

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

Contributors

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The Metropolitan Borough of Holborn

REPORT



OF THE

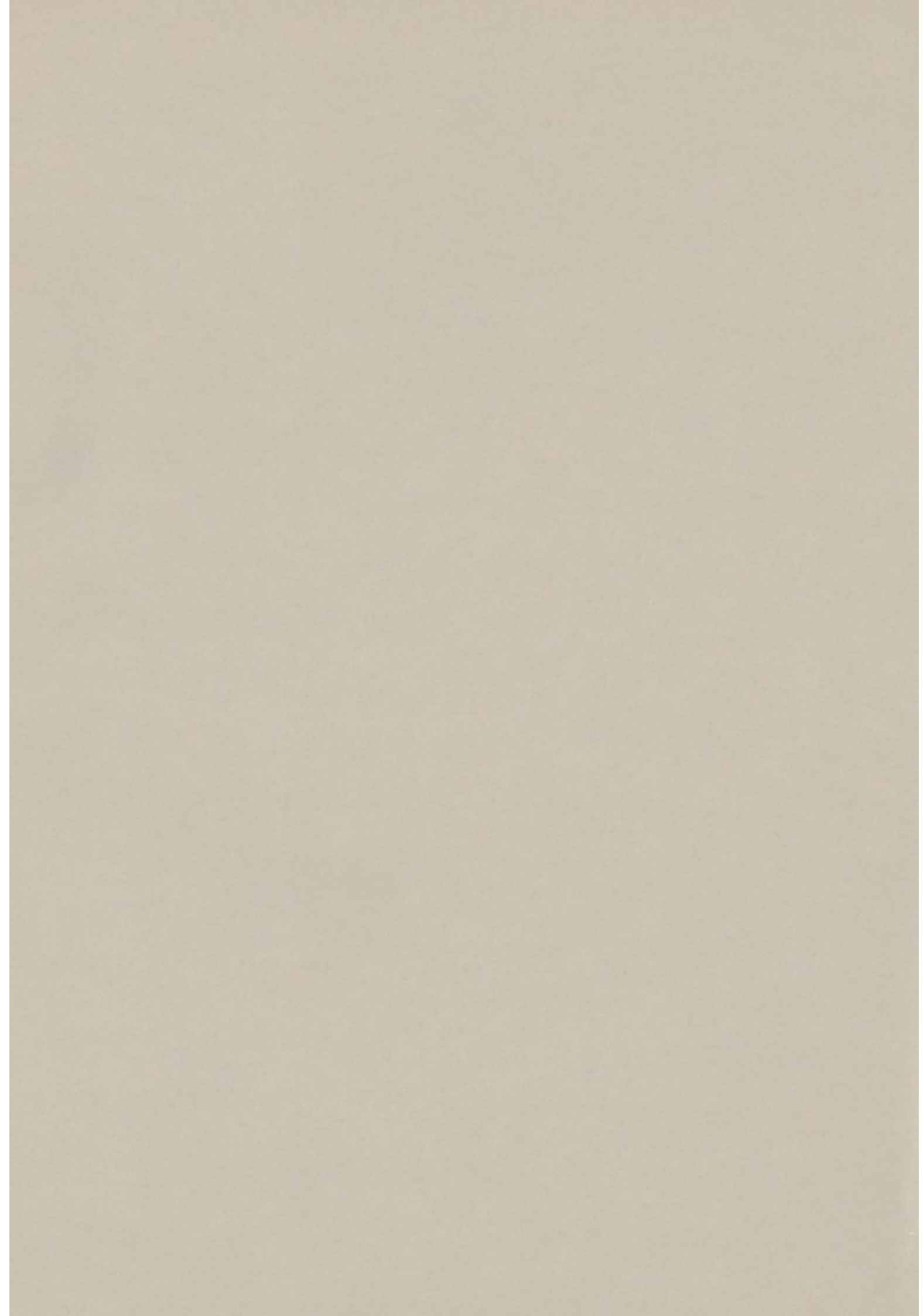
MEDICAL OFFICER of HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1962

G. W. PIPER, M.B., D.P.H.







The Metropolitan Borough of Holborn

REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER of HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1962

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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 1961/62 was Councillor H. Gould, F.C.A., J.P., and in 1962/3 was Councillor F. Jaque, J.P. The Deputy Mayor in 1961/62 was Alderman Mrs. L. J. Coleman, A.R.S.H., and in 1962/3 was Alderman C. F. Burge.

1961/62

Chairman—

Alderman M. P. Greengross, O.B.E.

Vice-Chairman—

Councillor I. W. Galbraith.

Councillor J. A. Barker.

„ P. M. Best.
 „ J. Clark.
 „ E. G. Cracknell.
 „ M. Critchley, M.D.,
 F.R.C.P.
 „ C. H. Davies.
 „ Mrs. A. G. Finn.
 „ H. T. Haddow, L.D.S.
 „ W. J. Holmes.
 „ F. Jaque.
 „ S. Jaque.
 „ Mrs. L. G. Jayne.

1962/63

Chairman—

Alderman M. P. Greengross, O.B.E.

Vice-Chairman—

Councillor I. W. Galbraith.

Councillor J. A. Barker.

„ Mrs. L. A. Brown.
 „ P. D. Carroll.
 „ E. A. J. Clark.
 „ Mrs. L. J. Coleman.
 „ E. G. Cracknell.
 „ A. S. Davis.
 „ Mrs. A. G. Finn.
 „ Mrs. B. M. Grass.
 „ Mrs. R. Howe.
 „ W. P. McGowan.
 „ Miss E. L. Martin.
 „ J. F. Robertson.
 „ G. A. Robinson.
 „ A. E. Shaw.
 „ Miss M. C. Smith.

STAFF

The following was the staff of the Public Health Department during 1962.

Medical Officer of Health: G. W. Piper, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

Public Analyst: J. H. E. Marshall, M.A., F.R.I.C.

Chief Clerk: A. E. Hobbs.

Senior Public Health Inspectors: H. D. Bailey, F.A.P.H.I.
J. H. R. Crabtree, M.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I., R.P.

Public Health Inspectors: H. Parker, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H.
J. A. Hoare, M.A.P.H.I.
L. T. J. Nash, M.A.P.H.I.

Technical Assistant (Temporary) W. E. Malthouse

Clerical Staff: R. R. Stent, (Senior Clerk).
D. G. Marshall, (Senior Clerical Assistant).
Miss I. J. Palk.
Miss M. Field.
J. J. Parker.
M. J. Burrows

Disinfecting Station and Cleansing
Station Staff:

F. A. L. Russell, (Superintendent Disinfector and
Plant Engineer).
J. W. Gardiner, (Deputy Superintendent Disin-
fector).
N. J. Lyons.
W. C. Razzell.
S. F. Harris (to 18.10.62)
Mrs. R. E. Nicholls.
R. T. Thompson (from 22.11.62)

Rodent Operative: J. W. Maloney.

Social Worker: Mrs. E. M. Barralet.

Assistant Social Worker: Mrs. P. M. D. Coole (Part-time).

**Public Health Department,
Town Hall,
High Holborn, W.C.1.**

August, 1963.

**To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the
Metropolitan Borough of Holborn,
Your Worship, Ladies and Gentlemen,**

The report of the 1961 Census shows that the population of the borough on the night of the Census was 22,008. Thus during the preceding ten years the population decreased annually by 1.19 per cent. Between 1931 and 1951 however, the annual decrease has been much greater—2.22 per cent. A small part of this decrease was caused by an excess of deaths over births, but the major part was due to migration from the borough. During the past ten years also, the proportion of children under the age of 15 has decreased from 13.3 per cent. to 12.1 per cent, while the proportion of people over 65 has increased from 10.5 per cent. to 12.1 per cent. These changes in population are not restricted to Holborn, and their causes are many and varied. Although the movement of people away from city centres has many unfortunate consequences, life in such centres has special limitations and dangers, particularly for the very old and the very young. The concentration of road traffic and the density of building in particular impose unnatural stresses on residents.

The birth rate for the borough is lower and the death rate higher than for many years, but these rates are calculated from such relatively small numbers that variations from year to year mean very little. Diseases of the heart and circulatory system were again the commonest causes of death. Cancers were the next most common cause and they were most frequently located in the lung.

Only two Holborn infants died before the age of one year; they were twins born prematurely. There were no illegitimate infant deaths. There has been no maternal deaths since 1953.

During the opening weeks of the year many smallpox contacts were kept under surveillance, but no case occurred in the borough. Consequent upon the spate of vaccinations which were performed at this time, a case of post vaccinal encephalitis was reported. Fortunately the illness was mild and had no serious effects.

