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Public Health

Metropolitan Borough of Stoke Newington

REPORT

ON THE

**SANITARY CONDITION**

OF THE

**METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF STOKE NEWINGTON**

**FOR THE YEAR 1948**

BY

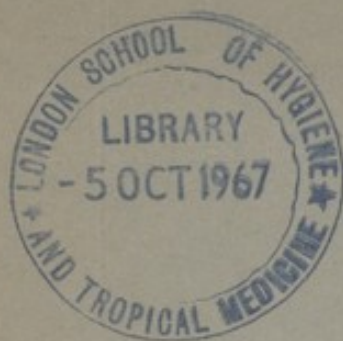
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BARRISTER-AT-LAW

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH



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Metropolitan Borough of Stone Newington



REPORT

SANITARY CONDITION

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF STONE NEWINGTON

FOR THE YEAR 1948

G. H. DART

Sanitary Engineer, Metropolitan Borough of Stone Newington

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH



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## **PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT**

### **Public Health Committee**

*Ex-Officio :* Councillor R. PESTELL, D.Econ., F.R.Econ.S., J.P., L.C.C. (Mayor).

*Chairman :* Councillor Dr. D. S. BRYAN-BROWN.

*Vice-Chairman :* Councillor Mrs. R. FREEDMAN.

*Councillor* Mrs. B. BENABO, J.P.

*Councillor* Mrs. M. MILLER.

„ Mrs. G. M. A. FILKINS.

„ Mrs. F. MOULT.

„ L. LEVY.

„ Dr. M. N. OSTER.

*Councillor* Dr. A. B. WINGATE.





# Metropolitan Borough of Stoke Newington

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## REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1948

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Public Health Department,

Town Hall,

Stoke Newington, N.16.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors  
of the Metropolitan Borough of Stoke Newington.

This Annual Report is presented in the abridged form required by the Ministry of Health during the war years and subsequently.

My duties as Medical Officer of Health began on the 5th July, 1948, when the personal services, together with Dr. King the former Medical Officer of Health, and the staff engaged on the personal services, maternity and child welfare, tuberculosis, home helps, day nurseries and health visiting, passed to the London County Council.

It gave me great pleasure to take over the post of part-time Medical Officer of Health of Stoke Newington because at the time of my appointment to Hackney in 1920 Professor Kenwood was Medical Officer of Stoke Newington, also in a part-time capacity. The 'personal services' were not in being when Dr. Kenwood, the first Medical Officer of Health of the Borough of Stoke Newington, was appointed in 1900.

Dr. King, in his last Annual Report, referred to the pioneer work of Professor Kenwood in maternity and child welfare. Professor Kenwood was, however, a pioneer in all aspects of public health work. He played a prominent part in the National Health Society which trained health visitors and also in the Royal Sanitary Institute which trained sanitary inspectors. He was the last Medical Officer of Health to hold the appointment of Public Analyst; he held the F.I.C. which qualified him for such an appointment. In addition to his part-time appointment as Medical Officer of Health of Stoke Newington, he was Medical Officer of Health of the County of Bedford from 1908 to 1929. Professor Kenwood was also Medical Officer of Health to Finchley for four years after his appointment to Stoke Newington in 1900.



Professor Kenwood was also Professor of Public Health in the University of London and I discovered in 1911, when working for the Diploma of Public Health, that it was necessary to read his text books. Many Medical Officers who rose to the highest positions in the world of Public Health obtained their first training in Stoke Newington with Professor Kenwood; for instance the late Sir Frederick Menzies, Medical Officer of Health of the London County Council, was assistant Medical Officer of Health to Professor Kenwood in Stoke Newington, and Sir Frederick was only one of several such men who attained the highest distinctions subsequently and possibly owing to their association with Professor Kenwood.

When in 1920 I came to Hackney and found that Professor Kenwood was my neighbour in Stoke Newington, and that the two boroughs were associated together in many ways, for instance in the administration of the recently built Tuberculosis Dispensary at the Metropolitan Hospital which serves Stoke Newington and North Hackney, I was naturally very pleased to have such an eminent and helpful man as colleague.

Professor Kenwood, the first Medical Officer of Health to hold the appointment in the Borough of Stoke Newington, was appointed in a part-time capacity. Owing to the growth of the maternity and child welfare and other services he was followed by the first whole-time Medical Officer of the Borough, Dr. Maitland, who held the appointment from 1927 to 1928. Dr. Maitland was followed by Dr. Ross Keyt, who held the appointment from 1928 to 1939. Dr. King, who followed Dr. Ross Keyt, as stated above passed to the London County Council in 1948. The borough, therefore, after a lapse of approximately 48 years has again appointed a Medical Officer of Health on a part-time basis.

Stoke Newington has many advantages and fewer anxieties from the point of view of Public Health administration than many towns of approximately the same population. Stoke Newington has no General Hospitals, Fever Hospitals, Hospices for the Dying, Maternity Homes and Maternity Hospitals, with the exception of the Bearsted Memorial Hospital recently established, Nursing homes or Hostels, and there are no Common Lodging Houses or other institutions that cause periods of anxiety to the Public Health Department. This arises from the fact of the juxtaposition of the London Boroughs, which enables those fortunately situated to receive those services from the neighbouring boroughs.

However, although Stoke Newington (population 45,370) is fortunate in so many respects, the Borough, from the point of view of population, is equal to many sanitary districts which generally speaking are considered more important. For instance some of the smaller Counties, Rutland (18,770), Radnorshire (21,323), Huntingdon (56,206); County Boroughs, Canterbury (23,650), Bootle (54,000), Wakefield (54,470); Municipal Corporations, Aldershot (34,281), Basingstoke (15,850), Bedford (52,000), Chelmsford (33,000), Chatham (42,100), Dover (41,097), Shrewsbury (44,070), have approximately the same population as Stoke Newington. In fact, nearly 50 well-known Local Authorities outside the County of London, and some with County Borough powers, from the point of view of population are approximate in importance to Stoke Newington. The London Boroughs lose importance because they are so closely joined together in the County of London, which, with its millions of population, is in reality not a county but a province.

The fortunate position of Stoke Newington is clearly shown, for instance, by the fact that it was not necessary to take steps during the year for the removal of any case to hospital under the powers contained in Section 224 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936, which has now been repealed and re-enacted under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, nor was it necessary to arrange for the burial of any person under Section 50 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, a duty which during the year resulted in the expenditure of some hundreds of pounds in less fortunately situated boroughs. The fact remains, however, that these and many other duties are placed upon local authorities by statutes or regulations and the machinery must be in being to exercise all such powers if necessity arises, since there is no guarantee that all will go smoothly as regards epidemics or any other unfortunate happening considered very improbable in Stoke Newington but viewed not only as a possibility but even in a sense as a probability in other sanitary areas.



It was particularly unfortunate that very naturally the passing over of the 'personal services' to the London County Council gave rise to the impression that no duties of major importance remained with the Public Health Department, and no doubt it was this quite erroneous impression that resulted in the proposal to move the Public Health Department to a shop in Stoke Newington Church Street. This proposal was raised at the first Public Health Committee I attended in June, 1948, when Dr. King made his last attendance as Medical Officer of Health. Dr. King immediately opposed the scheme as being obviously undesirable and subsequently a measure of the floor space showed conclusively that there was not enough room for the office equipment in the premises.

A scheme presented later by a Sub-Committee of the Council to move the Public Health Department to other rooms within the precincts of the Town Hall would also have seriously handicapped the Department. The present accommodation leaves very much to be desired; the projects mentioned above would have made working conditions intolerable.

