

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

Contributors

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ANNUAL REPORT
of the Medical Officer of Health
London Borough of Islington



1966

INTRODUCTION

In introducing my report for the year 1965, I described the initial measures of planning and organising for the inauguration of the new Public Health Department. I was able to confirm that the department had taken shape and some new developments had been initiated. This progress was continued during 1966, which as seen in retrospect was a year of consolidation. There were a number of new undertakings and expansions of existing services, which will be described in the succeeding pages. Among them, symptomatic of the wide range of the Department's responsibilities, may be mentioned the growing interest in the more dependent members of the population, such as the elderly and the handicapped both in mind and in body. Long term concern for the health and happiness of women has been shown in the development of cervical cytology testing and of family planning on medical grounds. The field of health education has been expanded on a broad front, and of particular interest is the assessment of the achievements since 1962 of the Smoking Advisory Centre which has been a pioneer venture in approaching one of the big social problems of the age. Needless to say, this new work has not interfered with the maintenance of the other health services in the Department. In common with all other services in the land, the Department operated within the terms of the Government's Prices and Incomes standstill during the second half of the year.

I am particularly glad to refer to the mutual co-operation between the Department and all those concerned in the health of the Borough. This is evidence at all levels both within the Borough's service with the Chief Officers and their departments, and outside the Borough's service with other Authorities. The latter are too numerous to list in full, but I mention the Inner London Education Authority and the Greater London Council, the London Boroughs, the Hospital Authorities, the Inner London Executive Council and Local Medical Committee, Government Departments and other Public Authorities, and the many Voluntary Organisations.

I am most grateful for the continued guidance and support which my colleagues and I have received from the Members of the Council and its Committees.

STAFFING

Dr. G.C. Young, Principal Medical Officer, resigned on appointment as Deputy Medical Officer of Health for the London Borough of Barnet. His last day of service was 31st December 1966.

Dr. Joan Clarke was promoted to fill an additional position of Senior Medical Officer from 1st December 1966.

The establishment of staff in all grades was kept under review and a number of new positions added for increased work. On the whole, recruitment kept reasonably up to the level of the establishment but turn-over remained high and there were frequent gaps before filling vacancies. There was continuous shortage in the grade of public health inspector.

Details of the total establishment of officers and employees are set out in Appendix A.

In common with other departments, the scales of uniform and protective clothing issues for officers and employees were reviewed, and a revised schedule approved.

COMMUNITY SERVICE VOLUNTEERS

At the end of 1965, the Council approved the attachment to the Public Health Department of two young volunteers for a period of one year. The Community Service Volunteers is an organisation which came into existence in 1962 to enable young people to be of help in the community to gain personal experience of social problems. They take young men and women of all backgrounds preferably aged between 18 and 20 years (but not less than 17 years) who are ready to work anywhere in the United

Kingdom. At the end of January, 1966, one volunteer was attached to a health visitor whose work is with a group practice. This proved entirely successful and continued throughout the year. A second volunteer came to the Department in September and was attached to the Rosemary Junior Training School. This also has been a successful arrangement. An agreed weekly sum towards the cost of this service was paid by the Council to the C.S.V. In addition, small weekly subsistence allowances were paid by the Council direct to the volunteers.

HEALTH SERVICE PREMISES

Rosemary Junior Training School was opened by the Rt. Hon. Lord Taylor of Harlow, M.D., F.R.C.P., Medical Director, Harlow Industrial service, on 11th June 1966, in the presence of His Worship the Mayor (Alderman A.J. Coman, J.P.) and under the chairmanship of the Chairman of the Personal Health Committee (Councillor Mrs. D.M.S. Simpkins, B.Sc., A.L.A.) This training centre for subnormal pupils was planned by the former London County Council. The name was derived from pleasure gardens which existed in the area in the 18th century. Details of the school and its work are given on page 68.

It was possible to give detailed consideration to the long-term planning of health service premises, which previously had been undertaken tentatively. As a result a revised Ten-Year Plan was drawn up. Regard was had to the condition and siting of present premises and to likely needs in the future in relation to population and to town-planning proposals. Nine areas were envisaged in the Borough, with populations of 20,000 - 35,000 each. Each area would have a full scale maternity and child welfare centre and, where there were special needs, sub-centres would be provided. Where appropriate, accommodation for general medical and dental practitioners would be considered. Each area would also have one day nursery, and some would have two where the demand was high. Mental health establishments would be located to serve the Borough as a whole, and would include three hostels (for the mentally ill, for young subnormal persons and for adult subnormal persons), three day training centres (one for juniors and two for adults), two day centres for mentally ill adults and an industrial unit for mentally subnormal adults. School treatment facilities would be included in the Plan, in consultation with the Inner London Education Authority, including child guidance units. The Plan when ultimately completed would give the Borough 12 maternity and child welfare centres some with accommodation for general practitioners, 13 day nurseries with 770 places, 9 mental health centres with 370 places, and 6 other establishments - a total of 40 health service premises. In all there would be twenty-two new establishments, and eleven existing unsatisfactory premises would be replaced. The Plan was agreed by the Personal Health Committee, but for reasons of national and local economy still awaited final Council approval at the end of the year.

Towards the end of the year, an important step forward was taken towards the provision of a Health Centre which would accommodate a number of health services, in accordance with Section 21 of the National Health Service Act, 1946. The London County Council had in its capital programme envisaged a new maternity and child welfare and school treatment centre in the south-eastern part of the former Borough of Islington. This was to replace unsatisfactory premises which had been in use for a long time. The new scheme was an expansion of these proposals for a site in River Place, Essex Road, N.1. It proposed a wide range of maternity and child welfare and school health (including dental) services, together with foot clinic, district nurse's room and health visitors' office. It was also decided to explore the possibility of bringing in general medical and dental practitioners, and of establishing a child guidance unit. The provisional estimate of cost was in the order of £160,000 (capital) and £63,000 a year (revenue). Negotiations were in progress at the end of the year with the Inner London Executive Council and the Local Medical Committee with regard to accommodation for doctors and dentists, and with the Inner London Education Authority with regard to child guidance. The latter Authority was also being consulted about the possibility of installing another child guidance unit in a suite of rooms at the Finsbury Health Centre, Pine Street, E.C.1. A list of establishments is set out in Appendix B.

S. KING,

Medical Officer of Health.

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH COMMITTEE**PERSONAL HEALTH COMMITTEE**

(as at 31st December, 1966)

MAYOR

Alderman ARTHUR JAMES COMAN, J.P.

Aldermen

CHARLES ALFRED ALLEN, J.P.
HERBERT JAMES LOWTON LYGOE,
O.B.E., J.P., M.S.M.
ALBERT JOHN ROGERS, J.P.

Councillors

ARTHUR EDWARD JACK CANNON
HENRY WILLIAM FRANCIS FORD
ALBERT EDWARD LEY
HENRY JAMES REID
TERENCE CORNELIUS ROONEY
MRS. MARGARET MARY SHORT
MRS. EMILY MARY SIMMS
WALTER SMITH
MRS. BRONWEN STRADLING
VIVIAN STEWART STRADLING
MRS. EDITH JOAN WALKER

Co-opted Members

R.J.S. BRYANT, LL.B., F.C.C.S., F.H.A.
E. COLIN-RUSS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Chairman

Alderman A.J. ROGERS, J.P.

Vice-Chairman

Councillor A.E. LEY

Alderman

CHARLES ALFRED ALLEN, J.P.

Councillors

MRS. ZARA BAGNARI
WILLIAM CHARLES COMLEY
CHARLES VICTOR SIDNEY CONNELL
HENRY WILLIAM FRANCIS FORD
PAUL GRANT
MRS. ELIZABETH HOODLESS, B.A. M.I.M.S.W.
GEORGE ALBERT WILLIAM IVES
ROBERT JOHN REDRUPP
LEWIS ROSS
MRS. EMILY MARY SIMMS
MRS. DIANA MARGARET STUDDERT SIMPKINS,
B.Sc., A.L.A.
WALTER SMITH
JACK WALKER

Co-opted Members

M.J. FITZGERALD, M.B., B.Ch.
GEOFFREY RANKIN
MISS P.W. REDMAN, S.R.N., D.N. (Lond.)

Chairman

Councillor Mrs. D.M.S. SIMPKINS, B.Sc., A.L.A.

Vice-Chairman

Councillor J. WALKER

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health and
Principal School Medical Officer

S. KING, M.D., M.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health and
Deputy Principal School Medical Officer

AUDREY K. ARNOLD

M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.Obst., R.C.O.G., D.P.H.

PUBLISHED PAPERS DURING 1966

Dr. G.C. Young and Mr. R.K. Turner

CNS Stimulant Drugs and Conditioning Treatment of Nocturnal Enuresis: A Long Term Follow-up Study. Behav. Res & Therapy 1966. Vol. 4 pp. 225-228.

Miss L.K. May

Changing Trends in Health Visiting 1966.
Int. Journal of Nursing Studies. Vol. 3 pp. 27-33.

Miss G. Flack

Work of the Health Visitor in relation to General Practice .
Int. Journal of Nursing Studies Vol. 2 pp. 297-304.

GRANTS TO VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS

During 1966 the Council used its powers under the National Health Service Act, 1946 (Sections 22(5) and 28(3) and (subject to Ministerial consent) the Local Government Act, 1948 (Section 136), to authorise the payment of the following grants to organisations providing or furthering the development of personal health services.

<u>Service</u>	<u>Voluntary Organisation</u>	<u>Grant (1966/67)</u>
Day Nursery	West London Mission (Hopedene Nursery)	3,100
Maternity & Child Welfare	Claremont Central Mission	975 *
	Crusade of Rescue	85
	London Diocesan Council for Moral Welfare	1,088
	North Islington Infant Welfare Centre	20,210 *
	Save the Children Fund (St. Luke's Playgroup)	770 *
Prevention of Illness,		
Care and After Care (Foot Clinics)	Islington Old People's Welfare Association	1,765
" (General)	Central Council for Health Education	235
	Family Welfare Association	5,829
	Family Planning Association (Central London Branch)	815
	National Association of Voluntary Hostels	100
Mental Health	Catholic Fund for Homeless and Destitute Men (St. Martin of Tours House)	500
	Elfrida Rathbone Committee (Islington and Camden)	1,325
	Islington Society for Mentally Handicapped Children	3,400 *
	National Association for Mental Health	100
Miscellaneous	Catholic Marriage Advisory Council	375
	London Marriage Guidance Council	650

* estimated grant, subject to adjustment

VISITS ARRANGED FOR STUDENTS

The Council continued to play its part in the training of students by arranging for them to visit various Public Health Department establishments and spend time with certain grades of field staff as part of their study of the working of a local health authority. The total number of students accepted was 771 and comprised the following -

Student Nurses	561
Medical Students	28
Miscellaneous	182

Periods of attachment within the Department were also provided for 18 health visitor students from the Royal College of Nursing, University of London (Institute of Education), and the North-Western Polytechnic.

CO-OPERATION WITH CHILDREN'S AND WELFARE DEPARTMENTS

Residential establishments under the control of the Children's Committee are visited once a quarter by one of the Council's medical officers. By this means advice regarding general hygiene of the establishments and standards of care can be given to the Children's Officer and handicapped children in the homes can be followed-up. 70 such visits were made during the year.

The Children's Officer seeks the assistance of this department with regard to applications by Islington residents to adopt or foster children and in each case the health visitor is asked to report on the applicants if they are known to her, and 77 requests of this nature were received during the year. In addition, the Children's Officer seeks medical advice from this department in adoption or fostering cases where there is doubt about the health of the prospective adopters or foster parents or the medical history of the child.

Five visits by a medical officer were made during the year to homes for the elderly which are under the control of the Welfare Committee, and by public health inspectors. The reports of these officers, which commented on matters of hygiene and general facilities for the residents, were passed to the Chief Welfare Officer for his consideration.

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE ARRANGEMENTS

The Council continued to make use of the Admissions and Doctors Inquiry Service (also used by the London Boroughs of Camden and Haringey) operating from Whittington Hospital for the taking and passing on of emergency calls outside office hours for the Council's health services. Details of the calls dealt with are as follows:-

Domiciliary Midwifery	688
Mental health	433
Home Nursing	385
Infectious disease	8
Other	9
Total	1,523

Midwives and Mental Health Social Workers were able to make use of special hired car facilities at night and at weekends.

Associate Medical Officer of Health

V. FREEMAN

M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Principal Medical Officers

BETTY GROVES
M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

G.C. YOUNG
M.D., M.B., B.Ch., L.M.S.S.A., D.P.H.
(Left Service on 31.12.66)

Chief Dental Officer & Principal School Dental Officer

R.E. HYMAN
L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.)

Public Analyst

D.F.H. BUTTON
A.R.C.S., F.R.I.C.

Chief Administrative Officer

F.L. CLARK, B.A.

Chief Public Health Inspector

W.C. BARTLETT
F.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Assistant Chief Administrative Officer

E.J. SHARP

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector

G.S. ADAMS, M.A.P.H.I.

Principal Administrative Officers

MISS D. EGGINTON
S. GODSTONE
A.G. HOLMES

Assistant Chief Public Health Inspectors

A.J. TRUSLOVE, M.A.P.H.I.
T. LAWSON, M.A.P.H.I.

Principal Nursing Officer

MISS K.B. HARVEY
S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Deputy Principal Nursing Officer

MISS L.K. MAY
S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V., Q.N., Dip.Soc.

Assistant Nursing Officer

MRS. M. TAMBLYN
S.R.N., H.V., R.F.N.

Supervisor of Midwives

MISS V.J. BUCKINGHAM
S.R.N., R.F.N., S.C.M.

Senior Social Worker

MISS M. MACMORRAN

Deputy Senior Social Worker

MRS. A. HOSKER

Principal Mental Health Social Worker

MISS N.E. BRIAN

Deputy Principal Mental Health Social Worker

J.P. QUINN

Health Education Officer

K.M.N. ROBERTSON
L.M.R.S.H., M.I.H.E.

GENERAL AND VITAL STATISTICS

Area of the Borough ... 3.678 acres

Estimated Mid-Year Home Population - 255,150

Marriages (Provisional figures) solemnised in the Borough 2,654

BIRTHS			
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Live Births - Legitimate	5,033	2,634	2,399
Illegitimate	833	441	392
	<u>5,866</u>	<u>3,075</u>	<u>2,791</u>

	<u>Islington</u>	<u>England and Wales</u>
LIVE BIRTH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION ...	23.0	17.7
Birth rate after applying 'Area Comparability'		
Factor of 0.83..	19.1	
ILLEGITIMATE LIVE BIRTHS PER CENT OF TOTAL		
LIVE BIRTHS ...	14.2	

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Still Births - Legitimate	53	29	24
Illegitimate	15	9	6
	<u>68</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>30</u>

	<u>Islington</u>	<u>England and Wales</u>
STILL BIRTH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION	0.27	0.27
Still birth rate per 1,000 live and still births	11.5	15.4

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
TOTAL LIVE AND STILL BIRTHS -			
Legitimate ...	5,086	2,663	2,423
Illegitimate ...	848	450	398
	<u>5,934</u>	<u>3,113</u>	<u>2,821</u>

DEATHS			
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
ALL CAUSES ...	2,826	1,406	1,420

	<u>Islington</u>	<u>England and Wales</u>
DEATH RATE (CRUDE) PER 1,000 POPULATION	11.1	11.7
Death rate after applying 'Area Comparability'		
factor of 1.06 ...	11.8	

INFANT DEATHS			
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Deaths of Infants under one year of age -			
Legitimate ...	92	46	46
Illegitimate ...	28	19	9
	<u>120</u>	<u>65</u>	<u>55</u>

	<u>Islington</u>	<u>England and Wales</u>
INFANT MORTALITY RATE (per 1,000 live births) -		
All Infants ...	20.5	19.0
Legitimate ...	18.3	
Illegitimate ...	33.6	

NEO-NATAL MORTALITY

	Total	Male	Female
Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age -			
Legitimate	58	32	26
Illegitimate	23	15	8
	81	47	34

	Islington	England and Wales
NEO-NATAL MORTALITY RATE (per 1,000 live births)		
All Infants	13.8	12.9
Legitimate	11.5	
Illegitimate	27.6	

	Total	Male	Female
Deaths of Infants under 1 week of age -			
Legitimate	54	30	24
Illegitimate	23	15	8
	77	45	32

	Islington	England and Wales
EARLY NEO-NATAL MORTALITY RATE (per 1,000 live births)		
All Infants	13.1	11.1
Legitimate	10.7	
Illegitimate	27.6	

	Total	Male	Female
PERINATAL MORTALITY			
Still births and deaths under 1 week combined	145	83	62

	Islington	England and Wales
PERINATAL MORTALITY RATE (per 1,000 total live and still births)	24.4	26.3

MATERNAL DEATHS (including abortion)	2	223
RATE (per 1,000 total live and still births)	0.34	0.26

1966: CLASSIFICATION OF DEATHS WITH AGE DISTRIBUTION (REGISTRAR GENERAL'S RETURNS)

CAUSE OF DEATH	AGE GROUPS																											
	All Ages			Under 4 wks.		4 weeks under 1 year		1-		5-		15-		25-		35-		45-		55-		65-		75 & over				
	M	F	Total	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
1. Tuberculosis, Respiratory	15	3	18	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	5	1	2	1	6	-	-		
2. Tuberculosis, Other	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2		
3. Syphilitic diseases	6	8	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	5	3		
4. Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4		
5. Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5		
6. Meningococcal Infections	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	6		
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7		
8. Measles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8		
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	4	4	8	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	9		
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	32	37	69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	1	12	8	8	7	20	10	10		
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung bronchus	186	28	214	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	17	4	66	4	62	7	36	12	11	11		
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	43	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	-	12	-	9	-	8	-	8	12			
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	23	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	5	-	4	-	8	-	3	13			
14. Other malignant neoplasms	133	112	245	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	3	6	16	8	37	27	42	35	31	34	14		
15. A-and-Leukemia	3	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	15			
16. Diabetes	5	10	15	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	-	4	1	3	16			
17. Vascular lesions of the nervous system	98	186	284	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	8	6	17	18	24	56	47	102	17	17			
18. Coronary disease, Angina	310	193	503	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	2	47	9	83	30	103	58	65	94	18			
19. Hypertension with heart disease	8	19	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	1	6	4	13	19			
20. Other heart disease	130	256	386	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	2	-	2	4	5	10	11	14	29	98	206	20		
21. Other circulatory disease	52	83	135	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	2	3	13	5	13	23	22	51	21			
22. Influenza	3	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	1	22			
23. Pneumonia	90	128	218	-	1	4	7	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	4	-	3	4	9	8	30	33	38	74	23			
24. Bronchitis	104	63	167	-	-	1	4	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	20	5	46	17	36	31	24			
25. Other disease of the respiratory system	12	8	20	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	2	5	-	2	4	25		
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	11	14	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	4	2	5	9	28			
27. Gastritis, enteritis, diarrhoea	5	8	13	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	4	1	3	27			
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	7	4	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	3	2	-	1	28			
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	7	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	3	-	29			
30. Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30			
31. Congenital Malformations	11	9	20	4	4	5	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	31			
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	102	117	219	42	26	3	2	1	1	-	1	1	4	4	4	3	2	5	7	15	15	12	20	16	35	32		
33. Motor vehicle accidents	19	15	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	3	2	2	1	4	1	2	-	2	1	2	4	6	33		
34. All other accidents	28	30	58	1	-	3	2	5	4	1	1	5	-	4	1	3	1	3	1	-	1	5	2	14	34			
35. Suicide	20	8	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	1	4	2	2	2	5	2	3	-	1	1	35		
36. Homicide	4	3	7	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	36		
All Causes	1,406	1,420	2,826	47	34	18	21	11	8	4	3	11	10	24	13	47	30	118	74	315	161	382	332	429	734			
Totals	2,826			81		39		19		7		21		37		77		192		476		714		1,163				
Percentages	100			2.86		1.38		0.67		0.28		0.74		1.31		2.72		6.79		16.84		25.26		41.15				

ANALYSIS OF INFANT DEATHS - 1966
(BASED ON REGISTRAR GENERAL'S RETURNS)

Primary Cause of Death	Under 1 day	Days						Weeks			Months											Totals
		1 - 2	2 - 3	3 - 4	4 - 5	5 - 6	6 - 7	1 - 2	2 - 3	3 - 4	1 - 2	2 - 3	3 - 4	4 - 5	5 - 6	6 - 7	7 - 8	8 - 9	9 - 10	10 - 11	11 - 12	
Bronchitis												4		1								5
Pneumonia	1										3	1		2	1	2		1	1			12
Enteritis and Diarrhoea										1												1
Premature Birth... ..	21		2																			23
Congenital Malformation, Birth Injury, Atelectasis, Atrophy and Marasmus	31	7	2	2	1	3	1	2	1		5	1	2		1		1	1		1		62
Violent Causes	1											1	1			1			1	2		7
All other causes	4		1								1	2				1	1					10
Totals	58	7	5	2	1	3	1	2	1	1	9	9	3	2	3	4	2	2	1	4	-	120

Estimated Child Population

	Under 1 year	1 - 4	Total under 5	5 - 14	Total under 15
Islington	5,830	18,970	24,800	29,700	54,500
Greater London	139,500	499,300	638,800	951,400	1,590,200

COMMENTS ON VITAL STATISTICS

(Where comparisons are made with previous years, the figures of the former Metropolitan Boroughs of Finsbury and Islington have been combined.)

Deaths of Infants under one year

Forty-eight per cent. of all infant deaths occurred within the first twenty-four hours following birth. From one to twelve months the greatest risk to infants was respiratory disease; of a total of thirty-nine infant deaths in the age group one to twelve months, eleven were due to pneumonia.

Maternal Mortality

In a total of 5,934 live and still births, there were two maternal deaths. Both followed Caesarean sections.

Respiratory Tuberculosis

The death rate for lung tuberculosis in 1966 was 0.08 per 1,000 population, and compared favourably with previous years.

Deaths due to Pneumonia and Bronchitis

In 1966 there were 167 deaths ascribed to bronchitis, and 218 to pneumonia. This showed a decrease as compared with the 1965 figures which were 183 and 276 respectively. The decrease can, no doubt, be attributed to the relatively mild winter experienced this year.

Malignant Growths of Lung and Bronchus

I reported last year that lung cancer deaths in males had not varied greatly over the previous eight or nine years. This year, however, showed a steep increase of 20% from 155 to 186. The biggest increase was in the over 65 age groups.

Female deaths from this cause showed a fall from thirty-six to twenty-eight, but it was not considered that any significant conclusion could be drawn from one year's figures.

Coronary Disease with Angina

There were 503 deaths (310 male and 193 female) from this cause in 1966. This shows a further fall from the 1964 and 1965 figures of 543 and 522 respectively.

Accident Deaths - Comparative table

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Motor vehicle accidents	30	25	34	37	37	32	22	34	28	29	34
Other violent accidents	56	62	42	60	69	65	69	84	62	60	58

Accident Deaths - Analysis by age groups

Type	0-	1-	5-	15-	25-	45-	65-	75-	M.	F.	Total
Motor Vehicle accidents	-	1	1	5	8	6	3	10	19	15	34
Falls	1	3	1	1	1	1	3	9	9	11	20
Accidental Poisoning (Solid, Liquid Gases and Vapours)	-	-	-	-	5	3	1	5	6	8	14
Drowning	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	2
Fire	-	5	-	-	2	-	1	-	2	6	8
Inhalation of Stomach contents, ingestion of food etc.	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	2
Other (Railway Accidents, etc.)	4	1	1	3	-	1	-	2	8	4	12
Total	6	10	3	10	17	11	9	26	47	45	92

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Notifiable Infectious Diseases and Deaths during the year 1966

Disease	Number of notifications	Number of deaths	Removed to Hospital	Number of Cases returned to Registrar-General after correction of diagnosis	Cases "coming to knowledge" but not notified
Smallpox	- (-)	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	125 (147)	-	3	126	30
Diphtheria	- (1)	-	-	-	-
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	6 (5)	-	6	5	-
Typhus Fever	- (-)	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	213(181)	-	213	213	-
Ac. Primary & Influenzal Pneumonia	36 (40)	5	5	36	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	12 (18)	-	8	12	-
Acute Encephalitis	1 (2)	-	-	1	8
Meningococcal Infection	2 (2)	1	2	2	-
Anthrax	- (-)	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	300 (278)	-	20	299	171
Malaria	2 (3)	-	2	2	1
Erysipelas	15 (21)	-	1	15	-
Measles	1875 (2234)	-	15	1875	67
Whooping Cough	118 (62)	-	18	116	50
Ac. Poliomyelitis	- (-)	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	101 (115)	-	24	55	1
Tuberculosis - Lungs	192 (183)	18	-	192	8
Tuberculosis - Other forms	19 (30)	1	-	19	1

(Figures in brackets are notifications for 1965)

Smallpox

Of the twenty-seven references for suspected smallpox and supervision of possible smallpox contacts, eighteen were arrivals in this country from declared endemic or locally infected smallpox areas. They were reported to be proceeding to addresses in Islington, and were not in possession of valid international certificates of vaccination. In accordance with the regulations which came into force on the 1st August, 1963, all the arrivals were visited and kept under surveillance for the required period.