Two unrelated cases of poliomyelitis were notified. The first was admitted during the acute stage of his illness to a private room in a general hospital in the borough. As a precaution all the nursing staff were given oral poliomyelitis vaccine. The other patient suffered a mild non-paralytic illness.

There was no case of diphtheria.

There were few notifications of dysentery or food poisoning. A small outbreak of dysentery in a day nursery was quickly contained.

The number of new notifications of tuberculosis received during the year was the smallest ever. Four of the sixteen cases were residents of a common lodging house. The men who choose to live in this institution should receive much closer medical supervision, but because of their unsettled way of life and independence of mind this is difficult to achieve. General medical services are available and the Mass X-ray unit makes a yearly visit there, but the response is poor.

On December 1st the sixth and last smoke control order came into operation, thus finishing the programme started by Dr. Struthers in 1957. The early completion of the scheme was the result of much hard work by the staff, the ready co-operation of government departments and the enthusiasm of the Council. The occasion was marked by a press conference attended by Sir Keith Joseph on December 3rd.

The effect of the smoke control orders is now becoming evident. Measurements made during the year show a satisfactory decline in the amount of smoke in the air compared with previous years, and further reductions are to be expected. During the period December 3rd to 8th there occurred the worst smog since 1952. Happily the mortality associated with this episode was not nearly as great as happened ten years ago. Pollution was at its worst on December 5th when the average smoke concentration for the day was nearly 1,500 ugms. per cubic metre of air. A report by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research shows however, that at sites in neighbouring boroughs the average smoke concentrations for the day were from 2,400 to 3,900 ugms. per cubic metre.

Not all atmospheric pollution comes from chimneys. At its meeting in July the Council's attention was directed to pollution from motor vehicle exhausts. On the Council's instruction a note on the subject was prepared and submitted to the Metropolitan Boroughs' Standing Joint Committee. Subsequently, equipment to measure smoke in the air at street level was purchased and is now in use.

I regret that little progress was made with the slum clearance programme during the year. The County Council made a clearance order in respect of premises in Drury Lane. The number of houses yet to be dealt with is small and I hope that in its essentials the programme will be fulfilled.

More public health notices were served during the year than usual. Most of them related to a single property which gave cause for some concern and considerably exercised the public health inspectors.

Services to old people in the borough have been further extended. The old people on our register number about 900 or just over a quarter of all persons of pensionable age in the borough. This includes however, two-thirds of those over 80 years of age.

In November the Council decided to take full financial responsibility for the Meals-on-Wheels service, which continues to be provided by the W.V.S.

Inability to get out and about is probably the most serious misfortune of old age, since not only are the mechanics of living hampered, but social life is seriously curtailed. Thus on hearing that the W.V.S. were having difficulty in bringing members to the handicapped club, the Council, in December, approved the purchase of a Minibus, suitably adapted. The bus is now in full use.

The alterations to the bathing centre which included the installation of an additional bath were completed in March, and enable us to offer a warm bath to elderly people who do not have one at home, and are not agile enough to use the public baths.

Consequent on the publication by the Royal College of Physicians of their report on the effects of smoking on health, an exhibition was arranged in the entrance hall of the Central Library. Included were original displays produced in the department, and a specimen of lung cancer obtained for us by Councillor Dr. Macdonald Critchley. In addition to the usual display of double crown posters throughout the borough, a large poster was commissioned and posted at Underground Stations in the borough.

This is my last annual report in Holborn and I wish to record my thanks to all the members and officers of the Council who in their several ways have made the last few years both memorable and pleasant for me. I am grateful in particular to the members of my own department whose faithful and diligent work is here recorded.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

G. W. PIPER,

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 $1\frac{1}{4}$ 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 40 - 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	.. ..	46 acres approx.
Total length of roads	.. ..	about 25 miles
Population (1961) census (provisional figure)	.. ..	21,596
Population (Registrar-General's mid-1962 estimate)	.. ..	20,640
Number of persons per acre (estimated average)	.. ..	51
Number of dwelling houses, flats and other residences	.. ..	6,107
Rateable Value	.. ..	£4,256,000
Product of penny rate, approximately	.. ..	£16,800
General rate for the year	.. ..	18s. 4d. in the £

TABLE No. 1

Marriages

The following table shows the number of marriages which have taken place in the Borough during the last 10 years, 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
1953	64	307	371	23,710	15.65
1954	53	345	398	23,340	17.05
1955	51	366	417	23,060	18.08
1956	75	387	462	22,640	20.40
1957	73	425	498	22,230	22.40
1958	68	374	442	21,870	20.20
1959	56	380	436	21,370	20.40
1960	66	380	446	21,000	21.24
1961	67	408	475	20,520	23.15
1962	59	394	453	20,640	21.95

Summary of Vital Statistics

Live Births	190
Birth-rate (per 1,000 estimated population)	9.21
Deaths, all ages	270
Death-rate (per 1,000 estimated population)	13.08
Infant deaths	13
Infant death-rate (per 1,000 live births)	68.41
Maternal deaths	Nil
Maternal death rate (per 1,000 live births)	Nil
(per 1,000 live and still births)	Nil
Tuberculosis deaths	4
Tuberculosis death-rate (per 1,000 estimated population)	.19
Cancer deaths	68
Cancer death-rate (per 1,000 estimated population)	3.30

Maternity and Child Welfare Centres

	Telephone
Province of Natal Centre, Guilford Place	CHAncery 9401

Chest Clinic

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

Day Nurseries

	Telephone
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	342
The Royal London Homoeopathic Hospital, Great Ormond Street, W.C.1.	Terminus 3091	Group 22, N.W. Regional Hospital Board	180
The National Hospital, Queen Square, W.C.1.	Terminus 3611	Special Teaching Hospital	200
Moorfields Eye Hospital, High Holborn, W.C.1	Temple Bar 6611	With Moorfields and Cen- tral Eye Hospital, Special Teaching Hospital	100
St. Paul's Hospital, Endell Street, W.C.2	Temple Bar 9611	With St. Peter's Hospital, Henrietta Street—Special Teaching Hospital	51
French Hospital, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C.2	Temple Bar 5025-6	Voluntary Hospital	57
Italian Hospital, Queen Square, W.C.1	Holborn 6191	Voluntary Hospital	54

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 urgent 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. The Central Office of the Emergency Bed Service is at 28, London Bridge Street, S.E.1, (Telephone HOP 7181).

SECTION 2.

Births and Deaths

STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1962.

Population

The civilian population, as estimated by the Registrar-General, Mid-1962 was 20,640. Comparable estimates for preceding years are set out on page 14.

Registered Live Births

	M.	F.	Total	Rate per 1,000 Estimated Population	Proportion per 1,000 Registered Live Births
Legitimate	70	92	162	7.85	853
Illegitimate	15	13	28	1.36	147
Total Live Births ..	85	105	190	9.21	—

Comparable figures for preceding 30 years are set out on page 14.

Registered Still Births

	M.	F.	Total	Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births
Legitimate	—	3	3	15.54
Illegitimate	—	—	—	—
Total Stillbirths ..	—	3	3	15.54

Notification of Births

The following figures for Holborn for 1962 have been supplied by the Divisional Medical Officer of the London County Council:—

	M.	F.	Total
Live Births	84	98	182
Stillbirths	—	2	2
Total Births Notified	84	100	184

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
130	140	270	13.08

Comparable figures for preceding 30 years are set out on page 14.

The following table shows the age and sex distribution of the total deaths (corrected) in Holborn during 1962.

Age Groups	0-1	1-	5-	15-	25-	45-	65-	75-	TOTALS
Males	7	3	4	1	5	42	28	40	130
Females	6	5	3	4	10	22	31	59	140
TOTALS	13	8	7	5	15	64	59	99	270
% of Total ...	4.81	2.96	2.59	1.85	5.56	23.72	21.85	36.66	100

Average age at death in Holborn during 1962 was 61.65 years.