Nothing could be more erroneous than the impression that the 'personal services,' which admittedly are more spectacular than routine public health administration, are as essential as the environmental services. Day nurseries, for instance, are not essential, nor are most activities of the 'personal' administration, valuable though they obviously are. The environmental activities are essential, dealing as they do with, for instance, housing, and in this instance I do not mean the dwellings occupied by, say, 8 per cent. of the population living in municipal dwellings, which is a mistake very frequently made nowadays when the subject of 'housing' is mentioned, drainage, food and food premises, factories, epidemic disease and the abatement of unhealthy conditions of so many varieties affecting the health and well-being of all the population.

Difficulties arising from the altered form of administration were overcome in due course and the very great kindness shown by so many of the Council particularly the Mayor (Councillor Reginald Pestell), the Leader of the Council (Alderman C. R. Watts), the Chairman of the Establishment Committee (Alderman A. Watson), and the Vice-Chairman of the Public Health Committee (Councillor Mrs. Freedman), who spent far more time than could be reasonably expected in encouraging the work of the Public Health Department, was particularly helpful in maintaining the morale of the Department and is recorded with sincere appreciation. The fact that the Public Health Department has earnestly continued with the work of overcoming the arrears which have accumulated to most sanitary authorities as the result of the war years is undoubtedly due to this support.

The very kind assistance rendered by Dr. King since his relinquishment of his appointment with the Borough Council was also of great value to the Public Health Department.

Dr. C. F. Stott was appointed deputy Medical Officer of Health on the temporary staff to deal principally with cases arising under the National Assistance Act, 1948, and generally in emergency. Dr. Stott has been most helpful and always available when his services were required.

I have to thank all the staff for the manner in which the work of the Department has been carried out during the year. It has been a very trying time for everyone working in the Public Health Department. Mr. Stedman, who at the time of writing has been promoted to the post of Administrative Assistant, has a very heavy task to carry out and he has worked throughout unsparingly and efficiently.

G. H. DART,

Medical Officer of Health.



## **FUNCTIONS OF PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT**

The Department is responsible to the Council for the efficient performance of the following duties :—

### **Food.**

Bakehouses generally.  
Basement bakehouses (enforcement of special provisions).  
Dairies and Milkshops, Orders, General Powers Act, etc.  
Enforcement of the large number of special Regulations and Orders relating to standards of various articles and preparation of food.  
Food & Drugs Act, 1938—Sampling for chemical analysis, formal and informal samples, procedure for prosecution.  
Food and Ice Cream Premises—Registration and inspection.  
Food Factories—Imported food, storage and distribution.  
Food Poisoning—Notification and investigation.  
Horseflesh—Supervision of Sale, etc.  
Inspection of food premises generally, structure of special food premises and bylaws relating thereto prevention of infection of food and drink.  
Milk (Special Designations) Regulations.—  
    Licensing.  
    Bacteriological examination.  
Pharmacy & Poisons Act, 1933—Registration.  
Preservatives in Food—Regulations and Orders.  
Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924—Inspection of carcasses.  
    Inspection of butchers' shops and stalls.  
Street traders in food—Inspection of market streets, stalls and storage places.  
Unsound Food—Voluntary surrender ; seizure, condemnation by magistrate.

### **Health Education.**

Distribution of pamphlets.  
Film Displays.  
Lectures and demonstrations.

### **Housing—Housing Act, 1936.**

Overcrowding and inspection of accommodation concerning applications to L.C.C.  
Reconditioning of houses—Section 9.  
Slum clearance—Section 25.  
Underground rooms—Section 12.  
Demolition—Section 11.

### **Infectious Disease.**

There is a long list of infectious diseases which are compulsorily notifiable, but special steps are necessary as regards the occurrence of cases of smallpox, cholera, typhus, etc.

Bacteriological examinations.  
Daily and weekly returns.  
Disinfection of premises and articles.  
Infected conveyances.  
Infected bodies.

Notification by dairymen (Contacts to discontinue work).  
Notification of infectious disease by practitioners and schools.  
Prevention of spread of epidemic disease.  
School attendance—Notification to Schools.  
Statistics.

### **Sanitary Inspection.**

Examination, repair and renewal of drains.  
Factories and workshops—Inspection of premises with power and premises without power, listed by the Home Office as Factories.  
Houses let in tenements.  
House-to-house inspection. Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations.  
Inspection following complaints.  
Offensive refuse.  
Offensive trades.  
Outworkers.  
Rag flock.  
Rats & Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919.  
Rent & Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Acts.  
Shops Act, 1934.  
Smoke Abatement.  
Water supply—sufficiency and protection of supply, inspection of wells, sampling, etc.

### **Tuberculosis.**

Deaths.  
Disinfection.  
Notifications.  
Statistics.

### **Verminous Conditions.**

Cleansing of verminous articles.  
Cleansing of verminous persons.  
Disinfestation of premises.  
Prevention of lousiness and scabies.  
Treatment of scabies, impetigo, etc.

### **Vital Statistics.**

Death rates—Classification of deaths.  
Infectious diseases attack and death rates.  
Statistical surveys generally.

### **National Assistance Act, 1948.**

Burial of bodies of indigent persons.  
Removal to hospital of elderly infirm persons.



## EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR

<i>Live Births :—</i>		<i>Total</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	} Birth rate 20·12.
Legitimate ...	...	864	425	439	
Illegitimate ...	...	49	22	27	
<i>Still Births :—</i>					} Rate per 1000 total births 27·68.
Legitimate ...	...	24	10	14	
Illegitimate ...	...	2	2	—	
<i>Deaths</i> ...	...	513	272	241	Death rate 11·30.

Deaths from diseases and accidents of pregnancy and childbirth—NIL.

Death rate of Infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births :—

Legitimate 28·93.      Illegitimate 50·10.      Total 27·38.

Deaths from Cancer (all ages) ...	...	...	99
„ „ Measles (all ages) ...	...	...	NIL
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages) ...	...	...	NIL
„ „ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) ...	...	...	2

### Population.

The Registrar-General's estimate of the civilian population of Stoke Newington in 1948 is 45,370.

### Births.

	Live Births			Still Births		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate ...	425	439	864	10	14	24
Illegitimate ...	22	27	49	2	—	2

### Deaths

The death rates in England and Wales, London and Stoke Newington in the past five years were :—

District	Death rate 1948	Death rates in previous years.			
		1947	1946	1945	1944
England & Wales ...	10·8	12·0	11·5	11·4	11·6
London ...	11·6	12·8	12·7	13·8	15·7
Stoke Newington ...	11·3	11·0	11·5	12·8	14·5

### Infantile Mortality.

During 1948, the Registrar-General allocated to Stoke Newington the deaths of 25 children under the age of twelve months. This figure was an increase of one over the number of deaths in 1947.

The infant mortality rates in England & Wales, London and Stoke Newington in the past five years were :—

District	Infant Mortality rate 1948	Infant Mortality rates in previous years.			
		1947	1946	1945	1944
England & Wales ...	34	41	43	46	46
London ...	31	37	41	53	61
Stoke Newington ...	27	22	36	38	32

The causes of the 25 infant deaths in 1948 are set out in the following table :—

Causes of Death	Under 24 hours	1 day to 1 week	1-2 wks.	2-3 wks.	3-4 wks.	Total under 4 weeks.	1-3 mths.	3-6 mths.	6-9 mths.	9-12 mths.	Total.
Cerebro-spinal Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Congenital defects ...	5	3	—	—	1	9	—	—	—	—	9
Diarrhoea ...	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	2
Pneumonia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	3
Prematurity ...	6	1	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	7
Other Causes ...	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	3
	11	5	1	—	1	18	2	2	3	—	25

Short List of Causes of Death at Different Periods of Life of Residents of Stoke Newington, during 1948.

