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

The Metropolitan Borough of Holborn.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1949

J. A. STRUTHERS, M.D., M.R.C.P., D.P.H.

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The Metropolitan Borough of Holborn.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

The Mayor and Deputy Mayor are *ex-officio* members of all Standing Committees of the Council. The Mayor in 1948/49 was Councillor George E. Cox, J.P., and in the current year is Alderman J. H. Boraston, C.B., O.B.E., J.P. The Deputy Mayor in 1948/49 was Alderman Mrs. M. A. M. Chance, and in the current year is Councillor A. J. Matthews.

1948-1949.	1949-1950.
Chairman—	*Chairman—*
Councillor A. H. Chaplin, B.A., F.L.A.	Councillor M. P. Greengross.
Vice-Chairman—	*Vice-Chairman—*
Councillor Mrs. M. E. Lyden.	Councillor W. J. Ridd.
Alderman Mrs. L. M. Herring.	Alderman Mrs. M. A. M. Chance.
Councillor Miss M. M. Buckatzsch, B.A.	Councillor A. C. Bulger.
„ S. C. Elphick.	„ Miss C. E. Clayson.
„ Miss D. E. Foster.	„ Mrs. L. J. Coleman.
„ M. P. Greengross.	„ Miss M. R. Duncan.
„ Mrs. K. Little.	„ Miss D. E. Foster.*
„ Mrs. D. Lonergan.	„ A. Judd.
„ Miss M. Oxlin.	„ Miss B. M. Moir.
„ Mrs. E. A. Pooley.	„ Miss Ivy Simpson, B.Sc.†.
„ G. B. M. Reed.	„ G. Theobald.
	„ S. H. Watson.

*Resigned 11.10.49.
†Appointed to fill vacancy 8.11.49.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

TOWN HALL,

197, HIGH HOLBORN, W.C.1.

July, 1950.

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS OF THE

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF HOLBORN.

YOUR WORSHIP, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

Herewith I beg to present a report upon the health and sanitary conditions of the Borough for the year 1949.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

J. A. STRUTHERS,

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION 1.

General Information and Statistical Summary.

General.

Holborn, with an area of 405 acres, is the smallest of the Metropolitan Boroughs. It is about 1¼ miles long, extending from Tottenham Court Road in the West to Farringdon Road in the East, and averages about half a mile in width.

Soil.—Most of the Borough is covered with Taplow Gravel to a depth of between 10 and 20 feet overlaying London Clay which varies in thickness from about 50 - 60 feet in the North of the Borough to about 80 - 100 feet in the South. In the North East corner there is a small area of London Clay without gravel cover, and in the extreme South East the London Clay is covered with brickearth. There is a deposit of alluvium in the valley of the old Fleet River in the extreme East of the Borough.

Typical Sections are :—

1. Tottenham Court Road -	Drift (i.e. including Taplow Gravels)	22½ feet.
	London Clay - - - - -	63½ feet.
2. Grays Inn - - -	Made Soil - - - - -	7 feet.
	Gravel - - - - - -	9½ feet.
	London Clay - - - - -	40½ feet.
3. Lincoln's Inn - - - -	Made Soil - - - - -	13 feet.
	Gravel - - - - - -	5 feet.
	London Clay - - - - -	113 feet.
4. Bernard Street - - -	Made Soil - - - - -	10 feet.
	Sand and Gravel - - - -	11½ feet.
	London Clay - - - - -	46 feet.

Altitude.—The altitude varies from 40 feet above Ordnance datum in Farringdon Road in the East, to 92 feet above Ordnance datum in Torrington Place in the North West corner. In the South in Lincoln's Inn Fields the figure is 68 feet.

Area of borough highways excluding footpaths -	325,400 super yards approx.
Total length of roads - - - - - - - - -	about 25 miles.
Population (1931) census - - - - - - -	38,816
Population (Registrar General's mid 1949 estimate) - - -	25,490
Number of persons per acre (estimated average) - - -	63
Rateable Value - - - - - - - - - -	£1,480,825
Product of penny rate, about - - - - - - -	£6,018
General rate for the year - - - - - - - -	15s. 6d. in the £.

TABLE No. 1.

Marriages.

The following table shows the number of marriages which have taken place in the Borough since 1939, and the marriage rates for those years:—

Year	C. of E.	R.C., Chapels and Supt. Registrar's Office.	Total Marriages.	Estimated Population.	Marriage Rate per 1,000 Population.
1939	150	458	673	30,660	21.92
1940	124	376	533	23,470	22.86
1941	89	264	372	17,160	21.68
1942	83	253	336	16,580	20.21
1943	82	198	280	17,240	16.24
1944	86	208	294	18,020	16.32
1945	115	284	399	18,680	21.36
1946	86	277	363	21,190	17.13
1947	88	325	413	23,460	17.60
1948	65	349	414	24,960	16.59
1949	67	298	365	25,490	14.32

Summary of Vital Statistics.

Live Births	325
Birth-rate (per 1,000 estimated population)	12.75
Deaths, all ages	284
Death-rate (per 1,000 estimated population)	11.14
Infant deaths	12
Infant death-rate (per 1,000 live births)	36.92
Maternal deaths	Nil
Maternal death rate (per 1,000 live births)	Nil
(per 1,000 live and still births) ...	Nil
Tuberculosis deaths	15
Tuberculosis death-rate (per 1,000 estimated population)	.59
Cancer deaths	55
Cancer death-rate (per 1,000 estimated population) ...	2.16

Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.

	Telephone
10, John Street W.C.1	CHAncery 7467
London Medical Mission, Short's Gardens	TEMple Bar 4533

Chest Clinic.

	Telephone
University College Hospital, Huntley Street, W.C.1	EUSton 5050

Day Nurseries.

	Telephone
Clark's Buildings, St. Giles High Street, W.C.2	TEMple Bar 7105
Kingsway Creche (Voluntary Day Nursery), Kingsway Hall, Kingsway, W.C.2	HOLborn 5676

Hospitals in the Borough.

Name and Address of Hospital.	Telephone No.	Type of Hospital.	Number of Beds.
Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, W.C.1.	Holborn 9200.	Special Teaching Hospital	302
London Homoeopathic Hospital, Great Ormond Street.	Terminus 3091.	Group 22, N.W. Regional Hospital Board.	168
The National Hospital, Queen Square.	Terminus 7721.	Special Teaching Hospital	154
Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital, High Holborn, W.C.1.	Temple Bar 1457.	With Moorfields and Central Eye Hospital, Special Teaching Hospital.	100
St. Paul's Hospital, Endell Street, W.C.2.	Temple Bar 0161.	With St. Peter's Hospital, Henrietta Street—Special Teaching Hospital.	42
French Hospital, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C.2.	Temple Bar 5025-6.	Voluntary Hospital.	14
Italian Hospital, Queen Square, W.C.1.	Holborn 6002.	Voluntary Hospital. (Opened 19th June, 1950)	47

Ambulance Facilities.

The London County Council, as Local Health Authority, is responsible under Section 27 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, for the provision of ambulance facilities within the Administrative County of London.

The Home Service Ambulance Department (Order of St. John of Jerusalem and British Red Cross Society) and the Hospital Car Service act as agents of the County Council in supplying some of the ambulance and car transport provided under the Act. The Headquarters of the London Ambulance Service are at The County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1.

Ambulances may be summoned as follows:—

(1) Accidents—
Sudden illness in the streets, public places or places of employment. (NOTE—For sudden illness in the home a doctor, *not* an ambulance, should be summoned.

Dial "999" (or follow the instructions given on the telephone instrument) and ask for—
"AMBULANCE."

(2) Maternity patients (who have booked a bed in a hospital or maternity home)—
Very urgent illness in the home (provided a medical practitioner certifies that the case is one of life or death and arrangements have been made with a hospital for the patient's admission).

Telephone—
WATerloo 6000
CENtral 6301
REGent 4000
RELiance 3622 or
NEW Cross 2645.

(3) Illness, infectious disease, etc.—
Normally the hospital to which the patient is to be admitted will summon the ambulance, if one is necessary, by telephoning WATerloo 3311.

This applies also to patients being discharged from hospital or attending there as out-patients.

Emergency Bed Service.

(King Edward's Hospital Fund for London).

The Emergency Bed Service was founded in 1938 to assist general practitioners in finding beds for acute emergency cases. Since the 5th July, 1948, the Service, working in close co-operation with the Ambulance Service, has acted as agent for the four Metropolitan Regional Hospital Boards for the admission of all types of cases except mental and tuberculous. Since the 3rd October, 1939, the Central Office of the Emergency Bed Service at Old Jewry (MONarch 3000) has dealt with cases from the Central London area only, from 8.30 a.m. to 9 p.m. daily (including Sundays), branch offices having been established to deal with the outer part of Greater London. At night a full service is available at the Central Office for the whole of Greater London.

SECTION 2.

Births and Deaths.

STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1949.

Population.

The civilian population, as estimated by the Registrar-General, mid-1949, was 25,490 Comparable estimates for preceding years are set out on page 12.

Registered Live Births.

	M.	F.	Total.	Rate per 1,000 Estimated Population.	Proportion per 1,000 Registered Live Births.
Legitimate ...	153	138	291	11.42	895
Illegitimate ...	17	17	34	1.33	105
Total Live Births	170	155	325	12.75	—

Comparable figures for preceding 20 years are set out on page 12.

Registered Still Births.

	M.	F.	Total.	Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births.
Legitimate ...	2	6	8	24.62
Illegitimate ...	1	1	2	6.15
Total Stillbirths	3	7	10	30.77

Notification of Births.

The following figures for Holborn for 1949 have been supplied by the Divisional Medical Officer of the London County Council:—

	M.	F.	Total.
Live Births	160	155	315
Stillbirths	3	6	9
Total Births Notified ...	163	161	324

The number of notified births in any year differs from the number of registered births owing to the difference in time allowed for notification and registration.

Deaths—All Ages.

M.	F.	Total.	Rate per 1,000 Estimated Population.
162	122	284	11.14

Comparable figures for preceding 20 years are set out on page 12.

TABLE No. 2.

VITAL STATISTICS SINCE 1919.

Year.	Estimated Mid-Year Population.	Net Registered Live Births.		Net Deaths.			
				All Ages.		Under 1 Year of Age.	
		Number.	Rate per 1,000 Est'd. Population.	Number.	Rate per 1,000 Est'd. Population.	Number.	Rate per 1,000 net Live Births
1919	38,156	539	13.6	624	16.4	52	96.5
1920	39,676	827	20.89	603	15.2	55	66.5
1921	43,520	648	14.88	556	12.8	51	78.7
1922	42,850	664	15.49	570	13.3	48	72.3
1923	43,376	595	13.71	526	12.1	47	78.9
1924	43,250	578	13.36	529	12.2	47	81.3
1925	43,315	527	12.16	542	12.5	33	62.6
1926	43,200	535	12.38	522	12.1	48	89.7
1927	42,209	505	11.96	530	12.5	19	37.6
1928	39,280	473	12.0	531	13.5	27	57.1
1929	38,380	392	10.21	598	15.6	29	74.0
1930	38,380	405	10.55	488	12.7	36	88.9
1931	34,470	352	10.21	492	14.3	26	73.9
1932	36,440	349	9.57	517	14.2	25	71.6
1933	36,050	342	9.49	486	13.5	24	70.2
1934	36,000	309	8.58	440	12.2	22	71.2
1935	35,400	271	7.65	420	12.7	24	88.6
1936	34,850	289	8.29	418	11.99	18	62.3
1937	34,600	280	8.09	410	11.85	22	78.6
1938	34,350	250	7.28	358	10.51	19	76.0
1939	30,660	229	6.85	378	12.33	14	61.14
1940	23,470	218	9.29	504	21.47	14	64.22
1941	17,160	191	11.13	432	25.17	9	47.12
1942	16,580	188	11.34	250	15.08	9	47.82
1943	17,240	252	14.62	305	17.69	13	51.59
1944	18,020	207	11.49	302	16.76	11	53.14
1945	18,680	244	13.06	296	15.85	17	69.67
1946	21,190	298	14.06	292	13.78	12	40.27
1947	23,460	338	14.41	295	12.57	12	35.50
1948	24,960	361	14.46	283	11.34	7	19.39
1949	25,490	325	12.75	284	11.14	12	36.92

