,896
„ „ Vaccinations	1,430	1,314
„ „ Declarations of		
“Conscientious” Objection	1,419	1,400

SCARLET FEVER AND DIPHTHERIA.

The epidemic of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria that prevailed at the close of 1913 did not subside during the early months of the following year as epidemics of these diseases usually do. The weekly notifications varied in the most remarkable manner from 29 in the last week in January to 3 in the second week in May. The erratic

incidence seems to have indicated "stormy weather," for with successive rises and falls the apex of intensity of the epidemic was reached in the week ended October 17th, when 51 notifications of these two diseases were received.

The result of the prevalence of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria was that the 100 beds at the Council's disposal in the Metropolitan Asylums Board's Hospitals were totally inadequate to meet Tottenham's needs, and in all but six weeks of the year the hospital accommodation was overtaxed, as many as 140 Tottenham patients being at one time in residence there. But for the generosity of the Metropolitan Asylums Board Authorities in extending to us the privilege of exceeding our numbers, the Public Health Department would have been severely straightened in its administration. Even with the facilities afforded us, many patients who ought, for the public safety, to have been removed to hospital, were kept at home, and the following table shows the numbers notified, the numbers removed to hospital, and the numbers kept at home.

	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Total
No. of cases notified	666	354	1,020
" " removed to Hospital	385	237	622
" " isolated at home ...	281	117	398

The cases most clamantly requiring hospital treatment were first removed, and thereafter those that could not be properly isolated at home. Those who could find accommodation even at considerable inconvenience and expense were obliged to forego the advantage of hospital isolation.

Notwithstanding all precautions, multiple cases occurred as follows :

	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria		Cases of	
				Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria
Instances of Dual cases	66	31	=	132	62
" " Triple "	17	4	=	51	12
" " Quadruple cases	8	1	=	32	4
" " Quintuple "	3	—	=	15	—
" " Sextuple "	2	—	=	12	—

As a further result of the limited accommodation for isolation in Hospital the infectious cases nursed at home numbered at one time 99. With foci of communicable diseases approaching that number scattered throughout the district, it is not to be wondered at that the epidemic became practically uncontrollable; and it is probable that many suffered who might have been spared had accommodation commensurate with Tottenham's needs been available. It does not suffice that a community of the size and importance of Tottenham shall be dependent for its safety and protection from infectious diseases upon 100 beds, and thereafter upon what accommodation the Metropolitan Asylums Board may be generous enough to allow. What is necessary is a Hospital of Tottenham's own. The cost to the Parish by failing to provide for the infectious sick cannot be estimated in monetary terms. There is the loss of life and the permanent impairment of health, and there is the further danger that should not be lost sight of, that a disease like Diphtheria may become endemic, that is, it may become attached to the locality. Instances of children carrying the germs in apparently healthy throats have been brought to light, and on tracing them to their homes and elsewhere it has been found that they have been in close association with others who contracted the disease in a virulent form.

As a further measure of precaution, I would commend to the consideration of the Council the suggestion to provide premises to which families in humble circumstances may be removed temporarily, while their homes are being cleansed and disinfected.

* * * *

An Inspector of Nuisances attends at the Town Hall, The Green, every evening between the hours of 8 and 9 to attend to notifications of infectious diseases.

The name and address of the Inspector on duty for the week is posted at the entrance to the Town Hall, and when the offices are closed, urgent notifications sent to the address given will receive immediate attention.

SCARLET FEVER.

Return Cases :—25 cases were traced to patients returning from hospital, some with discharging ears or noses, or who were desquamating.

Illness contracted outside district :—Five cases were taken ill under suspicious circumstances within a week after return from outside this area.

Cases traced to contact with other patients in Tottenham :—Ten cases of this nature were discovered.

Cases found in School :—Five children were excluded from school because they were found there to be desquamating or having other indications of Scarlet Fever.

"Scattered Homes" :—One child under the care of the Guardians and the Foster-mother were taken ill at one of the "Scattered Homes" in Tottenham.

Hospital Staff :—Eight members of the North-Eastern M.A.B. Hospital Staff contracted Scarlet Fever.

* * * *

The number of cases of Scarlet Fever in 1914 was 666, and the number of deaths 8.

The rate of incidence of Scarlet Fever, or the number of persons attacked per 1,000 of the population, was 4.45.

The death rate from Scarlet Fever (i.e. the deaths per 1,000 of the population) was 0.053 or 0.047 greater than in 1913.

The fatality rate (i.e. the percentage of deaths amongst those attacked) was 1.2 ; in 1913 it was 0.17.

The subjoined table gives the incidence and mortality for the various wards.

SCARLET FEVER.

		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Harringay...	Cases	9	3	9	10	3	5	1	9	4	12	19	6	90
	Deaths	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
West Green	Cases	6	1	8	10	2	6	8	10	6	9	10	7	83
	Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Ann's ...	Cases	10	4	2	3	5	10	11	5	1	19	17	11	98
	Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High Cross...	Cases	19	4	9	7	4	8	7	14	11	11	24	14	132
	Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
Middle ...	Cases	13	14	11	3	6	8	6	3	19	21	28	26	158
	Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Lower ...	Cases	7	10	14	2	10	4	6	4	3	14	12	19	105
	Deaths	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	3

The following table gives the incidence rates (per 1,000 of the population) for Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria in the County of Middlesex as a whole, for the neighbouring parish of Edmonton, and for certain other districts having populations approximating to that of Tottenham.

	Population (Revised Estimate)	Scarlet Fever Incidence Rate	Diphtheria Incidence Rate
County of Middlesex	1,210,389	4·81	1·82
Edmonton	69,294	5·33	2·22
Willesden	164,115	4·63	1·79
Sunderland	152,436	5·47	1·34
Oldham	150,055	8·44	1·09
East Ham	142,905	4·77	2·27
Blackburn	134,015	5·25	0·46
Birkenhead... ..	135,789	2·69	0·93
Brighton	133,186	3·17	1·66

Special Precautions to be observed when cases of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Typhoid or other infectious diseases are nursed at home.

1.—Children from the house in which any infectious case of the above-mentioned kind is nursed, should not attend either a day or Sunday School, and any of the inhabitants suffering from "Sickness," sore throat, lumps in the neck, or peeling of the skin, should be immediately reported to the doctor.

2.—Notice of any library or school books in use on the premises should be given to the Public Health Department at the Town Hall, so that arrangements may be made for their disinfection, and no new books should be borrowed until the rooms, bedding, clothing, etc., have been disinfected.

3.—The patient should be isolated in a well-ventilated room, situated as far from the noises of the house and street as possible, and no one except the person acting as nurse should be allowed to enter the room. All superfluous furniture, more especially of the soft variety, should be immediately removed from the room chosen. It is well also to have the floor mopped out, preferably with water containing

some disinfectant, a fire should be kept burning day and night, and due precautions taken regarding the ingress of fresh and the egress of foul air. The nurse or nurses should wear dresses that can be easily washed, and are not too loose or soft in texture ; they should, moreover, wash their hands after every attendance on the sick person, and wash at least hands and faces, and change their outer clothes, when going off duty. No visitors, and especially no children, should be allowed in the infected house, and no domestic pets (and more especially no cats) should be allowed in the sick room.

4.—**Special** cups, saucers, glasses, spoons, forks, etc., should be kept for the patient, and all spare food left from the sick room immediately destroyed.

5.—Soiled linen, including underclothing, handkerchiefs, bedclothes, towels, diapers, etc., etc., should be immersed in a large pail of water, in which 8 or 10 ozs. of common washing soda has been previously dissolved, left to soak for a day, and then boiled in a copper. Materials which do not bear boiling should be placed in a liquid disinfectant for a couple of hours and then washed. Discharges from the mouth, nose, or ear should be received on rags or paper, which must be burnt forthwith. No dust should be allowed to accumulate in the room, and the floor ought to be moistened, preferably with a weak disinfectant solution, before dusting, and the dust collected burnt immediately.

6.—During convalescence, a daily warm bath is advisable, unless forbidden by the doctor for some special reason ; the face, hair, and hands, in particular, should be thoroughly cleansed.

7.—In cases of Typhoid Fever nursed at home, particular care must be taken to receive both the stools and urine, as they are passed, into a suitable solution of Perchloride of Mercury, Carbolic Acid or other disinfectant, next to cover the vessel containing them with a cloth soaked in disinfectant and allow it to stand for about half an hour before emptying it (carefully) into the nearest W.C. No excreta or refuse of any kind from the sick room should find its way into the ash-bin or be thrown upon the surface of any waste or other ground that may adjoin the premises.

The Public Health Department undertakes the disinfection of the sick room, bedding, clothes, etc., free of all cost, immediately the Medical Officer of Health is notified that the patient is considered free from infection by his doctor ; moreover disinfectants are supplied

gratis, to houses in which actual or suspected cases of infectious disease exist, on application at any of the three undermentioned places before 10.30 on any morning except Sunday.

- 1.—The Council's Dépôt, Clyde Road.
- 2.—Coombes Croft House, 712 High Road.
- 3.—St. Ann's Fire Station, Minster Road.

DIPHThERIA.

Hospital Cases :—Five children, in-patients of General Hospitals, were found during the early part of the year to have contracted Diphtheria.

One child had been discharged from M.A.B. Hospital less than three months previously to re-admission for same complaint ; and another child, discharged from hospital after recovery from Scarlet Fever, was returned within a month suffering from Diphtheria.

Cases traced to sources outside Tottenham :—There were three instances in which the patients were definitely ascertained to have contracted the disease elsewhere, and developed symptoms in Tottenham.

Contacts with Tottenham cases :—Infection was traced five times to other patients in the district known to be suffering from Diphtheria. Six children attending school were found to have the Diphtheria bacilli in throat or nose, and were notified by your School Medical Officers.

Hospital Staff :—Five members of the North-Eastern M.A.B. Hospital Staff contracted Diphtheria.

* * * *

The number of cases of Diphtheria in 1914 was 354, and the number of deaths 37.

The rate of incidence of Diphtheria, or the number of persons attacked per 1,000 of the population was 2·36.

The death rate from Diphtheria (i.e. the deaths per 1,000 of the population) was ·247, or ·083 greater than in 1913.

The fatality rate (i.e. the percentage of deaths amongst those attacked) was 10·4. In 1913 it was 9·3.

DIPHTHERIA AND MEMBRANOUS CROUP (1914).

Number of Attacks, of Deaths, and Case Fatality at different ages.

Ages	Attacks	Deaths	Per cent. fatality
Under one year ...	8	2	25·0
1 to 2 years ...	8	2	25·0
2 „ 3 „ ...	25	6	23·0
3 „ 4 „ ...	24	2	8·3
4 „ 5 „ ...	36	10	27·7
5 „ 6 „ ...	47	3	6·3
6 „ 7 „ ...	43	2	4·7
7 „ 8 „ ...	40	4	10·0
8 „ 9 „ ...	25	3	12·0
9 „ 10 „ ...	17	...	...
10 „ 15 „ ...	48	3	6·2
15 „ 20 „ ...	8	...	...
20 „ 25 „ ...	7	...	...
25 „ 35 „ ...	12	...	...
35 „ 45 „ ...	2	...	...
45 „ 55 „ ...	2	...	...
55 „ 65 „ ...	2	...	...
Over 65 „ ...	...	...	...
	354	37	10·4

The subjoined table gives the incidence and mortality for the various wards.

DIPHTHERIA.

		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Harringay	Cases	...	3	3	3	...	5	1	1	5	10	4	6	41
	Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
West Green	Cases	2	1	1	4	2	3	4	2	4	8	10	3	44
	Deaths	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	4
St. Ann's ...	Cases	3	5	6	5	4	13	1	4	7	7	9	9	73
	Deaths	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	3	9
High Cross	Cases	9	7	2	4	5	5	6	3	4	1	5	5	56
	Deaths	3	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	8
Middle ...	Cases	11	13	6	5	2	9	5	7	7	22	8	8	103
	Deaths	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	1	10
Lower ...	Cases	6	2	5	2	3	2	3	1	3	2	5	3	37
	Deaths	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4

Diphtheria antitoxic serum is supplied, upon the requisition of a medical practitioner, at the Town Hall, or, when it is closed, at the Central, Conway Road, Umfreville Road, Minster Road, and Coombes Croft Fire Stations.

Throat swabs are examined bacteriologically by the Medical Officer of Health for the Diphtheria Bacillus, and reports furnished as soon as possible.

ENTERIC FEVER.

The same number of cases of Enteric Fever was notified in 1914 as in 1913, viz :—11.

There were four deaths recorded, but three of these related to patients coming from outside the district and dying in the M.A.B. hospital.

One patient, nursed by her mother, conveyed the infection to the latter. One patient developed the disease a week after returning home from another district, and another within 17 days of taking up residence here. Two sufferers had eaten shell fish (mussels and oysters) shortly before developing the complaint.

The fatal case was that of a young woman who had been confined a fortnight before notification.

Blood tubes are supplied to local medical practitioners who wish to verify their diagnosis of Enteric Fever by Widal's test. Confirmation by this process has been sought for in five instances.

ENTERIC FEVER

		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Harringay	Cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
West Green	Cases	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
	Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Ann's ...	Cases	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3
	Deaths	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
High Cross	Cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	3
	Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Middle ...	Cases	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower ...	Cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table showing Percentage of Removals of all the Notifiable Diseases.

