

[Report of the Medical Officer of Health for Hampstead Borough].

Contributors

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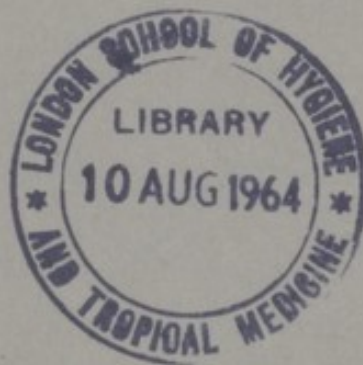
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Metropolitan Borough of Hampstead.

*Report on the Health of the
Borough.*

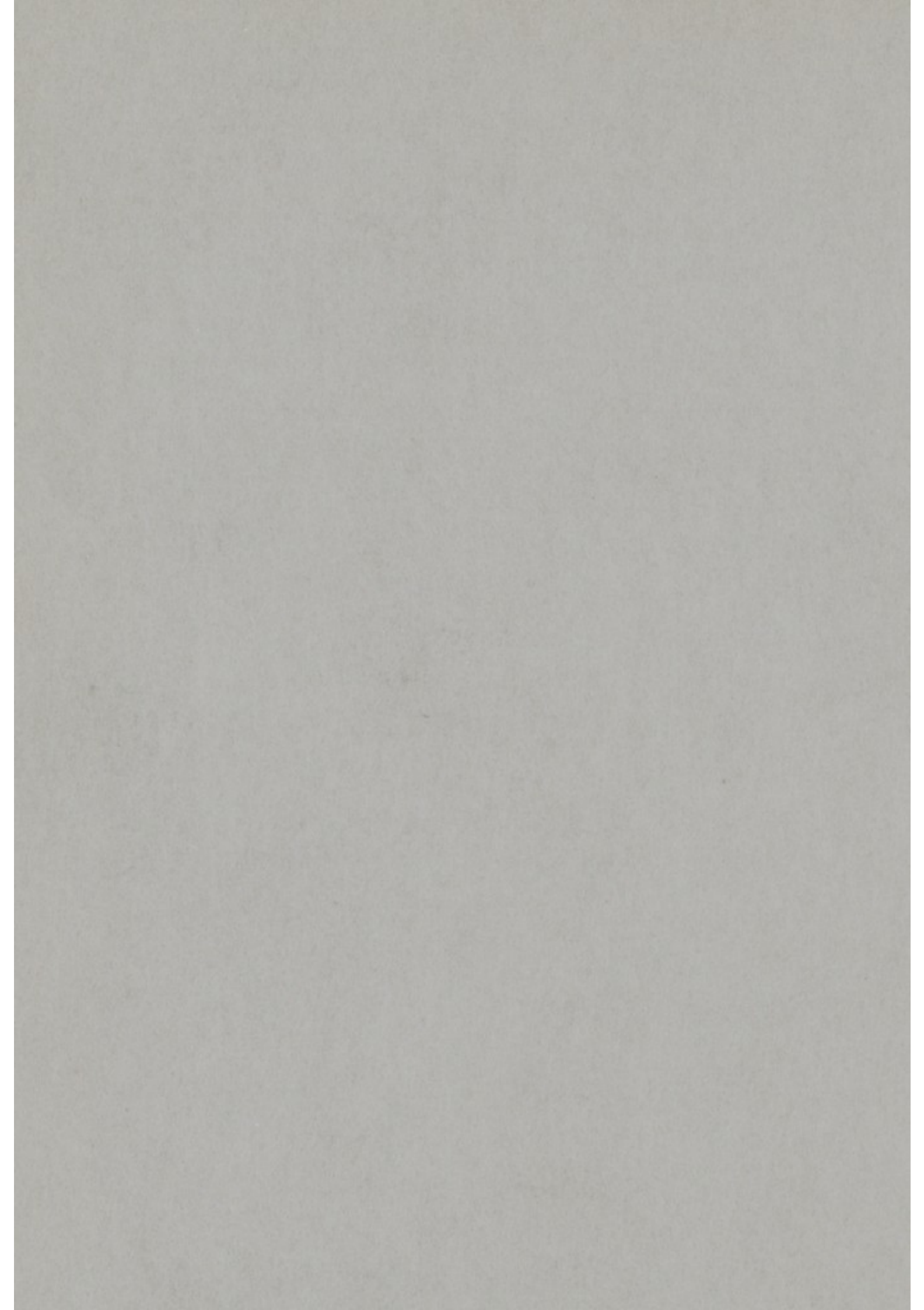
1963



R. D. DEWAR,

B.Sc., M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health.





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Public Health Department,
98a Avenue Road,
Hampstead, N.W.3.

25th May, 1964.

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS
OF THE METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF HAMPSTEAD.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the health and sanitary circumstances of the Borough of Hampstead during 1963.

One of the important functions of the public health services is the control of communicable diseases, and whilst the importance of some diseases, such as scarlet fever, has considerably declined because they no longer cause an appreciable number of deaths, and because they are susceptible to treatment by modern methods, and whilst the incidence of other diseases has declined, the prevention of the spread of diseases is one of the major contributions to the health and welfare of our society.

Not all communicable diseases are notifiable, and it is not practicable nor indeed advisable always to prevent some of the common infectious diseases of children. For example mumps is a somewhat painful but not dangerous disease in children, but it can be much more serious if contracted in adult life, and german measles, which is a very mild disease, can have very serious consequences for the unborn child if it is contracted by an expectant mother during the first few months of pregnancy.

At the other end of the scale smallpox is a very infectious disease with a very high death rate, and one in which treatment, other than good nursing, has little effect, but it is a disease which can be prevented by vaccination, and it is by vaccination that the disease has been completely eradicated from this country, any cases occurring being due to the importation of the disease from abroad.

Similarly diphtheria has now fortunately become a comparatively rare disease because of its control by immunisation.

It is perhaps early yet to say what effect immunisation has had on poliomyelitis. During the epidemic of 1947 there were some 7,000 cases throughout the country which caused about 700

deaths, and in the following year there were substantial numbers. Following immunisation, first with the killed vaccine and later with the live vaccine, the number of cases has dropped, and in 1963 there were only 78 cases in England and Wales, and of this number only 8 cases in the County of London, and only three out of these eight were paralytic cases. Not enough is yet known about the spread of poliomyelitis and why the disease suddenly becomes epidemic at times, and it would, therefore, be wrong to attribute the very small number of cases only to the use of vaccines. It can only be hoped that the use of vaccines has indeed played a major part in this happy result, and that the results of future years will confirm this.

However effective vaccination and immunisation is in the control of infectious diseases, the control will be lost if the numbers so protected are not maintained, and whilst the public generally will flock to obtain this protection during an epidemic, they will not show any great enthusiasm when the disease is apparently non-existent in the country. Consequently it is of the greatest importance that a campaign should be continuous and energetic, particularly to encourage parents to have their young children protected. In this field the London County Council and its officers have been both persistent and successful, and it is largely due to their efforts that I am able to give such a satisfactory report concerning the incidence of infectious diseases in Hampstead.

Particulars of the other health services are set out in the report, but I should mention in particular Health Education and action under the Housing Act, 1961.

We are fortunate in Hampstead in having an able, enthusiastic health education officer, and whilst it is difficult to assess the results of his efforts, it is quite clear that more is being done in Hampstead to spread information concerning hygiene and healthy living than is being done in any other parts of the area. New advances in public health depend very largely on the acceptance of higher standards by the public, and this can only be achieved by a spread of knowledge, and in this I believe that both the schools and the public health department are playing their full part.

The Housing Act of 1961 gives powers to the local authority to require improvements or the provision of additional sanitary amenities in houses which are occupied by more than one family. The Act has been used in Hampstead more than in any other metropolitan borough, and although pro-

gress has been slower than the Council would wish, due to the difficulty of obtaining additional qualified staff and the often very considerable difficulty in obtaining access for inspection, (many of the occupiers going out to work), progress has been made, and landlords or owners have in general been co-operative, and there has been a minimum of evictions which was at one time feared.

The statistical section of an annual report cannot be completed until information is obtained from the Registrar General concerning births and deaths, and as this is not usually available until the end of April or in May, this will be the final report before the amalgamation of the Borough of Hampstead with the Boroughs of Holborn and St. Pancras.

On the amalgamation the responsibility for the health services which are at present provided by the London County Council will be transferred to the new Borough of Camden. These include some services which were transferred to the London County Council in 1948 and some which were not previously provided by the metropolitan boroughs. In general the services were at a low ebb in 1948. The maternity and child welfare services were intentionally reduced during the war to encourage the evacuation of expectant mothers and young children, or to discourage their return to London, following which building and even the repair of houses had to be very strictly controlled. The National Health Service Act was passed in 1946, although it did not come into effect until 1948, and in the intervening period there was not any great encouragement to extend services which were to be transferred, especially if this would in any way hinder programmes on housing which were the major preoccupation in the immediate post-war years.

Some of the services which were transferred have changed a good deal. Formerly home helps were mainly used in maternity cases and in some cases of illness, whereas now the majority of cases helped are old people. The Mental Health services are a new and expanding service, and even the London County Council has a limited experience in this field.

No one could deny the excellence of the health services provided by the London County Council, but in the administration of personal health services there are certain drawbacks in dealing with a population in excess of 3 millions. It is natural to try and provide a uniform service and, in areas where, in 1948, the services were not up to the full standard, the services have been brought into line with the rest of

London. This process has been one of levelling up and not levelling down, but even so it does mean that in the more progressive areas the speed of further improvement has probably been somewhat restricted.

A criticism of the London County Council which has been made at times is that the authority is so large that the services have become impersonal. This can be misleading, because it does not generally apply to the public who deal with the same familiar individuals at clinics and offices, but it does in many cases apply to the staff, many of whom feel quite remote from the elected members of the authority, and even from their own chief and senior officers; this applies both to paid and voluntary workers.

The Borough of Camden will have a great opportunity to provide outstanding health services. It has many natural advantages in the number of world renowned hospitals, medical schools and allied establishments; it will have adequate resources both financially and in population, and it will start with the very sound basis of the present London County Council services and staff, which are to be transferred. I feel sure that the new Council of the Borough of Camden will not wish merely to ensure that the services are continued at the level at present provided, but will wish to see them expanded and improved. In particular the services for old people and services under the Mental Health Act are daily expanding, and with vigour and vision, (and probably at least some added expense), the services in Camden could become an example to Greater London and the whole country.

During the latter part of 1963 I took over, as a temporary measure, the additional duties of Medical Officer of Health for the Borough of Holborn, and for some little time this required that I should spend a disproportionate part of my time in Holborn. During that period my Deputy, Dr. McQuaid, the Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. Armstrong, and the Chief Clerk, Mr. Slade, accepted without question a good deal of additional responsibility, and I am very grateful to them and all the other members of the staff for their loyal support during this time and throughout the year. I am also indebted to the other Chief Officers and their staffs for their co-operation and help.

I am particularly grateful to the Chairman of the Public Health Committee and to the Members for their help and encouragement.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

R. DUNCAN DEWAR,

Medical Officer of Health.

Councillors

- Miss E. Beer (Vice-Chairman)
- Mrs. J. Campbell, I.O.G.
- Mrs. D. Davie
- Mrs. W. de Mont
- Mrs. P. Frank

REPRESENTATIVES ON OUTSIDE COMMITTEES AND OTHER ORGANISATIONS CONNECTED WITH PUBLIC HEALTH WORK

- Hampstead Council of Social Services:
- Chairman: Mrs. E. Beer
- Mrs. J. Campbell
- Mrs. D. Davie
- Mrs. W. de Mont
- Mrs. P. Frank

- Hampstead Old People's Welfare Association:
- Chairman: Mrs. E. Beer
- Mrs. J. Campbell
- Mrs. D. Davie
- Mrs. W. de Mont
- Mrs. P. Frank

- London County Council District Health Committee:
- Chairman: Mrs. E. Beer
- Mrs. J. Campbell
- Mrs. D. Davie
- Mrs. W. de Mont
- Mrs. P. Frank

- National Society for Clean Air:
- Chairman: Mrs. E. Beer
- Mrs. J. Campbell
- Mrs. D. Davie
- Mrs. W. de Mont
- Mrs. P. Frank

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

The Worshipful the Mayor (Councillor N. Catway, J.P.)
ex-officio member.