Advice was sought from the medical staff of the department in respect of eight patients suffering from rashes of a type where it was desirable to exclude smallpox as a possible cause. These were subsequently diagnosed as follows: four cases - chicken pox; one case - pityriasis rosea; one case - erythema nodosum; one case - acne and one case where the diagnosis was not specified apart from the fact that it was not smallpox.

The remaining reference concerned surveillance of a fifteen-year old girl temporarily residing in Islington, whose sister was a suspected smallpox case living in Urmston, Lancs. Subsequently, notification was received that the diagnosis was not confirmed.

Certificates of Vaccination and Inoculation - Authentication -
Ministry of Health Circular 60/48.

Applications for authentication dealt with by the Medical Officer of Health numbered 9,002 as against 2,241 for the previous year. The applications comprised requests for authentication of International Certificates of Vaccination and Inoculation against smallpox, yellow fever, cholera etc., and constituted a substantial item of work. The large increase was accounted for by the fact that many continental countries required evidence of current vaccination from British travellers consequent upon the outbreak of variola minor in the Midlands.

Food Poisoning

Number of Notifications Received

1947 ...	8	1953 ...	270	1959 ...	196	1965 ...	115
1948 ...	13	1954 ...	137	1960 ...	206	1966 ...	101
1949 ...	62	1955 ...	315	1961 ...	148		
1950 ...	109	1956 ...	174	1962 ...	112		
1951 ...	158	1957 ...	160	1963 ...	134		
1952 ...	84	1958 ...	230	1964 ...	131		

There were three outbreaks during the year to be reported to the Ministry of Health in accordance with Memo. 188 Med. of the Ministry of Health.

In accordance with Circular 2/50 of the Ministry of Health, the table summarising these outbreaks is as follows:-

Date	No. of Notifi- cations	No. of persons served	No. of cases reported	No. of deaths	Foods involved and organisms responsible
20.4.66	-	170	15	-	Stewed Mutton Clostridium Welchii
4.7.66	-	9	8	-	Tinned Crab Staph. Aureus
20.9.66	-	68	12	-	Steak Pie Clostridium Welchii

Outbreak Reports

Information was received in mid-April of fifteen cases occurring amongst staff of a Company in the Borough.

Onset of symptoms commenced approximately eight hours after consumption of stewed mutton. This had been purchased around 10.00 a.m. the same day, put on to cook at 11.00 a.m., and according to information, was stewed for approximately two hours. It was served almost immediately from 1.00 p.m.

Some of this stewed mutton was left over, and kept in a refrigerator overnight. This was sampled, and found to contain heat resistant Cl. Welchii.

Some raw mutton also sampled at the same time, and part of the original purchase delivered the previous day, showed no food poisoning organisms present; neither were any organisms found from faecal specimens obtained from the fifteen cases.

The probable origin of infection or contamination of the food was not definitely ascertained, although it would seem likely that the method of preparation may have allowed Cl. Welchii to survive in sufficient numbers to cause the food poisoning.

A report was also received, in early July, of an outbreak of suspected food poisoning occurring in the Directors' Dining Room of another Company in the Borough.

Seven directors ate lunch before a Board Meeting, and six became ill three to five hours later with vomiting and diarrhoea. One of these, who was seriously ill, was admitted to an isolation hospital.

The lunch included fillet of sole (fresh) served on crabmeat (tinned) with Hollandaise sauce.

This fish course was not eaten by the director who remained well, and in addition, this meal which was left over, was shared between the canteen manageress and the directors' waitress, who subsequently developed slight symptoms.

Samples of the crabmeat isolated *Staphylococcal Aureus* which proved untypable.

Staphylococcal Aureus was also identified from the nose and stools of four kitchen staff, but the phage type was either different or untypable.

It was considered, therefore, not reasonable to suggest that the kitchen staff had in any way infected the food products. Also, the Hollandaise sauce had not been prepared for a sufficient time for any possible staphylococci to produce enterotoxin.

The tentative hypothesis is that the staphylococci entered the can via seepage during the canning process.

It has been pointed out that regulations for canning in this country are not necessarily observed in foreign products.

This particular can came from the U.S.S.R.

Information was received on the afternoon of Wednesday, 21st September, 1966, that some persons had been ill after eating meat pie on Tuesday, 20th September, 1966.

At least two persons were very ill and received medical attention. The food in question was supplied from a canteen and investigations carried out revealed that the meat pie had been supplied to sixty-eight persons on that day. The remainder had received lamb chops. All the people who had been taken ill had eaten meat pie.

It was ascertained that the meat pie was originally cooked and served in the Canteen on Monday, 19th September, and that no illness had been reported from any members of the staff. A portion of the meat pie was left over on Monday and was apparently kept on a tray on the oven in the canteen overnight. It was simply covered with a cloth. Although refrigerators were available, these were not used for storing this pie, as they were alleged to be full.

The pie was then re-heated the following day, namely Tuesday, the 20th September and was used to make up the number of meals. The canteen manager was interviewed and informed of the facts. The canteen manager subsequently made enquiries in the canteen, and confirmed this information. The saving of left-over meat pie was contrary to the instructions given to the canteen staff, and furthermore, although it had been agreed in the past to save a specimen meal each day for a period of twenty four hours for subsequent examination if the need should arise, the specimen to be kept in the refrigerator, these instructions had been disregarded. Further information from the recipients disclosed that there were finally twelve who reported symptoms of food poisoning which included diarrhoea, vomiting, nausea and abdominal pain or discomfort. Faecal specimens were examined from four of those ill and heat resistant *Cl. Welchii* was isolated from three of these specimens.

Acute Encephalitis (Lethargica-Type)

Six cases of possible acute lethargica-type encephalitis were reported during the year.

These patients were under the care of Friern Hospital, and for some seventeen months before, all had had symptoms suggestive of mental illness. On further examination it was considered that the signs and symptoms were reminiscent of epidemic encephalitis lethargica, but only in one case was the course as acute as the disease at the end of the First World War.

It has been claimed in the literature that no new cases have occurred in the last thirty-five years, but although it cannot be stated that these cases necessarily represent a real increase in incidence, it may be that a disease of this type is occurring more frequently than has been suspected. The development of post-encephalitic parkinsonism would be required to establish the diagnosis.

It was emphasized that there was no suggestion of an epidemic, and no proof that this illness was identical with encephalitis lethargica, but that it would clearly be advisable for doctors to be on the alert in the future.

For further details, attention is drawn to a letter by Richard Hunter and Muriel Jones of Friern Hospital, which appeared in 'The Lancet' of the 5th November, 1966.

Lead Poisoning

There were only two references to the department on the subject of Lead Poisoning during 1966.

Of these, the first referred to information received from the Medical Officer of Health, Stourbridge, regarding a firm in the Borough who had been supplied with a brand of common tinned frying-pans (lead/tinned lined). The future manufacture of this brand of pan had been stopped by the Medical Officer of Health, Stourbridge, subsequent to an analysis report on the lead content and discussion with the Home Office and the Ministry of Health. This action followed investigation of a case of suspected lead poisoning in Surrey. The firm so notified, was visited, and after consultation it was confirmed that only two frying pans remained in stock. These were purchased by the department.

The other reference concerned a seven-and-a-half year old child who had been admitted to hospital with a raised blood lead level, and a request was made for domiciliary investigation into the source of the poisoning. Subsequently, a three year old sister was found to have a raised blood level also. As a result of these investigations, and the analyst's report on samples taken, it was agreed that all lead paint surfaces from the family's two rooms be removed, particularly the heavy lead paint on the kitchen wooden surfaces.

Leprosy

The Public Health (Leprosy) Regulations 1966 came into force on the 1st March, 1966. These regulations provided for the notification by medical practitioners to medical officers of health of all cases of leprosy, and the transmission of this information by medical officers of health to the Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health. The Public Health (Leprosy) Regulations 1951 under which medical practitioners notified cases of leprosy direct to the Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health were accordingly revoked.

The Minister emphasized the importance of ensuring that all information regarding persons suffering from leprosy should be treated as strictly confidential and suggested that any notification of leprosy should be sent in a sealed envelope to the Medical Officer of Health by name and marked 'Personal'. He would then maintain a register of such persons, and ensure its annual review.

Poliomyelitis

A death was reported during the year of a 43 year old Islington male, with cause of death given as:-

- (a) Uraemia
- (b) Calculous pyelonephritis
- (c) Acute exacerbation of chronic pyelonephritis
- (2) Bulbo-spinal paralytic poliomyelitis

This person was one of the unfortunate victims of the 1959 Polio Outbreak, in which there were 109 reported cases, 60 of whom were subsequently confirmed. Six of these died.

An extract on this subject from Dr. Freeman's Annual Report of the former Metropolitan Borough of Islington informs us that:-

"In the spring of 1959, cases of poliomyelitis were reported which heralded the beginning of an outbreak which was extremely local in character, particularly in the early stages, which rose to a crescendo within a few weeks of the first reported cases, and then gradually eased off, so that the outbreak, as such, could be considered over by August.

The total number of cases was, unfortunately the highest experienced since 1949 which with 62 cases is the highest on record for the Borough

..... Seven of the cases had had two Poliomyelitis inoculations at some time prior to onset, and were therefore presumed to have some degree of immunity, but not sufficient for complete protection. Since it was estimated that approximately half of the Children under fifteen years at the period of the outbreak had been immunised (with two, but not three injections), it was apparent that there were many more cases in those who had not been immunised than in those immunised, and this gives some measure of protection afforded even with two inoculations. Of the fatal cases, none had had any poliomyelitis vaccine inoculations."

Looking back, it is of interest to note that this was the last major outbreak of Poliomyelitis in the Metropolitan Borough of Islington, and there can now be no doubt that vaccination with both the Salk vaccine given by injection, and the Sabin vaccine given orally, have been responsible for this local elimination of Poliomyelitis.

Continued immunisation and regular health publicity stressing its advisability will be necessary if this situation is to be safeguarded.

Whooping Cough Investigation

It was agreed in conjunction with the Public Health Laboratory Service to investigate the effectiveness of whooping cough vaccines in preventing or modifying pertussis. There had been some recent indications that the antigenic specificity of the vaccines in use might require further consideration.

Arrangements were therefore made that, until further notice, during the course of the domiciliary enquiries following notification of a case of whooping cough, a pernasal or postnasal swab should be taken for culture and antigenic analysis by the Public Health Laboratory Service. The Laboratory forwarded a copy of the report in each case to the practitioner concerned.

Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever

There were three confirmed cases of typhoid fever and one chronic carrier, and also two convalescent cases arriving in the Borough. Two cases of paratyphoid 'A' fever were also confirmed during the year. The circumstances of these eight cases were as follows:-

Typhoid Fever

(a) An Islington housewife aged thirty four years was admitted to an isolation hospital on the 10th February and transferred to a General Hospital on the 13th February for treatment in respect of suspected urinary infection. Subsequently, it was found that from tests made at the former hospital *Salmonella Typhi* were isolated from blood and faeces cultures. Date of onset was considered to be about the 4th February, 1966. The patient had resided in this country for twelve years, and had not recently been abroad. No source of infection was discovered in spite of extensive enquiries being carried out.

(b) A male Islington resident aged thirty seven years was admitted to Whittington Hospital on the 11th October, 1966, and subsequently confirmed as suffering from Typhoid Fever. He was transferred to Coppetts Wood Hospital on the 13th October, 1966.

A female aged thirty-three years living at the same address was admitted to St. Ann's Hospital on the 12th October, 1966 with similar symptoms, and the diagnosis was also confirmed as Typhoid Fever.

These patients had been on a continental coach tour which left England on the 4th September, 1966 and returned on the 19th September, 1966. There were twenty eight people on the coach, and there had been reports of illness amongst other members of the party whilst in Italy. The Medical Officers of Health of the areas in which the other members of the coach party resided were also notified.

(c) An Islington housewife attended a hospital ante-natal clinic and on routine examination, *Salmonella Typhi* was isolated from the urine culture. The patient had resided in this country for three and a half years and had not been abroad since. No symptoms were apparent, and she is probably a chronic typhoid carrier.

(d) A mother and daughter aged twenty five and one and a half years, residing in Manchester were notified in early 1965 as cases of Typhoid Fever, subsequently confirmed phage type E.1. Later the grandmother was found to be a carrier of the organism, having been reported to have suffered from the disease in British Guiana many years ago. After discharge from hospital, mother and daughter subsequently moved to Islington.

Paratyphoid 'A' Fever

(a) A male Indian aged twenty-nine years was admitted to a general hospital on the 27th August and was subsequently transferred to an isolation hospital as a case of paratyphoid 'A' fever, with a positive blood culture, onset being the 26th August. He had arrived at London Airport on the 19th August, from Bombay. This patient stated he had been in contact with a confirmed case in Bombay some ten days prior to onset. The Senior Medical Officer, London Airport, was informed of this case.

(b) A male Islington resident aged fifty-five years was admitted to Whittington Hospital on the 11th October, 1966 and subsequently diagnosed as suffering from paratyphoid 'A' fever. He was transferred to Coppetts Wood Hospital on the 19th October, 1966. This patient had returned from Italy on the 26th September, 1966. He had been on holiday visiting relatives.

In addition to the above, there was one suspected typhoid and one suspected paratyphoid which were investigated, but were subsequently not confirmed.

Two groups of Islington contacts of typhoid and paratyphoid fever cases not in the area were also followed up during the year as follows:-

(a) Information was received from the Medical Officer of Health, Camden, of a meals supervisor at a school in that area who had been found to be a typhoid carrier. Of the contacts, there were reported thirty one school-children and sixteen kitchen and other staff residing in Islington.

(b) Two suspected cases of paratyphoid fever occurred amongst a holiday party who were in Majorca from the 25th September to the 9th October. Two Islington residents also travelled in this party, and were therefore possible contacts.

Domiciliary enquiries were made in all the above, and bacteriological examinations of family and other contacts all proved negative.

Their medical practitioners were informed.

Dysentery

There were four hundred and seventy-one cases notified and 'coming to knowledge' during the year. Of these, three hundred and sixty-one proved positive, whilst one hundred and ten were clinical cases with negative stools. The source of infection was not determined in the greater proportion of these cases.

Roughly one-third of the positive cases occurred in minor outbreaks at four schools and one day nursery in the borough.

Outbreak of Query Epidemic vomiting

On 12th September, a school in the borough was visited following a report from the school meals organiser of a number of cases of diarrhoea and vomiting.

Originally, eight teaching staff, an education helper, and two kitchen staff were reported to have symptoms which included diarrhoea, vomiting, nausea and faintness. The symptoms which occurred from Friday evening 9th September to Sunday 11th September, 1966 were reported as following the Friday lunch which included fish fingers.

The kitchen was inspected, and it was confirmed that the lunch included fish fingers, cottage pie, tomatoes, cabbage, chips, apple pie and custard.

The method of cooking the fish fingers was to place them in greased tins and heat in a hot oven for not less than thirty minutes. All the kitchen staff except the two that reported symptoms, had corned beef, whilst all the teaching staff except one had fish fingers. Of the 450 children (approx) who had the school meal, all but 72 had the fish fingers.

Further enquiry revealed that the secretary of the Infant School also had symptoms on the Friday night, but she had not consumed the fish fingers.

Only examination of the fish fingers was possible as no sample meal had been retained. These showed no abnormality. Faecal specimens from the affected persons isolated no pathogenic organisms. The report of the examination of the water by the Metropolitan Water Board was normal, whilst the general condition of the school and kitchen was satisfactory.

A complete list of absentees from the school during the relevant period was obtained, and as a result of domiciliary enquiries, twelve schoolchildren were reported as having suffered similar symptoms to the staff, with a family spread in four cases. There were no complications and all patients made a complete recovery.

It was thought probable that this epidemic was caused by a virus, and features of the illness appeared similar to previous reported outbreaks of epidemic vomiting.

Tuberculosis

In 1966, 211 new notifications were received, with age and sex distribution as follows:-

Pulmonary		0-	1-	2-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	Total
Pulmonary	M	-	-	1	4	1	1	7	24	25	19	22	10	6	120
Pulmonary	F	-	-	3	2	1	5	10	14	16	9	7	3	2	72
Non-Pulmonary	M	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	4	1	-	-	-	10
Non-Pulmonary	F	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	3	3	-	-	-	-	9
Totals ...		-	-	4	7	2	8	20	43	48	29	29	13	8	211

The notification rate of all forms of tuberculosis was 0.83 per 1,000 population as against 0.31 for the whole country.

The total number of cases remaining on the register after adjustment for deaths and transfers was, on the 31st December, 1966:-

	Males	Females	Total
Pulmonary ...	1,254	936	2,190
Non-Pulmonary ...	135	164	299
Totals ..	1,389	1,100	2,489

There were 19 tuberculosis deaths (18 pulmonary and 1 non-pulmonary) during 1966. The death rate of all forms of tuberculosis was 0.07 per 1,000 of the population, as against the national rate of 0.05.

Islington Chest Clinic, Whittington Hospital, N.19

St. Pancras Chest Clinic, Margaret Street, St. Marylebone, W.1

Finsbury Chest Clinic, Health-Centre, Pine Street, E.C.1

Mass X-Ray Unit of the North-West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board

32 Drayton Park, N.5

The Borough is well and conveniently served by the above centres to which patients may be referred, or where persons may attend for examination.

Cases on Chest Clinic Registers

	Pulmonary				Non-Pulmonary				Total			
	Adults		Children		Adults		Children		Adults		Children	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Number of definite cases of tuberculosis on Chest Clinic Register as at 31st Dec. 1966												
Islington C.C.	930	579	43	47	64	81	4	8	994	660	47	55
St. Pancras C.C.	80	34	11	13	3	6	1	0	83	40	12	13
Finsbury C.C.	164	136	7	3	7	11	1	1	171	147	8	4
	1174	749	61	63	74	98	6	9	1248	847	67	72
GRAND TOTAL 2234												

Tuberculosis in immigrants - year ended 31st December, 1966

COUNTRY where passport was issued as stated by Port Health Authority	Number of advice* notes received during the year from ports and airports relating to arrival of immigrants	Number of first/ successful visits paid during the year	Number of pulmonary tuberculosis notifications subsequently received relating to immigrants who arrived during the year
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES			
Carribean	181	106	
India	79	37	
Pakistan	59	25	
Other Asian	31	15	
African	178	123	1
Other	55	18	
NON-COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES			
European	44	24	
Other	1	1	
TOTAL	628	349	1

* Advice of arrival of immigrant

/ First successful visit means the first time the local health authority officer established contact with the immigrant.

It will be seen from the chart that 349 successful visits were paid to immigrant arrivals to the Borough during 1966. In only one case was a notification of pulmonary tuberculosis subsequently received relating to these arrivals. These visits were paid by an officer of the Welfare Department, and I should like to record my thanks to the Chief Welfare Officer.

Tuberculosis Care Committee

The Borough continued to aid the voluntary tuberculosis care committees whose work included the following:-

Islington Chest and Tuberculosis Care Committee

In July, 49 patients enjoyed an outing to Worthing, part of the cost being met from the proceeds of a concert and the remainder from care committee funds.

At Christmas food vouchers to a total of £495 were distributed to over 200 patients who also each received a fuel voucher to the value of 15s. 0d.

Throughout the year patients and their families were given advice on mortgages, rent control and a wide range of personal problems. Help was also given with supplementary nourishment, fuel, holidays and fares.

The care committee also administered an occupational therapy service and during the year the two occupational therapists employed by the Borough instructed 30 patients in their own homes and 5 residents at Cromwell Lodge hostel.

Funds were obtained from charitable organisations, by special efforts, including a large sum from the Christmas Seal Sale. Many firms contributed gift parcels.

The officers of the Committee were:-

Councillor Mrs. E.M. Simms - Chairman

Dr. V. Freeman - Honorary Treasurer

Councillor Mrs. B. Stradling - Vice-Chairman

Mr. J. Buckle - Welfare Officer & Secretary

Finsbury Chest and Tuberculosis Care Committee

Most of this committee's funds were again raised from the sale of Christmas seals and help was given to patients attached to the Finsbury Chest Clinic and their relatives.

Christmas parcels and grocery vouchers were given to thirty patients and five people received grants to purchase new clothing. Fares for one patient were paid from the funds of the Committee.

The officers of the Committee were :-

Mrs. A.E. Lamb - Chairman
Miss A. Phelps - Secretary & Treasurer.

Hostel for homeless infective tuberculous men, Cromwell Lodge, Cholmeley, Park, N.6

The appointment in February of an assistant warden to this hostel, which requires supervision 24 hours a day, eased the staffing difficulties there to a certain extent; but he resigned at the beginning of December and the turnover of domestic staff was still very high. The efforts of the warden to keep the hostel fully operative throughout the year were greatly appreciated.

23 men were in residence at the end of the year. 19 of these were from other London Boroughs. 2 Islington patients were in residence at the Hurlingham Lodge Hostel in the London Borough of Hammersmith.

Work of Chest Clinic Welfare Officers

Patients assisted for the first time with:-

Beds and Bedding	...	...	1
Clothing or footwear	...	...	9

Patients at the end of the year receiving extra nourishment 194
(Council and Care Committee)

Home Visiting - by tuberculosis health visitors

Total visits (including contacts; but excluding unsuccessful visits) - 3,222

Diversional Therapy

Total sessions held at Cromwell Lodge Hostel	82
Total number of visits made to patients in their homes	1,274

Scabies and Vermin

	Scabies	Vermin
Children under 5 years - Number treated	104	153
Number of baths given	203	-
Number of treatments	-	158
I.L.E.A. Children - Number treated	93	121
Number of baths given	178	-
Number of treatments	-	123
Adults - Number treated	291	201
Number of baths given	579	-
Number of treatments	-	207

As will be seen from the table there was still a considerable number of scabies and also vermin infestations. There was an increase in the numbers treated for scabies in 1966 - 488 compared with 38 the previous year. The numbers treated for vermin infestations also showed an increase to 475 compared with the previous year's total of 374.

These conditions were dealt with at the Council's Treatment Centres.

Bacteriological Examinations

The number of specimens sent to the Public Health Laboratory, County Hall, S.E. 1, for bacteriological examination was 4,831. This compared with a total of 5,526 specimens submitted last year. The annual fluctuations are due mainly to the extent of dysentery outbreaks in any particular year.

		Examinations carried out
		Total
Swabs (Whooping Cough) ...	...	69
Swabs (Diphtheria) ...	...	13
Sputum (Tuberculosis) ...	...	16
Faeces & Urine (Enteric Fever)		155
Faeces (Food Poisoning) ...	...	638
Food (Food Poisoning) ...	...	5
Faeces (Dysentery) ...	...	3,591
Swabs (Streptococci) ...	...	93
Other specimens ...	...	251
Total		4,831

SERVICES FOR THE ELDERLY

Visits by Principal Medical Officer

Twelve visits to elderly persons were made by Dr. G. Young, Principal Medical Officer. These calls were made at the request of general practitioners, home visitors, etc. in circumstances where it was felt action might be necessary under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948. Two cases were dealt with under section 47; both persons subsequently agreed to be admitted to hospital or a welfare home to receive care and attention.

Home Visiting

The Council employed three home visitors (S.R.N.) and four assistant home visitors to visit elderly persons in the Borough. A small amount of visiting was also carried out by the nursing staff attached to the bathing and treatment centres at Seven Sisters Road and Finsbury Health Centre.