TABLE No. 2

Vital Statistics for the last 30 years

Year	Estimated Mid-Year Population	Net Registered Live Births		Net Deaths			
		Number	Rate per 1,000 Est'd. Population	All Ages		Under 1 Year of Age	
				Number	Rate per 1,000 Est'd. Population	Number	Rate per 1,000 net Live Births
1933	36,050	342	9.57	486	13.5	24	70.2
1934	36,000	309	9.49	440	12.2	22	71.2
1935	35,400	271	8.58	420	12.7	24	88.6
1936	34,850	289	7.65	418	11.99	18	62.3
1937	34,600	280	8.29	410	11.85	22	78.6
1938	34,350	250	8.09	358	10.51	19	76.0
1939	30,660	229	7.28	378	12.33	14	61.14
1940	23,470	218	6.85	504	21.47	14	64.22
1941	17,160	191	9.29	432	25.17	9	47.12
1942	16,580	188	11.13	250	15.08	9	47.82
1943	17,240	252	11.34	305	17.69	13	51.59
1944	18,020	207	14.62	302	16.76	11	53.14
1945	18,680	244	11.49	296	15.85	17	69.67
1946	21,190	298	13.06	292	13.78	12	40.27
1947	23,460	338	14.06	295	12.57	12	35.50
1948	24,960	361	14.41	283	11.34	7	19.39
1949	25,490	325	14.46	284	11.14	12	36.92
1950	25,930	300	12.75	286	11.03	7	23.33
1951	24,540	284	11.57	304	12.39	10	35.22
1952	23,950	293	11.57	276	11.53	10	34.13
1953	23,710	275	12.24	273	11.52	4	14.55
1954	23,340	252	11.60	237	10.15	8	31.75
1955	23,060	248	10.80	240	10.41	7	27.67
1956	22,640	265	10.76	261	11.53	13	49.06
1957	22,230	251	11.70	264	11.88	9	35.85
1958	21,870	218	11.29	255	11.66	6	27.52
1959	21,370	215	9.97	251	11.74	14	65.12
1960	21,000	207	9.86	267	12.71	16	77.29
1961	20,520	216	10.53	243	11.84	10	46.29
1962	20,640	190	9.21	270	13.08	13	68.41

TABLE No. 3

Causes of, and Ages at, Death

Classification according to the short list of causes of death adopted by the Registrar General in Form S.D.25.

Causes of Death	Net Deaths at the Subjoined Ages of "Residents," whether occurring within or without the District																		All ages
	Under 1 year		1 and under 5 years		5 and under 15 years		15 and under 25 years		25 and under 45 years		45 and under 65 years		65 and under 75 years		75 and over		Totals		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	2	1	3
2. Tuberculosis, other ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
3. Syphilitic disease ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
4. Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Whooping cough ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal infections ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
7. Acute poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Measles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases ...	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	1	—	—	1	3	6	4	10
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	2	2	—	3	—	10	3	13
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	3	—	7	7
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	3	3
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ...	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	9	6	3	2	5	6	18	17	35
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia ...	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3
16. Diabetes ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	2
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	2	1	3	2	7	6	13	19
18. Coronary disease, angina ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	3	6	6	7	12	25	21	46
19. Hypertension with heart disease ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20. Other heart disease ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	4	4	7	8	13	21
21. Other circulatory disease ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	4	3	6	5	11	16
22. Influenza ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
23. Pneumonia ...	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	7	4	10	6	16
24. Bronchitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	3	3	3	9	6	15
25. Other diseases of respiratory system ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	2
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	3
28. Nephritis and nephrosis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29. Hyperplasia of prostate ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31. Congenital malformations ...	3	3	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	6	10
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases ...	1	3	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	2	1	2	2	—	2	3	8	12	20
33. Motor vehicle accidents ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
34. All other accidents ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	2	2	4	6
35. Suicide ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	—	—	5	5	10
36. Homicide and operations of war ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	7	6	3	5	4	3	1	4	5	10	42	22	28	31	40	59	130	140	270

Death Rate of Infants under One Year of Age

	No.		Holborn London	England and Wales
All infants	13	Rate per 1,000 live births ..	68.41	24.0
Legitimate infants ..	13	Rate per 1,000 legitimate live births	80.24	—
Illegitimate infants	Nil	Rate per 1,000 illegitimate live births	—	—
Neo-natal deaths (first four weeks)	3	Rate per 1,000 live births ..	15.79	—

Rates for preceding 10 years:—

Year				All infants per 1,000 live births	Legitimate per 1,000 legitimate live births	Illegitimate per 1,000 illegitimate live births
1952	..	..	..	34.1	26.9	90.9
1953	..	..	..	14.6	16.7	—
1954	..	..	..	31.8	34.6	—
1955	..	..	..	27.7	32.7	—
1956	..	..	..	49.1	47.4	60.6
1957	..	..	..	35.9	35.4	40.0
1958	..	..	..	27.5	31.1	—
1959	..	..	..	65.1	70.7	32.3
1960	..	..	..	77.3	67.0	142.9
1961	..	..	..	46.3	46.6	43.5
1962	..	..	..	68.1	80.2	—

Deaths from Puerperal Causes

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

No deaths from puerperal causes have been registered since 1953.

TABLE No. 4

Deaths of Infants under one year of age
Causes of, and ages at, death

Classification according to the short list of causes of death adopted by the
 Registrar General in Form S.D.25

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
23. Bronchopneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
27. Gastro-enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
31. Congenital malformations—											
Congenital heart disease ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Duplication of large intestine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Extra hepatic biliary atresia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Fallots tetralogy	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Myelomeningocole	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
32. Other defined and ill defined diseases—											
Acute venal failure	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Heart tumours	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Prematurity	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2

Eleven of the thirteen infant deaths recorded above were of infants domiciled outside England and Wales. Six of these infants died as a result of congenital malformations.

The two "Holborn infants" were twins born prematurely after only 20 weeks gestation.

TABLE No. 5

Deaths of Infants under one year of age for preceding 10 years

Classification according to the short list of causes of death adopted by the
 Registrar General in Form S.D.25

Cause of Death	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
5. Whooping Cough	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20. Other heart disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23. Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	2	1
24. Bronchitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
31. Congenital malformations ...	2	2	1	5	6	4	4	10	8	5	6
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	7	—	7	2	6	5	1	3	6	3	4
34. All other accidents	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	10	4	8	7	13	9	6	14	16	10	13

Deaths from Tuberculosis—All Ages

	No. of Deaths				Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population	
Pulmonary	3	..	.15
Other forms	1	..	.05

Comparable figures for preceding 10 years:—

Year	No. of Deaths				Rate per 1,000 estimated population	
1952	7	..	.29
1953	11	..	.46
1954	5	..	.21
1955	8	..	.35
1956	3	..	.13
1957	4	..	.18
1958	3	..	.14
1959	5	..	.23
1960	1	..	.05
1961	2	..	.10
1962	4	..	.19

A Table for the years 1948-1962 giving numbers of Holborn residents in whose cases the underlying cause of death was certified as pulmonary tuberculosis or malignant neoplasm of the lung or bronchus.

	Pulmonary Tuberculosis		Malignant Neoplasms of Lung or Bronchus		Totals	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Malignant Neoplasms of Lung or Bronchus
1946	9	4	6	1	13	7
1948	10	2	8	4	12	12
1950	7	3	10	2	10	12
1952	5	1	14	2	6	16
1954	4	1	9	5	5	14
1956	1	1	19	1	2	20
1958	3	—	10	2	3	12
1960	1	—	10	3	1	13
1961	1	—	4	1	1	5
1962	2	1	10	3	3	13

This Table is included to compare by sexes the numbers of deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis with those from malignant neoplasm of the lung or bronchus. The numbers of both males or females who have died of pulmonary tuberculosis have declined while the numbers of deaths from malignant neoplasm of the lung or bronchus have increased. The Table shows the higher incidence in men for both diseases, and that over the last ten years these neoplasms have produced a wastage of life greater than that of pulmonary tuberculosis.

SECTION 3.

Infectious Diseases.

The undermentioned conditions are compulsorily notifiable in Holborn:—

Diseases	Authority for Notification
Anthrax	Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations, 1953 and 1960.
Cholera	Public Health (London) Act, 1936—Sections 192 and 304.
Continued Fever	Do.
Diphtheria	Do.
Dysentery	Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations, 1953.
Encephalitis, Acute	Public Health (Acute Poliomyelitis, Acute Encephalitis and Meningococcal Infection) Regulations, 1949.
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	Public Health (London) Act, 1936—Sections 192 and 304.
Erysipelas	Do.
Food Poisoning	Food and Drugs Act, 1955—Section 26.
Leprosy†	Public Health (Leprosy) Regulations, 1951.
Malaria	Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations, 1953.
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	L.C.C. Order dated 27.2.1912 and Public Health (Acute Poliomyelitis, Acute Encephalitis and Meningococcal Infection) Regulations, 1939.
Ophthalmia Neonatorum*	L.C.C. Order dated 2.11.1910 and Public Health (Ophthalmia Neonatorum) Regulations, 1926 to 1937.
Plague	Local Government Board Order, 1900.
Pneumonia (Primary and Influenzal)	Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations, 1953.
Poliomyelitis, Acute	L.C.C. Order dated 27.2.1912 and Public Health (Acute Poliomyelitis, Acute Encephalitis and Meningococcal Infection) Regulations, 1949.
Puerperal Pyrexia	Puerperal Pyrexia Regulations, 1951.