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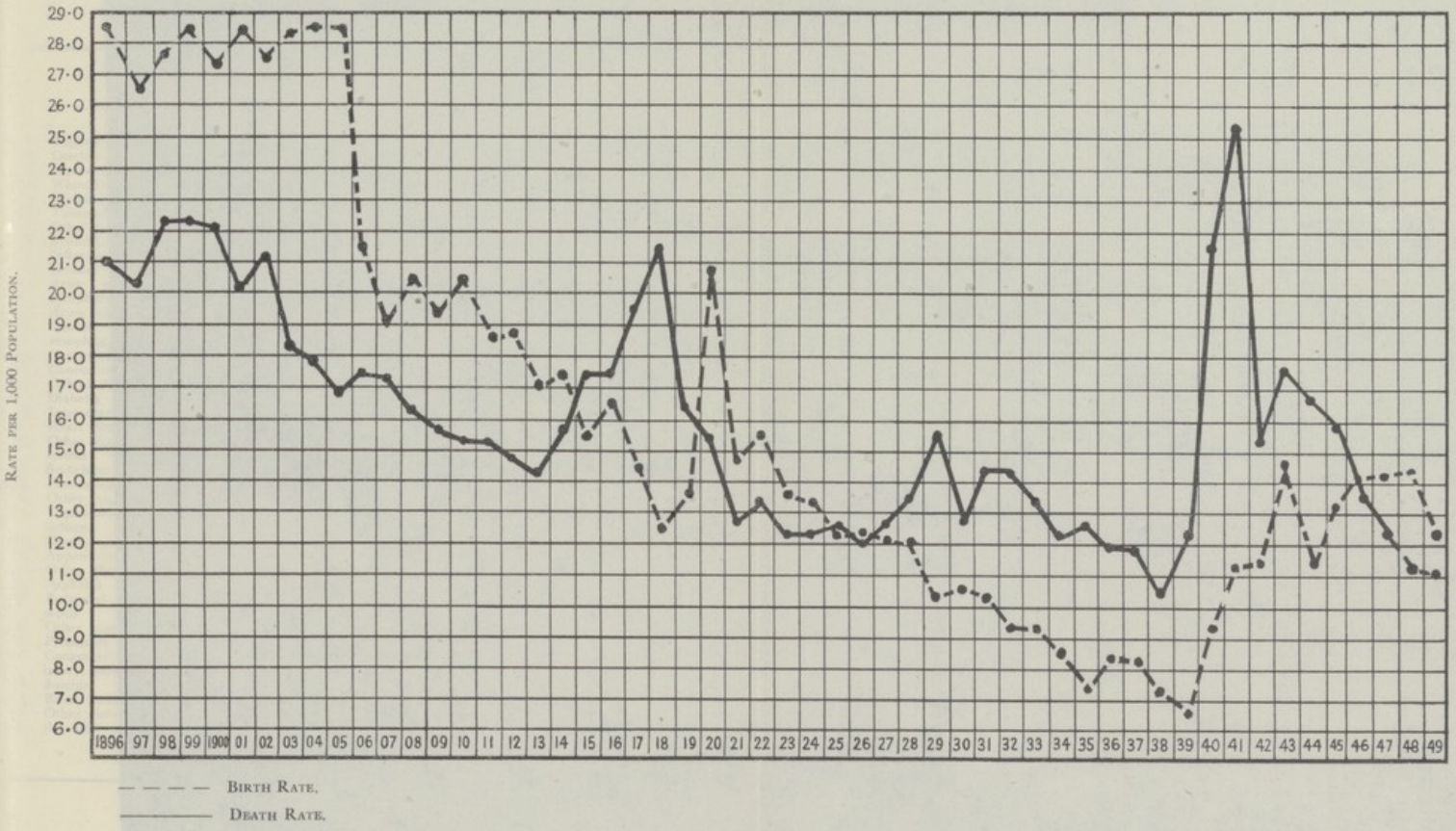
GRAPH No. 1.

BIRTH AND DEATH RATES, 1896-1949.



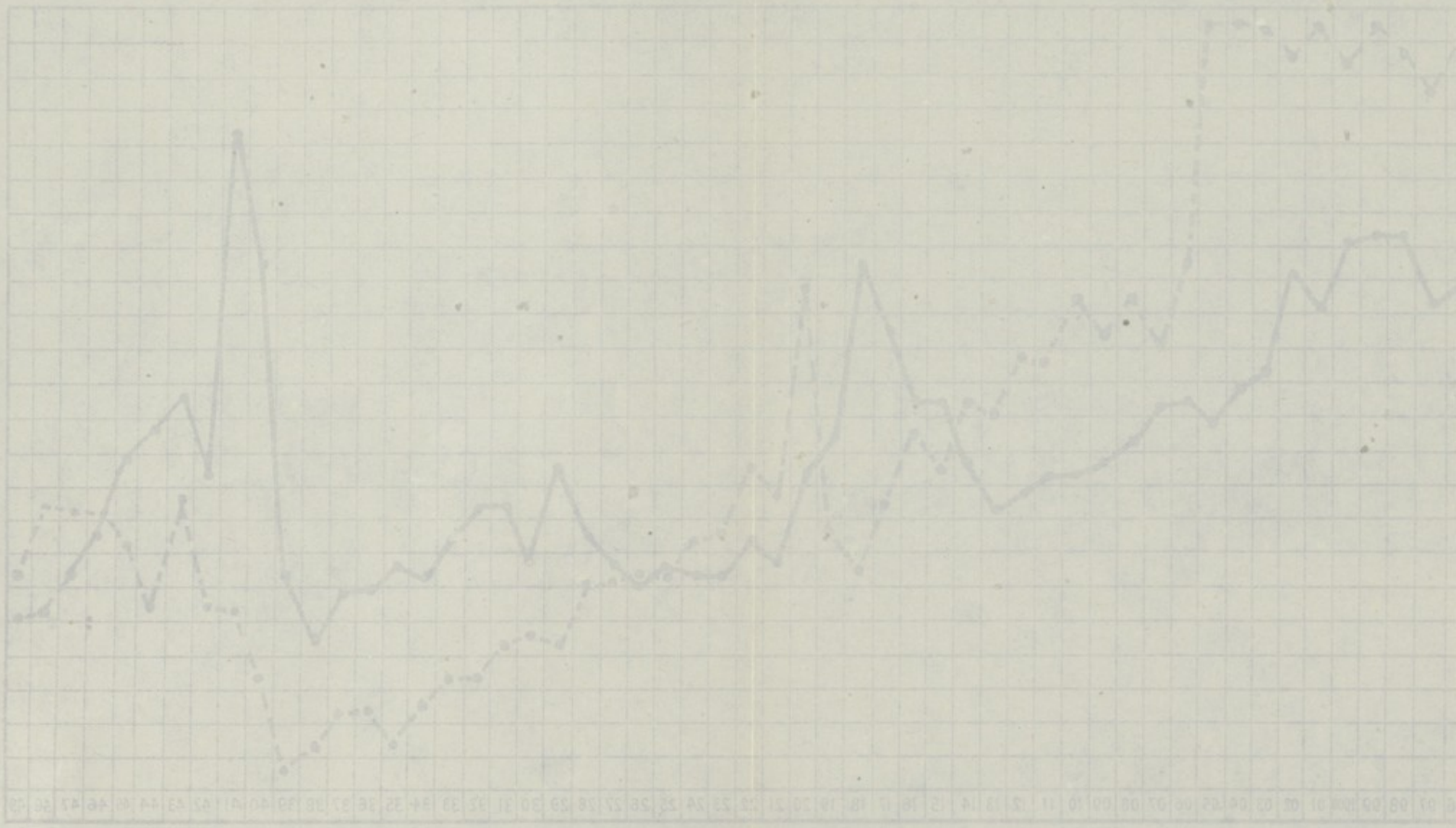


TABLE No. 3.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death.

Causes of Death.	Net Deaths at the Subjoined Ages of "Residents," whether occurring within or without the District.								
	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.	65 and over.	Totals.		All ages.
							M	F	
1. Typhoid and para-typhoid fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Cerebro spinal fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Scarlet fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Whooping cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Tuberculosis of respiratory system	—	—	—	3	8	3	12	2	14
7. Other forms of Tuberculosis ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1
8. Syphilitic disease	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	2
9. Influenza	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
10. Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Acute poliomyelitis and polio-encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. Acute infectious encephalitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13. Cancer of buccal cavity and oesophagus	—	—	—	1	1	3	1	4	5
14. Cancer of stomach and duodenum	—	—	—	—	3	6	5	4	9
15. Cancer of breast	—	—	—	—	3	3	1	5	6
16. Cancer of all other sites	—	—	—	3	12	19	22	12	34
17. Diabetes	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1
18. Intra-cranial vascular disease ...	—	—	—	—	5	23	14	14	28
19. Heart disease	—	—	—	1	17	58	38	38	76
20. Other diseases of the circulatory system	—	—	—	1	—	8	5	4	9
21. Bronchitis	1	—	—	—	5	23	16	13	29
22. Pneumonia	3	—	—	—	2	8	9	4	13
23. Other respiratory diseases ...	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	1	3
24. Ulceration of stomach or duodenum	—	—	—	1	3	3	5	2	7
25. Diarrhoea (under 2)	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
26. Appendicitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27. Other digestive diseases	—	—	—	1	1	5	4	3	7
28. Nephritis	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	3	4
29. Puerperal and post abortive sepsis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30. Other maternal causes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31. Premature birth	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
32. Congenital malformations, birth injury, infantile disease	6	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	6
33. Suicide	—	—	—	—	2	3	3	2	5
34. Road traffic accidents	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1
35. Other violent causes	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	1	2
36. All other causes	—	1	—	5	6	7	13	6	19
	12	1	—	19	74	178	162	122	284

Death Rate of Infants under One Year of Age.

	No.		Holborn.	London.	England and Wales.
All infants	12	Rate per 1,000 live births ...	36.92	29	32
Legitimate infants ...	11	Rate per 1,000 legitimate live births	37.80	—	—
Illegitimate infants	1	Rate per 1,000 illegitimate live births	29.41	—	—

Rates for preceding 10 years:—

Year.	All Infants.	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.
1939	61.1	49.5	148.1
1940	64.2	54.4	117.1
1941	47.1	36.8	107.1
1942	47.8	47.6	50.0
1943	51.6	40.5	133.3
1944	53.1	46.8	83.3
1945	69.7	71.1	63.8
1946	40.3	32.0	83.3
1947	35.5	37.4	22.7
1948	19.4	18.6	26.3
1949	36.9	37.8	29.4

Deaths from Puerperal Causes.

(*i.e.,* deaths classed by the Registrar-General to pregnancy or childbirth).

	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births. Sepsis.	Other Causes.	Total.
Puerperal Sepsis	Nil	—	—	—
Other maternal causes	Nil	—	—	—

Comparable figures for preceding 10 years:—

1939	1	—	4.13	4.13
1940	Nil	—	—	—
1941	Nil	—	—	—
1942	2	10.53	—	10.53
1943	1	3.90	—	3.90
1944	Nil	—	—	—
1945	Nil	—	—	—
1946	Nil	—	—	—
1947	2	2.96	2.96	5.92
1948	Nil	—	—	—
1949	Nil	—	—	—

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GRAPH No. 2.

INFANTILE MORTALITY, 1896-1949.