Chairman: Councillor J.J. Tobin, M.A., LL.B.

Aldermen

Miss D.R. Bailey Mrs. F.E. Cayford, J.P., L.C.C.

Councillors

Miss E. Beer (Vice-Chairman) P.R. Phillips

Mrs. L. Campbell, L.C.C. A.W. Roome

Mrs. D. Davis Miss J. Silver

Miss M. du Mont, M.A. L.J. Walker

Miss P. Frankau, F.R.S.L.

Vice-Chairman of the Housing Committee.

REPRESENTATIVES ON OUTSIDE COMMITTEES AND OTHER
ORGANISATIONS CONNECTED WITH PUBLIC HEALTH WORK.

Hampstead Council of Social Service:

Aldermen Miss D.R. Bailey, E. Snowman, M.V.O., O.B.E.,
R.M. Brodtman, E.P. Wallis-Jones, M.A., LL.B.;
The Hon. Mrs. Ruth Bennett, Mrs. R.S.G. Carnegie.

Hampstead Old People's Housing Trust, Ltd.:

Alderman R.M. Brodtman;
Councillors Miss S.H. Ayliff, J.J. Tobin, M.A. LL.B.;
Mrs. H.M. Young, M.B.E., Mrs. M. Gidden.

Hampstead Old People's Welfare Association:

Alderman R.J. Cleaver, L.C.C.;
Councillors Miss E. Beer, Mrs. D. Davis,
Miss M. du Mont, M.A., Mrs. J.P. Lawson;
Mrs. R.S.G. Carnegie, D.F. Ridgley,
Mrs. H.M. Young, M.B.E.

London County Council Divisional Health Committee, Division 2:

Alderman Miss D.R. Bailey; Councillors Miss E. Beer,
Mrs. D. Davis.

National Society for Clean Air:

Councillor J.J. Tobin, M.A., The Medical Officer of Health.
LL.B.,

The London and Home Counties Clean Air Advisory Council:

The Smoke Inspector.

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.Medical Officer of Health:-

R.D.Dewar, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., Barrister-at-law.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health:-

Miss M.McQuaid, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S(I), D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector:-

J.F.Armstrong(a)(b)

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:-

F.V.Outlaw(a)(b)

Specialist Inspectors:-

Old People's Welfare:

Mrs.C.G.Speechley(a)(d)(e)(f)

Housing:

L.E.Trigg(a)(b); R.Clark(a).

Food:

W.F.Newport(a)(b)

Clean Air Act:

E.Ulrich(a)(b)(c)

Health Education:

G.L.Nicklin(a).

District Inspectors:-

D.W.Malcolm (a)

A.M.Norton (a)(b)

G.L.Nicklin (a)

L.S.Willett (a)(b)

R.W.M.Cook(a)(b)

L.T.Pithers (a)(b)

P.C.F.Griffiths (a)(b)

R.Staples(a)(b)(from 17.6.63)

Student Public Health Inspectors:-

Miss C.R.Hughes(up to 31.10.63)

D.R.Roberts,

R.C.Martin.

Chief Clerk:-

A.H.Slade

Clerical Staff:-

G.W.Bedell (up to 31.3.63)

Miss M.Sharp

Mrs.G.A.Fletcher

J.A.Gilbody

Mrs.M.Roe

R.E.Davis

Mrs.P.Bush (from 2.9.63)

Public Analyst:-

E.Voelcker, A.R.C.S., F.R.I.C.

Mortuary Keeper:-

S.King

Public Health Station Keeper:-

H.Howe

Survey Assistants(Clean Air Act):-

J.Woodman

Miss B.P.Dimmock

Miss A.J.Ferst

- (a) Public Health Inspector's Certificate.
- (b) Food Inspector's Certificate.
- (c) Smoke Inspector's Certificate.
- (d) Health Visitor's Certificate.
- (e) State Registered Nurse.
- (f) State Certified Midwife.

POPULATION

The Registrar General's estimate of the mid-year population for 1963 is 97,980, a decrease of 260 from the estimate for the previous year. The natural increase in the population, i.e. the excess of births over deaths was 754 and the population estimate therefore supposes that more than 1,000 persons left Hampstead and were not replaced.

Hampstead has a somewhat larger floating population than many other areas and 20,000 to 25,000 persons leave the Borough and are replaced by others every year.

BIRTHS

The number of live births was 1,748, a decrease of 27 from the figure for 1962. Of the total 914 were boys and 834 were girls - a comparative rate of nearly 110 boys for every 100 girls. This is a somewhat greater difference than is usually found.

The birth rate is 17.8 per 1,000 of the population but there has been for many years a much greater proportion of women in Hampstead as compared with the country as a whole and the Registrar General's comparability factor of 0.64 gives an adjusted birth rate of 11.4

Of the births 250 were illegitimate. The percentages of illegitimate births during the past 10 years are given below and it will be seen that there has been a slight decrease in the proportion as compared with 1962. Similar decreases have occurred before and it would be unwise to take an optimistic view of the trend particularly as the rate, in spite of the present decrease, is nearly 60 per cent above the rate for ten years ago.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Per Cent.</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Per Cent.</u>
1954	9.1	1959	10.7
1955	8.9	1960	11.5
1956	10.0	1961	13.3
1957	9.4	1962	15.0
1958	11.0	1963	14.3

The number of stillbirths decreased by one to 23, but the stillbirth rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths remains the same at 13.

INFANT MORTALITY

Thirty children under one year of age died and of these twenty-three died within the first week. The infant mortality rate (deaths of infants under one year per 1,000 live births) was 17.

DEATHS

The number of Hampstead residents who died during 1963 was 994, as compared with 1,050 during the previous year. This gives a death rate of 10.1 per 1,000 of the population as compared with 10.7 in 1962, but the adjusted death rate, which takes account of the age structure of the population, is 11.2 as compared with the adjusted rate of 10.7 for 1962.

It is of interest to note the differences in the ages at which death occurred, which have taken place in the past 50 years.

In 1913 the population numbered 86,346, and there were 951 deaths. In 1963 the population was 97,980 with 994 deaths, and these occurred at the following ages.

	<u>Under</u>						<u>Over</u>
	<u>1 year</u>	<u>1 - 4</u>	<u>5 - 14</u>	<u>15 - 24</u>	<u>25 - 44</u>	<u>45 - 64</u>	<u>65</u>
No. of deaths in 1913	91	58	23	37	118	265	359
No. of deaths in 1963	30	3	1	7	55	226	672

It will be seen that there has been a very substantial reduction in the deaths of infants under one year, that the deaths of young people between the ages of one year and twenty-five years is less than one tenth of those that occurred 50 years ago, and that the only increase is in the deaths of old people. In fact of the 672 deaths in 1963 of persons over 65 years of age, no less than 453 were of people over the age of 75 years.

The individual causes of death are set out in detail in the statistical section. There is little difference in the proportion of deaths from any particular cause from previous years, the most marked difference being in the smaller number of deaths from cancer ~~the~~ other malignant diseases, the total from these causes being the lowest since 1954.

In spite of the very severe weather during the first three

months of 1963, the number of deaths both from heart disease and from diseases of the lungs were lower than in the previous year.

Deaths from motor vehicle accidents dropped from 18 in 1962 to 8 in 1963, but 1962 was a black year for these accidents and the figure for 1961 was 5. These deaths, it should be pointed out, are related to the place in which the persons lived and not the place at which the accident occurred.

The number of suicides was 28 which is fractionally higher than the average in the past 10 years.

INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

The total number of cases of infectious disease notified was 927 as compared with 423 during 1962, but if cases of measles are excluded the total of other notifications was 190 as compared with 230.

Whilst some of the infectious diseases or important complications of the disease can now be treated very successfully with modern drugs, the prevention of communicable disease is largely dependent on the use of vaccines to protect the individual, combined with the tracing and isolation of the source of infection.

In Hampstead diphtheria immunisation was started in 1934; vaccination against smallpox was compulsory, at least in theory, until 1948, and protection became available against other diseases during the years before and after the war. When it became apparent that parents were not prepared to subject their children to an unlimited number of injections the manufacturers were successful in combining two or more vaccines to be given at the same time.

The diseases against which protection was recommended were smallpox, diphtheria, whooping cough and more recently poliomyelitis and tetanus, with at a later date (usually on leaving school) tuberculosis.

There was however considerable difference of opinion as to the order in which these vaccines should be given so as to be most effective. With the exception of smallpox the vaccines require at least two and preferably three injections to be effective, the vaccines are less effective in very young infants and whooping cough in particular is a far more dangerous disease during the first year of life than in older children. In addition there was the contention that the combined vaccines were more liable to precipitate paralysis in a case of poliomyelitis which would otherwise have been of a non-paralytic type.

It was largely due to the work of Dr Ian Taylor of the London County Council, together with many other medical officers that the Ministry in 1961 produced a recommended schedule of immunisation.

This has now been generally accepted both by general practitioners and clinic medical officers and it has led to more effective protection as well as simplifying the procedure if the family moves to another area. The schedule has been modified recently in that it is now recommended that vaccination against smallpox should be deferred until the child is over one year old instead of being carried out at the age of 4 - 5 months.

Smallpox.

No cases of smallpox were notified during 1963. Following the importation of cases from the Far East in 1961-62 a more careful check of persons arriving in this country was made and as information was received that a number of cases of smallpox had occurred in Stockholm all visitors from the Scandinavian countries were subjected to careful surveillance, particularly those who had no evidence of recent vaccination and who had refused vaccination on entry into this country.

^{Several} In cases general medical practitioners asked for a second opinion in cases where they were in doubt. The majority of these were found to be chickenpox.

Diphtheria.

No cases of diphtheria occurred in the Borough during the year. Cases did occur in adjoining areas and in children who attended schools which were also attended by Hampstead children, but early and effective action by the other Boroughs prevented the spread of the disease here.

Thirty years ago, before the introduction of immunisation against diphtheria it was not uncommon to have fifty to one hundred cases in Hampstead per year with deaths in about one tenth of the cases. Now it is a matter of comment if there is one case, but this position has only been arrived at by ensuring that a high proportion of children are protected by immunisation and it can only be maintained by the continuation of immunisation at the same level.

Typhoid Fever.

At the end of February and early March, 1963, an outbreak of typhoid fever occurred at Zermatt, Switzerland, which affected a number of people who had gone there on holiday. The nature

of the disease was not disclosed as quickly as might have been hoped. It is perhaps natural that such a holiday resort would not wish unnecessarily to publish information which would deter visitors, but the delay did cause a good deal of inconvenience and much anxiety to certain people who had been to Zermatt or who had been in close contact with such visitors.

Only one Hampstead resident contracted the disease from this outbreak, and she was amongst the first cases which occurred. A large number of contacts or possible contacts were examined, but fortunately no secondary cases arose.

The only other case of typhoid which was notified in Hampstead was a lady who had had an attack of typhoid fever 43 years ago and who had presumably been a typhoid carrier for many years. Medical treatment proved ineffective, and finally an operation for the removal of the gall bladder was recommended and performed. The patient continued to excrete the organisms for a further two months, following which the tests became and have remained negative.

Two nurses who work for a nurses agency in Hampstead nursed a patient who after admission to hospital was found to be suffering from typhoid fever. The nurses were required to cease their occupation until the end of the incubation period and until tests had shown them to be free from infection. The Council used for the first time its powers to compensate the nurses for their loss of earnings during the period when they were compelled to cease their work.

