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Contributors

Stoke Newington (London, England). Metropolitan Borough.

Publication/Creation

[1952?]

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Metropolitan Borough of Stoke Newington

REPORT

ON THE

SANITARY CONDITION

OF THE

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF STOKE NEWINGTON

FOR THE YEAR 1951

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, 1951-1952

Ex-Officio—Councillor R. A. ROBERTSON, J.P. (Mayor).

Chairman—Councillor D. F. A. Fox.

Vice-Chairman—Councillor W. G. SLATTER.

Councillor Mrs. M. A. CRESWICK ATKINSON. Councillor T. W. HYMASS.

" B. COLLINS.

" R. O. R. JONES.

" G. E. HAYES.

" H. L. RANN.

Councillor H. SHARP.

STAFF OF PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

at 31st December, 1951

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., C.h.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. McDUGAL, M.S.I.A.

District Sanitary Inspector and Assistant to Senior Housing Inspector

R. C. WHITTAKER (Resigned 12th Aug.)

J. K. HARRIS (Commenced 28th Aug.)

District Sanitary Inspector and Rodent Officer

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

District Sanitary Inspector

K. G. JONES (Commenced 28th May)

Administrative Staff

D. G. STEDMAN (Administrative Assistant).

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

Mrs. K. N. KAY (Secretary/Shorthand Typist) J. K. HARRIS (Clerk, Appointed Sanitary

Miss M. STAGG (Clerk/Shorthand Typist) Inspector from 28th August)

Miss K. HASSINGER (Shorthand Typist) D. R. SMITH (Junior Clerk, H.M. Forces)

E. H. DEADMAN (Clerk) S. J. LONG (Junior Clerk—Temporary
Commenced 1st October)

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 1951

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 form required by the Ministry of Health. Shortly after the circulation of this Report, Dr. S. King, formerly Medical Officer of Health for the Borough for many years prior to his appointment to the Divisional Medical Officership of the London County Council in 1948, will have again taken up the appointment of Medical Officer of Health of the Borough on a part-time basis in combination with his duties as Divisional Medical Officer.

Dr. King, as Divisional Medical Officer, is responsible for the Personal Health Services in Hackney, Shoreditch and Stoke Newington, and has administered the Personal Services of Stoke Newington from the Divisional Offices of the London County Council. He has remained in close touch with the work of the Public Health Department in Stoke Newington and his return to the duties of Medical Officer of Health for the Borough will not only present no difficulty to him but will improve the smooth administration of both Division and Borough.

Dr. King will also continue, as I have done, to receive the capable and willing assistance of Dr. Stott, Deputy Medical Officer of Health, whose assistance, always available, has been so helpful as regards old, infirm persons and cases of infectious disease and in emergencies generally.

The problems of Public Health administration in Hackney have become so difficult and so pressing that Hackney decided to revert to a whole-time appointment of Medical Officer of Health in Hackney but there is not the slightest doubt that the close co-operation and mutual assistance which has always been in operation between the Public Health Departments of Hackney and Stoke Newington will continue, and it is evident that the re-appointment of Dr. King as part-time Medical Officer of Health of Stoke Newington is in the best interests of Stoke Newington and Hackney. It will be the return of the rightful heir, so to speak, and the Public Health Departments of both Boroughs should benefit by the new arrangements.

There has always been a close association between Hackney and Stoke Newington. In the Vestry Days before the formation of Metropolitan Boroughs, Hackney and Stoke Newington formed one Vestry, one Board of Guardians and Hackney Hospital served both the Boroughs of Hackney and Stoke Newington, and the I.C.A.A., the C.O.S. and the King's Home for Nurses served both Boroughs although there is now a separate District Nursing Association in Stoke Newington. The Hackney Mortuary serves both Boroughs and the Tuberculosis Dispensary at the Metropolitan Hospital which was formerly administered conjointly by Stoke Newington and Hackney, still serves Stoke Newington and North Hackney. The Tuberculosis Care Committee, based at the Metropolitan Hospital, also is confined to work in both Boroughs. The Member of Parliament for Stoke Newington also sits for North Hackney.

Quite a number of former Stoke Newington officers have obtained appointments in Hackney in the past. The present Chief Sanitary Inspector, a former Administrative Officer in the Public Health Department, and the present Borough Engineer in Hackney are instances of appointments made in Hackney from Stoke Newington staff.

As a result of the transfer of the Borough's Personal Services to the London County Council in 1948, I was appointed part-time Medical Officer of Health when Dr. King went to the London County Council Divisional Medical Officership and in view of the close associations of Hackney and Stoke Newington in the public health and social service spheres, I took over the appointment of Medical Officer of Health of Stoke Newington in addition to Hackney with satisfaction, and indeed after the first short period of getting acquainted with the personnel of the Public Health Department, I was, and am, as much at home in the Public Health Department of Stoke Newington as I am in Hackney, where I am now completing 32 years service.

It will cause me real regret to give up my membership in the Public Health Departments of Stoke Newington and Hackney although I am glad to hand over the responsibility of my office to the able and conscientious men who are to succeed me in both Boroughs, and who will bring about those improvements that are now so urgent.

The difficult times immediately following the war induced the Ministry of Health to restrict Building Licences to absolutely urgent repairs and consequent deletion of items from Statutory Notices in order that the arbitrary quota fixed by the Ministry of Health should not be exceeded, had the effect of lowering the standard of repair of dwelling houses generally, to an extent which is now being realised by Local Authorities throughout London. The consequence of this and of the difficulties that owners and agents have in finding the necessary money for the repair of neglected dwellings, together with rising cost of repairs, is throwing, and will continue to throw, an increasing amount of repair work upon the Local Authority. The lack of maintenance over many areas during the war and post-war years is now beginning to show its full effect.