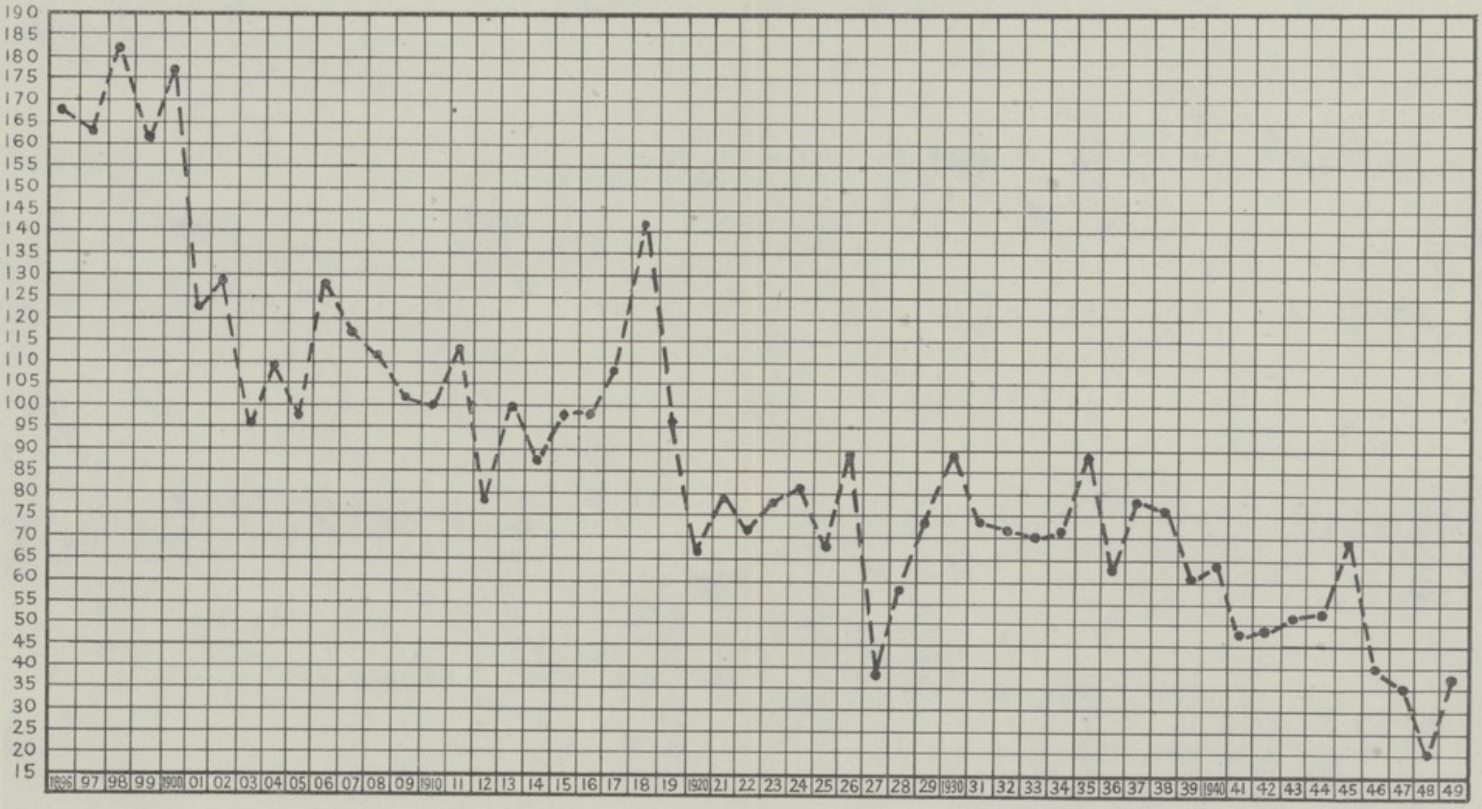


TABLE No. 4.

Deaths of Infants under one year of age.

Causes of, and ages at, death.

Cause of Death.	AGE.										
	Under 1 Day.	1 Day to 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total Under 4 Weeks.	4 Weeks to 3 Months.	3-6 Months.	6-9 Months.	9-12 Months.	Total Under 1 Year.
Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Pneumonia	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	3
Diarrhoea...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Premature Birth	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Congenital malformations, birth injury, infantile disease ...	1	3	2	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	6
	2	5	2	—	—	9	—	2	—	1	12

TABLE No. 5.

Infantile Mortality.

Cause of Death.	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Syphilitic Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Pneumonia	4	1	1	4	4	1	—	1	—	3
Diarrhoea	4	1	—	1	3	1	1	1	1	1
Other digestive diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Premature Birth	1	2	4	3	—	5	2	7	3	1
Congenital malformations, birth injury, infantile disease	4	3	3	3	2	8	6	1	2	6
Other violent causes	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
All other causes	—	1	—	2	2	2	1	1	—	—
	14	9	9	13	11	17	12	12	7	12

Deaths from Tuberculosis—All Ages.

	No. of Deaths.	Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population.
Pulmonary	14	.55
Other forms	1	.04
	15	.59

Comparable figures for preceding 10 years:—

Year.	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 estimated population.
1939	20	.65
1940	24	1.02
1941	22	1.28
1942	30	1.81
1943	21	1.22
1944	15	.83
1945	16	.86
1946	13	.61
1947	18	.77
1948	13	.52
1949	15	.59

SECTION 3.

Infectious Diseases.

The undermentioned diseases are compulsorily notifiable in Holborn:—

Diseases.	*Authority for Notification.*
Anthrax	L.C.C. Order dated 23.3.1909 and Public Health (London) Act, 1936—Section 305.
Cholera	Public Health (London) Act, 1936—Sections 192 and 304.
Continued Fever	Do.
Diphtheria	Do.
Dysentery	Infectious Disease (London) Regs., 1927.
Encephalitis, Acute	Public Health (Acute Poliomyelitis, Acute Encephalitis and Meningococcal Infection) Regulations, 1949, and L.C.C. Order dated 27.2.1912.
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	Public Health (London) Act, 1936—Sections 192 and 304.
Erysipelas	Do.
Food Poisoning	Food and Drugs Act, 1938—Section 17.
Glanders	L.C.C. Order dated 23.3.1909 and Public Health (London) Act, 1936—Section 305.
Hydrophobia	Do.
Malaria	Infectious Disease (London) Regulations, 1927.
Measles	County of London (Measles and Whooping Cough) Regulations, 1938 to 1948.
Membranous Croup	Public Health (London) Act, 1936—Sections 192 and 304.
Meningococcal Infection	Public Health (Acute Poliomyelitis, Acute Encephalitis and Meningococcal Infection) Regulations, 1949, and L.C.C. Order dated 27.2.1912.
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Public Health (Ophthalmia Neonatorum) Regulations, 1926 to 1937, and L.C.C. Order 1910.
Plague	Local Government Board Order, 1900.
Pneumonia (Primary and Influenzal)	Infectious Disease (London) Regulations, 1927.
Poliomyelitis, Acute	Public Health (Acute Poliomyelitis, Acute Encephalitis and Meningococcal Infection) Regulations, 1949, and L.C.C. Order dated 27.2.1912.
Puerperal Pyrexia	Public Health (Notification of Puerperal Pyrexia) Regulations, 1926.
Relapsing Fever	Public Health (London) Act, 1936—Sections 192 and 304.
Scabies	County of London (Scabies) Regulations, 1943.
Scarlet Fever	Public Health (London) Act, 1936—Sections 192 and 304.
Smallpox	Ditto.
Tuberculosis	Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1930.

Diseases.	*Authority for Notification.*
Typhoid Fever (Including Paratyphoid)	Public Health (London) Act, 1936—Sections 192 and 304.
Typhus Fever	Do.
Whooping Cough	County of London (Measles and Whooping Cough) Regulations, 1938 to 1948.

For each of the above a fee of 2/6d. is payable by the Local Authority to the medical practitioner if the case occurs in his private practice, or 1/- if the case occurs in his practice as medical officer of a public body or institution.

During the year 269 cases of infectious disease were notified, of which 55 were removed to hospital. These are tabulated in age groups (see Table No. 6, page 20). Comparative figures of infectious disease for the years 1920-1949 are also shown (see Table No. 7, pages 22 and 23).

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.

One person admitted to hospital suspected to be suffering from this disease was actually found to be suffering from influenza.

Diphtheria.

Two cases were notified and were both removed to hospital. One was re-diagnosed as laryngitis whilst in hospital. One person admitted to hospital for observation was found to be suffering from tonsilitis. Graph No. 3, facing this page, shows a comparison between the incidence of diphtheria and the number of persons immunized against diphtheria during the years 1920 to 1949.

Erysipelas.

Six cases were notified and three were removed to hospital. One case was re-diagnosed in hospital as seborrhœic dermatitis.

Food Poisoning.

Three cases were notified and removed to hospital. In one case, a boy aged three months, the causative organism was found to be Salmonella Typhimurium. The other two cases were husband and wife and the causative organism was not discovered.

Measles.

172 cases were notified and 31 were removed to hospital. Two of the cases removed to hospital were subsequently re-diagnosed as German measles and respiratory catarrh respectively.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Three cases were notified and two were removed to hospital.

Pneumonia (Acute Primary and Acute Influenzal).

Nine cases were notified and two were removed to hospital.

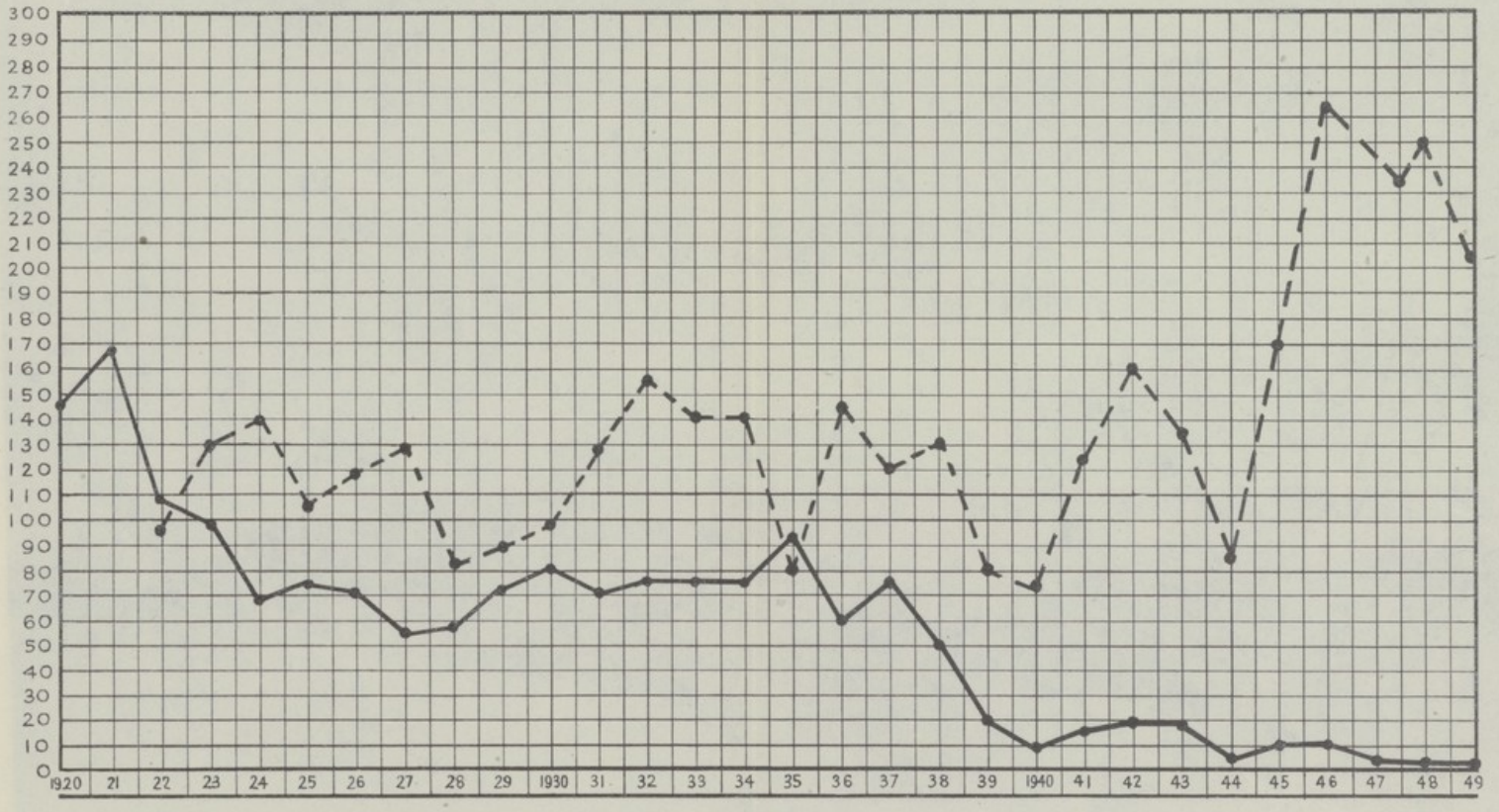
Poliomyelitis.

