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Metropolitan Borough of Stoke Newington

REPORT

ON THE

SANITARY CONDITION

OF THE

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF STOKE NEWINGTON

FOR THE YEAR 1950

BY

G. H. DART,

M.D., M.R.C.P. (EDIN.), D.P.H., D.T.M. & H. (CAMB.),
BARRISTER-AT-LAW

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH



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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Public Health Committee, 1950-1951

Ex-Officio—Alderman E. NORVALL, J.P. (*Mayor*).

Chairman—Councillor D. F. A. FOX.

Vice-Chairman—Councillor W. G. SLATTER.

Councillor Mrs. M. A. CRESWICK ATKINSON.

Councillor C. F. LAW.

„ B. COLLINS.

„ O. E. G. POSFORD.

„ G. E. HAYES.

„ H. SHARP.

Alderman C. R. WATTS.

STAFF OF PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

at 31st December, 1950

Medical Officer of Health

G. H. DART, M.D. M.R.C.P.(Edin.), D.P.H., D.T.M. & H. Camb., Barrister-at-Law.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health

C. F. STOTT, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B.

Senior Sanitary Inspector

A. P. PIGGOTT, M.S.I.A.

Senior Housing Inspector

C. V. FRISBY, M.S.I.A.

Food Inspector

C. CUNNINGHAM, M.S.I.A.

District Sanitary Inspector and Officer- in-Charge of Disinfecting Station

J. McDOUGAL, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

District Sanitary Inspector and Assistant to Senior Housing Inspector

R. C. WHITTAKER.

District Sanitary Inspector and Rodent Officer

G. K. ELLIOTT, M.S.I.A.

District Sanitary Inspector

L. G. STRIBLEY.

Administrative Staff

D. G. STEDMAN (Administrative Assistant).

A. J. LIDINGTON, A.R.I.P.H.H. (Clerk).

Mrs. K. N. KAY (Secretary/Shorthand Typist).

Miss M. STAGG (Clerk/Shorthand Typist).

Miss K. HASSINGER (Shorthand Typist).

E. H. DEADMAN (Clerk).

J. K. HARRIS (Clerk).

D. R. SMITH (Junior Clerk).

Rodent Operative

L. R. SHARPLESS

Disinfectors

E. STRACHAN (Foreman).

W. R. ROBINSON.

Cleansing Station Attendant

Mrs. L. HERITAGE.

Metropolitan Borough of Stoke Newington

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1950

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 but, nevertheless, contains sufficient evidence of the essential value of the work of the Public Health Department.

The work on sanitary inspection has been carried out very satisfactorily throughout the year.

The Woodberry Down Estate has given the Senior Sanitary Inspector a great deal of work, since during the year 500 flats were completed and brought into occupation; 340 in conventional brickwork and 160 flats in reinforced concrete. The work had already commenced on 109 cottages and maisonettes in Green Lanes and on the Old People's Home in Newton Close, and substantial progress has been made on these works. In addition, work was commenced on eight blocks of 25 flats each, in Seven Sisters Road, a school in Woodberry Down, Abney Secondary School and the Health Centre and Day Nursery in Green Lanes. All drainage work, whether to new or old buildings, was supervised by the Sanitary Inspectors.

There was close co-operation between the Officers of the London County Council and the Public Health Department and consultations with the Senior Sanitary Inspector took place throughout, particularly regarding the drainage of additional flats and proposed shops with flats over the Estate Office in Woodberry Grove. The Woodberry Down Primary School was sufficiently advanced for half of the accommodation to be opened for the children on the Estate by September, 1950.

The Senior Housing Inspector, Mr. Frisby, has done excellent work throughout the year in connection with the Housing Act, 1936. The Senior Housing Inspector is responsible for all sections of the Housing Act dealt with by the Public Health Department, such as reconditioning, closing, overcrowding, and all applications for housing accommodation where the London County Council or Borough Council require information, are dealt with by him. Mr. Frisby was originally in charge of the Housing Survey which enquired into housing conditions in connection with overcrowding standards set up by the Housing Acts. Mr. Frisby has the assistance of Mr. Whittaker as regards Section 9 of the Housing Act (Reconditioning), but Mr. Whittaker has also a sanitary district in his charge.

The Senior Housing Inspector works under considerable difficulties as regards his reconditioning work under Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1936, since whenever any District Sanitary Inspector is absent from his duty owing to illness or holiday, Mr. Frisby must, owing to the shortage of staff and the size of the sanitary district, take over the vacant district. At the time of writing, Mr. Frisby is in charge of a district vacancy which arose from the resignation of Mr. Stribley.

In spite of all handicaps, the Senior Housing Inspector has kept the work going in a very satisfactory way and has been fortunate in obtaining compliance with his informal notices, thus avoiding the service of many formal notices. Service of formal notice is avoided to the very fullest possible extent since it entails, in the event of non-compliance, the Council taking over responsibility for carrying out the work and obtaining the cost, which is a charge upon the property, as far as possible from the rent.

The Senior Housing Inspector, in addition to responsibilities for the implementation of Parts II and IV of the Housing Act, 1936, has undertaken the supervision of drainage works on certain of the Council building sites. Following the resignation of a District Inspector, the Senior Housing Inspector has taken over control of the vacated district temporarily until the vacancy can be filled. This will be reflected, naturally, by a reduction in primary inspections under the Housing Act, 1936, but steps have been taken to ensure continuity of revisits to properties where work to comply with notices is being carried out.

There were during the year, several Smallpox outbreaks in other parts of the country and notice of contacts was received in the Borough concerning which details are placed in the report under the section dealing with Infectious Disease.

Air transport has the effect of bringing persons suffering from infectious disease into the country prior to the close of the incubation period and, therefore, prior to the onset of any symptoms. Thus the danger now of undiagnosed smallpox or other disease such as typhus or cholera associated with the Middle East and Asiatic countries, is much greater than when these diseases occur on board ship, where the chance of symptoms developing during the voyage and their subsequent discovery either on the voyage or at the port was most likely and this was a very great safeguard.

Three smallpox contacts from air-borne cases were kept under observation during the incubation period in Stoke Newington.

The Brighton epidemic, which caused several deaths, arose from airport travel. Some doubt arose in this connection as to whether a case of smallpox had occurred in the Borough but the diagnosis of measles was finally made.