The action taken by the Council under the Housing Act, 1936, and Public Health Act, 1936, described in the report, shows conclusively that the Council is exercising its powers in this respect to the fullest extent, and is carrying out an increasing amount of work as a consequence of the inability of owners to carry out repairs.

The outbreak of war stopped slum clearance and the instructions of the Ministry of Health were that all activities of the Local Authority should stop short of demolition of houses. Slum clearance, is, however, beginning again throughout the County of London, according to a plan agreed by the Minister of Health, the London County Council, the Metropolitan Boroughs' Standing Joint Committee and the London Boroughs. The amount of clearance so far approved, except for a few London Boroughs where large clearance schemes were envisaged prior to the war, is, in view of the difficulty of rehousing, restricted to dwellings urgently requiring demolition.

In accordance with this scheme, I represented two areas of five houses each and the London County Council agreed to rehouse the tenants. The Clearance Order of the Borough Council as regards Slindon Court has been confirmed by the Ministry of Health, and a Public Inquiry has been held concerning the Clearance Order of the Borough Council in respect of five houses in Church Walk. The decision of the Ministry with regard to the Church Walk clearance area has not yet been received. The approved programme covers a five-year period.

Considerable discussion has taken place on the Public Health Committee and in the Council Chamber with regard to the formation of a Clean Food Guild. A Clean Food Guild is of course a Guild of Traders and a number of meetings of traders have been convened and an Advisory Committee of traders was set up which, however, adjourned having unanimously adopted the following resolution:—

“The Advisory Committee have considered all aspects of a Clean Food Guild and feel it is inopportune to proceed with the matter.”

The proposal has, however, been revived and further meetings have been held. The education of children in the schools would appear to present greater opportunities of useful action.

A great deal of discussion has taken place with regard to a Clean Food Guild and Clean Food Campaign, but a Clean Food Campaign is progressing steadily throughout the year. It is worthy of note in this respect that only four cases of illness were attributed to food poisoning by the medical practitioners of the borough during the past year. The action taken in order to protect as far as possible the cleanliness of food of the Borough is summarised below, and is also contained in the statistics with regard to food, contained in the body of the report.

The routine work of the department with regard to food covers the following activities:

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 and 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 by-laws relating thereto, prevention of infection of food and drink.

Milk (Special Designations) Regulations—Licensing.

Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933—Registration.

Preservatives in Food—Regulations and Orders.

Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924-1948—Inspection of meat.

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.

An increase in the Tuberculosis Register can be explained in some degree by the fact that in both County Council and Borough Council estates, tuberculous persons have priority in the allocation of dwellings. This has resulted in a number of tuberculous persons being admitted to the extensive County Council estates in Stoke Newington.

Measles, of which there were 1,100 cases during 1951, appears to be the highest figure recorded for many years, and this is also the case as regards Whooping Cough, of which there are 293 cases recorded. This increase was general throughout the County of London.

Sonné Dysentery, which has been very troublesome throughout London, affected particularly the Half-way House in Seven Sisters Road, and Woodberry Down. It caused no fatalities and although an intestinal condition, it is not comparable in any way with the forms of Dysentery occurring in tropical countries. This infection remains prevalent by reason of the fact that so many persons who are infectious are otherwise in good health and also because the condition is generally so mild in itself, very often consisting only of some discomfort, ceasing in 12 to 24 hours.

During the year there were no cases of Poliomyelitis, Polio-Encephalitis or Puerperal Pyrexia. Scarlet Fever was very mild in character, and although there was one case of Typhoid Fever the disease did not spread and the patient recovered.

Again there was no case of Diphtheria; the years 1947 and 1949 were also free from a case of Diphtheria.

An interesting investigation into atmospheric pollution commenced in January, 1951, and a full set of readings of the apparatus was obtained for the year. A note on the method and results is contained in the report. It would appear on the whole that Stoke Newington is more sinned against than sinning in respect of atmospheric pollution.

The Department has worked throughout the year as a team and each member of the Department has given the most efficient and conscientious attention to his or her duties. My report for the year 1950 was expected to be my last Annual Report and in that, and previous reports, I mentioned the general scheme of administration and I expressed my thanks to members of the staff. Responsibility varies, of course, but I feel that since each member of the Department has worked so well and so loyally, it would be perhaps invidious to make again any special mention of any officer of the Department. I do state most emphatically that the Public Health Committee and the Council should realise that the staff of the Public Health Department have carried out their duties in a way that is worthy of the highest commendation, and the Borough has reason to be grateful in that respect.

I have also to express the thanks of the Department and myself to the Public Health Committee and to the Chairman of the Public Health Committee, Councillor D. F. A. Fox, whose support and interest in the work have encouraged the Department so consistently throughout the years of his Chairmanship. I have never, in my experience, had more considerate and unfailing assistance from any Chairman, and moreover, Councillor Fox has always been immediately available for discussion and consultation in the problems which have arisen from time to time.

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 17.67
Legitimate	...	...	838	424	414	
Illegitimate	...	...	36	21	15	
<i>Still Births:—</i>						} Rate per 1,000 total births
Legitimate	...	...	10	6	4	
Illegitimate	...	...	1	—	1	
<i>Deaths</i>	...	...	611	296	315	Death rate 12.35

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 29.83. Illegitimate 27.77. Total 29.74.