Three cases were notified and removed to hospital, one case being finally re-diagnosed as lymphocytic meningitis. One of the other two cases died in hospital.

[To face page 18.

GRAPH No. 3.

DIPHTHERIA, 1920-1949.



— — — — Persons Immunised.

———— Cases Notified.

Puerperal Pyrexia.

Four cases were notified, three of which were removed to hospital.

Scabies.

Four cases were notified and information regarding five other cases was received from the School Medical Officer, London County Council.

Scarlet Fever.

15 cases were notified, 10 of which were removed to hospital.

Smallpox.

In April, 1949, a ship arrived at the Port of London having had on board a fatal case of smallpox. 34 passengers, presumed to be contacts, who came to Holborn after disembarkation, were kept under surveillance by this Department for a period of 16 days. In cases where they left the area before the 16th day the Medical Officer of Health of the district to which they were proceeding was informed.

Six persons, working in Holborn, who were contacts of cases or suspected cases occurring outside the area, were also kept under observation. Another case residing outside Holborn attended a medical board in Holborn during the incubation period and the staff of the board, numbering 40, were kept under surveillance whilst at work. Two Holborn residents who attended the board on the same day were also kept under observation.

Tuberculosis.

See page 49.

Whooping Cough.

Five cases were notified, one of which was removed to hospital.

Other Diseases coming to the notice of the Department.

Disease.	No. of Cases.	No. removed to Hospital.
Abortion	1	1
Abortion, incomplete	1	1
Abortion, septic	5	5
Cerebral embolism, infective	1	1
Chicken pox	34*	8
Gastro-enteritis	9†	8
German Measles	3	—
Mumps	23	19
Pneumonia, Bronchial	1‡	1
Ringworm	1	—

* One case was re-diagnosed urticarial rash.

† One case was re-diagnosed dietetic disorder. Two cases died.

‡ Admitted to hospital as P.U.O.

TABLE No. 6.

Summary of Infectious Disease Notifications 1949. (Corrected).

Age Groups.

Disease.	Under 1		1—2		2—3		3—4		4—5		5—10		10—15		15—25		25—45		45—65		65 & over		Totals		Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	1	4	5
Food Poisoning ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	1	3
Measles	2	4	12	15	22	14	14	16	17	13	14	21	1	—	—	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	83	87	170
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
Pneumonia ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	—	—	2	4	5	9
Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	4	4
Scabies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	—	1	3	4
Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	6	2	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	8	7	15
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary) ...	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	8	12	6	8	—	—	1	24	18	42
Tuberculosis (Non-Pulmonary)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	3	3	6
Whooping Cough	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	5

Bacteriological Examinations.

The Borough Council provides bacteriological diagnoses free of charge in connection with certain diseases. This work is carried out by the Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene, 23 Queen Square, W.C.1. During the year 92 specimens were submitted for examination with the following results:—

Disease.	Positive.	Negative.	Total.
Diphtheria. ... ... (Nasal and throat swabs).	1	62	63
Enteric Fever ... ... (Blood for Widal reaction).	—	1	1
Food Poisoning:			
Blood	—	1	1
Faeces	—	2	2
Food	—	10	10
Ice Cream	—	7	7
Tuberculosis ... ... (Sputum).	—	3	3
Vincent's Angina ... ... (Swabs).	2	10	12
Miscellaneous:—			
Faeces	—	3	3
Streptococcus Haemolyticus } Swabs	5	2	7
Streptococcus Viridans } Swabs	3	—	3

TABLE No. 7.

COMPARATIVE FIGURES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE FOR THE YEARS 1920-1949.

Disease.	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
(Population)	39,676	43,520	42,850	43,376	43,250	43,315	43,200	42,209	39,280	38,380	38,380	34,470	36,440	36,050	36,000	35,400	34,850	34,600	34,350	30,660	23,470	17,160	16,580	17,240	18,020	18,680	21,190	23,460	24,960	25,490
Cerebro- Spinal Fever...	—	2	1	1	—	1	2	—	1	—	—	4	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	3	7	7	1	1	—	1	2	2	—	—
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	146	167	108	98	68	76	73	54	57	72	80	69	76	75	74	93	60	76	49	19	7	14	17	17	5	11	12	3	2	1
Dysentery	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	2	—	2	1	—	2	6	6	10	10	—	—	—	—	2	13	2	6	—	4	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	3	—	1	—	6	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	6	6	4	2	2	6	5	4	10	5	4	4	4	1	3	2	2	—	—	1	1	3	1	6	1	—	1	1	1	—
Erysipelas	22	18	14	14	22	13	14	21	23	22	29	17	17	19	12	18	19	10	15	13	12	3	7	3	8	3	4	8	6	5
Food Poisoning ...	Notifiable as from 12th July, 1932.												11	5	—	—	3	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	3
Malaria	3	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	1	1	3	2	3	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	Notifiable as from 9th September, 1938.																			8	39	34	58	219	33	103	107	157	87	170
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	16	8	10	6	10	9	6	9	10	6	5	7	4	6	6	4	3	3	5	4	4	1	5	4	4	1	4	3	3	3
Pneumonia (Acute primary & Acute-influenzal)	26	44	64	48	63	55	39	48	59	89	49	40	28	37	38	21	30	34	21	28	14	18	20	22	14	6	17	15	9	9
Polio-encephalitis Acute	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Poliomyelitis Acute ...	3	—	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	1	2
*Puerperal Fever ...	1	1	—	3	2	2	3	3	4	1	3	2	1	3	3	4	2	4	—	—	—	1	2	2	2	2	—	1	1	*
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	Notifiable as from 1st October, 1926.						1	8	7	5	6	4	6	5	2	4	3	2	2	3	3	2	7	3	1	4	5	5	2	4
Scabies	Notifiable as from 1st August, 1943.																							54	99	125	106	43	16	4
Scarlet Fever	125	190	147	102	88	86	84	59	111	130	90	57	57	96	115	50	67	38	59	56	20	16	23	30	20	14	24	29	13	15
Smallpox	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	43	14	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis, Pulmonary ...	111	96	68	50	75	63	66	91	91	76	76	80	73	50	83	68	77	66	71	64	44	47	45	51	41	59	55	47	39	42
Tuberculosis, Non-Pulmonary ...	12	21	14	10	12	11	26	20	14	12	10	8	16	9	6	5	13	10	8	5	3	6	8	3	9	9	5	4	8	6
Whooping Cough ...	15	129	110	93	95	113	96	82	104	153	33	44	108	23	65	99	76	60	53	71	7	42	48	38	30	11	43	23	74	5
	489	685	543	430	445	438	416	400	495	618	401	4	408	335	412	379	365	322	296	278	161	194	242	456	280	364	392	348	268	269

*Ceased to be notifiable as from 30th July, 1948.

SECTION 4.

Sanitary Circumstances.

VISITS MADE BY THE SANITARY INSPECTORS DURING 1949.

Public Health (London) Act, 1936. *Number of Inspections.*

Dwelling Houses	504
Houses Let in Lodgings	417
Common Lodging Houses	6
Offices	78
Rag and Bone Shops	31
Smoke Observations	146
Drainage Work and Testing	2,783
Other Inspections	1,740
Re-inspections of above	2,310

Housing Act, 1936. *Number of Inspections.*

Houses	12
Underground Rooms	93
Overcrowding Visits	189
Re-inspections of above	6

Factories Act, 1937. *Number of Inspections.*

Factories with mechanical power	84
Factories without mechanical power	31
Firms employing outworkers	1
Outworkers' Rooms	15
Re-inspection of above	143
Electrical Stations and Sites of Building Operations	66

Food and Drugs Act, 1938. *Number of Inspections.*

Dairies and Milk Shops	64
Ice Cream sale and storage	127
Ice Cream manufacture	107
Restaurants and Kitchens	1,189
Bakehouses	60
Butchers' Shops	190
Fish Shops	47
Fried Fish Shops	80
Other Food Shops	417

Food and Drugs Act, 1938. *Number of Inspections*—continued.

Market Streets	154
Licensed Premises	87
Re-inspections of above	707
(Restaurants and kitchens — 517)	
(Bakehouses — 6)	
(Fish Shops — 47)	
(Food Shops — 45)	
(Licensed Premises — 92)	

Miscellaneous Inspections.

Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933	7
Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919	463
Shops Act, 1934	17
Re-inspections of above	52

Visits, etc., re.

Infectious Disease	388
Scabies	3
Aged and Infirm Persons	50
Police Courts	1
Verminous Persons	2
Various	1,859
Total	14,726

NOTICES SERVED.

Public Health (London) Act, 1936.

Intimation Notices — 249.

Dwelling Houses	75
Houses Let in Lodgings	132
Offices	6
Food premises	21
Factories	3
Block Dwellings	1
Sites	4
Licensed Premises	7

Statutory Notices — 44.

Dwelling Houses	11
Houses let in Lodgings	29
Food premises	2
Sites	2

Housing Act, 1936.

Houses Let in Lodgings	23

Factories Act, 1937.

Power Factories	3
Non-Power Factories	1

Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

Hotels	2
Restaurants	27
Dairies	1
Licensed premises	10
Food Shops	1
Staff Canteens	1
Bakehouses	3
Snack Bars	1

Shops Act, 1934.	1
Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919	4

PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1936.

The following is a summary of the work carried out during the year as a result of Notices served under the Public Health (London) Act, 1936, in respect of nuisances found to exist in dwelling houses and houses let in lodgings:—

Water Supply.

Proper and sufficient supply provided	8

Waterclosets.

Cleansed	23
Water supplied, flushing cistern repaired	9
Repaired, new pans provided	17
Position or construction improved	7
Unstopped	2

Soil pipes.

Repaired, renewed or ventilated	3

Rainwater pipes.

Repaired or renewed	4

Drains.

Repaired	7
Unstopped, cleansed	1

Sinks.

Waste pipes repaired, sinks renewed	15

Yards, Areas and Washhouses.

Cleansed	2
Paved, or paving repaired	3
Drained	2

Houses and Workshops, etc.

Cleansed	70
Dilapidations repaired and made good	114
Ventilation improved	2

Dampness.

Roofs repaired	31
Gutters repaired	5
Other works to prevent dampness	34

Ashbins, and Ashpits.

Provided, repaired	7

Various.

Accumulations of refuse removed	11
Other defects	18

Complaints.

During the year 866 complaints were received in respect of the following nuisances:—

Rodent infestation	262
General dilapidation and disrepair	91
Obnoxious smells	65
Dampness	60
Vermin	48
Accumulations of refuse	46
Inadequate or unsuitable W.C. accommodation	36
Defective or choked drains	29
Defective roof	24
Absence of artificial lighting to common staircase	21
Inadequate or unsuitable dustbin accommodation	12
Overcrowding	11
Smoking chimneys	11
Noise	8
Defective flues	6
Inadequate water supply	6
Aged and infirm persons	5
Nuisance from animals	4
Unsound food	4
Impure water supply	2
Miscellaneous	64
Inadequate ventilation	2

Water.

1. Water for drinking and commercial purposes in this area is supplied by the Metropolitan Water Board and has been satisfactory both in quantity and quality.
2. There is a piped supply, and bacteriological examinations of the raw water are made by the Metropolitan Water Board, who also perform chemical analysis.
3. The water is not known to have any plumbo-solvent action.
4. No action has been necessary in respect of contamination.
5. All dwelling houses have a piped supply, and standpipes are normally used only in cases of emergency, such as repair of mains.

Five certificates were issued under Section 95 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936, certifying the provision of a proper and sufficient supply of water in respect of three new blocks comprising 88 flats, and two blocks comprising 22 flats which had been rebuilt.

Two complaints were received during the year in relation to drinking water. In each case it was found that the storage tanks had become dirty. These tanks were cleansed and no further complaints were received. Eight premises were supplied with a proper and sufficient water supply following the service of notices.

Drainage.