*Notifiable to the County Medical Officer of Health for London.

†Notifiable to the Chief Medical Officer, Ministry of Health.

Diseases	Authority for Notification		
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	Do.
Tuberculosis	Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1952.
Typhoid Fever			Public Health (London) Act, 1936—Sections 192 and 304.
(Including Paratyphoid)			
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.

Notifications

During the year 62 cases of infectious disease were notified, of which 26 were removed to hospital. These are tabulated in the age groups (see Table No. 6, page 22). Comparative figures of infectious disease for the years 1933-1962 are also shown (see Table No. 7, pages 24 and 25).

No cases of Diphtheria, Enteric fever, Erysipelas, Ophthalmia Neonatorum, Puerperal Pyrexia or Smallpox were notified during the year.

Dysentery

Seven cases were notified and three of them were removed to hospital. Four cases were the result of an outbreak of *Shigella sonnei* infection in the Kingsway Creche. Numerous swabs were taken and examined by the Public Health Laboratory, County Hall, the positive cases being excluded from the Creche under care of their own doctors until three consecutive negative specimens had been obtained.

Food Poisoning

Two cases were notified and were removed to hospital. One of these cases a three-year old daughter of a serviceman was brought from Accra, Ghana to a hospital in Holborn. She was found to be suffering from *Salmonella* St. Paul, and later died from the infection.

Encephalitis (Acute)

One case was notified and was removed to hospital.

Meningococcal Infection

One case was notified and removed to hospital where the patient died.

Malaria

One case was notified and was removed to hospital. The infection had been contracted abroad.

Measles

Twenty-two cases were notified and one was removed to hospital.

Pneumonia (Acute Primary and Acute Influenzal)

One case of acute primary pneumonia, and one case of acute influenzal pneumonia, were notified. The former case was removed to hospital.

Poliomyelitis

Two cases were notified. The first patient, notified from a hospital in the borough, resided in another borough, and had had one injection only of polio vaccine two months before his illness. The second patient, a Holborn resident, had had two inoculations of polio vaccine in the U.S.A. four years before her illness.

Scabies

Five cases were notified, and were treated at home.

Scarlet Fever

One case was notified, and was treated at home.

Tuberculosis

See page 48.

Whooping Cough

Two cases were notified during the year.

Other Diseases coming to the notice of the Department

Disease	No. of Cases	No. removed to Hospital
Abortion, septic	1	1
Chicken pox	12	4
Enteritis and gastro-enteritis	8	5
German measles	76	18
Genital tract sepsis	1	1
Glandular fever	2	2
Pyrexia unknown origin	1	1
Hepatitis	1	1
Impetigo	1	1
Influenza	2	2
Mumps	17	5
Septic throat	1	1
Tonsillitis	6	6
Toxic erythemo	1	1

TABLE No. 6

Summary of Infectious Disease Notifications 1962. (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 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ...	—	—	—	2	—	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	4	7
Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Malaria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Measles ...	1	2	1	—	—	3	3	1	4	3	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	11	22
Meningococcal Infection ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	2
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scabies ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	4	5
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	4	—	3	—	3	—	12	3	15
Tuberculosis (Non-Pulmonary)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Totals ...	1	2	1	2	—	4	6	2	6	3	2	3	1	3	5	5	6	1	3	1	5	—	36	26	62

Bacteriological Examinations

The Borough Council provides bacteriological confirmation of diagnosis 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, and by the Public Health Laboratory Service at County Hall. During the year 316 specimens were submitted for examination with the following results:—

Disease	Positive	Negative	Total
Diphtheria (Nasal and throat swabs)	—	7	7
Dysentery (Faecal swabs)	15	273	288
Food Poisoning (Faecal swabs)	2	6	8
Streptococcus haemolyticus	1	5	6
Vincent's organisms	—	3	3
Other pathogenic organisms	2	2	4

Infectious Disease Contacts

Where a person is precluded from continuing at work by reason of being a carrier or having been in contact with infectious disease, benefits under the National Insurance Act, 1946, are paid only on production of a certificate from the Medical Officer of Health. It was not found necessary to issue any such certificate during the year.

International Certificates of Vaccination

The International Sanitary Regulations adopted by the Fourth World Health Assembly on 25th May, 1951, prescribe *inter alia* that International Certificates, to be valid, must bear an approved stamp which certifies that the signature of the vaccinator is that of a doctor.

During the year 4,685 certificates of persons travelling abroad were authenticated by the Department. Of these 4,615 were in respect of smallpox, 53 for cholera, 12 for typhoid, 2 for yellow fever, and 3 for poliomyelitis.

Diphtheria Immunisation

During the year 238 Holborn children completed the primary course of immunisation against diphtheria, and 262 received boosting doses.

TABLE No. 7

Comparative Figures of Infectious Disease for the last 30 years

Disease	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
(Population) ...	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	25,930	24,540	23,950	23,710	23,340	23,060	22,640	22,230	21,870	21,370	21,000	20,520	20,640
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	75	74	93	60	76	49	19	7	14	17	17	5	11	12	3	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—
Dysentery ...	—	2	6	6	10	10	—	—	—	—	2	13	2	6	—	4	—	2	34	9	8	34	4	7	16	30	28	41	2	7
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	1	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Enteric Fever ...	1	3	2	2	—	—	1	1	3	1	6	1	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	2	1	2	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ...	19	12	18	19	10	15	13	12	3	7	3	8	3	4	8	6	5	3	1	2	1	1	1	—	—	1	2	—	2	—
Food Poisoning ...	5	—	—	3	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	3	1	2	1	4	2	12	1	2	11	19	6	4	2
Malaria ...	1	1	3	2	3	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Measles Notifiable as from 9th September, 1938.	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	39	34	58	219	33	103	107	157	87	170	137	254	133	195	37	172	71	99	56	139	38	122	22
Meningococcal Infection ...	3	1	1	2	1	1	3	7	7	1	1	—	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	2	1	—	4	1	—	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	6	6	4	3	3	5	4	4	1	5	4	4	1	4	3	3	3	2	—	2	3	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Pneumonia (Acute primary & Acute-influenza)	37	38	21	30	34	21	28	14	18	20	22	14	6	17	15	9	9	5	8	4	4	4	—	3	4	2	6	3	2	2
Polio-encephalitis Acute ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Poliomyelitis Acute ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	1	2	2	—	6	17	3	12	6	11	4	2	2	1	2
*Puerperal Fever ...	3	3	4	2	4	—	—	—	1	2	2	2	2	—	1	1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	5	2	4	3	2	2	3	3	2	7	3	1	4	5	5	2	4	2	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scabies Notifiable as from 1st August, 1943.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54	99	106	43	16	4	3	4	3	6	1	5	5	1	3	2	5	1	5
Scarlet Fever ...	96	115	50	67	38	59	56	20	16	23	30	20	14	24	29	13	15	16	21	18	10	5	4	4	8	9	7	4	5	1
Smallpox ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis Pulmonary ...	50	83	68	77	66	71	64	44	47	45	51	41	59	55	47	39	42	39	45	46	48	32	40	33	32	25	27	18	21	15
Tuberculosis, Non-Pulmonary ...	9	6	5	13	10	8	5	3	6	8	3	9	9	5	4	8	6	5	—	2	3	4	4	3	—	2	—	1	2	1
Whooping Cough ...	23	65	99	76	60	53	71	7	42	48	38	30	11	43	23	74	5	90	33	32	62	6	1	22	6	3	4	9	7	2
	335	412	379	365	322	296	278	161	194	242	456	280	364	392	348	268	269	311	406	261	366	133	258	157	184	148	243	128	170	62

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

SECTION 4.

Sanitary Circumstances.

Visits made by the Public Health Inspectors during 1962.