Ward	Cases	Removals	Percentage
Harringay ...	173	91	52·6
West Green	192	86	44·7
St. Ann's ...	340	112	32·9
High Cross...	292	107	36·6
Middle ...	383	154	40·2
Lower ...	240	78	32·5

Table showing Percentage of Removals of Cases of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, and Enteric Fever.

Ward	Cases	Removals	Percentage
Harringay ...	132	91	68·9
West Green ...	129	85	65·8
St. Ann's ...	174	112	64·3
High Cross...	191	107	56·0
Middle ...	263	154	58·5
Lower ...	142	78	54·9

Notifications and Cases of Infectious Disease.

	1912		1913		1914	
	Notified	Actual Cases	Notified	Actual Cases	Notified	Actual Cases
Small Pox...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria Membranous Croup }	198	196	258	252	355	354
Erysipelas ...	77	77	76	76	78	78
Scarlet Fever ...	327	322	591	585	666	666
Enteric Fever ...	16	14	11	10	12	11
Continued Fever ...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Puerperal Fever ...	4	4	7	7	7	7
Poliomyelitis ...	12	12	14	14	5	5
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	408	408	427	427	365	365
Other forms of Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	110	110
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	...	...	...	...	22	22
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis ...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Total ...	1,042	1,033	1,384	1,371	1,622	1,620

Weekly Return of Cases of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Enteric Fever

Week ended		Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Enteric Fever
Jan.	3	3	3	...
"	10	15	5	...
"	17	17	5	2
"	24	8	9	...
"	31	20	9	...
Feb.	7	6	10	...
"	14	10	3	2
"	21	8	9	...
"	28	13	10	...
March	7	14	5	...
"	14	9	7	...
"	21	12	2	1
"	28	13	5	...
April	4	13	3	...
"	11	4	4	...
"	18	8	5	...
"	25	8	8	...
May	2	9	6	...
"	9	11	7	...
"	16	2	1	...
"	23	5	2	...
"	30	10	5	...
June	6	13	8	...
"	13	12	5	...
"	20	8	12	...
"	27	7	5	...
July	4	5	9	...
"	11	13	...	1
"	18	8	6	1
"	25	7	3	...
Aug.	1	10	8	...
"	8	9	4	...
"	15	7	2	...
"	22	14	4	...
"	29	12	7	...
Sept.	5	8	6	...
"	12	4	3	1
"	19	3	7	...
"	26	24	6	...
Oct.	3	5	10	1
"	10	16	6	...
"	17	26	18	...
"	24	15	19	...
"	31	24	7	...
Nov.	7	25	14	...
"	14	21	6	...
"	21	26	9	...
"	28	32	8	...
Dec.	5	31	4	1
"	12	19	15	1
"	19	21	9	...
"	26	11	7	...
"	31	7	3	...

*Quarterly Return of Cases of Infectious Disease
notified in the various Wards.*

Ward		Small Pox ...	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Typhoid Fever	Erysipelas	Puerperal Fever	Total
Harringay	March ...	...	21	6	...	2	...	29
	June ...	...	18	8	...	...	...	26
	September ...	...	14	7	1	...	...	22
	December ...	...	37	20	...	1	...	58
	Ward Total	...	90	41	1	3	...	135
West Green	March ...	...	15	4	1	...	1	21
	June ...	...	18	9	...	...	...	27
	September ...	...	24	10	...	2	...	36
	December ...	...	26	21	1	3	...	51
	Ward Total	...	83	44	2	5	1	135
St. Ann's	March ...	...	16	14	2	4	2	38
	June ...	...	18	22	...	8	...	48
	September ...	...	17	12	1	4	...	34
	December ...	...	47	25	...	5	1	78
	Ward Total	...	98	73	3	21	3	198
High Cross	March ...	...	32	18	...	6	...	56
	June ...	...	19	14	...	4	...	37
	September ...	...	32	13	2	2	...	49
	December ...	...	49	11	1	4	...	65
	Ward Total	...	132	56	3	16	...	207
Middle	March ...	...	38	30	2	4	...	74
	June ..	...	17	16	...	2	...	35
	September ...	...	28	19	...	4	1	52
	December ...	...	75	38	...	11	...	124
	Ward Total	...	158	103	2	21	1	285
Lower	March ...	...	31	13	...	1	...	45
	June ...	...	16	7	...	1	...	24
	September ...	...	13	7	...	6	1	27
	December ...	...	45	10	...	4	1	60
	Ward Total	...	105	37	...	12	2	156

MEASLES AND WHOOPING COUGH.

These diseases are not notifiable under the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act ; but a fair idea of their prevalence may be gleaned from the notifications received from School Teachers. Weekly returns are sent to the M.O.H. from the Head Teachers of the various departments of the Council's Schools, intimating the occurrence of non-notifiable infectious diseases amongst school children.

The schools are divided into three groups, each group being put in charge of a nurse, who visits the homes of the patients and gives such advice as appears most necessary. Doubtless they are instrumental in urging the parents to seek medical advice when otherwise the sufferers would receive no professional attention, and thus it is reasonable to suppose lives are saved.

The rule with regard to exclusion from school of contacts with Measles and Whooping Cough cases is this—children attending the Senior Departments and coming from homes infected with these diseases may continue at school, provided the patient is properly isolated and the senior scholar already has had the complaint. All infant scholars coming from infected homes are excluded.

636 children were notified as suffering from Measles during 1914.

470 children were notified as suffering from Whooping Cough during 1914.

Deaths from Measles and Whooping Cough (in weeks).

Week ended	Measles	Whooping Cough	Week ended	Measles	Whooping Cough
Jan. 3	July 4	...	1
„ 10	1	1	„ 11	1	...
„ 17	„ 18	...	...
„ 24	„ 25	...	1
„ 31	1	1	Aug. 1	...	...
Feb. 7	„ 8	...	...
„ 14	...	1	„ 15	...	...
„ 21	„ 22	...	1
„ 28	...	1	„ 29	1	1
Mar. 7	...	3	Sept. 5	1	...
„ 14	...	1	„ 12	1	...
„ 21	...	1	„ 19	...	...
„ 28	...	3	„ 26	...	...
April 4	...	1	„ 31	...	...
„ 11	...	1	Oct. 3	1	...
„ 18	„ 10	1	1
„ 25	...	1	„ 17	...	...
May 2	„ 24	...	...
„ 9	Nov. 7	...	...
„ 16	...	1	„ 14	1	...
„ 23	...	1	„ 21	...	...
„ 30	...	1	„ 28	...	...
June 6	Dec. 5	...	1
„ 13	„ 12	...	...
„ 20	1	...	„ 19	...	...
„ 27	2	...	„ 26	1	...

DIARRHŒA AND ENTERITIS.

These diseases accounted for 58 deaths, all in children under 2 years of age.

Ward.	No. of Deaths.				Death Rate.	
Harringay	7	...	...	·31
West Green	5	...	...	·25
St. Ann's	16	...	...	·56
High Cross	8	...	...	·34
Middle	4	...	...	·13
Lower	18	...	...	·74

A list is appended showing the mortality for each week during the prevalence of these diseases, and by comparing this with the meteorological chart it will be seen how closely related is the mortality from Diarrhœa and the increase in atmospheric and ground temperature.

1st August	...	1	19th September	...	6
8th „	...	—	26th „	...	6
15th „	...	—	3rd October	...	3
22nd „	...	3	10th „	...	5
29th „	...	5	17th „	...	1
5th September	...	3	24th „	...	1
12th „	...	4	31st „	...	1

The deaths from similar causes in 1913 numbered 64, so that, although the difference this year is slight, it is on the right side. With the extension of the operations of the School for Mothers, and the inauguration of the Maternity and Child Welfare scheme, further improvement may be expected with some degree of confidence. The Maternity Scheme is before the Local Government Board at the time of going to press, and we await their approval.

Mortality from Diarrhœa and Enteritis among Children under 2 years of age per 1,000 Births in the following Towns in each week of the Third, or Summer Quarter of 1914.

Town	13 weeks ended 3rd Oct. 1914	July 11th	July 18th	July 25th	Aug. 1st	Aug. 8th	Aug. 15th	Aug. 22nd	Aug. 29th	Sept. 5th	Sept. 12th	Sept. 19th	Sept. 26th	Oct. 3rd
London ...	69·5	9·8	17·6	15·8	31·1	32·0	47·4	50·6	75·2	124·9	148·6	151·0	113·8	85·0
West Ham ...	78·9	17·4	11·6	40·7	40·7	93·0	64·0	75·6	133·7	145·3	145·3	122·1	75·6	58·1
East Ham ...	37·0	...	...	14·9	...	14·9	...	44·8	29·9	74·6	89·6	29·9	134·3	44·8
Portsmouth ...	30·9	...	...	8·3	...	8·3	16·7	33·3	50·0	58·3	50·0	66·7	50·0	58·3
Southampton...	50·6	...	34·5	17·2	17·2	...	34·5	51·7	69·0	86·2	103·4	86·2	120·7	34·5
Norwich ...	71·9	...	20·0	20·0	40·0	40·0	...	80·0	40·0	160·0	160·0	140·0	160·0	80·0
Plymouth ...	61·0	...	...	18·9	37·7	56·6	18·9	94·3	113·2	169·8	75·5	56·6	132·1	18·9
Birmingham ...	63·3	17·1	21·4	32·1	30·0	57·8	27·8	53·5	79·2	107·2	132·8	122·1	100·6	40·7
Nottingham ...	74·0	7·9	7·9	15·7	39·4	47·2	31·5	55·1	47·2	165·4	204·7	141·7	133·9	63·0
Birkenhead ...	84·0	54·1	94·6	81·1	162·2	94·6	40·5	67·6	54·1	54·1	81·1	67·6	108·1	135·1
Liverpool ...	105·6	20·1	13·4	33·6	42·5	49·2	62·6	67·1	136·5	158·8	208·1	210·3	237·1	134·2
Bolton ...	120·0	...	12·0	36·1	36·1	84·3	72·3	120·5	180·7	228·9	277·1	241·0	228·9	36·1
Manchester ...	57·6	5·3	13·4	21·4	21·4	21·4	42·8	40·1	74·9	82·9	85·6	136·4	123·0	80·2
Salford ...	55·7	...	7·9	...	23·6	7·9	39·4	55·1	78·7	70·9	118·1	118·1	141·7	63·0
Oldham ...	34·3	14·3	...	...	14·3	...	42·9	...	42·9	100·0	42·9	71·4	71·4	42·9
Blackburn ...	30·2	17·9	17·9	17·9	...	17·9	17·9	17·9	17·9	17·9	71·4	53·6	71·4	53·6
Preston ...	93·0	17·5	17·5	...	35·1	...	17·5	35·1	70·2	193·0	280·7	245·6	228·1	70·2
Bradford ...	30·0	...	...	17·4	43·5	26·1	69·6	17·4	34·8	60·9	8·7	43·5	26·1	43·5
Sheffield ...	90·2	39·2	43·1	86·3	121·6	102·0	86·3	121·6	90·2	90·2	137·3	113·7	82·4	58·8
Hull ...	94·3	6·1	18·2	66·7	90·9	103·0	72·7	60·6	133·3	127·3	193·9	157·6	90·9	103·0
Sunderland ...	115·5	10·1	30·3	20·2	10·1	30·3	40·4	181·8	161·6	151·5	282·8	303·0	212·1	60·6
Tottenham ...	39·4	...	13·5	27·0	...	13·5	...	27·0	67·6	54·1	81·1	94·6	81·1	54·1

ERYSIPELAS.

Seventy-eight cases of Erysipelas were notified, and four ended fatally ; there were in addition two "outside" deaths, making a total of 6. The death rate was 0·04.

St. Ann's and the Middle Wards contributed 21 each to the number of cases, High Cross Ward 16, Lower Ward 12, West Green 5, and Harringay 3.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Twenty-six notifications of this ailment were received, twenty-four from doctors and two from midwives: four of them, however, were duplicates, the actual number of cases being twenty-two. The Lady Inspectors visit immediately notifications are received, and urge that treatment shall be rigorously carried out under the doctor's supervision.

No cases of blindness, partial or entire, resulted.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.

One child, aged ten months, was found by the Metropolitan Hospital Authorities to be suffering from this complaint. The patient was admitted to that hospital in the latter part of May.

The case terminated fatally.

PUERPERAL FEVER.

Of seven cases of Puerperal Fever notified to the Public Health Authorities, three had a fatal ending. In addition, there were two "outside" deaths, making a total of five.

This is one of the infectious or contagious diseases for which Tottenham has no isolation accommodation. It is one for which the most highly skilled nursing is imperative.

Three of the cases occurred in St. Ann's Ward, two in the Lower Ward, and one each in the West Green and Middle Wards.

That is to say those living in poorer districts are more liable to become infected than the well-to-do. The class most likely to suffer are those least able to afford skilled nursing, and living in houses least suitable for its application.

Four of the five fatal terminations occurred in women between 25 and 35 years of age. The mortality from this disease demands that some effectual measure shall be taken immediately to bring about its reduction.

POLIOMYELITIS.

Five children, all under six years of age, were notified as suffering from Poliomyelitis, and particulars of each were immediately sent to the Local Government Board. Four of these children had been paralysed for periods varying from about a month to a year at the date of notification. It is necessary, therefore, to direct the attention of medical practitioners to Article IV. of "The Public Health (Cerebro-Spinal Fever and Acute Poliomyelitis) Regulations, 1912," which is as follows: "Every Medical Practitioner who sends to the Medical Officer of Health a Certificate of a case of Cerebro-Spinal Fever or Acute Poliomyelitis under the Act of 1889 or under these Regulations shall at the same time state on the certificate the age and sex of the patient and the date of the onset of the disease."