Poliomyelitis.

For the first time for more twenty years there were no cases of poliomyelitis notified in the Borough during the year.

Measles.

Epidemics of measles tend to occur in alternate years, and in 1963 there were 737 cases notified as compared with 193 in 1962 and 1093 in 1961.

Deaths from measles are comparatively rare and usually are caused by the complications of the disease such as broncho-pneumonia or in cases where the patient is suffering from some other disease at the time. In Hampstead since the war there has been with extraordinary regularity one death from measles every six years, and unfortunately one such death occurred in 1963.

Dysentery.

The number of cases of dysentery notified was 54, a slight decrease from the previous year, but the same as the average number during the past five years. The cases were mainly quite mild, and were spread fairly evenly over the first three quarters of the year.

General.

Other cases of infectious disease do not call for any special comment. The number of cases of individual diseases notified with figures for the previous four years for comparison are given in the statistical section.

Tuberculosis.

Cases of tuberculosis are shown in a separate table from the other notifiable diseases in the statistical section.

The number of cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis notified was 10 which is one less than in the previous year, but this is still one more than the average for the past ten years.

The number of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis notified was 54 (31 male and 23 female), which is the same as for 1961 and eleven more than in the previous year.

MASS X-RAY.

No visit was paid to Hampstead by the Mobile Unit during 1963, but for the purposes of examination of staff and others whom it was necessary to refer, use was made of the permanent units of the North-West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board situated at 32 Drayton Park, N.5, and Maida Vale (at junction with Carlton Vale, W.9.)

Sessions for both men and women are held as follows:-

32 Drayton Park

Monday	2.00 p.m. - 4.15 p.m. and 5.00 p.m. - 7.15 p.m.
Tuesday	9.45 a.m. - 12.30 p.m. and 2.00 p.m. - 5.30 p.m.
Wednesday	9.45 a.m. - 12.30 p.m. and 2.00 p.m. - 5.30 p.m.
Thursday	2.00 p.m. - 4.15 p.m. and 5.00 p.m. - 7.15 p.m.

Maida Vale

Monday	2.00 p.m. - 4.30 p.m. and 5.00 p.m. - 7.30 p.m.
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MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Appointments to the Council's permanent staff are subject

to passing a medical examination, which includes a chest X-ray usually carried out by the permanent mass radiography units at Drayton Park and Maida Vale. Examinations are normally carried out by the Medical Officer of Health (or the Deputy Medical Officer of Health in the case of female staff).

Eighty-five examinations were undertaken during the year. Forty were in respect of new appointments; 33 were for transfer to the permanent staff; 8 were special reports required because of absence through sickness; 3 were for extension of service; 1 was on behalf of another authority. Six persons were found to be unfit to carry out their duties and were recommended to be placed on superannuation.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948. SECTION 50.

In eighteen instances the Public Health Department were called upon to arrange the burial of a person who was either without any known relative, or the relatives were unable to meet the cost of arranging a private funeral.

The total cost of the burials was £212. 18s. 3d., and of this amount £170. 7s. 2d. has so far been recovered from the estates of the deceased, from relatives or from death grants.

CARE OF THE AGED.

The number of old people seeking the assistance of the Department during 1963 was 151. In only two cases however was it considered necessary to apply to the Magistrates for an Order for compulsory removal to a hospital or home.

One case was an old lady of 86 who was not able to devote to herself proper care and attention by reason of age, mental condition, and the fact that she was living in insanitary conditions. An order was obtained for her removal to a London County Council Welfare Home for a period of three weeks, but she agreed to remain in the home voluntarily and no further Order was required.

The second case, a lady of 82 years, also living in insanitary conditions and unable to look after herself by reason of age and infirmity finally agreed to go into a hospital voluntarily, and the Magistrate's Order was not required.

The problem of providing adequate services in order that elderly and frail persons might be cared for in their own homes

rather than removed to hospital was given considerable attention during the year.

As from the 1st April, 1963, the Borough Council assumed the full financial responsibility for the Meals-on-Wheels Service previously partly provided by the London County Council. After discussion with the voluntary bodies who had formerly organised the service it was agreed that the Borough Council should provide an extra vehicle and driver, and that the service should be increased from two meals per week to four meals per week. Although the Borough Council assumed responsibility for the provision of meals as well as providing transport and drivers, the voluntary bodies undertook to provide a helper who would actually serve the meals. The responsibility for visiting applicants for meals also remained with the voluntary organisations. The increased service commenced operation on the 14th January, 1964.

Towards the end of the year investigations were made concerning the provision of a day care service for elderly persons. The object of such a scheme is for an elderly person to be visited frequently by a neighbour who would perform some services such as cleaning and shopping, but whose main job would simply be to visit and see that "all was well". The neighbour would receive payment for her services.

Such a scheme would supplement the existing Home Help Service but much thought and time must be given to its organisation, and this idea will need to be further pursued in 1964.

Attention was also drawn in 1963 to a further improvement in the services for the care of the aged, by the provision of an Information Bureau through which members of the public, social service workers, general practitioners and others might contact all municipal and social services during normal waking hours (7 a.m. to 11 p.m.) seven days a week throughout the year.

As a first step the Council agreed to the appointment of a Social Welfare Officer and accepted the view that the early establishment of a comprehensive Health and Welfare Centre should be aimed at.

INVALID MEALS.

Under the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1961, Borough Councils have a right to provide a service of meals for invalids or patients requiring special diets. The London

County Council, who administer this service, suggested that the Borough Councils were the appropriate authorities for running this service, and after discussion between the Boroughs and the London County Council it was agreed that the Boroughs should accept the service and prepare a suitable scheme.

Enquiries made from local medical practitioners however did not reveal a large demand for a service of this nature in Hampstead, and in view of the proposed extension of the Meals-on-Wheels Service it was felt that the matter should be reviewed at a later date when an Invalid Meals Service might possibly be incorporated with the Meals-on-Wheels Service. The transfer of the Invalid Meals Service from the London County Council to the Boroughs depends in part on uniform action by all the Metropolitan Boroughs.

PUBLIC HEALTH LAUNDRY.

The number of persons requiring the assistance of the Public Health Laundry showed a very slight increase during the year, and varied between 28 and 32. At 31st December, 1963, two of the patients had been having the laundry service for more than four years, three for more than three years, one for more than two years, and one for more than a year.

The soiled articles are collected, laundered and delivered twice a week, and the total number of articles dealt with during the year was 15,799.

DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION.

During the year 116 rooms were disinfected after infectious disease in 78 premises and a total of 4,138 articles were passed through the steam chamber. This figure includes a regular weekly collection from one hospital of approximately 75 blankets.

It is still necessary for used clothing to be disinfected prior to dispatch abroad, and 84 parcels belonging to private individuals were disinfected to comply with the regulations in the receiving countries.

A total of 148 rooms in 61 premises were treated for various types of infestation during 1963. In addition to the ordinary disinfection or disinfestation of premises, 29 filthy or verminous rooms were cleared after vacation by their occupants.

In 12 instances the Department assisted in drying bedding, carpets, etc. after homes had suffered flooding from burst pipes, etc.

The Department was also called upon to dispose of the body of a deceased swan (cause of death unknown).

The following is an account of the water supply for the Borough of Ashford in the year 1903. The water supply was generally satisfactory during the year. No new sources of supply were introduced by the Board. There were no important extensions of trunk mains and there were no changes in the general character of the supply. The source of water is the River Trent, stored in the Board's reservoirs in the Thames Valley and filtered and chlorinated at the Ashford Common, Hampton and Kempton Park works.

The following figures are extracted from the average results of examination of water supplied to the Borough of Ashford.

No. of samples taken	Coliform count	Per cent samples negative to 100 ml.
22	100	100.0

All the houses in the Borough are connected to the main drainage system, the sewage passing eventually to the London County Council's main sewers and to the sewage disposal works outside the Borough.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

Water supply.

All the drinking water used in the Borough is supplied by the Metropolitan Water Board. There are no private wells in use. All the dwelling houses in the Borough have a piped supply direct to the houses, and none is supplied by standpipes.

Regular and frequent sampling is carried out by the Metropolitan Water Board, but examination is only carried out by the Borough Council after receipt of a complaint, or if there is any reason to suspect the purity of any particular supply. One sample of tank water was submitted to bacteriological examination and found to be unsatisfactory.

The following is an extract from the Annual Report for 1963 of the Metropolitan Water Board, kindly supplied by the Director of Water Examination:-

"The water supply was generally satisfactory both in quantity and quality during the year. No new sources of supply were instituted by the Board. There were no important extensions of trunk mains and there were no changes in the general scheme of supply. New mains were laid to the extent of 1,261 yards. The source of water is derived from the River Thames, stored in the Board's reservoirs in the Thames Valley and filtered and chlorinated at the Ashford Common, Hampton and Kempton Park Works."

The following figures are extracted from the average results of examination of water supplied to the Borough of Hampstead.

	<u>Ashford Common</u>	<u>Kempton Park</u>	<u>Hampton</u>
<u>Natural Fluoride (milli-grammes per litre)</u>	0.25	0.25	0.25
No. of samples taken	52	52	52
<u>Coliform count. Per cent samples negative in 100 ml.</u>	99.87	98.46	100.0
No. of samples taken	768	650	1,091

Sewerage.

All the houses in Hampstead are connected to the main drainage system, the sewerage passing eventually to the London County Council's main sewers and to the sewage disposal works outside the Borough. The widening of Finchley Road has

involved very extensive alterations to sewer connections and drainage manholes due to the taking up of hundreds of fore-courts. This has involved constant supervision by your Inspectors.

Barbers and Hairdressers.

Twenty-six inspections were made of barbers' premises, and in no instance was it found necessary to serve written notice, such minor defects as were found being dealt with on the Inspector's verbal request. Ninety-two premises are registered under Section 18 of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1954.

Shops Act, 1950.

Lighting, washing facilities, facilities for taking meals, temperature, ventilation and sanitary conveniences are mainly the responsibility of the Borough Council, although the London County Council operates such powers in respect of seven premises licensed for public entertainment.

No contraventions were reported.

The Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951.

There are now no firms in the Borough registered for the use of filling materials used in manufacturing bedding and other articles of upholstery.

Common Lodging Houses.

There are no common lodging houses in the Borough.

General Public Health Inspection.

A summary of the work of the Public Health Inspectors in connection with complaints and nuisances, inspections of schools, public buildings, bombed sites, private roads and passageways, drainage work, factories, etc. will be found in the Statistical Section.

Colas Mews.

I am glad to report that at long last this derelict site has been acquired commercially as an extension of business premise in Kilburn High Road.

For over forty years this area has been a source of almost constant public health nuisance arising principally from misuse by the many fruit and vegetable street traders in the vicinity.

The area was declared a Slum Clearance Area in 1957, and

the premises therein were demolished in 1958, since when the nuisances have been aggravated owing to the whole site being used as a dump for unwanted refuse of every description.

Various proposals have since been made for the acquisition and redevelopment of the site, and it was seriously considered by the Council for use for a much needed public convenience. The plan was not proceeded with owing to the redevelopment taking place on the Willesden side of Kilburn High Road. This includes the erection of a public convenience for which both Councils will share the cost of construction and subsequent maintenance.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT - 1949

DESTRUCTION OF RATS AND MICE.

Surface Treatment.

The Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, Part 1, Section 3, imposes an obligation upon an occupier of land to give notice to the Local Authority, in writing, if it comes to his knowledge that rats and mice are living on or resorting to the land in substantial numbers.

Section 13 of Part II of the Act imposes a similar obligation to be given in writing to the Minister by every person whose business consists of the manufacture, storage, transport and sale of food.