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

Legitimate 25.05. Illegitimate Nil. Total 24.02.

Deaths from Cancer (all ages) ... 102

„ „ Measles (all ages) ... Nil

„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages) ... Nil

„ „ Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea (all ages) ... 3

Population.

The Registrar-General's estimate of the civilian population of Stoke Newington in 1951 is 49,440.

Births.

	Live Births.			Still Births.		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	424	414	838	6	4	10
Illegitimate	21	15	36	—	1	1

Deaths.

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

District.	Death rate. 1951	Death rates in previous years.			
		1950	1949	1948	1947
England and Wales ...	12.5	11.6	11.7	10.8	12.0
London ...	13.1	11.8	12.2	11.6	12.8
Stoke Newington ...	12.3	10.4	10.7	11.3	11.0

Infantile Mortality.

During 1951 the Registrar-General allocated to Stoke Newington the deaths of 26 children under the age of twelve months. This figure was an increase of 5 over the number of deaths in 1950.

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

District.	Infant Mortality rate, 1951	Infant Mortality rates in previous years.			
		1950	1949	1948	1947
England and Wales ...	29.6	29	32	34	41
London ...	26.4	26	29	31	37
Stoke Newington ..	29.7	24	15	27	22

Short List of Causes of Death at different periods of life of residents of Stoke Newington during 1951:—

Causes of Death	Sex.	All Ages.	0-	1-	5-	15-	25-	45-	65-	75-
Tuberculosis, Respiratory ...	M.	7	—	—	—	—	1	4	2	—
	F.	8	—	—	—	1	4	1	2	—
Tuberculosis, Other Forms ...	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilitic Disease ...	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria ...	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections ...	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ...	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Infective and parasitic diseases	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	M.	16	—	—	—	—	1	11	3	1
	F.	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2
Malignant neoplasm, stomach ...	M.	8	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	3
	F.	13	—	—	—	—	1	2	7	3
Malignant neoplasm, breast ...	F.	7	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	1
Malignant neoplasm, uterus ...	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ...	M.	23	—	—	—	—	2	7	8	6
	F.	27	—	—	—	—	1	13	7	6
Leukæmia, aleukæmia ...	M.	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diabetes ...	M.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	F.	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system	M.	15	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	9
	F.	34	—	—	—	—	—	2	14	18
Coronary disease, angina ...	M.	47	—	—	—	—	1	21	17	8
	F.	26	—	—	—	—	—	6	10	10
Hypertension with heart disease ...	M.	18	—	—	—	—	—	4	7	7
	F.	14	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	7
Other heart diseases ...	M.	10	—	—	—	—	1	3	3	3
	F.	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5
Other circulatory diseases ...	M.	39	—	—	—	—	2	6	9	22
	F.	51	—	—	—	—	1	4	13	33

Causes of Death—*continued*

Causes of Death	Sex.	All Ages.	0-	1-	5-	15-	25-	45-	65-	75-
Influenza	M.	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4
	F.	5	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3
Pneumonia	M.	16	2	—	1	1	—	3	3	6
	F.	28	—	2	—	—	—	6	8	12
Bronchitis	M.	33	1	—	—	—	1	11	8	12
	F.	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	18
Other diseases of respiratory system	M.	4	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	1
	F.	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum .	M.	10	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	4
	F.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhœa ...	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	3	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Nephritis and Nephrosis	M.	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
	F.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Hyperplasia of Prostate	M.	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion ...	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Malformations	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	6	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	M.	23	8	2	—	3	3	1	3	3
	F.	29	10	—	—	—	3	4	3	—
Motor Vehicle Accidents	M.	5	—	—	1	—	—	2	2	—
	F.	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
All other Accidents	M.	4	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1
	F.	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Suicide	M.	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
	F.	4	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—
Homicide and Operations of War .	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All Causes	M.	296	11	2	4	4	16	86	77	96
	F.	315	15	4	—	2	10	52	97	135

The causes of the 26 infant deaths in 1951 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	2	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	4
Congenital Malformation	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Premature Birth	8	3	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	11
Diarrhœa ...	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
All other Causes	3	1	—	1	—	5	—	1	1	2	9
	14	6	—	1	—	21	1	1	1	2	26

INFANTILE MORTALITY

Cause of Death.	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
Pneumonia ...	3	2	2	2	3	4	3	1	1	4
Congenital Malformations, etc. ...	5	6	3	4	10	10	9	10	3	1
Premature Birth ...	6	11	6	11	14	5	7	3	8	11
Whooping Cough ...	—	1	3	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis ...	3	3	7	3	1	—	—	—	1	—
Diarrhœa ...	4	2	3	4	1	3	2	1	3	1
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 ...	2	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	5	9
	25	30	25	27	35	24	25	15	21	26

BIRTH RATES, CIVILIAN DEATH RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY, MATERNAL MORTALITY AND CASE RATES FOR CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN THE YEAR 1951

(Provisional figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns)

	England and Wales	126 C.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	15.5	17.3	16.7	17.8
Still Births	0.36	0.45	0.38	0.37
Deaths:—				
All Causes	12.5	13.4	12.5	13.1
Typhoid & Paratyphoid	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	0.31	0.37	0.31	0.38
Influenza	0.38	0.36	0.38	0.23
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00	—
Acute Poliomyelitis (including Polioencephalitis)	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
Pneumonia	0.61	0.65	0.63	0.61
Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population.				
Notifications (Corrected):—				
Typhoid Fever	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
Paratyphoid	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.01
Cerebro-spinal fever ...	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.03
Scarlet Fever	1.11	1.20	1.20	1.10
Whooping Cough ...	3.87	3.62	4.00	3.11
Diphtheria	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.01
Erysipelas	0.14	0.15	0.12	0.15
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00	—
Measles	14.07	13.93	14.82	14.64
Pneumonia	0.99	1.04	0.96	0.72
Acute Poliomyelitis (including Polioencephalitis)—				
Paralytic	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02
Non-Paralytic	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02
Food Poisoning	0.13	0.15	0.08	0.23