Ship travel, from the public health point of view, has another advantage, since many passengers travelling on a ship are willing to receive vaccination immediately discovery is made of a case of smallpox, as for instance occurred in the case of the S.S. Mooltan, which arrived in the Port of London with the body of a person who had died of smallpox. Twelve cases of confirmed or doubtful smallpox of persons who had been recently vaccinated were subsequently removed to hospital in the London area and four deaths occurred. Some London Boroughs had a considerable number of contacts to keep under observation, in one instance as many as 25. Stoke Newington was fortunate in this instance.

The borough has been very fortunate in that the actual epidemic outbreaks have been so few, but there have been numerous occasions which might have given rise to epidemics if the administration had not been in adequate working order.

Every year, for instance, smallpox contacts are kept under observation and, although the number of such contacts who have developed smallpox has been very small, each one of these might have been the cause of a serious outbreak.

The same applies to typhoid fever since there has seldom been a year in which one or more cases have not occurred and each one of these was obviously the potential source of an epidemic.

Very little is known about the causes which give rise during one year to an epidemic, while in other years the occurrence of several cases of such conditions as cerebral meningitis and poliomyelitis may do little harm. Where the means of spread of a disease is actually known as, for instance, the spread of typhus by the louse, the public health administration can prevent an outbreak with reasonable certainty and with almost the same certainty such a disease as typhoid, which is, of course, an entirely different and less dangerous disease than typhus, which was the old jail or camp fever and a disease which has destroyed armies.

Since typhoid is spread by means of the excretal discharges, whether in the sufferer or in the carrier, means of prevention are obvious, but even so, year by year cases of typhoid arise from no known source, such cases, provided they are not working in connection with food, only manage to infect their immediate contacts before adequate steps can be taken to prevent the spread of the disease. Where such an unsuspected case or carrier is working in connection with food, an explosive outbreak is often the result.

I must again express the appreciation of the Public Health Department for the interest always shown in the work of the Department by the Chairman, Councillor D. F. A. Fox, and the members of the Public Health Committee and for their unvarying support of the Department.

Dr. King, who undertook the administration of the Department during the summer holidays, and the Deputy Medical Officer of Health, Dr. C. F. Stott, who visited a number of old and infirm people and cases of infectious disease during the year, have given invaluable service.

I have to thank Mr. Stedman for his good work as Administrative Assistant, Mrs. K. N. Kay, who since her appointment to the Public Health Department has done my secretarial work most efficiently and conscientiously, and Miss M. Stagg, whose accurate work in connection with the housing schedules has been commended by the Senior Housing Inspector.

Mention has been made earlier of several members of the staff but I must conclude by saying that all members of the Department have been loyal and competent in carrying out their duties.

G. H. DART,

Medical Officer of Health.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR

<i>Live Births:—</i>		<i>Total.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	} Birth rate 17.64
Legitimate ...	...	825	448	377	
Illegitimate ...	...	31	11	20	
<i>Still Births:—</i>					} Rate per 1,000 total births 20.59
Legitimate ...	...	18	11	7	
Illegitimate ...	...	—	—	—	
<i>Deaths</i> ...	...	509	259	250	Death rate 10.49

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 23.03. Illegitimate 64.51. Total 24.53

Death rate of Infants under four weeks of age per 1,000 live births:—

Legitimate 15.75. Illegitimate 64.51. Total 17.52.

Deaths from Cancer all ages	...	...	...	...	96
" " Measles (all ages)	...	...	...	...	Nil
" " Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	...	...	Nil
" " Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea (all ages)	...	...	...	...	5

Population.

The Registrar-General's estimate of the civilian population of Stoke Newington in 1950 is 48,510.

Births.

	Live Births.			Still Births.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Legitimate	448	377	825	11	7	18
Illegitimate	11	20	31	—	—	—

Deaths.

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

District.	Death rate. 1950	Death rates in previous years.			
		1949	1948	1947	1946
England and Wales ...	11.6	11.7	10.8	12.0	11.5
London ...	11.8	12.2	11.6	12.8	12.7
Stoke Newington ...	10.4	10.7	11.3	11.0	11.5

Infantile Mortality.

During 1950 the Registrar-General allocated to Stoke Newington the deaths of 21 children under the age of twelve months. This figure was an increase of 6 over the number of deaths in 1949.

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

District.	Infant Mortality rate. 1950	Infant Mortality rates in previous years.			
		1949	1948	1947	1946
England and Wales ...	29.8	32	34	41	43
London ...	26.3	29	31	37	41
Stoke Newington ...	24.5	15	27	22	36

Short List of Causes of Death at Different Periods of Life of Residents of Stoke Newington during 1950:—

Causes of Death.				Sex	All Ages	0-	1-	5-	15-	25-	45-	65-	75-
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	...	...	...	M.	7	—	—	—	—	1	3	2	1
				F.	8	—	—	—	1	4	1	1	1
Tuberculosis, Other Forms	...	...	...	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
				F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilitic Disease	...	...	...	M.	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
				F.	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—
Diphtheria	...	...	...	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
				F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
				F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections	...	...	...	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
				F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	M.	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
				F.	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Measles	...	...	...	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
				F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Infective and parasitic diseases...				M.	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
				F.	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	...			M.	7	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	3
				F.	7	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	2
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	...			M.	15	—	—	—	—	2	7	6	—
				F.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Malignant neoplasm, breast	...	...		F.	10	—	—	—	—	1	5	2	2
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	...	...		F.	5	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	1
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	...	...	...	M.	28	—	—	—	—	—	10	14	4
				F.	23	—	—	—	—	1	6	10	6
Leukæmia, aleukæmia	...	...	...	M.	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
				F.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Diabetes	...	...	...	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
				F.	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Vascular lesions of nervous system	...			M.	16	—	—	—	—	—	3	7	6
				F.	26	—	—	—	—	—	5	10	11
Coronary disease, angina	...	...	...	M.	29	—	—	—	—	—	8	12	9
				F.	20	—	—	—	—	—	6	5	9
Hypertension with heart disease	...			M.	11	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	6
				F.	9	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	4
Other heart diseases	...	...	...	M.	34	—	—	—	—	—	7	11	16
				F.	38	—	—	—	—	2	5	13	18
Other circulatory diseases	...	...	...	M.	6	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3
				F.	9	—	—	—	—	—	5	3	1