In practice this Department receives complaints alike from both categories above, in addition to which your Public Health Inspectors and Rodent Operators, as far as possible, inspect adjoining premises when investigating complaints. Treatment in conformity with the approved recommendations of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is put in hand forthwith, and in only a few cases is it necessary to perform re-treatments.

There appears to be but little connection between sewer and surface infestation by rats, and it is seldom, these days, that any such infestation can be attributed to a defective drainage system and the consequent passage of rats from sewer to building.

A table showing the summary of surface treatments appears in the Statistical Section.

Control of Rats in Sewers.

I am indebted to the Borough Engineer and Surveyor for particulars in regard to the control of rats in sewers.

In accordance with the policy of the Ministry, the method of pre-baiting and poisoning with Zinc Phosphide, Arsenious Oxide or an Anti-Coagulant, has been discontinued in favour of Fluoracetamide. The effect of this change will not be appreciated until 1964, when a pre-bait can be carried out.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

CLEAN AIR ACT 1956.

In the report under this heading for last year reference was made to the intention that the Council's programme on Smoke Control areas should be accelerated. The planned increase in staff was not effected, but with Mr. J.A. Woodman, one of the original Survey Assistants, undertaking more direct responsibility it did seem that progress would be quicker. Area No. 5 was made, confirmed by the Minister and became effective on 1st October. By November Area No. 6 was secured and confirmed for operation on 1st July, 1964, and the surveys of Areas 7 and 8, carried out simultaneously, were all but complete by late Autumn.

However early in the year it became known that a "limited Circular" from the Ministry had been issued to local authorities in North and North West England intimating that previously anticipated supplies of "open fire coke" would not be forthcoming, and advising basic changes in the principles and practice of securing Smoke Control Orders. In May, answering a question in the House, the Minister of Housing and Local Government stated that supplies of graded coke suitable for use on open fires could no longer be expected to increase. Indeed the long term prospect must be a lower output, so that a national Clean Air policy could no longer be based on such fuel. It is to the credit of the Minister, and indeed of the Government, that it was not left to local authorities to comb Hansard for this information, but it was immediately published and circularised.

On the face of it it might seem remarkable that such a long term and expensive programme should have been planned on the basis of persuading householders to change over to, and indeed to convert their fires to burn a fuel which apparently, quite suddenly, was seen to be in diminishing supply. The President of the National Society for Clean Air would not normally be out of touch in this context, and in October, 1962, Lord Cohen of Birkenhead, in that capacity, addressed the National Clean Air Conference on the availability of open fire coke, the reliance

which must be placed on it as a standard fuel, and the necessity of determined reassurance to all as to its excellence. Twelve months later the same conference was opened by Lord Hastings, Joint Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, with confirmation that supplies could no longer be expected to meet demand, that future Smoke Control Areas would need to be based on other fuels, and that an immediate review of the National Fuel situation was in hand.

To make capital of all this would be easy. That no one, nor anybody of real weight has done so, indicates that the situation has not been brought about by lack of foresight or by irresponsibility. The fact is that in this, as in other fields, reasonable foresight has been defeated by the pace of technology. Ten years ago, when the Beaver Committee was preparing the ground for the Clean Air Act of 1956, the Gas Boards bought their coal, heated it to form town gas, and were then left with coke. It was fair to assume that as gas consumption increased, so would the production of this particular type of coke which was so suitable for open fires. As Smoke Control Areas were progressively secured a fair balance of change to either gas heating or the open coke fire could be maintained by the basis of grant and by the adjustment of price differentials as between coke and gas.

Quite suddenly, it seemed, two factors arose which completely upset this balance. Vast sources of natural gas became available which, imported at low cost in liquid form, could be released into the gas grid with minimal treatment. Secondly the production of town gas from oil became practicable, and this in plant which therm for therm represents perhaps a quarter of the capital expenditure required by the traditional gas works.

Here was the normal and planned increase in gas consumption from smaller, cleaner and less costly and unsightly installations. But obviously no coke evolves from these new processes, and it will be increasingly uneconomic to sink capital into the repair and maintenance of the old plants which do produce it. It is probably fair to say that, with their selective needs in quality and sizing, the Gas Boards are not the valued customers of the rationalized National Coal Board that they were ten years ago.

The Government's view of these facts and future prospects was published in a White Paper in December, 1963, and with it was issued a Circular setting out the revised procedure in future Smoke Control Areas. In most future Areas the

emphasis will be on gas room heaters, offpeak electric storage heaters, and on openable stoves which can use the hard and less reactive coke still in plentiful supply. Grants to householders will be increased to cover the higher costs of these appliances, so that future programmes will cost more. The overall increase in householders' costs will be more apparent than real, as the tendency to fit these superior appliances has long been clear. A grant can now be based on actual costs instead of on notional costs of a cheaper and less efficient appliance which until now has left an increasing number of householders paying for the greater part of the cost of the conversion they selected.

From now on progress in this field will be slower and more costly. In many homes the necessary changes will be more radical. Those authorities who have been dragging their feet will see in this justification for their inactivity. But better standards of heating are no more than one factor in a better standard of living, and the new situation will do no more than bring the Clean Air programme into line with the standards that most people are already seeking.

HEALTH EDUCATION.

During the year the scope of Health Education in the Borough has widened considerably. This is a natural development for, as its practice increases, so fresh problems will emerge. Additional subjects have been included in the programme under review, and new audiences have accepted the Borough's lecture services.

The first serious work on the problems of smoking and health was commenced in 1963. In May a campaign against smoking was held in which the Central Council for Health Education supplied a lecture unit for service in the Borough. A programme of lectures and demonstrations was arranged, which brought the unit into personal contact with a series of young audiences in schools throughout the Borough. The Unit also had meetings with the Hampstead Rotary Club, the Diocesan Chapter, Youth Leaders working in the Borough, and with Student Teachers of Domestic Science at Berridge House.

Later in the year L.C.C. Division 2 carried out a similar project in schools, and this was supported by a poster display throughout Hampstead and the issue of leaflets and bookmarks. During the whole of the year a continuous programme of lectures, films and demonstrations on this subject was carried out in Youth

Clubs and Hospitals by Borough lecture staff.

An opportunity has been created to commence work on the problems of venereal disease, and the work of World Health Organisation has similarly been embraced as another new lecture. Their inclusion has not meant that the subjects already offered have been neglected. There has been a continuous demand for information on the work of the Public Health Department, which has presented the opportunity to teach aspects of public health and civics.

The year has produced an increase in activity in health education and, as in the past, this has not been solely confined to Hampstead. Among the organisations accepting the Department's services are included:-

- Church groups of varied ages and denominations;
- Hampstead General Hospital;
- Youth Organisations;
- Schools, L.C.C. and private;
- Howard House;
- South East London Technical College;
- Political Organisations;
- National Dairymen's Association;
- Hampstead Ranger Group;
- Milk Marketing Board.

There is cause for encouragement, both in the increased scope of the work carried out during the year and the results achieved. Audiences have demonstrated a willingness to listen and to discuss problems, and their satisfaction has been shown in a large proportion of return bookings.

H O U S I N G .

Slum Clearance.

The position regarding slum clearance has not altered since last year, and it has not been necessary to submit proposals to the Minister of Housing and Local Government for clearance for the period ending in 1965.

Individually unfit houses and bad basements are still being dealt with, but progress on these is controlled by the re-housing problems involved.

Redevelopment Areas.

Further extensive redevelopment proposals are in various stages of progress, and there is little doubt that within a very

few years the character of many areas of the Borough will have changed completely.

Housing Surveys.

Much of your Inspector's time has been taken up with surveys and reports on groups of properties or individual premises where there have been allegations of undue pressure on tenants, or where, leases having fallen in, cases of hardship among displaced tenants have been investigated.

Improvement Grants.

The response to this scheme has been disappointing and reveals that comparatively little use is being made of Improvement Grants in the Borough.

Of the 29 applications received for "Standard Grants" 9 were in respect of owner occupied premises, and the remainder for tenants. So far as "Discretionary Grants" are concerned the figures were 11 and 8 respectively.

This response has been all the more disappointing in view of the Department's activities in connection with the improvement of houses in multiple occupation. It was anticipated that this would result in a material increase in the number of applications for Standard Grants, but so far our experience has proved otherwise.

The causes for this would appear to be fourfold, viz:-

- (1) in the case of tenement properties, the inability of landlords to provide the five standard amenities required, i.e. a fixed bath, wash hand basin, hot water supply to bath, basin and sink, a W.C. and satisfactory facilities for food storage, so that they are for the "exclusive" use of the individual tenants or families;
- (2) the unwillingness of tenants to forfeit part of their living accommodation to enable the provision of baths, etc.;
- (3) the restrictive nature of the rent limits imposed on the landlord; and
- (4) the inability or unwillingness of some tenants to pay the statutory rent increase of $12\frac{1}{2}\%$ of the cost of the improvements which the landlord is allowed to charge.

The requirements of the new Housing Bill partially meet these objections, but the prime factor is still to provide additional housing at rentals which the lower and middle group

tenants can afford.

One application was received for the conversion of a house to form 13 flats for old persons.

It should be emphasised that no works which may be the subject of an application for an Improvement Grant may be started without the prior approval of the Council. Several applications were disallowed for this reason.

Repair of Houses. Section 9, Housing Act, 1957.

Statutory Notices have been served in respect of the following premises:-

- 39 Denning Road;
- 3 Ellerdale Road;
- 63 Hemstal Road;
- Northcote House,
Heath Street;
- 19 Priory Road;
- 13 New End.

At two premises the Council is executing the work as a result of the Owners' default at a total cost of £2,106.

Work is being carried out by the owners of three properties, and negotiations are in progress on the other one.

The total estimated costs to put all these properties in a reasonable state of fitness for habitation amounted to no less than £6,350, which accounts for a considerable amount of the Housing Inspector's time, both on survey and in the course of subsequent negotiations and finally, supervision of the necessary works.

Houses in Multiple Occupation.

One of the main objects of the Housing Act, 1961, is the improvement of old, but otherwise sound properties which, although originally designed for single family occupation, have between the World wars and since, become multipally occupied.

The lack of amenities in such dwellings has always been a problem. With the steady influx of immigrants into the Country, and the general migration to the metropolis, the position has become progressively worse.

In 1962 a pilot scheme was launched involving the survey of 75 such dwellings. It was decided in the first place to attempt by way of persuasion, rather than statutory action, to

secure the additional amenities required by the Act to bring premises up to a reasonable standard of habitation. Informal notices were, therefore, served upon the owners of the properties inspected in all those cases where amenities were lacking and the premises needed repair and maintenance.

Generally speaking the response to these informal approaches was good; owners and agents alike appeared to appreciate the method of approach, and to agree that the additional amenities required were reasonable and just.

An experienced additional Inspector was engaged, and commenced duty in May, 1963. A team of four Inspectors, headed by the Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. F.V. Outlaw, was concentrated specifically for the purpose of carrying out surveys of properties in multiple occupation and on Section 9 repairs.

During the year under review 513 properties have been surveyed and informal notices served in respect of 410 of them. The properties were situated mostly in the Kilburn and West End Wards, and consisted of 2, 3 and 4-storey terraced type dwellings, with a family resident on each floor. In addition there were quite a number of single room lettings. The following table indicates the number of properties and their occupancy:-

Properties	513
Lettings involved	1,283
Rooms	3,400
Numbers in occupation:-	
Adults	1,584
Children	696

Of the above 103 houses were found to be satisfactory in all respects.

Every effort has been made to apply the agreed standard incorporated in the Code of Practice formulated by the Metropolitan Boroughs and set out hereunder. The notices served required the provision of the following additional amenities:-

Hot Water Supplies	982
Baths	158
Sinks	289
W.C.'s	17
Food Storage Accommodation	250
Space Heating Facilities .	57
Cooking Facilities	72

The fact that only a few additional water closets have been required is no doubt due to the old Tenement House By-laws which were energetically enforced in Hampstead during the years immediately preceding World War II.

