

[Report of the Medical Officer of Health for Poplar, Metropolitan Borough].

Contributors

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POP 67

Metropolitan Borough of Poplar



ANNUAL REPORT

OF

The Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR

1961

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Metropolitan Borough of Poplar

Public Health Committee

Staff

Vital Statistics

Causes of Death

Sanitary Circumstances of



ERRATA

ANNUAL REPORT

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The Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR

1961

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF POPLAR

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1941 - 1942

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COUNCIL'S OFFICIALS

ON THE

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL (DIVISION 2)

HEALTH COMMITTEE

ALDERMAN W. T. BRINSON, J.P.

COUNCILLOR E. H. SMITH, J.P.

ERRATA

pages 72 - 77
read 60 - 65

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF POPLAR

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1941-1942

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COUNCIL'S SPEAKERS GIVEN *

ON THE

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL DIVISION 21

HEALTH COMMITTEE

ALDERMAN W. J. BRINSON, J.P.

COUNCILLOR H. W. DAVIS, J.P.

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF POPLAR

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1961 - 1962

COUNCILLOR F. C. PHILP, J.P.

Mayor (*ex-officio*)

CHAIRMAN:

COUNCILLOR A. L. ATKINS

VICE-CHAIRMAN:

COUNCILLOR P. CONNOLLY

ALDERMEN:

W. I. BRINSON, J.P.

T. H. MITCHELL

COUNCILLORS:

A. E. ALLEN

A. W. DOWNES

W. J. ANDREWS

Mrs. E. SIMS

T. J. BENINGFIELD

A. W. TIMSON

A. CUMMINS

J. T. TUCKER

J. J. DOCKER

W. T. TUSON

J. W. VICAT

COUNCIL'S REPRESENTATIVES

ON THE

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL (DIVISION 5)

HEALTH COMMITTEE

ALDERMAN W. I. BRINSON, J.P.

COUNCILLOR E. H. SMITH, G.M.

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

W. C. TURNER, M.D. B.S. D.P.H. D.I.H.

SENIOR P.H. INSPECTOR

H. W. LUKE (a) (b)

P.H. INSPECTORS

S.F. Everitt (a) (b) F.S. Jolliffe (a) (b) D.H. Smith (a) (b)
J.E.G. Steeden (a) C. Whitelock (a) (b) L.J. Windsor (a) (b) (c)

P.H. INSPECTORS' ASSISTANT

E. Dalli To: 30.6.61

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTOR & ASSISTANT

G. W. East (a) (b) J. P. Branagan

CLEAN AIR INSPECTOR: To: 30.11.61.

J. J. Beagle (a) (b) (c)

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR TRAINEES:

J. Leary J. G. Palmer F. Ritson
C. Wapshere From: 2.1.61.

WOMAN WELFARE OFFICER:

Miss O. R. Parsons, S.R.N. S.C.M. R.M.N.

CHIEF CLERK:

G. R. Williamson

SENIOR CLERK:

A. M. Cannon

CLERKS:

W. J. Crone T. E. Oldfield Miss M. E. Waller
R.W. Scanes To: 23.6.61. R.W. Staines From 8.8.61.
Miss M. Vine: From 2.1.61. Mrs. M. Wren

DISINFECTION/DISINFESTATION

R. Desmond (Chief Disinfector) and 5 Assistants
J. W. Crawford: To 7.2.62. J. Farmer: From 11.4.61
(Rodent Officer) and 6 Rodent Operatives

MORTUARY KEEPER:

G. T. Pacey

PUBLIC ANALYST (Part Time)

H. A. Parkes, B.Sc., F.I.C.

(a) Cert. R.S.I. & S.I.E.J.B. (b) Cert. Meat & Food Inspector
(c) Smoke Insp. Certificate

Public Health Department,
Poplar Town Hall,
Bow Road, E. 3.
Telephone No. ADVance 4414

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS OF THE
METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF POPLAR,

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report on the health and sanitary circumstances of the Borough during the year 1961.

The population in Poplar reached a peak of 169,000 in 1926, over the years it dropped slowly to 131,200 in 1939. The war had a very marked effect. Owing to the evacuation of persons and the demolition of nearly one third of the houses during the war, it fell to 51,260 in 1942. Since then there was an increase to 74,940 in 1948. Then intense activity in connection with slum clearance and re-development, which entailed the clearance of large areas, the planning of new open spaces, and the re-zoning of areas previously used for residential purposes for industrial use, caused the population again to drop to 63,340 in 1960.

The character of the area has been changed and improved; as a result of the re-development a more stable population has developed and this is recorded in an increase of 2,510 on the figures for last year, the population now standing at 65,850. Whilst this is undoubtedly due in some part to re-development, probably one half of the increase is related to overseas immigrants, notably from Pakistan and the West Indies, most of whom are distributed in small numbers fairly evenly throughout the area.

The total of infectious diseases recorded in the borough for the year was 1,607 of which number 1,333 were measles. Of the remaining 274, 67 cases were cases of pneumonia, which represents a 50% increase on the figure for 1960, and 60 cases of scarlet fever, representing a 100% increase on 1960. Whooping cough, which soared in 1960, has once more dropped to normal.

During the year there was an interesting outbreak of typhoid fever of seven cases which was familiar in distribution and origin, it being discovered that a grandmother aged 70 had suffered from typhoid at the age of 14 and although she had had several children and there were a number of grandchildren with whom she mixed frequently and intimately, there was no previous history of her having infected anyone else until this present outbreak when the connection was proved bacteriologically. She is still a carrier.

There have been no outbreaks of dysentery or food poisoning.

In January 1960, in co-operation with St. Bartholomew's Hospital, the City of London Corporation set up the City of London Cancer Diagnostic Centre for female City workers over the age of 35. The scheme has now been extended to cover Poplar. The service is being brought to the notice of firms with reasonably large female staffs.

Cancer of the lung appears to be static but because of the quite definite association between lung cancer and cigarette smoking, and the long exposure factor, every endeavour should be made to dissuade smoking among children and young people. Parents have a grave responsibility in this matter not to encourage smoking and they should set an example. It is obvious from the profligate spending on tobacco that in the absence of some self-discipline - prosperity can be socially harmful - not only in this respect, but also in others.

Coronary Heart Disease during the year has increased by 25%. This would appear to be another adverse effect of prosperity. In view of the apparent connection between Coronary Heart Disease and overweight subjects in sedentary occupations, healthy living would appear to require further self-discipline in eating and exercise habits.

The degree of pollution of river water over the year shows a continued slight improvement. Fewer complaints concerning its smell and black appearance have been noted. This is, no doubt, due to improvement in the quality of sewage effluent discharged into the river and also a smaller quantity of sulphates being added to the river from the gas washing effluent from Battersea and Bankside Power Stations.

I am pleased to report that a further seven Smoke Control Orders of approximately 180 acres were made by the Council and confirmed by the Minister, to become operative from 1st September next year. A further Order covering 200 acres in the S.E. Section of the Isle of Dogs has been forwarded to the Minister for confirmation.

The trespass of caravans on unlicensed and unsuitable sites still takes up a considerable amount of time in the department. There have been fewer trespassers this year, probably due to the vigorous action taken by the department, and the increasing penalties imposed by the Courts.

I would like to express my thanks to Members of the Council and, in particular, to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee, for their help and encouragement.

My thanks are also due to the other Chief Officers and their staffs for their assistance and co-operation at all times, and to my own staff for their loyal and ready support.

I have the honour to be,
Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

W. C. TURNER
Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION A

VITAL STATISTICS

During the year births registered exceeded deaths registered by 644 and the home population estimated by the Registrar General to number 65,850 at the middle of the year shows an increase of 2,510 compared with the estimate for the previous year.

The birth rate was 20.62 per 1,000 of the population as compared with 17.79 for 1960. To enable a fair comparison to be made with other areas and the country as a whole, area comparability factors which take into consideration the age and sex distribution of the population are provided by the Registrar General. Factors are supplied both for births and deaths. Using the comparability factor the adjusted birth rate would be 19.58 as compared with 17.4 for England and Wales.

The death rate in 1961 was 10.85 per 1,000 of the population as compared with 10.48 for 1960. Again using the comparability factor the adjusted death rate would be 12.26 as compared with 12.0 for England and Wales. Comparative rates for the previous year were 11.53 and 11.5 respectively.

The infant mortality rate, being the number of deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 births, was 27.98 as compared with 26.6 for the previous year. The figures for England and Wales are 21.4 and 21.7 respectively.

The causes of death are shown in Table I in accordance with the classification used by the Registrar General. Deaths from neoplasm of the lung show no appreciable change, though Coronary disease shows a marked increase.

STATISTICS OF THE AREA

Area (excluding water)	..	..	2,136 acres
Area (including water)	..	..	2,331 acres
Population, estimated mid-year	..	..	65,850
Number of inhabited houses (according to Rate books)			17,064
Rateable Value	..	..	£1,281,286
General Rate (1960-1961)	..	..	19/8 in £
Sum represented by a penny rate (1960-1961)	..		£5,060

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

	Males	Females	TOTAL
Live Births: Legitimate ..	636	574	1,210
Illegitimate ..	83	65	148
Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated resident population			20.62
Stillbirths: Legitimate ..	12	11	23
Illegitimate ..	3	3	6
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births ..			20.90
Total live and still births ..			1,387
Deaths ..	379	335	714
Death rate per 1,000 estimated resident population ..			10.85
Deaths of Infants under one year of age :			
Legitimate ..	18	18	36
Illegitimate ..	-	2	2
Death rate of Infants under one year of age :			
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births			29.75
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births			13.51
All infants per 1,000 live births			27.98
Neo-natal mortality rate (under 4 weeks) per 1,000 live births ..			20.61
Illegitimate Live births per cent. of total live births ..			10.89
Early Neo-natal mortality rate (under 1 week) per 1,000 live births ..			17.67
Perinatal mortality rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined) per 1,000 live and still births ..			38.21
Maternal deaths (including abortion) ..			4
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births ..			2.8

TABLE I

DEATHS

CAUSES OF DEATHS	SEX	ALL AGES	AGE GROUPS							
			0-	1-	5-	15-	25-	45-	65-	75
ALL CAUSES	M	379	18	2	4	5	19	116	94	121
	F	335	20	1	2	6	10	45	87	164
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory ..	M	8	-	-	-	-	1	3	2	2
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
2. Tuberculosis, other ..	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Syphilitic disease ..	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
4. Diphtheria ..	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough ..	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal infection ..	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Acute poliomyelitis ..	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Measles ..	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach ..	M	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
	F	16	-	-	-	-	1	8	4	3
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ..	M	7	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	2
	F	31	-	-	-	-	-	18	8	5
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast ..	M	8	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	3
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus ..	M	9	-	-	-	-	1	3	3	2
	F	5	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	1
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	M	33	-	-	-	1	-	12	6	14
	F	25	-	-	-	-	2	3	8	12
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia ..	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	F	6	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	5
16. Diabetes ..	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	F	6	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	5

[illegible]

SECTION B

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER SUPPLY

The domestic water supply in the Borough is taken from the Metropolitan Water Board. Samples of the water are subjected to regular routine chemical and bacteriological examination at the Board's laboratories and the results of these examinations are made available to the local authority.