Causes of Death — *continued*

Causes of Death.					Sex	All Ages	0-	1-	5-	15-	25-	45-	65-	75-
Influenza	...	...	...	...	M.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
					F.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	M.	13	1	—	—	1	1	—	7	3
					F.	20	—	—	—	—	—	2	9	9
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	M.	32	1	—	—	—	1	11	11	8
					F.	17	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	11
Other diseases of respiratory system	...				M.	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—
					F.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	...				M.	8	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	—
					F.	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhœa	...				M.	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
					F.	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Nephritis and Nephrosis	...	...			M.	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—
					F.	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
Hyperplasia of Prostate	...	...			M.	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	...				F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Malformations	...	...			M.	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other defined and ill-defined diseases...					M.	23	7	—	—	1	3	7	2	3
					F.	21	5	—	—	—	2	3	4	7
Motor Vehicle Accidents	...	...			M.	4	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—
					F.	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
All Other Accidents	...	...			M.	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
					F.	7	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	4
Suicide	...	...	...	...	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
					F.	5	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—
Homicide and Operations of War	...				M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
					F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All Causes	...	...	...	...	M.	259	15	1	1	2	11	69	94	66
					F.	250	6	1	—	1	16	59	69	98

The causes of the 21 infant deaths in 1950 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.
Pneumonia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Congenital Malformation, etc. ...	2	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
Premature Birth ...	4	4	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	8
Bronchitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Diarrhœa ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3
All Other Causes ...	—	4	—	—	—	4	—	1	—	—	5
	6	8	—	1	—	15	5	1	—	—	21

INFANTILE MORTALITY

Cause of Death.	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Pneumonia ...	5	3	2	2	2	3	4	3	1	1
Congenital Malformations, etc. ...	6	5	6	3	4	10	10	9	10	3
Premature Birth ...	6	6	11	6	11	14	5	7	3	8
Whooping Cough ...	2	—	1	3	—	1	1	—	—	—
Bronchitis ...	—	3	3	7	3	1	—	—	—	1
Diarrhœa ...	—	4	2	3	4	1	3	2	1	3
Other Digestive Diseases	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Influenza ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-spinal fever ...	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—
Measles ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Other Respiratory Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Violent Causes ...	—	1	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
All other Causes ...	4	2	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	5
	23	25	30	25	27	35	24	25	15	21

BIRTH RATES, CIVILIAN DEATH RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY, MATERNAL MORTALITY AND CASE RATES FOR CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN THE YEAR 1950

(Provisional figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns)

	England and Wales.	126 G.B.'s and great towns, inc. London	148 smaller towns. Resident Population 25,000-50,000 1931	London Administrative County.
Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population				
Births:—				
Live Births	15.8	17.6	16.7	17.8
Still Births	0.37	0.45	0.38	0.36
Deaths:—				
All Causes	11.6	12.3	11.6	11.8
Typhoid & Paratyphoid	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Whooping Cough ...	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Diphtheria	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tuberculosis	0.36	0.42	0.33	0.39
Influenza	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.07
Smallpox	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis (including Polioencephalitis)	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01
Pneumonia	0.46	0.49	0.45	0.48
Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population				
Notifications (Corrected):—				
Typhoid Fever ...	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
Paratyphoid Fever ...	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Cerebro-spinal Fever .	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03
Scarlet Fever ...	1.50	1.56	1.61	1.23
Whooping Cough ...	3.60	3.97	3.15	3.21
Diphtheria	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.03
Erysipelas	0.17	0.19	0.16	0.17
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	—	—
Measles	8.39	8.76	8.36	6.57
Pneumonia	0.70	0.77	0.61	0.50
Acute Poliomyelitis (including Polioencephalitis)				
Paralytic	0.13	0.12	0.11	0.08
Non-Paralytic ...	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.05
Food Poisoning ...	0.17	0.16	0.14	0.25

Analysis of Mortality — *continued*

	England and Wales	126 G.B.'s and great towns inc. London.	148 smaller towns. Resident Population 25,000-50,000 1931.	London Administra- tive County.
	Rates per 1,000 live births			
Deaths:—				
All causes under one year of age	29.8	33.8	29.4	26.3
Enteritis and Diarrhœa under two years of age	1.9	2.2	1.6	1.0
	Rates per 1,000 total (Live and Still) Births			
Notifications (Corrected):—				
Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia	5.81	7.43	4.33	6.03

GENERAL SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS
FOR THE LAST TEN YEARS

Year	Estimated Population	Births		Deaths		Deaths under One Year		Deaths from Puerperal Causes	
		No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
1941	31,470	439	14.0	479	15.22	23	62.5	2	5.2
1942	33,440	554	16.6	481	14.4	25	45.1	1	1.7
1943	35,540	716	20.1	523	14.7	30	41.9	2	2.8
1944	35,240	771	21.9	511	14.5	25	32.4	2	2.6
1945	27,030	704	19.01	475	12.8	27	38.35	1	1.4
1946	43,790	958	21.19	504	11.5	35	36.53	2	2.04
1947	45,900	1,084	23.61	507	11.04	24	22.14	1	0.90
1948	45,370	913	20.12	513	11.3	25	27.38	Nil	Nil
1949	46,510	950	20.42	502	10.79	15	15.78	Nil	Nil
1950	48,510	856	17.64	509	10.49	21	24.53	Nil	Nil

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

During 1950 there were 695 cases of notifiable infectious disease as compared with 814 cases in 1949.

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

Disease.	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Cerebro-spinal Fever ...	2	4	—	2	—
Diphtheria ...	5	—	1	—	3
Dysentery ...	11	1	6	6	7
Enteritis ...	4	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ...	9	5	11	10	13
Food poisoning ...	—	1	—	5	10
Malaria ...	5	—	1	—	—
Measles ...	498	367	437	640	391
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	7	7	1	1	2
Paratyphoid ...	—	1	—	—	—
Pemphigus Neonatorum	1	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia ...	18	9	15	18	26
Poliomyelitis ...	—	9	2	10	11
Polio-encephalitis ...	—	1	—	—	1
Puerperal Fever ...	3	1	2	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	15	8	9	11	9
Scabies ...	106	55	32	9	4
Scarlet Fever ...	71	57	38	29	102
Typhoid ...	—	1	—	1	—
Whooping Cough ...	65	110	123	72	116
	820	636	678	814	695

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

Disease.	England and Wales.	London.	Stoke Newington.
Diphtheria ...	0.02	0.03	0.06
Erysipelas ...	0.17	0.17	0.26
Measles ...	8.39	6.57	8.06
Pneumonia ...	0.70	0.50	0.53
Scarlet Fever ...	1.50	1.23	2.10
Whooping Cough ...	3.60	3.21	2.39
Poliomyelitis and Polio-encephalitis	0.18	0.13	0.24

Table showing Notifications of Infectious Disease received in 1950 in age Groups and admissions to Hospital.