* * *

There were no deaths from this disease during the year.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The Tuberculosis Regulations of 1912 became operative on February 1st, 1913. These Regulations, which repealed all previous Regulations, made Tuberculosis, not only of the lungs (Consumption) notifiable to the Medical Officer of Health, but all tubercular affections irrespective of the organ involved.

In my Report for 1913 I pointed out that the notification of non-infective tubercular affections could serve no very useful purpose, and I would recapitulate what was then the expression of my opinion that, had notification been restricted in the first instance to "open" cases of Tuberculosis, i.e. cases in which there is an open lesion, discharging matter containing the tubercle bacillus, and the activities of the Sanitary Authority concentrated upon these, more effectual work would have been done.

On receipt of a notification, the Sanitary Inspector of the particular Ward in which the case occurs calls and notes the environmental

conditions under which the patient is living. If the patient is an insured person (National Health Insurance), and in some instances although the patient is not an insured person, if he is not receiving proper medical attention, a copy of the "Environmental Conditions" is sent to the Tuberculosis Officer for the district. The Tuberculosis Officer is then put into relation with the patient and acquainted with the nature of the patient's surroundings at the earliest possible moment; for the M.O.H. is more likely to have the earlier intimation of the occurrence of the disease :—the Regulations require that "every medical practitioner attending on or called in to visit any person shall, **within 48 hours** after becoming aware that such person is suffering from Tuberculosis, make and sign a notification of the case, and shall transmit the notification to the Medical Officer of Health." Weekly returns of the notifications received are transmitted by the District Medical Officer of Health to the County Medical Officer, who instructs the Tuberculosis Officer for the district.

By an arrangement between the County Medical Officer and your M.O.H. the enquiries made by the Tuberculosis Officer and the District M.O.H. are identical, so that the results are interchangeable, and duplication of work in this particular is avoided.

The "following up" of the cases is mainly conducted by the Medical Officer of Health., From time to time, as opportunity affords, he calls upon the patients and ascertains what progress is being made. He makes suggestions for the better isolation of the patient when that is necessary, and endeavours to ensure that the patient lives under conditions most favourable to himself and least harmful to others. During one of the early visits the names of the children from the house attending school, and the schools to which they severally belong, are noted, and on the first occasion thereafter when the school is visited by one of the Medical Officers the list of "contacts" is gone through and the children examined for possible lesions. An offer is made to examine any of the elder contacts. Disinfectants are supplied to all patients who will use them properly, and advice is given how discharges may be disinfected or otherwise destroyed. Sputum flasks are provided by the Sanitary Authority for such patients as ought to use, but cannot afford them. A leaflet is left at the house giving simple precautionary advice, and attention is particularly drawn to the paragraph asking that intimation of change of address shall be given to the M.O.H. in order that the premises may be cleansed and disinfected before they are again inhabited. It is regrettable that so little attention is paid

to this reasonable and necessary precaution. The M.O.H. frequently finds when he makes his visits that the patient has removed from the premises and another family is in possession, no intimation of the removal having been given to the Public Health Department and no disinfection carried out. The primary purpose of notification is to safeguard the public health by bringing into operation preventive measures against the spread of disease. Notification is a costly process and sets a time-consuming machine into activity. It is obligatory upon Medical Practitioners to notify cases coming to their knowledge, under penalty ; it is a considerable charge upon the public purse to pay for these notifications. The pursuit of investigations into the source of infection and the application of measures for the prevention of further infection is a greater charge upon the public purse, and carelessness on the part of patients who, heedless of the danger they cause to others who may thereafter occupy their premises, vacate them without intimation to the Sanitary Authority, should not be disregarded. When it does come to the knowledge of the Public Health Department that a consumptive patient has changed his address, the vacated premises are cleansed and disinfected, and new tenants may occupy them without apprehension. Intimations of changes of address reach us (1) from a few patients, (2) as the result of the Medical Officer's and Inspectors' visits, (3) from Sanatoria, Infirmaries and Hospitals to which the patients have been removed. The death returns give information of fatal cases, and at as early a date as possible the premises are disinfected.

Bacteriological examinations of sputum are made at the Town Hall for doctors who wish to verify their diagnosis by that process, and during 1914, 152 specimens were reported on.

Tuberculosis is widely enough disseminated to afford ample scope for the energies of all who are engaged in coping with its ravages without overlapping. It is unfortunate, therefore, that the Officers who carry out the requirements of the Tuberculosis Regulations and those who carry out the provisions of the National Health Insurance Act in its relation to Tuberculosis should not be the same. The most whole-hearted co-operation between the two departments has not prevented a certain amount of duplication of work on the one hand, and a certain amount of laxity on the other ; some patients receive too much attention, some too little. It requires that the whole system of dealing with Tuberculosis shall be re-organised and adjusted, so that the function

of the Public Health Department shall be clearly defined, as also that of the Tuberculosis Officers, and the records of their various operations interchanged.

The following is a short tabular statement of the cases dealt with by the Sanitary Authority during 1914, with noted particulars.

Organs affected :—

Lungs and Pleura ...	...	...	...	426
Joints ..	...	...	...	18
Bones ...	...	...	...	20
Glands ...	...	...	...	66
Intestine and Peritoneum ...	...	...	...	9
Meninges ...	...	...	...	2
Kidneys ...	...	...	...	3
Larynx ...	...	...	...	1
Testes ...	...	...	...	2
Skin ...	...	...	...	4

Dual Organs—

Lungs and Rectum ...	...	...	...	1
Lung and Glands...	...	...	...	1
Spine and Lungs ...	...	...	...	3
				<hr/> 556 <hr/>

* * *

Number of Cases remaining on Register at 1st January, 1914 ...	243
Number of Cases notified during 1914 ...	556
Duplicate Notifications ...	81
Cases removed from district ...	56
Cases cured ...	20
Fatal cases ...	83
<hr/>	
Number remaining on Register at 31st December, 1914 ...	240
	556

Classification :—

1. Males ...	298
Females ...	258
2. Insured ...	194
Non-insured ...	362

3.	Separate bedroom	...	...	...	155
	Separate bed (room shared)	...	...	...	113
	Sleeping with others	...	...	...	288
4.	Institutional Treatment :—				
	(a) Sanatorium	...	...	...	82
	(b) Hospital	...	...	...	117
	(c) Infirmary	...	...	...	37
	(d) Convalescent Home	...	...	...	19
	(e) Asylum	...	...	...	1
	(f) Dispensary	...	...	...	2

The Council still retain three beds at Clare Hall Sanatorium, and these have afforded great benefit to the patients who have been considered suitable for their occupation.

The limited number causes the Medical Officer to be very circumspect in his choice of cases for admission. Insured patients and patients in receipt of poor relief are provided for by other authorities. Sanatorium treatment appears to be more easily procurable for males than for females, so that other things being equal, the female is given the preference. But chiefly the condition of the patient and the stage at which the illness has arrived determine the choice. Those cases are preferred that are likely to show the greatest improvement in the shortest time, and thus the greatest good is afforded to the greatest number.

It is pretty generally recognised that Sanatoria serve chiefly an educational purpose, and that the patients are unlikely to derive permanent advantage from their residence therein, unless on their return to their homes they carry out the sanatorium principles in so far as the home will allow. Too often patients return to their former dwellings and habits; the lessons they have been taught in the Sanatorium have been unlearned, and the latent disease displays itself with increased vehemence, which marks the beginning of the end. If the patient could be taught that he can be cured, but only by taking the utmost and constant precautions, probably a few only would succumb to the ravages of the Tubercle Bacillus.

Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis numbered 149, the death rate being 0.99.

The following table shows the ages at which death occurred in our cases.

PHTHISIS (DEATHS).

MALE	FEMALE
3 under 1 year 6 years	1 year 4 years
14	3 at 5
2 at 16	9
17	12
18	15
19	4 at 16
2 at 21	17
2 at 22	18
23	2 at 19
3 at 24	20
2 at 25	22
3 at 27	23
2 at 28	24
2 at 29	2 at 25
2 at 30	2 at 26
31	2 at 27
32	2 at 28
33	30
34	2 at 31
4 at 35	2 at 32
37	2 at 33
4 at 38	2 at 34
39	36
2 at 40	37
3 at 42	39
4 at 43	2 at 40
4 at 44	2 at 41
45	43
4 at 47	45
2 at 49	8 46
50	8 47
3 at 51	2 at 49
2 at 53	50
3 at 55	2 at 51
56	3 at 53
57	3 at 54
2 at 58	8 59
59	63
61	64
2 at 64	66
66	8 69
76	73
Total 82	Total 65

The following table shows the number of cases notified from each Ward of the district.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Harringay...	Cases	1	4	2	...	5	3	4	2	3	1	3	2	30
	Deaths	3	...	2	1	2	...	1	1	1	2	1	3	17
West Green	Cases	2	2	4	6	5	2	5	3	5	4	3	2	43
	Deaths	2	2	1	...	3	1	1	4	1	5	1	1	22
St. Ann's ...	Cases	11	7	20	8	10	7	6	6	14	2	6	6	103
	Deaths	3	1	4	4	6	1	...	2	...	2	4	7	34
High Cross	Cases	4	7	5	10	8	4	8	1	3	2	5	3	60
	Deaths	7	3	1	4	3	...	2	4	2	3	2	1	32
Middle ...	Cases	5	6	4	7	8	5	12	6	4	6	3	5	71
	Deaths	4	...	3	2	2	2	2	2	...	1	4	...	22
Lower ...	Cases	8	3	1	11	7	4	3	3	5	10	2	1	58
	Deaths	2	1	5	2	2	...	1	1	3	2	...	3	22

TUBERCULOUS DISEASES OTHER THAN PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	12
Bowel and Peritoneum	...	...	...	6
General	...	...	...	5
Spinal	...	...	...	4
Joints	...	...	...	2
Brain	...	...	...	1
Bladder	...	...	...	1

31

The number of deaths last year in this group was 33, when the death rate was $\cdot 22$ per 1,000. This year the rate was $\cdot 20$.

DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.

	1913.	1914.
Pneumonia	154	153
Bronchitis	147	123
Other diseases of Respiratory Organs	20	24

101 of the 300 deaths occurred in children under 2 years of age, and 85 in persons over 65 years of age.

The death rate from Pneumonia was 1.02, from Bronchitis 0.82, and from Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs 0.13.

CANCER.

125 deaths resulted from Malignant Diseases : 45 cases were of males and 80 of females. The death rate was 0.829.

The organs affected were :—

Urogenital system—	Males.	Females.
Uterus	—	24
Broad Ligament	—	1
Prostate	1	—
Breast	—	14
Digestive Organs—		
Pharynx and Oesophagus	2	1
Pancreas and Liver	6	9
Stomach	8	8
Rectum	2	2
Intestines	8	11
Tongue	2	—
Gall Bladder	1	1
Cervical Glands	1	—
Orbit	—	1
Skull	1	1
Thigh	1	—
Jaw	4	—
Lung	1	—
Sarcomata	—	2
Undefined	7	5
	<hr/> 45	<hr/> 80

123 of the deaths were of persons over 25 years of age.

The following table shows the distribution of the deaths in the different wards of the district and months of the year.

CANCER.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Harringay	1	1	1	2	1	2	...	2	3	3	1	1	18
West Green ... ..	...	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	3	3	1	...	12
St. Ann's	2	2	5	...	4	2	...	...	3	1	2	2	23
High Cross	1	1	1	2	3	3	2	2	...	3	1	...	19
Middle	1	3	..	4	2	2	2	1	1	1	3	2	22
Lower	2	3	1	5	2	3	1	4	2	4	...	4	31
Total	7	10	11	14	12	13	5	9	12	15	8	9	125

VIOLENCE.

There were 45 deaths from Violence in 1914, 7 of these being suicidal. In 1913 the number was 53.

	Males.		Females.	
Drowning	...	6	...	5
Suffocated in bed	...	3	...	1
Falls	...	3	...	—
Burns	...	1	...	4
Hanging	...	2	...	—
Cut Throat	...	1	...	1
Poisoning	...	1	...	1
Bullet wounds	...	2	...	—
Knocked down by Transport Wagon	...	1	...	—
Run over by Train	...	1	...	—
Accidental causes not specifically defined	10	...	...	2
	31		14	

L.G.B. TABLE I.

Table showing the Population, Birth Rate, and Death Rate from all causes, in Tottenham during the last six years.

YEAR	Population estimated to Middle of each Year	BIRTHS			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT		Deaths of Non- residents registered in the District	Deaths of Residents not registered in the District.	NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT			
		Un- corrected Number	Nett		Number	Rate			Under 1 Year of Age		At all Ages	
			Number	Rate					Number	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births	Number	Rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1909	129,464	...	3792	29·9	1387	10·7	201	299	336	88·6	1485	11·4
1910	132,803	3699	3696	27·8	1372	10·3	190	333	320	86·5	1515	11·4
1911	138,326	3781	3861	27·9	1747	12·6	312	382	475	123·0	1817	13·1
1912	142,015	3687	3783	26·6	1415	10·0	272	452	301	79·5	1595	11·2
1913	145,736	3718	3781	25·9	1428	9·8	262	455	339	89·6	1621	11·1
1914	149,495	3823	3896	26·0	1432	9·5	230	493	349	89·5	1695	11·3

NOTES TO (L.G.B.) TABLE I.