Decentralisation - Pilot Scheme

A pilot scheme of decentralisation was instituted at the East Islington Welfare Centre, 32 Drayton Park, N.5, and the Pine Street Welfare Centre, Pine Street, E.C.1

The two assistant home visitors concerned were based at the centres for consultation on the needs of the old people in the area and for home visiting as required. This enabled enquiries concerning old people, sanitary complaints, etc. to be made either by personal call or by telephone to the appropriate centre. It was planned to extend this scheme to other areas, which should result in a more easily accessible service to both medical practitioners and members of the public.

A total of 12,278 visits were paid during 1966, of which 980 were to new cases previously unknown to the department.

National Assistance Acts, 1948 & 1951 Section 47 Removals

Two elderly persons were removed to hospital during the year, under the provisions of Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, which enables the Council to obtain orders for the compulsory removal of patients for their own good, in accordance with certain specified circumstances. One of the elderly persons subsequently died, and one remained permanently in hospital.

Special Cleansing

From time to time it was found that property occupied by elderly or infirm persons was in such a filthy, verminous or insanitary condition as to warrant special cleansing by the Council's Health Department, prior to the introduction of home help and other services. Fifteen such cases were reported by the public health inspectors, home visitors, hospital authorities, etc. during the year. Twelve special cleansings were carried out. Three cases were subsequently not proceeded with for various reasons.

Meals on Wheels Service

At the commencement of 1966 six vans were operating within the old Metropolitan Islington area, providing a five day service. A seventh van (driven by a social worker of the Finsbury Old People's Welfare Committee) was providing a limited service in the Finsbury area. On the 1st April, the Finsbury van was transferred to the direct control of the department, and staff were employed to make full use of the van. An additional van was provided in December, bringing the total to eight vans.

A comparison of the total meals served for the whole borough shows a considerable increase in 1966.

	1965	1966
January - March	9,975	17,148
April - June	9,191	18,600
July - September	15,195	21,101
October - December	16,565	22,208
	<u>50,926</u>	<u>79,057</u>

Invalid Meals Service

During the first quarter of 1966, the Islington Invalid Meals Kitchen continued to provide meals to Camden residents and part of Islington was still supplied by the Hackney kitchen. The London Borough of Camden indicated they were able to provide a service for their own borough from the end of March and Islington's arrangement with Hackney was accordingly terminated from the same date.

Meals were served from 65 Essex Road, during the twelve months, as under:

Delivered to Islington residents	42,252
Delivered to Camden residents	<u>5,941</u>
Total meals delivered	<u>48,193</u>
Meals served in restaurant at 65 Essex Road	4,472
Meals delivered to Islington residents by the Hackney kitchen	<u>6,451</u>

Geriatric Preventive Clinics

Following agreement with the Inner London Local Medical Committee and the North Western Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board, Ministerial approval was given for the setting up of two geriatric preventive clinics in October, 1966.

It was agreed that the clinics should be named for publicity purposes 'Advisory Health Clinics for Older People'. The first clinic was held on Tuesday mornings at the Pine Street Welfare Centre, Pine Street, E.C.1 and conducted by a Principal Medical Officer of the Department.

The second clinic was held on Thursday mornings at the East Islington Welfare Centre, 32 Drayton Park, N.5, and Dr. D.E. Sharland, the Consultant Geriatrician of the Whittington Hospital kindly volunteered his services for this clinic.

At the outset most of the referrals came from the department's home visitors, and as such the elderly patients were in the higher age groups. Following initial publicity given through a B.B.C. television programme on the opening of the clinics, and publicity by means of leaflets dispensed through the various council establishments, many requests were received for examination at one or other of the clinics.

A total of 92 applications were received during the period October to December, 1966. By the end of the year, 43 of these patients had been seen, 14 had cancelled their requests to attend, and the remaining 35 had been allocated appointments in the new year. Two new patients were booked for each session, and re-appointments were made in accordance with the wishes of the individual Consultants. On this basis the clinics were fully booked for some time ahead.

When a request is received for an appointment at one of the clinics, the Medical Practitioner is informed and is invited to submit details of any relevant medical history which may be of interest to the examining Doctor. At the examination the patient is interviewed and medical and social history forms are completed. The examining doctor then completes a medical examination, including the arranging of tests for audiometry, chest x-ray, and haemoglobin, if required. In all cases the medical practitioner is given a full report on the examination. Facilities for chiropody and chest x-ray are conveniently available in premises adjoining the two clinics.

Laundry Services

The laundry service for incontinent persons (most of them elderly) was provided from the Treatment Centre at Seven Sisters Road. During the year 3,852 collections of laundry were made (involving 41,957 articles). The service was being provided to about 160 persons at the end of the year.

The Finsbury Laundry Service for Elderly Chronic Sick was continued throughout the year. As instructed by the Council, no new cases were added to this service, and the number of recipients fell from 44 at the commencement of the year, to 31 at the end of the year. 1,092 parcels of laundry were collected during the twelve months under review.

Bathing Facilities

The services provided from the Treatment Centre, Seven Sisters Road, and from the Finsbury Health Centre continued throughout the year.

3,955 baths were carried out in the homes of elderly persons under the Domiciliary Service.

1,565 baths were given to persons attending the two centres, the department's ambulance being used to assist those unable to travel on their own.

Task Force

The local office of Task Force (an organisation set up to encourage and foster voluntary effort among the younger citizens) was opened in September 1965. Their work was continued during 1966, and 109 cases were referred to them by the Aged and Infirm Section of the Health Department.

I should again like to place on record my sincere thanks for the sterling work that is being undertaken by this organisation and I know that I am also speaking for the elderly people of the Borough when I say that it is very much appreciated.

Islington Crematorium

The Medical Referees certified a total of 937 applications for cremation at the Council's Crematorium, East Finchley.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

The establishment of public health inspectors remained considerably under strength throughout the year. This gave rise to many problems as there was a clear need and demand for a high standard of inspectoral supervision in various fields, including housing, food premises, general district work, factories and food undertakings.

There were eight student inspectors in various stages of training in the Department. The number of previous students who have been appointed upon obtaining the qualifying Diploma has done no more than fill the vacancies arising from retirements and transfers.

The powers lost on amalgamation, to which reference was made last year, have not yet been restored. The lack of authority to repair a drain in default, to execute works to restore a defective water service and to abate nuisances requiring urgent attention, has given rise to difficulties during the year and in some cases unfavourable comment in the press, due to apparent delays. It is hoped that urgent action will be taken to restore the requisite legislation.

Fifteen new Orders and Regulations were referred to the public health inspectors for action and enforcement, the most notable being the Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations, 1966, which became operative on the 1st January, 1967. These regulations added considerably to the volume of work performed by the inspectors.

Vacant sites and derelict buildings continued to be troublesome due to the depositing of refuse and lack of fencing. The provision and maintenance of fencing should become a standard requirement in every case. The depositing of refuse encouraged rodent infestation and many such complaints were dealt with.

Derelict buildings were used for living and other purposes by vagrants and several fires occurred as the result of their activities. There was also a danger of children being trapped by fire in some of these buildings. Many of these buildings had been sealed and resealed either by bricking up or covering the openings with corrugated iron, only to be re-opened by trespassers in many instances.

Attention was also given to the need for filling in or grubbing up disused drains in order to prevent infestation or reinfestation by rodents. Extreme difficulty was experienced where unsealed disused drains still exist underneath the building of a redeveloped site.

The number of prosecutions taken under the Public Health Act increased during the year.

The public were more conscious of the nuisance caused by noise and complaints were received arising from the use of machinery, road drilling, compressors, refrigerating plant, transport and various social clubs. Each case was investigated and often incurred observations being kept after normal working hours, including night and weekend visits. In one case a prosecution was taken under the Noise Abatement Act, 1960, when the Court held that the Company had satisfactorily abated the nuisance and dismissed the summons.

Summary of Work done by District Public Health Inspectors

(i) Inspections

Houses/flats inspected under Public Health (London) Act, 1936	.
and Public Health Acts 1936 - 61	6,434
Separate lettings	9,979
Revisits Houses /flats	15,811
Separate lettings	24,155

(ii) Other inspections and visits

Miscellaneous	3,356
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949	185
Infectious Diseases	261

(ii) <u>Other inspections and visits (continued)</u>	
National Assistance Acts, 1948 and 1951 (Aged & Infirm)	22
Factories Act, 1961 - Outworkers	116
Pet Animals Act, 1951	29
Consumer Protection Act, 1961, and Regulations	19
Noise Nuisances	269
Food Premises	160
Non-effective visits	3,296
(iii) <u>Nuisances and Notices</u>	
<u>Public Health Acts 1936 - 61</u>	
Notices served -	
(a) Intimation	3,942
(b) Statutory	2,482
Notices complied with -	
(a) Intimation	2,178
(b) Statutory	1,109
Nuisances and contraventions found	7,085
Nuisances and contraventions abated	6,634
Number of houses repaired	3,405
Separate lettings in above	3,449
Total number of repairs and improvements	8,528
(iv) <u>Legal Proceedings</u>	
Information prepared	302
Nuisance Orders made by Magistrate	86
Nuisance Orders complied with	69
Further proceedings for failure to comply with Nuisance Orders	17
(v) <u>Drainage</u>	
Plans examined	314
Examinations and Tests	196
(vi) <u>Complaints</u>	
Outstanding (at end of 1965)	209
Received during the year	6,181 plus 339 repeated complaints
Dealt with during year	6,301
Outstanding (at end of 1966)	89
(vii) <u>Land Charges Act, 1925</u>	
Enquiries received	3,707
Properties involved	4,806
Investigations	4,806
(viii) <u>Rent Act, 1957</u>	
<u>Applications for Certificates of Disrepair</u>	
(1) Number of applications for certificates during 1966	11
Number of applications brought forward from 1965	-
Number of applications carried forward to 1967	2
Total number of applications receiving attention 1965	9
(2) Number of decisions not to issue certificates	1
Number of Undertakings on Form 'K' accepted	1
(3) Number of decisions to issue certificates	
(a) in respect of some but not all defects	6
(b) in respect of all defects	1
(4) Number of Undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	1

- (5) Number of Undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule -
- (6) Number of certificates issued where undertakings not accepted -

Applications for Cancellation of Certificates

- (7) Applications by landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of certificates 3
- Number of applications brought forward from 1965 -
- Number of applications carried forward to 1967 -
- Total number of applications receiving attention 1966 3
- (8) Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates -
- (9) Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenant's objection -
- (10) Certificates cancelled by Local Authority 3

Applications by Overseas Companies for Certificates of Repair

- Applications received -
- Certificates issued -

(ix) Repairs and improvements effected as a result of Service of Notices under the Public Health Acts 1936-61

1. Brickwork - walls repaired or rebuilt	80
2. Drains cleared, repaired, etc.	574
3. Dampness remedied	1,130
4. Fireplaces and ranges repaired/renewed	58
5. Floors repaired	383
6. Flues repaired	20
7. Internal walls repaired	775
8. Ceilings repaired	652
9. Rainwater pipes/gutters repaired/renewed	432
10. Roofs repaired	1,053
11. Rooms cleansed	26
12. Sinks provided/renewed	50
13. Soil pipes repaired and renewed	59
14. Staircase or passages cleansed	9
15. Staircase repaired	161
16. Waste pipes repaired/renewed	257
17. Water Closet Apartments cleansed	22
18. Water Closet Pans and Traps renewed	118
19. Water Closets - flushing apparatus repaired or renewed	163
20. Water Closets - general repairs	229
21. Water Supplies provided	11
22. Water service pipes repaired	90
23. Window sash cords renewed	692
24. Windows repaired or renewed	488
25. Miscellaneous improvements	996
Total	8,528

Works in Default

London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1955, Sections 25, 26 and 27

Public Health Act 1936 - Sections 39, 44, 45 and 275

Public Health Act 1961 - Sections 17 and 18

Consequent upon notices served by the public health inspectors for work to be done to be done to drains, sanitary conveniences and premises, the Council in pursuance of their powers under the above Acts carried out works in default in 215 cases.

Legal Proceedings

Proceedings were instituted in 166 cases under Section 94 of the Public Health Act, 1936, for failure to comply with abatement notices resulting in the making of 86 nuisance orders. Further proceedings were taken in 17 cases for failure to comply with nuisance orders.

A fine of ten shillings was imposed by the Magistrates with £3 costs to the Council in a case taken under Section 52 of the Public Health Act, 1936 (care of sanitary conveniences used in common). The defendant appealed and the appeal was dismissed but an application for costs was refused.

DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION

(a) General

Disinfection and disinfestation services were provided, mainly free of charge:-

No. of rooms treated for vermin (mainly bed bugs and fleas)	1,203
No. of rooms disinfected following infectious disease	199
No. of articles of clothing or bedding subjected to steam disinfection.	1,427

Public health inspectors paid 20 visits to a factory to supervise the disinfection of 40 tons of clothing etc., for export. In addition, 6 oven loads were subjected to steam disinfection at the treatment centre for the same company. 589 bags of bedding were disinfected for Whittington Hospital.

(b) Other Infestations

Complaints regarding the 'larder beetle' and 'golden spider beetle' showed a slight increase during the year. The latter, once firmly established, proved difficult to eradicate. Disinfestation was carried out for both of these, as well as for flies, cockroaches and wasps. In co-operation with the Housing Manager, the Council's Estates were treated as necessary for red mite.

(c) Co-operation with schools

The re-organisation of the London Boroughs made possible a closer collaboration with the school medical staff in treating scabies. Co-operative efforts resulted in the complete and simultaneous treatment of families and their homes, without doubt the most effective way of dealing with this type of problem.

Similarly, outbreaks of dysentery in schools were tackled by the introduction of a supervised hand-washing routine by children in affected classes using a proved bactericidal solution accompanied by a thorough cleansing and precautionary disinfection of school toilet facilities by the disinfection staff of the Department. The co-operation of the teaching staff concerned was most gratifying.

(d) Pigeons

There was no diminution of this problem and the authorised pigeon catcher carried out 18 treatments in the Borough. This brought relief in many of the worst affected areas, but some areas became rapidly re-infested. Circular letters and notices were used in an attempt to dissuade people from feeding the birds on the Council's and other estates.

Caravan Sites - Control of Development Act, 1960

The caravan mentioned last year remained, the road problem not having been resolved. The site was maintained in a satisfactory condition. A further caravan was also sited within the Borough, without a licence. The conditions were unsatisfactory and removal was required.

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

Smoke Control Areas

Action in relation to Smoke Control Areas during the year was as follows:-

<u>Name of Order</u>	<u>Date of Order</u>	<u>Date of Confirmation</u>	<u>Date of Operation</u>
Islington No. 20	29.6.65	16.9.65	1.7.66
Islington No. 21	29.6.65	16.9.65	1.7.66
Islington No. 22	29.6.65	30.9.65	1.7.66
Islington No. 23	17.9.65	8.12.65	1.7.66
Finsbury No. 5 (Variation)	23.11.65	31.3.66	1.10.66
Islington No. 24	9.9.66	23.1.67	1.10.67
Islington No. 25	9.9.66	19.1.67	1.10.67

The fact that 5 orders came into operation and 2 further orders were made during 1966, increased the work of technical and administrative staff in securing the adaptation or conversion of firegrates in these areas.

Statistics

Number of applications received for prior approval by local authority of plans and specifications for new furnaces (Section 3(2))	.	.	.	.	3
Number of applications for prior approval granted	..	.	.	.	3
Number of notifications of intention to install furnaces	.	.	.	.	12
Inspections by Clean Air inspectors and assistants	.	.	.	.	6,488
Re-inspections	.	.	.	.	3,686
Complaints received	.	.	.	.	29
Smoke observations	.	.	.	.	221
Contraventions found	.	.	.	.	44
Adaptations completed (domestic)	.	.	.	.	2,256
Notices served	.	.	.	.	223
Notices complied with	.	.	.	.	158
Prosecutions	.	.	.	.	-

Regulations and Circulars

Effect was given to the following regulations and circulars issued by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government during the year in relation to the Clean Air Act.

1. Circular No. 18/66 - 16th March, 1966 - Smoke Control Areas (Authorised Fuels)
(No.2) Regulations, 1965

This referred to the manufacture by the National Coal Board of the new fuel called 'Multiheat' (formerly named 'Phurnacine') and another to be marketed as 'Roomheat'.

2. Circular No. 25/66 - 3rd June, 1966 - Grant Arrangements etc.

Changes necessary in the grant arrangements under the Clean Air Act, mainly to take account of new appliances, increases in costs and developments in testing electric storage heaters were set out in an appendix. In addition, the document 'Smoke Control Areas: Some Questions Answered' was included.

3. The Smoke Control (Exempted Fireplaces) Order, 1966 - 2nd March, 1966

This Order exempted the Hounsell Sawdust Burning Stove from Section II of the Clean Air Act.

4. The Alkali & Works Order, 1966 - 12th September, 1966

Under this Order alterations were made in the list of gases and works controlled by the Alkali & Works Regulation Act, 1906.

CLEAN AIR ACT 1956 SMOKE CONTROL PROGRAMME

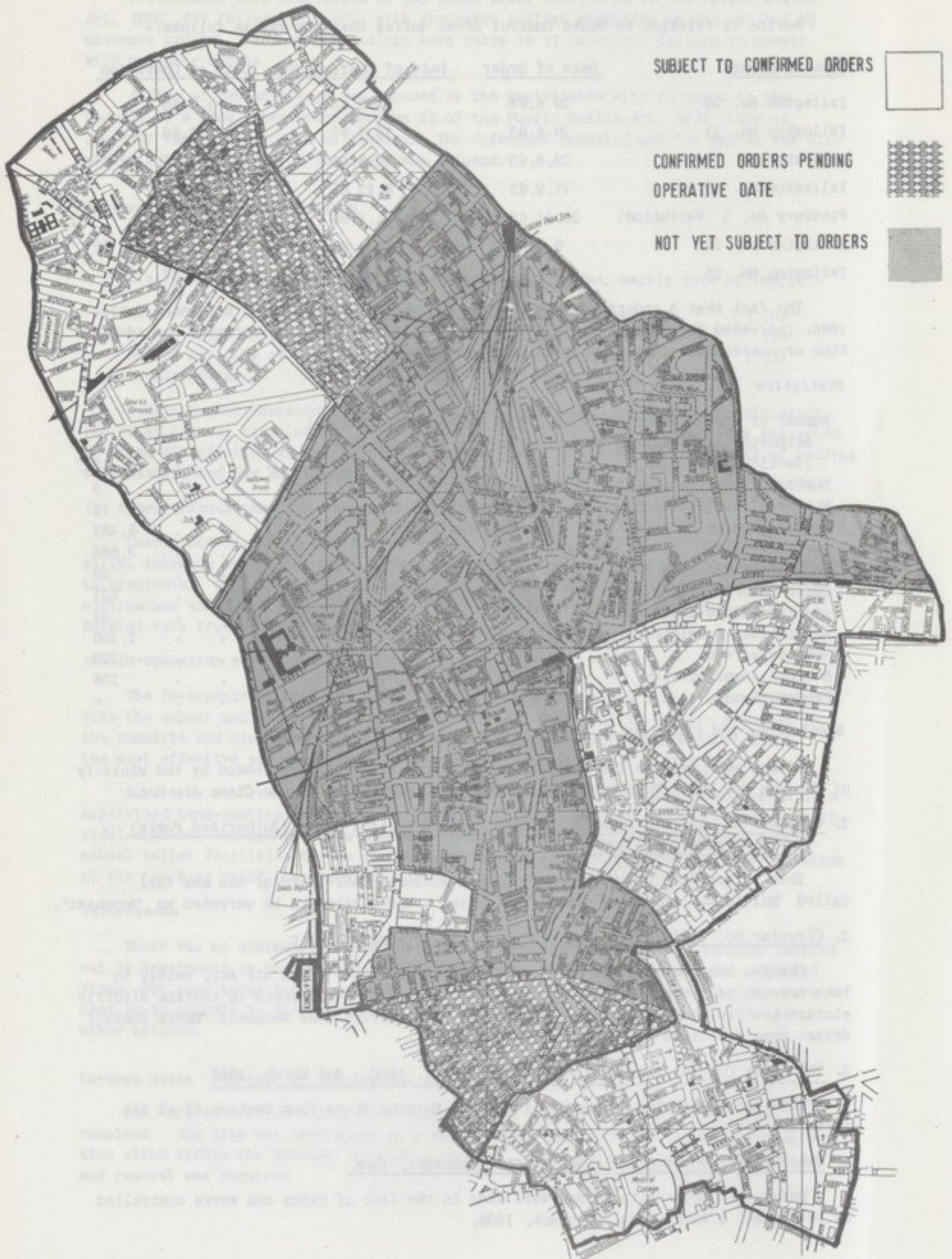
SUBJECT TO CONFIRMED ORDERS



CONFIRMED ORDERS PENDING
OPERATIVE DATE



NOT YET SUBJECT TO ORDERS



Site 1 - The Treatment Centre, Seven Sisters Road, N.7.
Site 2 - The Health Department, Upper Street, N.1.
Site 3 - The Health Centre, Pine Street, E.C.1.

Factories Act, 1961

Public Health Act, 1936

Other Legislation

Factory Nuisances

Apart from noise nuisances, discussed elsewhere, complaints were received of nuisances alleged to have been caused by various industrial processes to the detriment of nearby inhabitants. Investigations were carried out and where a nuisance was established action was taken under the Public Health Act. Abatement of such nuisances proved a lengthy procedure where the installation of special machinery or structural adaptations was necessary. Nuisances dealt with included (a) sawdust associated with the manufacturing of chipboard and a furniture factory; (b) fumes from a stove enamelling plant; (c) pungent fumes emanating from a factory manufacturing component parts of car batteries; (d) smells from resin and plastic factories; (e) paint spraying and; (f) overheating of dwellings situated over laundrettes.

Factories Act, 1961

Inspections for the purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by public health inspectors.)

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	76	76	7	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	2,989	592	61	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority* (excluding out-workers premises)	65	51	5	-
Total	3,130	719	73	

*i.e. Electrical Stations (Section 123(1)), Institutions (Section 124), sites of Building Operations and Works of Engineering Construction (Section 127), Slaughterhouses, (Section 175(d) and (e) and Railway Running Sheds (Section 175(2) and (10)).

Defects were found in the following cases. No prosecutions were instituted.

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found			
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred	
			To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	6	2	-	3
Overcrowding (S.2)	1	-	-	1
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	9	6	1	2
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Convenience (S.7)				
(a) Insufficient	33	23	-	6
(b) Unsuitable or defective	313	343	-	8
(c) Not separate for sexes	14	16	-	4
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	1	1	-	-
	377	391	1	24

Outwork (Sections 133 and 134)

Visits were made to the homes of persons notified as outworkers. In no case was it found that work was being undertaken in unwholesome premises, and no employer was found to have difficulties in making the required returns. The types of outwork and number of workers were as follows:-

Wearing Apparel - Making etc.,				
Cleaning & Washing	...	...	...	1,179
Household Linen	...	...	...	12
Furniture and upholstery	...	...	...	20
File making	...	...	...	11
Brass and brass articles	...	...	...	7

Fur pulling	...	...	...	4
Umbrellas, etc.	...	...	...	55
Artificial flowers	...	...	...	96
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made				
: wholly or partially of paper	...	...	...	81
Brush making	...	...	...	14
Carding etc. of buttons etc.	...	...	...	32
Stuffed toys	...	...	...	4
Cosaques, Christmas stockings, etc.	...	...	...	4
Not specified above	...	...	...	146
Total	...	...	...	1,665

Basement Bakehouses (Section 70)

There were 11 basement bakehouses in the Borough in respect of which certificates of suitability continued to be in force. One bakehouse closed down during the year. Routine inspections were carried out and action taken where necessary to maintain the standards laid down by the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960.

Public Health Act 1936, Sections 107-108 Offensive Trades

The following is a summary of the records:-

Type of Business	Number	No. of Inspections	No. of Revisits	Total No. of Visits
Tripe Boiler	1	3	2	5
Fur Skin Dresser	1	7	4	11
Gut Scraper	1	4	2	6
Fat Melter	1	3	2	5

Slaughterhouses

Food & Drugs Act, 1955 Section 62

Slaughterhouses Act, 1958

Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) Regulations, 1958/66

The Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty)

Regulations 1958/59

One private slaughterhouse, situated at 180 York Way - 14/16 Vale Royal, was licensed by the Council. During the year a total of 98 inspections were made. Periodic inspections were also carried out by the Divisional Veterinary Officer attached to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. The owners co-operated in complying with the requirements of the relevant legislation and agreement was reached with regard to restricting the hours of slaughtering in accordance with the Meat Inspection (Amendment) Regulations, 1966.