Disease.	All ages.	Cases Notified.											No. of cases ad- mitted 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	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	3
Dysentery	7	1	1	—	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	4
Erysipelas	13	1	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	2	3	2	4
Food Poisoning	10	—	1	1	—	—	—	3	3	—	1	1	3
Measles	391	11	100	144	132	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	16
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Pneumonia	26	1	2	2	2	—	—	6	1	5	4	3	9
Poliomyelitis	11	—	—	2	3	3	—	2	1	—	—	—	11
Polio-encephalitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	9	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	2	—	—	—	8
Scabies	4	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Scarlet Fever	102	—	13	32	46	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	53
Whooping Cough	116	11	26	36	37	3	—	1	2	—	—	—	11
Totals	695	28	143	217	223	19	7	23	13	7	9	6	125

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.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
0-1	1	—	—	—
1-5	1	1	—	—
5-10	2	2	—	—
10-15	—	2	—	—
15-20	1	3	—	—
20-25	5	12	—	—
25-35	13	4	1	—
35-45	2	3	—	1
45-55	1	3	1	—
55-65	3	—	—	—
65-75	2	—	1	—
75 and upwards	2	—	—	—
Totals	33	30	3	1

The following table shows the age and sex distribution of 72 cases of tuberculosis which came to notice during the year otherwise than by notification:—

Age Period.	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
0-1	—	—	—	—
1-2	—	—	—	—
2-5	2	1	—	—
5-10	1	—	—	—
10-15	—	—	—	—
15-20	—	3	—	—
20-25	8	4	1	1
25-35	8	15	—	1
35-45	8	7	—	1
45-55	5	1	—	—
55-65	2	1	—	—
65-75	1	1	—	—
75 and upwards	—	—	—	—
	35	33	1	3

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 ...	287	210	35	30
No. of cases notified for the first time during the year	33	30	3	1
No. of cases brought to notice otherwise than by notification	35	32	1	3
No. of cases reinstated to Register ...	—	1	—	—
No. of cases removed from the Register during the year on account of having—				
(a) recovered	3	1	—	—
(b) removed from the district...	15	11	1	1
(c) died	14	9	—	—
(d) change of diagnosis	1	—	—	1
No. of cases remaining on the Register on 31st December ...	322	252	38	32

HEALTH EDUCATION

During the year, various pamphlets continued to be distributed at the Public Health Department counter. Among these was a useful educational publication giving details regarding Poliomyelitis. Many enquiries by the public in connection with health education were dealt with personally at the Public Health Department.

TUBERCULOSIS, 1950

CASES ADDED TO AND REMOVED FROM NOTIFICATION REGISTER.

	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Grand Total		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Already on Register, 31.12.49	287	210	497	35	30	65	322	240	562
Primary Notifications ...	33	30	63	3	1	4	36	31	67
Posthumous Notifications .	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	2
Restored	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Removals into Borough ...	33	30	63	1	3	4	34	33	67
From other sections ...	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	2
TOTAL ADDITIONS ...	355	273	628	39	34	73	394	307	701
Deaths	12	9	21	—	—	—	12	9	21
Posthumous Notifications .	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	2
Removals from Borough...	15	11	26	1	1	2	16	12	28
Recovered	3	1	4	—	—	—	3	1	4
Diagnosis not confirmed ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
To other sections	1	—	1	—	1	1	1	1	2
TOTAL DELETIONS... ..	33	21	54	1	2	3	34	23	57
Net increase	35	42	77	3	2	5	38	44	82
Net decrease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On Register at 31.12.50 ...	322	252	574	38	32	70	360	284	644

TUBERCULOSIS — continued

R. = Respiratory.

N.R. = Non-Respiratory.

Age Periods.	Formal Notifications.													
	Number of Primary Notifications of new cases of tuberculosis.													
	0-	1-	2-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	Total (all ages)
Respiratory, Males ...	—	1	1	2	—	1	5	13	2	1	3	2	2	33
Respiratory, Females ...	—	—	1	2	2	3	12	4	3	3	—	—	—	30
Non-Respiratory, Males...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	3
Non-Respiratory, Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1

New cases of Tuberculosis coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health otherwise than by formal notification.

Death Returns.			Number of cases in age Groups.														Total
			0-	1-	2-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-		
Death Returns from Local Registrars.	R.	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(A)	
		F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(B)	
	N.R.M.		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(C)	
	F.		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(D)	
Deaths Returns from Registrar General (Trans- ferable deaths).	R.	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(A)	
		F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	(B)	
	N.R.M.		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(C)	
	F.		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(D)	
Posthumous Notification.	R.	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	(A)	
		F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(B)	
	N.R.M.		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(C)	
	F.		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(D)	
“Transfers” from Other Areas (excluding trans- ferable Deaths).	R.	M.	—	—	2	1	—	8	8	7	5	2	—	—	33	(A)	
		F.	—	—	1	—	3	3	14	7	1	—	1	—	30	(B)	
	N.R.M.		—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	(C)	
	F.		—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	3	(D)	
Other Sources	R.	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(A)	
		F.	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	(B)	
	N.R.M.		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(C)	
	F.		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(D)	

Totals: (A) 35; (B) 33; (C) 1; (D) 3.
Total number of Informal Notifications: 72.

The following is a summary of the new cases of Tuberculosis notified during the past 10 years.

Year.	Population.	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.	Total.
1941	31,470	52	9	61
1942	33,440	40	5	45
1943	35,540	60	10	70
1944	35,240	89	8	97
1945	27,030	75	13	88
1946	43,790	91	11	102
1947	45,900	91	8	99
1948	45,370	72	6	78
1949	46,510	63	4	67
1950	48,510	63	4	67

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.		Total.
	Positive	Negative.	
Diphtheria	—	56	56
Dysentery	9	17	26
Tuberculosis	2	9	11
Typhoid	—	1	1
Whooping Cough	—	3	3
Other Diseases	—	6	6
	11	92	103

SCABIES AND VERMINOUS CONDITIONS.