The nett rate is the true one, as it represents the deaths of all Tottenham people, whether they took place within or without the Parish, and is the rate adopted by the Registrar-General, non-residents being always allocated to the district to which they belong.

By the term "Non-Resident," is meant persons brought into the district on account of illness, and dying there; and by the term "Resident" is meant persons who have been taken out of the District on account of illness, and have died elsewhere.

- 1.—Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District :—

Prince of Wales's General Hospital, The Green.

Metropolitan Asylums Board (North Eastern) Hospital, St. Ann's Road.

Jewish Home and Hospital for Incurables, High Road.

- 2.—Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District :—

South Mimms Sanatorium.

Edmonton Union Workhouse and Infirmary.

Metropolitan Asylums Board Hospitals (other than North Eastern).

- 3.—Other Institutions, the deaths in which have been distributed among the several localities in the District :—

Great Northern Hospital.

Middlesex Hospital.

St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

Children's Hospital, Great Ormond Street, W.

Mildmay Hospital.

German Hospital.

London Temperance Hospital.

Brompton Hospital.

Guy's Hospital.

Passmore Edwards Hospital, Wood Green.

City of London Lying-in Hospital.

Queen's Hospital, Bethnal Green.

London Hospital.

University College Hospital.

Napsbury Asylum.

Essex and Colchester Asylum.

Metropolitan Hospital.
 Royal Free Hospital.
 Hampstead General Hospital.
 Chest Hospital, Victoria Park.
 Seaman's Hospital, Greenwich.
 Homœopathic Hospital, Great Ormond Street.
 Royal Hospital (Chest) City Road.
 St. Joseph's Hospice, Hackney.
 Whitechapel Infirmary.
 Hackney Infirmary.
 St. Pancras Infirmary.
 Islington Infirmary.
 Shoreditch Infirmary.
 Queen's Hospital, Carshalton.
 St. Luke's House, Kensington.
 Hertfordshire County Asylum, St. Albans.
 St. John's Hospital, Lewisham.
 St. Peter's Hospital, Westminster.
 Enfield Union Workhouse.
 Islington Workhouse.
 North Riding Infirmary, Middlesborough.
 Spurgeon's Home, Margate.
 Chelmsford and Essex Hospital, Chelmsford.
 Italian Hospital, Queen Square.
 Royal Victoria Hospital, Hound, South Stoneham.
 Fort Pitt Hospital, Rochester.
 City Hospital, Leeds.
 London County Asylum, Dartford.
 St. Marylebone Workhouse.
 Middlesex County Asylum, Wandsworth.
 Southern General Hospital, Southsea.
 St. Andrew's Hospital, Clewer.
 Hornsey Cottage Hospital.
 Paddington Workhouse.
 Croydon Union Infirmary.
 Royal Waterloo Hospital, Lambeth.
 Victoria Hospital, Deal.
 National Hospital, Queen Square.
 Croydon Union Infirmary.

L.G.B. TABLE II.—*Table of cases of Infectious Disease coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the year 1914, in the Tottenham Urban District, classified according to diseases, ages, and localities.*

Notifiable Disease	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.								TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.						TOTAL CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL
	At all Ages	At Ages—Years.							1 Harrin- gay	2 West Green	3 St. Ann's	4 High Cross	5 Middle	6 Lower	
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 and up- wards							
Small Pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera (C) Plague (P) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	354	8	94	219	15	14	4	...	41	44	73	56	103	37	237
Erysipelas	78	3	3	5	1	39	23	4	3	5	21	16	21	12	...
Scarlet Fever	666	6	113	443	74	29	1	...	90	83	98	132	158	105	385
Typhus Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	11	...	...	1	4	5	1	...	1	2	3	3	2	...	5
Relapsing Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Puerperal Fever	7	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	1	3	...	1	2	...
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Poliomyelitis	5	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	2	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	21	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	5	7	3	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	365	1	3	64	68	166	58	5	30	43	103	60	71	58	...
Other forms of Tuberculosis ...	110	12	23	39	18	16	2	...	4	11	32	17	23	23	...
Totals	1,619	52	241	772	180	276	89	9	173	192	340	292	383	239	628

L.G.B. TABLE III.

TABLE OF DEATHS during the Year 1914 in the Tottenham Urban Sanitary District, classified according to Diseases, Ages, and Localities.

CAUSES OF DEATH	Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring in or beyond the District										Deaths at all ages of "Residents" belonging to Localities, whether occurring in or beyond the District						Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "non-Residents" in Institutions in the District			
	All Ages	Under 1 year	1 and under 2	2 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 35	35 and under 45	45 and under 55	55 and under 65	65 and under 75	75 and under 85	85 and upwards	Harringay	West Green	St. Ann's		High Cross	Middle	Lower
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10											
Enteric Fever ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...
Small Pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles... ..	13	3	6	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	6	3	2	...	7
Scarlet Fever ...	8	...	1	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	2	3	27
Whooping Cough ...	24	16	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	8	6	4	3	32
Diphtheria and Croup ...	37	2	2	19	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	9	8	10	4	36
Influenza ...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	2	...
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	149	1	2	1	5	26	32	35	29	12	5	1	...	17	22	34	32	22	22	4
Tuberculous Meningitis ...	12	2	1	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	2	1	1	5
Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	19	5	...	1	5	6	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	3	7	2	4
Cancer, malignant disease ...	125	...	...	...	1	...	1	8	15	23	29	31	16	1	18	12	23	19	22	17
Rheumatic Fever ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis ...	10	6	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	3	...	2
Organic Heart Disease ...	156	1	...	1	8	8	7	9	22	27	45	24	4	17	20	31	28	35	25	9
Bronchitis ...	123	22	9	2	...	...	...	4	22	23	26	11	...	17	11	34	18	17	26	3
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	153	49	18	11	7	6	9	8	19	12	9	4	1	14	21	38	24	24	32	12
Other diseases of Respiratory organs	24	2	1	...	1	...	...	3	2	4	7	4	...	8	2	5	2	4	3	1
Diarrhoea and Enteritis ...	58	48	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	5	16	8	4	18	3
Appendicitis and Typhlitis ...	5	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	1	2
Cirrhosis of Liver ...	11	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	5	2	3	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...
Alcoholism ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	...
Nephritis and Bright's Disease ...	42	...	...	2	2	4	3	2	6	11	8	4	...	3	3	13	12	6	5	2
Puerperal Fever... ..	5	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	1	...
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	10	...	...	...	...	1	6	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	4	2
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth	134	134	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	17	32	23	33	14	5
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	38	6	1	1	3	5	2	7	5	5	1	2	...	6	3	6	8	11	4	14
Suicides... ..	7	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	2	1	...
Other Defined Diseases ...	513	52	15	12	17	15	17	42	49	70	99	93	31	60	74	101	80	106	92	45
Diseases ill-defined or unknown ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	1695	349	71	73	70	72	98	136	166	203	234	175	48	199	204	379	293	320	300	232

NOTES TO (L.G.B.) TABLE III.

(a) In this table all deaths of "Residents" occurring in public institutions, whether within or without the district, are included with the other deaths in the columns for the several age groups (columns 3-10). They are also included among the deaths in their respective "Localities" according to the previous addresses of the deceased as given by the Registrars. Deaths of "Non-Residents" occurring in public institutions in the district are in like manner excluded from columns 3-10 and 11-16 of this table.

(b) All deaths occurring in public institutions situated within the district, whether of "Residents" or of "Non-Residents" are, in addition to being dealt with as in note (a) entered in the last column of this table.

(c) Under the heading of "Diarrhœa," are included deaths certified as from diarrhœa, alone or in combination with some other cause of ill-defined nature ; and also deaths certified as from

Epidemic Enteritis ;

Zymotic Enteritis ;

Epidemic Diarrhœa, Summer Diarrhœa ;

Dysentery and Dysenteric Diarrhœa ;

Gastro-Enteritis and Muco-Enteritis ;

Choleraic Diarrhœa, Cholera Nostras
(in the absence of Asiatic Cholera).

Deaths from diarrhœa secondary to some other well-defined disease are included under the latter.

Under the headings of "Cancer" and "Puerperal Fever" are included all registered deaths from causes comprised within these general terms.

L.G.B. TABLE IV. *Table of Infant Mortality during the year 1914.*

CAUSE OF DEATH	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Total Deaths under 1 year
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	1	1	3
Scarlet Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping-cough ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	4	4	16
Diphtheria and Croup ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2
Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Meningitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
Abdominal Tuberculosis (<i>b</i>) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2
Other Tuberculous Diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	3
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	1	6
Convulsions	5	3	1	...	9	1	2	4	...	16
Laryngitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis ... ..	...	1	...	2	3	5	7	2	5	22
Pneumonia (all forms) ... ..	...	...	2	5	7	11	8	13	10	49
Diarrhoea ... ..	...	1	3	...	4	3	6	4	2	19
Enteritis ... ..	...	...	1	...	1	11	10	4	3	29
Gastritis... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	3
Syphilis ... ..	...	...	...	1	1	3	...	...	...	4
Rickets ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation, overlying ... ..	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	...	1	4
Injury at Birth... ..	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Atelectasis	4	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	5
Congenital Malformations(<i>c</i>)	6	...	...	...	6	3	...	1	...	10
Premature birth	65	5	9	2	81	4	1	...	...	86
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	17	2	6	4	29	3	4	2	...	38
Other Causes ... ..	...	2	2	3	7	7	3	10	2	29
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	98	14	25	19	156	60	54	49	30	349

Nett Births in the year ... { legitimate 3,821.
 { illegitimate 75.

Nett Deaths in the year of { legitimate infants 333.
 { illegitimate infants 16.

Mortuary Table for the Year 1914.

Bodies Admitted.				No. of Post Mortems			Number of Inquests	Deaths from Violence	Deaths from Drowning
Month	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total			
January ...	14	8	22	12	8	20	21	4	1
February ...	11	5	16	7	5	12	17	3	1
March ...	8	7	15	7	7	14	15	2	1
April ...	11	6	17	6	4	10	15	2	2
May ...	7	6	13	2	3	5	9	2	1
June ...	9	4	13	6	4	10	13	2	0
July ...	10	2	12	5	2	7	7	1	0
August ...	13	5	18	9	4	13	17	3	2
September	6	10	16	5	8	13	13	0	0
October ...	6	9	15	4	8	12	13	0	1
November...	10	7	17	7	7	14	17	1	0
December ...	13	12	25	12	10	22	25	0	0
Total ...	118	81	199	82	70	152	182	20	9

The following List gives the Causes to which Deaths were attributed by the Coroner's Juries.

Syncope ...	44	Inattention ...	7
Diphtheria ...	3	Prematurity ...	5
Pneumonia ...	30	Ruptured Aorta ...	6
Marasmus ...	1	Hæmorrhage ...	13
Peritonitis ...	1	Unknown ...	15
Malnutrition ...	1	ACCIDENTS :—	
Tuberculosis ...	2	Fractured Spine ...	1
Phthisis ...	3	Fractured Skull ...	3
Bronchitis ...	6	Scalding ...	2
Meningitis ...	4	Burns ...	7
Scarlet Fever ...	2	SUICIDES :—	
Appendicitis ...	1	Drowning ...	9
Cancer on Stomach ...	1	Poisoning ...	3
Convulsions ...	6	Hanging ...	4
Gastritis ...	2	Cut Throat ...	2
Suffocation ...	4	On Railway ...	1
Stillborn ...	6	Gas Poisoning ...	1
Apoplexy ...	2		

COMPARISON OF THE HEALTH OF THE DIFFERENT WARDS.

Harringay Ward :—The General Death Rate was 9·0 per 1,000 of the population, the actual number of deaths being 199. The Infant Mortality Rate was 58·6 per 1,000 births. These rates are the lowest for any of the Wards.

In order of frequency, deaths resulted from the following causes :—Respiratory Diseases 39 ; Phthisis and other Tuberculous Diseases 19 ; Malignant Disease 18 ; Heart Disease 17 ; Congenital Debility and Malformations 15 ; Infectious Diseases 11 ; Gastro-Intestinal Affections 10 ; Violent Deaths 6 ; Kidney Diseases 3 ; Other defined diseases (not otherwise classified) 61.

Harringay suffered less than any other Ward from Tuberculosis, 34 cases only, out of a total of 475 for the whole district, being notified from that area.

West Green Ward :—The Death Rate from all causes was 10·5 per 1,000 of the population, and the Infant Mortality Rate 76·7 per 1,000 births.

Deaths resulted from the following causes :—Respiratory Diseases 34 ; Phthisis and other Tuberculous Diseases 27 ; Heart Disease 20 ; Congenital Debility and Malformations 17 ; Malignant Disease 12 ; Infectious Diseases 8 ; Gastro-Intestinal Affections 5 ; Violent Deaths 4 ; Kidney Diseases 3 ; Diseases of Parturition 1 ; Other defined diseases (not otherwise classified) 76.

West Green had the lowest number of cases of Scarlet Fever, 83 being notified from that Ward out of a total for the district of 666.

Middle Ward :—The General Death Rate was 10·8 per 1,000 of the population, and the Infant Mortality Rate 87·6 per 1,000 births.

In order of frequency, deaths resulted from the following causes :—Respiratory Diseases 45 ; Heart Disease 35 ; Congenital Debility and Malformations 33 ; Phthisis and other Tuberculous Diseases 30 ; Malignant Disease 22 ; Infectious Diseases 19 ; Violent Deaths 13 ; Gastro-Intestinal Affections 7 ; Kidney Diseases 6 ; Meningitis 3 ; Diseases of Parturition 1 ; Other defined diseases (not otherwise classified) 106.