Public Health (London) Act, 1936							Number of Inspections
Dwelling Houses .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	302
Houses Let in Lodgings .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Common Lodging Houses .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Offices .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	44
Rag and Bone Shops .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
Drainage Work and Testing .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,776
Noise Nuisance Visits .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	48
Other Inspections .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	608
Re-inspections of above .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	795
Housing Acts, 1957—1961							Number of Inspections
Houses .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	47
Underground Rooms .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	34
Overcrowding Visits .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	26
Re-inspections of above .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Factories Acts, 1937—1961							Number of Inspections
Power Factories .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	44
Re-inspections of above .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	36
Non-Power Factories .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Re-inspections of above .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Outworkers' Rooms .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Electrical Stations and Sites of Building Operations .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	108
Outworkers' Registers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Food and Drugs Act, 1955							Number of Inspections
Dairies and Milk Shops .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Ice Cream manufacture .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
Ice Cream sale and storage .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Restaurants and Kitchens .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	409
Bakehouses .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Butchers' Shops .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Fish Shops .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Fried Fish Shops .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Other Food Shops .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	119
Market Streets .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	64
Licensed Premises .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	146
Sampling .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	271
Unsound Food .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	79
Re-inspections of above .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	145

Number of Inspections

Clean Air Act, 1956

Smoke Observations	178
Inspections	53
Re-inspections of above	12
Visits	609
Smoke Control Area Visits	682
" " " Inspections	1,046
" " " Re-inspections	57
" " " — No Entry	262

Miscellaneous Inspections

Merchandise Marks Acts	6
Pharmacy and Poisons Acts	2
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949	105
Shops Act, 1950	14
Hairdressers and Barbers	57
Other Inspections	38
Re-inspections of above	12

Visits, etc., re

Infectious Disease	216
Aged and Infirm Persons	21
Vermineous Persons	1
No Entry	550
Other Visits	288

Total 11,455

Notices Served

Public Health (London) Act, 1936

Intimation Notices	172
Dwelling Houses	148
Houses Let in Lodgings	14
Offices	1
Others	9
Statutory Notices	88
Dwelling Houses	86
Houses Let in Lodgings	2

Food and Drugs Act, 1955

Restaurants	4
Licensed Premises	1
Cafe	1

Housing Acts, 1957—1961

Nil

Factories Act, 1937—1961

Nil

Clean Air Act, 1956

191

Adaptation of Fireplaces	191
----------------------------------	-----

Public Health (London) Act, 1936

Summary of work carried out in respect of nuisances found to exist in dwelling houses, houses let in lodgings, shops, factories, food premises, and on bombed sites:

Water Supply

Proper and sufficient supply provided	..	..	..	—
Cisterns, cleansed, repaired or renewed	..	..	..	—
Service pipes repaired	..	..	..	4

Waterclosets

Compartments cleansed and/or repaired	..	..	..	9
Water supplied, flushing cistern repaired	..	..	..	9
New W.C. pan provided	..	..	..	6
Ventilation improved or provided	..	..	..	—
Additional accommodation provided	..	..	..	—
Urinals cleansed and/or repaired	..	..	..	1

Drainage

Soil pipes, repaired, renewed or ventilated	..	..	..	4
Rainwater pipes, repaired or renewed	..	..	..	3
Drains unstopped or cleansed	..	..	..	3
Drains repaired or relaid	..	..	..	—
New manhole covers provided	..	..	..	—

Sinks

Defective sinks renewed	..	..	..	2
Waste pipes repaired, renewed or unstopped	..	..	..	3

Yards, Areas and Washhouses

Cleansed	..	..	..	—
Drained or drains unstopped	..	..	..	1

Houses and Workshops, etc.

Rooms cleansed or repaired	..	..	..	15
Passages and staircases cleansed or repaired	..	..	..	10
Ventilation improved	..	..	..	10

Dampness

Roofs repaired	..	..	..	12
Gutters repaired	..	..	..	3
Other works to prevent dampness	..	..	..	11

Ashbins

Provided, repaired, etc.	—
--------------------------	----	----	----	---

Various

Accumulations of refuse removed	..	..	..	3
Improper keeping of animals remedied	..	..	..	—
Noise nuisance abated	..	..	..	—
Dust nuisance abated	..	..	..	—
Emission of black smoke abated	..	..	..	1

Complaints

During the year 546 complaints were received in respect of the following nuisances:—

Artificial lighting, absence of, on common staircase ..	3
Aged and infirm persons	—
Animals improperly kept	8
Dampness	41
Dilapidations and disrepair	43
Drains, choked or defective	8
Dust	2
Dustbin accommodation inadequate or unsuitable ..	3
Food premises, unsatisfactory conditions in ..	9
Floors defective	—
Noise	21
Overcrowding	5
Obnoxious smells	54
Refuse, accumulations of	20
Rodent infestation	170
Roofs, defective	4
Smoke	31
Unsound food	32
Vermin	44
Ventilation inadequate	—
Water supply, burst pipes	1
W.C. accommodation inadequate, dirty or defective ..	25
Miscellaneous	20
Water supply, inadequate	1
Water supply, impure	1

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.

One complaint of impure water was received. Upon investigation it was found that the condition of the water was due to the state of the storage tank, and the tank was renewed.

Drainage

During the year 3,776 inspections were made by the Public Health Inspectors in connection with drainage work; 132 applications for approval of proposed drainage work were submitted together with the necessary plans, and 112 Combined Drainage Orders were made. In 3 cases, consent was given to the carrying out of work on the single stack system of drainage.

L.C.C. (General Powers) Act, 1953—Part II

Discharge of trade effluent into sewers.

Empowers the London County Council and Borough Councils to control the volume and content of new or modified effluents proposed to be discharged from trade premises into sewers.

During 1962, 9 notifications were received concerning the proposed discharge of trade effluents. In 5 cases notices of proposed conditions were issued by this Council and no counter proposals were received. In the remaining cases the proposed discharge was of a domestic nature and no conditions were prescribed.

Clean Air Act, 1956

During the year 31 complaints were received regarding smoke emissions and 178 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 Public Health Inspectors.

The routine of making special observations from the roofs of four tall buildings was continued, and as in previous years these observations were helpful in checking the behaviour of boiler plant, especially in connection with plant installed in the many new buildings which have been erected. Most of the new installations however, are oil fired and consequently little trouble from smoke is experienced.

Measurement of Deposited Matter and Sulphur Dioxide

These forms of pollution are recorded each month by means of apparatus installed on the roof of the British Museum. The apparatus consists of a deposit gauge for collecting rainwater and deposited matter, and a lead peroxide instrument for recording the amount of sulphur dioxide in the atmosphere.

The recordings obtained during 1962 were as follows:—

Month	Rainfall		Monthly deposit—Tons per sq. mile			Mg. of SO ₃ /day collected by 100 sq. cm. of Batch A Pb 02
	inches	pH value	Insoluble matter	Soluble matter	Total solids	
January ...	2.88	4.7	11.64	16.28	27.92	3.63
February ...	0.39	3.7	6.74	11.74	18.48	4.12
March ...	1.38	4.3	12.50	7.50	20.00	5.31
April ...	1.81	4.2	10.57	2.48	13.05	3.42
May ...	1.50	5.1	12.66	3.99	16.65	2.78
June ...	0.24	5.5	13.62	5.87	19.49	2.22
July ...	2.64	5.0	8.59	2.55	11.14	1.76
August ...	1.65	5.0	7.45	8.15	15.60	1.95
September	3.23	5.3	12.35	4.96	17.31	1.82
October ...	1.73	5.0	6.68	5.07	11.75	4.70
November ...	1.50	3.8	8.89	14.26	23.15	5.35
December ...	1.30	3.8	9.23	3.83	13.06	8.52
Total ...	20.25	—	120.92	86.68	207.60	45.58
Monthly Average ...	1.67	4.6	10.08	7.22	17.30	3.80

The solid matter expressed in tons falling over the area of Holborn month by month was as follows:—

Month	Insoluble matter	Soluble matter	Total solids
January... ..	7.38	10.30	17.68
February	4.27	7.43	11.70
March	7.91	4.75	12.66
April	6.69	1.57	8.26
May	8.01	2.53	10.54
June	8.62	3.72	12.34
July	5.44	1.61	7.05
August	4.72	5.16	9.88
September	7.82	3.14	10.96
October	4.23	3.21	7.44
November	5.63	9.03	14.66
December	5.94	2.42	8.26

Daily Measurement of Suspended Matter

The Council has apparatus for making daily estimations of smoke installed at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, Keppel Street, and at the Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene, Queen Square. The apparatus consists mainly of an air pump which draws a known volume of air from outside and passes it through a white filter paper. The amount of smoke collected is estimated by comparing the stain on the paper with a calibrated scale of shades. The following recordings were obtained during 1962:—

Concentration of smoke—microgrammes per cubic metre.