Diseases of Animals Act, 1950

Satisfactory arrangements continued with the Corporation of the City of London, who, as Agents for this Council, enforced all the necessary provisions of this legislation. No form of action was necessary during the year.

Noise Nuisances

Public Health Act, 1936

Noise Abatement Act, 1960

The number of complaints relating to noise dropped by about one-third in 1966 as follows:-

No. of complaints received	115
No. of visits made by Public Health Inspectors	508
No. of confirmed nuisances abated	44

The types of complaint included noise from road drills, compressors and other machinery, panel beating, power-driven sewing machines, clubs and individual families in multi-occupied houses. Abatement notices were served in appropriate cases, and in

one instance the Scientific Branch of the Greater London Council gave valuable assistance by measuring noise levels and giving advice as to how best to remedy a nuisance from noise and vibration caused by a printing and embossing machine.

At one factory, a long standing nuisance of vibration from a compressor was finally remedied following extensive investigations by the firm's acoustic consultants and putting their recommendations into effect.

Legal proceedings were taken against the owners of a supermarket in respect of noise from a compressor used with their refrigerators, but in the meantime, work had been carried out and the Court was satisfied that the best practical means had been taken by the firm to abate the nuisance. The case was, therefore, dismissed.

The Borough Architect was notified if it was considered that unauthorised industrial use was being made of premises in contravention of Town Planning Legislation.

Pharmacy & Poisons Act, 1933

Number of listed sellers of Part II poisons other than pharmacists	159
Number of initial registrations during the year	17
Number of visits and inspections	22

Rig Flock and other Filling Materials Act, 1951

Number of premises on register (Section 2, for Upholstery)	56
Number of inspections and visits	4
Number of samples taken	3
Number of samples satisfactory	2

A sample of feathers failed to meet the requirements of the regulations in that the total extracted matter permitted (2%) was exceeded, the sample having 2.8%. The analyst advised, however, that the sample contained broiler chicken feathers. These feathers from young birds were not fully matured with the result that a portion dissolved in the test solution. The Ministry of Housing and Local Government agreed that legal action should not be taken in such cases. The analysts are in the process of devising new tests which should overcome this difficulty.

Consumer Protection Act 1961 - Oil Heater Regulations, 1962

Again a number of fires occurred, attributed to the use of oil heaters. Publicity as to the dangers arising from these heaters and advice on safety precautions was continued. A public health inspector visited each case to obtain details of the oil heater concerned and where necessary took appropriate action. Shops where oil heaters were sold were inspected periodically and appropriate action taken.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

During 1966 all the requirements of the Act came into force, with the exception of those relating to overcrowding, for which the occupiers have until 1st August, 1967, to take remedial action.

Newly registered premises were inspected (1100 in the year) and revists, accident investigations, complain inspections etc., carried out.

The main feature of the year's work was the detailed survey of the Borough to establish the total number of premises to which the Act applies, and which had registered with the Authority as required under the provisions of Section 49 of the Act.

Registration

It became apparent in the early months of the Act that many occupiers were unaware of the need to register their premises, and all the premises to which the Act could apply were therefore visited. As a result, many more businesses registered with the Authority. Many occupiers had still not registered. Their premises were inspected and action taken to bring them up to required standards but no proceedings could be taken for failure to register in respect of premises that have been operating for more than 12 months. Where premises were not registered it was frequently very difficult to establish responsibility under the Act, and more difficult to determine the ownership of the property.

The results of the detailed survey show that there are 4,781 premises in the Borough to which the Act applies and for which the Local Authority are responsible. There are 3,578 premises on the current register and there are 1,203 premises which are still due to receive a general inspection.

1,736 premises were exempted from the Act because the business was carried on by self-employed persons, or persons only employing members of their immediate family, or because employees were engaged less than 21 hours in a week. A small change of circumstances could bring any of these premises within the scope of the Act and, in consequence, periodic visits were made to ensure that there was no material changes. Conversely, other changes resulted in premises no longer being governed by the provisions of the Act. Since 1963, this happened on 393 occasions.

Proceedings

During the year two prosecutions were instituted. One of the cases was withdrawn when the work was completed and in the other case, the defendant was fined £10 with £10 costs for failing to provide hot or warm running water to the washing facilities used by the employees.

Ten other cases are awaiting decisions as to whether proceedings should be instituted.

Exemptions

No applications were received for exemption from the requirements of the Act relating to space standards, heating provisions, sanitary and washing facilities. Applications were received for exemption from the provision of first aid boxes, in respect of five premises.

Accidents

95 accidents were notified and of these, 27 required further investigation.

One fatal accident occurred on a large building site at a multiple store. The responsibility for action was vested in Her Majesty's Factories Inspectorate.

Dangerous machinery

Most firms were able to supply the proper guards for gravity feed food slicing machines. It was still difficult to get second-hand machines guarded. These machines were usually not serviced and, in consequence, the owner of the machine had to make his own arrangements for the guards to be purpose-made and fitted. Several occupiers complained that the prices charged for the relatively small additional guard were excessive.

In warehouses, old guillotine machines were sometimes found to be inadequately guarded. Action was taken to have all dangerous machines guarded, and the Authorised Officer of the Ministry of Labour was able to offer valuable assistance when difficulties have been encountered.

Lighting

Ministry regulations for prescribing minimal standards were still awaited. Whilst realising the difficulties involved in prescribing standards which are neither too high nor too low, guidance on acceptable standards of lighting would be most useful.

Cleanliness

The need for re-decoration inevitably meant an arbitrary decision by the Inspector visiting the premises. Minimal but specific standards would be useful, preferably in the form of regulations and similar to the standards laid down under the Factories Act.

Ventilation

New shop fronts were often found to have no provision made for ventilation. Occupiers were therefore advised when seeking Town Planning approval of the need to make adequate provision for ventilation.

Heating provisions

Although endeavours were made to enforce the provision that shops must be heated to a temperature of 16 degrees centigrade, after the first hour of opening, several court case decisions in the year made it doubtful whether successful proceedings could be instituted against an occupier for not observing this provision, if in defence he claimed that such a temperature would cause deterioration of his goods.

Statistics

REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS

Class of Premises	Number of premises registered during the year	Total number of registered premises at end of year	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year
Offices	373	1504	505
Retail shops	408	1472	402
Wholesale shops, warehouses	80	257	99
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	90	345	94
Fuel storage depots	-	-	-
TOTALS	951	3578	1100

NUMBER OF VISITS OF ALL KINDS BY INSPECTORS TO REGISTERED PREMISES

8382

ANALYSIS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED PREMISES BY WORKPLACE

Class of Workplace	Number of persons employed
Offices	33,780
Retail shops	6,761
Wholesale departments, warehouses	4,965
Catering establishments open to the public	1,884
Canteens	788
Fuel storage depots	2
Total	48,180
Total Males	27,090
Total Females	21,090

DEFICIENCIES FOUND AND REMEDIED

	TOTAL	
	Found	Remedied
Cleanliness	243	43
Overcrowding	32	5
Heating	21	18
Provision of Thermometer	618	409
Ventilation	271	109
Lighting	121	40
Insufficient Sanitary Accommodation	52	19
Deficient Sanitary Accommodation... ..	358	124
Insufficient Washing Facilities	42	22
Hot Water/Warm Water Required	148	160
Other Deficient Washing Accommodation	108	47
Drinking Water	20	32
Clothing Accommodation	47	34
Seating Facilities	7	4
Eating Facilities	2	2
Dangerous Machinery	121	32
Floors & Staircases	509	234
Noise & Vibration	-	-
First Aid	690	378
Abstract	857	407
TOTAL ...	4,267	2,119
Intimations Served ...	1,063	

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

Rodent Infestations

The number of recorded complaints rose during the year to 2021 compared with 1753 in 1965, and resulted in a record total of 8020 visits by rodent investigators and 27/792 by rodent operators. No infestation by ship rat was discovered.

The Workable Area Committee was replaced by the London No. 1 (Northern) Pest Control Committee on the 25th May, 1966 under the Chairmanship of Mr. W.C. Bartlett, Chief Public Health Inspector.

The following is a summary of the work carried out by the rodent officer and his staff during 1966:-

N.B. For the purpose of completing paragraphs 2, 3 and 4, each property is entered once only in respect of inspections, infestations and treatments:-

Type of Property:-	Local Authority Premises	Dwelling Houses	Business Premises	TOTAL
1. Complaints received (including repeats)	96	1,565	360	2,021
2. Number of properties inspected as a result of				
(a) Notification	(a) 122	1,547	367	2,036
(b) Block survey	(b) 55	401	101	557
3. Number of properties found to be infested by rats (including Nil ship rats)	123	611	147	881
4. Number of properties found to be infested by mice	33	1,033	170	1,236
5. Completed treatments during the year	183	1,713	376	2,272
6. Number of Business Agreements dealt with - 221				

Sewer Treatments

Five sewer treatments were carried out during the year, the treatment in March being preceded by test baiting. Where the bait was not taken, no poisoning of the manhole was carried out.

Every endeavour was made to lay poison in all the known sewer manholes each time treatment was undertaken, but for a variety of reasons, e.g. stationary vehicles, road repairs, inaccessibility, some manholes had to be missed. The number of manholes varied continually due to alterations to the sewers, but the number existing at the end of the year was believed to be 1,542. In all the treatments sodium fluoracetate (1080) was used.

Details are as follows:-

<u>Month of Treatment</u>	<u>No. of Manholes Baited</u>
January	1,440
*March (Pre-bait)	1,419
March	687
June	1,408
September	1,420
December	1,368

* There were 732 no takes and 687 takes

The co-operation of the Borough Engineer and his staff was appreciated.

Water Supply

A. The Metropolitan Water Board was the responsible Authority for the supply of water in Islington. The supply was satisfactory both in quality and quantity.

During the year one sample of water supplied by the Board was taken, as part of an investigation into an outbreak of dysentery. The sample was satisfactory.

There were 54,985 dwellings in the Borough supplied directly from water mains serving the entire population of the Borough (255,150).

B. Well Water

There were 52 bore holes and wells known to exist in the Borough, of these 45 were unused. Six samples were taken for bacteriological examination and ten for chemical analysis. The results were considered satisfactory having regard to the purposes for which the water was used.

C. Swimming bath water

40 samples were taken for bacteriological examination. Seven samples were unsatisfactory; further samples from the same source were satisfactory.

Two samples were taken for chemical analysis and satisfactory report was received in each case.

Common Lodging Houses

The one common lodging house in the Borough at 88 Old Street comprised dormitories on five floors, with toilet facilities. The premises were registered for 275 men and were inspected regularly. The register was kept up to date and the common lodging house maintained satisfactorily.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

The problem of basement flooding referred to last year was not resolved, despite meetings between representatives of the Greater London Council, the Borough Engineer and my Department, when the causes and circumstances were examined. The solution may well lie in alterations to the sewer system in the areas affected.

DETAILS OF PUBLIC CONTROL FUNCTIONS

Refreshment Houses Act, 1860 (as amended)

No. of licences issued	134
------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Explosives Acts, 1875 & 1923

Fireworks Act, 1951

The Keeping of Fireworks Order, 1959

No. of registrations during year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	233
No. of visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	276

London County Council (General) Powers Act, 1921 - Part III (as amended)

Employment Agencies

No. of licences issued during year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
No. of licensed agencies at end of year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
No. of visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80
No. of re-visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58

Nurses Agencies Act, 1957

Nurses Agencies

No. of licensed agencies at end of year	2
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

During the year one employment agency and one nurses' agency were reported to the Council's Legal Department for an opinion as to whether legal proceedings could be instituted. The decision was awaited.

London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1920 - Part IV (as amended)

Establishments for massage or special treatment

No. of licences issued during year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
No. of licensed establishments at end of year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
No. of visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
No. of re-visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22

Theatrical Employers Registration Acts, 1925 & 1928

No. of registrations during year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
No. of registered employers at end of year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41

Performing Animals (Regulation) Act, 1925

No. of current registrations	Nil
------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Shops Act, 1950

Shops (Early Closing Days) Act, 1965

Young Persons (Employment) Acts, 1938 & 1964

During the year representation was made to the Council for the introduction of 6-day trading in the Nag's Head, Holloway, district of the Borough. To ascertain the views of

traders, a survey of the area was made and ballot papers issued. 200 papers were issued, of which 130 were returned by the time the poll closed.

The shops divided into two classes, food and non-food, and the results of the poll were as follows:-

<u>Voting papers issued</u>		<u>Number in favour of Order</u>	<u>Number against Order</u>	<u>Spoilt Votes</u>	<u>Papers not returned</u>	<u>Percentage of Poll</u>
Food shops	19	2	5	-	12	36%
Non-food shops	181	62	60	1	58	68%

The matter was still under consideration at the end of the year.

3940 routine visits were made to shops to enforce the legislation relating to closing hours and conditions of employment; 50 warning letters were sent.

34 complaints were received mostly about illegal Sunday trading. Towards the end of the year there were several complaints of young persons being expected to work excessive hours. In one case a girl aged 15 years was employed for 54 hours in one week without proper intervals for meals. 8 cases were passed to the Council's Legal Department and decisions awaited.

The Riding Establishments Act, 1964

No. of establishments ... Nil

Fertilisers & Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926

No. of samples taken ... Nil

Celluloid & Cinematograph Film Act, 1922

No. of premises used for storage ... 1
(5 occupiers)

Fabrics (Misdescription) Act, 1913 ... Nil

Diseases of Animals Act, 1950

See separate paragraph on page 33.

Nursing Homes

Since the 1st April, 1965, the Council, as local health authority, became responsible for the registration and supervision of nursing homes in accordance with regulations made under Part VI of the Public Health Act 1936, the Nursing Homes Act 1936 and Part III of the Mental Health Act 1959.

Section 1 of the Nursing Homes Act 1936 made provision governing the conduct of nursing homes with respect to the standard of accommodation, staff and the care provided for patients, and limitations on the number of patients maintained in each home.

At the end of the year two nursing homes were registered, both non-profit making and run by charitable organisations, to which medical officers and public health inspectors made periodic visits of inspection during the year.

The accommodation provided at the end of the period was as shown below:-

<u>For medical of chronic sick</u>	<u>For mentally disordered</u>	<u>Total</u>
53	6	59

HOUSING

Housing Act, 1957 - Section 9

The effectiveness of the Council's power to require the repair of unfit houses was impaired by the proviso that the premises must be repairable at reasonable expense. The Courts have held that a repair cost of up to 100% of valuation is reasonable. In actual fact, with fixed rentals and rising repair costs, the price of repair often exceeded valuation. In cases examined this excess was shown to average 34%. If repair costs were to continue to rise the section would become even more ineffective. The consequence was that if a house or part were unfit for human habitation, it could only be closed or demolished and the tenant rehoused, thus creating a further demand on the Council's housing resources.

When tenants had been rehoused, it frequently became an economic proposition for the owners to undertake repairs to render properties fit for letting.

Housing Act 1957, Section 16, 17, 18, 27.

The facts given above largely account for the increase in the number of closing orders, 70 of which were made on parts of buildings and 6 on whole houses. In addition one demolition order was made. The shortage of one-bedroom accommodation restricted closure action where rehousing in this type of unit was required. Three houses and eighteen parts of buildings which were subject to closing orders, were made fit and the orders determined.

Housing Act, 1957 - Slum Clearance

During the year the following areas outstanding from the 1961/65 Slum Clearance Programme were represented:-

1. 58-62 White Lion Street
1-13 Godson Street - Confirmation awaited at year end
2. 34a, 34-41 White Lion Street
1-2 Penton Grove - Confirmation awaited at year end
3. 83-89 White Lion Street
7-8 North West Passage - Confirmation awaited at year end
4. 1-5 Dallington Street - Enquiry to be held early in 1967
5. 17-18 Meredith Street
39 Whiskin Street - Deferred
6. 14, 15 Sebastian Street - Deferred
7. 21, 23 Sebastian Street
161-163 (odd) Goswell Road - Deferred
8. 91-101 (odd), Central Street - Enquiry to be held early in 1967.

In addition the following areas were to be purchased by the Council for the purposes listed:-

9. 24, 26 Norman Buildings - Car Parking
10. 23-35 (odd), Dingley Road - Housing Development
11. 39, 45 (odd), Dingley Road - " "
- 106 Ironmonger Row - " "
12. 6-9 Dingley Place - " "
13. 132, 134 Lever Street - " "
14. 31-35, 41-57 (odd) Macclesfield Road - Housing development
15. 144-176 Central Street - Housing development.

Six area in the 1966/70 programme were also represented:-

- (i) 1, 2 and 3 Mildmay Street
- (ii) 5-23 Mildmay Street - and 1-17 odd, 14-20 even, Haliday Walk
- (iii) 32, 34 and 36 Durham Road

- (iv) 5a, 6, Carville Street
- (v) 20, 22 Pooles Park
- (vi) 44-88 even, 92, 94; 51-59, 59a and 63-69, 73-81 odd, Playford Road.
47-61, 65-69, 73 & 75 odd; 66-88 even Pooles Park; 113-125 odd Andover Road.
54 Durham Road.

Two other programme areas were surveyed, but it was decided to acquire by agreement: these were

Ellenborough Road
Bavaria Road/Sussex Way

One further area was surveyed and recommended for inclusion in the next slum clearance programme.

The policy of acquisition by agreement referred to above was adopted where the Council was interested in a site for housing redevelopment purposes, and where the number of unfit houses was small in relation to the number included in the redevelopment area; in other words, where Part V rather than Part III action under the Act predominated.

Close liaison with the Greater London Council was maintained and this Department's inspectors gave supporting evidence at a number of public inquiries into areas proposed by the Greater London Council.

Housing Act, 1957 - Overcrowding

No survey was carried out; but it was obvious from information obtained for other purposes that a high level of overcrowding existed in the Borough. It was felt that there is no useful purpose in present conditions in enforcing rigidly the Act's requirements, as this could only lead to homelessness amongst those persons who are least able to find other accommodation.

Generally only flagrant and severe cases were reported formally and in ten such cases the Committee agreed that legal proceedings should be taken if necessary to secure abatement of the overcrowding.

Housing Act, 1961 - Management Orders

These orders, which apply to individual houses the Housing (Management of Houses in Multiple Occupation) Regulations 1962, allow the enforcement of repairs and the remedying of conditions for which no other legislative provision is made.

However, experience was somewhat disappointing in that nineteen cases were reported and yet it was possible to make only four orders during the year. This delay was due largely to difficulty in obtaining information as to ownership and interests under Section 170 of the 1957 Act. At the year end a number of prosecutions for failure to supply information were pending, and although the penalties were small (maximum fine £5), it was hoped this action would have the necessary effect. Because of these difficulties, the nuisance sections of the Public Health Acts were used to expedite urgent repairs even though a management order had been made or was in the course of being made.

In two cases it was possible to rescind orders as conditions had improved to an acceptable standard.

Housing Act, 1961 - Section 15

Increased use has been made of this Section, under which 375 informal and 154 formal notices were served. These were largely the result of the surveys of areas to which I refer later.

There was some resistance by owners to compliances with the notices, due to the high cost of the necessary works. At the end of the year a number of prosecutions were pending.

Housing Act, 1961 - Section 16. Means of escape in case of fire in houses in multiple occupation

The provision relating to means of escape in case of fire in houses let in lodgings or occupied by more than one family, were dealt with as a housing function of the Department.

The three fire inspectors formulated requirements in accordance with the Code of Practice agreed between the Greater London Council and the Inner London Boroughs. This made it unnecessary to obtain the consent of the Greater London Council to individual notices. Requirements were notified to the person in control of the house, and if not met, formal notices were served. During the year 503 visits and 1,485 revisits were made, resulting in the service of 357 informal and 154 formal notices.

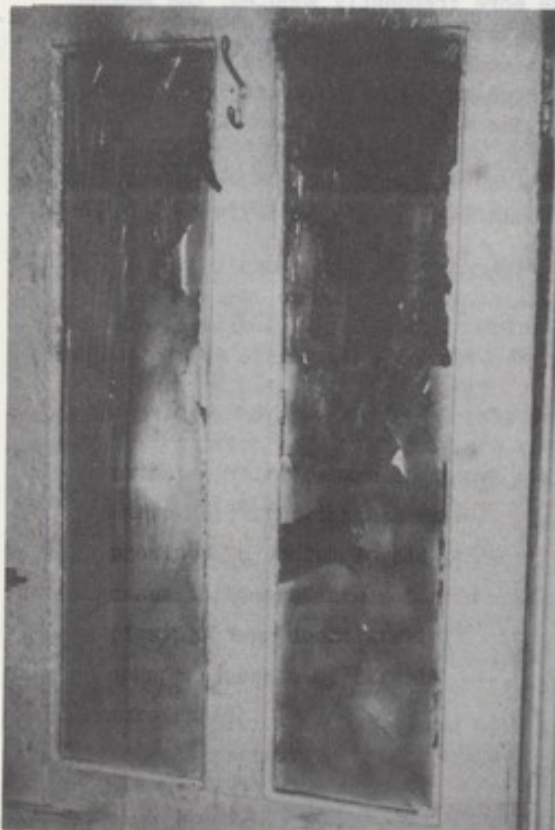
In addition, 79 follow up visits were made to premises to check whether similar works required by Greater London Council under Section 35, London Building Acts (Amendment) Act, 1939 were being maintained.

The importance of this work was emphasised by the number of fatalities and injuries caused by fires in premises of this type in the Borough. By arrangement with the London Fire Brigade the inspectors were notified of such fires and carried out investigations, which showed that the Borough's standard requirements would have reduced in many cases the damage which occurred, and would almost certainly have reduced, even eliminated, the consequent deaths and injuries.

The aim in each case was to provide a satisfactory escape route or routes. This could be by (i) a staircase properly protected from fire and smoke; (ii) access to the roof and escape from that roof through an adjoining building; (iii) an opening giving access to roof of a rear or side addition contiguous with a similar addition adjoining; (iv) gangway or balcony from window or door to an adjoining building; (v) an external staircase. The first of these methods was the one more frequently adopted; the second, third and fourth required the consent of adjoining owners. An advantage of the internal protected staircase was that, by the treatment of doors and the provision of check lobbies, a degree of protection was given which assisted in containing a fire, in addition to safeguarding means of escape. The time taken to carry out these works varied from two weeks to several months.

It was estimated that there were 25,000 premises requiring the provision of means of escape, within the Borough.

Photographs 1, 2 and 3 show the extent of fire damage in rooms where no protection has been provided to doors. In all these cases the doors were not self closing. When doors are left open the spread of fire is more rapid.