Causes of Death	Sex	All Ages	0—	1—	5—	15—	45—	65—
Typhoid & Paratyphoid Fever ...	M. F.	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Cerebro-spinal Fever ...	M. F.	— 1	— 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Scarlet Fever ...	M. F.	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Whooping Cough ...	M. F.	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Diphtheria ...	M. F.	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ...	M. F.	13 11	— —	— —	— —	8 7	3 3	2 1
Other forms of Tuberculosis ...	M. F.	2 —	— —	— —	— —	2 —	— —	— —
Syphilitic Diseases ...	M. F.	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Influenza ...	M. F.	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Measles ...	M. F.	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Acute Poliomyelitis & Polio-encephalitis	M. F.	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Acute infectious Encephalitis ...	M. F.	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Cancer of Buccal cavity, etc. ...	M. F.	4 4	— —	— —	— —	— 1	1 —	3 3
Cancer of Stomach & Duodenum ...	M. F.	8 11	— —	— —	— —	1 —	1 4	6 7
Cancer of Breast ...	M. F.	— 11	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 5	— 6
Cancer of all other sites ...	M. F.	35 26	— —	— —	— —	1 3	12 6	22 17



**Causes of Death—continued**

Causes of Death	Sex	All ages	0-	1-	5-	15-	45-	65-
Diabetes ... ..	M.	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
	F.	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Inter-cranial vascular lesions ... ..	M.	26	—	—	—	1	2	23
	F.	17	—	—	—	—	2	15
Heart Disease ... ..	M.	71	—	—	—	3	18	50
	F.	59	—	—	—	2	9	48
Other Circulatory Diseases ... ..	M.	16	—	—	—	—	3	13
	F.	18	—	—	—	—	2	16
Bronchitis ... ..	M.	26	—	—	1	—	6	19
	F.	17	—	—	—	1	2	14
Pneumonia (all forms) ... ..	M.	20	1	—	—	—	9	10
	F.	19	2	1	—	1	5	10
Other Respiratory Diseases ... ..	M.	2	—	—	—	—	1	1
	F.	2	—	—	—	—	2	—
Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum ... ..	M.	2	—	—	—	—	2	—
	F.	3	—	—	—	—	2	1
Diarrhoea (under 2 years) ... ..	M.	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Appendicitis ... ..	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Digestive Diseases ... ..	M.	7	1	—	—	—	1	5
	F.	7	—	—	—	—	2	5
Nephritis ... ..	M.	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
	F.	3	—	—	—	1	1	1
Puerperal Sepsis ... ..	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other maternal causes ... ..	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Premature Births ... ..	M.	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	5	5	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Debility, Malformation etc.	M.	8	7	1	—	—	—	—
	F.	3	2	—	—	—	1	—
Suicide ... ..	M.	4	—	—	—	—	3	1
	F.	3	—	—	—	1	1	1
Road Traffic Accidents ... ..	M.	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
	F.	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Other Deaths from Violence ... ..	M.	2	—	—	—	2	—	—
	F.	4	—	—	1	—	2	1
All other causes ... ..	M.	19	—	1	—	4	5	9
	F.	15	2	1	—	2	5	5
All causes ... ..	M.	272	13	2	1	23	69	164
	F.	241	12	2	1	19	55	152

## PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

During 1948, there were 678 cases of notifiable infectious disease as compared with 636 cases in 1947.

The following table shows the incidence of the various diseases :—

Disease	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
Cerebro-spinal Fever ... ..	—	3	2	4	—
Diphtheria ... ..	3	3	5	—	1
Dysentery ... ..	61	56	11	1	6
Enteritis ... ..	—	15	4	—	—
Erysipelas ... ..	7	12	9	5	11
Food Poisoning ... ..	—	—	—	1	—
Malaria ... ..	1	2	5	—	1
Measles ... ..	117	425	498	367	437
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ... ..	4	4	7	7	1
Paratyphoid ... ..	—	—	—	1	—
Pemphigus Neonatorum ... ..	—	—	1	—	—
Pneumonia ... ..	14	15	18	9	15
Poliomyelitis ... ..	—	—	—	9	2
Polio-encephalitis ... ..	—	—	—	1	—
Puerperal Fever ... ..	6	3	3	1	2
Puerperal Pyrexia ... ..	11	17	15	8	9
Scabies ... ..	217	153	106	55	32
Scarlet Fever ... ..	28	52	71	57	38
Typhoid ... ..	—	—	—	1	—
Whooping Cough ... ..	111	54	65	110	123
Cerebro-Spinal-Meningitis ... ..	1	—	—	—	—
	581	814	820	636	678

The attack rates for the principal infectious diseases in England & Wales, London & Stoke Newington were as follows :—

Disease	England and Wales	London	Stoke Newington
Diphtheria ... ..	0·08	0·10	0·02
Erysipelas ... ..	0·21	0·22	0·24
Measles ... ..	9·34	9·17	9·63
Pneumonia ... ..	0·73	0·57	0·33
Scarlet Fever ... ..	1·73	1·37	0·83
Whooping Cough ... ..	3·42	3·13	2·71



**Table showing Notifications of Infectious Disease received in 1948  
in age Groups and admissions to Hospital.**

DISEASE	All ages	Cases Notified											No. of cases admitted to Hospital
		At ages—Years											
		0-1	1-3	3-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-65	65-over	
Diphtheria ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Dysentery ... ..	6	—	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Erysipelas ... ..	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	3	2	5
Malaria ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Measles ... ..	437	17	144	129	134	7	1	4	1	—	—	—	11
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia ... ..	15	1	4	—	—	1	1	1	—	2	3	2	—
Poliomyelitis ... ..	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Puerperal Fever ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	1	—	—	3
Scabies ... ..	32	1	1	1	4	3	5	5	2	4	5	1	—
Scarlet Fever ... ..	38	—	3	2	21	10	2	—	—	—	—	—	27
Whooping Cough ...	123	12	35	37	35	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
TOTALS	678	32	192	170	196	24	9	15	14	10	11	5	56

### Tuberculosis

The following is a summary of the age and sex distribution of the cases of tuberculosis notified during the year.

Age Periods	NEW CASES			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
0-1 ... ..	—	—	—	—
1-5 ... ..	2	1	1	—
5-10 ... ..	2	2	1	—
10-15 ... ..	1	1	—	1
15-20 ... ..	5	3	—	—
20-25 ... ..	5	10	—	1
25-35 ... ..	11	4	—	—
35-45 ... ..	10	1	—	—
45-55 ... ..	7	—	1	—
55-65 ... ..	3	2	—	1
65 and upwards ...	2	—	—	—
	<b>48</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>

The following table shows the age and sex distribution of 44 cases of tuberculosis which came to notice during the year otherwise than by notification under the Regulations :—

Age Period	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
0-1 ... ..	—	—	—	—
1-5 ... ..	—	—	—	—
5-10 ... ..	—	3	—	—
10-15 ... ..	—	—	—	—
15-20 ... ..	1	5	—	—
20-25 ... ..	3	3	—	—
25-35 ... ..	9	7	—	—
35-45 ... ..	3	2	—	—
45-55 ... ..	3	1	—	—
55-65 ... ..	1	2	—	—
65 and upwards ...	1	—	—	—
	21	23	—	—

The following is a summary of the quarterly returns under the Regulations during the year :—

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
No. of cases on the Register of Notifications on 1st January	203	144	39	29
No. of cases notified for the first time during the year ...	48	24	3	3
No. of cases brought to notice otherwise than by notification	21	23	—	—
No. of cases reinstated to Register ... ..	2	1	—	—
No. of cases removed from the Register during the year on account of having				
(a) recovered ... ..	4	—	3	—
(b) removed from the district ... ..	10	8	5	3
(c) died... ..	17	9	2	—
(d) change of diagnosis ... ..	—	—	2	1
No. of cases remaining on the Register on 31st December ...	243	175	30	28

### Health Education

During the year, pamphlets were distributed at the Public Health Department counter. These pamphlets dealt with matters concerning infectious disease and contained useful advice on the symptoms and the precautions to be taken to deal with the disease and to prevent the spread of infection.