Analysis of Mortality — *continued*

	England and Wales	126 C.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	29.6	33.9	27.6	26.4
Enteritis and Diarrhoea under two years of age	1.4	1.6	1.0	0.7
Rates per 1,000 total (Live and Still) Births.				
Notifications (Corrected):—				
Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia	10.66	13.77	8.08	14.90

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
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	37,030	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	—	—
1949	46,510	950	20.42	502	10.79	15	15.78	—	—
1950	48,510	856	17.64	509	10.49	21	24.53	—	—
1951	49,440	874	17.67	611	12.35	26	29.74	—	—

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

During 1951 there were 1,665 cases of notifiable infectious disease as compared with 695 cases in 1950.

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

Disease.	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	4	—	2	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	—	—	—	—	3
Diphtheria ...	—	1	—	3	—
Dysentery ...	1	6	6	7	88
Erysipelas ...	5	11	10	13	8
Food Poisoning ...	1	—	5	10	4
Malaria ...	—	1	—	—	—
Measles ...	367	437	640	391	1,100
Ophthalmia Neonatorum .	7	1	1	2	—
Paratyphoid ...	1	—	—	—	—
Pemphigus Neonatorum .	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia ...	9	15	18	26	27
Poliomyelitis ...	9	2	10	11	—
Polio-encephalitis ...	1	—	—	1	—
Puerperal Fever ...	1	2	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	8	9	11	9	21
Scabies ...	55	32	9	4	6
Scarlet Fever ...	57	38	29	102	114
Typhoid ...	1	—	1	—	1
Whooping Cough ...	110	123	72	116	293
	637	678	814	695	1,665

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

Disease	England and Wales	London	Stoke Newington
Diphtheria ...	0.02	0.01	—
Erysipelas ...	0.14	0.15	0.16
Measles ...	14.07	14.64	22.24
Pneumonia ...	0.99	0.72	0.54
Scarlet Fever ...	1.11	1.10	2.30
Whooping Cough ...	3.87	3.11	5.92
Poliomyelitis and Polio-encephalitis ...	0.05	0.04	—

Table showing Notifications of Infectious Disease received in 1951 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	
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	3
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ...	88	6	10	17	31	8	—	4	8	1	2	1	6
Erysipelas ...	8	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	4	—	2
Food Poisoning ...	4	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1
Measles ...	1100	39	291	378	364	14	7	5	2	—	—	—	20
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia ...	27	—	2	—	4	—	1	2	5	3	5	5	2
Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Polio-encephalitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	21	—	—	—	—	—	2	16	3	—	—	—	21
Scabies ...	6	—	1	1	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	114	—	9	27	69	3	2	1	2	1	—	—	38
Typhoid ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Whooping Cough ...	293	27	75	86	94	3	—	1	4	2	1	—	9
Totals ...	1665	72	390	510	564	30	12	32	26	9	14	6	103

TUBERCULOSIS

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

	New Cases.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
0-1 ...	—	1	—	—
1-5 ...	—	1	1	—
5-10 ...	3	2	1	—
10-15 ...	—	—	—	—
15-20 ...	1	4	1	—
20-25 ...	4	3	1	—
25-35 ...	3	8	1	—
35-45 ...	3	4	1	—
45-55 ...	—	1	1	—
55-65 ...	4	—	—	—
65-75 ...	1	—	—	—
75 and upwards ...	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	19	24	7	—

The following table shows the age and sex distribution of 70 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	1	1	—	—
5-10	—	4	—	—
10-15	1	1	—	—
15-20	1	—	—	—
20-25	4	11	—	—
25-35	15	9	3	—
35-45	5	2	—	—
45-55	3	2	—	—
55-65	3	2	—	—
65-75	—	2	—	—
75 and upwards	—	—	—	—
	33	34	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 ...	322	252	38	32
No. of cases notified for the first time during the year	19	24	7	—
No. of cases brought to notice otherwise than by notification	32	34	4	—
No. of cases reinstated to Register ...	—	—	—	—
No. of cases removed from the Register during the year on account of having—				
(a) recovered	3	1	—	—
(b) removed from the district ...	20	17	—	1
(c) died	8	8	1	—
(d) change of diagnosis	—	—	—	—
No. of cases remaining on the Register on 31st December ...	342	284	48	31

HEALTH EDUCATION

During the year, literature continued to be distributed at the Public Health Department counter, amongst which were publications giving details regarding infectious diseases and the Personal Services administered by the London County Council. Enquiries by the public regarding health education were dealt with personally in the Public Health Department.