During the year 2,783 inspections were made by the Sanitary Inspectors in connection with drainage work; 116 applications for approval of proposed drainage work were submitted together with the necessary plans, and 113 Combined Drainage Orders were made.

Smoke Abatement.

During the year 11 complaints were received regarding smoke nuisances, and 146 observations were made. In most cases it was found that the nuisance was caused by unsatisfactory stoking, and conditions were remedied following advice being given by the District Sanitary Inspectors. In no case was it found necessary to serve a Notice under the Public Health (London) Act, 1936.

The co-operation of the Ministry of Fuel and Power was sought in the early part of the year following complaints of smoke nuisance in respect of large business premises in the Borough where it was alleged that the nuisance was due to the inferior types of coal being supplied. Tests were made at the various premises by the Ministry's Engineer. In some cases advice was given which included instruction from a Stoker Demonstrator, and in others arrangements were made for a regular supply of a better type of fuel. Subsequent complaints were received in respect of only one of these premises during the remainder of the year.

The Public Health Committee considered the desirability of setting up observation stations within the Borough, and as a result of the Committee's recommendation, the Council, in May, asked the Metropolitan Boroughs' Standing Joint Committee to consider the question of the distribution of observation stations throughout the London area with a view to stations being set up in the areas where they are most required.

Bombed Sites.

Accumulations of refuse on bombed sites present a considerable problem to local authorities. In very few cases are the accumulations such as to warrant the service of notice in respect of a "nuisance"; and there is also the difficulty of assessing responsibility for the accumulations During the year consideration was given to the adaptation of

certain bombed sites for use as children's playgrounds, and one site was so adapted by the Council. The question was also considered by the Metropolitan Boroughs' Standing Joint Committee, which recommended constituent Councils to make a bye-law governing fly tipping on vacant sites. Such a bye-law was made by this Council on the 27th July, 1949. Some assistance also is given by the War Damaged Sites Act, which became law on the 16th December, 1949. This Act empowers a local authority temporarily to take over war damaged sites itself or to let them for any purpose. It is suggested that this will enable local authorities to provide small gardens or playgrounds as a contribution towards the 1951 Festival of Great Britain. This question is being considered by the Council in the current year.

Sites cleared by Council	13
Approximate number of tons of refuse removed	64
Approximate cost of removal	£160
Sites cleared as a result of the service of notices under the Public Health (London) Act, 1936	3

War-Time Reservoirs for Emergency Water Supplies.

The war-time reservoirs for emergency water supplies were kept under observation throughout the summer months, with a view to the prevention of nuisance, and in particular to prevent the breeding of insects. Where necessary, arrangements were made for accumulations of water to be pumped out by the London Fire Brigade. It is pleasing to note that with the increase in rebuilding a number of these potential nuisance spots are disappearing.

Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933.

This Act and the Poisons Rules regulate the sale of poisons, and every local authority is required to keep a list of persons who are entitled to sell poisons included in Part II of the Poisons List.

The Poisons Rules, 1949, which came into operation on the 11th April, 1949, consolidate with minor amendments the Poisons Rules, 1935, and the seven subsequent Poisons (Amendment) Rules, which are now revoked. The principal amendments are that insecticides and fungicides containing dinitrocresols are no longer exempt from the provisions of the main Act, and containers of insecticides and fungicides containing dinitrocresols or certain compounds of phosphorus are required to bear a specified label.

During the year 1949 the following applications were received for retention or entry in this Council's list:—

Retention	36
New entries	1
Removals	1
Total	36

Rent and Mortgage (Interest) Restrictions Acts, 1920-1939.

During the year one application was received from a tenant for a certificate under the above Acts regarding the state of repair of his premises. As inspection shewed that the premises were in a satisfactory state of repair, the application was refused.

Housing Acts, 1936 and 1949.

The following is a summary of action under the above Acts during the year 1949:—

Slum Clearance.

Houses included in clearance areas	Nil
" " " " " and demolished	Nil
" repaired as a result of action under Secs. 9 and 10	Nil
" made the subject of demolition orders	Nil
" demolished as a result of demolition orders	Nil
Parts of buildings made the subject of closing orders	1
" " " closed by undertaking	4
Underground rooms made the subject of closing orders	22
" " closed by undertaking	Nil
Closing orders determined	Nil
No. of flats erected by the Council during the year	112

Note: The number of underground rooms which do not comply with the relevant Regulations, but which are occupied for human habitation, is 501.

Houses Let in Lodgings.

Number in Borough	311
Inspections made	417
Notices served	23
Complaints remedied under the Bye-Laws	30

Overcrowding.

On the 1st January, 1949, 198 families were known to be living in overcrowded conditions. During the year a further 58 families were found to be living in overcrowded conditions. In 57 cases, overcrowding was abated during the year as follows:—

Families rehoused by the Holborn Borough Council ...	14
Families rehoused by the London County Council	13
Accommodation found by other means	23
Size of family decreased by death or otherwise	7

During the year 189 visits were made by the Sanitary Inspectors in connection with conditions of overcrowding.

In cases where overcrowding is abated, a warning letter is sent to the owner of the premises drawing attention to the relevant provisions of the Housing Act, 1936.

The Housing Act, 1949.

This Act, which came into operation on the 30th July, 1949, deletes the term "working classes" from many of the sections of the Housing Act, 1936.

Included among the main provisions are Exchequer assistance for the improvement of housing accommodation either by local authorities or private owners; local authorities are empowered to provide, in return for payment, meals and refreshments; and laundry services; and to sell furniture to tenants on their housing estates. Power is given to local authorities to provide hostels for all age groups, including students and aged persons, to meet the needs of applicants who require accommodation otherwise than in a separate home.

Rodent Control.

Block Control Scheme No. 2.

This scheme, approved by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, was started in March, 1948, and was completed in March, 1949. The scheme covered that part of the Borough lying North of High Holborn and New Oxford Street, and West of Southampton Row and Woburn Place.

The work falls naturally into three categories:—

(1) *The survey proper.*

This includes the circularising of business firms, the inspection of all premises, including pre-baiting in any cases of doubt, and also includes investigation of bombed sites, derelict premises and empty buildings. Under this heading the following figures show approximately the work carried out:—

Total number of buildings		686
No. of business premises	887	included in the
No. of dwellings	1,053	686 buildings.
No. of bombed sites and derelict buildings		35

During the survey, where information was obtained that service companies in rat repression work had been or were engaged by the firms, contact was made, and the Council's officers worked in close collaboration with representatives of the firms.

(2) *Treatment.*

The next step was the treatment of all premises found to be infested—the degree of infestation varied considerably. The following figures show the number of premises infested, the bombed sites being fully treated in every case:—

Business premises	114
Dwellings	106
Bombed sites and derelict buildings	35

The number of premises re-treated was as follows:—

Business premises	2
Dwellings	2
Bombed sites and derelict buildings	Nil

At the same time as treatment was carried out advice was given, and firms and property owners encouraged to carry out necessary rat-proofing of premises.

The number of visits to infested premises were:—

Treatments visits	1,093
Other visits	1,737

The number of bodies recovered and the estimated kill was:—

	Rattus Rattus. (Ship rat).	Rattus Norvegicus. (Common rat).
Bodies recovered	239	33
Estimated kill	1,029	101

The estimated kill is a conservative figure based on the amount of poison known to have been taken. This is in accordance with the Ministry of Food formula.

An indication of the co-operation received from all concerned is indicated by the fact that the service of notices under the Rats and Mice Destruction Act was not necessary.

Block Control Scheme No. 3.

This scheme, which was started in March 1949, and has yet to be completed, has been approved by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. The scheme covers that part of the Borough lying East of Woburn Place and Southampton Row to Gray's Inn Road, and North of High Holborn.

Particulars of work carried out during the year under this scheme are as follows:

Blocks surveyed	26
Blocks treated	21
Business premises treated	27
Dwelling houses treated	130
Bombed sites and derelict buildings treated	45
Treatment visits	1,177
Other visits	2,192
Estimated kill (rattus rattus)	553
Bodies recovered (rattus rattus)	171
Estimated kill (rattus norvegicus)	62
Bodies recovered (rattus norvegicus)	18

The rate of progress achieved with this scheme was not as great as had been anticipated owing to a considerable increase in the work in connection with complaints of rat or mice infestation in the Borough as a whole, and to the reduction of staff from four rodent operatives to three in September.

Complaints.

Apart from Block Control Schemes 2 and 3, 262 complaints of rat or mice infestation were received and investigated during 1949.

The following figures show the work carried out during the year arising from the complaints received:—

No. of business premises visited	399
No. of dwelling houses visited	400
No. of business premises treated	310
No. of dwelling houses treated	344
No. of business premises revisited	2,456
No. of dwelling houses revisited	1,777
Estimated kill	1,456
Bodies recovered (rattus rattus)	523
Bodies recovered (rattus norvegicus)	45

General.

The following figures show the amount of rodent control work carried out during the year in connection with Block Control Schemes 2 and 3 and as a result of complaints received.

Business premises treated	453
Dwellings treated	582
Bombed sites and derelict buildings treated	80
Treatment visits	4,232
Other visits	8,162
Estimated kill (rattus rattus)	2,917
Bodies recovered (rattus rattus)	933
Estimated kill (rattus norvegicus)	284
Bodies recovered (rattus novegicus)	102

Baiting of Sewers.

In connection with the Block Control schemes, rodent repression work was also carried out in the Council's sewers, and the Borough Engineer and Surveyor has kindly supplied me with the undermentioned information of the treatment carried out during the year. The normal procedure is for two treatments to be carried out; treatment No. 1 being the use of sausage rusk plus 2½% zinc phosphide, followed after a month's interval by treatment No. 2 with bread mash plus 10% arsenious oxide. It will be seen that the double treatment carries over at the beginning of the year.

DETAILS.	DATE OF TREATMENT.		
	17th to 26th January, 1949.	27th June to 6th July, 1949.	8th to 15th August, 1949.
	Treatment No. 2	Treatment No. 1	Treatment No. 2
1. Total number of manholes in foul and connected systems	316	305	306
2. Bait base and poison used ...	Bread mash and arsenious oxide	Sausage rusk and zinc phosphide	Bread mash and arsenious oxide
3. No. of manholes baited	267	294	295
4. No. of manholes showing prebait takes	225	272	264
5. No. of manholes showing complete prebait take (on one or both days)	148	202	165
6. Schemes of baiting used	Two pre	baits — one pois	on bait
7. No. of bodies found	53	222	181

DISINFECTING STATION.

Disinfection.

Number of rooms disinfected after tuberculosis	26
" " " " " scabies	4
" " " " " other infectious diseases	84
Total number of rooms disinfected after infectious disease	114
Number of articles of bedding and clothing disinfected after tuberculosis ...	191
Number of articles of bedding and clothing disinfected after scabies	100
Number of articles of bedding and clothing disinfected after other infectious diseases	1,133
Total number of articles disinfected after infectious disease	1,424
Number of books disinfected after infectious disease	97
" " toys " " " "	67

Disinfestation.

Number of rooms disinfested of vermin	253
" " articles of bedding and clothing disinfested of vermin	600
" " books disinfested of vermin	30

In addition, the following work was carried out during the year in connection with the disinfestation of the furniture and effects of families removing to the Council's new blocks of flats:—

Number of families whose furniture and effects were treated by hydrocyanic acid gas	112
Number of articles of bedding disinfested by steam	2,879
Number of toys disinfested	107
Number of books disinfested	4

Summary of 4,903 articles of bedding and clothing dealt with during the year:—

Mattresses	550
Pillows	820
Pillow Cases	380
Bolsters	113
Bolster Cases	35
Blankets	1,000
Sheets	463
Clothing	1,542

Cleansing Station.

During the year 98 verminous persons, 96 men and 2 women, were cleansed at the Council's Cleansing Station. 50 of the men were referred from Bruce House, Westminster, and 25 from Parker House, Parker Street.

94 school children were cleansed at the Station under the agreement between the Council and the London County Council, 94 being treated for head lice, and 12 in addition for scabies.

Public Mortuary.