Three films were shown in the Small Library Hall on the 25th, 26th and 27th October, in connection with Rodent Control and other pests. Two of the films dealt with the rat pest and the third with the bluebottle.



### Laboratory Facilities

Bacteriological examinations during the year continued to be carried out by the Camberwell Research Laboratories and the Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene.

The following is a statement of the specimens submitted to the Laboratories during the year :—

Disease Suspected	RESULT OF EXAMINATION	
	Positive	Negative
Diphtheria ... ..	3	117
Dysentery ... ..	4	—
Tuberculosis ... ..	1	15
Typhoid ... ..	—	1

### Scabies and Verminous Conditions

The cases of Scabies notified and the number of treatments given during 1948 and the two preceding years were as follows :—

	1946	1947	1948
Cases notified ... ..	106	55	32
Cases treated at Cleansing Station ...	383	160	167

The work done at the Council's Cleansing Station in 1948 is summarised in the following table :—

	Scabies		Head or body lice	
	Cases	Treatments	Cases	Treatments
Children under 5 years ... ..	13	39	26	27
Children over 5 years ... ..	88	307	997	1030
Adults ... ..	66	158	18	18
	167	504	1041	1075

## DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION.

The following is a summary of the work carried out by the Disinfection Staff during the year :—

(a) After the occurrence of infectious and contagious diseases :—

Number of rooms disinfected	...	...	...	...	95
Number of articles of bedding and clothing disinfected	...	...	...	...	1,152
Number of Public Library and other books disinfected	...	...	...	...	164

(b) for the destruction of vermin :—

Number of rooms disinfested	...	...	...	...	454
Number of articles disinfested	...	...	...	...	2,131

Throughout the year, the disinfecting staff was also called upon to disinfest the chattels of families who were rehoused in Council Properties.

During the year the total number of articles disinfested for this purpose was 4,066.

## PUBLIC MORTUARY.

Stoke Newington has an agreement with Hackney Borough Council for the use of the Hackney Borough Council Mortuary at a cost of £200 per annum.

Details of the bodies of Stoke Newington residents deposited in the Mortuary during the year are as follows :—

Total number of bodies in the Mortuary	...	...	84
(1) to await inquests—			
(a) Infectious	...	...	—
(b) Non-infectious	...	...	5
(2) To await burial	...	...	1
(3) Cause of death certified by Coroner	...	...	78
Number of post-mortem examinations made	...	...	83

It was not necessary to carry out any burials under the National Assistance Act, 1948.



## SANITARY INSPECTION

The following is a summary of the principal forms of inspection and of the action taken by the Sanitary Inspectors during the year :—

Houses inspected on complaint	...	...	...	2,136
" " after infectious disease	...	...	...	64
" " for vermin	...	...	...	27
Inspections of Milkshops & Dairies	...	...	...	131
" " Factories	...	...	...	252
" " Outworkers premises	...	...	...	611
" " Shops	...	...	...	246
" " Food Premises	...	...	...	1,245
" " Other premises	...	...	...	916
Notices from Builders	...	...	...	393
Inspection re Housing Accommodation	...	...	...	345
" " Permitted Numbers	...	...	...	81
" " Underground rooms	...	...	...	137
" " Pharmacy & Poisons	...	...	...	59
" " Rodent Control	...	...	...	82
Total number of re-inspections	...	...	...	8,823
Intimation Notices served	...	...	...	1,414
Statutory Notices served	...	...	...	297

## NUISANCES REMEDIED.

Premises in such a state as to be a nuisance or injurious or dangerous to health	...	...	...	...	301
House or part of the house in a damp condition so as to be insanitary	...	...	...	...	403
House in a dilapidated condition so as to be insanitary	...	...	...	...	135
Water closet so foul as to be a nuisance	...	...	...	...	1
" " without a water supply	...	...	...	...	3
" " with a deficient supply of water	...	...	...	...	5
" " improperly constructed so as to be a nuisance	...	...	...	...	1
" " so defective as to be a nuisance	...	...	...	...	76
" " stopped	...	...	...	...	4
Insufficient external ventilation to water-closet	...	...	...	...	1
Soil Pipe defective	...	...	...	...	4
" " unventilated	...	...	...	...	1
Ventilating pipe defective	...	...	...	...	9
The Yard unpaved	...	...	...	...	1
" " paving defective	...	...	...	...	5
" " dirty so as to be insanitary	...	...	...	...	1
" " undrained so as to be insanitary	...	...	...	...	4
Gully trap improperly placed within the house	...	...	...	...	1
Sink defective and insanitary	...	...	...	...	13
Waste pipe of sink improperly trapped	...	...	...	...	1
" " " " untrapped and insanitary	...	...	...	...	11
" " " " lavatory or bath defective	...	...	...	...	43
Waste pipe of bath untrapped and insanitary	...	...	...	...	1
Water cistern defective	...	...	...	...	1
Accumulation or deposit of refuse dangerous or injurious to health	...	...	...	...	10
No proper dustbin or ashpit	...	...	...	...	25
Dustbin or ashpit defective	...	...	...	...	4
Drain defective	...	...	...	...	13
" " choked or stopped	...	...	...	...	18
Rain-water pipe defective	...	...	...	...	67
House without a proper water supply	...	...	...	...	4
Roof defective so as to be insanitary	...	...	...	...	273
Guttering defective so as to be insanitary	...	...	...	...	122
Animal kept in such a manner as to be insanitary	...	...	...	...	2



## LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

The following is a summary of the legal proceedings carried out during the year.

<i>Defects</i>	<i>Result of case</i>	<i>Costs awarded to Council</i>
Defective condition of premises. Defective Firegrate, Roof and first floor bath waste cracked and leaking.	Nuisances to be abated within 28 days.	£1 1 0
Accumulation of filth, lack of cleanliness of articles and utensils, condition of floor and failure to take steps to prevent contamination of food.	Fines on 9 summonses £6 10 0.	£3 3 0
Dwelling house in such a damp and dilapidated condition etc., waste pipes and W.C. defective, roof and guttering defective.	Nuisances to be abated within 28 days.	£2 2 0
Dilapidation and disrepair of premises, defective roof and guttering choked.	Proceedings stayed.	£1 1 0
Defective roof, causing dampness.	Proceedings stayed.	£1 1 0
Defective condition of floor boards. Defective W.C., Roof, guttering, soil pipe broken.	Nuisances to be abated within 21 days.	£2 2 0
Dilapidated condition of premises, external W.C. Staircase and landing, wash basin loose, french window defective, roof of front bay and main defective.	Nuisances to be abated within 2 months.	10s. 6d.
Breach of L.C.C. Drainage Byelaws.	40/- on one summons, other adjourned <i>sine die</i> so work could be rectified.	£1 1 0
Dirty Milk Bottle.	Case dismissed under Probation of Offenders Act.	£5 5 0
Dirty Milk Bottle.	Case dismissed under Probation of Offenders Act.	£5 5 0

## RATS AND MICE

During the year 198 complaints of rats and 96 complaints of mice were received.