Month	London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine			Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene		
	Average Value	Highest Value	Lowest Value	Average Value	Highest Value	Lowest Value
January ...	179	505	76	Recordings temporarily discontinued		
February ...	148	336	63			
March ...	155	356	82			
April ...	118	191	49	199	339	98
May ...	69	185	34	132	269	57
June ...	47	70	27	85	229	39
July ...	54	95	29	54	74	27
August ...	59	104	29	73	302	41
September ...	57	112	31	56	119	29
October ...	182	390	67	61	116	29
November ...	236	488	119	187	352	92
December ...	421	1,496	125	250	634	99
				374	1,485	105

Installation of New Furnaces

In twelve cases notice was received under subsection (3) of section 3 of the Clean Air Act, 1956 of a proposal to instal a furnace in the Borough.

Smoke Control Areas

On 1st December, 1962, the Holborn Smoke Control Order No. 6 became operative, and with it Holborn became the first borough to be completely controlled under the Clean Air Act. To mark the occasion a press conference attended by Sir Keith Joseph, Minister of Housing and Local Government was held on 3rd December, 1962. The Minister congratulated the borough on completing its smoke control programme, when other local authorities were not so far forward.

The borough's first smokeless zone was a voluntary one created in 1956 in the area around Lincoln's Inn. In the following year the Clean Air Act came into force and the Council decided that the whole borough should eventually be smoke controlled, the date set for completion being 1968. The fact that the target was reached in half that time reflects great credit upon the department's clerical and technical staff, and also upon the excellent co-operation between the Ministry, the Council, and the general public. Nearly 7,000 private dwellings were inspected of which about a third were considered to require the adaptation of a fireplace. In fact, only about half of that number of applications were received and the total cost of approved works is about £12,000.

Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933

This Act, the Poisons Rules, 1962, and the Poisons List Order, 1952/62, 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.

During the year 1962, 32 applications were received for retention on this Council's list. Two applications were received for entry on the list.

Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951

This Act and the Regulations of 1951, require the registration of premises where specified filling materials are used in connection with certain upholstering and filling processes, and require premises used for the manufacture or storage of rag flock to be licensed.

Four premises in the Borough are registered under the Act, but no premises are licensed for the manufacture or storage of rag flock.

Housing Acts 1957—1961

The following is a summary of action under the above Acts during the year 1962.

Slum Clearance

Houses included in clearance areas	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Houses included in clearance areas and demolished	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Houses repaired as a result of action under Secs. 9 and 10	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Houses made the subject of demolition orders	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Houses demolished as a result of demolition orders	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Houses made the subject of closing orders	..	..	..	..	..	2
Parts of buildings made the subject of closing orders	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Parts of buildings closed by undertaking	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Underground rooms made the subject of closing orders	..	..	..	..	..	4
Underground rooms closed by undertaking	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Closing orders determined	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
No. of flats erected by the Council during the year	..	..	..	..	..	21

Note: The number of underground rooms which do not comply with the relevant Regulations, but which are occupied for human habitation, is 437.

Houses Let in Lodgings

Number in Borough	..	..	..	..	..	..	266
Inspections made	..	..	..	..	..	..	50

Overcrowding

On the 1st January, 1962, 126 families were known to be living in overcrowded conditions. During the year a further 3 families were found to be living in overcrowded conditions. In 4 cases, overcrowding was abated during the year as follows:—

Families rehoused by the Holborn Borough Council	..	..	..	1
Families rehoused by the London County Council	..	..	..	2
Accommodation found by other means	..	..	..	1

During the year 26 visits were made by the Public Health 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 Acts.

Rent Act, 1957

The following particulars were supplied to the Minister of Housing and Local Government in accordance with Circular No. 32/57 dated 6th June, 1957:—

Applications for Certificates of Disrepair

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

Applications for Cancellation of Certificates

(7) Applications by landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of certificates	..	..	..	..	Nil
(8) Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates	..	..	..	..	Nil
(9) Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenant's objection	..	..	..	..	Nil
(10) Certificates cancelled by Local Authority	..	..	..	..	Nil

Rodent Control
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

This Act lays a duty upon a local authority to see that their district is kept free from rats and mice. It empowers them to carry out inspections and to require owners and occupiers to keep their land and premises free from infestation. Occupiers are required to give notification in writing of infestation by rats or mice to the local authority.

Report for 12 months ended 31st December, 1962

The following particulars were supplied to the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries:—

	Type of Property				
	Local Authority	Dwelling Houses	Agricultural	All other (including Business and Industrial)	Total
I. Total number of properties in Local Authority's District ...	13	6,107	—	7,313	13,434
II. Number of properties inspected as a result (a) of notification (b) survey, or (c) otherwise ...	(a) — (b) — (c) —	76 — 8	— — —	94 — 45	170 — 53
III. Total inspections carried out including re-inspections ...	—	166	—	204	370
IV. Number of properties (under II) found to be infested by:—					
(a) Rats { Major* ...	—	1	—	2	3
{ Minor† ...	—	11	—	11	22
(b) Mice { Major* ...	—	—	—	9	9
{ Minor† ...	—	42	—	47	89
V. Number of infested properties (under IV) treated by the Local Authority ...	—	53	—	60	113
VI. Total treatments carried out including re-treatments ...	—	341	—	330	671
VII. Number of notices served under Section 4—					
(1) Treatment ...	—	—	—	—	—
(2) Structural works (i.e. Proofing) ...	—	—	—	—	—
VIII. Number of cases in which default action was taken by Local Authority following issue of notice under Section 4 ...	—	—	—	—	—
IX. Legal Proceedings ...	—	—	—	—	—
X. Number of "block" control schemes carried out ...	Nil				

* "Major" includes properties with an estimated population exceeding 20 rats or mice.

† "Minor" includes properties with an estimated population not exceeding 20 rats or mice.

During 1962, 170 complaints of rat or mice infestation were received and investigated.

The following table shows the work carried out during the year arising from the complaints received.

	Total
Business premises inspected	139
Dwelling houses inspected	84
Local authority premises inspected	—
Business premises treated	60
Dwelling houses treated	43
Local authority premises treated... ..	—
Business premises, inspection visits	204
Business premises, treatment visits	330
Dwelling houses, inspection visits	166
Dwelling houses, treatment visits	341
Local authority, inspection visits	—
Local authority, treatment visits	—
Total visits	1,041
Estimated kill (<i>rattus norvegicus</i>)	154
Bodies recovered (<i>rattus norvegicus</i>)	76
Estimated kill (<i>rattus rattus</i>)	10
Bodies recovered (<i>rattus rattus</i>)	5
Estimated kill (mice)	862
Bodies recovered (mice)	308

Baiting of Sewers

During the year a second treatment of the sewers, by direct poisoning using sodium fluoracetamide (1081) was commenced.

Disinfecting Station

The arrangement whereby Holborn undertakes to carry out all disinfecting, disinfection and cleansing work for the City of Westminster continued during the year.

The figures below relate to work done for Holborn only.

Disinfection

Number of rooms disinfected after tuberculosis	7
Number of rooms disinfected after other infectious diseases	190
Total number of rooms disinfected after infectious disease	197
Number of articles of bedding and clothing disinfected after tuberculosis	140
Number of articles of bedding and clothing disinfected after other infectious diseases	1,190
Total number of articles disinfected after infectious disease.. ..	1,330
Number of articles disinfected for export	4,919
Number of books disinfected after infectious disease	47

Disinfestation

Number of rooms disinfested of vermin	111
Number of articles of bedding and clothing disinfested of vermin ..	2,521

Summary of 8,770 articles of bedding and clothing dealt with during the year:—

Mattresses	150
Pillows	208
Pillow Cases	109
Bolsters	27
Bolster Cases	25
Blankets	402
Sheets	258
Household	4,148
Clothing	3,317
Other Bedding	126

Cleansing

Number of persons treated for scabies	19
Number of persons treated for head lice	—
Number of persons treated for body lice	70
Number of persons treated for crab lice	12
Number of persons cleansed	234

Aged Persons

The National Assistance Acts, 1948 and 1951, provide 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 Acts 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. Such cases are those of persons who die in poor circumstances, and, with few exceptions, have no known relatives.

Hospital Management Committees and Boards of Governors of Teaching Hospitals have been asked by the Minister to exercise their powers to arrange and pay for the burial or cremation of such persons dying in hospital. This Circular does 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.