The water supply to the Borough has been satisfactory both in quality and quantity during 1961.

The water supply to the area is a mixture of River Thames-derived and River Lee-derived filtered water in varying and unpredictable proportions. The water from these two sources is stored in the Board's reservoirs and filtered and chlorinated on the Board's works before being pumped into supply. Samples are collected at each stage of the purification process, as the water is pumped into supply, and in the distribution system. A summary of the results of the chemical and bacteriological analyses of the water passing into supply from these two sources for the year 1961 is set out on page 14.

The waters are not plumbo-solvent.

Immediate action is taken in respect of any form of contamination revealed by inspection or analysis. All new and repaired mains are disinfected with chlorine and the water in them is checked as to its quality afterwards, before the structures are restored to service.

All inhabited houses are supplied with a piped water supply direct to them and no houses are permanently supplied by standpipe.

There have been no new sources of supply nor new important extensions of trunk mains in this area during the period under consideration, and there were no changes in the general scheme of supply. New mains were laid to the extent of 1,193 yards.

Acknowledgements are due to Dr. E. Windle Taylor, Director of Water Examination, Metropolitan Water Board, who supplied these facts and figures.

Water supply certificates were granted in accordance with Section 95 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936, in 529 cases.

There are 11 private wells in the Borough, some of which are used for industrial purposes. In no case is the water used for drinking purposes, but by arrangement with the owners of the wells, the Metropolitan Water Board takes samples periodically for examination so as to have some record of the probable suitability of the water for drinking should this become necessary in the unlikely event of a major breakdown in the normal supply or in case of war.

See overleaf for analysis of water supplies.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

The District Public Health Inspectors are responsible for the investigation of all complaints in connection with premises within their areas whether these be used as dwellings or for commercial or industrial purposes. The greater portion of the work concerns dwellings as can be seen from the summary of work done which follows, on page 15.

AVERAGE RESULTS OF THE CHEMICAL EXAMINATION OF WATER SUPPLIED TO THE BOROUGH OF POPLAR DURING 1961

MILLIGRAMMES PER LITRE (unless otherwise stated)

Description of the sample	No. of samples	Ammonia Nitrogen	Albuminoid Nitrogen	Oxidised Nitrogen		Chlorides as Cl.	Oxygen abs. from Permanganate 4 hours at 27° C.	Turbidity units	Colour m.m. Brown 2ft. tube Burgess' s Tintometer	Hardness (Total)
				Nitrate	Nitrite					
Lee Bridge (Lee-derived)	52	0.023	0.087	4.5		40	1.10	0.2	12	320
Thames-derived - Southern Group	364	0.037	0.078	4.0		26	1.08	0.3	13	270
Description of the sample (cont.)	Hardness (non-carbonate)	pH Value as PO ₄	Phosphate as PO ₄	Silicate as SiO ₂	Sulphate as SO ₄	Fluoride as F	Magnesium as MG	Surface active material as Manoxol	B.O.D. 5 days at 20° C.	Electrical Conductivity (gemhos)
Lee Bridge (Lee-derived)	88	8.0	1.4	8	94	0.25	7	0.15		675
Thames-derived - Southern Group	52	7.9	0.95	9	50	0.20	6	0.11		550

METROPOLITAN WATER BOARD - WATER EXAMINATION DEPARTMENT

BACTERIOLOGICAL RESULTS - YEARLY AVERAGES, 1961

AFTER TREATMENT		Agar plate count per ml.		Coliform count	E. coli count
Source of supply	Number of samples	20-24 hours at 37° C.	3 days at 22° C.	Per cent samples negative in 100 ml.	Per cent samples negative in 100 ml.
Lee Bridge (Lee-derived)	515	25.0		98.83	100.0
Thames-derived - Southern Group	3,689	14.7		99.86	99.92

T A B L E II

INSPECTIONS, INSANITARY CONDITIONS THEN EXISTING
AND RE-INSPECTIONS DURING THE YEAR 1961

Number of Complaints received ..		1,450
Number of Inspections	(House-to-House ..	338
	(Dwelling Houses { On complaint ..	1,446
	(After Infectious Disease ..	386
	(Factories { Where power is used ..	98
	(No power used ..	-
	(Others ..	-
Outworkers ..		-
Stables ..		-
Smoke Observations ..		147
Miscellaneous visits, re-inspections (including visits to infectious disease contacts, school inspections, etc.)		7,803
Premises requiring amendment	(Dwelling Houses ..	1,251
	(Others ..	30
Service of Intimations, etc. ..		1,039
Intimations served ..		990
Intimations complied with ..		499
Notices served ..		327
Notices complied with ..		84
Final notices served ..		43
Final notices complied with ..		71
Summonses applied for ..		
Work done (number of instances not included above):		
(a) After legal proceedings ..		21
(b) Voluntarily ..		68
Defects - found in Dwelling Houses:		
		Nuisances etc. found
		Works completed
Drainage: Drains defective ..		21
Drains obstructed ..		102
Waste pipes defective, etc. ..		61
Rainwater pipes not disconnected ..		-
W.Cs. and flushing apparatus defective ..		127

TABLE II (Contd.).

			Nuisances etc. found	Works completed
Dampness: (Not due to defects shown elsewhere)	..		617	581
Water: Supply cut off	.. ..	..	17	17
Dust receptacles : Insufficient or defective	..		53	56
Miscellaneous :				
Rooms, etc., dirty and/or verminous	..		287	284
Cases of overcrowding	.. ..	..	9	3
Yards, etc., not properly paved or drained	..		23	19
Roofs defective	.. ..	..	512	497
Rainwater pipes and gutters defective	..		301	283
Public House urinals requiring cleansing	..		12	12
Other nuisances or defects	.. ..	..	1,743	1,522
Defects, etc., found in Factories :				
Sanitary defects	.. ..	..	3	3
W.C. accommodation insufficient or unsuitable	..		11	11
Overcrowding	.. ..	..	-	-
Stables :				
Accumulations found	.. ..	..	-	-
Manure receptacles defective	.. ..	..	-	-

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

The institution of legal proceedings under the Public Health (London) Act 1936, the L.C.C. (General Powers) Act 1927 and the Housing Act 1957 Section 36, was necessary in the following instances. Table III showing details and results is set out on the following page.

TABLE III

<i>Address</i>	<i>Nature of Complaint</i>	<i>Result</i>
820 Old Ford Road	Rear external - defective chinmey tallboy (part fallen).	Work done Costs £3.9.0.
34 Havannah Street	Main roof defective. First floor front room - ceiling damp. First floor back room - ceiling damp.	Work done Costs £3.9.0.
12 Manchester Road	Main and Back Addition roofs defective. Front guttering defective and various defects.	Work done Costs £3.9.0.
16 Manchester Road	Front guttering broken and defective	Work done Costs £3.9.0.
33 Seysell Street	First floor front room - sashcords broken. Stucco work over first floor front room window opening fallen etc.	Work done Costs £3.9.0.
45 Strafford Street	Passage flooring defective. Ground floor back room flooring defective. Main and back addition roofs defective and leaking. First floor back addition room and First floor front room - ceiling damp.	Work done Costs £3.9.0.
45 Harbinger Road	Guttering defective.	Work done Costs £3.9.0.
12 Lawrence Road	First floor front room - damp walls and ceiling and various other defects	28 days order Costs £3.9.0.
47 Ordell Road	Top floor front bedroom - defective roofing causing dampness and various other defects	28 days Order Costs £3.9.0.
1 Burcham Street	Main roof leaking.	Work done Costs £3.9.0.
237 Old Ford Road	Dampness of walls, etc.	56 days Order Costs £3.9.0.
131 Abbott Road	Main roof leaking	Work done Costs £3.9.0.
3 Burcham Street	Roof leaking, front gutter leaking, and various defects.	Work done Costs £3.9.0.
52 Wellington Way	Ground floor back addition room - stove cannot be used because of defective flue, which causes a smoke nuisance, and various other defects.	28 days Order No Costs.
107 Morville Street	Ground floor back addition (scullery) - defective casement and various other defects.	28 days Order Costs £3.9.0.
91 Morville Street	First floor front room - wet ceiling	28 days Order Costs £3.9.0.
9 Ferry Street	Ground floor back room stove defective and various defects.	Work done Costs £3.9.0.
415 West Ferry Road	Ground floor front room stove defective and various defects.	Work done Costs £3.9.0.

<i>Address</i>	<i>Nature of Complaint</i>	<i>Result</i>
67 Glengall Grove	Main roof defective. First floor front room - ceiling and walls damp. First floor back room ceiling and walls damp.	Work done Costs £3.9.0.
41 Strafford Street	Back addition roof defective, and various defects	Work done Costs £3.9.0.
22 Mellish Street	Main roof defective. First floor front room - ceiling damp.	Work done Costs £3.9.0.
27 Strafford Street	Copper firebox and/or flue defective Back addition kitchen - wallplaster defective.	Work done Costs £3.9.0.
Ditchburn Street	Accumulation at the site to be cleared Faecal matter to be removed. Site to be secured.	28 days Order Costs £3.3.0.
149 Campbell Road	Ground floor front room - walls damp, ceiling defective and various other defects.	28 days Order No Costs
23 Alpha Grove	Back Addition guttering defective, Very Urgent, and various other defects.	Work done Costs £3.9.0.
1 Burcham Street	Ground floor front (south side) - wall damp	Work done Costs £3.9.0.
21 Bream Street	Yard - accumulation of refuse	28 days Order No Costs
107 Brunswick Road	Main roof leaking. Waste pipe to sink broken and defective.	14 days Order Costs £3.9.0.
20 Gough Grove	Basement front room - defective flooring dampness to walls and various other defects.	21 days Order Costs £3.9.0.
16 Andrew Street	Ground floor internal W.C. not aerielly disconnected from the ground floor scullery, etc.	Work done Costs £3.9.0.
149 Campbell Road	Did unlawfully fail to comply with Nuisance Order re 149 Campbell Road (11.5.61.)	Fine £5.0.0. Costs £2.0.0.
156 Abbott Road	Did unlawfully fail at all times to keep the water closet in conformity with the Byelaws made by the London County Council	Fine £5.0.0. Costs £1.0.0.
-do-	In constructing a water closet did unlawfully fail to provide a suitable window in the external wall, etc.	Fine £5.0.0. Costs £1.0.0.
-do-	In constructing a water closet, did unlawfully fail to provide in the external wall of such water closet an adequate means of constant ventilation.	Fine £5.0.0. Costs £1.0.0.
-do-	In constructing a water closet, did unlawfully fail to provide such water closet with a proper entrance door and fastenings.	Fine £5.0.0. Costs £1.0.0.