Two cases of particular interest were dealt with during the year.

The first was a complaint of mice infestation in a large factory in the Borough, engaged in the manufacture of playing cards and stationery.

On investigation, it was found that the whole building was badly infested and that the firm was losing a considerable amount of its stock as a result of the infestation.

Test Baiting was carried out on two floors with the undermentioned baits :—

Soya Flour	Sugar Meal
Rolled Oats	Sausage Rusk (damped)
Rolled Oats and Fat	Rolled Oats and Tallow
Sausage Rusk and Fat	Sausage Rusk and Tallow

These baits were left down on a Saturday and Sunday when the building was empty and examination on Monday showed a preference for the greasy baits.

It was accordingly decided to use Rolled Oats and Tallow as an initial treatment, and also to prepare baits wrapped in unmedicated toilet paper. This enabled the baits to be prepared away from the premises and facilitate the laying of the baits.



Pre-baiting was commenced on a Monday and 850 baits were laid throughout the whole building. Baiting points were recorded and daily checks were carried out to determine the scale of infestation at the various points. The baiting points were maintained and increased as necessary and, in all, a total of 1,600 pre-baits were laid. Pre-baiting was carried out for four days and showed a widespread infestation. The pre-baiting showed a heavy initial "take" but on subsequent days the "take" was much reduced.

Poison baiting was carried out with Rolled Oats, Tallow and Zinc Phosphide on the following Friday afternoon to allow the baits to remain in position on Saturday and Sunday. The "take" of poison bait was disappointing compared with the large number of pre-baits taken. A number of dead mice were found on the premises by the Rodent Operative and dead mice were found in large numbers by the cleaners.

The premises were subsequently visited to carry out further treatments, but the manager stated that this was unnecessary as no mice had been seen since the first treatment and no damage to stock had occurred.

The treatment of these premises has given valuable information and the following conclusions have been arrived at :—

- (1) Providing an attractive bait is used, and there is not a large amount of food available, pre-baiting is not necessary.
- (2) Baiting by prepared small baits is preferable as it facilitates the laying of baits and the baits can be prepared off the premises.
- (3) Unmistakeable marking of baiting points is essential to prevent their removal by cleaners.

The second case originated from a complaint of rats received from a tenant of a dwelling house in the Borough.

On investigation it was found that the property in question was the only one seriously affected, although signs of rats were present in the house on either side.

Baiting was carried out, floors lifted and the drains tested with no positive result to show any breakage. Although good "takes" of poison bait were experienced, the tenant still complained of heavy infestation which was disturbing her rest at night. Baiting was carried out in all three houses, but still had no material effect on the infestation affecting the house from which the complaint originated. The adjoining tenants had made no complaints of rats although one stated she noticed an objectionable smell affecting her living room.

It was then noticed that the pavement outside one of the adjoining houses was being undermined by rats. The paving stones were lifted and it was found that rats were coming from under the front main wall of this adjoining house. The Council's workmen thereupon dug in the front rooms of the house and approximately three feet under the floor was found a disused brick drain which was being used as a run by the rats.

This old drain was traced to the rear of the houses and the men excavated in the scullery of the house originally affected where the brick drain was again found and also a large brick sewer (also disused) at a lower level, which also was being used by rats.

A further excavation was made to a depth of six feet and this brick sewer was found to run along the backs of the houses.

A third excavation was then made at the rear of the other adjoining house and the end of the brick sewer was found, also a gully branch drain in a very defective condition, through which the rats were penetrating into the old brick sewer. This brick sewer was also traced to the opposite side of an adjoining road.

This case is interesting in that it shows the difficulty in tracing a rat nuisance to the actual source. In this case, a defective drain was not causing a nuisance at its source, but to adjoining properties, and even to some properties some distance away, in another road, where no apparent connection with the original property existed.

#### **RODENT CONTROL—Maintenance of Sewers.**

The first maintenance treatment of sewers was carried out during the period 31st May to 4th June, inclusive.

The treatment was carried out on consecutive days as follows :—

Pre-baiting 3 days—31st May, 1st and 2nd June.

Poison Baiting 1 day—3rd June.

Check of poison bait 1 day—4th June.



The extra day for pre-baiting was involved as a heavy rain storm on the 31st May washed away a large number of the pre-baits already laid.

The number of manholes baited was 270 out of a total of 289. Pre-bait "takes" were heavy, no fewer than 237 of the manholes baited showed "takes," whilst 123 showed complete "takes," on one or more of the pre-baiting days.

Infestation of the Borough is still most heavy in the Southern area, which is a more densely populated portion. The estimated kill from the calculations of poison bait taken was 1,550 which shows a considerable reduction on the figure for the previous treatment in 1947, which was 2,615.

This, however, must not be taken to indicate a lesser infestation of the sewers, as pre-bait "takes" give a more accurate indication of the density and spread of the infestation.

A second sewer maintenance treatment was carried out during the period 6th to 9th December, inclusive, and in this instance the treatment consisted of :—

Pre-baiting 2 days—December 6th and 7th.

Poison baiting 1 day—December 8th.

Check of poison bait 1 day—December 9th.

The takes of pre-bait were again heavy and showed a wide spread infestation of the sewers particularly in the southern part of the Borough.

The estimated kill calculated on the amount of poison bait taken was 1,030.

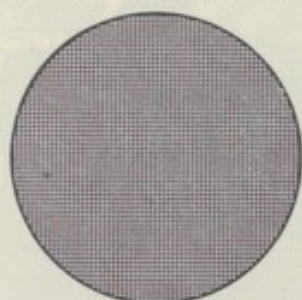
The takes of poison bait from examination on December 9th were poor ; in many manholes, which had shown clear takes of pre-bait on the preceding days, there were no takes whatever of the poison bait.

The weather of December 8/9th was rather rainy and it is possible that a number of rats were prevented by fast running sewers from reaching the baiting points during that night.

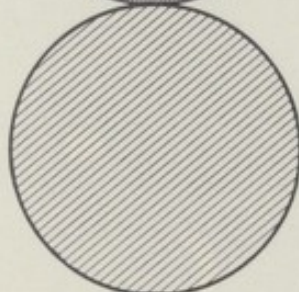
Sewer treatments serve a most useful purpose in killing rats before they can cause nuisance to householders by surface infestation. At the same time the present six monthly treatments will not secure the complete disinfection of the sewers that was initially hoped for when the treatment of sewers commenced, but there is no doubt that they exercise a valuable control by preventing an excessive population of these pests.

The following charts show the infestation of the Borough Council sewers for the year 1948, based upon the takes of the pre-baits laid during the two sewer treatments.