The cases of Scabies notified and the number of treatments given during 1950 and the two preceding years were as follows:—

	1948	1949	1950
Cases notified	32	9	4
Cases treated at Cleansing Station	167	92	31

The work done at the Council's Cleansing Station in 1950 is summarised in the following table:—

	Scabies.		Head or body lice.	
	Cases.	Treatments.	Cases.	Treatments.
Children under 5 years	4	13	15	15
Children over 5 years...	18	45	702	708
Adults	9	24	11	11
	31	82	728	734

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	65
(1) to await inquests—	
(a) Infectious	—
(b) Non-infectious	8
(2) To await burial	—
(3) Cause of death certified by Coroner	57
Number of post-mortem examinations made	65

SMALLPOX CONTACTS

Date of exposure
to infection

Details of Contacts

- | | |
|----------|---|
| 13.3.50 | London Airport reported that a man residing in the Borough had been exposed to infection in Kuwait, Arabia. He was vaccinated on the 5th November, 1949, and kept under observation by the Public Health Department from the 13th March, 1950, until he left for Northern Ireland on the 22nd March, and his Medical Officer of Health in Northern Ireland was informed. |
| 13.3.50 | London Airport reported that another contact in the Borough had been exposed to infection at the same time. He was kept under observation until he also left for Northern Ireland and his Medical Officer of Health in Northern Ireland was informed. |
| 22.12.50 | This contact had been exposed to infection during the Brighton epidemic. He travelled home nightly and the family was kept under observation by the Sanitary Inspector who called on the family daily to see a rash on the face and legs of a child in the family. The doctor considered at first that this might be Smallpox but the case was afterwards diagnosed as Measles. |

DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION

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

Cases disinfected after:—

Scarlet Fever	105
Diphtheria	5
Tuberculosis	40
Erysipelas	4
Cancer	10
Scabies	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	2
Other Diseases	52
Total Number of Rooms Disinfected .	196
Books	198
Articles	2,078
Articles for Abroad	150
Removals	5
Verminous Rooms	286
Verminous Articles	676
Articles Destroyed	118
	—
	3,926
	—

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948 — SECTION 47

During the year, it was necessary to take court action under the above Act in one case involving two persons.

When the case was first brought to the notice of the Public Health Department, the District Sanitary Inspector visited the premises and found a family of four living in the house. This family comprised two brothers and two sisters, all of whom were elderly. One of the sisters was the owner of the property.

The family occupied one floor and the whole house was in a deplorable condition. Several attempts were made to have the premises cleaned, but without appreciable success. The water supply had to be obtained from the basement and this necessitated the old people carrying water up a flight of stairs. The lavatory was out of order and there was no lighting in the premises except for one paraffin oil lamp which stood in a bowl half full of paraffin oil.

This lamp constituted a danger to the family, to the property and to the neighbouring premises.

It was subsequently reported to the Department that the younger brother had collapsed in the street, had broken his thigh bone and had been removed to Hospital. He recovered and was then removed to an Institution for the Aged where he still remains. In the meantime, the elder brother collapsed and died in the house.

An application was made to the magistrate of the North London Police Court for the removal of the two elderly ladies to an Institution. The application was granted, but only one was removed. The other had collapsed in the street a short time before the hearing of the application and was removed to hospital. She subsequently recovered and was eventually removed to an Institution.

Both these ladies are now being cared for by the London County Council in Luxborough Lodge.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948 — SECTION 50

During the year it was necessary to arrange the burial of one person under the above Act.

This was a man, aged 82 years, who died in the Borough and who had no relatives. He had no clothes or belongings of any value and no death grant was payable in this case.

He died on the 20th November, 1950, and was buried on the 24th November, 1950. The cost to the Council was £13 2s. 0d.

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	1,761
„ „ after infectious disease	147
Inspections of Milkshops and Dairies	174
„ „ Factories	250
„ „ Outworkers premises	818
„ „ Shops	354
„ „ Food Premises	1,344
„ „ Other premises	926
Notices from Builders	292
Inspection re Housing Accommodation	534
„ „ Permitted Numbers	202
„ „ Underground rooms	27
„ „ Pharmacy & Poisons	53
„ „ Rodent Control	608
Total number of re-inspections	10,474
Intimation Notices served	959
Statutory Notices served	276
Dustbin Notices	37
Notices under Section 40 Public Health (London)	
Act, 1936	168
Notices under Section 109 Public Health	
(London) Act, 1936	74

Nuisances Remedied

Premises in such a state as to be a nuisance or injurious or dangerous to health	512
House or part of house in a damp condition so as to be insanitary .	421
House in a dilapidated condition so as to be insanitary	208
Water Closet so foul as to be a nuisance	2
" " without a water supply	4
" " with a deficient supply of water	10
" " improperly constructed so as to be a nuisance	1
" " so defective as to be a nuisance	23
" " stopped	2
Insufficient external ventilation to water closet	1
Soil Pipe defective	5
Ventilating pipe defective	4
The Yard paving defective	1
The Yard dirty so as to be insanitary	2
The Yard undrained so as to be insanitary	5
Gully trap improperly placed within the house	2
Sink defective and insanitary	9
Waste pipe improperly trapped	3
" " of sink untrapped and insanitary	3
" " " lavatory or bath defective	25
" " " lavatory directly connected with drain	1
" " " lavatory untrapped and insanitary	2
Drinking water cistern being without a close-fitting cover	3
Water cistern defective	3
Accumulation or deposit of refuse dangerous or injurious to health	6
No proper dustbin or ashpit	2
Dustbin or ashpit defective	1
Drain defective	2
Drain choked or stopped	9
The drain improperly ventilated	1
Rain-water pipe defective	41
House without a proper water supply	2
Roof defective so as to be insanitary	279
Guttering defective so as to be insanitary	74
The area improperly paved so as to be insanitary	1
The area undrained	3
An animal kept in such a manner as to be insanitary	1
The space below floor in basement or ground floor improperly or insufficiently ventilated	1

Summary of Enquiries made at the Public Health Department

During the year 3,162 enquiries were dealt with at the Public Health Department counter and are analysed below:

New Sanitary Complaints	1,514
Follow-up of original complaint	286
To see Sanitary Inspectors	557
To see Medical Officer of Health	12
Housing Enquiries	38
Infectious Disease Enquiries	4
Street Trading Enquiries	15
Disinfection	58
Vaccination	67
Maternity & Child Welfare Services	103
Miscellaneous Enquiries	508
	3,162

Drainage Applications

During the year 29 Drainage Applications and plans were approved by the Council.