The following are details of work carried out during the year at the Council's Public Mortuary:—

	Residents in Holborn.	Residents outside Holborn.	Total.
No. of bodies deposited	45	280	325
No. of bodies deposited on:			
(a) Coroner's Warrants	41	275	316
(b) Undertakers' Requests ...	4	5	9
No. of Inquests	9	28	37
No. of Post Mortem Examinations ...	41	275	316
Causes of Death in Above P.M. Cases			
Accidents:— Street	—	8	8
Domestic	—	9	9
Others	1	3	4
Natural Causes	37	246	283
Misadventure	—	2	2
Murder	—	—	Nil
Suicide	3	7	10

Aged Persons.

Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, provides that, where certified by the Medical Officer of Health to be necessary for the purpose of securing the proper care and attention for persons who

(a) are suffering from grave chronic disease or, being aged, infirm or physically incapacitated, are living in insanitary conditions, and

(b) are unable to devote to themselves, and are not receiving from other persons, proper care and attention,

a local authority may apply to a court of summary jurisdiction for an order to secure the removal of such aged and infirm persons.

There were no cases arising during the year which called for action under the above Section by the Public Health Department, but visits were made in connection with the voluntary removal of aged and infirm persons living alone, to hospitals or other places, and in connection with the provision for such persons of home nursing and home help facilities.

Burial of the Dead.

Section 50 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, places upon the Borough Council the responsibility of causing to be buried or cremated the body of any person who has died in the area, or been found dead in the area, in any case where it appears that no suitable arrangements for the disposal of the body are otherwise likely to be made.

During the year eight cases were dealt with. These had come to the notice of the Public Health Department from the following sources:

French Hospital	3
London Homoeopathic Hospital ...	3
Coroner's Officer	2

On 1st March, 1949, the Minister issued Circular 13/49 informing Local Authorities that he had asked Hospital Management Committees and Boards of Governors of Teaching Hospitals to exercise their powers to arrange and pay for the burial or cremation of such persons dying in hospital. The provisions of this Circular do not apply to voluntary hospitals, of which there are two in the Borough, namely the French Hospital Shaftesbury Avenue, and the Italian Hospital, Queen Square.

SECTION 5.

Factories.

Most of the provisions of the Factories Act, 1937, are administered by the Ministry of Labour and National Service through H.M. Factory Inspectors. The Sanitary Authority is charged with the duty of enforcing the legislation as to sanitary accommodation in all factories in its area, and, in those factories where mechanical power is not used, legislation with regard to cleanliness, overcrowding, temperature, ventilation, and drainage of floors.

All factories must have an adequate supply of drinking water from a public main or some other source approved in writing by the Council.

Particulars of inspections and other work carried out during 1949 are as follows:—

Number of visits to:—

Factories with mechanical power	84
Factories without mechanical power	31
Firms employing outworkers	1
Outworkers' rooms	15
Re-inspections of above	143
Electrical stations and sites of building operations ...	66

Notices served:—

	Factories Act, 1937.	Public Health (London) Act, 1936.	Food and Drugs Act, 1939.
Factories	4	3	—
Offices	—	6	—
Bakehouses	—	—	3
Restaurants and canteens ...	—	21	28

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

The following particulars are furnished in accordance with Section 128 (3) of the above Act, with respect to matters under Part I and Part VIII:—

Part I of the Act.

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises.	No. on Register.	Number of		
		Inspections.	Written notices.	Occupiers prosecuted.
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	246	66	1	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	724	192	3	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ...	22	66	—	—
Total	992	324	4	—

2. Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars.	Number of Cases in which Defects were found.				Number of Cases in which Prosecutions were Instituted.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred To H.M. Inspector.	Referred By H.M. Inspector.	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1) ...	16	13	—	9	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective Drainage of Floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)—					
(*a*) Insufficient	1	4	—	—	—
(*b*) Unsuitable or Defective ...	19	16	—	2	—
(*c*) Not separate for Sexes ...	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	6	—	6	—	—
Total	42	33	6	11	—

Part VIII of the Act.

OUTWORKERS.

Section 110 of the Factories Act, 1937, requires that where, in certain specified industries, work is given out by employers or contractors to be done by workers in their own homes, lists containing the names and addresses of such workers must be forwarded to the Local Authority. Part VIII has the object of preventing such work being carried out in premises which are insanitary or in which infectious disease is present.

The following table gives the number and type of such premises in the Borough, and the nature of the work carried out:—

Nature of Work.	Section 110.			Section 111.		
	No. of Outworkers in August List required by Sect. 110 (1) (c).	No. of Cases of Default in Sending Lists to the Council.	No. of Prosecutions for Failure to Supply Lists.	No. of Instances of Work in Unwholesome Premises.	Notices served.	Prosecutions.
Wearing Apparel—						
Making, &c.	169	—	—	—	—	—
Cleaning and Washing	—	—	—	—	—	—
Household Linen ...	15	—	—	—	—	—
Lace, Lace Curtains and Nets	—	—	—	—	—	—
Curtains and Furniture Hangings	1	—	—	—	—	—
Furniture and Upholstery	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electro-plate	—	—	—	—	—	—
File Making	—	—	—	—	—	—

Nature of Work.	Section 110.			Section 111.		
	No. of Outworkers in August List required by Sect. 110 (1) (c).	No. of Cases of Default in Sending Lists to the Council.	No. of Prosecutions for Failure to Supply Lists.	No. of Instances of work in Unwholesome Premises.	Notices served.	Prosecutions.
Brass and Brass Articles	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fur Pulling	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iron and Steel Cables and Chains	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iron and Steel Anchors and Grapnels ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cart Gear	—	—	—	—	—	—
Locks, Latches and Keys	—	—	—	—	—	—
Umbrellas, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Artificial Flowers ...	2	—	—	—	—	—
Nets, other than Wire Nets	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tents	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sacks	—	—	—	—	—	—
Racquet and Tennis Balls	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paper Bags	—	—	—	—	—	—
The making of Boxes or other Receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of Paper	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brush Making	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pea Picking	—	—	—	—	—	—
Feather Sorting ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carding, &c., of Buttons, &c.	2	—	—	—	—	—
Stuffed Toys	—	—	—	—	—	—
Basket Making ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chocolates and Sweetmeats	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cracker Bon-bon, Christmas Crackers, Christmas Stockings, &c. ...	50	—	—	—	—	—
Textile Weaving ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lampshades	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	238	—	—	—	—	—

Inspection of outworkers' premises	15
Cases of notifiable disease occurring in such premises ...	Nil
Firms in the Borough employing outworkers	31
No. of outworkers on lists submitted	238
No. of outworkers referred to other Boroughs	220
Total number of outworkers in Holborn	76
No. of outworkers in Holborn employed by Holborn firms	18
No. of outworkers in Holborn employed by firms outside the Borough	58

SECTION 6.

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

General.

All premises where food is prepared, stored or exposed for sale for human consumption are inspected, and the following is a record of the inspections made during 1949:—

Dairies and milk shops	64
Ice cream, sale or storage	127
Ice cream, manufacture	107
Restaurants and kitchens	1,189
Bakehouses	60
Butchers' shops	190
Fish shops	47
Fried fish shops	80
Other food shops	417
Market streets	154
Licensed premises	87
Re-inspections	707

Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

Notices.

During 1949, 46 notices were served on owners or occupiers of food premises, drawing attention to the lack of precautions against the contamination of food. Details of the premises are as follows:—

Bakehouses	3
Dairies	1
Food shops	1
Hotels	2
Licensed premises	10
Restaurants	27
Snack bars	1
Staff canteens	1

The following is a summary of the work carried out during the year as a result of Notices served under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, in respect of food premises:—

Siting of sanitary convenience or dustbin improved	3
Walls, ceilings, floors, windows or doors of food room repaired ...	53
Walls, ceilings or doors of food room cleansed	56
Suitable and sufficient means of ventilation provided and maintained	30
Suitable and sufficient means of lighting provided and maintained ...	5
Precautions taken to ensure that cleanliness was observed by persons employed in regard to food room, articles, apparatus and utensils	8

Suitable wash basins, soap, clean towels and clean hot and cold water provided for use of employees	21
Suitable provision made for the storage of foodstuffs	8
Suitable provision made for the cleansing of vegetables	6
Vermin (cockroaches) eradicated	2
Suitable provision made for the cleansing of utensils	7
Staff changing rooms provided	1
Accumulation of utensils removed	2
Machinery re-sited	1
Suitable provision made for the preparation of snacks	2
Defective manure storage pits repaired	1

PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1936.

Notices.

28 notices were served during the year under the above Act in respect of nuisances found to exist at food premises in the Borough. As a result of notices the following nuisances in food premises were abated during the year:—

Water closets.

Cleansed	8
Repaired, new pans, etc.	3
Ventilation improved	2
Artificial lighting provided	1
Position or construction improved	2
Urinals, repaired or cleansed	1

Rainwater pipes.

Repaired or renewed	1

Sinks.

Waste pipes repaired, sinks renewed	28

Other nuisances.

Dilapidations repaired or made good	2
Accumulations of refuse removed	4
Other defects	3

Milk Legislation.

During 1949 the following Acts, Order and Regulations became operative:—

The Food and Drugs (Milk and Dairies) Act, 1944 (*Appointed Day*) *Order,* 1949.

This Order provided that the Food and Drugs (Milk and Dairies) Act, 1944, came into operation on the 1st October, 1949.

The Food and Drugs (Milk and Dairies) Act, 1944.

This Act, as amended by the Transfer of Functions (Food and Drugs) Order, 1948, provides for the making of Milk and Dairies Regulations jointly by the Ministers of Health, Food, and Agriculture and Fisheries and requires such Regulations to provide for the transference of powers of registration of dairy farms and dairy farmers to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. The Act also provides for the power of making Milk (Special Designations) Regulations to be exercised jointly by the Ministers of Health, and Agriculture and Fisheries, and requires such Regulations to contain provision for the authority to be transferred to the Minister of Agriculture atnd Fisheries for the granting of licences to producers authorising the use of special designations in connection with raw milk.

Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949.

These Regulations made under Section 20 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, came into operation on the 1st October, 1949. They re-enatct with amendments the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1926 to 1943. The principal changes brought about by the new Regulations are that a number of functions previously the responsibility of the Minister of Health, county councils and other local authorities have been transferred to the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries. The powers conferred upon a Medical Officer of Health for stopping a supply of milk where he has evidence of its being infected have been extended to include any disease communicable to man by the consumption of milk, and in lieu of stopping the sale of milk, a Medical Officer of Health may make its sale conditional upon its being treated so as to render it safe to his satisfaction, *i.e.* by heat treatment. This condition of sale may also be imposed where a Medical Officer of Health has reason to suspect the milk of being infected.

The Milk (Special Designation) Act, 1949.

This Act, which came into force on the 1st October, 1949, provides that, in specified areas to be defined by the Minister of Food, the only milk which may be sold by retail is milk from herds which continue to satisfy a standard of veterinary inspection, *e.g.* "Tuberculin Tested" or "Accredited" milk or milk which has been subjected to a specified heat treatment, *e.g.* Pasteurisation or Sterilisation. As from the 1st October, 1953, the use of the designation "Accredited" is prohibited in specified areas.

The Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949.

These Regulations re-enact with amendments the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1936 to 1948 so far as they relate to raw milk. As provided for by the Milk and Dairies Act, 1944, the control of the production of designated raw milk is passed to the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries. The Regulations also provide for the gradual raising of the standard of veterinary inspection necessary for a Tuberculin tested herd, until by 1st October, 1957, all tuberculin tested milk will be produced from attested herds, and after 1st October, 1954, the designation "Accredited" will no longer be permissible.

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

These Regulations re-enact with amendments the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1936 to 1948, so far as they relate to pasteurised milk, and are concerned only with special designations in regard to heat treated milk — "Pasteurised" and "Sterilised." The latter designation is incorporated into the Regulations to legalise the sale of sterilised milk in areas to be specified by the Minister of Food under the Milk (Special Designations) Act, 1949. As from the 1st October, 1954, all pasteurised milk is required to be put into bottles or other containers in which it is to be delivered by retail, on the premises on which it is pasteurised.

Registrations.