Address	Nature of Complaint	Result
156 Abbott Road (cont.)	Being about to execute work as defined in the Byelaws made by the London County Council on 20.5.1930, did unlawfully fail to serve upon the Sanitary Authority at their office at least 24 hours notice in writing, etc.	Fine £5.0.0. Costs £1.0.0.
-do-	Did unlawfully fail to furnish a water closet with suitable seat rims or insets or a hinged seat.	Fine £5.0.0. Costs £1.0.0.
163 Abbott Road	Did unlawfully fail to serve upon the Sanitary Authority at their office at least 24 hours notice in writing of the day and time, etc.	Absolute Discharge
-do-	Being about to construct drainage work did unlawfully fail to deposit with the Sanitary Authority at their office such plans as were necessary, etc.	Absolute Discharge
-do-	Did unlawfully fail to ventilate the traps, etc.	Fine £1.0.0. Costs £3.3.0.
-do-	Did unlawfully fail to ventilate the traps of two basins in conformity with the requirements of the Drainage Byelaws.	Fine £1.0.0. Costs £3.3.0.
21 Samdersness Road	Failure to comply with Nuisance Order.	Fine £5.0.0. Costs £3.0.0.
45 Portree Street	Accumulation of rubbish in rear yard, causing nuisance by the harbouring and breeding of insect pests.	28 days Order Costs £3.9.0.
39 Harbinger Road	Brickwork fractured in main front wall	Work done. Costs £3.9.0.
94 Manchester Road	Ground floor front room walls damp, etc.	28 days Order Costs £3.9.0.
86 Manchester Road	Clear bombed site and secure to prevent further nuisance	28 days Order Costs £3.9.0.
41 Harbinger Road	Defective riser to front steps	Work done Costs £3.9.0.
1 Burcham Street	Main roof leaking	Work done Costs £3.9.0.
13 Willis Street	Main roof leaking.	Work done Costs £3.9.0.
8 Manchester Road	Passage - flooring defective and various defects.	28 days Order Costs £3.9.0.
7 Manchester Road	Brick arch to Back addition scullery and W.C. defective and various defects.	28 days Order Costs £3.9.0.
29 Seyssel Street	Fresh air inlet at front defective and broken and various defects.	28 days Order Costs £3.9.0.
10 Alpha Grove	Main roof defective. First floor front room ceiling damp. First floor back room ceiling damp.	28 days Order Costs £3.9.0.

Address

Nature of Complaint

Result

London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1927,
and Public Health (London) Act, 1936.

Sidney Buildings

Did unlawfully fail to cause canvas or boarded or other suitable screens or mats to be placed wherever necessary to prevent nuisance arising from dust.

-do-

Did unlawfully fail to cause water constantly to be used on each floor of the said building during the demolition of such building, etc.

-do-

Without a gantry being constructed, and the upper portion of such gantry boarded in to the full height of the said building, did unlawfully fail to cause all windows in the external walls to be hoarded up.

Total Fines £30.

Total Costs £10.10.0.

Housing Act, 1957, Section 36.

45 Portree Street

Did unlawfully fail to comply with requirements of notice served under Section 36, Housing Act, 1957, dated 1st March, 1961.

Fine £5.0.0.

Costs £2.0.0.

DRAINAGE

During the year 73 plans of drainage work to new and existing buildings were submitted and approved.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL AND SEWERAGE.

Sewage disposal in London is the responsibility of the London County Council and it can be regarded that, generally, these functions are discharged satisfactorily.

In view, however, of the heavily polluted, and at times anaerobic condition of the water in the middle reaches of the Thames there is still room for improvement in the quality of all effluents discharged to the river. As far as the London County Council is concerned conditions will be much improved when the new sewage treatment plants at both the northern and southern outfall works are in full operation.

Many of the houses in the Borough were built over 100 years ago and generally the sewerage system has been expanded in conjunction with the housing development. From time to time sewers have been repaired and, where necessary, rebuilt and new access points provided.

The sewers are maintained and cleansed regularly and as a result of improvements which have been effected no part of the Borough is now subject to regular flooding.

The whole system is treated with poison bait every two months as a Rodent Control measure. This has resulted in a very low level of rat infestation.

From time to time there are complaints of smells from sewers and it would appear that the ventilation in some of the smaller branch sewers leaves something to be desired.

As a result of extensive re-development in the area some sewers have become redundant. These have been stopped off or grubbed up.

Part of the London County Council main northern outfall sewer passes through the Borough. There are, in addition, L.C.C. pumping stations and the London County Council main and intercepting sewers into which branch sewers owned by this Council are connected.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

One dresser of Furskins is established in the Borough.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There was one licensed Common Lodging House, with accommodation for 244 males, in the Borough. 11 day inspections and 1 night inspection were made during the year.

SEAMEN'S LODGING HOUSES.

There were two licensed Seamen's Lodging Houses, providing accommodation for 187 and 26 males respectively, in the Borough.

Inspections made during the year totalled 3.

Each year, when considering applications for renewal of licences for Common Lodging Houses and Seamen's Lodging Houses detailed inspections are made of the premises by :

- (a) Public Health Department
- (b) Borough Engineer and Surveyor's Department.
This includes fire precautions.
- (c) London Electricity Board.

and a licence is issued subject to the requirements and recommendations of these Departments being met.

PERSONAL CLEANSING.

As in recent years the arrangement was continued with Stepney Borough Council whereby persons requiring personal cleansing were treated where necessary at the Stepney Cleansing Station at Branch Road.

The Poplar Cleansing Station, which is in Yeo Street adjoining the Disinfecting Station, is maintained in proper order and can be re-opened at any time should this be necessary.

The number of persons cleansed during 1960 was as follows :

	<i>Verminous</i>	<i>Scabies</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
Adults	30	14	44
Children	-	2	2
TOTAL	30	16	46

DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION.

The Council maintains a disinfecting station at Yeo Street and a summary of the work carried out is given overleaf:-

(a) Disinfection :-

	Premises Disinfected	Articles Disinfected
Infectious Disease	72	1,241
Tuberculosis	41	467
Scabies	6	75
Miscellaneous	675	4,025
Disinfection for manufacturing firms ..	-	3,033
TOTALS	794	8,841

In addition 531 tons of waste paper, and 52¼ tons of Sterilised Rags were disinfected.

(b) Disinfestation :-

Inspections :-

Number of visits ..	792
Premises requiring treatment ..	785
Furniture requiring treatment ..	306
Re-inspections after disinfestation ..	123
Miscellaneous visits and revists ..	239

Disinfestation carried out :-

Rooms (in 902 premises) ..	2,060
Beds, bedding, etc., articles ..	7,653
Furniture articles ..	6,616

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

The work of Rodent Control is carried out by skilled and experienced operatives with supervision by the Council's Officers and all repression work is carried out by methods approved by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. Great care is taken to ensure that baits are protected from domestic animals and non-responsible persons.

The work of the section is divided into three main categories :-

- (a) Sewer Maintenance Treatment
- (b) Business premises
- (c) Dwelling houses - complaints from occupiers.

Sewer Maintenance.

The majority of rodent infestations are by sewer (brown) rats and, concurrently with the treatment of premises, there has been a regular series

of routine treatments in sewers in an attempt to eradicate the nuisance at source. In recent years, the level of rodent infestation in the sewers appeared to be static, but at a level which still gave rise to fairly frequent infestations.

Rats start to breed soon after reaching maturity, at about 2 months, and may have 10 or more young in a litter. This fact suggested that, in order to be effective, any scheme of control should attempt eradication before they have time to breed. An experiment was, therefore, devised in Poplar to poison sewers every 2 months instead of 3 prebait and 3 poison treatments. The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food were advised of these proposals. The experiment started on the 8th May, 1961, with a complete prebait of the whole sewer system using a sausage rusk. After assessment of the "takes" it was decided to follow with 5 poison treatments bi-monthly, each lasting four days, using the same bait to which Sodium Fluoracetamide (1081) would be added. In May, 1962, a complete prebait, lasting 8 days, will be made at the end of the series, and from the results of this it will be possible to assess the results of the experiment.

Business premises.

The Council's Scheme for the inspection of premises and treatment, where necessary, of infestation on commercial and industrial sites on a contributory basis has again continued to function satisfactorily. The assessment of charges is made on the estimated cost of labour, materials for visits and treatments during the year, the actual contribution depending upon the size and nature of the premises, the materials stored and handled and the degree of current infestation. The income derived from this scheme amounted to £4,207. 14. 11d.

Dwelling houses.

Where rat infestation of dwelling houses has been discovered it has usually been found to be due to defects in the drain or sewer and suitable repairs have been effected the number of complaints received during the year totalled 412.

This service is carried out by the Council's staff and no charges are made to occupiers of dwelling houses.

	T Y P E O F P R O P E R T Y			
	Local Authority	Dwelling Houses including Council houses	All other (including Business Premises)	T O T A L
Number of properties in Borough	39	17,064	3,687	20,790
Number of properties inspected as a result of :-				
(a) Notification	22	412	1,624	2,058
(b) Survey under the Act	4	14	16	34
(c) Otherwise	-	-	-	-
Total inspections carried out, including re-inspections	110	1,845	8,772	10,727
Number of properties inspected which were found to be infested by :-				
(a) Rats (Major	-	12	26	38
(Minor	13	122	244	379
(b) Mice (Major	2	68	59	129
(Minor	7	178	594	779
No. of Infested properties treated	22	380	923	1,325
Total treatments carried out	106	1,751	1,898	3,755
Number of Block control schemes carried out	-	-	191	191

FACTORIES ACT, 1961 (TABLES IV, V & VI)

T A B L E I V

INSPECTIONS FOR THE PURPOSE OF PROVISIONS AS TO HEALTH

PREMISES	Number on Register	NUMBER OF		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
1. Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	36	15	-	-
2. Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	660	65	7	-
3. Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	35	18	-	-
TOTAL	731	98	7	-

T A B L E V
CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

P A R T I C U L A R S	No. of cases in which defects were				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	R e f e r r e d		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage to floors	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences :-					
(a) Insufficient	2	2	-	1	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	7	7	-	2	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	2	2	-	1	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork).	3	3	-	-	-
T O T A L	14	14	-	4	-

TABLE VI

OUTWORKERS

NATURE OF WORK	SECTION 133			SECTION 134		
	No. of outworkers in August list required by Sec. 110 (1) (c) (3)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Making, etc. of wearing apparel	99	-	-	-	-	-
Making, etc. of Boxes	73	-	-	-	-	-
Making of Paper Bags	7	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	179	-	-	-	-	-

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956.