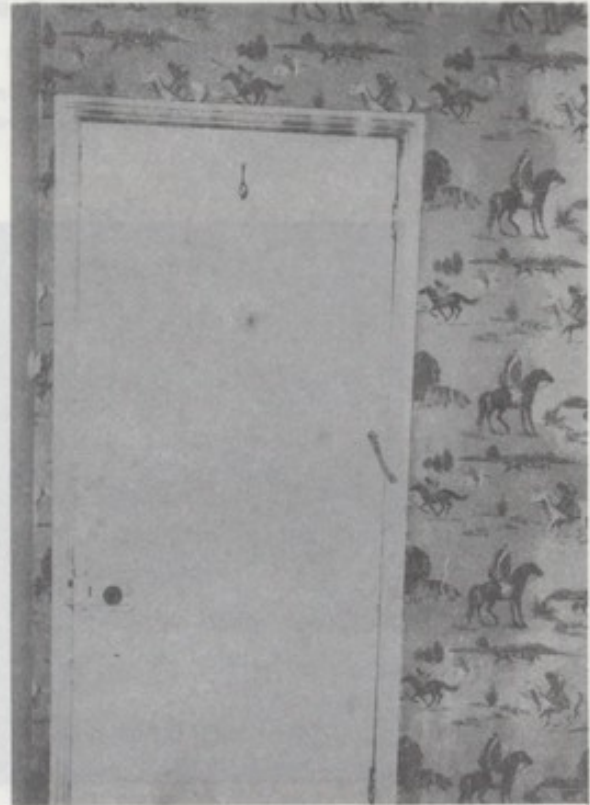
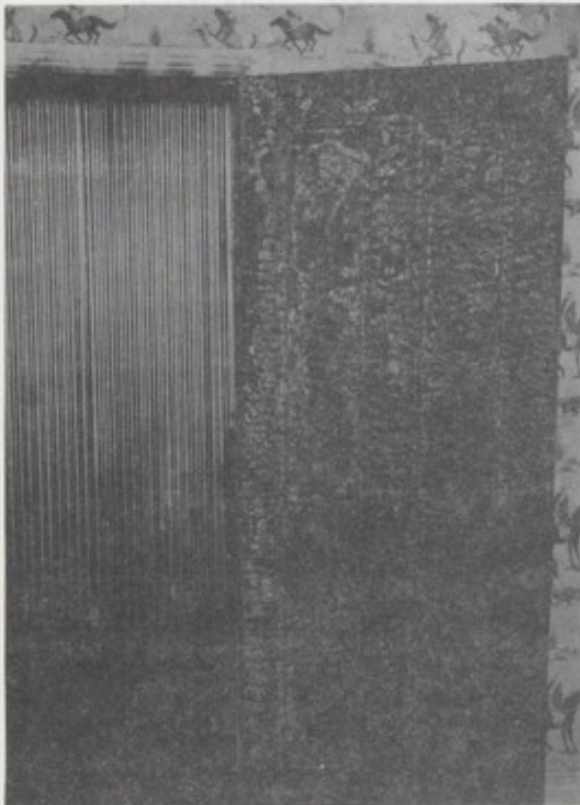


Photograph 4 shows that although the door was protected, in the absence of a spring or means of self closure the door having been left open the room was rapidly damaged by fire. 5 & 6 show two sides of a door which, even though badly burnt by fire on the one side, because it was self closing and protected held back the fire and kept the room from being affected.

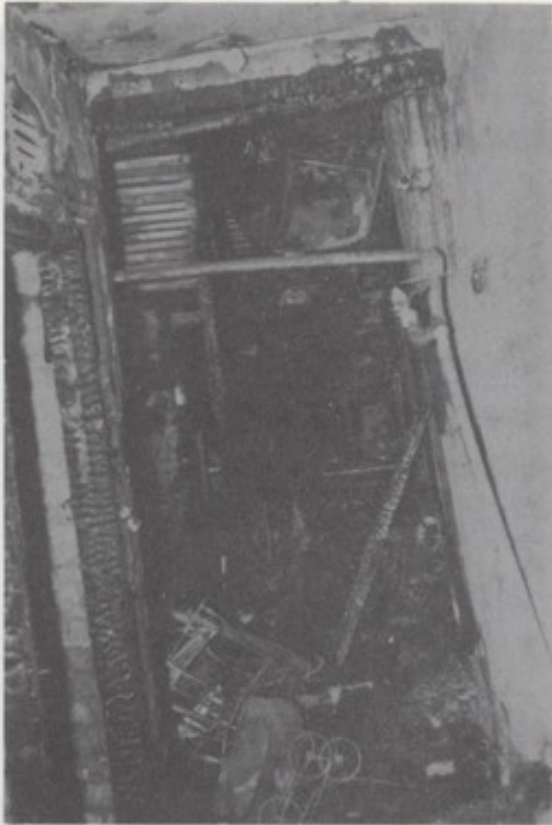


5

6



7



8



Photograph 7 shows the extent of damage in a basement outbreak. No. 8 shows the spread up to staircase and landing at second floor level which damage could have prevented had there been installed at ground floor level a proper basement cut off door and screen as shown in 9. In this case four lives would almost certainly have been saved.

9



Fifty-one reports on individual houses were made to Committee, but only twelve direction orders were made, the same difficulty being experienced in obtaining information as to ownership and interests as already referred to in the case of management orders. The power under this section was particularly useful when exercised in conjunction with notices under Section 15. It was however found to be time-consuming in the number of visits required to ensure compliance, particularly in view of the high turnover of tenancies in these houses.

Concentration of Housing work in areas

A number of areas were surveyed as possible improvement areas as defined in the 1964 Housing Act. With the exception of Whewell Road, to which reference is made later, it was found in each case that most of the houses were in multiple occupation and the area contained so few 'separate dwellings', as defined, that this type of action was not appropriate.

It was decided however to concentrate action under the 1957 and 1961 Acts in these areas so that a degree of improvement could be obtained.

Further, this method of working proved very economical in inspectors' time and did not raise so much antagonism as dealing with individual houses. When an individual house was dealt with and the owner asked to execute works costing several hundred pounds, it was frequently found that objection was raised on the grounds that the owner was being 'picked on'.

Work under the 1957 and 1961 Acts, consisting principally of the provision of amenities (and means of escape in case of fire) under Section 15/16 of the Housing Act 1961, was undertaken in the following areas:-

- (i) Essex Road/Northchurch Road/Englefield Road/Southgate Road - 637 lettings, work started in 1965 proceeded satisfactorily;
- (ii) Affleck Street - 105 lettings, a dispute arose between the leaseholder and the freeholder which has resulted in an appeal being lodged against the Section 15/16 Notices served;
- (iii) Gibson Square - 148 lettings, work proceeded satisfactorily;
- (iv) Rickthorne Road/Cornwallis Road/Landseer Road/Kingsdown Road/Stanley Terrace - 189 lettings, work commenced at year end.

Tenement Blocks

A list classified in three groups was prepared of all blocks:-

- (i) those which had been brought up to reasonable modern standards;
- (ii) those which appeared capable of and worth being improved to those standards;
- (iii) those for which the only satisfactory treatment would be demolition (whether or not immediately practicable).

It was agreed broadly with the Greater London Council that the London Borough of Islington would accept responsibility for group (ii) and the Greater London Council for group (iii).

Many of the blocks in group (iii) were already included in the slum clearance programme with each Authority taking a share.

The line of demarcation in the above mentioned agreement was not rigid. This was shown by the London Borough of Islington's action, in acquiring and accepting responsibility for Salisbury Buildings, Clerkenwell Close and Albany, Cornwall, Edinburgh and Queens Cottages, Popham Street.

It is likely that the Borough Council will accept further responsibilities within this group.

It was noteworthy that during the year the Greater London Council acquired Beaconsfield Buildings which, with Popham Flats above mentioned, had been two of the largest blocks of unsatisfactory dwellings.

Two improvement schemes have been prepared for tenement blocks within group (ii), these are:-

- Peerless Buildings, Peerless Street - this block was subsequently offered for sale to the Greater London Council.
- Pollard House, Northdown Street - this scheme was deferred for two years as it required the decanting of several families who needed rehousing in one-bedroom units which are in short supply.

Another block within Group (ii) was surveyed:-

- Guinness Buildings, Lever Street - it was agreed with the owners that conversion would be difficult and cause a high decant. The owners then undertook to redevelop the site with a modern block of flats.

Housing Act, 1964 - Improvement Areas

Whewell Road

This area consisted of all houses in Whewell Road and portions of Landseer Road, Alexander Road and Kingsdown Road; a total of 85 houses. Only 36 were 'separate dwellings', as defined, and 26 of these were owner-occupied; the remaining 10 dwellings were tenanted and lacking in one or more of the standard amenities which could be provided at reasonable expense. The houses were fit for habitation and after improvement were expected, subject to normal maintenance, to remain so for at least 15 years. The majority of the tenants were in favour of improvement and the area was "declared". Nine preliminary improvement notices were served, one house having fallen vacant.

Thirty-seven of the remaining houses were in multiple occupation, and here action was taken under Section 15 of the Housing Act, 1961, to secure the provision of amenities in accordance with the adopted Code of Practice.

Housing Act, 1964 - Section 19

Three formal and five informal representations were received for the individual improvement of dwellings outside improvement areas. One formal application resulted in the acceptance of an undertaking to improve to the full standard. This work was done. The remaining two formal applications had to be refused as they referred to parts of houses, not separate, in multi-occupation. Improvement works were also carried out to the full standard in respect of each of the informal applications.

Housing (Financial Provision) Act, 1958

The Borough Council and the Greater London Council continued to require that applicants for mortgages for house purchase should undertake that the houses must be made to conform to the Underground Room Regulations, and to the provision of the Housing Acts relating to multi-occupation. During the year there was almost a 100% increase in requests for statements of requirements, which resulted in 965 visits and revisits by the Inspectors as against 553 last year.

**SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS MADE, REPORTS SUBMITTED
NOTICES SERVED & NOTICES COMPLIED WITH**

Housing Act 1957

Section 5 (Control of back to back dwellings)	
Number of certificates issued.	4
Section 9 (Repair of unfit houses)	
Number of houses inspected	7
Re-inspections	49
Representations to Committee	5
Section 16/17 (Individual unfit houses)	
Inspections and revisits	579
Houses represented to Committee	10
Closing Orders made	6
Demolition Orders made	1
Undertakings accepted	1
Houses demolished	2
Section 18 (Unfit parts of dwellings)	
Inspections and revisits	2,788
Representations to Committee	76
Closing Orders made	70
Undertakings accepted	NIL
Section 27 (Closing Orders or undertakings determined on completion of works)	
Whole houses	3
Parts of buildings	18
Section 42 (Clearance Areas)	
Number of areas surveyed	17
Total houses in areas	233
Areas represented to Council	14
Total houses in those areas represented	196
Inspections and revisits	801
Section 78 (Overcrowding)	
Inspections and revisits	75
Cases reported to Committee	10
Overcrowding abated	11
Section 81 (Permitted numbers)	
Inspections and re-inspections	14
Section 90 (Houses let in lodgings)	
Inspections and re-inspections	47
Part V (Possible C.P.O.s) (Other than Clearance Areas)	
Inspections made	226

Housing Act, 1961 (Multiple occupation)

Section 12 (Management Orders)	
Reports on individual houses submitted to Committee	19
Total of lettings in above houses	88
Inspections and revisits	427
Management orders made	4
Management orders determined	2
Letting density in houses reported	4.63

Section 15 (Provision of Amenities)	
Houses inspected	529
Total of lettings in above houses	1,755
Revisits etc.	2,705
Informal notices served	375
Formal notices served	154
Notices complied with	74
Letting density in houses inspected	3.31
Section 16 (Means of escape in case of fire)	
Houses inspected	503
Total lettings in above houses	1,670
Revisits etc.	1,485
Informal notices served	357
Formal notices served	154
Notices complied with	56
Letting density of houses inspected	3.32
Section 19 (Direction to prevent or reduce overcrowding)	
Reports on individual houses submitted to Committee	51
Total of lettings in above houses	266
Revisits etc....	106
Directions made	12
Letting density in houses reported	5.21
Section 21 (Possible improvement of tenement flats)	
Number of tenement blocks inspected	2
Total number of dwellings in above blocks	207
Inspections and revisits	453
Housing Act 1964	
Section 13 (Improvement Areas)	
Number of areas surveyed	4
Number of houses in above areas	427
Inspections and revisits	506
Areas represented	1
Preliminary improvement notices served	9
Informal undertakings accepted in lieu of service of immediate improvement notices	6
Refusals by tenants to allow improvements	2
Section 19 (Improvement of individual houses)	
Formal applications received from tenants	3
Informal application re-dwellings	5
Dwellings inspected	8
Revisits etc....	40
Preliminary notices served	1
Undertaking accepted in lieu of service of Immediate Improvement Notice	1
Undertaking complied with (dwelling improved to full standard)	1
Dwellings improved to full standard informally	6
Section 20 (Improvement of dwellings in tenement blocks)	
Number of tenement blocks surveyed	3
Separate dwellings in above blocks	300
Inspections and revisits	546
Reports and proposals submitted to Committee	2
Inspections and re-inspection of Council properties	43
Housing (Financial Provisions) Act 1958	
Improvement & Standard Grants	
Inspections and revisits made	93

House Purchase Scheme

London Borough of Islington

Inspections and revisits 519

Greater London Council

Inspections and revisits 446

Town and Country Planning

Visits and Revisits 176

Amenities provided as a result of action under the provisions of the 1961-64

Housing Acts and requirements of mortgage advances

(i) Natural lighting to rooms improved	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
(ii) Artificial lighting to rooms improved	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
(iii) Ventilation to rooms improved	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
(iv) Cold Water supplied provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78
(v) Hot water supplies provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	182
(vi) Sinks provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
(vii) Water closets provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
(viii) Food storage facilities provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	205
(ix) Cooking facilities provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
(x) Baths provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
(xi) Means of space heating provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27

Miscellaneous Inspections

Interviews with owners, surveyors, builder, tenants etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,857
Inspections under Public Health Acts)								
Meat and Food inspections, nurseries and child minders etc.	)								264
Other miscellaneous inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,215

SUPERVISION OF FOOD

The following legislation introduced during the year had the effect as indicated:

1. Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations, 1966
These come into force on the 1st January, 1967.
2. Salad Cream Regulations, 1966
These deal with compositional requirements, labelling and advertisements.
3. Mineral Hydrocarbons in Food Regulations 1966
These deal with the new tests for hydrocarbons in certain foods.
4. Butter Regulations, 1966
These deal with compositional requirements, labelling and advertisements.
5. Colouring Matter in Food Regulations, 1966
These are revised Regulations which become operative on the 26th June, 1967.
6. The Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) (Amendment) Regulations, 1966
These deal inter alia with lairages and wiping cloths.
7. The Meat Inspection (Amendment) Regulations, 1966
Operative from the 30th September, 1966, these Regulations prohibit the use of green ink for inspection in marking stamps. Local authorities are enabled to restrict the hours of slaughtering in private slaughterhouses.

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960

The work required under this important legislation was still being seriously hampered by the shortage of staff in the Department. It was impossible to introduce a satisfactory system of routine inspection and, generally, only matters of prior importance were investigated.

Owing to the number of different nationalities engaged in food distribution and preparation, difficulty was experienced in maintaining satisfactory supervision.

The most efficient way to deal with this problem was found to be by educating food handlers at their premises in hygienic practices relative to their various types of business. The chief problem was lack of appreciation of the need for cleanliness in the handling of food intended for human consumption.

Some progress was made with new food businesses. Constant visiting and explanation resulted in these businesses being opened in a comparatively satisfactory condition; but regular supervision was necessary to ensure that the standard was maintained.

A system of licensing or registration of food businesses would assist in securing a higher standard of cleanliness in food handling and preparation in the Borough.

Food Factories

A total of 103 visits was paid to the food factories in the Borough by the inspectors concerned. Action was taken where necessary to enforce compliance with the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960 and other relevant legislation.

Street Markets

Efforts were made by daily visits, including week-ends, to maintain satisfactory conditions in respect of food stalls. Stallholders often failed to keep the area surrounding their stalls clear of waste material, mainly because of the lack of suitable large refuse containers conveniently positioned.

The operation at weekends of a mobile chicken slaughterhouse constituted a unique type of street trading during the year. Live chickens were sold and upon completion of the sale the birds were slaughtered and plucked by the vendor. Conditions were not satisfactory and the business has now ceased.

It is hoped that the legislation coming into force on the 1st January, 1967, dealing specifically with markets, stalls and delivery vehicles, will result in an improvement in the general conditions affecting street trading.

Food Complaints

The number of complaints received in respect of foodstuffs purchased in the Borough was 60 compared with 53 in the previous year.

Bread and flour confectionery continued to account for the highest number. Complaints about meat and meat products did not increase and undoubtedly the work done by the manufacturers in maintaining a constant advisory service to their customers, particularly on the need for selling goods in rotation, showed results.

Milk and milk products were not the cause of as many complaints as previously by the public and it was felt that this was the result of more efficient methods of detection being introduced by the milk industry.

The co-operation of manufacturers and vendors of foodstuffs sold in the Borough was encouraging. Every assistance was invariably given to the inspectors investigating complaints.

The 60 complaints of alleged unfitness were received in respect of the following:

<u>Bread and cakes</u>		<u>Canned Fruit</u>	
Foreign body in bread	6	Blackened Mango Slices	1
Mouldy bread	4		1
Live insect in loaf	1		
Insects in loaf	3		
Rubber band in mince pie	1	Milk	
Unpleasant taste in mince pie	1	Dirty milk bottle	1
Mouldy cakes	3	Foreign body in bottle	2
Insects in cake	3	Insect in carton of cream	1
	22		4
<u>Canned Meats</u>		<u>Miscellaneous</u>	
Alleged unfitness	2	Alleged unfitness of meal	1
Mouldy corned beef	1	Rancid butter	2
Insect in corned beef	1	Metal in chocolate date	1
	4	Alleged horsemeat	1
		Enamel in mashed potatoes	1
		Mouse droppings in cereal	1
		Decomposing fish	2
		Glass in restaurant meal	1
		Butter alleged to be margarine	1
		Unfit evaporated milk	1
		Insect in Yoghurt	1
		Foreign matter in fish	1
		Metal in meal	1
		Alleged foreign body in linctus	1
			16

Meat and Meat Products

Black specks in liver sausage	2
Green stain on beef	1
Mouldy cornish pasty	1
Mouldy pork pie	2
Unsound meat	2
Maggots in ham	1
Mouldy steak pie	1
Mouldy sausages	1
Insect in pie	1
Unsound minced meat	1

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Details of the proceedings taken in respect of the above complaints and other action taken by the Inspectors appear on pages.55 - 56.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955

(a) Number of food premises in the area, and type of business, indicating inspections made.

	Premises	Visits by Inspectors
Bakehouses - basement	11	46
Bakehouses - others	35	119
Bakers' retail shops	77	134
Bacon factories	7	*
Breweries	11	*
Butchers (retail)	183	1011
Butchers (wholesale)	46	
Cafes and restaurants	410	1746
Canteens	228	
Cheese importers	4	*
Coffee stalls	2	*
Continental food shops	54	*
Fish shops (wet)	65	90
Fish curers	9	28
Fish depot	1	*
Fish friers	68	184
Food factories	38	*
Food stalls	240	*
Food storage premises for street traders	76	23
Greengrocers and fruiterers	214	242
Grocers and provision merchants (retail)	487	1246
Grocers and provision merchants (wholesale)	49	
Horseflesh dealers (wholesale)	2	*
Licensed clubs	58	*
Poultry dealers (wholesale)	6	*
Off-licences	116	271
Public houses and beerhouses	389	
Public cold stores	6	*
Milk depots	8	*
Milk machines	29	*
Food machines	8	*
Sausage casing merchants	3	*
Sugar and chocolate confectionary	418	*

* Visits included in list (c)

(b) Preserved Food Premises Registered under Section 16 (1)(b) of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955

	Premises	Visits by Inspectors
Included in foregoing list		
Total No. of Preserved Food premises	207	80
No. of Butchers	137	
No. of Grocery and provision shops	44	
No. of Food Factories	16	
No. of cooked meat shops	1	
No. of Jellied Eels and Pie shops	4	
No. of Bakers (meat pies)	1	
No. of Fishmongers	4	

(c) Details of the inspections and action by the inspectors are given below:-

Chemists	45
Confectioners	89
Wholesale Food Stores, Depots and Factories	878
Vehicles	115
Stalls	1296
Meat inspections at Licensed Slaughterhouse	519
Food examinations (other)	180
Ice Cream premises	131
Dairies (milk distributor)	126
Contraventions found	157
Contraventions remedied	57
Notices served (Food and Drugs Act)	152
Notices complied with (Food and Drugs Act)	41
Food Poisoning Enquiries	12
Legal proceedings attendances at Court	14
Miscellaneous visits and revisits	2569

Legal Proceedings

Details of the action taken during 1966 by the Council under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and the Food Hygiene Regulations made thereunder are as follows:-

DATE	OFFENCE	MAGISTRATES' DECISION
2.2.66	Section 2(1) Selling food, namely a loaf of bread, not of the quality demanded in that it was mouldy.	Fine of £10 (£5 each defendant) Council awarded £10 costs.
16.2.66	Section 2(1) Selling food, namely a salad sandwich, not of the quality demanded, in that it contained a slug.	Fine of £4 (£2 each partner) Council awarded £2 costs.
16.2.66	Section 2(1) Selling food, namely skinless sausages, not of the quality demanded, in that they were affected with mould.	Fine of £2. Council awarded £1 costs.
16.2.66	Section 2(1) Selling food, namely an orange drink, not of the quality demanded, in that it contained mould.	Fine of £15. Council awarded £3 costs.
16.2.66	Section 2(1) Selling food, namely Brie Cheese, not of the quality demanded, in that it was infested with maggots.	Fine of £2. Council awarded £1 costs.

DATE	OFFENCE	MAGISTRATES' DECISION
16.8.66	Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960. Regs. 5, 6, 14, 16, 17, 19, 24, 33 & 34. Carrying on a food business in insanitary premises thus exposing food to the risk of contamination	Fine of £70 (£10 on each of 7 summonses) Council awarded £10 costs.
14.9.66	Section 2(1) Selling food, namely unsound corned beef, not of the quality demanded.	Case not proved. No order as to costs.
27.9.66	Section 2(1) Selling food, namely a pork pie not of the quality demanded in that it was mouldy.	Not guilty on the evidence presented. No order as to costs.
18.10.66	Section 2(1) Selling food, namely an iced cake, not of the quality demanded, in that it contained extensive mould growths.	Fine of £10 Council awarded 8 guineas costs.
18.10.66	Section 2(1) Selling food, namely ground wheat, not of the quality demanded, in that it was contaminated with mouse droppings.	Summons withdrawn due to unexpected emigration of principal witness.
18.10.66	Section 2(1) Selling food, namely a wrapped sliced loaf of bread, not of the quality demanded, in that it contained live insects.	Fined of £10. Council awarded £5 costs.
1.11.66	Section 2(1) Selling food, namely a meal, not of the quality demanded, in that it contained a fragment of glass.	Fine of £5. Council awarded £14 costs.
10.11.66	Section 2(1) Selling food, namely a wrapped cut loaf of bread, not of the quality demanded, in that there was mould growth.	Summons dismissed. No order as to costs.
15.11.66	Section 2(1) Selling food, namely an un-cut loaf of bread, not of the quality demanded, in that insects were embedded in the crust.	Fine of £10. Council awarded £8 costs.

Unfit Food

During the year the total amount of food surrendered was:-

Description	Tons	Cwts.	Qtrs.	Lbs.
Meat	49	4	3	16
Offals	43	12	3	27
Tinned Goods	17	1	2	1
Fish	2	7	2	18
Others	7	9	0	13
Total	119	16	0	19

1654 condemnation certificates were issued and 389 inspections were necessary in connection with this work.

Condemned food received from traders was removed to the Council's refuse disposal depot at Ashburton Grove to await conveyance, under supervision, to the refuse tip. Condemned meat from the slaughterhouse was used for animal feeding or industrial purposes. Other meat and offal etc. from the Smithfield Market area was collected under contract for manufacture for technical purposes.

Some difficulty was met in connection with cans of foodstuffs damaged through careless handling during transport; whenever doubt was raised regarding their fitness for human consumption arrangements were made for their disposal. Traders were not encouraged to sell any canned foods not in a satisfactory and suitable condition on visual inspection. The marking down of unlabelled cans of food was also discouraged; apart from the fact that it is an offence under the labelling of food legislation, the risk of being unable to identify the contents presents a hazard.

Sampling

695 samples (2 formal and 693 informal) were sent to the Public Analyst for examination. 38 of these samples, or 5% were subject to adverse reports as shown in the summary below. A number of these were not routine samples but samples arising from a complaint.

Formal			
	Cooking Butter	1	
	Shredded Suet	1	
Informal			
Bread and rolls	10	Ground wheat	1
Canned mango slices	1	Meat patty	1
Confectionery	3	Milk	1
Chocolate covered dates	1	Milk bottle	1
Cakes and tarts	6	Ravioli	1
Cooking butter	1	Risotto	1
Dairy topping	1	Sauce Bolognese	1
Cooked beef	1	Shredded suet	1
Corned beef	1	Yoghurt	1
Fried fish	2		

31 samples were sent for bacteriological examination, mostly food for export. These were in addition to milk and ice cream samples.