As the Survey progressed it became abundantly clear that unless a scheme was evolved whereby families could be rehoused such items as additional bathrooms or even, in fact, a single bathroom in those properties not so equipped, would be almost impossible to attain. Nevertheless such provision was continually pressed, but in most instances the requirements have had to be left in abeyance until such time as the owner obtains possession or part possession when they will become obligatory.

Another difficulty has been tenant resistance to improvements. In some 60 cases letters have been received from tenants stating that they do not require a sink within their room, a hot water supply over existing sinks or the provision of a bathroom. As far as possible most of these cases have been visited in order to ascertain the reasons for refusal. Generally speaking they appear to fall into three categories:-

- (a) Elderly people suspicious or fearful of gas or electrical appliances.
- (b) Suspicion that the provision will affect rent control.
- (c) Resistance to rent increase.

In one or two isolated cases tenants objecting under (c) have subsequently installed their own appliances.

Thirty-six cases of overcrowding have been discovered. These were mainly the result of natural family increase, and have been dealt with informally. The owners of the properties concerned have been cautioned that in the event of the overcrowded accommodation becoming vacant it must not be re-let so as again to cause overcrowding.

Experience has taught us that even with the most co-operative owners, several months must elapse between the service of a notice and the commencement of the work.

INSPECTION & SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Food & Drugs Act, 1955. Food Hygiene (General) Regulations,
1960.

Purpose built food supermarkets have continued to multiply in number, and are obviously now receiving the patronage of a

great proportion of Hampstead's residents. Competition between them, which has been enhanced by price cutting and the trading stamp war, has so far reacted favourably for the public because quality and service have not suffered due to the high standards set by those organisations who rely on these qualities alone.

Where self-service has been adopted by the smaller trader conditions have been more difficult due to the lack of space in small existing premises where the provision of really adequate preparation and storage rooms would reduce the selling area to inconvenient and impracticable proportions. This limitation has frequently resulted in the overstocking of an undue proportion of pre-packed perishable foods over which very strict control of stock rotation must be carried out if such goods are to be sold at their peak of "freshness". This suggestion of lack of "freshness" has been brought to our notice, and although no question has arisen as to the commodity being actually unfit for consumption, the frequent overstocking and lack of adequate and efficient rotation of foodstuffs is the cause of some concern.

An insufficient number of refrigerated display cabinets in these shops leads to their overloading above the efficiency level, and a partial defrosting and a consequent deterioration in quality of quick-frozen foods by loss of flavour, which quickly occurs if the recommended temperatures are not maintained up to the time of sale.

Normally, since the public do not complain on this score, it appears that it is being conditioned to accept many foods which are almost entirely devoid of their 'natural' taste. In fact, most present developments in food marketing encourage the housewife to accept pre-packed prepared foods to a much greater degree, and a careful check of them has been maintained by informal sampling. In the relatively few cases where these samples have proved unsatisfactory on analysis, the producers, importers or retailers concerned have willingly co-operated with the Council either by withdrawing the particular food from sale or by amending the labels to comply with the requirements of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

The Hampstead Consumer Group is very active regarding the preparation and distribution of foods and frequently applies for information regarding specific investigations they may be conducting. They are to be complimented on their efforts to encourage the public in its discrimination in the selection of foods and of retailers upon whom its patronage is bestowed.

Many more restaurants and shops are being opened which specialise in continental and eastern foods. Their proprietors or staffs either experience great difficulty in understanding the requirements of the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1960, or pretend to do so. To overcome this situation it is anticipated that these regulations will shortly be printed in a number of languages, copies of which will be made available to the staffs concerned. This has already been done in the Borough of Hammersmith with some success.

Fairgrounds - Catering Hygiene.

As usual the Food Inspector, Mr. W.F. Newport, and his assistants were on duty throughout the period of the Hampstead Heath Fairs on each of the Easter, Whitsun and August Bank Holidays.

No less than 154 samples of all the popular foods traditionally sold on fair days were taken for chemical analyses and bacterial examinations.

The variety of foods ranged from ice cream and ice lollies to every conceivable kind of shell-fish, "hot-dogs", steak pies, etc., and concluded with samples of spirituous liquors from the surrounding hostelries.

It is gratifying to record that all the 66 samples analysed chemically were found to be wholesome and genuine, and fault was found with only 10 of the 88 submitted for bacteriological examination. The latter contained no pathogenic bacteria.

In addition to this very comprehensive sampling schedule particular attention was paid to all the vans and stalls where food was being sold in order to ensure that there was adequate cleanliness of clothing ~~the~~ equipment, and that arrangements for sterilization of all ice cream equipment conformed with modern practice.

Clean Food Guilds.

The setting up of these guilds was raised as the result of one enquiry into the recommended use of the paper sack method of refuse collection, particularly in those cases where such refuse has to be taken through the food premises for collection.

I reported thereon as follows:-

"The setting up of clean food guilds became popular in the post war years partly because of the change in eating habits which arose during the war and the much greater use of

canteens and restaurants, partly because of the concern which was expressed because of the great increase in cases of food poisoning and partly to encourage the necessary improvements in shops and restaurants following the lack of maintenance which had occurred during the war and in the immediate post war period when building or rebuilding was severely restricted by building licensing.

The guilds were a free association of food traders which were supported by the traders themselves making an annual subscription, and they were given the moral support of local authorities. It was usual to grant a badge or document which could be displayed as an advertisement to those premises which attained a standard which was approved by the guild. Advice on standards was normally given by the local authorities, but the traders themselves fixed their own standard, usually in accordance with the advice given, but not always so.

In general the officers of the local authority, as being unbiassed observers, carried out the inspections for the necessary approval before the badges or other emblems were awarded.

Many difficulties were experienced in the operation of these guilds after the first enthusiasm had died away. It was particularly difficult to judge at what stage the lowering of the standards justified taking away the badge of approval. It was also difficult to obtain any improvement of the agreed standards in accordance with improvements in the techniques of food handling or the introduction of new materials or apparatus (e.g. new impermeable surface materials (formica, etc.) and new refrigerated stores and display furniture). There was also in some cases a difficult position created when a prosecution on food matters appeared to be justified in premises which bore the guild's badge of approval.

In practice it was found that if any shop or restaurant lost the approval of the guild they at once resigned from the guild. At the other extreme some of the large firms - such as Sainsbury's and Marks & Spencer - refused to join the guilds on the grounds that their standards were always and in every way superior to the standards of the guilds. Gradually the badge of a clean food guild became a sign of mediocrity and it was generally with a sigh of relief both by traders and local authorities that the coming of the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1956, gave a good cause for killing off the clean food guilds.

As far as I am aware no local authority now supports a clean food guild, and all those that I have been able to get in touch with who previously did have guilds have said very forcibly that they would not do so again.

Now that the Food Hygiene Regulations are in force, and set a standard not only for premises but for the manner in which the premises can be used, and also a standard for the behaviour of the staff (washing hands, clean clothes, etc.) it would seem that the setting up of a clean food guild would be a retrograde step in which the recognised minimum standards might well come to be regarded as a satisfactory maximum.

The question of clean food guilds came before the Committee mainly on the question of the use of disposable paper sacks for the removal of refuse. It is obviously undesirable for an uncovered dustbin to be carried through food premises in order to be emptied. A dustman will always (and perhaps not unreasonably) remove the lid before lifting and carrying the bin, and the use of a paper sack is a much more satisfactory method of removal.

It must be pointed out however that if a paper sack is overfilled, as may well happen at times, its advantage over an ordinary dustbin largely disappears. Moreover for the storage of refuse within a food premises pending its removal a metal or rigid plastic bin with a well fitting cover is much better than a paper sack. Even where it is possible to keep the refuse in a rear yard pending disposal, a metal or plastic bin is better unless the paper sack can reasonably be protected from the worst of the weather. Again, if waste food is to be used for animal feeding an ordinary bin is preferable.

It is not possible to lay down any rigid rules for the use of paper bags as against ordinary bins to suit all conditions. A restaurant must obviously have a waste food receptacle within the kitchen and a fishmonger within the shop. Other premises such as a grocers might well have a waste receptacle outside, but it would not be practicable to replace all bins by paper sacks. Indeed the Food Hygiene Regulations specify that metal bins must be used in certain circumstances to keep certain foods apart (e.g. certain offals, unskinned game and unplucked poultry from meat and other food which has been prepared).

In summary it is most undesirable for uncovered refuse to be taken through food premises for disposal. The real remedy is to ensure that refuse can be disposed of at the rear of the premises. If this is not possible the use of paper sacks

CAUSES OF DEATH

will improve matters in many circumstances, but they are neither practicable nor desirable in all conditions. Clean food guilds have not been found to be a lasting success in any local authority area, and the setting up of a guild in order to encourage the use of the paper sack method of disposal of refuse is likely to create even greater problems."

Year	Population	Deaths	Rate per 1,000
1953	12,356	123	10.0
1952	12,356	123	10.0
1951	12,356	123	10.0
1950	12,356	123	10.0
1949	12,356	123	10.0
1948	12,356	123	10.0
1947	12,356	123	10.0
1946	12,356	123	10.0
1945	12,356	123	10.0
1944	12,356	123	10.0
1943	12,356	123	10.0
1942	12,356	123	10.0
1941	12,356	123	10.0
1940	12,356	123	10.0
1939	12,356	123	10.0
1938	12,356	123	10.0
1937	12,356	123	10.0
1936	12,356	123	10.0
1935	12,356	123	10.0
1934	12,356	123	10.0
1933	12,356	123	10.0
1932	12,356	123	10.0
1931	12,356	123	10.0
1930	12,356	123	10.0
1929	12,356	123	10.0
1928	12,356	123	10.0
1927	12,356	123	10.0
1926	12,356	123	10.0
1925	12,356	123	10.0
1924	12,356	123	10.0
1923	12,356	123	10.0
1922	12,356	123	10.0
1921	12,356	123	10.0
1920	12,356	123	10.0
1919	12,356	123	10.0
1918	12,356	123	10.0
1917	12,356	123	10.0
1916	12,356	123	10.0
1915	12,356	123	10.0
1914	12,356	123	10.0
1913	12,356	123	10.0
1912	12,356	123	10.0
1911	12,356	123	10.0
1910	12,356	123	10.0
1909	12,356	123	10.0
1908	12,356	123	10.0
1907	12,356	123	10.0
1906	12,356	123	10.0
1905	12,356	123	10.0
1904	12,356	123	10.0
1903	12,356	123	10.0
1902	12,356	123	10.0
1901	12,356	123	10.0
1900	12,356	123	10.0

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

Area of Borough	2,266 acres
No. of structurally separate dwellings, Census 1961	30,545
No. of private households, Census 1961	40,370
No. of separate rating assessments of dwelling houses	24,706
Rateable Value, March, 1963	£2,326,223
Sum produced by a ld. rate	£9,356
<u>Population:</u> Registrar General's Estimate mid-1963	97,980
Estimated Population of Children 30th June, 1963:-	
<u>Under 1</u> <u>1 - 4</u> <u>Total</u> <u>5 - 14</u> <u>Total</u>	
1,690 5,210 <u>under 5</u> 8,400 <u>under 15</u>	
	6,900 15,300
<u>Live Births:</u> Legitimate: Males 788 Females 710	Total:- 1,748
Illegitimate: " 126 " 124	
Live birth rate per 1,000 population	17.8
Illegitimate live births per cent. of total live births	14.3
Area Comparability Factor ... ..	.64
Adjusted birth rate	11.4
<u>Still-births:</u> Males 14 Females 9	Total:- 23
Still-birth rate per 1,000 live and still-births	13
Total live and still-births	1,771
<u>Infant Deaths:</u> Males 16 Females 14	Total:- 30
Neo-natal deaths (first four weeks of life) (M.14 F.10)	24
Early neo-natal deaths (first week of life) (M.13 F.10)	23
<u>Infant Mortality Rates:-</u>	
All infants per 1,000 live births	17.2
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	14.7
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	32
Neo-natal deaths per 1,000 live births	13.7
Early Neo-natal deaths per 1,000 live births ...	13.2
Perinatal Mortality Rate (still-births and deaths under 1 week per 1,000 live and still-births)	25.9
<u>Maternal deaths</u> (including abortion)	2
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still-births	1.1
<u>Deaths:-</u> Males 460 Females 534	Total:- 994
Death rate per 1,000 population	10.1
Area Comparability Factor	1.11
Adjusted death rate	11.2

CAUSES OF DEATH.