The work of this section has progressed steadily and the appointment of a Clean Air Clerk has enabled an efficient administrative system to be set up and maintained.

Smoke Control Orders No. 7 - 13.

These seven Smoke Control Orders, covering approximately 180 acres principally in the Bromley district, were confirmed by the Minister on the 29th September, 1961, and come into effect on the 1st September, 1962.

Smoke Control Order No. 14.

This Order, covering 200 acres in the south east section of the Isle of Dogs was made by the Council on the 27th November, 1961, and was forwarded to the Minister for confirmation.

Future programme of Smoke Control Orders.

The first thirteen Orders made by the Council were small in area, and were principally concerned either with cleared sites or sites on which redevelopment was in progress or imminent, as it was felt that tenants of new Council property should be accustomed to the use of smokeless fuel from the commencement of their tenancies. Now that the redevelopment sites within the Borough have been made the subject of Smoke Control Orders, it is possible to make more extensive areas the subject of Smoke Control Orders, and it is anticipated that if the present rate of progress is maintained, the last Order will be made in 1964, and will come into operation in 1965.

Smoke Abatement.

During the year, a number of smoke nuisances were reported to the Clean Air Section and many more were detected as a result of routine observations in the Borough. A total of 92 visits and 75 revisits were made in connection with smoke nuisances. Several complaints were made concerning smoke nuisances from railway locomotives, and these were referred to British Railways for attention.

13 plans and specifications of proposed boiler installations were submitted for approval, ranging from 51,000 B.T.U's per hour to 1,300,000 B.T.U's per hour.

Height of Chimneys.

Although there is no specific legislation covering the height of chimneys

industrial boiler operators in the Borough have been most co-operative in ensuring that new chimneys have been of an adequate height, and in all cases the recommendations of the Clean Air Inspector have been adopted.

Atmospheric Pollution.

The two smoke/sulphur dioxide recording stations previously set up at the Town Hall and Poplar Technical Institute have remained in operation and much useful information has been obtained.

A telesmoke and reflectometer were purchased during the year, and their use has enabled much more accurate smoke observations and measurements of atmospheric pollution to be obtained.

Trainee Public Health Inspectors.

Two trainee Public Health Inspectors have been seconded to the section each week to assist the Clean Air Inspector. In January, all four trainee Public Health Inspectors attended a course run by the Coal Utilisation Council on which they were instructed in the correct method of fixing and adjusting approved solid smokeless fuel appliances.

Exhibitions.

During the year, two visits were made to the Borough by the mobile display of the Solid Smokeless Fuels Federation, each visit lasting five days. The exhibition displayed a representative selection of approved appliances and fuels.

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

ANNUAL STATISTICS

1st JANUARY to 31st DECEMBER, 1961

REASON FOR VISIT	CODE NO.	SECTION	VISITS	REVISITS
Dark Smoke Nuisances	...	1	70	68
Other Smoke Nuisances	...	2	22	7
Grit and Dust Nuisances	...	3	5	3
Notification of New Furnaces	...	4	23	29
Prior Approval - New Furnaces	...	5	26	39
Prior Approval - Grit/Dust Equipment	...	6	2	3
Industrial Smoke Control	...	7	16	106
Non-Industrial Smoke Control	...	8	42	207
Railway Engines	...	9	-	-
Vessels	...	10	-	-
Port Installations	...	11	-	-
Crown Premises, etc.	...	12	1	-
Alkali Acts	...	13	-	-
Atmospheric Pollution Stations	...	14	31	8
Health Education	...	15	1	-
Legal Proceedings	...	16	-	-
Industrial Plant Records	...	17	23	7
Height of Chimneys	...	18	4	1
Miscellaneous Visits	...	19	13	13
TOTAL VISITS			279	
TOTAL REVISITS				591

T A B L E V I I
ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION RECORDING TABLE

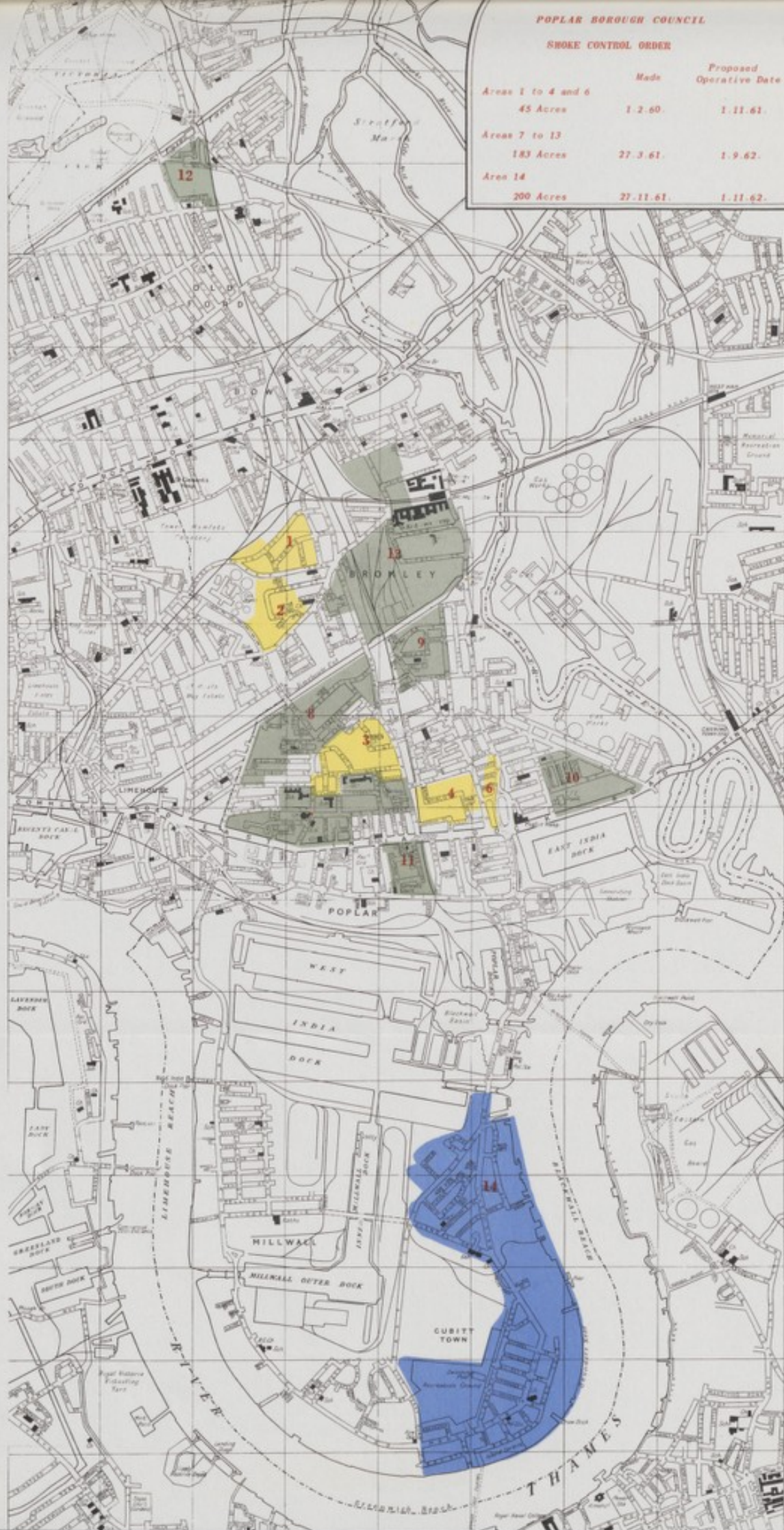
CONSTITUENTS	JANUARY		FEBRUARY		MARCH		APRIL		MAY		JUNE	
	46.98 mm. rain	1.85 in. rain	54.48 mm. rain	2.15 in. rain	1.58 mm. rain	0.06 in. rain	44.40 mm. rain	1.75 in. rain	23 mm. rain	0.92 in. rain	29 mm. rain	1.16 in. rain
	Grams per 100 sq. metres	Tons per square mile	Grams per 100 sq. metres	Tons per square mile	Grams per 100 sq. metres	Tons per square mile	Grams per 100 sq. metres	Tons per square mile	Grams per 100 sq. metres	Tons per square mile	Grams per 100 sq. metres	Tons per square mile
W A T E R												
Total Water - Insoluble Matter	901	22.99	601	15.34	241	6.14	708	18.05	342	8.73	407	10.37
Soluble in CS ₂	9	0.23	9	0.23	1	0.03	7	0.17	3	0.07	8	0.20
Ash	761	19.40	457	11.64	176	4.50	604	15.40	282	7.18	336	8.56
Other Combustible Matter	132	3.36	136	3.46	63	1.61	97	2.48	58	1.48	63	1.61
Total Water - Soluble Matter	376	9.60	328	8.36	170	4.33	355	9.06	165	4.19	147	3.76
Ca ⁺⁺	45	1.14	38	0.97	29	0.74	45	1.14	26	0.67	29	0.74
Cl ⁺	43	1.11	49	1.24	18	0.47	34	0.87	20	0.50	17	0.44
SO ₄ ^{''}	118	3.02	132	3.36	57	1.44	133	3.39	59	1.51	62	1.58
TOTAL SOLIDS	1277	32.59	929	23.70	411	10.47	1063	27.11	507	12.92	554	14.13
Wt. of H ₂ SO ₃ collected estimated on mg/100 sq. cm. / day. (PbO ₂ cylinder)	3.63		3.46		3.41		2.88		1.71		1.60	