Certificates of Disrepair and Rescindment

During the year 7 Certificates of Disrepair and 4 Certificates of Rescindment were issued under the Rent and Mortgage Restrictions Acts.

Water Supply

The water supply of the Borough is controlled by the Metropolitan Water Board. The number of premises supplied is 8,500 and no complaint regarding the supply was received during the year.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

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

Nature of Offence.	Fine	Costs	Remarks.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Offence under Section 9 of the Foods and Drugs Act, 1938.	—	2 2 0	Defendant discharged conditionally upon payment of costs.
Public Health Nuisance at premises in Listria Park.	—	1 1 0	Summons withdrawn, work completed.
Public Health Nuisance at premises in Bethune Road.	—	2 2 0	Order to abate nuisance in 21 days.
Public Health Nuisances at premises (two properties) in Spenser Grove.	—	—	Adjourned sine die.
(a) Public Health Nuisance at premises in Shakspeare Walk.	—	4 4 0	Order to abate in 14 days.
(b) Failure to comply with Abatement Order referred to in (a) above.	—	—	Adjourned sine die for completion of work.
Failure to provide sufficient ashpit accommodation at premises in Shakspeare Walk.	2 0 0	2 2 0	
Public Health Nuisances at premises in Palatine Road.	—	1 1 0	Summons withdrawn—work completed.

SUMMARY OF SANITARY INSPECTIONS, 1950

	Mr. Piggott		Mr. Cunningham		Mr. Frisby		Mr. Elliott		Mr. McDougal		Mr. Stribley		Mr. Whittaker	
	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.
Pharmacy and Poisons	—	—	53	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Milkshops ...	—	—	174	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Factories ...	—	—	248	112	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—
Outworkers ...	—	—	818	142	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shops Act ...	—	—	334	58	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Premises	221	1	721	31	136	44	33	1	105	112	58	—	70	28
Ice Cream ...	—	—	103	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Premises	90	26	242	15	51	26	147	13	227	161	60	—	6	1
Rodent Control	—	—	—	—	—	—	537	292	—	—	25	8	46	60
Notices from Builders	38	1,503	3	5	17	878	114	325	31	326	52	166	38	57
Infectious Disease	26	1	—	—	3	1	38	29	32	12	33	5	14	5
On Complaint	143	163	7	6	44	76	403	703	319	948	541	1,668	304	643
HOUSING—														
Applications for Housing	—	—	—	—	330	61	46	19	59	39	98	10	1	—
Applications for Permitted														
Numbers	—	—	—	—	20	—	2	—	—	—	15	—	165	94
Underground Rooms	—	—	—	—	26	108	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Section 9 ...	—	—	—	—	73	755	—	—	—	—	—	—	72	519
Section 11 ...	—	—	—	—	4	52	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Section 25 ...	—	—	—	—	—	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	518	1,694	2,703	444	704	2,091	1,320	1,382	774	1,599	883	1,857	718	1,407

RODENT CONTROL — MAINTENANCE OF SEWERS

Under the terms of Local Authority Circular N.S.19 issued by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, two treatments were carried out for the fiscal year 1949/50 and details are as follows:—

First Treatment (No. 11).

This was carried out as follows:

Pre-Baiting	5th and 7th June, 1950
Poison Baiting	8th June, 1950
Check of Poison Bait	9th June, 1950

261 Manholes were baited and of these 244 showed "takes" of pre-bait. The estimated kill based on the "takes" of poison bait was 1,430.

Second Treatment (No. 12).

This was carried out as follows:

Pre-Baiting	4th and 5th December, 1950
Poison Baiting	6th December, 1950
Check of Poison Bait	7th December, 1950

270 Manholes were baited and 254 showed "takes" of pre-bait. The estimated kill based on "takes" of poison bait was 1,625.

The estimated kills for the last four sewer treatments carried out during 1949/50 were:—

No. 9	965
No. 10	1,395
No. 11	1,430
No. 12	1,625

It will be seen that there is a slight rise in the figures and whilst the treatment must have a salutary effect in destroying the rats at the source, the present system of six monthly baiting can never hope to achieve a complete disinfestation.

RATS AND MICE

During the year 247 complaints of rats and 102 complaints of mice were received. These figures show an increase of 7 rat complaints and a decrease of 32 mice complaints over the previous year.

RODENT CONTROL

Energetic measures for rodent control continued throughout the year, the system followed being that of pre-baiting laid down by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

The following is a summary of the work of the rodent operative:—

No. of operative's calls	3,203
„ „ premises pre-baited and treated with poison	251
„ „ premises investigated and found not troubled	79
„ „ pre-baits and poison baits laid	3,900
„ „ drains found defective	48
„ „ rats estimated killed	1,314

FACTORIES ACTS 1937 AND 1948.

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).

Premises.	Number on Register.	Number of		
		Inspections.	Written Notices.	Occupiers Prosecuted.
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	58	50	8	Nil
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	313	310	58	Nil
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority, excluding outworkers premises	—	—	—	—
Total	371	360	66	Nil

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	2	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences:					
(a) Insufficient	1	1	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	24	23	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	2	2	37	relating to lack of abstract.	—
Total	29	28	37	—	—

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.