During the year fourteen cases were dealt with, at a total cost of £143 5s. 0d. The total amount recovered during the year in respect of burials was £133. The cases had come to the notice of the Public Health Department from the following sources:—

Coroner's Officer	2
Friends or Relatives of Deceased	12

New Legislation

The Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1962

These Regulations amend Regulation 7 of the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1960 (which restricts the preparation and packing of food on domestic premises) by making that Regulation apply to the peeling of onions undertaken for the purposes of food business.

The Housing (Management of Houses in Multiple Occupation) Regulations, 1962

These Regulations provide a code of management which a local authority may apply by order under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1961 to any house wholly or partly let in lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family, which is in an unsatisfactory condition in consequence of defective management.

Oil Heaters Regulations, 1962

These Regulations impose requirements in respect of the construction, design and performance of domestic oil heaters, and make it an offence to sell or have in possession for sale an oil heater not complying with the Regulations.

National Assistance Act, 1948 (Amendment) Act, 1962

This Act which came into operation on the 24th May, 1962, substitutes a new Section 31 of the National Assistance Act, 1948 and gives local authorities power to make their own arrangements for the provision of meals and recreation for old people. It also re-enacts the original power of a local authority to contribute to the funds of a voluntary organisation and extends it by enabling the local authority to lend premises, furniture, vehicles and equipment to such an organisation.

Milk and Dairies (Preservatives) Regulations, 1962

These Regulations prohibit the addition of any preservative to milk and the sale of any milk to which any such addition has been made.

Preservatives in Food Regulations, 1962

These Regulations re-enact with amendments the Public Health (Preservatives, etc. in Food) Regulations 1925 to 1958.

Landlord and Tenant Act, 1962

This Act which came into operation on the 1st November, 1962 requires landlords to supply their tenants with rent books or similar documents, and prescribes the information to be contained in rent books.

Milk and Dairies (Emulsifiers and Stabilisers) Regulations, 1962

These Regulations prohibit the addition of any emulsifiers and stabilisers to milk and the sale of any milk to which such addition has been made.

Emulsifiers and Stabilisers in Food Regulations, 1962

These Regulations prohibit the sale or importation of flour containing any emulsifiers or stabilisers, or of bread or other food containing emulsifiers or stabilisers other than those specified.

SECTION 5.

Factories.

Most of the provisions of the Factories Acts, 1937–1961, 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 1962 are as follows:—

Number of visits to:—

Factories with mechanical power	80
Factories without mechanical power	7
Outworkers registers	5
Outworkers' rooms	4
Electrical stations and sites of building operations	108

Factories Acts, 1937—1959

The following particulars are furnished in accordance with Section 128 (3) of the principal 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	172	7	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	623	80	1	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	36	108	—	—
Total	831	195	1	—

2. Cases in which defects were found.

PARTICULARS	Number of Cases in which Defects were				Number of Cases in which Prosecutions were Instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	2	2	—	—	—
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective Drainage of Floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)—					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or Defective	9	7	—	2	—
(c) Not separate for Sexes	2	2	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	3	3	—	—	—
Total	14	12	—	2	—

Part VIII of the Act

Outworkers

Section 110 of the Factories Act, 1937, requires that where, in certain specified industries, work is given by an employer or contractor to be done by workers outside his factory, lists containing the names and addresses of such workers must be forwarded to the Local Authority. Section 111 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:—

Type of Specified 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. ...	211	—	—	—	—	—
Cleaning and Washing	1	—	—	—	—	—
Household Linen ...	1	—	—	—	—	—
Lace, Lace Curtains and Nets ...	5	—	—	—	—	—
Artificial Flowers ...	8	—	—	—	—	—
Boxes etc. ...	5	—	—	—	—	—
Cosaques, Christmas Crackers, Christmas Stockings, etc. ...	55	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	286	—	—	—	—	—

Firms in the Borough employing outworkers	19
No. of outworkers on lists submitted	286
No. of outworkers referred to other Boroughs	279
No. of outworkers in Holborn employed by Holborn firms	7
No. of outworkers in Holborn employed by firms outside the Borough	27
Total number of outworkers in Holborn	34
Inspection of outworkers' premises	4
Cases of notifiable disease occurring in such premises	Nil

Part VIII of the Act

Outworkers

Section 110 of the Factories Act, 1937, requires that where in certain specified industries, work is given by an employer or contractor to be done by workers outside his factory, lists containing the names and addresses of such workers must be forwarded to the Local Authority. Section 111 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 in them.

Type of Specified Work	No. of Outworkers employed in such premises	No. of Outworkers employed in such premises	No. of Outworkers employed in such premises	No. of Outworkers employed in such premises	No. of Outworkers employed in such premises
Washing, Dyeing, etc.	1	1	1	1	1
Cleaning and Washing	1	1	1	1	1
Household Linen	1	1	1	1	1
Lace, Lace Curtains and Nets	1	1	1	1	1
Artificial Flowers	1	1	1	1	1
Boxes, etc.	1	1	1	1	1
Cordons, Christmas Crackers, Christmas Stockings, etc.	1	1	1	1	1
Total	1	1	1	1	1

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 1962:—

Dairies and milk shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Ice cream, sale or storage	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Ice cream manufacture	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
Restaurants and kitchens	..	..	..	..	..	..	409
Bakehouses .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Butchers' shops .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Fish shops .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Fried fish shops .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Other food shops .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	119
Market streets .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	64
Licensed premises .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	146
Sampling .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	271
Unsound food .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	79
Re-inspections .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	145

Food and Drugs Act, 1955

Notices

During 1962, 6 notices were served on owners or occupiers of food premises, drawing attention to infringements of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960. Details of the premises are as follows:—

Restaurant .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Licensed Premises .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Cafe .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	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, 1955, in respect of food premises:

Premises or parts of premises put in sanitary condition	1
Proper lighting and ventilation provided to sanitary conveniences ..	2
Sanitary conveniences made not to communicate with room used for handling open food	1
Persons handling food:—	
Wash-hand basins provided	1
Hot and cold water provided	1
Soap, detergents, nail brushes and towels provided	1
Wash basins and traps cleansed	1
Food rooms repaired and put in good condition.. .. .	1

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. Most distributors now sell milk in the bottles and cartons in which they receive it from the wholesaler, and consequently their premises are not required to be registered as dairies.

Dairies registered during 1962	Nil
Dairies removed from register during 1962	Nil
Dairies on register at end of 1962	1
Distributors registered during 1962	2
Distributors removed from register during 1962	1
Distributors on register at end of 1962	49
Inspections made by Inspectors during 1962	4
Formal milk samples taken and submitted for analysis	78
Informal milk samples taken and submitted for analysis	84

The following tables show the monthly variation of the chemical composition of the 162 samples.

Designated Milk

Month				Number of Samples examined	Fat Per cent. average	Solids Non-fat Per cent. average	Total Solids Per cent. average
January	...	...	...	10	3.55	8.70	12.25
February	...	...	...	12	3.56	8.68	12.24
March	...	...	...	11	3.52	8.73	12.25
April	...	...	...	13	3.48	8.65	12.13
May	...	...	...	16	3.40	8.62	12.02
June	...	...	...	13	3.39	8.61	12.00
July	...	...	...	5	3.46	8.66	12.12
August	...	...	...	12	3.62	8.54	12.16
September	...	...	...	13	3.73	8.74	12.47
October	...	...	...	13	3.90	8.71	12.61
November	...	...	...	12	3.96	8.67	12.63
December	...	...	...	11	3.91	8.68	12.59
Whole year	...	...	...	141	3.62	8.67	12.29
Legal minimum	...	...	...	—	3.00	8.50	11.50

Channel Island and South Devon Milk

Month				Number of Samples examined	Fat Per cent. average	Solids Non-fat Per cent. average	Total Solids Per cent. average
January	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
February	...	...	...	1	4.35	8.92	13.27
March	...	...	...	3	4.37	9.01	13.38
April	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
May	...	...	...	5	4.26	8.93	13.19
June	...	...	...	2	4.23	8.99	13.22
July	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
August	...	...	...	1	4.55	8.83	13.38
September	...	...	...	2	4.53	9.12	13.65
October	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
November	...	...	...	3	4.83	8.93	13.76
December	...	...	...	4	4.76	9.02	13.78
Whole year	...	...	...	21	4.48	8.97	13.45
Legal minimum	...	...	...	—	4.00	8.50	12.50

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

Designated Milk

Year				No. of Samples examined	Total Solids (average)	Non-fatty Solids (average)	Fat (average)
1952	...	...	...	179	12.39	8.86	3.53
1953	...	...	...	175	12.18	8.69	3.49
1954	...	...	...	157	12.20	8.61	3.59
1955	...	...	...	164	12.19	8.65	3.54
1956	...	...	...	192	12.39	8.73	3.66
1957	...	...	...	160	12.48	8.80	3.68
1958	...	...	...	146	12.43	8.76	3.67
1959	...	...	...	143	12.26	8.69	3.57
1960	...	...	...	145	12.17	8.68	3.49
1961	...	...	...	135	12.19	8.67	3.52
1962	...	...	...	141	12.29	8.67	3.62

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 dealer's licence to a distributor in respect of each of his premises within their area from which the designated milk is to be sold. A licence is issued for a period of five years and permits the sale of designated milk outside as well as inside the area of the licensing authority.