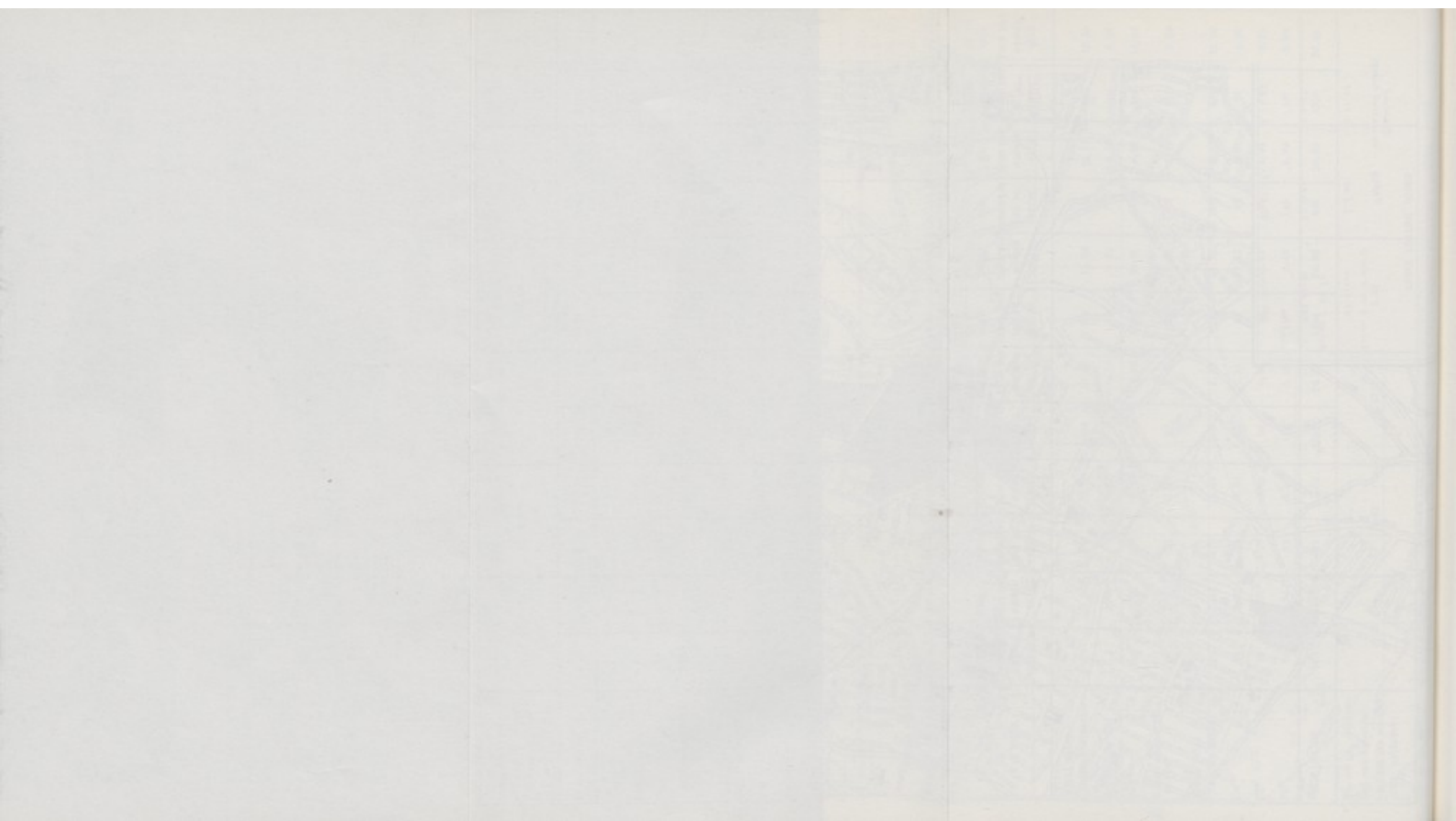
TABLE VII (Contd.)

CONSTITUENTS	JULY		AUGUST		SEPTEMBER		OCTOBER		NOVEMBER		DECEMBER	
	43 mm. rain	1.69 in. rain	54 mm. rain	2.13 in. rain	49 mm. rain	1.93 in. rain	59 mm. rain	2.32 in. rain	59 mm. rain	2.32 in. rain	68 mm. rain	2.68 in. rain
W A T E R	Grams per 100 sq. metres	Tons per square mile	Grams per 100 sq. metres	Tons per square mile	Grams per 100 sq. metres	Tons per square mile	Grams per 100 sq. metres	Tons per square mile	Grams per 100 sq. metres	Tons per square mile	Grams per 100 sq. metres	Tons per square mile
Total Water - Insoluble Matter	367	9.36	274	6.98	686	17.48	501	12.79	422	10.77	666	16.98
Soluble in CS ₂	3	0.07	4	0.10	7	0.17	5	0.13	4	0.10	3	0.07
Ash	291	7.42	216	5.50	582	14.83	393	10.03	340	8.66	446	11.38
Other combustible matter	74	1.88	54	1.38	97	2.48	103	2.62	79	2.01	217	5.54
Total Water - Soluble Matter	216	5.50	217	5.54	346	8.83	533	13.59	386	9.83	544	13.86
Ca ⁺⁺	24	0.60	25	0.64	51	1.31	42	1.07	42	1.07	51	1.31
Cl ⁻	17	0.44	17	0.44	26	0.67	46	1.17	61	1.54	79	2.01
SO ₄ ^{="}	64	1.64	82	2.08	138	3.52	137	3.49	149	3.79	157	3.99
TOTAL SOLIDS	583	14.86	491	12.52	1032	26.31	1034	26.38	808	20.60	1210	30.84
Wt. of SO ₃ collected estimated on mg./100 Sq. c./day (PbO ₂ cylinder)	1.15		1.42		2.27		2.82		3.53		4.13	

SMOKE CONTROL ORDER

	Made	Proposed Operative Date
Areas 1 to 4 and 6		
45 Acres	1.2.60.	1.11.61.
Areas 7 to 13		
183 Acres	27.3.61.	1.9.62.
Area 14		
200 Acres	27.11.61.	1.11.62.





SHOPS ACT, 1950.

No exemption certificates under the Act were issued during the year.

PHARMACY & POISONS ACT, 1933.

A list of persons who sell poisons included in Part II of the Poisons List is maintained under the provisions of the Pharmacy & Poisons Act, 1933.

The number of persons on the list at the end of 1961 was 68.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951.

This Act requires the registration of premises upon which a business is carried on involving the use of filling materials. The number of premises registered is 10.

The Act also requires the licensing of premises for the storage of rag flock.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951.

Licences have been issued in respect of 2 premises within the Borough

HAIRDRESSERS AND BARBERS.

The total on the register at the end of the year was 57 persons and 50 premises.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948, SECTION 50.

Burials carried out under the provisions of this Act totalled 3 adults and 2 stillborn children.

The total cost was £60. 14s. 0d. of which £39. 10s. 0d. was recovered.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948, SECTION 47.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1951, SECTION 1.

The number of cases on the register of Aged and Infirm persons in need of care and attention shows a substantial increase. However, I am pleased to say that despite the many cases referred to the department for help and assistance, on no occasion was it necessary to resort to use of powers for compulsory removal of any old person. It has been possible to assist many old folk with their problems and difficulties both physical and mental and thanks to the valuable co-operation of the L.C.C. Home Help Service, the

W.V.S., District nurses, Local Medical Practitioners, National Assistance Board and Local Voluntary Organisations, assistance was given with the minimum of delay.

Details of inspections are as shown below :-

Cases on the Register at 31st December, 1960.	...	390
New cases added to the Register	...	357
Number of removals from Register :-	...	
(a) Deaths	...	68
(b) Transfers	...	35
(c) Other cases	...	8
Total number on Register at 31st December, 1961.	...	636
Visits to new cases	...	470
Miscellaneous visits and enquiries	...	1,474
Visits to old cases	...	784

HOME BATHING.

Because of urgent requests for such a service the Council launched a pilot scheme for home bathing in October, this is normally restricted to those who are house bound and cannot avail themselves of facilities otherwise available. This scheme has proved to be highly successful.

INCONTINENT LAUNDRY.

Since the installation of special equipment at the Disinfecting Station this service has expanded. It is now possible to provide in certain cases a daily service.

MORTUARY AND CORONER'S COURT.

The Poplar Mortuary is situated in Poplar High Street adjoining the Coroner's Court. It is fitted with modern refrigerating plant which will hold fifteen bodies and it has a well equipped post-mortem room. In addition there is a viewing room, a waiting room and accommodation for the use of the pathologists and clerks.

The total number of bodies received during 1961 was 743. (Residents 284 non-residents 459). Post-mortem examinations were made in 610 cases and inquests were held in 132 cases. There was 1 case for deposit only.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

The arrangements for collection, removal and disposal of refuse are under control of the Borough Engineer, who has supplied the following information :-

Refuse: During the year 22,053 tons 11 cwts. 2 qrs. of house, trade, street, gully, market and kitchen refuse were collected and disposed of at the controlled tip. In addition 14,124 tons 15 cwts. 1 qr. of refuse from other boroughs were also dealt with at the Council's Refuse Disposal Depot. This is an increase of nearly 2000 tons on the previous year due to improved disposal facilities at the wharf.

Street Cleansing: Two Mechanical/Sweeper/Collectors supplemented the work of the manual Road Sweepers, and as warranted by weather conditions a watering machine was used for washing and watering roads and street markets.

Gully Cleansing: Gully/Emptying machines have carried out 6,291 gully cleansings and weekly emptyings of three cesspools.

SWIMMING BATHS AND WASH-HOUSES.

The following bathing establishments are maintained by the Council under the supervision of the Chief Baths Superintendent :-

Poplar Baths	.. ..	Vapour, Foam and Slipper baths, Swimming Pools
Island Baths	.. ..	Slipper Baths and Laundry
Aberfeldy Street	.. ..	Launderette

PUBLIC SWIMMING POOLS.

There are two pools, both situated at the main establishment, East India Dock Road, E. 14., and I am indebted to the Chief Baths Superintendent for the information contained in the report which follows :-

	<i>Large Pool</i>	<i>Small Pool</i>
Length	100 ft.	64 ft.
Width	39' 6"	25 ft.
Maximum depth	8' 6"	6' 6"
Minimum depth	3' 6"	3 ft.
Capacity	150,000 galls.	50,000 galls.

The water to the pools is supplied by the Metropolitan Water Board, and is a mixture from the Rivers Lea and Thames.