	Residing in the Borough.	Residing outside the Borough.	Total.
Number of outworkers employed by firms in the Borough	239	512	751
Number of outworkers employed by firms outside the Borough	230	—	230
Numbers of outworkers employed by firms in and outside the Borough	14	—	14
Total number of outworkers whose names were included in lists submitted during the year...	483	512	995

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

Trade.	No. of Outworkers.	Trade.	No. of Outworkers.
Artificial Flowers	15	Gowns and Sportswear	35
Babies' Clothing	4	Hats	1
Baby Linen	1	Hosiery and Knitted Goods	1
Boots and Shoes	5	Imitation Jewellery... ..	8
Brushes and Bristles	9	Lampshades, etc.	2
Belts, Bags, Braces, etc.	17	Leather Goods	1
Button Carding	2	Mantles and Costumes	25
Cardboard Boxes, etc.	26	Metal Chain making, etc.	7
Children's Clothing	19	Millinery	18
Cleaning and Pressing	3	Plastic Satchets	2
Clothing	27	Skirts and Slacks	10
Coathangers	2	Stationery, etc.	7
Compressed Tablets	6	Tailored Goods	36
Cosaques, Xmas Stockings, Crackers, Novelties, Hair-nets, etc.	26	Ties and Neckwear... ..	6
Dressing Gowns	1	Toys	11
Dresses	36	Trimmings	4
Embroidered Furnishings	1	Trousers	2
Fancy Feathers	36	Umbrellas	1
Feather Curling	2	Wearing Apparel	1
Furs	1	Miscellaneous	1
		Total	483

The following is a list of outworkers received from other Boroughs:—

District	February.	August.	Total.
Barking	1	—	1
Bethnal Green	1	—	1
Cambridge	1	1	2
Corporation of London ...	12	10	22
Enfield	3	3	6
Finsbury	39	43	82
Hackney	57	60	117
Hammersmith	2	1	3
Hampstead	2	—	2
Holborn	3	4	7
Hornsey	2	—	2
Hull	1	—	1
Islington	45	48	93
Poplar	1	1	2
St. Marylebone	11	7	18
St. Pancras	1	1	2
Shoreditch	23	17	40
Stepney	10	8	18
Tottenham	8	8	16
Ware	1	—	1
West Ham	1	1	2
Westminster	22	28	50
Wood Green	2	3	5
Totals	249	244	493

SUMMARY

	Feb.	Aug.		Feb.	Aug.
Wearing Apparel ...	147	121	Feathers	2	3
Artificial Flowers ...	16	19	Pot Scourers	2	—
Cardboard Boxes ...	23	25	Lampshades	2	2
Handbags, etc. ...	4	7	Stationery, etc. ...	6	3
Boots and Shoes ...	6	10	Ties	5	5
Trimmings	1	—	Braces and Belts ...	2	3
Tablets	5	1	Fur	1	1
Toys, Crackers, etc. ...	13	30	Leather Goods	1	1
Brushes	7	9	Coathangers	2	2
Fancy and Cotton Goods	3	1	Umbrellas	1	1
	225	223		24	21
				225	223
				249	244
				493	

Housing Statistics for the year 1950

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year:—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects	1,900
(b) Number of Inspections made for the purpose	7,517
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under Sub-Head (1) above), which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	146
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	1
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	96

2. Remedy of defects without service of Formal Notice—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	35
---	----

As indicated above, 35 houses were rendered reasonably fit in consequence of informal action under the Housing Act, 1936, but it is pointed out that, in addition, approximately 40 more houses were in various stages of repair by owners following similar procedure.

It should be realised that this informal action resulting in some cases, in extensive repairs, has been achieved principally by contact and discussion with owners or their representatives, in spite of the present economic situation.

In the case of only 6 properties was it necessary to resort to the service of Statutory Notices under Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1936. In 5 of the houses concerned work is now in progress.

One property was found to be in such a condition, by reason of disrepair and sanitary defects, as to justify action under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936. No objection to the making of a Demolition Order was made by the owners or their agents. This property will be demolished following the rehousing of the present tenants.

Six Closing Orders in respect of Underground Rooms were made under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936, after rehousing of the tenants or where such closure did not cause hardship or overcrowding of the occupants. It will be appreciated that it is not desirable to make Closing Orders in respect of parts of properties when it is improbable that the tenants can be rehoused within a reasonable period.

ABATEMENT OF OVERCROWDING AND APPLICATIONS FOR RE-HOUSING

Details regarding overcrowding investigations carried out by the Public Health Department Staff in connection with housing applications, and the number of families re-housed on London County Council Housing Estates, are set out in statistical form in the following summary:

STATISTICAL SUMMARY Applications to London County Council

Investigations.				Totals.
Number investigated and found to be not overcrowded.				98
Number investigated.	Over-crowding.	Illness or Physical Disability.	Condition of Premises.	
	103	65	140	308
Total Number Investigated.				406

APPLICANTS RE-HOUSED London County Council

Applicants Investigated.	Over-crowding.	Illness or Physical Disability.	Condition of Premises.	Totals.
	51	5	12	68
Other Applicants.				123
Total—London County Council.				191

Inspection and Supervision of Food and Food Premises

Milk Supply

At the end of the year there remained on the register 38 retail purveyors of milk whose premises are situated in the Borough, and retailers whose premises are situated outside the Borough.

Milk (Special Designations) Regulations 1936-1949

Under the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, the following Licences were issued:—

DEALERS' LICENCES

Pasteurised	Sterilised	Tuberculin Tested	Pasteuriser's
24	37	8	1

SUPPLEMENTARY LICENCES

Pasteurised	Sterilised	Tuberculin Tested
23	25	22

Milk Samples

159 samples of milk were sent for bacteriological examination and of these 7 were found not to conform with the requirements of the Regulations. 6 samples failed to pass the Methylene Blue Test, and 1 sample failed to pass the Turbidity Test.

Ice Cream

During the year 49 samples of Ice Cream were sent to the Laboratory for Bacteriological examination, and were reported upon as follows:—

31 samples were up to Grade I Standard

9	„	„	„	„	„	II	„
6	„	„	„	„	„	III	„
3	„	„	„	„	„	IV	„

Pharmacy and Poisons

The names and addresses of 47 persons remained on the Council's list of persons entitled to sell Poisons under Part II of the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933.

MILK

The average composition of the samples of milk submitted during each month of the year and returned as genuine was as under:—

Month.	Number.	Total Solids.	Milk Fat.	Non-Fatty Solids.
January	16	12.39%	3.51%	8.88%
February	18	12.69%	3.69%	9.00%
March	14	12.30%	3.38%	8.92%
April	17	12.16%	3.26%	8.90%
May	14	12.36%	3.41%	8.95%
June	10	12.29%	3.40%	8.89%
July	10	12.22%	3.46%	8.76%
August	10	12.48%	3.59%	8.89%
September	9	12.63%	3.62%	9.01%
October	14	12.85%	3.82%	9.03%
November	14	12.84%	3.82%	7.02%
December	10	12.52%	3.61%	8.91%

The average composition of the whole of the 156 samples of milk received during the year and returned as genuine was as under:—

Total Milk Solids .	12.47%
Milk Fat . . .	3.54%
Non-Fatty Solids .	8.93%

CLEAN FOOD CAMPAIGN

In connection with the setting up of a Clean Food Guild in the Borough, a comprehensive list of persons trading in the Borough was compiled by the Food Inspector. This list included greengrocers, fish-mongers, butchers, bakers, confectioners, publicans, dairymen, ice-cream salesmen and restaurateurs.