TUBERCULOSIS, 1951

CASES ADDED TO AND REMOVED FROM THE NOTIFICATION REGISTER

	Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary.			Grand Total.		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Already on Register, 31.12.50	322	252	574	38	32	70	360	284	644
Primary Notifications ...	19	24	43	7	—	7	26	24	50
Posthumous Notifications ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Restored ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Removals into Borough ...	32	32	64	3	—	3	35	32	67
From other sections ...	—	1	1	1	—	1	1	1	2
TOTAL ADDITIONS ...	51	58	109	11	—	11	62	58	120
Deaths ...	8	7	15	1	—	1	9	7	16
Posthumous Notifications ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Removals from Borough ...	20	17	37	—	1	1	20	18	38
Recovered ...	3	1	4	—	—	—	3	1	4
Diagnosis not confirmed ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
To other sections ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL DELETIONS ...	31	26	57	1	1	2	32	27	59
Net increase ...	20	32	52	10	—	9	30	31	61
Net decrease ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
On Register at 31.12.51 ...	342	284	626	48	31	79	390	315	705

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 ...	—	—	—	3	—	1	4	3	3	—	4	1	—	19
Respiratory, Females ...	—	1	1	2	—	4	3	8	4	1	—	—	—	24
Non-Respiratory, Males	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	7
Non-Respiratory, Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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

		Number of cases in age Groups													
Death Returns		0-	1-	2-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	Total
Death Returns from Local Registrars	R. M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—(A)
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—(B)
	N.R.M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—(C)
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—(D)
Death Returns from Registrar General Transferable deaths	R. M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—(A)
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1(B)
	N.R.M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1(C)
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—(D)
Posthumous Notification	R. M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—(A)
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1(B)
	N.R.M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—(C)
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—(D)
“Transfers” from Other Areas (excluding transferable Deaths)	R. M.	—	—	1	—	1	1	4	15	5	3	2	—	—	32(A)
	F.	—	—	1	4	1	—	11	9	2	2	2	—	—	32(B)
	N.R.M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3(C)
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—(D)
Other Sources	R. M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—(A)
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—(B)
	N.R.M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—(C)
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—(D)

Totals: (A) 32; (B) 34; (C) 4.

Total number of Informal Notifications: 70.

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

Year.	Population.	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.	Total.
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
1951	49,440	43	7	50

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	
Abscess	1	5	6
Boils	—	1	1
Clotted Blood	—	1	1
Diphtheria	—	10	10
Dysentery	140	135	275
Eye	1	6	7
Lesion (forearm)	1	1	2
Lip	—	1	1
Mouth	—	1	1
Nose	1	6	7
Pus	3	1	4
Tuberculosis	—	2	2
Typhoid	1	7	8
Urine	4	4	8
	152	181	333

SCABIES AND VERMINOUS CONDITIONS

The cases of Scabies notified and number of treatments given during 1951 and the two preceding years were as follows:—

	1949	1950	1951
Cases notified	9	4	6
Cases treated at Cleansing Station	92	31	36

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

	Scabies.		Head or Body Lice.	
	Cases	Treatments	Cases	Treatments
Children under 5 years ...	6	14	25	26
Children over 5 years ...	7	14	479	486
Adults	23	39	27	27
	36	67	531	539

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 .	79
(1) to await inquests—	
(a) Infectious	—
(b) Non-infectious	8
(2) To await burial	—
(3) Cause of death certified by Coroner .	71
Number of post-mortem examinations made .	79

Total: (A) 33; (B) 34; (C) 4.
Total number of Informal Notifications: 70.

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	102
-------------------------	-----

Diphtheria	2
----------------------	---

Tuberculosis	24
------------------------	----

Erysipelas	3
----------------------	---

Cancer	6
------------------	---

Scabies	3
-------------------	---

Puerperal Pyrexia	—
-----------------------------	---

Other Diseases	92
--------------------------	----

Total Number of Rooms Disinfected	205
---	-----

Books	253
-----------------	-----

Articles	1,296
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Articles for Abroad	—
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Removals	27
--------------------	----

Verminous Rooms	212
---------------------------	-----

Verminous Articles	287
------------------------------	-----

Articles Destroyed	69
------------------------------	----

Act, 1936	—
---------------------	---

Notices under Section 109, Public Health Act, 1936	2,581
--	-------

Act, 1936	—
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NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948—SECTION 47

During recent years the question of the care of aged and infirm people has become a matter of importance and concern and in 1951 an increasing number of aged persons were brought to the notice of the Public Health Department, in many instances by the Old People's Welfare Committee, who play a very active part in providing meals, nursing, etc., for the aged. With the co-operation of the London County Council and the Emergency Bed Service, several aged and infirm persons urgently in need of care and attention were removed to hospital without the necessity for application to Court for a Removal Order.

The elderly were placed in the Homes for the Aged administered by the London County Council, whilst those cases in need of medical attention were cared for in hospital. From reports received, the majority of these persons are happy in their new surroundings, and look considerably better, due to the care and attention which they have received, and which has been instrumental in prolonging their lives.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948—SECTION 50

During the year, three cases were dealt with under Section 50 of the above Act, one female and two males. No relatives could be traced for the deceased males and the Coroner referred these cases to the Public Health Department for the necessary action as regards burial. The deceased female had a son alive but he was unable to meet the cost of the burial.

There were no effects of any value left by the deceased persons.

In the case of one of the males, who was of the Jewish Faith, the burial was carried out by the Burial Society of the United Synagogue, but the cost of the burial, normally paid by the Council, was refunded to this Burial Society.