CAUSE of DEATH.	MALES - AGES											FEMALES - AGES											Total Males and Females		
	Total Males	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 1 year								Total Females	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 1 year												
				1 - 4	5 - 14	15 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 44	45 - 54	55 - 64				65 - 74	75 and over	1 - 4	5 - 14	15 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 44	45 - 54	55 - 64		65 - 74	75 and over
Tuberculosis respiratory	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Tuberculosis other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syphilitic disease	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal infections	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	2	2	17	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	12	26
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	10	10	7	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	3	39
Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	5	6	6	26
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	1	2	8
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasm	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	10	16	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	6	13	13	11	84
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	2	-	7
Diabetes	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	7
Vascular lesions of nervous system	35	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	4	12	15	68	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	5	18	42	103
Coronary disease, angina	142	-	-	-	-	1	4	19	40	29	49	109	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	4	33	69	251
Hypertension with heart disease	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	8
Other heart disease	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	7	18	61	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	12	43	-	88
Other circulatory disease	18	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	1	12	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	8	21	-	53
Influenza	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4
Pneumonia	37	-	2	2	-	-	-	1	4	9	19	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	7	31	-	77
Bronchitis	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	8	6	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	11	-	-	39
Other diseases of respiratory system	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	8
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	4
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	3	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	6
Nephritis and nephrosis	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	6
Hyperplasia of prostate	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Pregnancy, child birth, abortion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Congenital malformations	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	6
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	35	11	-	-	1	-	-	2	1	2	8	10	38	10	2	-	-	1	-	1	3	2	4	15	73
Motor vehicle accidents	6	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	8
All other accidents	8	1	-	-	1	1	2	1	1	1	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	3	-	4	18
Suicide	16	-	-	-	1	7	3	1	2	1	1	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	2	-	-	2	28
Homicide and operations of war	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOTAL:-	460	14	2	3	1	5	14	17	38	94	104	168	534	10	4	-	-	2	7	17	33	61	115	285	994

CAUSES OF DEATH

<u>Year</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Birth Rate</u>	<u>Death Rate</u>	<u>Infant Mortality Rate</u>	<u>Maternal Mortality Rate</u>
1900	81,230	20.0	11.3	104	2
1905	83,430	16.1	9.3	94	4
1910	85,210	14.0	8.6	60	1
1915	81,760	15.3	12.1	76	4
1920	91,519	17.1	9.4	48	2
1925	88,040	12.2	10.5	55	5
1930	84,830	11.8	11.5	58	6
1931	87,740	11.2	11.7	61	2
1932	90,130	10.9	11.6	54	2
1933	90,380	9.6	11.0	38	NIL
1934	90,000	10.4	11.3	53	4
1935	90,600	11.0	11.2	49	1
1936	90,700	11.5	11.3	66	3
1937	90,690	11.2	11.6	54	3
1938	90,480	11.7	11.4	57	1
1939	90,170	10.9	11.6	38	1
1940	71,520	11.1	16.2	49	5
1941	58,760	10.9	15.9	59	1
1942	63,240	14.5	14.2	49	5
1943	69,320	16.6	14.3	43	2
1944	69,840	16.1	14.6	62	1
1945	74,390	16.2	13.4	42	2
1946	89,720	17.4	11.8	36	1
1947	95,650	18.1	11.2	29	2
1948	95,480	15.7	10.3	29	1
1949	97,090	14.7	10.5	29	2
1950	97,400	15.5	10.0	10	1
1951	97,750	14.5	11.5	27	1
1952	97,700	14.9	11.2	24	NIL
1953	97,970	14.5	11.8	16	1
1954	98,210	14.7	9.1	17	1
1955	97,710	14.1	10.0	17	NIL
1956	97,580	15.1	10.5	23	1
1957	97,130	15.4	10.5	18	1
1958	96,480	15.5	11.1	21	NIL
1959	96,810	16.5	10.9	22	NIL
1960	98,080	17.1	10.4	20	1
1961	96,990	17.7	10.1	16	1
1962	98,240	18.1	10.7	16	NIL
1963	97,980	17.8	10.1	17	1

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

DISEASE	Notifications					Removed to Hosp. 1963	Deaths 1963
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963		
Diphtheria	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	79	48	16	62	54	4	-
Encephalitis:							
Acute Infective	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Post Infectious	1	4	3	3	-	-	-
Erysipelas	8	6	1	4	3	2	-
Food Poisoning	26	23	13	12	6	1	-
Measles	344	86	1,093	193	737	9	1
Meningococcal Infection	2	3	2	1	1	1	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum:							
Hampstead residents	11	-	22	16	12	12	-
Non-residents	14	5	-	27	7	7	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	2	1	3	-	-	-
Pneumonia	47	12	19	22	17	3	3
Poliomyelitis: Non-Paralytic	3	-	3	1	-	-	-
Paralytic	2	3	4	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia:							
Hampstead residents	19	7	3	16	9	9	-
Non-residents	34	21	13	12	16	16	-
Scabies	17	15	10	9	17	-	-
Scarlet Fever	37	18	38	20	10	1	-
Typhoid Fever	5	2	2	4	2	1	-
Whooping Cough	37	58	25	17	36	5	-
TOTAL:-	687	314	1,248	423	927	71	4

TUBERCULOSIS

Age	Respiratory				Non-Respiratory			
	New Cases		Deaths		New Cases		Deaths	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
5	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	14	9	-	2	5	2	-	-
45	9	6	1	-	1	-	-	-
65	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-
75	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
TOTAL:-	31	23	3	2	7	3	-	-

Year	Population	FOOD POISONING.				Total	
		1st. Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.		
		Cases notified	2	-	1	3	6
		Otherwise ascertained	-	-	-	-	-
		Deaths	-	-	-	-	-
		<u>Outbreaks</u>					
			<u>No. of Outbreaks</u>		<u>Cases notified</u>	<u>Otherwise Ascertained</u>	<u>Total Cases</u>
			<u>Family</u>	<u>Other</u>			
		Agent identified	-	-	-	-	-
		Agent not identified	-	-	-	-	-
		<u>Single Cases Cause</u>		<u>Cases Notified</u>		<u>Otherwise Ascertained</u>	<u>Total Cases</u>
		Salmonella Typhimurium		2		-	2
		Salmonella Bredeney		1		-	1
		Not identified		3		-	3
		<u>Salmonella Infections not Food-borne</u>				...	NIL

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS
Infectious Diseases.

<u>Throat/Nose Swabs:-</u>	<u>No. of Examinations</u>
Diphtheria Bacilli found	NIL
Haemolytic Streptococci found	6
Negative	47
<u>Faeces:-</u>	
Shigella found	45
Salmonella Typhimurium found	2
Salmonella Bredeney found	1
Salmonella typhi found	20
Negative	321

HAMPSTEAD BOROUGH COUNCIL CLEANSING CENTRE

	<u>Verminous Conditions</u>		<u>Scabies</u>	
	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Treatments</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Treatments</u>
Adults	7	7	15	35
Children	-	-	-	-
Contacts	-	-	-	-

London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1953.

Persons cleansed at home NIL

DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION.

Calls by borough van	...	6376
Articles passed through steam chamber	...	4138
Rooms disinfested after vermin	...	148
Rooms disinfested after infectious disease	...	116
Rooms cleansed after death or removal	...	16
Parcels of clothes for despatch abroad	...	84
Articles on medical loan collected and disinfested on behalf of London County Council	...	33
Contents of rooms dried after burst pipes	...	12
Wasps nests destroyed	...	28

PUBLIC HEALTH LAUNDRY

A twice weekly service is in operation and 1,693 bags of laundry have been dealt with during the year. The number of calls made by the van was 2,629.

Articles Laundered:-

Draw Sheets	...	5,231	Shirts	...	292
Sheets	...	2,871	Vests	...	791
Blankets	...	288	Towels	...	1,585
Pillow-cases	...	1,592	Pants	...	924
Nightdresses and Pyjamas	...	2,225	Total Articles		<u>15,799</u>

The number of people using the laundry service has varied from 28 to 32 per month.

PUBLIC MORTUARY, NEW END

Bodies admitted by order of:-

Order of	Number	Total
Coroner	223	6
Ambulance	39	
Police	2	
Marie Curie Hospital	1	
Public Health Department	5	270

Causes of death:-

Natural Causes	211
----------------	-----

Suicides:-

Coal Gas Poisoning	12
Drugs	16
Railway	1
	29

Accidental:-

Drugs	1
Falls	1
Coal gas poisoning	4
Traffic	10
Burns	3
	19

Inattention at birth	1
Post Operative	3
Unknown child	1
Neglect	1
Bodies brought for accommodation	5
	270

No. of post mortem examinations carried out ... 265

Of the 270 bodies admitted to the Mortuary, 232 were of
Hampstead residents.

Coroner's Court.

The Hampstead and St. Pancras Coroner's Court is at
Camley Street, N.W.1. Telephone EUSton 1691.
Coroner:- I. Milne, Esq.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTIONSInspections:-

Housing defects	...	798
Loans for house purchase	...	162
Improvement grants	...	112
Housing Act, 1957. Repair of unfit houses (Sec.9)		10
Demolition & Closing Order		8
Overcrowding	...	79
Housing Act, 1961. Houses in multi-occupation		606
Rent Act, 1957. Certificates of Disrepair	...	1
House-to-House	...	608
Underground rooms (other than Closing Orders)		15
Accumulations of refuse	...	121
Dustbins	...	40
Nuisance from trees	...	3
Nuisance from bonfires	...	19
Improper keeping of animals	...	3
Noise	...	40
Smoke (Timed observations)	...	84
Other nuisances	...	111
<u>Re-inspections:</u>	...	5,816

Inspections:

Schools	...	13
Public Buildings, Hospitals, etc.	...	4
Clubs, Institutions, etc.	...	1
Offices, Business premises	...	2
Bombed site or open space	...	10
Mews or Stable Yard	...	54
Private Roads or Passageways	...	29
<u>Re-inspections:</u>	...	175

Inspections:

Drainage work: Under Notice	...	28
Voluntary	...	338
Installation of Heating Apparatus	...	78
Housing Applications	...	257
Aged or Infirm Persons	...	248
Infectious Disease	...	198
Enquiries: Smokeless Zones	...	17,923
Infestations: Rodent	...	1,239
Other	...	200
<u>Re-inspections:</u>	...	3,533

Inspections:

Foodshops and stalls	...	...	702
Shops other than foodshops	...	...	10
Shops Act	...	...	30
Merchandise Marks Act	...	...	20
Hairdresser	...	...	26
Pet Animals	...	...	4
Pharmacy & Poisons	...	...	8
Rag Flock	...	...	-
Fairground	...	...	11

Re-inspections:

Lectures, discussions, talks	...	...	127
Total complaints received	...	...	1,112
Intimation Notices served	...	...	433
Statutory Notices served	...	...	117
Attendances at Court or Inquiries	...	...	10

FACTORY ACT, 1961.