Continuous filtration and chlorination of the water is carried out during the whole period the pools are in use, the period of complete turnover of both pools being 3.5 hours. The pH value of the water is maintained between 7.6 and 7.8 while the chlorine content is maintained at 1.0 to 1.2 parts per million. As soon as the last bather leaves the pool at the end of the day and for the week-end closure of the establishment, the chlorine content is increased to 1.5 (or even more) parts per million to ensure sterile water when the pool is re-opened.

Wallace and Tiernam Chlorinators supply the chlorine to the water and the filtration equipment used is made by United Filters. Sulphate of Alumina is used in required quantities in the filtering of the water and soda ash, or similar, is used to assist in maintaining the necessary pH. value of the water. Hourly tests are made of both pools to see that the correct pH. and chlorine values are present. Periodical bacteriological examination of the water is carried out by visiting pathologists from the London County Council Public Health Department Pathological Services.

The water is maintained in such sterile condition that it is not necessary to empty the pools. However, as the large pool is closed during the winter season, and has to be drained down, the contents of the small pool are used to thoroughly wash out the filters servicing this pool, and then, 50,000 gallons of water from the large pool is filtered through both sets of filters into the small pool. This, in effect, means that both pools are emptied down each year. While the pools are empty opportunity is taken to thoroughly scour all sections of the pool steps that are under water, and all glazed tiling is cleaned down with an abrasive powder.

SECTION C

HOUSING

Details of new housing accommodation completed in Borough during 1961 are as follows :-

Poplar Borough Council	..	18 dwellings
London County Council	..	657 dwellings

The number of families living in property owned or managed by the Borough Council at 31st December, 1961, was as follows :-

<u>Type of dwelling</u>	<u>No. of Lettings</u>
Pre-war Council houses and flats ..	1,058
Post-war Council houses and flats ..	1,624
Temporary bungalows ...	354
Old properties in Compulsory Purchase Areas ..	87
Acquired properties ..	157
Other properties ..	<u>7</u>
TOTAL PROPERTIES	<u><u>3,287</u></u>

RENT ACT, 1957.

Details of action taken between 1st January and 31st December, 1961, are as follows :-

Applications for certificates	..	18
Decisions not to issue certificates	..	NIL
Decisions to issue certificates	..	15
(a) in respect of some but not all defects		10
(b) in respect of all defects	..	5
Undertakings given by landlords	..	10
Undertakings refused by Council	..	1
Certificates issued	..	7
Applications by landlords to Council for cancellation of certificates	..	6
Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates		2
Council decisions to cancel in spite of tenants' objections		2
Certificates cancelled	..	4

CLOSING ORDERS (PUBLIC HEALTH, (LONDON) ACT, 1936).

No Closing Orders were made under this Act during the year.

CLOSING ORDERS (HOUSING ACT, 1957).

No Closing Orders were made under this Act during 1961.

HOUSING STATISTICS.

1. Inspection of dwelling houses during the year :-

- | | | | |
|-----|--|----|-------|
| (1) | (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) | .. | 1,399 |
| | (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose | .. | 7,803 |
| (2) | (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under subhead (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 | .. | - |
| | (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose | .. | - |
| (3) | Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation | .. | 5 |
| (4) | Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding subhead) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation | .. | 1,107 |

2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notice :-

- | | | |
|---|----|-------|
| Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers | .. | 1,058 |
|---|----|-------|

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year :-

(A) PROCEEDINGS UNDER PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS :-

- | | | |
|--|----|-----|
| (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied | .. | 499 |
|--|----|-----|

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year (cont.) :-

(A) (2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notice :-

(a) By owners	..	327
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	..	-

(B) PROCEEDINGS UNDER SECTION 9, 10 and 12 OF THE HOUSING ACT 1957 :-

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs .. -

(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :-

(a) By owners	..	-
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	..	-

(C) PROCEEDINGS UNDER SECTIONS 17 AND 23 OF THE HOUSING ACT 1957 :-

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made .. 5

(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders .. 4

(D) PROCEEDINGS UNDER SECTION 18 OF THE HOUSING ACT 1957 :-

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made .. -

(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit .. -

(E) PROCEEDINGS UNDER SECTION 30 OF THE HOUSING ACT 1957 :-

(1) Number of dwelling houses included in Clearance Areas 31

(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished as a result of Clearance Area procedure .. -

SECTION D

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

FOOD PREMISES.

The number of food premises in the area by type of business is as follows :-

Manufacturing premises 36.

(Confectionery 4; Flour Millers 3; Edible oils 1; Ice cream 4; Wine blenders 2; Nut roasters 2; Grocery 3; Pickles 1; Spice grinders 1; Food dehydration 1; Meat products 6; Mineral waters 1; Sugar refiners 2 Bakers 2; Essences 1; Sausage Rusk 1; Biscuit 1).

This list does not include places where food is manufactured principally for retail sale on the premises.

Wharves 27. Cold Stores 3.

Wholesale premises 16.

(Grocers 10; Banana Merchants 1; Confectioners 3; Fruiterers 2).

Retail premises. 948.

(Grocers 170; Confectioners 119; Restaurants 118; Industrial canteens 97; Non-industrial canteens 26; School meals centres 25; Public houses 156; Off-licences 22; Bakers 32; Fishmongers 34; Greengrocers 60; Butchers 60; Chemists 18; Miscellaneous 11).

Street market stalls 150.

REGISTERED PREMISES.

Food & Drugs Act, 1955, Section 16.

(a) Ice cream: Manufacture and sale	...	13
Sale and storage	...	188
Storage only	...	4

(NOTE - In addition to the premises referred to above ice cream is also sold from 36 premises exempt from registration, i.e., Restaurants, Cinemas, etc.)

(b) Sausages and preserved etc., foods	...	56
--	-----	----

Milk & Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959.

Dairies	N I L
---------	-----	-----	-----	-------

Milk (Special Designation) Regulations 1960.

Dealers inside the Borough	100
----------------------------	-----	-----	-----

All milk distributors within the Borough have been licenced as required by the new Regulations.

Dealers' licences will be valid for a period of five years from January 1st, 1961, and will be renewable for subsequent quinquennial periods.

INSPECTION OF FOOD PREMISES.

The following is a detailed summary showing the types of premises inspected during the year :-

		Number of
		Inspections
Bakers	....	35
Butchers	....	111
Grocers	....	301
Milk Distributors	....	106
Restaurants	....	189
Greengrocers	....	30
Other catering establishments	....	67
Fish shops, fryers and curers	....	41
Stalls and itinerant vendors	....	412
Market inspections	....	166
Ice Cream premises	....	144
Wharves	....	527
Registered food manufacturers	....	172
Other food premises	....	66
Total Inspections		2,367

TABLE VIII

Sample No.	ARTICLE	RESULT OF ANALYSIS	ACTION
46 (form.)	Non-brewed Condiment	The acetic acid was deficient to the extent of 30 per cent.	Manufacturer prosected. Conditional discharge. £2 Costs.
47 (inf.)	Haggis	Contained a prohibited pre- servative, namely, 208 parts per million of sulphur dioxide.	Letter to Manufacturer.
69 (inf.)	Bread & Butter	The fat consisted of 30 per cent butter and 70 per cent margarine	Cafe Proprietor inter- viewed. Formal sample satisfactory.
80 (inf.)	Butter	Contained 16.4 per cent. water, being 0.4 per cent. in excess of the legal limit.	Formal sample taken.
189 (inf.)	Bacon (canned)	This was rancid.	Consignment surrendered, and destroyed.
212 (inf.)	Bread-Cut Loaf	Contaminated with fuel oil.	Baker prosecuted.
213 (inf.)	Cream of Tartar	Contained an excessive amount of lead, namely, 17 parts per million.	Letter to Importer, stocks withdrawn.
347 (inf.)	Sterilised Milk	Contained 72 per cent. added water.	Producer interviewed.
362 (inf.)	Dried Figs	Infested. Contained live grubs and eggs.	Stocks surrendered.
417 (inf.)	Dried Apricots	Contained 2265 parts per million of sulphur dioxide preservative. This is 265 parts per million in excess of the amount allowed in this article.	Further samples taken.
421 (inf.)	Kidney Soup Flavour	Showed signs of infestation. Contained one live grub.	Stocks surrendered. Premises inspected.
440 (inf.)	Shredded Suet	Sample was rancid. Extracted fat contained 9.3 per cent. free fatty acids.	Old stocks surrendered.
444 (inf.)	Prawns (canned)	Container badly corroded. Prawns contained 173 parts per million of tin.	Stock surrendered. Wholesaler informed.
456 (inf.)	Soup Flavouring (Tomato)	Showed signs of infestation. One live grub was found.	Stock surrendered. Premises inspected.

FOOD SAMPLING

A total of 779 samples of food were procured during the year by the Council's Food Inspector. Of these 535 were submitted to the Public Analyst for Chemical examination, the remaining 244 being sent to the Public Health Laboratory Service for biochemical or bacteriological report.

Samples examined by the Public Analyst included a comprehensive variety of food. One sample was acquired formally and 534 informally. A total of 14 samples (2.6 per cent) were found to be adulterated. Details of the unsatisfactory samples and the action taken are shown in Table VIII on page 44.

The rate of adulteration in the Borough for the past five years was as follows :-

YEAR	NUMBER OF SAMPLES	PERCENTAGE ADULTERATION
1961	535	2.6
1960	550	4.2
1959	538	2.6
1958	543	2.2
1957	550	2.0
Average :	543	2.7

MILK SAMPLING

12 informal samples of Milk were examined and found to be satisfactory. No milk adulteration has been found in the Borough for the past seven years.

Seven samples of milk were submitted to the Public Analyst for chemical analysis and all were satisfactory. Average solids were Fat 3.5, and non-fatty solids 8.6.

Five samples of Channel Islands milk showed fat figures of an average of 4.3 and non-fatty solids 9.6.

Three evaporated milk samples were examined and these complied with the regulations.