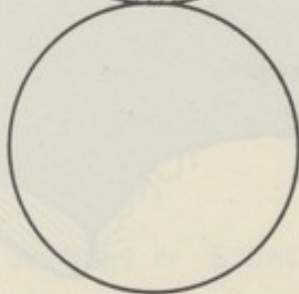
The degree of infestation shown upon the charts is as follows :—



**Heavy Infestation**—Good and Clear takes of Pre-Bait.



**Light Infestation**—Small takes of Pre-Bait.



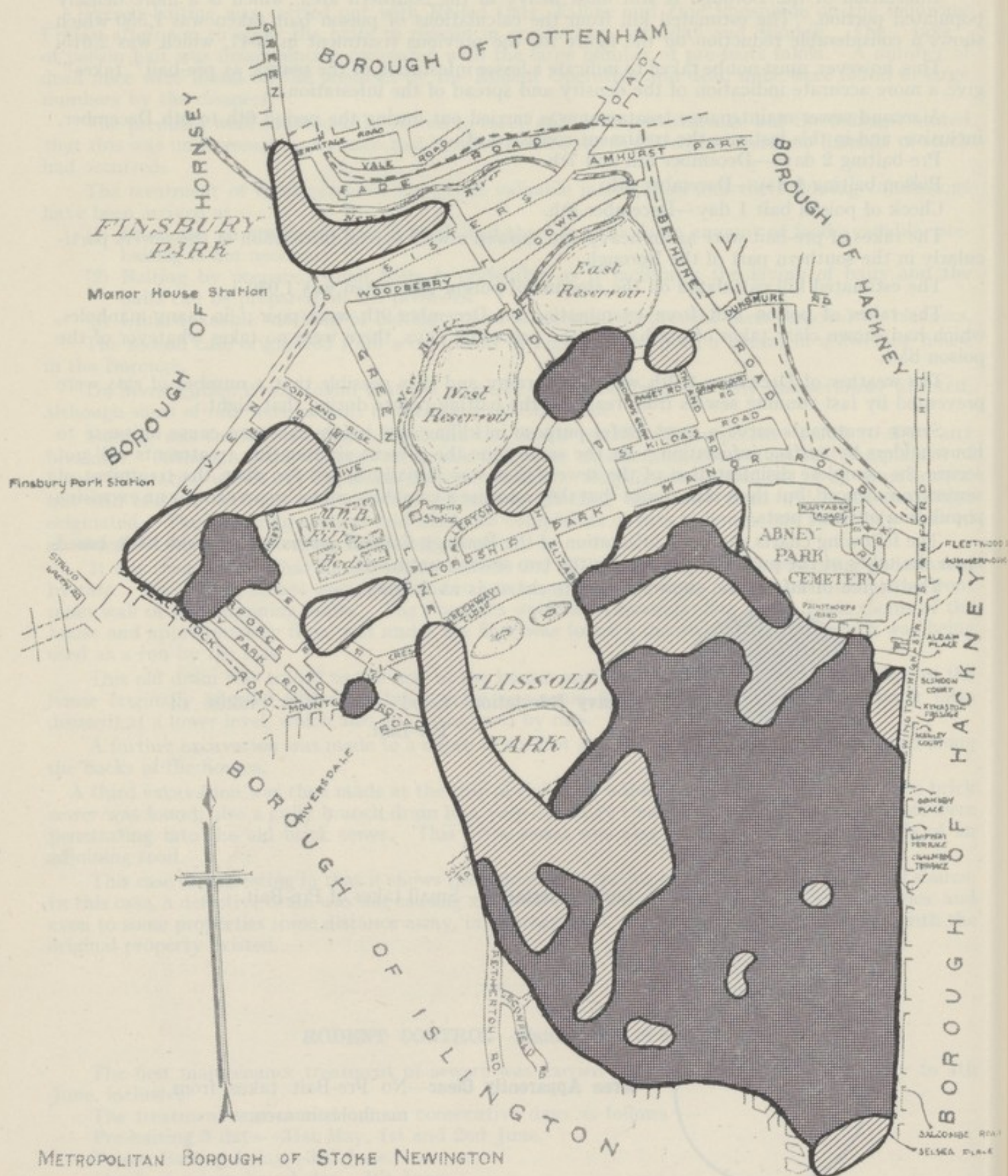
**Area Apparently Clear**—No Pre-Bait takes from manholes in area.



# RODENT CONTROL

SEWER TREATMENT No. 7 OF MAY 31 — JUNE 4, 1948

## INFESTATION OF SEWERS

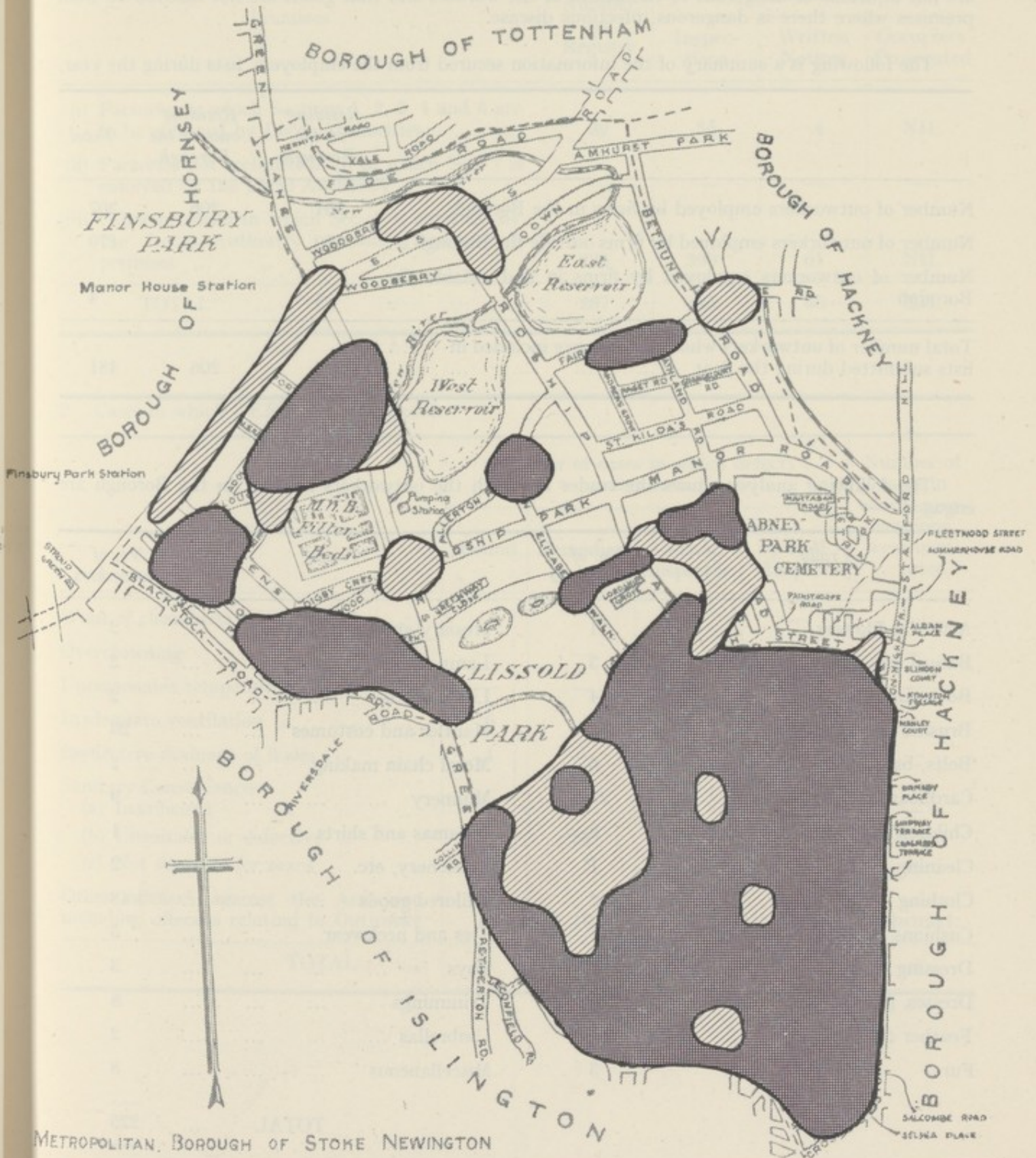




# RODENT CONTROL

SEWER TREATMENT NO. 8 OF DECEMBER 6 — 9, 1948

INFESTATION OF SEWERS





## OUTWORKERS.

Outworkers—Employers of outworkers in certain classes of work are required to keep lists of the names and addresses of all outworkers employed by them and to send twice annually (in February and August) copies of such lists for the information of the local authority. From this information, the local authority is able to take steps to ensure that the places in which the outworkers are employed are not injurious or dangerous to the health of the workers and that goods are not distributed from premises where there is dangerous infectious disease.