	No. on Register	Inspec- tions	Re-insp- ections	Written Notices
Factories in which S.1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by local authority	204	36	19	-
Factories not included above in which S.7 is enforced by the local authority	269	114	128	21
Other premises in which S.7 is enforced by the local authority (excluding out-workers premises)	4	-	-	-
TOTAL:-	477	150	147	21

No prosecutions were undertaken during the year.

Defect	Found	Remedied	Referred	
			To H.M. Inspector.	By H.M. Inspector.
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	12	12	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature(S.3)	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	1	1	-	1
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)				
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	13	13	-	2
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (Not including offences relating to outworkers)	-	-	-	-
TOTAL:-	26	26	-	3

No prosecutions were undertaken during the year.

OUTWORKERS

No. of Hampstead firms making return	...	...	13
Total Outworkers notified by Hampstead firms	...	...	89
Outworkers resident in Hampstead (included in above)	...	...	5
Outworkers notified to us from other boroughs	...	...	29
Visits paid by Public Health Inspectors	...	...	84

Classes of Work

Outworkers

Wearing Apparel - making, etc. cleaning and washing ..			30
Artificial flowers	...	...	1
Cosaques, Christmas stockings, etc.	...	...	2
Lampshades	...	...	1
TOTAL:-			34

No cases of default in sending lists or instances of work in unwholesome premises. No notices served or prosecutions undertaken.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

New Licences issued	...	-
Licences discontinued	...	-
Licences renewed	...	4
Visits by Public Health Inspectors		4

PHARMACY & POISONS ACT 1933

New Licences issued	(...)	7
Licences renewed	...	78
Ceased to sell poisons or removed		13
No. on Register at end of year		84
Visits by Public Health Inspector		8

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT 1949Destruction of Rats and Mice. Surface Treatment.

<u>No. of properties inspected as a result of:-</u>	<u>Local Authority</u>	<u>Dwellings (including Council Properties)</u>	<u>All other (including business premises)</u>	<u>Total</u>
Notification	5	614	4	623
Survey	-	613	-	613
Total inspections including re-inspections	41	3,410	33	3,484
No. of properties infested by: Rats	5	205	-	210
Mice	-	414	4	418

Control of Rats in Sewers.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Manholes Baited</u>	<u>Poison used</u>
April	724	Fluoracetamide
September	724	Fluoracetamide

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

<u>Nature of Offence</u>	<u>Result of Proceedings</u>
Sale of mouldy Pork Pie	Fined £25. Costs £5.5.0.
Sale of mouldy Steak & Kidney Pie	Fined £5. Costs £5.5.0.
Sale of mouldy Cream Sponge	Fined £5. Costs £5.5.0.
Sale of mouldy Sausage Rolls	Fined £5. Costs £5.5.0.
Sale of mouldy Pork Pie	Fined £30. Costs £5.5.0.
Sale of mouldy Steak & Kidney Pie	Fined £5. Costs £4.12.0.

UNSOUND FOOD

One hundred and three certificates were issued in respect of 97 consignments comprising the following items:-

Meat: 146 packets; 131 tins; 738 lbs.15 oz.

Fruit: 227 tins; 13 packets; 6 jars.

Vegetables: 344 tins; 267 packets; 142 jars; 32 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs;
10 bags.

Fish: 16 tins; 126 packets; 63 lbs.

Fruit Juice	18 tins	Bacon	43 packets
Rice	1 "	Pastry	25 "
Vegetable Juice	4 "	Mousse	108 "
Soup	16 "	Jam	5 jars
Cream	1 "	Paste	124 "
Jam	3 "	Frozen food to the value of	
Milk	10 "	£7.12s.6d.	
Broth	1 "		
Paste	196 "		
Gafflebiter	31 "		

EXAMINATION OF WATER.

	<u>Chemical Analysis</u>	<u>Bacteriological Examination</u>
Swimming bath water	8	34
Tank water	Nil	1 (unsatisfactory)

FOOD PREMISES

The total number of foodshop premises is 842. There are 338 shops with multiple trades and in the following table these have been entered once under each type of trade carried on.

	<u>No. on Register</u>	<u>Primary Inspections</u>	<u>Misc. Visits</u>
Baker, Patisserie	59	76	31
Butcher	98	60	240
Canteens and Clubs	68	18	2
Confectioner	136	67	19
Delicatessen and Grocer	182	127	194
Fishmonger	22	51	202
Fried Fish	8	15	26
Greengrocer	93	64	301
Ice Cream	258	41	71
Milkshop and Dairy	70	51	57
Off Licence	50	4	2
Public House	54	4	35
Refreshment House	59	12	20
Restaurant, Snack Bar	143	54	54
Street Trader or Stallholder	53	55	149
Chemists	27		
Factory	4	13	-
Herbalist	4		
Fairground	1		
	<u>1,389</u>	<u>712</u>	<u>1,403</u>

Revisits to shops (including shops other than foodshops) - 513

FOOD & DRUGS ACT, 1955. SECTION 16.Ice Cream

Confectioners and Tobacconists	...	...	78
Grocer and Delicatessen	...	...	56
Restaurants	...	...	40
Dairies	...	...	26
Stores	...	...	9
Off Licences	...	...	3
Greengrocers	...	...	24
Butchers	...	...	2
Fishmongers	...	...	4
Garages	...	...	1
Bakers	...	...	8
Florists	...	...	1
Kiosk & Stalls	...	...	5
Club	...	...	1
		TOTAL	258

Potted, Pressed, Pickled or Preserved Food.

Grocers and Delicatessen	...	...	14
Provisions	...	...	4
Butchers	...	...	34
Factory	...	...	2
Fried Fish	...	...	6
Fish Shop	...	...	2
Cinemas	...	...	2
		TOTAL	64

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF FOOD.

Nature of Sample	No. of Samples	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Ice Cream	35	33	2
Ice Lolly	10	10	-
Jellied Eels	14	12	2
Whelks	10	10	-
Cockles	14	10	4
Prawns	2	2	-
Mussels	4	3	1
Roast Pork	1	1	-
Milk	7	7	-
Toffee Apple	1	1	-
Steak & Kidney Pie	1	-	1
Grilled Steak	1	1	-
	100	90	10

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF FOOD

Summary of items sent to the Public Analyst.

Milk, cream, butter, margarine etc. ...	47
Cheese, cheese spread ...	37
Soup ...	6
Fish, fish products ...	38
Meat, meat products ...	107
Sauces, spices, flavourings, etc. ...	54
Suet ...	3
Rice ...	10
Vegetables, fruit ...	32
Jam, honey ...	8
Nuts ...	7
Cakes, pastry, puddings, etc. ...	50
Jelly, gelatin ...	3
Flour ...	8
Fruit drinks, syrups ...	19
Egg noodles, etc. ...	3
Ice cream, lolly ...	32
Coffee ...	5
Alcoholic beverages ...	30
Mincemeat ...	2
Spaghetti, Macaroni, Currants, Tapioca, Oatmeal, Marzipan, Lard, Orangeade crystals, Butter Almonds, Liqueur Chocolates, Sugar, Molasses ...	12
	513

Thirty six samples were found to contain preservative but in only two instances was this contrary to the Regulations.

Altogether 22 samples were reported upon adversely by the Analyst. Details of the infringements are given in the following table.

ADULTERATED OR UNSATISFACTORY SAMPLES AND
CONTRAVENTIONS OF FOOD & DRUGS ACT.

- Pork Pie. Contained mould spores and hyphae. Fined £25 and £5.5.0. costs.
- Bread. Contained small piece of glazed china. No action.
- Dutch Honey Cake. Contained dead wasp and piece of copper. Warning letter sent to manufacturer.
- Pivee Spezial Creme Kase. False description. Letter sent warning importers that continued distribution under present label will result in prosecution.
- Chopped Veal. Consisted of a mixture of veal with pork fat. Stock exhausted and will not be replaced.
- Peas. Consisted of dried peas. Label amended to "Quick Dried Garden Peas".
- Beef Goulash. Net weight incorrectly stated. Labels amended to give correct weight.
- Ilchester Cheese with Beer. Sample was mouldy. Remainder of stock examined and found to be satisfactory.
- Spitzbub Cheese 20% Fat. Incorrect description. Label amended.
- Bread. Contained foreign matter (oven char and vegetable oil). Warning letter sent to producers.
- Double Concentrated Tomato Paste. Contained excessive lead. Part of consignment surrendered and destroyed. Remainder released conditionally.
- Lemonade Shandy. Deficient in proof spirit. Referred to Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.
- Pork Pie. Contained mould spores and hyphae. Fined £30 and £5.5.0. costs.
- "Socra" Salmon. Unfit due to odour. Remainder of consignment found to be in good condition.
- Karlwendel Kasecreme 60% Fett. Deficient in fat. Consignment exhausted. Importers requested to amend label.

ADULTERATED OR UNSATISFACTORY SAMPLES AND
CONTRAVENTION OF FOOD & DRUGS ACT (Contd.)

- Steak & Kidney Pie. Sample was mouldy. Fined £5. Costs £5.5.0.
- Macaroni with Tomato Sauce. Misleading label. Importation discontinued.
- Sweetened Lemon Juice. Misleading description and contained improper preservative. Label amended.
- Shandy. Deficient in proof spirit. Still under negotiation.
- Lemonade Shandy. Deficient in proof spirit. Still under negotiation.
- Fruit Syrup. False and misleading description. Stocks withdrawn from sale. Further imports cancelled.
- Sugar Syrup. Contained improper preservative. Stocks withdrawn from sale. Further imports cancelled.
- Bread. Loaf contained piece of metal. Warning letter sent.
- Steak & Kidney Pie. Pie was mouldy. Warning letter sent.
- Sausages. Sausages were mouldy. Warning letter sent.
- Cream Sponge. Sponge was mouldy. Fined £5. £5.5.0. costs.
- Sausage Rolls. Rolls were mouldy. Fined £5. £5.5.0. costs.
- Steak & Kidney Pie. Pie was mouldy. Fined £5. £4.12.0. costs.
- Cereal. Packet contained beetles. No action.

MILK SUPPLY.

Milk (Special Designation) Regulations.

No. of milk sellers	...	75
Licences in force:		
Pasteurised	...	71
Tuberculin Tested	...	45
Sterilised	...	59

Seven samples of pasteurised milk were submitted to Methylene Blue and Phosphatase tests. All were satisfactory.

LOANS FOR HOUSE PURCHASE

<u>Year</u>	<u>Applications received</u>	<u>Granted</u>	<u>Refused, withdrawn or under negotiation at end of year.</u>
1962	198	83	115
1963	208	106	102
Total since 1951	1,304	693	611

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

<u>Year</u>	<u>Applications received</u>	<u>Granted</u>	<u>Refused, withdrawn or under negotiation at end of year</u>
<u>1962</u>			
Standard	19	13	6
Discretionary	19	9	10
<u>1963</u>			
Standard	19	12	7
Discretionary	37	19	18
Total since 1954	295	166	129

HOUSING

Dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	1,949
Dwelling-houses (included in above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regs. 1925-1932. (House-to-House inspection)	...	618
Dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	4
Dwelling-houses found not to be in all respects fit for human habitation	...	617

HOUSES IN CLEARANCE AREAS AND UNFIT
HOUSES ELSEWHERE.

Houses Demolished

Clearance Areas, Housing Act, 1957	...	Nil
Not in Clearance Areas	...	1

Unfit Houses Closed

Under Sections 16, 17 and 35, Housing Act 1957	...	Nil
Persons displaced	...	Nil
Families displaced	...	Nil
Parts of Buildings closed (Section 18)	...	3
Persons displaced	...	5
Families displaced	...	3

Unfit Houses made fit and Houses in which Defects were Remedied.