Middle Ward suffered most severely from Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria, the cases occurring in that area being 158 and 103 respectively. The totals for the district were 666 and 354.

High Cross Ward :—The Death Rate from all causes was 11·1 per 1,000 of the population, and the Infant Mortality Rate 90·6 per 1,000 births.

Deaths resulted from the following causes :—Respiratory Diseases 44 ; Phthisis and other Tuberculous Diseases 37 ; Heart Disease 28 ; Congenital Debility and Malformations 23 ; Infectious Diseases 22 ; Malignant Disease 19 ; Gastro-Intestinal Affections 13 ; Kidney Diseases 12 ; Violent Deaths 11 ; Meningitis 3 ; Diseases of Parturition 1 ; Other defined diseases (not otherwise classified) 80.

High Cross had the second highest number of cases of Scarlet Fever, viz :—132 (out of a total of 666).

Lower Ward :—The General Death Rate was 12·3 per 1,000 of the population, and the Infant Mortality Rate 102·2 per 1,000 births.

In order of frequency, deaths resulted from the following causes :—Respiratory Diseases 61 ; Malignant Disease 31 ; Phthisis and other Tuberculous Diseases 25 ; Heart Disease 25 ; Gastro-Intestinal Affections 21 ; Congenital Debility and Malformations 14 ; Infectious Diseases 12 ; Kidney Diseases 5 ; Diseases of Parturition 5 ; Violent Deaths 5 ; Meningitis 2 ; Other defined diseases (not otherwise classified) 94.

The Lower Ward had the smallest number of cases of Diphtheria, 37 only being notified from that area out of a total for the district of 354.

St. Ann's Ward :—The Death Rate from all causes was 13·4 per 1,000 of the population, and the Infant Mortality Rate 112·0 per 1,000 births.

Deaths resulted from the following causes :—Respiratory Diseases 77 ; Phthisis and other Tuberculous Diseases 42 ; Congenital Debility and Malformations 32 ; Heart Disease 31 ; Infectious Diseases 26 ; Malignant Disease 23 ; Gastro-Intestinal Affections 18 ; Kidney Diseases 13 ; Diseases of Parturition 7 ; Violent Deaths 6 ; Meningitis 2 ; Other defined diseases (not otherwise classified) 102.

St. Ann's suffered most severely from Tuberculosis, 135 cases occurring in that Ward out of a total for the district of 475.

SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL HYGIENE.

Detailed information upon the above matters is set out in a separate report.

Accommodation :—The accommodation (January, 1915) in the provided Schools of the Tottenham Education Committee was for 25,351 children, and in the non-provided Schools for 2,422 children, giving a total accommodation for 27,773. There were on rolls 26,102 children. The average attendance amounted to $21,654 = 82.9\%$.

General Observations :—The greatest care is expected to be exercised by Caretakers and Teachers with respect to matters of cleanliness and ventilation.

The sanitary conveniences should be kept thoroughly fresh and clean.

The playground should be swept frequently, and no accumulation of rubbish should be allowed to remain longer than is necessary for its proper disposal.

Cloakroom and classroom windows are expected to be as widely open as they will permit, when weather conditions allow ; and where suitable arrangements can be made, open air classes are recommended.

The floors of class rooms should be swept frequently, after sprinkling with wet sawdust (to prevent the blowing about of dust) and washed not less often than once a month with some disinfecting solution.

Arrangements :—No alteration has been made in the arrangements for conducting the examinations of school children. The Medical Officer examines the boys, and the Assistant Medical Officer the girls and infants of both sexes.

Nurses Allen, Johns and Pickburn (the latter was appointed as Dental Nurse) are serving in Military Hospitals, and their places have been adequately filled temporarily by Nurses Cadman, Clark and Post.

The nurses attend with the Medical Officers at the examination of the children, assist at the clinics, "follow up" children excluded from school, and supervise the cleansing of dirty and verminous children at the Council's Disinfecting Station.

T. W. Letchworth, Esq., F.R.C.S., attends one day a week at Bruce Castle for the examination and treatment of eye cases, and for prescribing spectacles for children with defective sight.

Mr. S. T. Taylor, L.D.S., is employed by the Education Committee as whole-time dentist. Children from 6 to 8 years of age are examined, and, with the parents' consent, receive appropriate treatment. Older children are treated only when the condition of their teeth urgently requires professional attention.

The Minor Ailments Clinics continue to do useful work, so that there is no adequate reason for absence from school on account of a neglected ailment. The constant medical supervision over ailing absentees, and their speedier return to school is appreciated by the Education Committee and the school teachers.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901.

In compliance with section 132, I have to submit a *resumé* of the work effected during the year—under the provisions of the above Act—in the form prescribed by the Home Office :—

1.—*Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.*

INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS OR INSPECTORS OF NUISANCES.

Premises	Number of		
	Inspections	Written Notices	Prosecutions
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	154	40	...
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	740		
Workplaces (other than out-workers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report).			
Total	894	40	...

2.—*Defects Found.*

Particulars	Number of Defects			Number of Prosecutions
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts*—</i>				
Want of Cleanliness	9	9	...	...
Want of ventilation	3	3	...	...
Overcrowding	1	1	...	...
Want of drainage of floors	2	2	...	...
Other nuisances	30	30	...	...
Sanitary accommodation {	insufficient	3	3	...
	unsuitable or defective ... ..	...	...	...
	not separate for sexes ... ..	...	...	...
<i>Offences under the Factory & Workshop Act</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bake-houses (s. 101) ... ..	...	...	...	...
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (s.s. 97 to 100) ... ..	...	...	...	...
Other offences (excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report) ... ..	...	...	...	...
Total	48	48	...	...

* Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7 and 8, of the Factory and Workshop Act as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

3.—Home Work.

Nature of Work	OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107						OUTWORK IN UNWHOLESOME PREMISES, SECTION 108			OUTWORK IN INFECTED PREMISES, SECTIONS 109, 110			
	Lists received from Employers												
	Twice in the year			Once in the year			Instances	Notices served	Prosecutions	Instances	Orders made (S. 110)	Prosecutions (Sections 109, 110)	
	Lists	Outworkers Con- tractors	Work- men	Lists	Outworkers Con- tractors	Work- men							
Wearing Apparel—													
(1) making, &c.	2	...	97	6	...	466	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(2) cleaning and washing...
Household Linen
Lace, lace curtains and nets
Curtains & Furniture Hangings
Furniture and Upholstery
Electro Plate
File making
Brass and Brass Articles
Fur pulling
Cables and Chains
Anchors and Grapnels
Cart Gear
Locks, Latches and Keys
Umbrellas, &c.
Artificial Flowers
Nets, other than Wire Nets
Tents
Sacks
Racquet and Tennis Balls
Paper, etc., Boxes Paper Bags
Brush Making...	1	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pea Picking
Feather Sorting
Carding, &c., of Buttons, &c.
Stuffed Toys
Basket making
Chocolates and Sweetmeats
Total ...	2	...	97	7	...	487	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

The figures required in columns 2 and 4 are the *total* number of lists received from Employers who sent them both in February and August as required by the Act, and of the entries of names of outworkers in those lists; there will, therefore, usually be double of the number of such employers and (approximately) double of the number of individual outworkers whose names are given, since in the February and August lists of the same employer the same outworkers' names will often be repeated.

4.—Registered Workshops.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year	Number
Workshops	231
Laundries	61
Bakehouses	39
Total number of Workshops on Register	331

5.—Other Matters.

Class	Number
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (sec. 133)	8
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5)	2
Notified by H.M. Inspector	
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector...	4
Other ... ..	...
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101):—	
Certificates granted during the year... ..	...
In use at the end of the year	5

NOTE.—The Factory and Workshop Act, 1901 (s. 132), requires the Medical Officer of Health in his Annual Report to the District Council to report specifically on the administration of that Act in workshops and workplaces, and to send a copy of his Annual Report, or so much of it as deals with this subject, to the Secretary of State (Home Office).

WORKSHOPS, WORK-PLACES, AND HOMES OF OUTWORKERS.

The Workshops, Work-places, and Out-Workers' Homes are kept under constant supervision by the Male and Female Sanitary Inspectors, and precautions are taken to ensure that the work done in these places is conducted under the best possible conditions.

CHIEF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

The main industries in Tottenham are building, cabinet making, pencil making, dress, blouse, and mantle making, piano making, the manufacture of sweets, stationery, india rubber, emery cloth, brushes, cyclostyle materials, lamps, and boots and shoes, brewing and mineral water manufacturing, bedstead making and motor manufacturing.

LAUNDRIES.

There are 48 Laundries in Tottenham. They have all been periodically inspected, and notices were served, when necessary, with regard to any defects found therein.

BAKEHOUSES.

There are 69 Bakehouses in the district, all of which have been subjected to frequent inspection.

Electric machinery has been installed in one bakehouse, and certain alterations (improved lighting and ventilation, etc.) have been carried out in others.

FOOD INSPECTIONS.

970 inspections have been made by the Ward Inspectors and the Medical Officer of Health; the following list gives the distribution of the visits amongst the different classes of food purveyors:—

Butchers' Shops	...	...	...	...	435
Fishmongers' Shops	...	...	...	...	268
Fruiters' and Greengrocers' Shops	...	...	...	...	267

The inspections are carried out at frequent but irregular intervals and so that the shopkeepers may not be in a position to make preparations for the Inspectors' visits, and in such a manner as to excite as little attention as possible from customers or passers by.

Appended is a list of the foodstuffs condemned during the year:—

Meat	half Pig's Head.
„	74 Turkeys.
„	3-lbs. Beef.
„	50-lbs. Pork.
„	1 pair Cow's Lungs.
„	half Cow's Liver.
„	4 pairs Sheep's Lungs.
„	1 Sheep's Liver.
Fish	1 bushel Winkles.
„	6 boxes Kippers.
„	1 box Mackerel.
„	1 box Haddocks.
„	1 trunk „
„	1 trunk Whiting.
Fruit and Vegetables,	14-lbs. Apples.
„ „ „	30 cases Tomatoes.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

There are 14 private slaughter-houses in your district. All of them have been frequently inspected, and improvements have in some instances been effected during the year, under the advice and supervision of the Public Health Department.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS, AND MILKSHOPS.

25 applications (22 from purveyors, and 3 from dairymen) were received during the year for registration under the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Order, 1885.

There are at present upon the Register 11 Cowkeepers, 38 Dairymen, and 155 Purveyors of Milk.

COWSHEDS, COWS, ETC.

The cowsheds in your district are maintained, on the whole, in a satisfactory condition.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

The Middlesex County Council is the authority responsible for the administration of the Food and Drugs Act in Tottenham. The

County Food Inspectors took in the Tottenham area 290 samples during 1914, in connection with which 7 prosecutions were instituted, and 7 convictions obtained.

ICE CREAM.

There are 85 Ice Cream premises in the district, most of which are small sweet shops ; all have been regularly inspected.

FISH SHOPS.

There are 67 Fish Shops in Tottenham, which are, for the most part, maintained in a satisfactory condition.

BUTCHERS' SHOPS.

There are 94 Butchers' Shops in Tottenham ; some of those premises belong to small tradesmen who deal only in foreign meat.

PAWNSHOPS.

There are 13 Pawnbrokers' premises in Tottenham, all of which are kept in a clean and sanitary condition. Certain of these have to be inspected annually, and a satisfactory report must be given before certificates are granted.

PUBLIC HOUSES.

There are 59 Public Houses and 77 "Off-Licence" premises in Tottenham.

GIPSY ENCAMPMENTS.

We have had no trouble with gipsy encampments during the year ; 13 were removed in 1910, and 33 in 1909.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

The Common Lodging Houses at 2 and 4 Whitehall Street, 1 and 2 Union Row, and 85 High Cross Road, have been periodically inspected during the year so as to ensure that the requirements of the model bye-laws are complied with.

SMOKE NUISANCE.

10 complaints of smoke nuisance were received by this Department during the year ; none of the cases were so bad as to warrant a prosecution ; altogether 59 observations were made.

CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

152 specimens of Sputum were examined for the Tubercle Bacillus, and 345 throat swabs for the Klebs Lœffler Bacillus, and 5 specimens of blood, taken from doubtful cases of Enteric Fever, were subjected to Widal's test. Hairs have been microscopically examined in a large number of cases of Ringworm.

GENERAL SANITARY WORK.

The work of the six male Sanitary Inspectors and the work of the two female Sanitary Inspectors so far as it relates to general sanitary matters is epitomised and subjoined.

HARRINGAY WARD (Mr. W. REDSTON).

House to house inspections ...	160	Smoke observations ...	20
Re-inspections ...	1250	Overcrowding ...	2
Drains examined, tested, etc....	230	Accumulations of refuse ...	26
Drains unstopped ...	31	Visits in connection with cases	
Drains re-constructed & repaired	64	of infectious disease (including	
Disconnecting traps inserted ...	6	Tuberculosis) ...	305
R.W. pipes, wastes, etc., dis-		Rooms inspected after disinfect-	
connected ...	17	tion ...	132
Dust bins provided ...	33	Other nuisances, etc. ...	21
Roofs repaired ...	67	Factories, No. of inspections ...	26
Gutters repaired and renewed...	50	Workshops & workplaces „	47
Cisterns cleaned, repaired, etc.	22	Laundries „	29
W.C. new apparatus provided...	60	Dairies, etc. „	127
W.C. repaired, cleaned, etc. ...	30	Cowsheds „	9
W.C. Water Fittings repaired...	36	Bakehouses „	36
New sinks provided ...	3	P.H. urinals „	263
Sink wastes repaired ...	30	Stables and Mews „	264
Wash-house floors repaired ...	19	Complaints investigated ...	54
Yards paved and drained ...	37	Appointments ...	129
Premises cleaned, etc. ...	44	School inspections ...	9
Ventilation below floor provided	40	Pawnbrokers ...	3

WEST GREEN WARD (Mr. J. B. SMITH).