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:—

Primary inspections of houses on complaint 1,602

 " " " " after infectious disease 224

 " " " Milkshops and Dairies 147

 " " " Factories 195

 " " " Outworkers Premises 791

 " " " Shops 325

 " " " Ice Cream Premises 110

 " " " Restaurants and Eating Houses 56

 " " " Bakehouses 48

 " " " Food Premises 1,349

 " " " Other Premises 944

 " " re Housing Accommodation 515

 " " " Pharmacy and Poisons 75

 " " " Rodent Control 393

 " " " Smoke Nuisance 1

 " " " Notices from Builders 260

Total number of re-inspections 10,180

Intimation Notices Served 835

Statutory Notices 272

Dustbin Notices 13

Notices under Section 40, Public Health (London)
Act, 1936 73

Notices under Section 109, Public Health (London)
Act, 1936 6

Nuisances Remedied

Premises in such a state as to be a nuisance or injurious or dangerous to health	255
House or part of house in a damp condition so as to be insanitary .	351
House in a dilapidated condition so as to be insanitary	93
Water Closet with a deficient supply of water	3
„ „ improperly constructed so as to be a nuisance	1
„ „ so defective as to be a nuisance	27
„ „ stopped	2
Insufficient external ventilation to water closet	1
Soil pipe defective	2
Ventilating pipe defective	5
The Yard paving defective	6
The Yard undrained so as to be insanitary	1
Sink defective and insanitary	4
Waste pipe improperly trapped	2
„ „ of sink untrapped and insanitary	3
„ „ of lavatory or bath defective	24
The drinking water cistern so full as to be insanitary	1
Drinking water cistern being without a close-fitting cover	2
Water cistern defective	3
Dustbin or ashpit defective	6
Drain defective	7
Drain choked or stopped	9
Rain-water pipe defective	37
Roof defective so as to be insanitary	256
Guttering defective so as to be insanitary	61

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Investigation into Atmospheric Pollution has been carried out by many local authorities throughout the country for a number of years, the results being collated by the Department of Industrial and Scientific Research. The success of this work depends on readings being available for all parts of the country, and in 1950 the Public Health Committee agreed to a request that the necessary apparatus should be installed in Stoke Newington. In spite of difficulties of supply, the essential parts of the apparatus were installed on the roof of the Town Hall so that readings could be obtained from the first day of January, 1951. The functioning of the apparatus has been checked regularly throughout the year, and as a result, a full set of readings are available for 1951.

Information is obtained from two sources, (a) the Deposit Gauge, and (b) the Lead Peroxide Apparatus. The former collects the grit, ash and finer particles of carbonaceous matter and liquid tarry matter which are deposited over a known area, while the latter measures the activity of sulphurous gases on a specially prepared cylinder; it is these gases which attack and damage the stonework of buildings and similar surfaces.

In work of this kind, conclusions can only be drawn after considering results from widely distributed points over long periods; this is done by the Department of Industrial and Scientific Research. Details of the results obtained each month in Stoke Newington during 1951 are set out in the following tables.

Water Supply

12.5	March
13.2	April
10.3	May
6.2	June
6.0	July
6.0	August
10.1	September
12.6	October
19.3	November
22.9	December

DEPOSIT GAUGE

Month	Rainfall in Inches	Tons per Square Mile		
		Soluble Matter	Insoluble Matter	Total Solids
January	2.72	12.12	14.93	27.11
February	4.68	32.82	14.40	47.22
March	1.00	18.62	13.27	31.89
April	2.72	5.25	11.55	16.80
May	1.76	7.768	10.302	21.07
June	1.16	7.656	7.237	14.893
July	1.20	2.31	11.66	13.97
August	3.52	11.55	5.28	16.83
September	2.72	3.434	9.158	12.592
October	0.76	12.22	11.62	23.84
November	3.98	13.96	12.01	25.97
December	1.45	7.46	8.06	15.52

LEAD PEROXIDE APPARATUS

Month	Mg. of SO ₃ /day collected by 1,000 sq. cm. of Batch A PbO ₂ (louvered cover)
January	38.9
February	27.6
March	25.3
April	13.2
May	10.3
June	6.2
July	6.9
August	6.5
September	10.1
October	15.6
November	19.3
December	22.9

Summary of Enquiries made at the Public Health Department

During the year, 3,217 enquiries were dealt with at the Public Health Department counter and are analysed below:—

New Sanitary Complaints	1,510
Follow-up of original complaint	372
Housing Enquiries	39
Infectious Disease Enquiries	31
Street Trading Enquiries	8
Disinfection	80
Vaccination	30
Maternity and Child Welfare Services	37
Miscellaneous Enquiries	1,110

Drainage Applications

During the year, 21 Drainage Applications and plans were approved by the Council.

Certificates of Disrepair and Rescindment

During the year, 4 Certificates of Disrepair and 2 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 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 Sections 3 and 83(3) of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938.	—	—	Information dismissed on technical grounds of duplicity.
Public Health Nuisance at premises in Palatine Road.	—	1 1 0	Order to abate in 14 days.
Public Health Nuisance at premises in Palatine Road.	—	1 1 0	Summons withdrawn. Work carried out.
Public Health Nuisance at premises in Pellerin Road.	—	—	Adjourned sine die. Work commenced.
Public Health Nuisance at premises in Belgrade Road.	—	—	Adjourned sine die pending completion of work required.
Offence under Section 83(3) of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938. Sale of milk containing glass.	—	—	Case dismissed; possibility of interference after leaving dairy not entirely dispelled.
Public Health Nuisance at premises in Carysfort Road.	—	—	Order to abate in 21 days.
Public Health Nuisance at premises in Palatine Road.	—	—	Adjourned sine die. Work in hand.
Public Health Nuisance at premises in Digby Crescent.	—	—	Adjourned sine die. Work in hand.
Public Health Nuisance at premises in Lordship Road.	—	—	Withdrawn—work completed.
Public Health Nuisance at three premises in Edwards Lane.	—	—	Withdrawn—Defendant no longer owner.