Invitations were sent to approximately 350 tradesmen and representatives of various trade organisations to attend an Inaugural Meeting of the Guild. This Meeting was held in the small Library Hall in May and was attended by approximately 70 persons.

His Worship the Mayor (Alderman Miss Dorothy M. Burt, J.P.), opened the Meeting and expressed regret that the film "Another Case of Food Poisoning" could not be obtained.

The Chairman of the Public Health Committee (Councillor D. F. A. Fox), stated that for many years it had been a matter of common knowledge that the conditions under which foodstuffs generally had been prepared, stored and handled had been unsatisfactory and had been the cause of considerable notified and un-notified ill-health. He recalled that the Council had recently reorganised the work of the Sanitary Inspectors and had placed one Inspector solely on food and food sampling.

Councillor Fox then proceeded to outline a scheme for the setting up of a Clean Food Guild with the following as its main objects:—

1. The promotion and improvement of the hygienic manufacture, handling and distribution of foodstuffs (both food and drink).
2. The encouragement of the observance of all statutory standards of hygiene.
3. The application of codes of practice drawn up and agreed by an Advisory Committee drawn from members of the association or guild.

He stressed the fact that this was to be a Guild of Traders and in no sense a Council Guild, and suggested that the Meeting should set up an Advisory Committee to consider requirements of membership, subscriptions, constitution and rules.

This Committee was subsequently formed, consisting of seven members representing grocers, the Co-operative Society, dairymen, butchers, bakers and Kosher Meat Retailers' Association.

Unfortunately, little progress was able to be made for the rest of the year as the matter of standardising the rules, subscriptions, etc., was being considered by the Metropolitan Boroughs' Standing Joint Committee on behalf of all the Metropolitan Boroughs. These considerations also came to a standstill as this last named Committee in its turn was awaiting the report of the Working Party on the Catering Trade.

This report has recently been published and it is hoped that useful information will be received from the Metropolitan Boroughs' Standing Joint Committee which will enable all the Metropolitan Boroughs to complete the formation of their Guilds and put the Codes of Practice into operation.

CONDEMNED FOOD

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

	Tons.	Cwts.	Qtrs.	Lbs.	Ozs.
Bread, cakes, etc. ...	—	—	2	24	—
Cheese	—	—	1	7	2
Cereals	—	—	—	10	—
Fish	—	15	—	15	—
Flour	—	1	1	10	8
Fruit and Vegetables ...	3	15	2	26	3
Jam	—	3	2	27	4
Meat, Poultry and Game	1	12	2	26	12
Milk, Evap. and Cond. .	—	18	2	12	—
Pickles and Sauces ...	—	—	—	5	13
Soups	—	—	3	13	13
Fruit and Veg. Juices ...	—	—	3	23	15
Sugar	—	—	—	1	—
Sweets	—	—	2	—	4
Tea and Coffee... ..	—	—	—	1	—
Total	7	10	3	8	10

FOOD & DRUGS ACT SAMPLES, 1950

Article.	Formal.		Informal.	
	No. Taken.	No. Adulterated.	No. Taken.	No. Adulterated.
FOOD				
Butter	9	—	—	—
Cheese	—	—	1	—
Confectionery (Sugar) .	—	—	10	—
Cocoa	1	—	—	—
Flour (Self Raising) ...	—	—	7	—
Lard	9	—	—	—
Margarine	8	—	—	—
Milk	135	—	21	—
Mustard	—	—	2	—
Sugar	2	—	1	—
Tea	4	—	—	—
Vinegar	3	—	2	—
Total	171	—	44	—
DRUGS				
Cough Syrup	—	—	3	—
Epsom Salts	—	—	1	—
Glycerine of Thymol. .	—	—	1	—
Indigestion Tablets ...	—	—	1	—
Magnesia Bisurated ...	—	—	1	—
Menthol Tablets	—	—	1	—
Oil, Castor	—	—	1	—
Oil, Cod Liver	—	—	1	—
Sodium Bicarbonate ...	—	—	1	—
Tablets, Saccharin ...	—	—	1	—
	—	—	12	—

Food and Drugs Act Samples, 1950 — continued

Article.	Formal.		Informal.	
	No. Taken.	No. Adulterated.	No. Taken.	No. Adulterated.
OTHER ARTICLES				
Baking Powder ...	—	—	1	—
Blackcurrant Syrup ...	1	—	—	—
Cake and Biscuits ...	2	—	4	1
Coffee Essence ...	1	—	1	—
Fish, Canned ...	—	—	1	—
Fish, Paste ...	1	—	2	—
Fruit, Canned ...	—	—	1	—
Fruit Squashes ...	—	—	3	—
Gravy Salt ...	1	—	—	—
Horseradish ...	—	—	1	—
Ice Cream ...	—	—	48	—
Jelly ...	1	—	1	—
Lemon Curd ...	—	—	1	—
Meat Loaf ...	1	—	1	—
Meat, Luncheon ...	1	—	1	—
Meat Paste ...	—	—	1	—
Orange Squash ...	—	—	1	—
Pastry Mixture ...	—	—	1	1
Peanut Butter ...	—	—	1	—
Pickles ...	—	—	1	—
Powder, Curry ...	—	—	1	—
Powder, Custard ...	1	—	1	—
Powder, Golden Raising ...	—	—	1	—
Preserved Vegetables...	—	—	1	—
Sauce ...	—	—	1	—
Sausage, Strasbourg ...	1	—	—	—
Sausages, Beef ...	2	—	—	—
Sausages, Breakfast ...	—	—	1	—
Sausages, Pork ...	—	—	1	—
Semolina ...	1	—	—	—
Spice, Mixed ...	—	—	2	—
Suet ...	—	—	2	—
Tapioca ...	—	—	1	—
Whipping Compound .	—	—	1	—
Cocoanut ...	—	—	2	—
Total ...	14	—	86	2
TOTALS ...	185	—	142	2