House to house inspections ...	186	Dairies, etc. ...	21
Re-inspections ...	919	Bakehouses ...	29
Drains, examined, tested, etc. ...	433	P.H. urinals ...	44
„ defective ...	131	Stables and Mews ...	66
„ reconstructed & repaired ...	130	Slaughter-houses ...	99
Soil pipes and drains ventilated ...	14	Brooks and watercourses ...	
R.W. pipes, wastes, etc., dis- connected and repaired ...	48	inspected ...	12
Dust bins provided ...	21	Schools inspected ...	11
Roofs repaired ...	46	Premises cleansed, etc. ...	84
Gutters repaired ...		Ventilation below floor provided ...	5
Cisterns cleaned, repaired, etc. ...	12	Overcrowding ...	3
W.C. new apparatus provided ...	16	Accumulations of offensive matter removed ...	7
W.C. repaired, cleaned, etc. ...	50	Visits in connection with cases of infectious disease, including Tuberculosis ...	428
Yards paved and drained ...	86	Ice cream makers' premises inspected ...	12
Rooms inspected after disinfection ...	42	Complaints investigated ...	99
Other nuisances, etc. ...	98	Appointments ...	28
Laundries, number of inspections ...	3	Supervisional visits ...	419
Factories „ ...	12		
Workshops & workplaces „ ...	53		

HIGH CROSS WARD (Mr. W. C. PORTMAN).

House to house inspections ...	130	Factories „ ...	2
Re-inspections ...	1534	Workshops & workplaces „ ...	9
Drains examined, tested, etc. ...	257	Dairies, etc. „ ...	23
„ unstopped ...	15	Cowsheds „ ...	
„ re-constructed ...	27	Bakehouses „ ...	45
Soil pipes and drains ventilated ...	25	P.H. urinals „ ...	55
R.W. pipes, wastes, etc., dis- connected and repaired ...	17	Stables and Mews „ ...	—
Dust bins provided ...	34	Slaughter-houses „ ...	42
Roofs repaired ...	30	Yards paved and drained ...	54
Gutters repaired ...		Forecourts rendered ...	25
Cisterns cleaned, repaired, etc. —		Premises cleansed, etc. ...	134
W.C. new apparatus provided ...	21	Ventilation below floor provided ...	28
W.C. repaired, cleaned, etc. ...		Smoke observations ...	10
W.C. water fittings repaired ...		Overcrowding ...	4
Visits in connection with cases of infectious disease, including Tuberculosis ...	252	Accumulations of offensive matter removed ...	7
Rooms inspected after disinfection ...	502	Knackers-yards inspected ...	69
Laundries, number of inspections —		Brooks and watercourses inspected ...	6
Common Lodging houses „ ...	30	Schools ...	6
		Complaints investigated ...	131
		Appointments ...	71

MIDDLE WARD (Mr. H. W. MILLER).

House to house inspections ...	148	Ventilation below floor ...	42
Re-inspections ...	1595	Sinks provided ...	45
Drains examined, tested, etc....	277	Schools ...	5
„ unstopped ...	29	Visits in connection with cases of	
„ re-constructed ...	59	infectious disease, including	
Soil pipes and drains ventilated		Tuberculosis ...	693
and repaired ...	128	Rooms inspected after disinfection	300
R.W. pipes, wastes, etc., disconnected and repaired ...	95	Other nuisances, etc. ...	35
Dust bins provided ...	36	Laundries, number of inspections	8
Roofs repaired ...	36	Factories, workshops and	
Gutters repaired ...	35	workplaces ..	10
Cisterns cleaned, repaired, etc.	21	Dairies, etc. ..	10
W.C. new apparatus provided... }	72	Cowsheds ..	2
W.C. repaired, cleaned, etc. ... }		Bakehouses ..	34
Water fittings repaired ...	57	P.H. urinals ..	71
Yards paved and drained ...	98	Stables and Mews ..	20
Premises cleansed, etc. ...	134	Slaughter-houses ...	4
Smoke observations ...	8	Complaints investigated ...	65
Overcrowding ...	29	Appointments ...	73
Accumulations of refuse, etc. ...	4	Theatres, etc. ...	29
Houses without water supply...	20	Brooks inspected ...	10

LOWER WARD (Mr. J. A. SHILLITO).

House to house inspections ...	175	Floors repaired ...	—
Re-inspections and appointments	1561	Ventilation below floor provided	10
Drains examined, tested, etc....	335	Factories, number of inspections }	92
„ unstopped ...	35	Workshops & workplaces ..	
„ re-constructed ...	44	Common lodging houses ..	27
Soil pipes and drains ventilated	44	Dairies, etc. ..	38
Disconnecting traps inserted ...	34	Cowsheds ..	12
R.W. pipes, wastes, etc., disconnected	33	Bakehouses ..	27
Dust bins provided ...	36	Slaughter-houses ..	24
Roofs repaired ...	25	Butchers' Shops ..	67
Gutters repaired ...	28	Complaints investigated ...	112
Cisterns cleaned, repaired, etc.	31	Animals kept so as to be a	
W.C. new apparatus provided...	88	nuisance ...	3
W.C. repaired, cleaned, etc. ...	26	Houses let in lodgings ...	7
W.C. ventilated ...	—	Ice Cream vendors ...	7
W.C. water fittings repaired ...	52	Schools ...	9
Yards paved and drained ...	17	Miscellaneous ...	101
Premises cleaned, etc. (ordinary)	112	Houses provided with water	
Ditto (after infectious disease)	160	supply from main ...	31

ST. ANN'S WARD (Mr. W. P. WEST).

House to house inspections ...	202	Smoke observations ...	9
Re-inspections ...	1212	Overcrowding ...	6
Drains examined, tested, etc. ...	311	Accumulation of refuse ...	4
„ unstopped ...	31	Visits in connection with cases	
„ re-constructed ...	66	of infectious disease, including	
Soil pipes and drains ventilated	6	Tuberculosis ...	494
Disconnecting traps inserted ...	9	Rooms inspected after disinfection	172
R.W. pipes, sink wastes, etc.,		Other nuisances ...	170
disconnected ...	5	Factories, number of inspections	102
Dust bins provided ...	43	Workshops and workplaces ...	178
Roofs repaired ...	45	Laundries ...	31
Gutters repaired ...	30	Dairies, etc. ...	65
Cisterns cleaned, repaired, etc.	20	Bakehouses ...	53
W.C. new apparatus provided...	19	P.H. urinals ...	128
W.C. repaired, cleaned, etc. ...	36	Stables and Mews ...	201
W.C. water fittings repaired ...	49	Slaughter-houses ...	21
Yards paved and drained ...	49	Complaints investigated ...	47
Premises cleansed, etc. ...	153	Appointments ...	273
Ventilation below floors provided	12		

SANITARY WORK CARRIED OUT BY

Mrs. PARSONS AND Miss LAMB.

- 264 visits were made with respect to persons suffering from Phthisis.
 28 visits were made with respect to persons suffering from other infectious diseases.
 50 complaints were investigated.
 149 workshops were inspected.
 435 outworkers were visited.
 53 visits were paid for various other reasons.

(For information respecting babies see " Infant Mortality ").

REFUSE DESTROYER.

The house refuse of the district is disposed of at the Refuse Destructor by burning. Tins and other disposable material realised over £180 for the year.

The following table gives weekly particulars of the amounts and various kinds of refuse destroyed during 1914.

Total of Refuse Destroyed for the Year ended December 30th, 1914.

Week ended		Trade Refuse				Shop Refuse				House Refuse				Total Refuse				Total Loads
1914		Tons Cwts. Qrs. Lbs.				Tons Cwts. Qrs. Lbs.				Tons Cwts. Qrs. Lbs.				Tons Cwts. Qrs. Lbs.				
January	7	...	...	...	...	27	5	2	14	594	0	2	...	621	6	0	14	329
"	14	...	...	...	...	28	16	3	7	511	16	1	14	540	13	0	21	288
"	21	...	...	...	...	28	14	3	14	480	6	0	0	509	0	3	14	273
"	28	...	...	...	...	29	1	1	14	488	13	2	21	517	15	0	7	279
February	4	...	...	...	...	28	4	0	7	491	3	3	14	519	7	3	21	276
"	11	...	...	...	...	28	6	1	7	509	6	1	14	537	12	2	21	287
"	18	...	...	...	...	28	10	2	...	485	13	3	14	514	4	1	14	272
"	25	4	...	...	...	28	17	3	14	506	3	3	7	539	1	2	21	282
March	4	...	...	...	...	28	16	1	14	499	16	3	7	528	13	0	21	281
"	11	...	...	...	...	29	3	3	21	507	8	2	0	536	12	1	21	279
"	18	...	...	...	...	29	13	0	21	518	6	0	0	547	19	0	21	278
"	25	...	...	...	...	29	16	0	7	506	19	0	14	536	15	0	21	275
April	1	...	...	...	...	30	9	1	7	528	19	0	7	559	8	1	14	288
"	8	...	...	...	...	30	8	0	14	538	6	1	0	568	14	1	14	304
"	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	10	3	0	19	10	3	0	8
"	22	...	...	...	...	16	6	2	21	301	4	1	...	317	10	3	21	210
"	29	...	...	...	...	30	18	2	21	625	10	0	7	656	8	3	0	352
May	6	...	...	...	...	30	2	2	...	538	9	3	14	568	12	1	14	327
"	13	...	...	...	...	29	7	2	14	494	2	1	14	523	10	0	0	299
"	20	...	...	...	...	30	5	3	14	524	17	1	7	555	3	0	21	302
"	27	2	...	...	...	30	7	2	14	497	3	2	0	527	11	0	14	295
June	3	...	...	...	...	30	13	1	...	509	11	0	7	542	4	1	7	315
"	10	...	...	...	...	24	17	2	...	410	14	2	21	435	12	0	21	253
"	17	...	...	...	...	29	2	3	7	505	17	1	21	535	0	1	0	307
"	24	1	5	...	...	29	7	2	7	441	15	1	7	471	2	3	14	274
July	1	...	...	...	...	29	6	1	...	452	11	3	7	483	3	0	7	286
"	8	...	...	...	...	29	3	1	21	434	2	3	7	463	6	1	0	288
		...	...	...	...	24	6	1	14	400	0	0	0	424	6	1	14	262

Total of Refuse Destroyed for the Year ended December 30th, 1914—contd.

Week ended			Trade Refuse				Shop Refuse				House Refuse				Total Refuse				Total Loads	
1914			Tons Cwts. Qrs. Lbs.				Tons Cwts. Qrs. Lbs.				Tons Cwts. Qrs. Lbs.				Tons Cwts. Qrs. Lbs.					
July	15	...	...	...	...	...	27	0	1	0	479	6	3	0	506	7	0	0	312
"	22	...	...	...	...	...	28	16	0	7	417	11	2	14	446	7	2	21	284
"	29	...	...	...	...	...	28	17	3	7	418	15	2	21	447	13	2	0	285
August	5	...	2	5	...	...	21	7	2	7	365	17	3	14	389	10	1	21	247
"	12	...	...	...	...	...	28	13	0	7	396	4	2	21	424	17	3	0	274
"	19	...	...	...	...	...	27	17	3	0	357	10	1	0	385	8	0	0	260
"	26	...	...	10	...	...	24	9	1	14	377	3	0	0	402	2	1	14	270
September	2	...	...	...	...	...	22	1	1	0	372	2	2	21	394	3	3	21	264
"	9	...	...	10	...	...	23	0	1	7	375	6	0	0	398	16	1	7	266
"	16	...	...	...	...	...	24	16	1	14	388	11	2	0	413	7	3	14	260
"	23	...	...	...	...	...	27	17	3	14	396	13	2	14	424	11	2	0	264
"	30	...	...	...	...	...	26	7	2	14	416	6	0	14	442	13	3	0	268
October	7	...	...	...	...	...	28	9	2	0	399	2	2	0	427	12	0	0	267
"	14	...	...	...	...	...	27	11	3	7	409	0	1	7	436	12	0	14	269
"	21	...	...	15	...	...	27	10	0	7	417	6	1	7	445	11	1	14	268
"	28	...	...	1	...	...	28	2	3	0	429	16	3	21	458	19	2	21	270
November	4	...	...	15	...	...	27	1	1	21	435	13	1	0	463	9	2	21	267
"	11	...	...	2	...	...	29	19	1	0	451	8	1	21	481	9	2	21	270
"	18	...	...	...	...	...	28	10	0	21	437	14	0	0	466	4	0	21	266
"	25	...	...	...	...	...	23	3	0	7	422	15	0	21	445	18	1	0	268
December	2	...	...	1	...	...	20	14	2	7	436	15	1	14	458	9	3	21	265
"	9	...	...	...	...	...	22	2	3	14	432	1	2	21	454	4	2	7	267
"	16	...	...	...	...	...	22	15	1	14	477	10	0	21	500	5	2	7	269
"	23	1	15	2	...	23	2	2	14	488	3	3	0	513	1	3	14	275
"	30	...	...	...	...	...	16	10	2	0	366	18	2	0	383	9	0	0	201
Total	15	17	2	...	1,407	9	3	21	23,685	7	3	0	25,111	15	0	21	14,445

TOTTENHAM URBAN DISTRICT.