The following is a summary of the information secured from the employers' lists during the year.

	<i>Residing in the Borough</i>	<i>Residing outside the Borough</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number of outworkers employed by firms in the Borough ...	101	206	307
Number of outworkers employed by firms outside the Borough ...	170	—	170
Number of outworkers employed by firms in and outside the Borough ... ..	4	—	4
Total number of outworkers whose names were included in lists submitted during the year ... ..	275	206	481

The following analysis shows the trades in which the outworkers resident in the Borough are engaged :—

<i>Trade</i>	<i>No. of Outworkers</i>	<i>Trade</i>	<i>No. of Outworkers</i>
Artificial Flowers ... ..	11	Hosiery and knitted goods ... ..	2
Baby Linen ... ..	3	Lamp shades, etc. ... ..	2
Boots and shoes ... ..	4	Linen goods ... ..	2
Brushes and bristles ... ..	3	Mantles and costumes ... ..	23
Belts, bags, etc. ... ..	6	Metal chain making ... ..	2
Cardboard boxes, etc. ... ..	23	Millinery ... ..	9
Children's clothing ... ..	9	Pyjamas and shirts ... ..	1
Cleaning ... ..	1	Stationery, etc. ... ..	2
Clothing ... ..	72	Tailored goods ... ..	48
Cushions ... ..	1	Ties and neckwear ... ..	5
Dressing Gowns ... ..	2	Toys ... ..	3
Dresses, gowns, etc. ... ..	19	Trimmings ... ..	8
Feather curling ... ..	1	Umbrellas ... ..	2
Furs ... ..	3	Miscellaneous ... ..	8
		TOTAL ... ..	275

# **FACTORIES ACTS 1937 and 1948.**

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors). The register of Factories was brought up to date during the year, a number of factories being removed from the register.

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspection	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ... ..	39	35	4	NIL
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ... ..	—	—	—	—
(iii) Other premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority, excluding outworkers premises ... ..	228	390	61	NIL
<b>TOTAL</b> ... ..	<b>267</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>NIL</b>

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	by H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness ... ..	1	1	—	—	—
Overcrowding ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation ... ..	6	5	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors ... ..	1	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences :					
(a) Insufficient ... ..	1	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ... ..	32	28	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ... ..	7	7	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	13	10	19 relating to lack of abstract.		
<b>TOTAL</b> ... ..	<b>61</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>



## OVERCROWDING.

During the year 225 requests were received from the London County Council for information regarding premises in the Borough and occupied by persons who had applied for London County Council accommodation.

Of these requests, 155 were in respect of families who alleged they were living in overcrowded conditions and 70 in respect of alleged adverse housing conditions.

In all the cases of overcrowding, visits were made by the Housing Inspector and from the information obtained by him, it was found that 60 families were living in overcrowded conditions. This information was forwarded to the London County Council on the orange forms provided for this purpose.

The 70 cases of adverse housing conditions were investigated by the District Sanitary Inspectors and full reports on each case were forwarded to the London County Council. In many cases, the Sanitary Inspectors were unable to gain access and this necessitated several subsequent visits.

From time to time, letters are received from the London County Council stating that an applicant or a member of his family is suffering from tuberculosis, and asking if the case should be treated preferentially. In the case of pulmonary tuberculosis, a form is sent direct to the Director of Housing and Valuer with medical certificates where necessary, but in the case of non-pulmonary tuberculosis, particulars are sent to the medical officer of health of the London County Council in order that he may consider the question on general health grounds.



# INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD AND FOOD PREMISES

## Underground Bakehouses.

Under the Factories Act, 1937, no premises may be used as an Underground Bakehouse unless they were so used at the passing of this Act and then only if the Local Authority issued a Certificate of Suitability in respect of the premises. All Underground Bakehouses have to be inspected every five years commencing from the 1st July, 1938, and on the result of this inspection the Local Authority decides whether the Certificate of Suitability shall be renewed. The quinquennial inspection fell due this year and particulars placed before the Public Health Committee in September.

There were at the time of inspection eight Underground Bakehouses in use in the Borough, the addresses being as follows :—

24, Allen Road.  
58, Matthias Road.  
110, Petherton Road.  
80, Green Lanes.  
44, Victorian Road.  
161, Stoke Newington Church Street.  
64, Mountgrove Road.  
7, Wordsworth Road.

In the case of the premises at 7, Wordsworth Road, the conditions fell far short of the standard adopted by this Council. It was decided to serve notice that the Certificate of Suitability would cease to have effect after the expiration of three years and that thereafter the premises should not be used as an Underground Bakehouse.

In the case of the remaining seven Underground Bakehouses, Certificates of Suitability were issued for the full period of five years, but the opportunity was taken to have improvements made in several of these premises. In one of the Bakehouses considerable structural alterations were required and the necessity of obtaining licences has caused considerable delay.

There are also in the Borough three Underground Bakehouses which have not been used for a number of years. One of these was situated at 98, Green Lanes and was demolished by enemy action ; the question of its future use is not likely to arise. The other two premises are situated at 77, Allen Road and 17, Winston Road ; the Act states that any premises not used as Underground Bakehouses for more than 12 months may not again be so used, and accordingly the future use of these premises as Underground Bakehouses cannot be permitted.

## Milk Supply.

At the end of the year there remained on the register 35 retail purveyors of milk whose premises are situated in the Borough, and 13 retailers and 9 wholesalers whose premises are situated outside the Borough.

## Milk (Special Designations) Regulations 1936-1946.

Under the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 9 principal licences and 19 Supplementary licences were granted. Of the principal licences 1 was in respect of a pasteurising establishment, 5 were dealers' licences for the sale of pasteurised milk, and 3 were dealers' licences for the sale of tuberculin-tested milk.

## Milk Samples.

119 samples of milk were sent for bacteriological examination and of these 12 were found not to conform with the requirements of the Regulations.

## Ice Cream.

During the year 28 samples of Ice Cream were sent to the Laboratories for Bacteriological examination, and were reported upon as follows :—

10 samples were up to Grade I Standard.

4	"	"	"	"	"	II	"
6	"	"	"	"	"	III	"
8	"	"	"	"	"	IV	"

In addition 3 samples of Ice Lollies were submitted for examination.



## Dirty Milk Bottles.

During the year five complaints were received regarding dirty milk bottles, three of which were dealt with by warning letters to the firms concerned, and two by legal proceedings. The two latter cases were dismissed under the Probation of Offenders Act and costs of £10 10s. 0d. were awarded to the Council.

## Pharmacy and Poisons.

The names and addresses of 45 persons remained on the Council's list of persons entitled to sell Poisons under Part II of the Pharmacy & Poisons Act 1933.