RODENT CONTROL

Surface Treatment

During the year 1951, treatment of the Borough in accordance with the recommendations of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries continued. Complaints received by this Department are set out below:—

1951		1950	
RATS	MICE	RATS	MICE
196	143	247	102

It will be seen that the trend towards increasing mice and decreasing rat complaints continues. The rat complaints all refer to common rat, no evidence of ship rat having been found in Stoke Newington.

The decrease in the number of rat complaints is gratifying and can be considered to be the direct result of the energetic measures by the Borough Council in tracing the source of rat nuisance by opening up defective drainage. In at least 75% of rat complaints, the nuisance can be directly attributable to this cause. Whilst baiting the premises can deal with the immediate nuisance, it will be appreciated that the real solution is to find the source of the rat and deal with the defective drain.

The increase in the number of complaints of mice is due to the increasing awareness on the part of the public to the fact that infestation must be notified to the Borough Council, and also that free effective treatment can be obtained by consultation with the Town Hall. In this respect, the new poisons which are being marketed appear to be very effective in dealing with the nuisance from mice where the existing range of poisons and baits was not securing complete clearance.

Sewer Treatments

During the year, two treatments of the Council's sewers were carried out as follows:—

First Treatment (No. 13).

This was carried out as follows:—

Pre-Baiting	22nd and 23rd May, 1951
Poison Baiting	24th May, 1951
Check of Poison Bait	25th May, 1951

270 Manholes were baited and 229 showed "takes" of pre-bait. The estimated kill based on "takes" of poison bait was 1,615.

Second Treatment (No. 14).

This was carried out as follows:—

Pre-Baiting	10th and 11th December, 1951
Poison Baiting	12th December, 1951
Check of Poison Bait	13th December, 1951

264 Manholes were baited and 234 showed "takes" of pre-bait. The estimated kill based on "takes" of poison bait was 1,160.

The infestation in the sewers appears to have reached the stage when the treatments are maintaining the population at a steady level. It is, of course, only possible to bait sewers where access is available by means of manholes, side entrances, etc., and there are a number of roads where baiting cannot be carried out by reason of the fact that no access has been provided on the sewer. Therefore, rats in these sewers are not affected by the treatment carried out and can spread by breeding into the rest of the system.

At the same time, this is a very good form of rodent control, the effectiveness of these treatments in dealing with rats in their habitat and before they can cause nuisance to the general public is not realised by the general public, the majority of whom, of course, have no knowledge of its being carried out or its beneficial effect.

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

No. of operative's calls	2,157
„ „ premises pre-baited and treated with poison	139
„ „ premises investigated and found not troubled	74
„ „ pre-baits and poison baits laid	2,124
„ „ drains found defective	29
„ „ rats estimated killed	714

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	57	55	1	Nil
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	318	205	30	Nil
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority, excluding outworkers premises	—	—	—	—
Total	375	260	31	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	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences:					
(a) Insufficient	1	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	15	13	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	4	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to out-work)	4	3	20	—	—
Total	24	19	20	—	—

Relating to lack of abstract

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	232	524	756
Number of outworkers employed by firms outside the Borough	211	—	211
Number of outworkers employed by firms in and outside the Borough	3	—	3
Total number of outworkers whose names were included in lists submitted during the year	446	524	970

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

Trade.	No. of Outworkers	Trade.	No. of Outworkers
Alterations	1	Leather Goods	1
Artificial Flowers	7	Linen Goods	1
Belts and Braces	7	Mantles	12
Blouses	11	Metal Chain making, etc. ...	4
Brushes	8	Millinery	5
Cardboard Boxes, etc. ...	28	Shoe Ornamentation	3
Children's Clothing	23	Skirts and Sportswear	79
Clothing	25	Stationery	2
Coathangers	1	Tailoring	20
Coats and Costumes	7	Tassels and Fringes	1
Colour Printing on Plastic	1	Ties and Caps	2
Cosaques, Xmas Stockings, Crackers, Novelties, Hair- nets, etc.	18	Toilet Bags	3
Dresses	8	Toys and Games	10
Embroidered Furnishings ...	1	Trimmings	1
Fancy Feathers	48	Trousers	1
Footwear	4	Umbrellas	3
Gowns	42	Underwear	2
Handbags	11	Watch Repairs	1
Knitwear	1	Wearing Apparel	37
Lace Tagging	1	Woollen Goods	5
		Total	446

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

District	February	August	Total
Bethnal Green	—	2	2
Cambridge	1	1	2
Corporation of London	11	—	11
Enfield	2	1	3
Finsbury	40	39	79
Hackney	61	42	103
Hammersmith	2	—	2
Holborn	3	3	6
Hornsey	1	1	2
Islington	—	47	47
Leeds	—	2	2
Leyton	—	1	1
Paddington	—	1	1
Poplar	1	1	2
St. Marylebone	6	—	6
St. Pancras	3	6	9
Shoreditch	18	23	41
Stepney	8	8	16
Tottenham	8	11	19
Walthamstow	1	—	1
West Ham	1	1	2
Westminster	27	20	47
Wood Green	1	1	2
	195	211	406