Meat Inspection Regulations 1963/1966

Meat Inspection

At the private slaughterhouse referred to elsewhere in this report, slaughtering is normally carried out daily, involving the attendance of one or more public health inspectors. The following is a summary of action taken during the year:-

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	145	1424	145	27	-	328
Number inspected	145	1424	145	27	-	328
<u>All disease except Tuberculosis</u> <u>& Cysticercus Bovis:-</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	5	48	10	1	-	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	102	1154	65	14	-	189
Percentages of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticercus Bovis	73.79%	84.41%	51.72%	55.56%	-	57.93%

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Horses
Tuberculosis only:-						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	0.69%	-	-	-	-	-
Cysticercus Bovis:-						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	4	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

Of the 328 horses slaughtered for human consumption, the majority were intended for export.

In addition to the inspection of carcasses at the slaughterhouse, a large amount of time was spent by the Senior Meat Inspector in inspecting meat and other foods in the many wholesale butcher establishments, food warehouses and bacon factories in that part of the Borough adjacent to Smithfield Meat Market. Apart from meat, offals and bacon, which were both imported and home killed, the Inspector was engaged in examining poultry, game, rabbits, sausage casings and canned goods.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958

Slaughtermen's Licences

During the year 9 Licences were issued and were current at 31st December.

Export Certificates - Food

314 export certificates were issued; the food consisted mainly of animal casings, bacon, meat and meat extracts, tinned and bottled meats and soups. The food was exported to 41 countries, the majority to Ceylon, Canada, Malta, Germany, France, Lebanon, Italy, U.S.A. and Austria; other countries included Trinidad, Bahamas, Bermuda, Belgium, Sweden, Norway, Holland, Venezuela, Switzerland and Guyana.

Merchandise Marks Act, 1887/1953

Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1928/31

Details of the inspections carried out by the Inspectors are as follows:-

Merchandise Marks Acts

Inspections	14
Contraventions found ...	1

Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Acts

Inspections	13
--------------------	----

Licensed Clubs

Number of licensed clubs ...	58
Number of applications referred to the Department	10
Number of visits	80

Ice Cream

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

Supervision of the manufacture and distribution of Ice Cream.

During the year 138 inspections were made of ice cream premises and vehicles.

The number of premises registered:

(a)	for manufacture, sale and storage	...	...	...	24
(b)	for sale and storage	...	...	...	528
(c)	for sale only	...	...	...	126
(d)	for storage only	...	...	...	3
					<hr/> 681

Ice Cream Samples

1. Bacteriological Examination

Eighteen samples of ice cream were sent for bacteriological examination and, following Methylene Blue tests, were graded as follows:-

Grade I	...	...	...	...	10
Grade II	...	...	...	...	4
Grade III	...	...	...	...	1
Grade IV	...	...	...	...	3
					<hr/> 18

Samples falling within Grades I or II are considered satisfactory.

2. Chemical Analysis

Seven samples were sent for chemical examination and all were found to be satisfactory.

Milk Samples

1. Bacteriological Examination

Class of Milk	Results	Phosphatase	Methylene Blue	Turbidity	Biological	Total number of samples
Pasteurised	Satisfactory	10	-	-	-	10
	Unsatisfactory	-	2*	-	-	2
Sterilised	Satisfactory	-	-	4	-	4
	Unsatisfactory	-	-	-	-	-
Ultra Heat Treated	Satisfactory	1	-	-	-	1
	Unsatisfactory	-	-	-	-	-
Untreated	Satisfactory	-	-	-	-	-
	Unsatisfactory	-	-	-	-	-

* Sample void due to high shade temperature reading.

2. Chemical Examination

Details of samples submitted

	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Total
Formal	-	-	-
Informal	47	-	47

Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963 (as amended)

Number of Licences in force ... 390

Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959

Number of Dairies registered in the Borough ... 11

Number of Distributors registered in the Borough ... 381

Milk Supplies - Brucella Abortus

No samples were taken during the year.

The Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations, 1963

There are no egg pasteurisation plants in the Borough.

PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES

Care of Mothers and Young Children

Maternity and Child Welfare Centres

1966 was a year of growth in the work undertaken at welfare centres, at which advice may be obtained by local families on a variety of health and allied problems. Attendances at the normal range of ante-natal and child welfare sessions continued to be maintained at a reasonably high level, and a statistical summary of these attendances is shown in the table hereunder. An evening child welfare session for working mothers at the Barnsbury Welfare Centre was still popular. On the same evening, a class was held by arrangement with the Inner London Education Authority to teach English to mothers and their friends from overseas. This commenced in May 1966 and although its success was not spectacular, it made real progress and proved most worthwhile, and is being continued. Additional sessions undertaken during the year are referred to in detail elsewhere in this report and include cytology, family planning, chiropody and geriatric clinics.

Arrangements were also made for two of the team of home visitors to the elderly to be based at the two centres at which geriatric clinics are held, and plans were being discussed for the ultimate decentralisation to welfare centres of all the home visitors now based centrally. (See page 22 for details about this pilot scheme).

At the beginning of April the Council took over the direct administration of child welfare activities undertaken at the Blythe Mansions Welfare Centre, Highcroft Road, N. 19, formerly administered by the North Islington Voluntary Welfare Centre. Adaptations were approved to convert this hall at a community centre into premises which could be used for a full scale welfare centre, and work began on these in December 1966.

A weekly occasional creche session was held at each of three centres, mainly for the children of women attending clinic activities, and proposals were under discussion for extending this service to three other centres.

Summary of maternity and child welfare attendances

Child Welfare -	
Total attendances	65,636
Toddlers -	
Total attendances	5,884
Ante-natal & Post-natal -	
Total attendances	9,294 (not including G.P.O. sessions)
Grand total	80,814
No. of Occasional creche sessions per week	3
Total attendances during 1966	794

Day Care of Children

Day Nurseries

There was a continued heavy demand by parents for the admission of their children to the Council's five day nurseries which provided a total of 299 places for children under five. Appendix A indicates the scheme of priorities for admissions. It was rarely possible to offer places for children who are not in the first priority category. Thus the very large number of parents who applied for places solely in order that the mother might work to augment the family income were invariably disappointed. Increasing use was made of nursery places for children handicapped by a physical or mental disability who would benefit from nursery care or who required this service because of adverse home conditions. The unsatisfied demand for nursery places in

Islington is not likely to decrease until the Council is able to provide additional day nurseries places, and proposals for these are included in the Council's Ten Year Plan.

The following statistics indicate the high demand for nursery places -

Average daily attendance during year...	...	...	271
Average rate of occupation	...	...	90%
Waiting list at end of year	...	...	359

Child Minding

When it was found impossible to admit a child to one of the Council's nurseries, the normal procedure was to suggest that the parents should consider using the services of a daily minder. These minders were in two categories. (i) those women who were registered by the Council under the provisions of the Nurseries and Child Minders Regulation Act, 1948, to mind three or more children and (ii) those who were voluntarily registered by the Council to mind less than three children and who received a weekly fee of 6/- from the Council. Certain regulations were laid down by the Council which the minder must observe. These included taking the child regularly to the local Welfare Centre.

Before any woman could be registered under either of these schemes the Council had to be satisfied as to her suitability to care for children and that she had adequate facilities in her home to meet their needs. All minders were visited regularly in their homes by the Council's medical officers or health visitors. The numbers of these minders are given below -

Statutorily registered minders at end of 1966.	17
Total no. of children actually minded at 31.12.66	69
Voluntarily registered minders at end of 1966	60
Total no. of children actually minded at 31.12.66	99

There were also two private day nurseries registered for a total of 34 children under the Nurseries and Child Minders Regulation Act, 1948.

Such, however, was the demand in this area for minders to take children while their mothers go to work that many children were left with minders who are not registered by the Council. Many of these women were breaking the law by minding more than two children or minding them in conditions quite unsuitable for the purpose. The Council's officers investigated all such cases that came to their notice and such action as was possible was taken to stop them minding or to improve conditions.

Domiciliary Midwifery Service

At the end of 1966 the Council's domiciliary midwifery staff consisted of a non-medical supervisor of midwives, a superintendent midwife who takes charge of the midwives' hostel and assists the supervisor, 12 full-time midwives and 2 part-time midwives. The Council's duties also included the statutory supervision of 158 other midwives practising in the London Borough of Islington, most of them employed in hospitals.

Domiciliary Confinements

During the year 648 domiciliary confinements took place within the borough. 172 other patients who had been booked for delivery at home were transferred to hospital, because of complications occurring late in pregnancy or during labour. In 29 cases the midwife required to call for the assistance of the emergency obstetric unit. The Council's midwives conducted 9 ante-natal clinics at 8 welfare centres. General practitioner obstetricians also hold clinics at the same centres simultaneously to see their own-booked patients.

Home Assessments

The pressure on maternity beds available for Islington women continued, and the Council's midwives assisted in the selection of patients for hospital confinement by visiting to assess the home conditions of 489 patients who did not qualify for a hospital bed on medical grounds.

Early Discharge Scheme

This scheme, which relieved pressure on hospital beds by providing a domiciliary midwifery service for mothers discharged from hospital 48 hours after delivery, continued to be popular with Islington women. 470 requests from hospital for assessment by the Council's midwives of patients' home conditions were dealt with and 354 patients thus booked were nursed on discharge. In addition 132 patients who had taken their own discharge from hospital against medical advice, were nursed by the Council's staff. Such patients presented a problem as often they returned to homes which were most unsuitable for the carrying out of any nursing procedures.

Maternal Deaths

Confidential enquiries, in accordance with Ministry of Health instructions, were initiated into the deaths of 4 women who had been Islington residents. All these deaths occurred in hospital and the Council's staff had not been concerned in anyway with the care and treatment given.

Stillbirths

5 domiciliary stillbirths occurred during the year; 3 of these cases had been booked for domiciliary delivery by a Council midwife, and the other two cases were emergencies in which the Council's midwife was called and found that the child had already been born.

Training

Of the Council's full-time midwives, 8 were approved by the Central Midwives Board as district teaching midwives to train pupil midwives for the three months district experience that is required in the second period of their training. The Council accepts pupil midwives from City of London Maternity and Paddington General Hospitals. During 1966 35 pupils completed their district experience and a further 9 were in training at the end of the year.

Health Visiting

The health visitor of to-day must be aware of the repeated changes in both the medical as well as the social field. The majority of the population is enjoying a better standard of living than before, and has more knowledge of physical and mental illness. The health visitor as the key field worker responsible for health education of the families in the community, must nevertheless continue to advise on basic health, hygiene and nutrition. It is still vitally important to urge parents to protect their children against infectious diseases. The continued teaching of the basic rules of health is particularly important in these days when there is an increasing number of very young parents, and parents from overseas. Much of the work of the health visitor is undertaken in the homes where she can talk with individuals in their own environment. Educational classes arranged by health visitors have also been a regular feature of maternity and child welfare work; they include talks on mothercraft, cookery demonstrations and sewing classes. Evening classes were held at three clinics for working mothers.

Within the school health service the health visitors acted as the chief link in health and social matters between the school and the home. They also had close contact with the teaching staff and undertook the health supervision of children of all ages.

They regularly participated by giving health teaching courses at the City Day College, while others attended local secondary schools to give health talks. A nursing officer and a health visitor lectured regularly to hospital student nurses on The Social Aspects of Disease. Arrangements were made for the hospital nurses to see many of the services provided by the Borough, and several accompanied the health visitors on home visits.

In addition to their health education work the health visitors gave much time and attention to those within the community with social problems. They either themselves gave the necessary help to these families or put them in touch with the appropriate statutory and voluntary agencies. The health visitor's training was lengthened from 9 months to one year, to include more emphasis on social work techniques than hitherto.

In order to relieve the skilled health visitor of unnecessary routine work ancillary help was provided mainly in clinics, as recommended by the Ministry of Health in circular 12/65. The Council authorised the appointment of the equivalent of four whole time auxiliaries.

Health visitors continued to be concerned about cases of illegal child minding brought to their notice, and closely followed up many cases. It was the exception rather than the rule to find adequate safety precautions in these cases, and in spite of repeated advice it was alarming to find women who were prepared to take a chance of children in their care being burned rather than provide adequate fireguards.

Following information received from the Fire Officers of the Borough, fire accidents and tragedies affecting children were investigated by the health visitors, to ascertain hazards to children and to avoid recurrence of accidents or tragedies in the future, through repeated visiting, advice and health education. Sixteen such cases were dealt with in 1966.

Good liaison was maintained with general practitioners and two more health visitors were attached to general practice, making a total of five participating in the schemes. Two health visitors continued to work full time with doctors and three visited the surgeries to assist at infant welfare clinics, and on a fixed day each week for joint consultation with the doctors.

Details of cases visited by health visitors in 1966:-

Children born between 1961 and 1966	21,853
Persons aged over 65	323
Mentally disordered persons	204
Persons (excluding maternity cases) discharged from hospitals (other than mental hospitals)	247
Tuberculous households visited	15
Households visited on account of other infectious illnesses	154
Total effective visits	59,236
" ineffective "	13,855

Home Nursing Service

While the demand for the Home Nursing Service has followed the normal trend, two projects with a view to a better service were started during the year. The first project involved an attachment of one nurse to a practice of four doctors and a liaison of another with a partnership of two doctors. These pilot schemes proved most successful. A better understanding has developed between the doctors and the nurses concerned resulting in better co-operation. A greater variety of work has been referred, making the nurses job more satisfying and using her skill to a greater advantage.

The second project consisted of a group system of working, having several smaller areas grouped into one larger area and the whole covered by a group of nurses who work together under a group leader. This has resulted in the nurses getting to know most of the patients in the larger area, particularly the ill ones. The care given has thus been more consistent and the patients have experienced a better sense of security through knowing their own nurses.

The Marie Curie Memorial Foundation has continued to be of great help to the patients suffering from cancer by paying for extra nourishment and a night nurse when needed to give the relatives a rest.

During 1966 a total of eight students completed their district nursing training with the Islington Home Nursing Service. Of these six came from countries outside the United Kingdom.

Home Nursing

Total No. of patients being nursed at 1.1.66	...	...	650
" " " " " 31.12.66	...	...	637
" " " nursed during the year	...	...	2,634
" " visits made " "	...	...	98,265
" " " to persons aged over 65	...	...	77,814
Proportion of visits made to persons aged over 65	...	...	79%
Nursing treatments completed during the year	...	...	2,016
" " commenced " "	...	...	2,003

Loan of Equipment

The scheme for the loan of equipment, free of charge to persons being nursed (irrespective of whether by district nurse, relative or friend) in their own home continued during the year. The items loaned included the following:-

<u>Equipment</u>	<u>Total Number loaned during 1966</u>
Air and sorbo rings	40
Bed blocks	10
Bed cradles	35
Bed and back rests	87
Bed pans	42
Commodes, toilet seats, etc.	278
Dunlopillo, mattresses	11
Fracture boards	13
Mackintosh sheets	145
Special beds and hoists	28
Walking aids	40
Wheel chairs and other special chairs	116

Prophylaxis

All children attending the maternity and child welfare centres continued to receive a full course of protection, except in cases where there were medical contra-indications or parental refusal. As children neared school age parents were advised that they should bring the children to the centres for booster doses or obtain this additional protection from their general practitioner.

Supplies of vaccines were available free of charge to general practitioners from the local welfare centres and the central office. The Council paid a fee of 5/-d. to general practitioners for each record of a completed course of immunisation providing this record was received within three months of the completion of the course.

Checks made in primary schools in Islington revealed that there were considerable numbers of children, particularly immigrants, who were not fully protected when they

entered school. Accordingly a special effort has been made to raise the immunisation level, either by making appointments for the children to attend welfare centres in school time for immunisation, or by holding special sessions at the schools concerned. These sessions are staffed by a doctor and nurse with clerical assistance. A total of 34 sessions were arranged at 26 schools and 2,285 children were given the necessary protection. As a result of these efforts there has been an improvement of 14% in the immunisation state at these schools.

Immunisation and Vaccination

Primary Courses completed	Year of birth					Others aged under 16	Total
	1966	1965	1964	1963	1959/62		
Diphtheria	2,063	1,898	178	92	415	164	4,810
Whooping Cough	2,013	1,878	164	74	102	19	4,250
Tetanus	2,063	1,894	177	92	413	199	4,838
Poliomyelitis	1,271	2,450	363	128	328	386	4,926
Measles		5	1	1	5		12
<u>Re-inforcing doses</u>							
Diphtheria	-	1,696	1,238	188	2,051	1,164	6,337
Whooping Cough	-	1,671	1,218	174	386	37	3,486
Tetanus	-	1,693	1,237	187	1,938	700	5,755
Poliomyelitis	-	93	38	27	1,927	947	3,032

Smallpox vaccination - primary course completed

	Under 1 yr.	1-2 yrs.	2-4 yrs.	5-15 yrs.	over 16 yrs.	Total
	55	1,648	1,342	167	466	3,678
Re-vaccinations			79	290	2,054	2,423

The large number of re-vaccinations is accounted for by the fact that following an outbreak of smallpox (variola minor) in the Midlands during the summer of 1966, many foreign countries demanded up-to-date vaccinations for travellers entering from the United Kingdom. Such was the demand for vaccination during this period at the Council's welfare centres that it was necessary to hold additional vaccination sessions at East Islington and Pine Street Welfare Centres.

Measles vaccination

Following the interim report of the Joint Committee on Vaccination and Immunisation on the result of measles vaccination trials, the Council introduced its own scheme in July for vaccinating children aged 10 months and over. Protection is given by one injection only.

Chiropody Services

On the 1st October, 1966 the Chiropody Services run by the Council and by the Islington Old Peoples Welfare Association (with which had been merged the former Finsbury Old Peoples Welfare Committee), became one co-ordinated service administered directly under the Council's Chief Chiropodist. This included treatment at foot clinics and old peoples' homes, and domiciliary treatments.

The Council's staff consisted of a chief chiropodist responsible for the organisation of the service, 5 full-time senior chiropodists and 16 part-time sessional chiropodists. At the main foot clinic at the Finsbury Health Centre there were both day time and evening sessions. Sessions were also held weekly at four maternity and child welfare centres and 3 rented halls. Approximately one session a week was devoted to treating residents at old people's homes. Three additional transport sessions a month have been arranged for patients unable to use public transport, bringing the total to six a month.

Statistical Summary, 1966 (1965 figures shown in brackets)

Total No. of sessions held at clinics	...	...	3,926	(4,039)
Total No. of appointments booked	...	...	30,707	(29,992)
Total attendances	...	...	28,331	(28,205)
<u>Analysis of attendances</u>				
Children 0 - 4 years	...	...	3	(-)
5 - 14 years	...	...	1,495	(1,427)
Adults Male	...	...	4,945	(4,661)
Female	...	...	21,888	(22,117)
Total	...	...	28,331	(28,205)
Total No. of sessions held at old people's homes			27	
Total No. of appointments booked	...	...	257	
Total attendances	...	...	257	
Total No. of domiciliary appointments booked	...	...	1,016	
Total No. of treatments given	...	...	968	
Total No. of transport appointments booked	...	...	190	(included in the
Total attendances	...	...	169	clinic figures above)

Prevention of Break-up of Families

The Co-ordinating Committee has continued to meet at two-monthly intervals. During the year case conferences on individual families were held on 7 occasions and 29 families were considered. Of these 20 were referred for discussion because of rent arrears.

Students of Social Work

Four students, two from the London School of Economics and two from the College of Deaf Welfare, came to the department during the year. Of these, one came for experience in family casework and the others for general observation of the services provided by the department.

Venereal Disease

At the request of one of the Venereologists at the Royal Northern Hospital the Council appointed a Social Worker to work with patients and their contacts. The Social Worker, who is based at the hospital, started work in March, 1966. Much of her time is spent in contact tracing and in following-up patients who fail to keep up attendance at the clinics, and she is also available to interview new patients and to refer on those who appear to need help from other agencies.

The Social Worker attached to the special clinic at Holloway Prison has emphasised the difficulty of tracing contacts either because of the unwillingness of patients to give information or because the information given is insufficient. Of 154 contacts 97 remained untraced at the end of the year.

Of 104 patients who left the prison before treatment could be completed, 54 are known to have attended other clinics, but the Social Worker points out that others may have attended and given names different from those by which they were known at the prison.

Mental Health

The work of the Mental Health Section continued to expand during 1966.

During the year the services of a part-time consultant psychiatrist were obtained to act as consultant to the Mental Health team and to advise on the development of services for the mentally ill, including day centres. Happily there were no changes in the social work staff during the year and the community care service developed steadily.

with referrals from a variety of sources.

Referrals

Total number of persons referred to the Mental Health Section by general practitioners, hospitals, local education authorities, police, etc.

	<u>Mentally Ill</u>	<u>Subnormal and Severely Subnormal</u>	<u>Total</u>
Males	403	72	475
Females	588	54	642
Totals	<u>991</u>	<u>126</u>	<u>1,117</u>

The total number in community care at the end of the year was 829. The joint arrangement with the London Borough of Hackney for emergency duty at night and during weekends continued to work very satisfactorily.

There was closer association with catchment hospitals both for the mentally ill and for the subnormal. Two social workers continued to attend weekly ward rounds, and this has afforded an opportunity for visiting patients and getting to know the nursing staff.

The Borough arranged a full programme for the first national Mental Health Week which was observed in June. This resulted in social workers being asked to give talks on mental health to schools and various other groups in the Borough, and other agencies have increasingly used the social workers in a consultative capacity in the psychiatric field.

The experimental arrangement made early in 1965 of seconding a psychiatric social worker to general practitioners in a group practice for one session a week proved so successful that it has become a permanent arrangement. Patients with emotional problems were selected by the general practitioner and then seen regularly by the social worker for long or short-term help. The main work was undertaken at the surgery, but occasionally the general practitioner requested home visits by the social worker if this seemed appropriate to the particular patient. The work has been both preventive and supportive, and aimed at providing effective casework help at the general practice stage.

The building of Rosemary Junior Training School was completed in the spring and has proved a delight for both pupils and staff. The school has attracted many visitors from this country and from abroad. Apart from a garden and playground at ground level, this purpose-built school has extensive play space on the roof. There is a well equipped kitchen and meals are cooked on the premises. It is designed to accommodate a total of 112 children, including a Special Care Unit for 12 children with multiple handicaps. Although part of the main building and with easy access to the kitchen and to the school hall, the Unit has a separate entrance and its own garden. The school was officially opened during Mental Health Week, Lord Taylor of Harlow performing the opening ceremony.

The senior Training Centres at the Archway and at Camden Road continued to do good work, with industrial work and craftwork featuring in the curriculum. Both held Open Days during Mental Health Week.

Attendances at the three training centres during the year were as follows:-

Attendances at Training Centres

	JUNIOR (opened March 1966)	SENIOR
Number of centres	1	2
Total number of places	112	80
Total attendances	8,826	12,207

The Islington Society for Mentally Handicapped Children has worked very closely with the Borough, particularly in its provision of a variety of evening clubs and classes and a nursery school for severely subnormal children which is meeting a very real need. The Society let to the Borough five furnished bedsitting rooms on the first floor of the house in which this nursery is held. These rooms were let out by the Borough to women recovering from mental illness. As there was no resident warden, the tenants had to be capable of a certain amount of independence, but the mental health social workers kept in close touch to give support and guidance where necessary.

The work of the two Day Centres for mentally ill patients continued successfully. The industrial centre, with 30 places, caters for long term as well as short term patients. The Pine Street Centre with 20 places, has been reorganised to take adults as well as adolescents with the aim of rehabilitation for normal occupation in about six months. The total attendances at both centres during the year were 5,773. Two social clubs, one with a regular painting group run by a professional artist, were held each week. They were based at the Day Centres and other patients and their friends were welcomed.

Arrangements were made during the year for 42 mentally subnormal patients to be provided with short term residential care, 20 at the Council's expense and 22 in National Health Service hospitals, and at the end of the year the number of patients supported financially by the Council in various residential homes and hostels totalled 37 (17 mentally ill and 20 mentally subnormal and severely subnormal).

A Principal Medical Officer who has specialised in the field of subnormality has advised on the placement of mentally handicapped persons of all ages, in the Council's Training Centres, the Nursery for Mentally Handicapped Children, Day Nurseries and in various residential homes or hostels for short or long term care. The Principal Medical Officer also conducted the two special assessment and advisory clinics carried on regularly throughout the year with a mental health social worker in attendance. The aim of these clinics has been to provide the full assessment of the needs of mentally and physically handicapped children under school age and to plan their future educational needs. Many children who could not for various reasons be brought to the clinics were visited in their own homes for advice and assessment in a familiar environment.