## CONDEMNED FOOD.

The following is a list of foods condemned during the year by the Sanitary Inspectors as being unfit for human consumption :—

Grape Fruit Juice	...	...	...	...	...	20 tins.
Cereal	...	...	...	...	...	38 pkts.
Oats	...	...	...	...	...	6 lb.
Tomato Juice	...	...	...	...	...	67 tins.
Cake Mixture	...	...	...	...	...	1×16 oz. pkt.
Semolina	...	...	...	...	...	1×8 oz. pkt.
Orange Juice	...	...	...	...	...	13 tins.
Confectionery	...	...	...	...	...	4 cwt. 25½ lb.
Ryvita	...	...	...	...	...	30 pkts.
Gherkins	...	...	...	...	...	4 jars.
Syrup	...	...	...	...	...	11 tins.
Treacle	...	...	...	...	...	2 tins.
Spaghetti	...	...	...	...	...	17 tins.
Caster Sugar	...	...	...	...	...	8½ lb.
Emulol (Oil)	...	...	...	...	...	half barrel.
Admix	...	...	...	...	...	224 lb.
Flour	...	...	...	...	...	3 cwt. 4 lb.
Date, Peach, Treacle Puddings	...	...	...	...	...	9
Sauce	...	...	...	...	...	24 botts. assorted.
Beans	...	...	...	...	...	1,441×1 litre bottled.
Paste	...	...	...	...	...	41 jars assorted.
Suet	...	...	...	...	...	8×½ lb. pkts.
Apple Jelly and Baby Food	...	...	...	...	...	2×1½ lb. and 24×4½ oz.
Gravy Powder	...	...	...	...	...	5 tins.
Pickles	...	...	...	...	...	10 bottles.
Chocolate Spread	...	...	...	...	...	8×1 lb. tin.
Vinegar	...	...	...	...	...	7×2 oz.
Pineapple Juice	...	...	...	...	...	24 tins.
Pudding Mixture	...	...	...	...	...	492 tins.
Chickens	...	...	...	...	...	1×50 lb. case.
Salad Cream	...	...	...	...	...	1 jar.
Fruit Cake.	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fish	...	...	...	...	...	269 large cans, 1,992 small cans, 4,512·4 lb. fresh.
Fruit	...	...	...	...	...	571 large cans, 8 bottles, 204 small cans.
Meat	...	...	...	...	...	273 large cans, 356 small cans, 905 lb. fresh.
Meat Extract	...	...	...	...	...	28 small cans, 7 small jars.
Meat Preparations and Sausages	...	...	...	...	...	60 large cans, 16 small cans, 7½ lb. fresh.
Milk, full cream	...	...	...	...	...	189 large cans, 16 small cans.
Milk evaporated	...	...	...	...	...	518 large cans, 1,100 small cans.
Milk, machine skimmed	...	...	...	...	...	228 large cans, 17 small cans.
Preserves	...	...	...	...	...	351 large cans, 24 small cans.
Soup	...	...	...	...	...	121 large cans, 79 small cans.
Vegetables	...	...	...	...	...	588 large cans, 112 small cans.

**FOOD & DRUGS ACT SAMPLES, 1948.**

ARTICLE	FORMAL		INFORMAL	
	No. Taken	No. Adulterated	No. Taken	No. Adulterated
Baking Powder ... ..	3	—	1	—
Barley Flakes ... ..	1	—	—	—
Blackcurrant Cordial ... ..	1	—	—	—
Boric Acid Ointment ... ..	—	—	1	—
Brawn ... ..	1	—	—	—
Butter ... ..	13	—	—	—
Buttered Gingers ... ..	—	—	1	—
Cake ... ..	—	—	1	—
Cake Mixture ... ..	1	—	2	—
Castor Oil ... ..	2	—	2	—
Cheese ... ..	—	—	1	—
Chest and Lung Mixture ... ..	—	—	1	—
Children's Cough Mixture ... ..	—	—	1	—
Chocolate Assortments ... ..	—	—	1	—
Chocolate French Ice ... ..	1	—	—	—
Chocolate Pudding Powder ... ..	1	—	—	—
Chugs, Chewing Plugs ... ..	—	—	1	—
Cocoa ... ..	2	—	3	—
Cocoanut Cocktails ... ..	—	—	1	—
Cod Liver Oil ... ..	—	—	1	—
Coffee & Chicory Essence ... ..	1	—	—	—
Cooking Fat ... ..	12	—	1	—
Cooking Oil ... ..	2	—	—	—
Cream Cake ... ..	—	—	1	—
Curry Powder ... ..	1	—	—	—
Epsom Salts ... ..	—	—	1	—
Eucalyptus Oil ... ..	1	—	—	—
Fish Paste ... ..	3	—	4	—
Flour ... ..	—	—	3	—
Fruit & Almond Cubes ... ..	—	—	1	—
Fruit Jellies ... ..	—	—	1	—
Fruit Gums ... ..	1	—	—	—
Fruit Pastilles ... ..	—	—	2	—
Fruit Sauce ... ..	—	—	1	—
Ginger in Syrup ... ..	1	—	—	—
Glycerine ... ..	1	—	1	—
Glycerine, Lemon & Honey ... ..	—	—	1	—
Grape Fruit Squash ... ..	2	—	1	—
Groats ... ..	1	—	—	—
Ground Ginger ... ..	2	—	—	—
Ground Nutmeg ... ..	1	—	1	—
Horseradish & Beetroot Sauce ... ..	1	—	—	—
Ice Cream ... ..	7	—	15	—
Ice Lollies ... ..	—	—	4	—
Jam, Greengage ... ..	1	—	—	—
Jam, Strawberry ... ..	1	—	—	—
Jelly Trifle ... ..	1	—	—	—



## Food and Drugs Act Samples, 1948—continued

ARTICLE	FORMAL		INFORMAL	
	No. Taken	No. Adulterated	No. Taken	No. Adulterated
Lemon Essence ... ..	—	—	1	—
Lemon Squash ... ..	—	—	1	—
Lemonade Crystals ... ..	1	—	—	—
Lemonade Powder ... ..	—	—	1	—
Lime Juice Cordial ... ..	—	—	1	—
Liquid Paraffin ... ..	2	—	—	—
Liver Sausage ... ..	—	—	1	—
Margarine ... ..	20	—	—	—
Meat Paste ... ..	—	—	1	—
Meat Potted ... ..	1	—	—	—
Milk ... ..	90	—	32	—
Milk, Evaporated ... ..	—	—	1	—
Mince ... ..	1	—	—	—
Mints ... ..	—	—	1	—
Mint Creams ... ..	1	—	—	—
Mustard ... ..	2	—	3	—
Mustard Sauce ... ..	1	—	—	—
Olive Oil ... ..	1	—	2	—
Orange Squash ... ..	2	—	1	—
Peel ... ..	2	—	—	—
Pepper ... ..	2	—	3	—
Piccalilli ... ..	—	—	1	—
Pineapple Syrup ... ..	1	—	—	—
Potato Powder ... ..	1	—	—	—
Salad Cream ... ..	1	—	—	—
Sausages ... ..	2	—	—	—
Sausages, Preserved ... ..	1	—	—	—
Sausage Meat ... ..	5	—	—	—
Sausage Roll ... ..	—	—	1	—
Savouries ... ..	—	—	1	—
Semolina ... ..	4	—	1	—
Sherbert Lollie ... ..	—	—	1	—
Soup, Dessicated ... ..	1	—	—	—
Soup, Meat ... ..	—	—	1	—
Spice ... ..	1	—	1	—
Suet, Beef ... ..	1	—	—	—
Sulphur Ointment ... ..	—	—	1	—
Sweets ... ..	—	—	1	—
Tomato Ketchup ... ..	1	1	1	1
Tonic Wine, non-alcoholic ... ..	1	—	—	—
Vinegar, Malt ... ..	3	—	2	—
Vinegar, Non-Brewed... ..	3	—	1	—
Wintergreen Ointment ... ..	—	—	4	—
Yorkshire Relish ... ..	1	—	—	—
	221	1	122	1