UN SOUND FOOD

The Council's Food Inspector is called upon to pass judgement of fitness on great quantities of food. Frequently large and valuable stocks are involved. Among special lots of food examined during the year were the following :- Detailed overleaf :-

Unsound Food (contd.)	FRESH FOOD	CANNED FOODS
Grapefruit	-	5cwts.
Stock at Wharf		Condemned and destroyed
Oranges	-	13 cwts.
Stock at Wharf		Condemned and destroyed
Peas	10 tons	-
Stock at Wharf	Condemned - released for animal feeding	
Tea	10 cwts.	-
Stock at Warehouse	Condemned and destroyed	
Throat tablets	19 cwts	-
Stock at warehouse	Condemned and destroyed	-
Ham	4 cwts.	16 cwts.
Stock at shop	Condemned and destroyed	Condemned and destroyed
Tomato Puree	-	8 cwts
Stock at Wharf		Condemned and destroyed
Apricot pulp	-	14 cwts.
Stock at Wharf	-	Condemned and destroyed
Apricots	-	11 cwts.
Stock at shop	-	Condemned and destroyed
Orange Juice	-	10 cwts.
Stock at Wharf		Condemned and destroyed
Pineapple pieces	-	7 cwts.
Stock at Wharf		Condemned and destroyed
Desiccated coconut	16 cwts.	-
Stock at Wharf	Condemned and destroyed	
Ham	-	10 cwts.
Stock at Warehouse		Condemned and destroyed

The following is a summary of foods condemned as being unfit for human consumption :-

	Fresh foods				Canned foods			
	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Meat		1	-	22				23
Meat Products		3	1	17	1	18	3	15
Fruit		-			7	14	2	6
Ham		6	-	15	1	18	3	19
Fruit Juice		-			1	7	1	1
Vegetables	10	-	-	-		7	3	25
Gherkins			2	20		3	-	24

Summary of condemned foods (contd.)

	Fresh foods				Canned foods			
	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Tea	18		3	20				
Confectionery	1		2	-				
Throat tablets	19			14				
Fruit pulp	12		2	-	1	4	3	8
Lard			2	-				
Cheese			1	15				
Fish			1	14				13
Glucose	3		1	20				
Dried Fruit	1		1	18				
Milk	-				1		2	8
Cereals	-						3	3
Cream	-						1	4
Soup	-						3	
Desiccated coconut	16		1	-				
Turkeys	1		2	22				
Miscellaneous	-						1	10

This summary differentiates only between canned food and others; foods preserved by salt, sugar, dehydration, etc., being included under the heading "Fresh Foods".

DISPOSAL OF UNSOUND FOOD.

The bulk of the food condemned as being unfit for human consumption is removed from the premises concerned and destroyed by the Borough Engineer's refuse disposal service as trade refuse and the cost of removal is charged to the owners in accordance with the Council's fixed scale of charges.

In special cases, where large quantities of food are condemned, arrangements may be made under suitable guarantees from the owners, for the foods to be utilised for animal feeding or non-edible industrial purposes such as soap, starch, or manure making.

ICE CREAM.

The sale of "soft" ice cream, frozen upon extrusion to 19°F. as against 12°F. for the hardened brick or carton has arisen at a tremendous rate within the last year or so and all major manufacturers are competing in this market.

Our own local manufacturer has a franchise to produce soft ice cream mix with distribution rights in an area roughly comprising the Midlands and Southern England.

The mix is made up in the usual way - pasteurised, homogenised and cooled exactly as for hard ice cream although the fat content, for technical reasons, is lower - 7% as against an average 12%.

At the factory, the mix is filled automatically into one gallon plastic bags and cardboard cartons and loaded into a refrigerated van kept at approximately 30°F. at which temperature it is delivered to a depot or direct to the retailer.

The Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations 1947 requires that a mix shall be kept at a temperature of 45°F. until freezing in the machine installed in the shop or van and it is here that difficulties occur. Firms, operating their own retail vans, employ cleaners to cleanse and sterilize the machines on arrival at the depot at the end of the day but shopkeepers, snack bar owners or independent itinerant vendors often have no idea at all of sterilization or its importance.

Samples taken at the factory during 1961 gave results as follows :-

Grade 1 - 44

Grade 2 - 28

Grade 3 - 4

Grade 4 - 6

or 88% grades 1 and 2 and 12% grades 3 and 4 which is satisfactory when viewed against Ministry recommendation of at least 80% in grades 1 and 2.

FOODS FOR EXPORT.

In order to satisfy the Authorities of importing countries overseas it is necessary for the exporter to obtain a certificate of purity signed by the Medical Officer of Health for the district from which the food is shipped. During the period covered by this report 14 inspections were made of foods exported from the district: 14 certificates of purity were issued.

FOOD POISONING - (See Infectious Diseases).

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955. - Legal Proceedings.

<i>Premises</i>	<i>Offence</i>	<i>Result</i>
Grocer's Shop	Orange Squash which contained chloroxylenol	Summons dismissed
Baker's Shop	A Tin loaf contained a nail	Conditional discharge Costs £2.
Grocer's Shop	Non Brewed Condiment deficient in acetic acid	Conditional discharge Costs £2.
Grocer's Shop	Loaf of Bread contaminated with fuel oil	Fine £5. Costs £10.

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS, 1960 - Legal Proceedings.

Premises	Offence	Result
Cafe Reg. 23	Failure to keep clean walls of scullery.	Fine £5
Reg. 23	Failure to keep ceiling of the scullery in such good order, repair and condition as to enable it to be effectively cleaned.	Fine £5 Costs £1
Reg. 6	Failure to keep sink in scullery in such good order, repair and condition as to enable it to be thoroughly cleaned.	Fine £5 Costs £1
Reg. 23	Failure to keep floor of scullery in such good order, repair and condition as to enable it to be effectively cleaned.	Fine £5 Costs £1
Reg. 23.	Failure to keep clean the walls of the passage	Fine £5 Costs £1
Reg. 23.	Failure to keep clean the ceiling of the passage	Fine £5 Costs £1
Reg. 23.	Failure to keep the steps from the cafe to the kitchen in such good order, repair and condition, etc.	Fine £5 Costs £1
Stall Reg. 8. in Market	Failure to take all such steps as were reasonably necessary to protect the food from risk of contamination	Fine £1 Costs £1
Reg. 6.	Failure to keep clean a metal measure.	Fine £1 Costs £1.
Reg. 26.	Failure to keep clean the stall from which there was being carried on a food business.	Fine £1 Costs £1
Reg. 26.	Failure to display conspicuously name and address on stall, etc.	Absolute discharge

Two sets of summonses were taken out for identical offences committed on two separate dates 9th and 16th July, the results in both cases were the same.

SECTION E

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

The total number of corrected notifications of Infectious disease during 1961 was 1607 as compared with 623 for the previous year.

This increase was mainly due to the number of cases of measles notified.

DIPHTHERIA.

There were no confirmed cases of diphtheria in the Borough during the year. However, 3 suspect cases were brought to the attention of the Department. Two proved to be suffering from tonsillitis and the third from aseptic meningitis. It was ascertained in 1961 that over 70% of the under 16 population of London had been protected against this disease yet this fact does not give any grounds for complacency - the immunisation level is still too low. The target should be 100% or as near as possible to that figure.

DYSENTERY.

The number of cases notified and confirmed during the year was the same as the previous year (23). The majority of cases were isolated and not connected. In every case where dysentery is suspected swabs are taken from patients and their families, and an exhaustive investigation to trace cause and possible source of infection. Close co-operation is maintained with General Practitioners in all these matters.

FOOD POISONING.

Notifications for this disease amounted to 30 in comparison with the last year's total of 61. There were no outbreaks and most cases were isolated and not connected in any way.

MEASLES.

The early part of the year was marked by an outbreak of measles, which continued until June and then declined rapidly. Totals for the past three years are as follows :-

1961	1,333
1960	247
1959	1,166

POLIOMYELITIS.

Two cases of poliomyelitis occurred in 1961. Both were paralytic.

TYPHOID.

A small outbreak of typhoid (7 cases) was quickly contained and localised. All persons at risk were kept under surveillance and constant supervision. The cases came to light following the investigation of a contact of a case of paratyphoid (which diagnosis was subsequently revised as typhoid). Laboratory tests of swabs taken were positive for typhoid and it was found that one of the contacts investigated was a carrier of this disease although she had no symptoms.

TUBERCULOSIS.

TABLE IX
TUBERCULOSIS - PRIMARY NOTIFICATIONS

	0 yrs	1 yrs	2 yrs	5 yrs	10 yrs	15 yrs	20 yrs	25 yrs	35 yrs	45 yrs	55 yrs	65 yrs	75 yrs	TOTAL
Respiratory males	1	-	-	2	-	1	1	6	4	4	5	5	1	30
Respiratory females	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	3	1	1	2	1	-	10
Non-respiratory males	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Non-respiratory females	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	6

In addition 70 other cases were added to the register as a result of information received from the following sources :-

Death returns 3 Transfers from other areas 67

During the year 10 deaths were certified as due to tuberculosis, the same figure as reported last year.

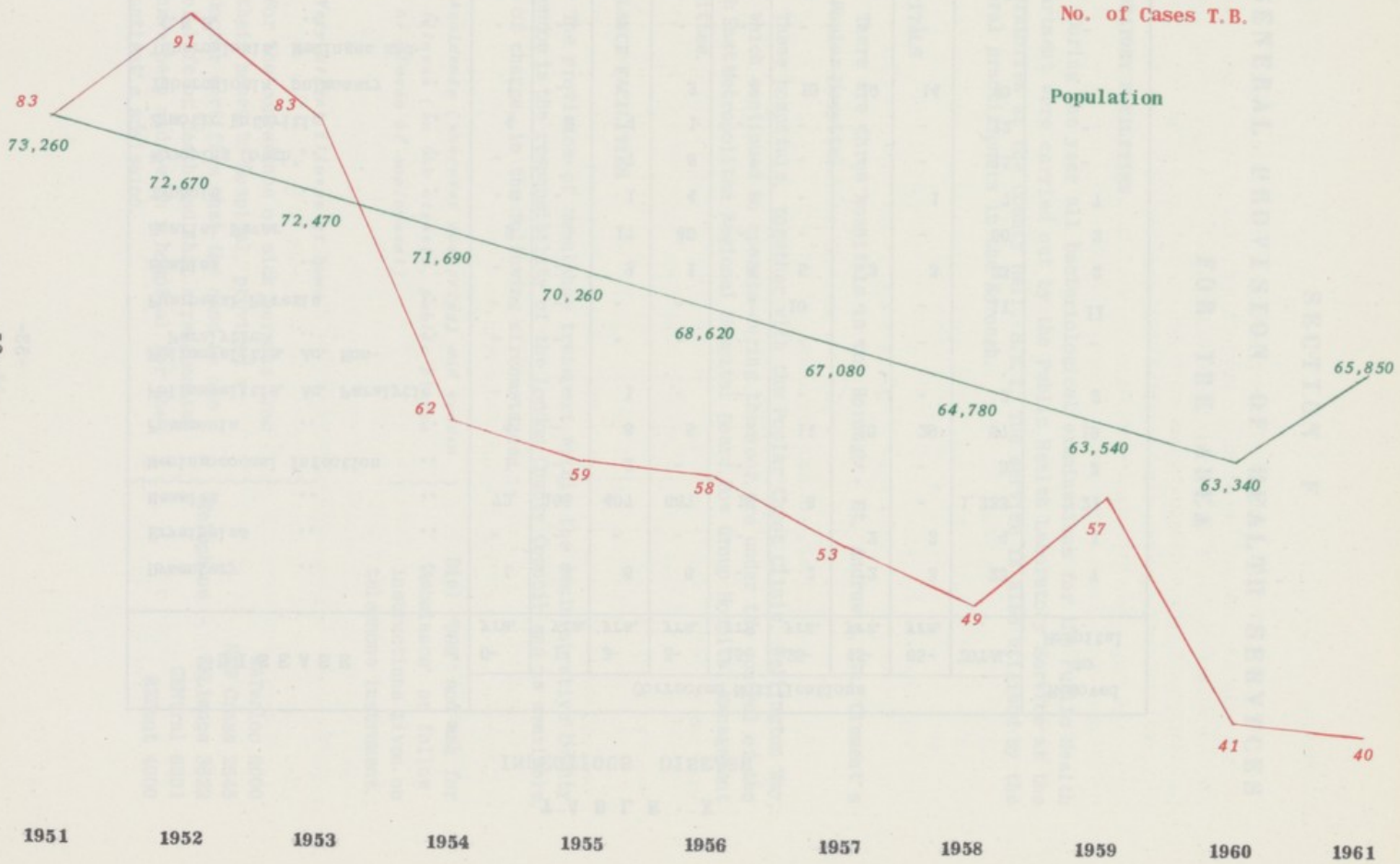
The number of cases remaining on the register at 31st December, 1961, after adjustment in respect of deaths and transfers, was as follows :-