Regular monthly visits were paid to the department by medical students, who accompanied social workers on home visits to see something of the work of our various centres. A variety of social work students have also had their practical work placements in the department, by arrangement with the universities concerned, including a student from Ethiopia, who required a 3 month period of re-orientation before he entered the London School of Economics to study for the Mental Health Certificate. This student training has become a regular part of the mental health service. Though time consuming for staff it is now recognised to be an essential feature of a progressive mental health programme.

Many of the mental health social workers have had the opportunity of in-service training through the various courses run by the London Boroughs' Training Committee and have attended conferences and meetings relating to mental health in order to keep abreast of modern ideas and trends. At the end of the year several new mental health projects were in the planning stage and promised an interesting and eventful year ahead.

Recuperative Holidays

Recuperative holidays were provided in suitable cases for persons recommended on medical grounds as being in need of rest, fresh air and good food to aid recovery from a recent illness. Those requiring supervision, medical and nursing care were not eligible but were referred for convalescent treatment to the appropriate Regional Hospital Board. Under the Council's scheme arrangements were made for adults, expectant and nursing mothers, and children, most of whom are under 5 years of age.

Recommendations on behalf of schoolchildren were mostly referred to the Inner London Education Authority which maintains two holiday homes.

During the year the undermentioned number of recuperative holidays were arranged:-

Expectant & nursing mothers	2
Tuberculous adults	17
Other adults	87
Psychiatric patients	13
Accompanied children	20
Unaccompanied children (I.L.E.A. placements)	116

Family Planning

During 1966 the Council took several measures to augment and improve family planning services available locally. At this time Local Authorities were empowered to provide these facilities free of charge at their own clinics and at those administered by voluntary associations for women whose health would suffer from pregnancy. In Ministry of Health Circular 5/66 (February 1966) the Minister drew attention to the need to co-operate with the Family Planning Association in order to develop an adequate family planning service fully integrated with other community services.

The Central London Branch of the Family Planning Association operates from Spencer Street, E.C.1. in this Borough and there has been full co-operation between the Association and the Council's Officers.

The Council's first family planning clinic was opened in January, 1966, at the East Islington Welfare Centre, 32 Drayton Park, N.5, and a second clinic was opened at Pine Street Welfare Centre on the 23rd November, 1966. Each of these clinics offered advice to women referred for family planning on health and medical grounds only. No charge was made for either advice given or articles supplied. During the year referrals and attendances to these two clinics totalled 293.

Women were also referred on medical grounds to the clinics held regularly by the Family Planning Association at Spencer Street and early in August, 1966, the Family Planning Association opened an additional clinic at the North Islington Voluntary Welfare Centre in Manor Gardens, where they were assisted by being able to use the accommodation free of charge. At this clinic and at Spencer Street advice was given to any women seeking it, and a charge was made. Islington women referred on medical grounds by Council medical officers to the Family Planning Association clinics received advice and supplies free of charge and the Council reimbursed the cost to the Association. Originally this was on the basis of a per capita fee, but in July, 1966, the Council accepted financial responsibility for services provided by the Association to all Islington women requiring advice on health grounds, and reimbursement of the cost was made by means of a grant to cover the estimated total fees. In addition, a small grant was also made towards general expenses.

All the family planning facilities available in the Borough were notified to general practitioners and the Council's medical and nursing staff co-operated in making them known to those who seek or require them.

Cervical Cytology

A special Sub-Committee of the North London Group Medical Advisory Committee was set up in this area early in 1966 of which the Medical Officer of Health was the Chairman. This Sub-Committee was formed to consider the problems arising from the collection and examination of cervical smears for the diagnosis of cervical cytology. Members of the Committee included representatives of local General Practitioners, Hospital Medical Officers and the Medical Officers of Health of the adjoining Boroughs of Camden and Haringey. At its second meeting in November 1966, the implications of Ministry of Health circular 18/66 and HM (66) 76 were discussed, and arising therefrom, a local Co-ordinating Committee for population screening for cancer of the cervix was set up under the chairmanship of the Medical Officer of Health of the London Borough of Islington.

This Council, with the concurrence of the Ministry of Health, decided to provide a service for the collection of cervical smears from well women for cytological investigation by the Pathologist at the Royal Northern Hospital who was able to undertake a limited service in this respect. The first clinic commenced at the East Islington Welfare Centre, Drayton Park in April 1966, and a second clinic was opened at the Pine Street Welfare Centre in November 1966. It was decided to offer this service to women aged 25 years and over, resident or working in the Borough, and all attendances were by appointment.

As the number of smears that could be taken was limited, it was not possible to give the amount of publicity to the new service that the Council would have wished. Publicity was however given to the subject of cytology in the national press and on radio and television and as a result a good number of enquiries were received from members of the public, particularly from commercial firms employing large numbers of women, as to the availability of the Council's service. The first clinic opened, at East Islington Welfare Centre, had by the end of 1966 a fairly long waiting list.

It was appreciated at an early stage that in the work of the Cytology Clinic it would be particularly important to maintain comprehensive records, especially as periodic re-examinations are advised. Much consideration was, therefore, given to devising the necessary new record forms and since at this time discussions were proceeding with the Borough Treasurer's Department in regard to the application of the computer service to the needs of the Health Department, the record card finally agreed upon was in such a form as would enable the entries to be computer processed. This was the first attempt at such a scheme and although by the end of the year the total numbers were relatively small for such a method, it did serve a useful purpose as a pilot trial. The analysis of the Cytology Clinic work given below could have been produced by the traditional methods, but, in fact, was done entirely by the Computer Staff, and the personal interest of Mr. Chasteauneuf, the Computer Manager, was greatly appreciated.

Cytology statistics to 31.12.66

Total Number of Cases Shown - 263

(of these 35 were at Pine Street and 228 at Drayton Park)

Results:

258

Normal

4

Other gynecological disorders (excluding cancer) which required treatment. These women were referred either to their general practitioner or directly for gynecological advice and treatment.

1

Doubtful case referred for repeat examination.

Analysis of Attendances

Age Groups -

Under 25	10
25 - 34	83
35 - 44	93
45 - 54	56
Over 55	21

By Source -

43	from General Practitioner
22	from Local Health Authority Clinic
22	from Family Planning Clinic
1	from Hospital
62	from other source
111	self
2	not shown

By Marital Status -

13	single
234	married
11	widowed or divorced
5	not shown

By Social Class -

8	Class 1
41	Class 2
147	Class 3
43	Class 4
16	Class 5
8	Not specified.

43 of those attending were of non U.K. origin

Home Help Service

This service continued to operate from three area offices, each staffed by an organiser, an assistant organiser and a clerk.

Regular meetings are held at the central office at which the organisers meet to discuss problems and matters of policy with senior staff of the department. This has proved one of the most worthwhile of local authority services, bringing help and comfort into the homes of so many, the home help often being the main contact with the outside world for the lonely housebound.

The demand for the service has increased, but recruitment of the right kind of person for the job has been difficult and has thus limited its growth. Nevertheless, as the figures show, there was a slight increase over last year in the number of cases served. By far the largest demand for the service continued to come from the elderly.

Cases receiving service as at 31.12.66 (1965 figures shown in brackets)

	Aged 65 or over on first visit in 1965	Aged under 65 on first visit in 1966				
		Chronic sick & Tuberculous	Mentally Disordered	Maternity	Others	Total
No. of cases	2,280 (2,240)	167 (182)	5 (10)	96 (96)	285 (254)	2,833 (2,782)

No. of home helps employed at end of 1966 -
(whole-time equivalent)

176

Handicapped Children and those "at risk"

An individual observation-register card was maintained at all welfare centres for every baby and young child known to be handicapped or "at risk". All babies, including those at risk, received hearing tests and were examined for all potential handicaps. Those on the observation register were followed up more frequently. The responsibility for reviewing children "at risk" rested with the welfare centre medical and nursing staff, under the general supervision of a Principal Medical Officer. The child's name was removed from the risk register at 2 years of age if development had been entirely normal, but the observation-card remained with the child's centre records and was thus transferred appropriately with the child's medical records at school-age or on removal to another locality. In addition, an index of handicapped children was in process of compilation at Central Office. Hitherto, three separate registers of handicapped children had been maintained at the Central Office of the Department. These comprised (i) children aged under 5 years, (ii) children of school age and (iii) deaf children of all ages. There was also an index of mentally handicapped children. Each case on these registers, was regularly reviewed by a Principal Medical Officer. The Department of Education and Science Circular 9/66 and the Ministry of Health Circular 7/66 recommended the co-ordination of local health authority services for handicapped children and their families and the expansion of handicapped registers to include young people up to the age of 21 years. In fact, these proposals incorporated much that had already been in operation for several years.

Steps were taken towards the end of the year to extend and bring together existing handicap registers into one comprehensive index, to be maintained in the Public Health Department. Arrangements were also being considered for the improvement of the exchange of information between all those interested.

At the end of the year, the number of children on the central handicapped register and the risk register at welfare centres was:-

Handicapped Register	-	Children 0-16 years	-	1,362
Risk Register	-	Children 0-5 years	-	1,937

HEALTH EDUCATION SERVICE

The Health Education staff received demands for the various services offered for extension of health education in all its spheres. These ranged from poster displays and exhibitions to teaching in many schools and talks at Holloway Prison, Youth Clubs, Women's Groups, etc.

Many heads of schools within the Borough took advantage of the facilities which were available to them in the form of specialized talks on a variety of health topics given by the Health Education Officer. Of special interest was a course requested by the Headmaster of the Edward Seguin (Special) School, directed towards school leavers to enable them to be more readily absorbed into the working community. These talks ranged from the elementary principles of hygiene to human relationships and venereal disease. The Headmaster of Islington Green School asked the Department to arrange for a health exhibition to be installed for the official opening of the school by the Minister of Technology, Mr. Frank Cousins, and the Minister was most interested in the display.

Safety Exhibition

Arising out of an offer to the Council by the Pharmaceutical Society to make available their "Medicines - With Care" exhibition, it was decided to enlarge this to a comprehensive safety exhibition, which would include the Pharmaceutical Society stands. This proposal was welcomed and approved by the Environmental Health Committee and the exhibition was held in the Public Hall of the Town Hall from the 11th - 16th July inclusive.

The exhibition included exhibits illustrating home, road, water and industrial safety matters and was the first of its kind to be arranged under the auspices of the London Borough of Islington. The exhibition was formally opened by Mr. J.C. Bloomfield, President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain and his Worship the Mayor. Alderman A.J. Coman, kindly presided.

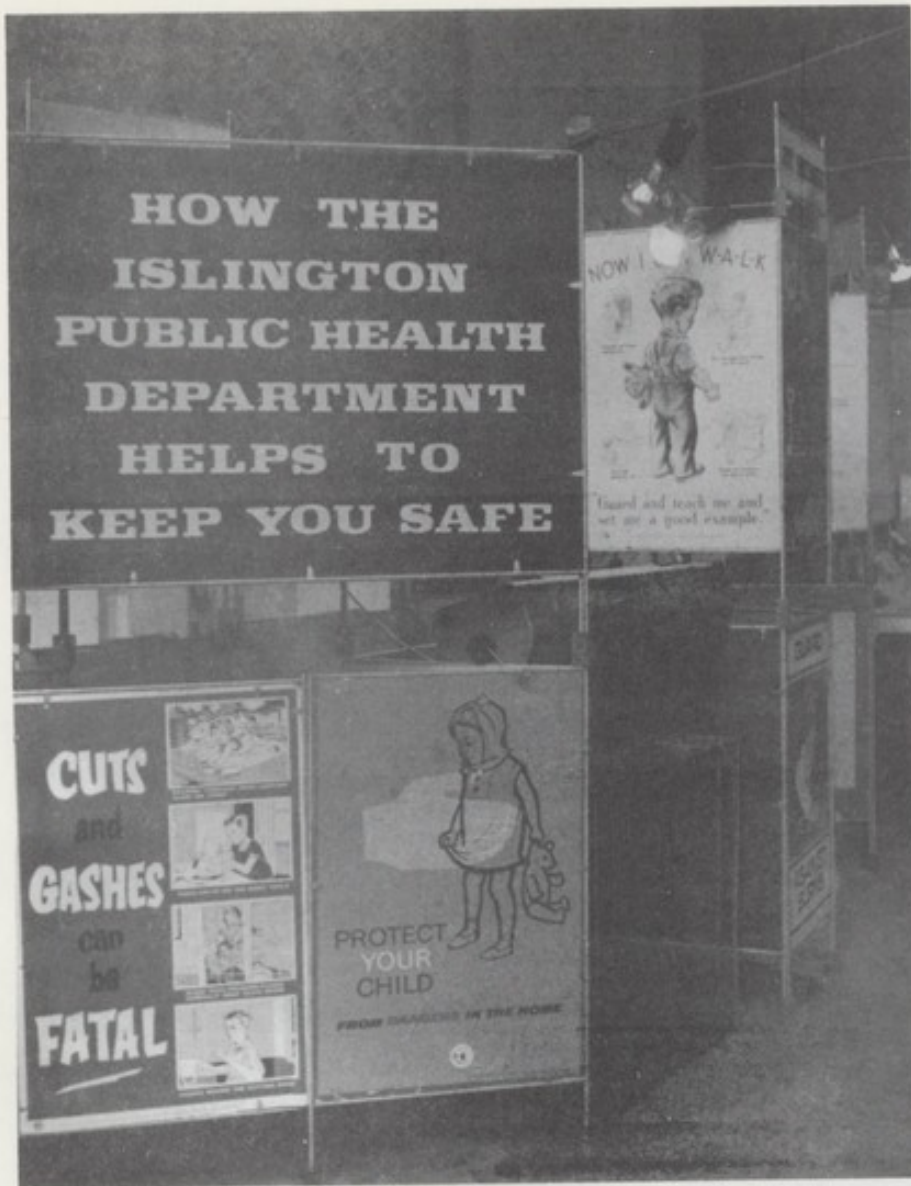
A considerable number of exhibitors displayed interesting stands. The Public Health Department's display illustrated its specific responsibilities for home safety education and the enforcement of regulations dealing with fireguards, space heating appliances, night attire, fire risks in houses of multiple occupation and enforcement of safety sections of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act.

Schools in particular were invited to co-operate by sending parties, and the exhibition was seen by many hundreds of school children and residents and was, it is believed, well received.

A great deal of trouble was taken by the exhibitors in arranging and manning their stands and appropriate thanks were expressed. In addition to the Health Department and the Pharmaceutical Society, the list of exhibitors was as under:-

London Electricity Board	St. John's Ambulance Brigade
North Thames Gas Board	British Red Cross Society
G.P.O. Emergency Telephone Service	The Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents
Blood Transfusion Service	The Royal Life Saving Association
Industrial Soaps Limited	The Road Safety Officer - London Borough of Islington
Oil Appliance Manufacturers' Association	The Fire Protection Association.
British Standards Institution	
Timonox Paints Limited	

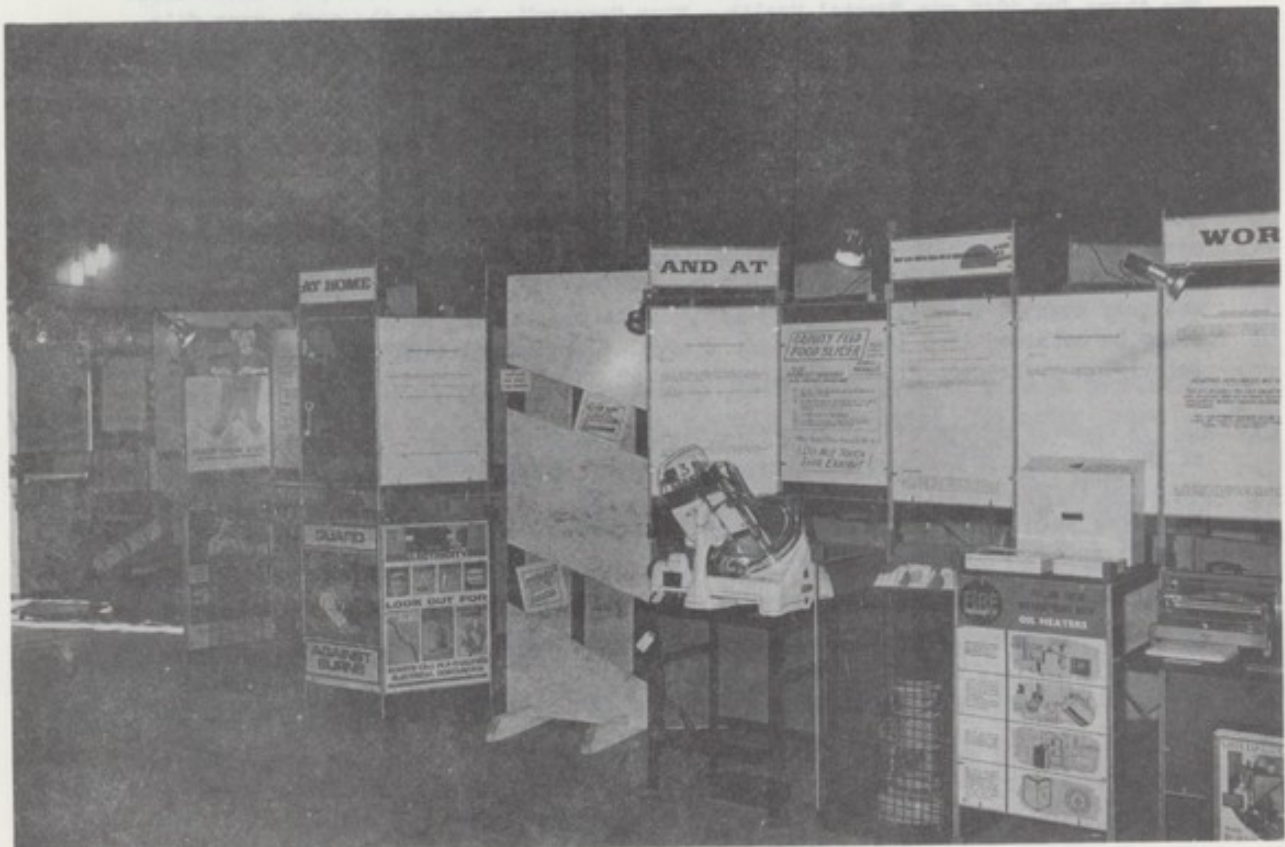
The Health Education staff were also asked to take part in a Carnival promoted by 'Sunshiners' Northern Estate Community Association. The float entered by the Department was voted to be the best in the Carnival parade. It was devised, constructed and painted by the Health Education team, and the theme was Dental Health.



HOME SAFETY EXHIBITION

1966

Photograph by Major Robert Whyte





Photograph by K. Robertson

HEALTH EDUCATION CARNIVAL FLOAT

Another extremely successful campaign was Mental Health Week, 5th - 11th June, the first of a series of three such weeks which are to be held each year until 1968. The theme for 1966 was "Mental Health - Your Concern". During the week, many film-shows, lectures, talks and demonstrations were given at schools, churches and other venues in the Borough in an endeavour to make the public more aware of mental handicap and its implications. (A further report on the Mental Health Week activities is given in the report on mental health (p. 68)

The Department commenced two geriatric preventive clinics for the purpose of giving our 'senior citizens' a health check up and advising on various aspects of personal health. His Worship the Mayor, Councillor J. Coman, was the first patient to be examined. The Health Education Officer devised the publicity material and was actively engaged in visiting old people's clubs and talking about the benefits which could be obtained from these clinics. A special mention of them was made on the television programme, "Town and Around"..

A special publicity campaign promoting facilities for cervical smears was held at the Post Office Savings Headquarters and every eligible member of the female staff attended talks and informal discussions about the service. Many of the staff said that they were unable to obtain the service in the area of their residence, and readily accepted the opportunity of taking advantage of this valuable preventive measure.

The famous television and circus personality, "Pierre the Clown", visited over 30 primary schools during December, where he spoke to more than 10,500 children, giving a very informal but penetrating lesson on Dental Hygiene. Each child was given

one of nature's tooth brushes - an apple - provided by the Fruit Producers Council. The visit was so successful that a return visit to Islington has been demanded by those schools who were unfortunately missed.



Photograph by K. Robertson

"PIERRE THE CLOWN" AND ADMIRERS

The Nursing Service has always been very conscious of Health Education and taken every opportunity of availing itself of the use of displays, visual aids, films and filmstrips which have been put to very good use at every welfare centre in the Borough, thus making sure that the impact of health education is felt by every member of the community, young or old.

It was satisfying to note that this continual expanding service was able to offer its advice and expertise to so many different sections of the community, with the object of enabling them to enjoy life longer and to the full.

Smoking Advisory Centre

The problem of local facilities to assist persons who wish to give up smoking was considered in 1962 by Dr. J. Wallace Craig, Consulting Physician, Islington Chest Clinic, Dr. Victor Freeman, Medical Officer of Health of the Metropolitan Borough of Islington, and Dr. Wilfrid G. Harding, Divisional Medical Officer, L.C.C. Health Division 3. The Divisional Health Committee with the approval of the Health Committee L.C.C. and the agreement of the Local Medical Committee decided to establish an Advisory Clinic at the East Islington Welfare Centre at Drayton Park, N.5. Regular weekly sessions began in November, 1962, and to permit attendance of those at work during the day, commenced at 5.30 p.m. Family practitioners were invited to refer any patients whom they thought might benefit, but members of the public who attended of their own volition were also accepted. The sessions were purely educational and

advisory and conducted in the main on a group discussion basis. No drug treatment was attempted, although for a time Lobeline preparations were available and later Tabano Anti-Smoking Pastilles.

In the initial stages of the Centre, the sessions were conducted personally by the doctors abovenamed, but later, when the procedure became more regularised, the medical officers in charge were drawn mainly from the staff of the L.C.C. Health Division. The majority of the medical sessions since the London Borough of Islington took over the Centre in April, 1965, have been conducted by Dr. H.O. Williams of the Islington Chest Clinic and Mr. K.M.N. Robertson, Health Education Officer, has been responsible for Centre publicity, and organising and leading the group discussion courses.

This facility has, therefore, been available in Islington for over four years and considerable experience has been gained of the usefulness, as well as the limitations, of such work. There have been various trials in the courses arranged, for example initially it was decided that a full course should consist of three successive sessions; this was later reduced, but at the time of compiling this report (1967) persons may attend a course of up to six lessons. Since attendance has been voluntary, there has necessarily been considerable individual variation in the interest shown, some have attended once only, others have felt that they would like help over a period and attended on many occasions. At the sessions various group educational methods were used. These included films, film strips, talks, questions and answers, the exhibition of pathological specimens, etc. A record card was completed on the first attendance and subsequently progress, or lack of progress, was noted. From time to time enquiries were sent out regarding continuance of the smoking or non-smoking habit as recorded on the last attendance.

It is not easy to assess the value of a Centre of this nature. There is no doubt that for some, attendance at the Centre must be the decisive factor in persuading them to discontinue smoking, whether temporarily or permanently, but even for those who cannot bring themselves to give up entirely, it is considered that the information gained at attendance has not necessarily been wasted. The decision to stop smoking may be long delayed, but may nevertheless come after a time. Even those who continue to smoke may, because of their attendance, attempt to discourage others, such as the children in their family, and the London Borough of Islington believes the cost and effort of this activity are worth while.

The opportunity has now been taken to review the work of the Clinic since its inception and detailed assessment of the attendances and their results have been undertaken by Dr. Joan Clarke, Dr. V. Freeman and Dr. H. Williams, with the assistance of the Centre Clerk, Miss Gateley. A tabular summary is given on pages 79-81

Statistical Summary of Attendances and Results - Advisory Smoking Clinic - Drayton Park

A - Results among all those attending the clinic

Definitions:	Tables 1 and 2
'Attenders'	All those who attended the clinic on at least one occasion
'Succeeders'	Those who said they were smoking 5 cigarettes a day or less (including those not smoking at all) on the last occasion for which information is available.**
'Stopped'	Those who said they were not smoking any cigarettes at all on the last occasion for which information is available.**

** For the majority this was the last occasion on which they attended the clinic and might be from one week to several months after their first attendance. In 45 instances the information was given by letter or phone call after the last recorded attendance.