		<u>By Owner</u>	<u>By Local Authority</u>
After informal action by local authority	...	482	Nil
After formal notice: Public Health Acts	...	133	Nil
Housing Acts, 1957	...	1	1
Under Section 24, Housing Act	...	Nil	Nil

No action was taken under Sections 17, 34, 46, 48 and 53 of the Housing Act regarding Unfit Houses in Temporary Use. No houses in Clearance Areas were purchased by agreement.

OVERCROWDING

	<u>Dwellings</u>	<u>Families</u>	<u>Adults</u>	<u>Children</u>
On register 31.12.62	268	268	710	500
New cases 1963	77	77	232	171
	345	345	942	671
Rehoused 1963	10	10	25	15
On register 31.12.63	335	335	917	656

CERTIFICATES OF DISREPAIR.

Applications for certificates	...	1
Applications withdrawn or cancelled	...	Nil
Certificates refused	...	Nil
Authority to issue certificates -		
(a) in respect of some but not all defects	...	Nil
(b) in respect of all defects	...	1
Undertakings given by landlords	...	1
Undertakings refused	...	Nil
Certificates issued	...	Nil
Applications for cancellation of certificates		Nil
Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates		Nil
Decisions to cancel in spite of tenants objections		Nil
Certificates cancelled	...	Nil

HOUSING ACT, 1957. SECTION 9Repair of Insanitary Houses

Out of 608 premises surveyed by the Housing Inspector and the District Public Health Inspectors, ten were subsequently reported to the Public Health Committee as being unfit and suitable for action under Section 9. Appropriate action under the Public Health (London) Act and Housing Act 1961 was taken with the remainder.

REHOUSING

Visits and revisits in connection with the investigation of 308 rehousing applicants	...	668
No. of reports submitted to Hampstead Housing Manager	...	304
No. of reports submitted to Other Boroughs	...	4

ACCIDENTS IN THE HOME - Comparative figures 1962 - 1963

<u>Cause of Accident</u>	<u>1962</u> <u>L.C.C.Div.2 †</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1962</u> <u>County of London</u>	<u>1963</u>
<u>Fall</u>				
On stairs	178	180	998	961
From ladder	25	15	101	102
From chair	16	12	149	132
Outside (i.e. windows, balconies, roofs, etc.)	41	26	198	233
In garden	14	10	219	174
In bath	3	4	23	23
From one level to another (i.e. tables, boxes, beds)	69	57	434	400
On same level (i.e. in room over objects)	125	153	751	866
Unspecified	555	576	3,692	4,009
<u>Hit by object</u>	30	20	221	189
<u>Cooking Stove</u> (saucepans, water, fats, etc.)	18	16	136	140
<u>Teapot</u>	6	9	53	52
<u>Other boiling water</u>	23	24	179	194
<u>Electric Shock</u>	3	8	22	43
<u>Poisoning</u> (including foreign objects)	36	50	340	393
<u>Gassing</u>	41	28	192	294
<u>Knife-like Wounds</u> (including spikes and cuts from glass)	46	39	326	319
<u>Fires</u>	35	33	185	267
<u>Windows (trapping)</u>	5	12	29	36
<u>Suffocation</u>	5	5	31	45
<u>Not specified</u>	39	66	328	436
TOTAL:-	1,313	1,343	8,607	9,308
Rate per 10,000 population	26.8	27.4	27.1	29.2

† Division 2 - Hampstead, Paddington, St. Marylebone, St. Pancras and Westminster.

THE CARE OF THE AGED.Agencies concerned with the Care of the Aged.

Hampstead Old People's Welfare Association, Miss O.Courtney Jones, 107 Kingsgate Road, N.W.6.	MAI 3652
Hampstead Council of Social Service, Burgh House, New End Square, N.W.3. 107 Kingsgate Road, N.W.6.	HAM 0049 MAI 2007
Hampstead Old People's Housing Trust Ltd., Mrs.B.Gibson, 7 Harley Road, N.W.3.	PRI 2950
Women's Voluntary Services, 119 Cholmley Gardens, N.W.6.	HAM 9552
British Red Cross Society, 98 Avenue Road, N.W.3.	HAM 7171 (Ext.116)
National Assistance Board, Old Post Office, Downshire Hill, N.W.3.	HAM 9027
Ministry of Pensions & National Insurance, 30 Euston Square, N.W.1. - for N.W.3 area only 122 Kilburn High Road, N.W.6. - for N.W.6 and N.W.2 area	EUS 6451 MAI 0804
Home Help Organiser (L.C.C.) 251 Finchley Road, N.W.3	HAM 4136
Welfare Officer (Applications for residential accom- modation for persons in need of care and attention) 10 Warwick Row, S.W.1.	VIC 0162
Admitting Officer (Enquiries regarding inmates of Luxborough Lodge), 10 Warwick Row, S.W.1.	VIC 0162
Public Health Department, Specialist Health Inspector, Mrs.C.G.Speechley, 98a Avenue Road, N.W.3.	HAM 7171
Divisional Medical Officer, London County Council, 313 Harrow Road, W.9.	CUN 4815

Services provided for Aged Persons.

Laundry. For incontinent persons only. Applications to the Medical Officer of Health, 98a Avenue Road, N.W.3. HAM 7171.

Meals. Delivered Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday by the British Red Cross Society and Women's Voluntary Services. Application to Hampstead Old People's Welfare Association for N.W.6 area and British Red Cross Society for N.W.3.

Dinner Clubs. These are held at -

Maccabi Club, 73 Compayne Gardens, N.W.6. Mondays and Thursday.
(New Barnfield, Upper Park Road N.W.3.)
~~St. Stephen's Church Hall, Pond Street, N.W.3~~ on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday at 12 noon.

Health Institute, 107 Kingsgate Road, N.W.6 on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday at 12 noon.

B'nai B'rith, 51 Belsize Square, N.W.3. Tuesday and Wednesday.

Library. Books provided by the Borough Council are delivered fortnightly to homebound old people. A member of the library staff accompanies the van.

Holidays. Arranged by the Hampstead Old People's Welfare Association or The Hampstead Council of Social Service.

Chiropody Service. Weekly sessions are held in N.W.6 and N.W.3.

The Rotary Club of Hampstead provide transport to the clinic for those too frail to travel. Patients who are unable to attend the clinic even by car, are visited and treated in their own homes.

Appointments for treatment are made on application to the Hampstead Old People's Welfare Association.

Baths. Old Age Pensioners are allowed to use the slipper baths at the Central Baths, Finchley Road and the Branch Baths at Flask Walk and Palmerston Road, free of charge at any time.

Homes. Information obtainable from the Medical Officer of Health, 98a Avenue Road, N.W.3, the Hampstead Old People's Welfare Association, 107 Kingsgate Road, N.W.6 or the Old People's Homes Committee, 296 Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.1. VIC 9977.

Workshops for the Elderly. 107 Kingsgate Road, N.W.6. Organised by the Hampstead Old People's Welfare Association.

Hospital Care. Application should be made by the patient's doctor to Dr. Exton Smith, Whittington Hospital, Highgate Wing, Dartmouth Park Hill, N.19. ARC 3070. In cases of difficulty further advice can be obtained from the Medical Officer of Health, 98a Avenue Road, N.W.3. HAM 7171. Ext.110.

Medical Loan. Items of medical equipment are available on loan from the Divisional Office, London County Council or the British Red Cross Society.

Darby and Joan Clubs.

St. Stephen's Hall, Pond Street, N.W.3. Wednesdays 2 - 4.30 p.m.

Holy Trinity Church Hall,
Finchley Road, N.W.3 Tuesdays 2 - 4 p.m.

Unitarian Church Hall,
Quex Road, N.W.6. Thursdays 2 - 4 p.m.

107 Kingsgate Road Wednesdays 2 - 4 p.m.

Brondesbury Fellowship Men's Club.
107 Kingsgate Road, N.W.6 Daily 2 - 5 p.m.

Good Companions Club
Burgh House, New End Square, N.W.3. Mondays 5 - 8 p.m.

Good Neighbours Club
51 Belsize Square, N.W.3. Wednesdays 2.30 - 5 p.m.

Burgh House Club
Burgh House, New End Square, N.W.3. Daily 2 - 7 p.m.

Friendship Clubs
Belsize Club, 22 Eton Villas, N.W.3. Monday afternoons.

The Synagogue,
Dennington Park Road, N.W.6 Thursday 3 - 5 p.m.

Afternoon Tea Club
Friends' Meeting House,
Heath Street, N.W.3. Tuesday 2 - 4.30 p.m.

Broadhurst Club, Levine House,
Broadhurst Gardens, N.W.6. Monday and Wednesday evenings.

The Day Club for Over-Sixties, 51 Belsize Square, N.W.3.	Monday and Thursday 11.0.a.m. - 5.30 p.m. (lunch can be provided)
Maccabi (Retired Jewish Gentlemen) 73 Compayne Gardens, N.W.6. also Day Club	Thursday 2.30 - 5.p.m. Tuesday and Wednesday 11. - 5.30 p.m.
Congregational Church Hall Lyndhurst Road, N.W.3	Thursday 3 - 5 p.m.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL, DIVISION 2, PUBLIC HEALTH
DEPARTMENT

Divisional Medical Officer:- H.Leslie Oldershaw, M.D., B.Sc., D.P.H.
313 Harrow Road, W.9. CUN 4815

Hampstead Sub-Office:- 251 Finchley Road, N.W.3. HAM 8450

Clinics, Day Nurseries and School Treatment Centres.

L.C.C. Day Nurseries (normally open all day, Monday to Friday)

Woodchurch	11/13 Woodchurch Road, N.W.6	MAI 2937
Parkhill	2 Parkhill Road, N.W.3	GUL 4233
Pond Street	27/29 Pond Street, N.W.3	HAM 1686

A list of private day nurseries can be obtained from the
Hampstead Sub-Office, 251 Finchley Road, N.W.3.

Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.

60 West End Lane, N.W.6	MAI 5381
2 Parkhill Road, N.W.3	GUL 4759
Hampstead Wells, Christchurch Hill, N.W.3	HAM 9534
3/5 Daleham Gardens, N.W.3	SWI 3424
9 Solent Road, N.W.6	HAM 5978

Welfare Foods (National dried milk, orange juice, cod liver oil, etc.) are obtainable from these centres.

School Treatment Centres.

Kilburn Treatment Centre,	107 Kingsgate Road, N.W.6	MAI 3005
Dental Clinic, Lithos Road,	Finchley Road, N.W.3	HAM 4763

Speech Therapy Centre

75 Dynham Road, N.W.6

MAI 3005

Immunisation and Vaccination Clinics.Smallpox Vaccination:- (children only)

60 West End Lane, N.W.6

Tuesday 10 - 11 a.m.

3/5 Daleham Gardens, N.W.3

Thursday 10 - 11 a.m.

9 Solent Road, N.W.6

Friday 10 - 11 a.m.

Diphtheria and Poliomyelitis Inoculations:- (Adults & Children)

60 West End Lane, N.W.6

Tuesday 10 - 11 a.m.

3/5 Daleham Gardens, N.W.3

Thursday 10 - 11 a.m.

9 Solent Road, N.W.6

Friday 10 - 11 a.m.

Diphtheria and Poliomyelitis Inoculation of babies can also be dealt with at the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres by arrangement.

Domestic Help Service.

Home Help Organiser, 251 Finchley Road, N.W.3 HAM 4136

District Nursing AssociationsHampstead District Nursing Association,
3 Pond Street, N.W.3.

HAM 6406

Kilburn and W.Hampstead District Nursing Assoc.
20 Dennington Park Road, N.W.6.

HAM 4232

Further information regarding the Care of Mothers and Young Children, Child Minders and Day Nurseries, Health Visiting, Family Planning, Recuperative Holidays, Foot Clinics, Tuberculosis Care and After-care, care of persons suffering from illness or Mental Defectiveness, Treatment Centres for School Children, etc. may be obtained from The Divisional Medical Officer, London County Council, 313 Harrow Road, W.9. CUNningham 4815

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