	<u>Pulmonary</u>	<u>Non-pulmonary</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Males	414	57	471
Females	241	59	300
TOTALS	<u>655</u>	<u>116</u>	<u>771</u>

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS 1951 - 1961

No. of Cases T.B.

Population



T A B L E X
INFECTIOUS DISEASE

D I S E A S E	Corrected Notifications									Removed to Hospital
	0- yrs.	1- yrs.	3- yrs.	5- yrs.	15- yrs.	25- yrs.	45- yrs.	65- yrs.	TOTAL	
Dysentery	1	3	6	6	-	2	2	3	23	7
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	1
Measles	72	165	407	667	19	3	-	-	1,333	21
Meningococcal Infection ..	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Pneumonia	4	-	6	5	2	11	10	29	67	19
Poliomyelitis, Ac. Paralytic	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Poliomyelitis, Ac. Non- Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	1	10	-	-	11	11
Scabies	-	-	3	1	8	5	3	3	23	2
Scarlet Fever	2	1	17	40	-	-	-	-	60	2
Typhoid	-	-	1	4	1	-	-	1	7	7
Whooping Cough	-	1	7	6	1	-	-	-	15	-
Zymotic Enteritis	4	3	4	1	-	-	-	-	12	-
Tuberculosis, pulmonary ..	1	-	-	3	2	10	10	14	40	-
Tuberculosis, Meninges and C.N.S.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis, other forms ..	-	1	-	2	-	3	1	-	7	-
	85	175	454	735	34	44	28	52	1607	75

SECTION F

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

LABORATORY FACILITIES

During the year all bacteriological examinations for the Public Health Department were carried out by the Public Health Laboratory Service at the Laboratories at the County Hall, S.E.1. The service is also utilised by the general practitioners in the Borough.

HOSPITALS

There are three hospitals in the Borough - St. Andrew's, St. Clement's and Poplar Hospital.

These hospitals, together with the Poplar Chest Clinic, Wellington Way, E.3, which continued to operate during the year, are under the control of the North East Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board, Bow Group Hospital Management Committee.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES

The provision of ambulance transport within the administrative County of London is the responsibility of the London County Council and is available, free of charge, in the following circumstances :-

- (a) *Accidents (wherever occurring) and sudden illness (in the streets, public places or places of employment)*

Dial '999' and ask for 'Ambulance' or follow instructions given on telephone instrument.

- (b) *Very urgent illness at home*

For the conveyance of sick persons from their homes to hospital, provided a doctor certifies that the case is one of life or death and that arrangements have been made with a hospital for the patient's admission.

Telephone - WATERloo 6000
NEW Cross 2645
RELiance 3622
CENTral 6301
REGent 4000

(c) *Maternity cases*

Normally, if the expectant mother has booked a bed at a hospital or nursing home, she is in possession of a white card (Form L.A.S.23) confirming the booking arrangements and giving full instructions for summoning the ambulance.

Where no previous arrangements have been made, however, the London Ambulance Service cannot accept direct applications for removal to hospital except in the case of emergencies occurring in the street or other public place, when the procedure as in (a) above should be made by a doctor or midwife to the Emergency Bed service.

Telephone - HOP 7181

(d) *Other illness*

For the removal to and from hospitals, etc., of sick persons provided the ambulance is ordered by the hospital authority, by the Emergency Bed Service, or, in certain circumstances by a private doctor, application should be made in writing or by telephoning.

Telephone - WAT 3311

Further particulars may be had on application to the Officer-in-Charge, London Ambulance Service, County Hall, S.E.1. Telephone enquiries relating to the ordering of ambulances to WATERloo 3311; general enquiries to WATERloo 5000, Ext. 6950.

PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES.

The following information and statistics relating to the operation of the Personal Health Services in this Borough during the year have been kindly furnished by the Divisional Medical Officer (Dr. G. O. Mitchell), Division 5, London County Council, 273 Bancroft Road, E.1.

Treatment Centres and Clinics.

Ruston Street, E.3.

54, West Ferry Road, E.14.

Wellington Way, E.3.

69, East India Dock Road, E.14.

Will Crook's Centre, 1-3 Wigram House
Poplar High Street, E.14.

Newmill House,
Coventry Cross, E.3.

STATISTICS

Infant Welfare Centres.

Total number of children who first attended during the year and who on the date of their first attendance were :-

Under 1 year of age ... 1,325

Total number of children who attended during the year and who were born in :-

1961 .. 1,187

1960 .. 1,135

1956-59 .. 1,464

Total attendances by children :-

Under 1 year of age .. 17,362

1 - 5 years of age .. 8,925

Ante Natal and Post Natal Clinics.

Ante Natal consultations :

Number of women who attended during the year .. 404

Number of new cases included above .. 291

Total attendances .. 2,609

Post Natal consultations : Number of women who attended .. 76

Health Visitors.

Number of children (aged 0-4 inc.) visited during the year .. 6,390

Number of infants under 1 year of age visited for first time .. 1,499

Total visits to infants under 1 year of age .. 6,184

Total visits to children aged 1 year but under 2 years .. 3,907

Total visits to children aged 2 years but under 5 years .. 9,099

Number of expectant mothers visited .. 575

Total visits to expectant mothers .. 1,305

Infant Life Protection.

(i) No. of foster mothers on approved list at end of year .. 8

(ii) No. of children fostered .. 11

Child Minders (Daily Guardians)

Number of Daily Guardians : Statutory .. 2

Voluntary .. 46

Number of children minded : Statutory .. 9

Voluntary .. 35

Care of premature infants.

Number of premature live births during the year	98
Number of deaths under 1 month	21

Diphtheria Immunisation

Number of children who completed a full course of primary immunisation, and who at the date of the final injection were :

Under 5 years of age	1,240
5 - 15 years of age	321

Number of children who were given a secondary or reinforcing injection	2,195
--	-------

Vaccination

Number of children successfully vaccinated or revaccinated	807
--	-----

Domestic Help Service

Domestic Help was provided as follows :

Maternity cases	32
T. B. cases	19
Aged and chronic sick cases	1,011
Other	43

HOME HEALTH SERVICES.

In connection with the welfare of old people a Woman Welfare Officer is employed whose main function it is to visit old people in their homes to assess their needs and through liaison with the appropriate statutory and voluntary bodies, including, if need be, removal to institution or hospital, with a regular follow up to see that everything necessary is done. It is hoped that this service will be increased. It is backed by the necessary clerical staff and records, a domiciliary laundry service to handle soiled linen of incontinent persons and the cleansing facilities of the Disinfecting Department.

MENTAL HEALTH.

Progression in the provision of Mental Health Services:

There is in the Borough a large hospital being developed as a psychiatric unit. In view of the changed attitude towards mental ill health many patients who have been long term inmates of mental hospitals are, as a result of new treatment and techniques, now discharged home. Unfortunately, not all of them are able to live integrated with a family unit, many are elderly and live alone. In conjunction with the Psychiatric Staff, where appropriate, these persons are included under the supervision of the Woman Welfare Officer. As part of the hospital service a Day Hospital and Evening Hospital have been established, and there is a reciprocal arrangement for the supervision of patients referred to, or discharged from the hospital, which is fulfilling a valuable need in that many of the patients do not require the supervision of a fully trained psychiatric social worker. The provision of appropriate services by liaison into the voluntary and statutory bodies through a unified channel, has much to commend it.

HEALTH EDUCATION.

Members of the Public Health Staff give lectures and film shows to local groups in order to stimulate interest in hygiene and matters of public health interest. Advertising material published by the Central Council for Health Education is freely distributed and displayed at Council Depots and elsewhere as occasion arises. Its magazine "Better Health" has a free circulation amongst youth groups and old people's clubs where it is likely to be an influence and where it is clear that it is producing beneficial results.

The Council co-operate with the London County Council in all their Health Education activities. In addition members of the Public Health Inspectorial staff frequently give lectures to groups within factories, particularly in relation to the hygienic handling of food in canteens and the proper maintenance of satisfactory standards in kitchens. Periodically communications are addressed to individual sections of the food trade, drawing attention to the regulations and particular facets of hygiene, and, in general, all

members of the public health department staff give advice where appropriate to everyone with whom they come into contact, of the benefits of healthy living and how much individuals can do for themselves to achieve this very desirable end.

LEGISLATION.

The undermentioned new legislation affecting the Public Health Department was made during the year :-

Housing Act, 1961.

Factories Act, 1961.

Licensing Act, 1961.

L.C.C. (General Powers) Act, 1961.

Home Safety Act, 1961.

Consumer Protection Act, 1961.

Lead in Food Regulations, 1961.

Egg Flock and Other Filling Materials, Regulations, 1961.

Authorised Officers (Meat Inspection) Regulations, 1961.

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