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX—SANITARY WORK, 1914.

Inspections					Notices		Dwelling Houses and Action under H., T.P. &c., Act, 1909		Houses let in separate Dwellings or Lodgings	Common Lodging Houses	Movable Dwellings, Caravans, Tents, etc.	Bake-houses	Slaughter houses
578	Number of Premises Inspected on Complaint				1678	Cautionary Notices Given.	519	Number of Houses dealt with under Sect. 15					
3004	Number of Premises Inspected in connection with Infectious Diseases				692	Statutory Orders Issued	..	Number of Houses found to be in a state Dangerous or Injurious to Health (Sect. 17)					
614	Number of Premises under periodical Inspection				12	Summonses Served	..	Number of Representations made by M.O.H. (Sect. 17)					
1001	Houses Inspected from House-to-House				12	Convictions Obtained	..	Number of Houses made Habitable without Closing Orders					
16926	Total Number of Inspections and Re-inspections						..	Number of Closing Orders made by L.A. (Sect. 17)					
							..	Number of Houses closed Voluntarily					
							..	Number of Closing Orders determined after Repairs (Sect. 17)					
							..	Number of Houses Demolished— (a) by order of L.A. (Sect. 17), (b) Voluntarily					
							..	Illegal Underground Rooms Vacated					
							..	Number Registered under Bye-Laws					
							..	Number of Contraventions					
5								Number Registered under Bye-Laws					
57								Number of Inspections made					
..								Number Observed during the Year					
..								Number of Nuisances therefrom abated					
..								Number Removed from District					
61								Number in District					
..								Contraventions of Factory Acts					
13								Number on Register					
193								Number of Inspections					
..								Contraventions of Bye-Laws					

SANITARY WORK, 1914—contd.

Cowsheds			Dairies and Milkshops		Unsound Food	Adulterated Food	Water Supply and Water Service				Water Closets		Drainage and Sewerage												
Number on Register	Number of Inspections	Contraventions of Regulations	Number on Register	Number of Inspections	Contraventions of Regulations	Animals seized	Articles or Parcels seized	Articles or Parcels surrendered	Samples taken	Found Adulterated	Percentage of Houses Supplied from Public Water Service	Cisterns			Draw Taps removed from Cisterns to Mains	Percentage of Houses supplied on Constant System	New, Constructed	Repaired, supplied with Water, or otherwise Improved	Percentage of Houses provided with Water Closets	Drains					
8	23	..	189	284	..	..	..	16	..	..	100	..	106	..	..	100	..	562	100	1873	272	215	209	15	390

SANITARY WORK, 1914—contd.

Drainage and Sewerage	Disinfection				Dust		Sundry Nuisances Abated								
Percentage of Houses Draining into Sewers	Rooms Disinfected— (a) Ordinary Infectious Disease. (b) Phthisis (c) Schools, &c.	Rooms Stripped and Cleansed	Articles disinfected or destroyed		New Bins Provided or Repaired	Periodical Frequency of Dust Removal	Number of Complaints of Non-removal of Dust	Overcrowding	Smoke Observations	Accumulations of Refuse	Foul Ditches, Ponds, etc., and Stagnant Water	Foul Pigs and other Animals	Dampness	Yards Re-paved or Repaired	Other Nuisances
			Ordinary Infectious Disease	Phthisis											
100	(a) 1195 (b) 336 (c) 186	893	17444	167	203	Weekly	...	49	59	54	..	...	137	341	555

THE HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES ACT, 1890.

THE HOUSING, TOWN PLANNING, &c. ACT, 1909.

THE HOUSING (Inspection of District) REGULATIONS, 1910.

A tabular statement of the work done under the above-named Statutes and Regulations is given on page 96. It will be observed from this statement that there has been no demolition of property following upon closing orders.

In relation to the housing problem, the census has shown that a greater degree of overcrowding exists than was believed. It must be borne in mind, however, that the census introduced an entirely new criterion of what constitutes overcrowding. It is customary to take the standard laid down by the Local Government Board in their model bye-laws, viz :—

- (a) 400 cubic feet per head for rooms in which persons both live and sleep, and
- (b) 300 cubic feet per head for rooms used solely as sleeping apartments **or** for the waking life of the tenants.
(two children under 10 count as one adult).

The census returns are given in terms of tenements with more than two occupants per room. Thus there were 1,447 **tenements of 1 room** only. These accommodated 2,622 persons. 1,155 of these tenements housed families of one or two persons, representing altogether a population of 1,581. 292 tenements of one room each were overcrowded, having a population of 1,041, an average of 3.5 persons per room.

Two roomed tenements numbered 2,585, representing a population of 7,947. 2,157 of these tenements accommodated 2,434 persons in families of not more than 4 persons. 428 tenements, representing 5,513 persons, were overcrowded. The average was 6.4 persons per room.

Similarly in 3 roomed tenements 612 were overcrowded. The population inhabiting them numbered 4,741, or an average of 2.6 per room.

Of 4 roomed tenements there was overcrowding of 298, representing 2,899 persons, or 2.4 persons per room.

These figures suggest that any further development of building in Tottenham should be in the direction of providing small house property, or property letting at a small rent, such as families inhabiting tenements of one or two rooms can afford.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

The results of the cases in which it was considered necessary to institute legal proceedings will be found in the appended table.

Date.	Result.	Remarks.
January...	Summons withdrawn on completion of work and payment of £1 0s. 0d. costs.	Non-compliance with sanitary notice.
April.....	Fined £1 5s. 0d. and costs	Contraventions of provisions of Shops Acts
	Fined £1 5s. 0d. and costs	
	Fined £1 0s. 0d. and costs	
	Fined 10/- and costs	
	Fined 2/6 and costs	
April.....	Order made for execution of work and payment of £1 1s. costs	Non-compliance with sanitary notice.
October...	Fined £5 5s. 0d. and costs ; Order made for execution of work.	Non-compliance with sanitary notices
November	Fined £2 15s. 0d. and costs ; Order made for execution of work	Non-compliance with sanitary notices
December	Fined 5/- and costs	Contravention of provisions of Shops Acts

SWIMMING AND WARM BATHS.

The First-Class Swimming Bath, with a water space of 100-ft. by 35-ft. is fitted with the most modern requirements, and is specially adapted for Swimming and Water Polo Competitions, and Aquatic Entertainments. The charge for admission is 6d., which includes use of water chute, diving stages, spring board, shower baths, 2 towels, and bathing drawers. Children up to 14 years of age are admitted at half price. The bath is open from April to September from 7 a.m. to 9.30 p.m., and on Sundays from 6 a.m. to 10 a.m. On Wednesdays during the Summer, the First-Class Swimming Bath is reserved for the use of Ladies. The charge for admission to the Second-Class Bath is 2d., and it is open for men daily during the Summer months from 7 a.m. to 9.30 p.m., with the exception of Fridays, when it is reserved for the use of School Children between 12.30 p.m. and 6.30 p.m. During the Winter months (October to the end of March) it is open for Men daily from 9 a.m. to 8.30 p.m. (Thursdays, First-Class day, 6d.) with the exception of Wednesdays, when it is reserved for Ladies. It is open on Sundays, for Gentlemen only, during the Summer months from 6 a.m. to 10 a.m., and during the Winter from 7.30 a.m. to 9 a.m. School Children are admitted to the Second-Class Swimming Bath at a charge of 1d. The First-Class Swimming Bath is reserved for Ladies on Saturday mornings from 9 to 10.45 at first-class price only.

PRIVATE (SLIPPER) BATHS.

These Baths are open for Ladies and Gentlemen during the Summer months on week-days from 7 a.m. to 10 p.m., and during the Winter months from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.; Sundays (Summer) 6 a.m. to 10 a.m., (Winter) 7.30 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. The charge for admission is—First-Class, 6d.; Second-Class, 2d.

School children are admitted between 4.30 and 6 p.m. at a fee of 1d. (hot and cold water and soap provided).

Books containing 12 First-Class Tickets are available for either Swimming or Slipper Baths at a cost of 5s. Tickets are issued and accepted up to within 30 minutes of the time of closing.

* * *

Season Tickets are issued for the Large Swimming Bath at a cost of 10/6, available from 7 a.m. to 9.30 p.m. on week-days and from 6 to 10 a.m. on Sundays. They are also issued at a cost of 7/6, available from 7 a.m. to 9 p.m. on week-days only.

OPEN-AIR SWIMMING BATH.

Tottenham Marshes (5 minutes from Park Station, Great Eastern Railway).

This Bath—the largest in England—covering a water area of 180-ft. by 60-ft. is open from 1st May to 30th September (6 a.m. to 9 p.m., and on Sundays from 6 a.m. to 9 a.m.). The admission charge is 1d., bathing drawers and towels, 1d. Season Tickets are available for this Bath at a cost of 5s.

Number of Bathers that used the Baths from April 1st to September 30th, 1914.

Indoor Baths:—

1st Class Swim	12,965		
„ Club	5,360		
Girls and Boys „ Swim	8,919		
Books of 100 1st Class Tickets	1,100	Total 1st Class Swim ...	*28,344
2nd Class Swim	16,517		
Girls and Boys „ „	18,626		
School Children, Boys „	19,136	Paid for by Education Com-	
		mittee.	
„ „ Girls „	15,827	„ „ „	
		Total 2nd Class Swim ...	70,106
1st Class Slipper Bath ...	5,524		
2nd „ „ „ ...	19,234		
Boys' 2nd Class Slipper Bath	625	Total Gentlemen's Slipper Bath	25,383
Ladies' 1st Class Slipper Bath	513		
„ 2nd „ „ „	8,741		
Girls' „ „ „ „	712	Total Ladies' Slipper Bath ...	9,966
		Total ...	<u><u>133,799</u></u>

Open-Air Bath:—

Boys ...	4,501		
Men ...	7,305		
School Children—Boys ...	15,720	Paid for by Education Committee.	
Total persons using bath ...	<u><u>27,526</u></u>		

* Included in this figure are 3,932 persons admitted by season tickets, and 499 children admitted by school passes.

GENERAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The following works have been carried out by the Engineer's staff :—

Alterations and widening at Chesnut Road.

Paving of footways and construction of new crossings at Philip Lane and West Green Road.

Paving of footway, Lordship Lane.

Wood block paving, Turnpike Lane.

Relaying of channels, Westbury Avenue and West Green Road.

Main Roads and Highways.—Repairing footways ; spreading and steam-rolling 4,580 tons of granite ; restoring gas, electric light and water trenches ; constructing pitched crossings ; repairing steam rollers, water posts, water troughs and drinking fountains ; clearing and flushing gullies 17,336 times ; repairing tar boilers, sand bins, etc. ; cleaning down and painting 750 public lamps.

Parks and Open Spaces.—Making and fixing new greenhouse and new staging to existing greenhouses ; making or repairing notice boards, seats, gates, fences, mowing machines, greenhouses, etc.

Public Baths.—Taking up and relaying floor over First-Class Bath ; repairs to windows, doors, dressing boxes, etc.

Public Health Department.—Generally repairing asphyxiators, disinfecting vans, etc.

PARTICULARS OF SEWER WORK CARRIED OUT DURING THE YEAR 1914.

Soil and Surface Water Sewers Relaid.

Length	Size	Remarks
230 feet	2 feet	Stoneware.
386 "	9 inches	"
2,850 "	6 "	"
300 "	4 "	"

New Sewers Constructed.

Length	Size	Remarks
48 feet	4 feet	Stoneware tubes.
320 „	2 feet 3 inches	Stoneware tubes.
198 „	9 inches	Stoneware.

26,400 feet of ditches have been cleared out.

12,590 feet of old sewers have been cleared out.

2,000 feet of culverts have been cleared out.

234 feet of new drain connections in private roads have been examined and passed.

323 feet of new soil connections have been made in public roads.

342 feet of new surface water connections have been made in public roads.

13 new saddles have been fixed.

35 defective mains have been repaired.

12 blind manholes have been built up.

57 new manholes have been constructed.

56 new manhole frames and covers have been put in.

271 stoppages have been cleared.

* * * *

The length of soil and surface water sewers to be kept clean and in working order is 350 miles. These sewers are ventilated by 73 six inch by four inch ventilating shafts and 34 large columns. All manholes and syphons are periodically examined and cleaned.

BUILDING OPERATIONS DURING 1914.

The number of houses, and shops and houses, actually erected during the year was 148, as against 154 for the previous year. Buildings of other descriptions numbered 40, as compared with 50 in 1913. The number of additions and alterations made to existing buildings was 41, as contrasted with 44 in 1913.

Plans were approved for 201 new buildings during the year, as compared with 190 during 1913.

New streets and extensions of existing streets numbered 4 (as against 7 for 1913), and their total length was 1,558 feet, as contrasted with a total length of 3,029 feet for 1913.

1,462 feet of new 9 inch Soil Sewers, and 1,555 feet of new 9 inch Surface Water Sewers were laid under the supervision of the Building Department. The figures for the previous year were 2,116 feet of new Soil Sewers, and 2,450 feet of new Surface Water Sewers.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL ESTATE.

Certificates have been given for 7 houses completed during the year ; 46 others containing 79 tenements are in course of erection.