Table 1

Percentage 'success' among those attending the Clinic

Year	Male			Female		
	Attending	'Succeeding'	% 'Success'	Attending	'Succeeding'	% 'Success'
1962-3	127	31	24.4	119	37	31.1
1963-4	56	14	25.5	45	14	31.1
1964-5	74	22	29.3	46	13	28.3
1965-6	40	15	37.5	50	13	26.0
1966-7*	25	8	32.0	22	9	40.9
Total	322	90	28.0	282	86	30.5

Year	Total		
	Attending	'Succeeding'	% 'Success'
1962-3	246	68	27.7
1963-4	101	28	27.7
1964-5	120	35	29.2
1965-6	90	28	31.1
1966-7*	47	47	36.1
Total	604	176	29.1

* figures for 3 months only.

Table 2

Percentage stopping smoking among those attending the Clinic

Year	Male			Female		
	Attending	Stopped	% Stopped	Attending	Stopped	% Stopped
1962-3	127	28	22.0	119	25	21.0
1963-4	56	10	17.9	45	6	13.3
1964-5	74	16	21.6	46	8	17.4
1965-6	40	12	30.0	50	9	18.0
1966-7*	25	8	32.0	22	4	18.2
Total	322	74	23.0	282	52	18.4

Year	Total		
	Attending	Stopped	% Stopped
1962-3	246	53	21.5
1963-4	101	16	15.8
1964-5	120	24	20.0
1965-6	90	21	23.3
1966-7*	47	12	25.5
Total	604	126	20.9

* figures for 3 months only.

B - Results among 'Effective' Attenders

Definitions tables 3 & 4

'Effective attenders' - those who attended the clinic on at least two occasions.

'Succeeding' and Stopping as for tables 1 & 2.

Table 3 Percentage 'success' among effective attenders

Year	Males			Females		
	Effective attenders	'Succeeding'	% Success	Effective attenders	'Succeeding'	% Success
1962-3	94	28	29.8	81	33	40.7
1963-4	34	10	29.4	31	9	29.0
1964-5	51	19	37.3	28	13	46.4
1965-6	27	13	48.1	30	13	46.4
1966-7*	15	6	40.0	14	8	57.1
Total	221	76	34.3	184	76	41.3

Year	Total		
	Effective attenders	'Succeeding'	% Success
1962-3	175	61	34.3
1963-4	65	19	29.2
1964-5	79	32	40.5
1965-6	57	26	45.6
1966-7*	29	14	48.3
Total	405	152	37.5

* figures for 3 months only

Table 4 Percentage stopping among effective attenders

Year	Male			Female		
	Effective attenders	stopping	% stopping	Effective attenders	stopping	% stopping
1962-3	94	28	29.8	81	24	29.6
1963-4	34	7	20.6	31	3	9.7
1964-5	51	14	27.4	28	8	28.6
1965-6	27	11	40.7	30	9	30.0
1966-7*	15	6	40.0	14	4	28.6
Total	221	66	29.9	184	48	26.1

Year	Total		
	Effective attenders	Stopping	% Stopping
1962-3	175	52	29.7
1963-4	65	10	15.4
1964-5	79	22	27.8
1965-6	57	20	35.1
1966-7*	29	10	34.4
Total	405	114	28.1

* figures for 3 months only.

"Results" among those making 1 attendance only.

199 made 1 attendance only so that there was no opportunity to record their results on a later occasion. However, a certain number did write or phone the clinic and sometimes mentioned how much they were smoking.

24 (12.1%) said they were smoking 5 or fewer cigarettes a day.

12 (6%) said they had stopped altogether.

Comment

1. No follow up figures are available.

An attempt was made at a postal follow up. 200 letters of enquiry were sent out in November, 1966, to those who had attended the clinic in 1962-3. 35 replied. The answers have been included as 'successes' or 'stopped' as relevant in the tables, but, in fact, only 6 replies claimed success.

2. The percentage of 'effective attenders' stopping (28.1%) is almost identical with the percentage given by Cruickshank 1965 in his summary of smoking clinics. There is some evidence that the percentage stopping is showing a tendency to increase over the years, but since there are not full figures for 1966-7 yet, this is not confirmed.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

In submitting this annual report on the school health service, the second since the reorganisation of local government in London, it is with pleasure that I record a continuing development of co-operation between teaching and health staff, and close liaison with the Medical Adviser's Department of the Inner London Education Authority, and the local Divisional Education Officer.

During the year, two School Nursing Sisters retired after over 30 years each in the school health service in this locality.

The health of the schoolchildren remained good and only a few minor outbreaks of dysentery occurred, affecting four schools. A small outbreak of vomiting occurred at another school affecting eleven of the staff and twelve children. The features of this were similar to epidemic vomiting, and it was considered probable that it was carried by a virus.

Medical examinations

All children are medically examined on entry to primary school, and again at the age of seven years (unless they attend a school where selective medical examinations are in force). They are also examined on transfer to secondary school, and again at school leaving age. Pupils at special schools, of which there are seven in the Borough, are examined more frequently as well as any children brought forward in ordinary schools by the Education Officer, Head Teacher, Care Committee worker etc. During 1966 routine, special and re-inspections all increased as compared with 1965. Details are shown in the statistical tables at the end of this report.

At the request of the Head Teacher and the Medical Officer of one school, the first medical examination of new school entrants was arranged on an experimental basis before admission. It was reported that a higher than average percentage of mothers attended and as a result information was obtained regarding the children's past medical history and details of vaccination and immunisation. It was also possible to obtain consent for any treatment required, which is sometimes difficult to obtain in writing once a child has started school. Following consultation with one of the local head teachers' consultative committees, details of the scheme were circularised to all other schools with Infants departments and one school adopted the arrangements.

Selective Medical examinations

At a number of schools in the Borough, the routine medical inspection which takes place at age 7+ had been discontinued and a scheme of selective medical examinations substituted. Under this scheme, parents are asked to complete a form giving details of their child's behaviour, illnesses, etc. These forms are then considered by the school doctor, head-teacher school nurse and care committee worker, and it is decided which children to call up for examination. If the parents do not return the forms, teachers, school doctors or care committee workers can request a medical examination for children about whom they are particularly worried. During the past year six schools had asked to return to the normal routine medical examinations; this resulted in the number of routine school medical inspections increasing from 13,877 in 1965 to 14,235 in 1966 and the percentage of such inspections as percentage of school roll from 38.3 to 39.4. The number of children found not to warrant examination under the selective scheme decreased.

Statutory examinations

Children may be examined under Section 34 of the Education Act, 1944, to ascertain whether they require special educational treatment or under Section 57 of the Education Act 1944 (as amended by the Mental Health Act 1959) to ascertain whether they are suffering from a disability of mind of such a nature or to such an extent as to make them unsuitable for education at school. These examinations must be carried out by a

specially qualified medical officer. During 1966, 214 such examinations were held compared with 102 in 1965.

School Journey Medical Examinations

All schoolchildren in the Borough who are going on school journeys are medically examined at least 96 hours before the date of departure in order to ascertain whether they are physically fit to go away. During 1966, medical examinations by a medical officer were arranged for 74 school journey parties and 46 parties were examined by a school nurse. These 46 parties were going to Inner London Education Authority Camps where a school nurse is in attendance, and it was not felt necessary for a doctor to examine them before leaving. The number of medical examinations by a medical officer increased from 1,688 in 1965 to 1,919 in 1966.

Health Education

More requests were received in 1966 from head-teachers than previously for nursing staff to give talks in schools on health subjects and mothercraft, and arrangements were made on request from the school for girls to visit Welfare Centres and Day Nurseries. Talks were also given on opportunities in nursing careers.

In addition, the Borough's Health Education Officer visited many schools, and the range of topics covered in his sessions included smoking, sex education, drug addiction, personal and human relationships, etc. A special course for school leavers was arranged at one of the special schools at the request of the head teacher.

Sanitary Inspections

School medical officers arrange with head teachers to inspect periodically, the sanitary accommodation, washing facilities, preparation of school meals, etc. and the reports of these visits are supplied to the Medical Adviser and the Divisional Education Officer. During 1966 inspections were made at 82 schools in the Borough.

Remedial Exercises

Remedial exercises were carried out by specially trained teachers in 13 junior mixed schools and two secondary girls' schools in the Borough. One of the Council's medical officers visited each of these schools at the beginning and end of each term, to give advice and to ensure that the exercises were being performed correctly.

Audiology

Sessions were held weekly during the year and there was a total attendance of 596. In addition, the Otologist paid regular visits to Frank Barnes School for the Deaf and to the Partially Hearing Unit which was opened at Hargrave Park School in September.

A Social Worker (Health Services) continued to attend the weekly Children's Hearing Clinic at St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Many children from the Borough were seen at this clinic and the co-operation of the hospital was of great value.

Vision Sessions for Schoolchildren

The 10 vision sessions a week held at Moorfields Hospital for schoolchildren were closed on 30th April 1966. Some of the children continued to attend the hospital because of special defects in their sight or at their parents' request as ordinary out-patients, others went to private ophthalmologists or opticians or to local authority vision sessions nearer their homes, and others were transferred to a session which was opened at the Pine Street Welfare Centre.

Special Investigation Clinics

There are six special investigation clinics at six different centres in the Borough. Children are referred to these sessions mainly on account of enuresis and obesity, but a minority are referred because of poor nutrition. Total attendances at the sessions increased from 1,849 in 1965 to 1,972 in 1966. By the end of the year 80 children had been discharged from further attendance.

Arrangements were made for Mr. M.J. Bergold, Psychologist and Lecturer at Munich University (seconded to the Institute of Psychology at Maudsley Hospital for a temporary period) to work with a Senior Medical Officer at one of the special investigation clinics in the Borough for experience (without remuneration).

Child Guidance

Certain children showing signs of behaviour difficulties, school phobia, retardation and nervous disorders, etc. are often helped by treatment at Child Guidance clinics. There are no such clinics at present within the Borough of Islington but these are included in plans for the future. In the meantime children from this Borough are referred to the John Scott Centre, Woodberry Down, N.4., and the Hoxton Unit, Sarah Street, N.1, both of which had a waiting list.

Minor Ailments Sessions

In view of the low attendance at doctors' minor ailments sessions, where children could be treated for verrucae, athlete's foot, minor skin diseases, ear and eye trouble, etc., these doctors' sessions were discontinued during the latter part of the year and the sessions were held by school nursing sisters who could refer the children to their own doctors if necessary.

Tuberculosis Incidents

During 1966, notifications were received that four members of school staff in Islington (two teachers, a school helper and a kitchen helper) were suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis. A fifth notification was that of a 12 year old girl attending an Islington School. Five different schools were involved. Following investigation of the child contacts, five children were found to be in need of treatment.

Recuperative Holidays

In addition to the 105 (144) school and nursery schoolchildren from Islington placed by the Medical Adviser's Department during this year, recuperative holidays were arranged by this Borough for 8 (10) school and nursery school children.

B. C. G. Vaccination

During 1966, 1,473 schoolchildren were Mantoux tested at 19 schools, 1,343 of these were given B.C.G. vaccination, 74 were X-rayed and of these 44 were found to need treatment.

Prophylaxis Sessions in Schools

During 1966, 34 immunisation sessions were held in primary schools in the Borough. Of these 26 were first visits and 2,285 children received complete courses of immunisation. A further number of children started courses of immunisation at these sessions and were referred to local welfare centres for completion. It is estimated that the average percentage of children protected by immunisation in the schools visited was raised by 14%.

Medical treatment of Schoolchildren

The number of sessions, new cases and total attendances at schoolchildren's clinics during 1966 (including sessions held in hospital premises) were as follows:-

Type of Clinic	No. of Sessions	New Cases	Attendances
Minor Ailments (doctors)	65 (134)*	258 (1,889)	6,958 (12,018)
Minor Ailments (nurses)	301 (303)	975 (1,576)	1,972 (1,849)
Special Investigation	270 (277)	351 (326)	19,426 (18,452)
Dental	2,272 (2,298)	7,006 (5,673)	6,541 (10,542)
Vision	361 (662)	13 (76)	596 (93)
Orthoptic	49 (144)	401 (65)	
Audiology	42 (16)		

* figures in brackets refer to 1965.

At the end of the Spring Term 1966, the London Borough of Camden withdrew the social worker from the E.N.T. Clinic at Whittington Hospital which catered also for Islington children. After this no special arrangements were made for Islington children who appeared to need E.N.T. treatment and school medical officers were asked to refer such children to their general practitioners.

At Bathing Centres, the number of attendances for treatment of scabies was 93 (115) and vermin and nits 152 (174).

S. KING, Principal School Medical Officer.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF DENTAL OFFICER and PRINCIPAL SCHOOL DENTAL OFFICER

In the 1965 report I detailed several proposals which resulted from a survey of the dental clinics and which in the main related to equipment.

Accordingly and resulting from many discussions with other Chief Dental Officers, all with like problems, several items of equipment were agreed upon, the most favourable outcome being the ordering on very good terms of Kavo Panavision operating lamps for every dental clinic surgery in the Borough. Two new X-ray machines were ordered, one a replacement for the old one at Thornhill Road, and one which had long ago been promised for Manor Gardens. Air rotors were also ordered for these clinics. Sundry small but necessary items were also ordered in replacement.

The main problem besetting the department remained the same as in the preceding year, namely that of retaining staff, and the future prospect is not too happy because of impending reduction in the number of sessions by two of the dental surgeons on the staff. This is a problem which we hope will be solved by fresh recruitment when the vacancies occur.

The dental surgery assistant situation has been subject to the same problem, however, despite this the number of appointments given to new cases rose from 13,187 in 1965 to 14,209 for 1966 and the number of attendances made by new cases was 7,006 compared with 5,673 in 1965, total attendances being up to 19,426 against 18,452 in 1965.

One of the most encouraging events of the year was the Health Week in May, the theme of which was Dental Health under the aegis of the Health Education Officer. It was presented in the form of a Carnival Float and was most successful.

The other feature which stood out in the year was the visit of Pierre the Clown. His activities which are a very great help in encouraging a less fearful attitude towards dental treatment are dealt with in that part of the Medical Officer of Health's

report concerned with Health Education.

Maternity & Child Welfare Service

This service has progressed normally. It was necessary to reduce by one the sessions at Pine Street Dental Clinic and this resulted in a concentration of the dental M. & C.W. service rather than a diminution, with the result that the number of attendances and courses of treatment have remained fairly constant. It is encouraging to note that the number of extractions fell during the period from 288 to 199 which is always a good thing to record.

R. E. Hyman, Chief Dental Officer and
Principal School Dental Officer.

APPENDIX "A"

Establishment of Officers (as at 31.12.1966)

Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer	...	...	1
Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Deputy Principal School Medical Officer	...	...	1
Associate Medical Officer of Health	...	...	1
Principal Medical Officers	...	...	2
Senior Medical Officer	...	...	1
Medical Officers	...	...	7
			13

ADMINISTRATION

Chief Administrative Officer	...	...	1
Assistant Chief Administrative Officer	...	...	1
Principal Administrative Officers	...	...	3
Health Education Officer	...	...	1
Senior Administrative Officers	...	...	7
Administrative Officers	...	...	4
Administrative Assistants	...	...	14
Secretary	...	...	1
Senior Clerks	...	...	30
Clerks (one part-time)	...	...	34
Caretaker	...	...	1
Telephonist	...	...	1
Attendant Telephonists	...	...	2
Senior Typist	...	...	1
Clerk/Shorthand Typists	...	...	6
Clerk typists	...	...	2
Assistant - (Health Education)	...	...	1
Senior Supervisor (Invalid Meals Service)	1
Supervisor	1
Office attendants	2

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INSPECTORATE AND TECHNICAL

Chief Public Health Inspector	1
Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector	1
Assistant Chief Public Health Inspectors	...	...	2
Senior Public Health Inspectors	...	...	12
Public Health Inspectors	...	...	29
Senior Housing Inspector (Fire)	...	...	1
Fire Inspectors	...	...	2
Inspector (General Purposes)	...	...	1
Technical Assistants	...	...	10
Student Public Health Inspectors	...	...	10
Rodent Officer	...	...	1
Assistant Rodent Officer	...	...	1
Rodent Investigators	4
Superintendent of Laundry & Disinfecting Station	1

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NURSING AND MIDWIFERY

Principal Nursing Officer	1
Deputy Principal Nursing Officer	1
Assistant Nursing Officer	...	...	1
Centre Superintendents	...	...	7
Health Visitors	...	...	39

Student Health Visitors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Tuberculosis Visitors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Clinic Nurses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
School Nurses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18

94

DAY NURSERIES

Matrons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Deputy Matrons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Staff Nursery Nurses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Nursery Wardens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Nursery Assistants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Nursery Students	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Creche Assistant (part-time)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

78

GERIATRIC SERVICES

Home Visitors	....	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Assistant Home Visitors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Ward Sisters at Hillside Home for the Retired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10

20

DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY

Non Medical Supervisor of Midwives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Superintendent Midwife	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Domiciliary Midwives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Domiciliary Midwives (part-time)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Physiotherapist (part-time)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

20

HOME NURSING

Superintendent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Assistant Superintendent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
District Nurses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
Student District Nurses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6

46

DOMESTIC HELP

Home Help Organisers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Assistant Home Help Organisers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

6

MENTAL HEALTH

Principal Mental Health Social Worker	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Deputy Principal Mental Health Social Worker	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Senior Mental Health Social Workers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Mental Health Social Workers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Psychiatric Social Worker	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Senior Occupational Therapist	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Supervisor (Junior Training Centre)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Deputy Supervisor " "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Supervisors (Training Centre)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Assistant Supervisors " "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Supervisors (Day Centre)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Assistant Supervisors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

38

CHIROPODY

Chief Chiropodist (Grade II)	1
Senior Chiropodists	5
Chiropodists(Sessional) (Full-time equivalent - 4.8)	16
	22

TUBERCULOSIS

Welfare Officers (Chest Clinic)	2
Senior Occupational Therapists	2
Warden (T.B. Hostel)	1
Assistant Warden (T.B. Hostel)	1
	6

SOCIAL CASEWORK

Senior Social Worker	1
Deputy Senior Social Worker	1
Family Case Worker	1
Social Workers	4
Welfare Officer (V.D.)	2
	9

DENTAL

Chief Dental Officer & Principal School Dental Officer	1
Dental Officers (Sessional) (Full-time equivalent - 4)	10
Dental Surgery Assistants	7
Supernumary Dental Surgery Assistant	1
	19

TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFICERS 561

(In addition lists are maintained of doctors, dentists and chiropodists who are prepared to work on a sessional basis.)

Establishment of Manual Workers

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

Bathing Attendants	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Plant Attendant	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Driver/Disinfectors	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Stoker/Handyman	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Handyman/Drivers	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Van Driver	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Porter/Cleaners	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Female Cleaner, Supervisor	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Female Cleaners	...	...	...	...	...	...	(160 hours per week)
Foreman Rodent Operative	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rodent Operatives	...	...	...	...	...	...	12

MEALS-ON-WHEELS SERVICE

Drivers	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 (20 hrs. each)
Helpers	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 (17½ hrs. each)

INVALID MEALS SERVICE

Head Cook	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 (32½ hrs.)
Assistant Cooks	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 (x 32½ hrs.)
Kitchen Helpers	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 (3x32½ : 1x20 hrs)
Driver/Porters	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 (4x20 : 1x15 hrs)
Van Helpers	6 (3x15 : 3x17½ hrs)

HOME HELP SERVICE

Total Home Helps	(8400 hours)
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HEADQUARTERS AND PERSONAL HEALTH

Attendants	130 hours per week
Cleaners	1031 hours "
Cooks	...	...	...	...	...	...	304 hours "
Guides	...	...	...	...	...	...	208 hours "
Kitchen Helpers	...	...	...	...	...	...	171 hours "
Laundresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	132 hours "
Needlewoman	...	...	...	...	...	...	40 hours "
Porter/Cleaner	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 hours "
Handyman/Driver	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Stoker/Handymen	...	...	...	...	...	...	4

MENTAL HEALTH

Principal Mental Health Social Worker	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Deputy Principal Mental Health Social Worker	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Senior Mental Health Social Workers	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Mental Health Social Workers	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Psychiatric Social Worker	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Senior Occupational Therapist	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Supervisor (Junior Training Centre)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Deputy Supervisor	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Supervisors (Training Centre)	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Assistant Supervisors	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Supervisors (Day Centre)	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Assistant Supervisors	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

APPENBLX B

Health Service Establishments

Establishment	Address
<u>Administrative Offices</u>	
Central Office	159/167 Upper Street, N. 1
Home Help service - Central Area	East Islington Welfare Centre, 32 Drayton Park, N. 5
North Area	North Islington Welfare Centre, 6 Manor Gardens, N. 7
South Area	Barnsbury Welfare Centre, Carnegie Street, N. 1
Meat Inspector's Office	28 Cowcross Street, E. C. 1
Mental Health Service	Finsbury Health Centre, Pine Street, E. C. 1
Rodent Control Service	do.
<u>Chiropody Clinics</u> (taken over from Islington Old People's Welfare Association with effect from 1.10.66)	
Caxton House Settlement	59 Andover Road, N. 7
Gifford Hall Mission	Gifford Street, N. 1
Islington Medical Centre	303 Upper Street, N. 1
<u>Day Nurseries</u>	
Canonbury Place	8 Canonbury Place, N. 1
Lloyd Square	14 Lloyd Square, W. C. 1
Mitford Road	1 Mitford Road, N. 19
Scholefield Road	Scholefield Road, N. 19
Springdale	Springdale Road, N. 16
<u>Disinfection and Cleansing Stations</u>	
Finsbury Treatment Centre	Health Centre, Pine Street, E. C. 1 131a Seven Sisters Road, N. 7
<u>Hostel for Tuberculous Men</u>	
Cromwell Lodge	55 Chomeley Park, N. 6
<u>Invalid Meals</u>	
Kitchen and Restaurant	65 Essex Road, N. 1
<u>Mental Health Day Centres</u>	
Finsbury	Health Centre, Pine Street, E. C. 1
Islington	Baptist Church Hall, Cross Street, N. 1
<u>Mental Health Adult Training Centres</u>	
Archway (Male)	Congregational Church Hall, Junction Road, N. 19
Camden Road (Female)	Congregational Church Hall, Camden Road, N. 7
<u>Mental Health Junior Training School</u>	
Rosemary (Mixed) (includes special unit for children with dual defects)	75 Prebend Street, N. 1
<u>Midwives Hostel</u>	Scholefield Road, N. 19

Chest Clinics

Pinsbury Health Centre
Islington

Pine Street, E.C.1
St. Mary's Wing, Whittington
Hospital, Highgate Hill, N.19

School Treatment Centres

Islington
Manor Gardens
Popham Road

37 Thornhill Road, N.1
8 Manor Gardens, N.7
26 Popham Road, N.1

Health Centre

Pinsbury

Pine Street, E.C.1

Chest, Chiropody, Dental and
Physiotherapy Clinics; Mental
Health Day Centre; Disinfection
and Cleansing Station

Welfare Centres

Archway

Congregational Church
Hall, Junction Road,
N.19

Child Welfare, Chiropody

Barnsbury

Carnegie Street, N.1

Maternity & Child Welfare,
Chiropody, School Health,
(special investigation)

Blythe Mansions

Highcroft Road, N.9

Child Welfare, Chiropody.

East Islington

32 Drayton Park, N.5

Chiropody,
Maternity and Child Welfare,
Smoking Advisory Clinic

East Islington (branch)

6 Hurlock Street, N.5

Child Welfare

Hilldrop

Tenants' Clubroom,
Hilldrop Estate, N.7

Maternity and Child Welfare

Leage Street

24 Leage Street, E.C.1

Maternity and Child Welfare

Pine Street

E.C.1

Maternity and Child Welfare,
School Health (minor ailments)

South Islington

6 Clephane Road, N.1

Chiropody, Maternity and Child
Welfare

South Islington (Branch)

Union Chapel,
Compton Avenue, N.1

Child Welfare

Voluntary Welfare Centres

Claremont Central Mission White Lion Street, N.1

Child Welfare

North Islington

6 Manor Gardens, N.7

Maternity and Child Welfare

North Islington (Branch)

Holloway Hall,
129 Seven Sisters Road,
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Child Welfare

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