The Milk and Dairies Regulations require every Local Authority to keep a register of all persons carrying on the trade of distributor in their district and of all premises which are used as dairies. "Dairy" does not include a shop from which milk is supplied only in the properly closed and unopened vessels in which it is delivered to the shop, or

other place in which milk is sold for consumption on the premises only. "Distributor" includes a purveyor of milk whether by wholesale or retail.

Dairies registered during 1949	2
Dairies removed from register on cessation of sale of milk ...	1
Dairies on register at end of 1949	5
Distributors registered during 1949	11
Distributors removed from register on ceasing to trade as such	12
Distributors on register at end of 1949	75
Number of above distributors trading from premises outside Borough	25
Inspections made by Inspectors during 1949	64
Formal milk samples taken and submitted for analysis ...	212

During 1949, 212 formal samples of milk were taken, of which none were found to be adulterated.

The following table shows the monthly variation of the chemical composition of the 212 samples.

Month.	Number of Samples examined.	Total Solids Per cent. average.	Solids Non-fat Per cent. average.	Fat Per cent. average.
January	18	12.43	8.87	3.56
February	17	12.27	8.81	3.46
March	19	12.22	8.86	3.36
April	16	12.18	8.79	3.39
May	18	12.18	8.86	3.32
June	18	12.25	8.93	3.32
July	17	12.17	8.81	3.36
August	18	12.25	8.82	3.43
September	19	12.54	8.92	3.62
October	16	12.52	8.89	3.63
November	18	12.68	8.90	3.78
December	18	12.56	8.86	3.70
Whole year	212	12.35	8.86	3.49
Legal minimum		11.50	8.50	3.00

These figures approximate closely to those of the previous ten years, averages of which are tabulated below: —

Year.	No. of Samples examined.	Total Solids (average).	Non-fatty Solids (average).	Fat (average).
1939	97	12.42	9.00	3.42
1940	172	12.45	8.89	3.56
1941	124	12.63	8.96	3.73
1942	94	12.46	8.86	3.60
1943	96	12.42	8.91	3.51
1944	100	12.29	8.81	3.48
1945	94	12.45	8.87	3.58
1946	214	12.33	8.81	3.53
1947	216	12.36	8.84	3.52
1948	214	12.29	8.78	3.51
1949	212	12.35	8.86	3.49

Milk (Special Designations) Regulations.

A person proposing to use a special designation authorised by the Regulations is required to apply to the licensing authority of the area in which the milk is to be sold, for a licence to use the designation. Upon being satisfied that the relevant provisions of the Regulations are complied with, a Licensing Authority grant a dealers licence to a distributor in respect of each of his premises within their area from which the designated milk is to be sold. Where a distributor holding a dealers licence to use a special designation in respect of milk sold from premises in one area, wishes to sell milk within the area of another Licensing Authority, the latter authority may issue a dealers supplementary licence authorising the use of the designation in their area. The Regulations which came into force on 1st October, 1949, abolished the payment of fees for licences, and included "Sterilised" as a special designation for the first time.

During the year 69 licences were issued, details of which are as follows: —

	Dealers Licences.	Dealers Supplementary Licences.
To sell Tuberculin Tested milk ...	11	10
To sell Accredited milk	—	1
To sell Pasteurised milk	15	12
To sell Sterilised milk	10	10

Milk — Bacteriological Examination.

During the year, 38 samples of milk were submitted for bacteriological examination. 26 of these were supplied to schools in the Borough and seven to Day Nurseries. Four samples were found to be unsatisfactory but in each case the shade temperature exceeded 65 degrees Fahrenheit at the time when the samples were taken. The Medical Officer of Health of the London County Council was notified of the results of all school milk samples submitted for examination.

In addition one sample was subjected to the animal inoculation test but no evidence of tubercle bacilli was observed on post mortem examination six weeks after inoculation.

Registration of Premises Used for the Manufacture, Storage or Sale of Ice Cream.

Premises used for the manufacture, storage or sale of ice cream are required by Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, to be registered by the local authority.

On the 1st January, 1949, 5 premises were registered for the manufacture, storage and sale of ice cream in Holborn; 34 premises were registered for storage and sale; and in one case premises were registered for storage only.

During the year, 15 applications were received and approved in respect of premises to be used for storage and sale. A factory was established in the Borough and application for manufacture, storage and sale was approved. 6 premises were removed from the Register (5 registered for storage and sale and one registered for storage only), as they ceased to be used for this purpose.

At the end of the year, therefore, 6 premises were registered for manufacture, storage and sale, and 44 premises were registered for storage and sale.

Ice Cream (Heat Treatment, Etc.) Regulations, 1947.

During the year, 190 samples of ice cream were submitted for examination by the Methylene Blue Test. The results in the grading suggested by the Ministry of Health were as follows:—

Grade 1	27
Grade 2	57
Grade 3	61
Grade 4	31

14 samples were coloured ices which did not respond to the test.

In the case of samples falling within Grades 3 and 4, letters were sent to the vendors drawing their attention to the poor grading. In such cases where the ice cream was manufactured outside Holborn, details were also sent to the Medical Officers of Health of the areas concerned. The results of all examinations of their own products were forwarded to the large manufacturers for their information.

Ice Cream—Bacteriological Examinations.

During the year, 21 samples were examined for the presence of faecal coli, with the following results:—

Absent in 1 ml.	19
Present in 1 ml.	2

Ice Cream—Fat Content.

In accordance with Ministry of Food Circular MF. 3/49 dated 1st April, 1949, this Council co-operated with the Ministry and 34 samples of ice cream were submitted for fat content analysis. The results of the analyses were forwarded to the Ministry as requested and were as follows:—

Fat Content.	No. of Samples.
1%— 2%	1
2%— 3%	—
3%— 4%	2
4%— 5%	3
5%— 6%	4
6%— 7%	4
7%— 8%	2
8%— 9%	7
9%—10%	6
10%—15%	4
15%—20%	—
20%—25%	1

In the case of the sample where the fat content was below 2½ per cent., information was received from the Ministry that no administrative action was taken as the manufacturers had not signed an undertaking that their ice cream would have a minimum fat content of 2½ per cent., and they had, therefore, received no additional supplies of sugar and fats. A later sample from the manufacturers was found to have a fat content of 6.40%.

Licensed Premises.

There are 77 licensed premises in the Borough, and during the year 87 inspections and 92 re-inspections were carried out. Seven notices were served under the Public Health (London) Act, 1936, and ten notices were served under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

In addition, 34 reports were submitted to the Licensing Justices, in respect of premises where application had ben made for the grant, re-grant or transfer of a licence under the Licensing (Consolidation) Act, 1910.

Food Sampling.

A total of 600 samples of foods and drugs were purchased and submitted to the Borough Analyst for chemical analysis during the year. 596 were formal samples and 4 were informal.

Article.	Number of Samples purchased
Bacon	2
Baking Powder	4
Beer	1
Bread, Biscuits and Cakes	10
Butter	3
Cereals	26
Cheese	7
Cider	2
Cocoa	4
Coffee and Coffee Essences	6
Condiments	16
Confectionery	3
Dried Egg	2
Drugs	24
Essences and Flavourings	13
Fish, tinned, and Fish Preparations	14
Fruits, preserved, and Fruit Juices	16
Herbs and Spices	18
Ice Cream	38
Jams and Preserves	15
Jelly and Jelly Crystals	5
Lard and Cooking Fats	4
Margarine	4
Meat and Meat Preparations	55
Milk	212
Milk, condensed and evaporated	5
Pickles	6
Puddings and Pudding Mixtures	9

Article.	Number of Samples purchased.
Salad Dressings ...	7
Sauces ...	10
Soft Drinks, Cordials ...	13
Soups ...	4
Suet ...	3
Sugar ...	4
Tea ...	4
Vegetables, dried ...	7
Vegetables, tinned ...	15
Vinegar ...	3
Wines and Spirits ...	6

One sample of pork sausage was found to be adulterated. The constituents were:

Meat ...	35 per cent.
Water, filler, etc. ...	65 per cent.

Proceedings were taken by the Ministry of Food, resulting in the vendor being fined £10 and £3 3s. 0d. costs.

Unsound Food.

During the year 1949 the undermentioned unsound food was surrendered and destroyed or disposed of otherwise:—

Commodity.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrts.	Lbs.
MILK.				
Condensed, sweetened, full cream ...	—	2	2	10
Condensed, unsweetened, skimmed ...	—	—	—	7
Evaporated, unsweetened Milk	—	3	1	23
FISH.				
Barracuta (tinned)	—	1	2	14
Cat Fish (tinned)	—	—	2	3½
Cod (fresh)	—	1	—	—
Cod Roe (tinned)	—	—	—	24
Gattelbiter (tinned)	—	—	—	6¼
Haddock (fresh)	—	—	2	—
Hake (tinned)	—	—	—	18
Kippers (dried)	—	—	2	14
Mackerel (fresh)	—	—	1	14
Megrims (dried)	—	—	2	17½
Mussels (tinned)	—	—	—	15
Oysters (tinned)	—	—	—	11
Pilchards (tinned)	—	—	2	—
Salmon (tinned)	—	—	—	10
Sardines (tinned)	—	—	—	1
Skate (fresh)	—	3	2	—

UNSOUND FOOD—*continued.*

Commodity.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrts.	Lbs.
MEAT.				
Bacon	—	—	—	14
Beef	—	—	3	20¼
Brawn	—	1	2	23¼
Chicken	—	4	—	2¾
Cooked Lamb	—	—	—	21½
Corned Beef	—	2	3	¾
Duck	—	2	2	8
Ham	—	—	—	10¾
Irish Stew	—	—	—	1
Jellied Beef	—	—	1	20
Jellied Veal	—	—	—	23½
Luncheon Meat	—	2	—	26¾
Meat Extract	—	—	—	½
Meat Snack	—	—	1	—
Meat Stew	—	—	—	9¼
Minced Beef	—	—	—	2¾
Mutton	—	—	4	17
Ox Liver	—	—	—	10
Pork	—	—	1	1
Pork Meat	—	—	—	6¼
Rabbits	—	1	3	4
Rabbit (tinned)	—	—	2	27
Sausages	—	—	—	25¾
Stewed Steak	—	—	—	4
Tripe	—	—	1	20
Veal Loaf	—	—	—	5¼
Veal Pork and Beef Loaf	—	—	—	12
FRUIT.				
Apricots (tinned)	—	—	—	12
Cherries (fresh)	—	—	—	4
Grapefruit (tinned)	—	—	—	8
Grapes (tinned)	—	—	—	21¼
Oranges (fresh)	—	1	1	10
Peaches (tinned)	—	—	2	17
Pears (tinned)	—	—	—	3
Pineapples (tinned)	—	—	—	7½
Plums (tinned)	—	—	2	20
Raisins (dried)	—	—	1	2
Tomatoes (tinned)	—	2	3	9½
VEGETABLES.				
Arrowroot	—	—	1	27½
Beans (tinned)	—	7	—	3¾
Beetroot (tinned)	—	—	1	16
Carrots (tinned)	—	—	—	22½
Mixed Vegetables (tinned)	—	—	—	3¼
Onions	9	—	—	—
Onions (jars)	—	—	—	17
Peas (tinned)	—	—	2	3¾
Potatoes (tinned)	—	—	—	4

UNSOUND FOOD—*continued.*

Commodity.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qtrs.	Lb.
OTHER FOOD.				
Anchovies	—	—	—	7
Apple Sauce	—	—	—	11
Biscuits	—	—	—	3
Cheese	—	—	1	10
Cod Liver Paste	—	—	1	14½
Cods Roe Spread	—	—	—	6½
Coffee	—	—	—	7
Custard Puddings	—	—	1	19
Fat	—	—	1	5
Grapefruit Juice	—	—	—	24
Jam	—	—	—	1
Jelly	—	—	—	10
Marmalade	—	—	2	6
Orange Juice	—	—	—	25
Pickles	—	—	1	1
Pineapple Juice	—	—	—	6
Peas Pudding	—	—	—	4
Rice	—	1	2	—
Semolina	—	—	—	14½
Soup	—	1	—	22
Sweet Corn	—	—	—	6
Tomato Juice	—	—	—	3
Tomato Paste	—	1	2	5
Barley Cornflakes	—	—	—	17
Butter (Peanut)	—	—	—	2
Chocolate	—	2	—	3½
Chocolate Spread	—	3	3	27
Crab Spread	—	—	2	17½
Fish Paste	—	—	—	¼
Horseradish Sauce	—	—	—	¾
Salad Cream	—	—	—	2
Spaghetti	—	—	—	7
Tomato Ketchup	—	—	—	12½
TOTAL	12	6	2	9½

SECTION 7.