PLANS PASSED FOR NEW BUILDINGS IN TOTTENHAM DURING THE PAST 10 YEARS.

1905	...	...	...	1,413
1906	...	...	...	1,010
1907	...	...	...	770
1908	...	...	...	691
1909	...	...	...	524
1910	...	...	...	312
1911	...	...	...	397
1912	...	...	...	173
1913	...	...	...	190
1914	...	...	...	201

PRIVATE STREET WORKS.

During the year 1914, 4 private roads were made up under the Tottenham Local Board Act, 1890, at a cost of £2,514 9s. 7d., and declared public highways.

3 private roads were made up under the Tottenham Local Board Act, 1890, at a cost of £2,623 2s. 1d., and 3 private roads were made up by the owners, but these have not yet been declared public highways.

4 private roads and 1 passage are in course of construction, but have not yet been completed,

Plans for making up 1 further private road and 1 passage have been prepared, and are under consideration by the Council.

The total length of Highways is 73 miles, 0 furlongs, 41 yards.

* * * *

The following is the list of Private Roads made up under the Tottenham Local Board Act, and declared Public Highways during the year under review :—

	£	s.	d.
Rusper Road (Sec. 1)	519	6	10
Hale Road	479	17	2
Wargrave Avenue (Sec. 2)	976	11	8
Seymour Avenue (Sec. 2)	538	13	11
	<hr/>		
	£2,514	9	7
	<hr/>		

Private Roads made up under the Tottenham Local Board Act, but not yet declared Public Highways :—

	£	s.	d.
Tariff Road	1,010	12	10
Clifton Gardens	805	12	3
Boundary Road (rem.)	806	17	0
	<hr/>		
	£2,623	2	1
	<hr/>		

Private Roads made up by Owners but not yet declared Public Highways :—

Risley Avenue (from Shobden Road to Church Lane).
Tower Gardens Road (from Kevelioc Road to Bennington Road).
Walden Road.

Private Roads in course of construction but not yet completed :—

South Grove (Sec. 1, parts 1, 2, 3).

Reform Row (Sec. 1).

Passage in course of construction but not yet completed :—

Passage rear of Nos. 449 to 461 Green Lanes.

Plans have been prepared and submitted to the Council with regard to the following Private Road and Passage :—

Crawley Road.

Passage between Church Road and Nursery Street,

COLLECTION OF SLOP.

11,642 loads of slop were collected and removed during the year.

PUBLIC LAMPS.

The total number of public lamps amounts to 2,300, 2,159 of which are lighted by gas under the Rostin System, the remaining 141 being lighted by electricity.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING OF THE DISTRICT.

Electric Light is now available in every main road, and arc lamps have been installed in the High Road, Green Lanes, Seven Sisters Road, Bruce Grove, Lordship Lane, and West Green Road.

SEWERAGE OF THE DISTRICT.

The district is drained on the dual system, there being separate sewers for soil and surface water. The surface water is discharged into the River Lee, and the soil sewage is pumped into the London County Council's main sewers.

UNDERGROUND CONVENIENCES.

Three Underground Conveniences exist in the district, one at Seven Sisters Corner, provided with 6 w.c.'s, 12 urinal stalls, and 3 washing basins for males, and 3 w.c.'s, and 4 washing basins for females; another at Green Lanes (corner of Alfoxton Avenue), possessing 4 w.c.'s, 9 urinal stalls, and 3 washing basins for males, and 3 w.c.'s and 3 washing basins for females; and another in Bruce Grove containing 4 w.c.'s, 12 urinal stalls, and 2 washing basins for males, and 2 w.c.'s and 2 washing basins for females. These are all kept in a clean condition and prove effectual to supply a public need.

PETROL, PETROLEUM, AND CARBIDE OF CALCIUM LICENCES GRANTED.

Petrol.

44 Licences, sanctioning the keeping of 43,779 gallons.

Petroleum.

10 Licences, sanctioning the keeping of 235 gallons.

Carbide of Calcium.

8 Licences, sanctioning the keeping of 2 tons, 17 cwt., 74 lbs.

SHOPS ACTS, 1912—1913.

The weekly half-holiday orders in operation within the area of Tottenham remain unaltered.

A closing order, fixing the closing hours for each day of the week for Hairdressers and Barbers in the "Tottenham remainder" area had the approval of the requisite majority of the trade; was duly advertised by the Council; the other necessary formalities were complied with, and the order has, at the time of going to press, received the sanction of the Secretary of State and has now statutory effect. The hours fixed for closing are:—

Sunday	...	...	...	...	7 p.m.
Monday	...	...	...	...	9 p.m.
Tuesday	...	...	...	...	9 p.m.
Wednesday	...	...	...	...	10 p.m.
Thursday	Weekly half-holiday, shops closed at 1 p.m.				
Friday	...	...	...	...	10 p.m.
Saturday	...	...	...	...	11 p.m.

A similar order affecting Butchers is now being negotiated, and bids fair to mature within a reasonable time.

* * * *

The Shops Inspector noted the following offences during 1914:—

Not having "closing notices"	26
Not displaying "exempted trade notices"	389
Displaying irregular trade notices	88
Not having regulation notices re assistants' holidays ...	92
Not having regulation notices re "young persons"	62
Employing young persons beyond legal number of hours ...	2
Serving after closing time	53
Not allowing proper meal times	1
Assault and obstruction	1
Irregular street trading	1

These were considered by the Council, and steps taken by issuing warning notices or prosecution to prevent recurrence.

FIRE BRIGADE AND APPLIANCES.

There are 30 men all told, five being on duty day and night. The remaining 25 are in bell call, in the various stations, available for turning out at any time.

All Fire Stations are in Telephonic Communication with the Chief Fire Station, Police Stations, and nearest Turncocks.

The principal appliances consist of—

- 1 Horsed Steamer, capable of throwing 400 gals. per minute.
- 1 " " " " 360 " "
- 1 Motor Oil Fuel Steamer, throwing 320 gals. per minute.
- 1 Petrol Pump and Chemical Engine, 100 h.p.
- 3 Combined Motor Chemical Fire Engines, Hose Tenders, and Fire Escapes.
- 1 6-in. Manual.
- 1 Hose and Ladder Truck.
- 5,000 ft. of $2\frac{3}{4}$ -in. Canvas Hose (part rubberlined).
- 1,400 ft. of $3\frac{3}{8}$ -in. ditto.
- 530 ft. hose for Chemical Fire Engines.
- 4 Hand Fire Escapes, always on duty.

(The Escapes at the principal Stations are Automobile).

Each hand Escape carries hose, stand-pipe, and turncock's tools ; and jumping sheets, long lines, and life lines are carried with all appliances. First aid appliances are carried on all horsed or automobile machines.

In addition to the Fire Alarms there are nearly 40 Telephones connecting all points in the District, and the Brigade is connected with the General Post Office Exchange, No. 100 Tottenham, and No. 100 Hornsey. The latter number should be used by the subscribers who are connected with the Hornsey Exchange.

FIRE STATIONS IN THE DISTRICT.

1. *Central Fire Station, The Green.
2. *Conway Road (Woodlands Park Road).
3. *Coombes Croft House, 712 High Road.
4. St. Ann's (Minster Road), Fire Escape Station only.
5. *Green Lanes (Umfreville Road), Fire Escape Station only.

* Ambulances are kept at each of those Stations and cases containing surgical and medical appliances are carried on all horse and automobile machines.

FIRE ALARM POINTS.

At Junction of High Road and Snell's Park.

- „ High Road and White Hart Lane.
- „ College Road and White Hart Lane.
- „ Chalgrove Road and Manor Road.
- „ Trulock Road and Northumberland Park.
- „ Tebworth Road and Church Road.
- „ Sutherland Road and Park Lane.
- „ Park Lane and Northumberland Park.

Lansdowne Road, corner of High Road.

Kemble Road, near corner.

Poynton Road.

Opposite G.E.R. Station, Bruce Grove.

Sperling Road.

Stoneley South (near Devon Road).

Broad Lane, opposite Post Office.

Colsterworth Road.

The Hale, opposite The Pound.

At Junction of High Road and West Green Road.

- „ West Green Road and Avenue Road.

Braemar Road (opposite Board School).

Culvert Road, facing Braemar Road.

At Junction of Nassau Road and St. Ann's Road.

Vale Road.

At Junction of Vartry Road and Seven Sisters Road.

Vartry Road, opposite Board School.

St. John's Road.

Corner of Holmdale Road.

Hillside Road, corner of High Road.

Lealand Road, corner of Fairview Road.

High Road, opposite South Tottenham Station.

Opposite St. Ann's Railway Station.

Moreton Road, corner of Tewkesbury Road.

Green Lanes, facing Endymion Road.

„ „ Mattison Road.

„ „ St. Ann's Road.

„ corner of Fairfax Road.

„ facing "Wellington" P.H., corner of Turnpike Lane.

West Green Road, opposite Willow Walk.

Stanmore Road, corner of Carlingford Road.

West Green Road, corner of Woodlands Park Road.

„ „ corner of Black Boy Lane.

Philip Lane, corner of Mount Pleasant Road.

„ corner of Summerhill Road.

Lawrence Road, opposite Mr. Duncan Tucker's Saw Mills.

Lordship Lane, opposite Bruce Castle.

„ „ L.C.C. Estate.

Mount Pleasant Road, facing The Avenue.

Napier Road.

Westbury Avenue, Junction with Lordship Lane.

„ in middle of.

„ near Lakefield Road.

Hermitage Road, corner of Finsbury Park Avenue.

St. Ann's Road, opposite Warwick Gardens.

Rosebery Gardens.

Rutland Gardens.

PARTICULARS REGARDING PARKS, OPEN SPACES, ETC.

OPEN SPACES.

	AREA.	DATE ACQUIRED.
1. Bruce Castle Park, Lordship Lane, Tottenham	20 acres	25th June, 1892
2. "The Chestnuts," Recreation Ground, St. Ann's Road, South Tottenham (including Common Land)	13 "	3rd May, 1898
3. Land in Marshes (<i>Less $\frac{1}{4}$ acre sold to Messrs. Lebus in April 1909</i> <i>Less 11 a. $\frac{2}{5}$ p. sold to Messrs. Lebus, April, 1911</i>)	122 "	{ Between 1898 and July, 1905
4. "The Down Field" Recreation Ground (near Tottenham Hale) about (i.e., Freehold Land 2 acres, late Lammas Land $17\frac{1}{2}$ acres)	19 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	{ Sept. and Xmas, 1900
5. Downhills Park (including 4 acres purchased from G.E.R. Company, March, 1905) ...	30 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	Aug. 11th, 1902
6. Land East side of River Lee, conveyed by Metropolitan Water Board under East London Water Works Company's Act, 1897...	25 "	March, 1905
Total ...	<u>229$\frac{3}{4}$</u> "	

COMMONS.

	ACRES.	RDS.	PLS.	YDS
1. Tottenham Green (East) High Road		3	31	24
2. Tottenham Green (West) High Road	1	2	6	4
3. Page Green, between High Rd. and Earlsmead Council School	1	2	8	26
4. Page Green Terrace, High Rd., South Tottenham		2	35	13
5. West Green, at the Junction of Philip Lane and West Green Road	1	0	0	0
6. West Green, near Green Lanes	2	1	8	27
7. Duckett's Green, Green Lanes	6	1	0	0
8. Common, High Road, between West Green Road and Seven Sisters Road			27	0
9. Common, opposite The Grove, High Rd., South Tottenham		3	32	0
10. High Cross Common, High Road			31	7
	<u>15</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>10</u>

AMBULANCES.

The Council possess two Ambulances, one suitable for the removal of ordinary infectious cases, and the other especially built for the removal of Small Pox patients; the former is occasionally used for the removal of "outside" cases of infectious disease to their own homes; in the ordinary way, however, our infectious cases are removed to Hospital in the Metropolitan Asylums Board's Ambulances.

The Council purpose to establish a Motor Ambulance for the speedy conveyance of injured people to Hospital. It is expected that with the growth of the district, and with the rapid means of transit, there will be no lack of work for this vehicle, and that it will prove a boon. It is purposed to have it housed at the Central Fire Station, and it will be available by day and night.

METEOROLOGICAL STATION.

The local Meteorological Station is recognised as belonging to the second order (normal Climatological Station) by the Meteorological Office; weekly and monthly reports are furnished to the Head Office, an analysis of which appears in the returns of the Registrar General.

DISINFECTION OF LIBRARY BOOKS.

When a case of infectious disease occurs in any house containing books borrowed from the Library, and which have been handled by the patient, such books are either disinfected, or, if their condition renders it necessary, destroyed altogether.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

The North-Eastern Fever Hospital at the close of the year contained 674 patients (98 Tottenham residents) and 354 officials, the Prince of Wales's General Hospital 90 patients (30 Tottenham residents) and 55 officials, the Jewish Home for Incurables 82 patients (no Tottenham residents) and 26 officials, and the Edmonton Workhouse 348 Tottenham inmates. The number of Tottenham persons receiving out-door relief at the end of the year was 710.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

The Medical Officers of Health have made a careful medical examination of all newly appointed school teachers and members of the Fire Brigade during the year.

INHABITED HOUSE DUTY.

A large number of inspections have been made under the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1890, on the application from owners for certificates exempting them from Inhabited House Duty. The applications have only been acceded to in those instances where suitable separate sanitary accommodation had been provided for the several families or persons inhabiting the different tenements.

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