During the year 2 dealers licences were issued, details of which are as follows:—

To sell Tuberculin Tested milk	..	..	..	..	..	1
To sell Pasteurised milk	..	..	..	..	..	2
To sell Sterilised milk	..	..	..	..	..	1

Milk—Bacteriological Examination

During the year, 106 samples of milk were submitted for bacteriological examination. 36 of these were from milk supplied to schools in the Borough and four to a Day Nursery.

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 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, to be registered by the local authority.

On the 1st January, 1962, one set of premises was registered for the manufacture, storage and sale of ice cream, in Holborn, and 140 premises were registered for storage and sale.

During the year 3 applications were received and approved in respect of premises to be used for storage and sale of ice cream.

One set of premises ceased to be used for the storage and sale of ice cream, and was removed from the register.

At the end of the year, there was one registration for manufacture, storage and sale, and 142 premises were registered for storage and sale.

Ice Cream (Heat Treatment, Etc.) Regulations, 1959

During the year, 71 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	..	..	..	55
Grade 2	..	..	..	12
Grade 3	..	..	..	2
Grade 4	..	..	..	2

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.

Licensed Premises

There are 74 public houses in the Borough, and during the year 146 inspections were carried out.

In addition, 49 reports were submitted to the Licensing Justices, in respect of premises where application had been made for the grant, re-grant or transfer of a licence under the Licensing Acts, 1953 and 1961.

Food Sampling

A total of 484 samples of food and drugs were purchased and submitted to the Borough Analyst for chemical analysis during the year. 276 were formal samples and 208 were informal.

Article	Number of Samples purchased
Baking Powder	2
Batter Mix	1
Bread	2
Butter	2
Cheese	1
Coffee	5
Condiments	12
Cooking Fat, Oil, Dripping and Suet	14
Cream, fresh and tinned	10
Curry Powder	4
Custard Powder	4
Desiccated Coconut	2
Drugs and Medical Preparations	3
Essences and Flavourings	20
Fish, fresh, tinned and preserved	10
Flour	7
Fruit, dried, tinned and fresh	16
Honey	2
Ice Cream	5
Jams and Preserves	8
Jellies	7
Lemon Juice	1
Margarine	3
Meat and Meat Preparations	45
Milk	162
Milk, Evaporated and Condensed	7
Milk Shake Ingredients	4
Oatmeal	1
Olive Oil	3
Pearl Barley	1
Puddings	2
Rice	10
Sandwich Spread	3
Sauces	11
Semolina	3
Soft Drinks and Cordials	25
Soups	10
Spaghetti	1
Sugar	1
Sweets and Confectionery	17
Tapioca	2
Tomato Juice, Paste, Puree and Ketchup	3
Vegetables, tinned and dried	17
Vitamin Tablets and Preparations	10
Wines and Spirits	4
Yogurt	1
	484

SECTION 7.

Unsound Food

During the year 1962, the undermentioned unsound food was surrendered and destroyed or disposed of otherwise:—

Commodity						Tons	Cwts.	Qtrs.	Lbs.
MILK									
Fresh	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	5
Tinned	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	4
FISH									
Fresh	...	...	...	...	...	—	2	—	4
Tinned	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	14
MEAT									
Fresh	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	3	11
Tinned	...	...	...	...	...	3	14	1	20
FRUIT									
Fresh	...	...	...	...	...	—	1	—	3
Tinned	...	...	...	...	...	—	4	1	9
VEGETABLES									
Fresh	...	...	...	...	...	—	3	3	—
Tinned	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	—	15
OTHER FOOD									
	...	...	...	...	...	—	8	2	5
TOTAL						5	14	1	6

SECTION 7.

Tuberculosis.

The following table gives the number of new cases of tuberculosis notified, and deaths during 1962 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	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2—5 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—10 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—15 years	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
15—20 years	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20—25 years	1	3	—	—	—	2	—	—
25—35 years	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35—45 years	1	—	—	—	4	3	—	—
45—55 years	3	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
55—65 years	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
65—75 years	3	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
75 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	12	3	1	—	*8	*6	—	—

*Only three of these persons died of tuberculosis.

Summary of Changes in Tuberculosis Register During 1962

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Cases on Register at 31st December, 1961	136	110	4	12	262
Cases Added					
Primary notifications	12	3	1	—	16
Transferred from other districts	8	6	—	—	14
Restored to register	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	156	119	5	12	292
Cases Removed					
Moved to other district	23	17	—	3	43
Recovered	6	9	—	4	19
Died	7	4	—	—	11
Lost trace of	5	2	—	1	8
Others	—	—	1	—	1
Totals	41	32	1	8	82
Cases on Register at 31st December, 1962	115	87	4	4	210

Tuberculosis Notifications and Deaths for the last 50 years

	Notifications	Rate per 1,000 Population	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Population
1913	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	3.10	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	1.30
28	105	2.67	47	1.20
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	.88	13	.52
49	48	1.88	15	.59
1950	44	1.69	11	.42
51	45	1.83	17	.69
52	48	2.00	7	.29
53	51	2.15	11	.46
54	36	1.54	5	.21
55	45	1.95	8	.35
56	36	1.59	3	.13
57	32	1.44	4	.18
58	26	1.19	3	.14
59	27	1.26	5	.23
1960	19	0.90	1	.05
61	25	1.22	1	.05
62	16	.78	4	.19

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF STAFF

Staff medical examinations are undertaken on the following occasions.

- (a) Entrants to the Established Staff. All persons appointed to the established staff are medically examined, unless they are already established local authority officers. In general, non-established staff are first examined as soon as it seems reasonably certain that they will remain in the Council's employ. They are examined again immediately prior to joining the establishment.
- (b) After sickness. Staff whose sick pay has expired are examined to evaluate the probability of their return to duty. A report is sent to the appropriate committee.
- (c) Age. Certain staff who wish to continue working after the normal age for retirement are examined to determine their fitness to do so. Motor drivers are examined at the ages of 55 years and 60 years and thereafter annually.

The following table gives the numbers and results of examinations conducted during 1962.

<i>No. of Examinations</i>				<i>Results</i>			
First examination	74			Fit for employment	91		
Second examination	12			Decision deferred	8		
Re-examinations of the above	1			Not fit for employment	1		
By reason of age	3						

A decision is deferred when further observation or investigation of an abnormality is desirable, or to enable the applicant to obtain treatment for a remediable defect.

In addition 10 examinations were made of 9 persons who had had long periods of sickness. In all cases the general practitioner was consulted. As a result of these deliberations, one person was considered to be "incapable of discharging the duties of their employment by reason of permanent ill health or infirmity of body."

DISABLED DRIVERS.

Fifty-eight applications for exemption from parking meter charges were referred by the Borough Engineer for medical opinion, necessitating medical examinations in respect of 37 of these applicants.

OLD PEOPLE'S WELFARE

The register of Elderly Holborn Residents which is kept consists of names supplied by persons and organisations interested in the welfare of the aged. It includes members of Old Peoples' Clubs and those who are visited by other organisations. The remainder are visited regularly by the Social Workers. The state of the register at the end of the year was:—

Number on visiting list	348
Number known to be active or members of Clubs	382
Visited by other organisations	172
Total number registered	902

Old people who are fit and well are visited once a year to maintain contact and check the accuracy of the register. Less able people are visited quarterly or monthly. When special difficulties arise more frequent visits are needed. During the year 1,218 home visits were made by the Social Workers, and 692 other visits or interviews on behalf of old people occurred.

SERVICES ARRANGED FOR OLD PEOPLE

As a result of their visits during the year the Social Workers arranged for the following services to be provided for old people in the Borough.

Meals-on-Wheels and Luncheon Club	52	Home Library Service	.. .. .	8
Home Help	58	Bathing .. .. .	.. .. .	12
National Assistance	19	Holidays .. .. .	.. .. .	56
Chiropody	28	Other Services—		
Incontinent Laundry Service	10	radio, meter lowering, clothing &c.		97