Tuberculosis.

The following table gives the number of new cases of tuberculosis notified, and deaths during 1949 of persons notified as suffering from the disease:—

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0— 1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1— 2 years	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
2— 5 years	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—10 years	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
10—15 years	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
15—20 years	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
20—25 years	1	5	1	—	—	—	—	—
25—35 years	7	4	1	2	—	1	—	—
35—45 years	5	2	—	—	1	1	—	—
45—55 years	6	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
55—65 years	2	—	—	—	5	—	1	—
65—75 years	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	—
75 and over	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
TOTAL	24	18	3	3	13	3	1	—

SUMMARY OF CHANGES IN TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER DURING 1949.

	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Cases on Register at 31st December, 1948	108	90	12	23	233
CASES ADDED.					
Primary notifications ...	24	18	3	3	48
Transferred from other districts	12	14	2	—	28
Restored to Register	1	—	—	—	1
Death Returns	1	2	1	—	4
Totals	146	124	18	26	314
CASES REMOVED.					
Moved to other districts ...	21	13	2	3	39
Recovered	1	3	—	2	6
Died	13	3	1	—	17
Lost trace of	—	1	1	—	2
Totals	35	20	4	5	64
Cases on Register at 31st December, 1949	111	104	14	21	250

The total number of new cases during the year was 81, equal to a notification rate of 3.25 per 1,000 population.

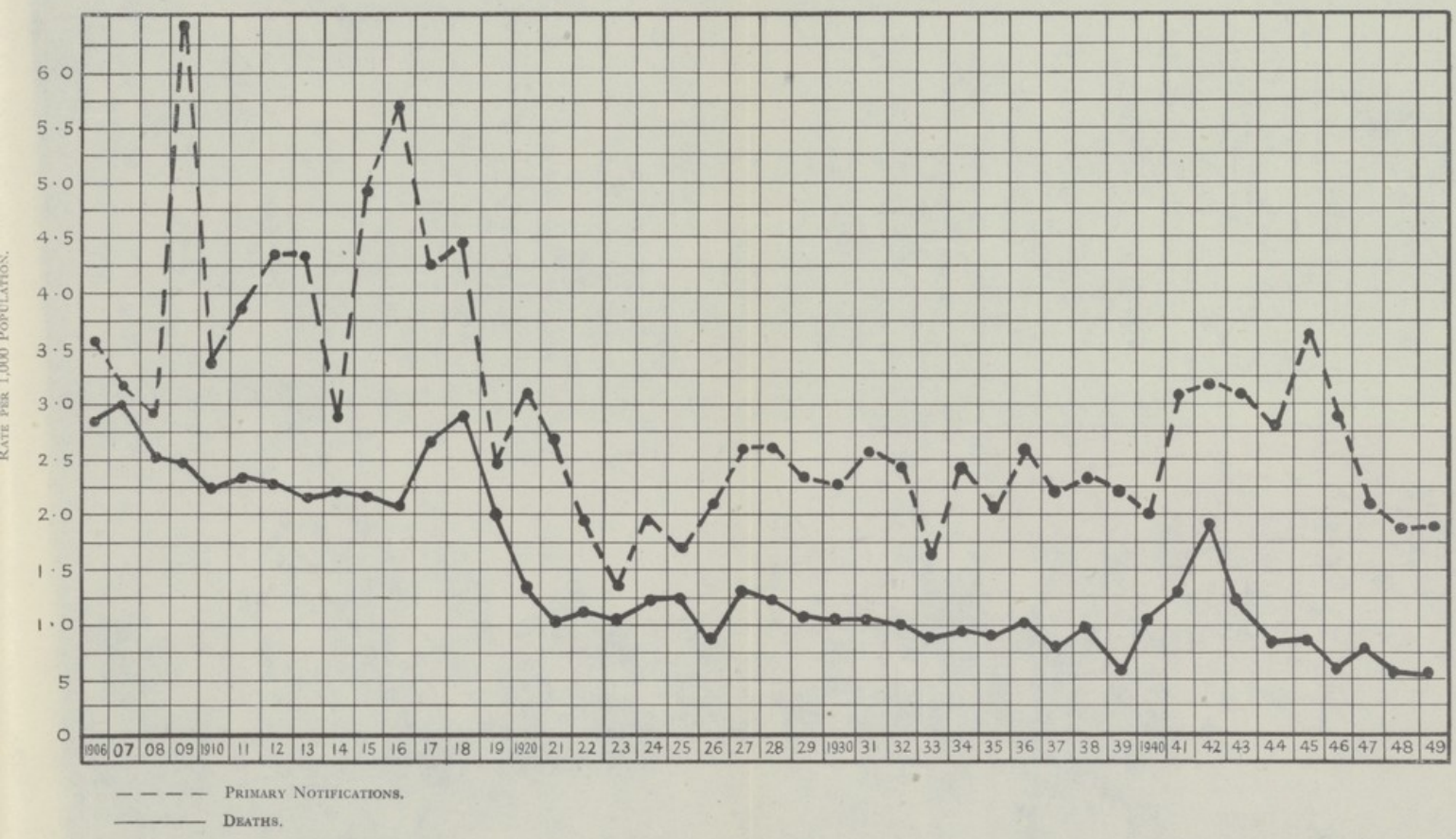
The number of deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis during the year was 15, equal to a death rate of .59 per 1,000 population.

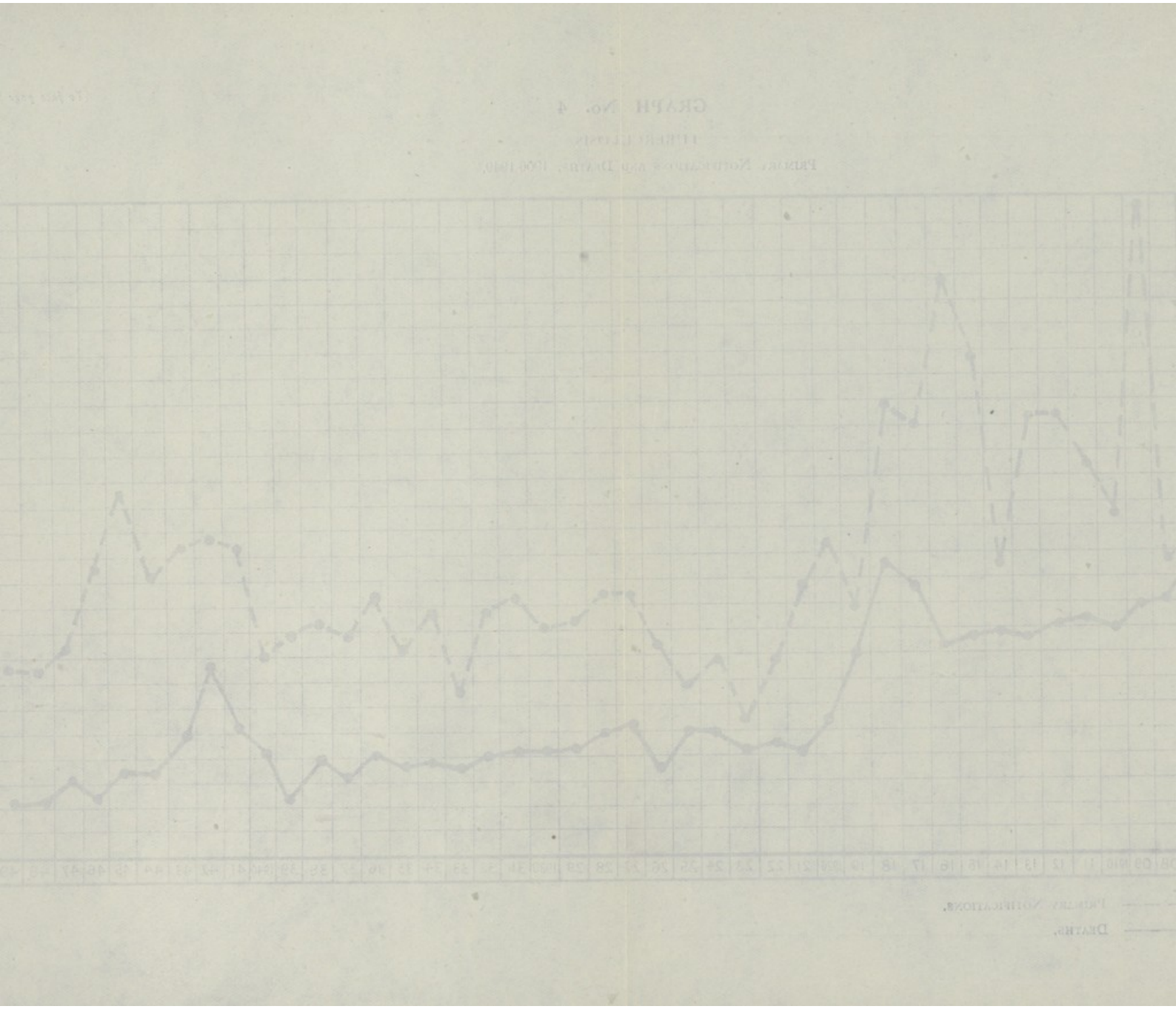
[*To face page* 50.

GRAPH No. 4.

TUBERCULOSIS.

PRIMARY NOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS, 1906-1949.





Tuberculosis Notifications and Deaths Since 1906.

	Notifications.	Rate per 1,000 Population.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 Population.
1906	191	3.52	147	2.73
07	171	3.21	157	2.95
08	152	2.91	130	2.49
09	332	6.49	124	2.42
1910	170	3.39	111	2.21
11	187	3.81	116	2.36
12	210	4.37	111	2.29
13	204	4.35	100	2.13
14	135	2.88	103	2.20
15	198	4.90	86	2.13
16	218	5.71	80	2.10
17	149	4.22	95	2.69
18	163	4.43	105	2.86
19	94	2.46	75	1.97
1920	123	3.1	55	1.39
21	117	2.69	48	1.10
22	82	1.91	51	1.19
23	60	1.38	48	1.11
24	87	2.01	54	1.25
25	74	1.71	54	1.25
26	92	2.13	35	.81
27	111	2.63	55	1.3
28	105	2.67	47	1.2
29	88	2.29	44	1.15
1930	86	2.24	43	1.12
31	88	2.55	38	1.10
32	89	2.44	38	1.04
33	59	1.64	29	.80
34	89	2.47	32	.89
35	73	2.06	30	.85
36	90	2.58	35	1.00
37	76	2.20	27	.78
38	79	2.30	32	.93
39	69	2.25	20	.65
1940	47	2.00	24	1.02
41	53	3.09	22	1.28
42	53	3.19	30	1.82
43	54	3.13	21	1.22
44	50	2.78	15	.83
45	68	3.64	16	.86
46	60	2.83	13	.61
47	51	2.17	18	.77
48	47	1.88	13	.52
49	48	1.88	15	.59

Mass Radiography.

The campaign for the early detection of Tuberculosis was continued during the year by Mass X-Ray Unit II of the North-West Regional Hospital Board. Facilities were afforded to persons living or working in Holborn for X-ray examination of chest and lungs on two occasions during the year, from 4th January to 3rd February, and from 5th to 22nd December. On each occasion a large number of firms in the Borough were invited to allow their employees to undergo examination by the Unit, and the managements proved very co-operative. So great was the response that on each occasion it was impossible to include all the volunteers in the particular programme and it was necessary to fit them into subsequent programmes when the Unit visited adjacent Boroughs.

The following are particulars giving the results of the examinations:—

Programme 1949.	No. examined.	Referred for large film.	Failed to attend.	No abnormality.	Referred to Chest Clinic.	For re-check at later date.
4th. January to 3rd February	Males 1524	29	1	16	8	4
	Females 1176	18	2	6	10	—
5th to 22nd December	Males 1430	29	—	20	7	2
	Females 1170	8	—	2	5	1