SUMMARY

	Feb.	Aug.		Feb.	Aug.
Artificial Flowers ...	6	7	Leather Goods ...	1	1
Boots and Shoes ...	6	7	Linen Goods ...	—	1
Braces and Belts ...	3	2	Pot Scourers ...	2	—
Brushes ...	8	7	Stationery, etc. ...	2	2
Cardboard Boxes ...	27	28	Ties and Caps ...	3	2
Coathangers ...	2	1	Toys, Crackers, etc. ...	6	23
Fancy and Cotton Goods	2	4	Trimmings ...	6	2
Feathers ...	2	3	Umbrellas ...	1	3
Furs ...	1	0	Watch Repairs ...	1	1
Handbags, etc. ...	0	7	Wearing Apparel ...	116	110
	—	—		—	—
	57	66		138	145
				57	66
				195	211
					406

Housing Statistics for the year 1951

Throughout the greater part of 1951, vacancies existed in the staff of the Sanitary Inspectors, necessitating the Senior Housing Inspector concentrating his activities mainly on district work. In spite of the difficulty of staff shortages, however, the following work under the Housing Act, 1936, was carried out during the year:—

Sections 9 and 10—Repair and Maintenance of Properties

Premises Inspected	33	
Informal Notices served	22	
Formal Notices served	1	
Works completed	60	(Including works to 51 of the properties inspected in 1950)
Works in hand	4	

Work in default of the owners' compliance with formal notices served under these Sections in 1950, was carried out in respect of three houses by a contractor nominated by this local authority.

Section 11—Demolition of Unfit Houses

One house, considered incapable of being rendered fit at a reasonable cost, was reported to this Council. The owner had no objection to the making of a Demolition Order and, following the removal and rehousing of the tenants, the property has been demolished.

Section 12—Closing of Underground Rooms or Unfit Parts of Houses

Closing Orders were made on four underground rooms situated in two houses. In addition, an undertaking was accepted in respect of two underground rooms in one house, whereby the owner agreed not to use the rooms for human habitation until they were rendered fit to the satisfaction of this local authority.

A Closing Order made in 1943, with reference to two underground rooms in one house, was determined upon satisfactory completion of the necessary work by the owner.

At the end of 1951, there were 96 properties containing 201 underground rooms which were prohibited or restricted in use for human habitation. Closing Orders exist in respect of 85 houses, and 11 premises are subject to undertakings accepted from the owners that they would not be used for human habitation until rendered fit for the purpose.

The following is an analysis of the use for which these underground rooms are authorised:—

	Closing Orders.	Undertakings.	Total.
Complete closure	59 rooms	6 rooms	65 rooms
Storage permitted	103 rooms	5 rooms	108 rooms
Other restricted use permitted ...	24 rooms	4 rooms	28 rooms
Total	186 rooms	15 rooms	201 rooms

Section 25—Clearance Areas

During the year the problem of commencing action respecting certain insanitary areas in the Borough has been receiving the attention of the Council.

The main problem, as in practically all districts, to be overcome in carrying out clearance area procedure, is the rehousing of persons to be displaced. The resources of each local authority are stretched to the utmost in order to attempt some alleviation of the living conditions of a seemingly insurmountable list of applicants, thereby leaving no margin for the provision of accommodation for persons displaced from clearance areas.

As this local authority was unable to undertake the extra burden involved, a clearance programme for the period 1951/55 was submitted to the London County Council and they agreed, in due course, to make an allocation of alternative accommodation to be used for the rehousing of residents in certain small areas. The London County Council was unable to undertake the rehousing of all the occupants of large areas and could only promise a proportion of the requirements in such cases, the result being that action in respect of large areas must be deferred until a more suitable time.

Following the agreed allocation between the London County Council and this Council, representations under the Housing Act, 1936, were made in respect of the following two areas to the effect that the houses are, by reason of disrepair and sanitary defects, unfit for human habitation and that the only satisfactory method of dealing with the conditions in the area is the demolition of all the buildings contained therein:—

Area.	Houses.	Families.	Occupants.
Slindon Court	5	4	12
41/49, Church Walk	5	5	16

Work carried out in default under the Housing Act, 1936

37, 39 and 41, Millard Road, N.16

In this case the Public Health Committee gave authority for the service of formal notices under Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1936. The premises were originally inspected in March, 1950, and Preliminary Notices were served.

The defects consisted of defective roofs and guttering, dirty walls and ceilings, defective fireplaces, defective sinks, and dampness. On several occasions promises had been made to remedy these defects, but only works of a minor nature were carried out.

The owner subsequently admitted that she was unable to have the work done and agreed that the Council should effect the necessary repairs and recover the cost from the rents of the properties.

The total cost of the works was £358 0s. 0d.

Drainage Work carried out by Borough Engineer and Surveyor

Albion Parade	19-21, Martaban Road
32, Albion Road	94, Matthias Road
57, Albion Road	104-110, Nevill Road
164, Albion Road	63, Pellerin Road
13-21, Barretts Grove	52, Queen Elizabeth's Walk
41-49, Barretts Grove	54, Queen Elizabeth's Walk
67-71, Carysfort Road	12, Salcombe Road
43-49, Church Walk	14, Salcombe Road
71, Clissold Crescent	53-57, Spenser Grove
45, Clissold Road	87-89, Spenser Grove
61, Fairholt Road	49, S.N. Church Street
63, Fairholt Road	217, S.N. Church Street
137, Green Lanes	1, Victorian Road
Rear 271-281, Green Lanes	39, Walford Road
71-75, Howard Road	81, Walford Road
71, Listeria Park	18, Watson Street
18-24, Lordship Road	41-43, Watson Street
101, Lordship Road	43-45, Watson Street
198, Lordship Road	67, Wilberforce Road
123, Manor Road	53, Yoakley Road
130, Manor Road	37, Yorkshire Grove

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 rehoused 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 not to be overcrowded.			39
Number investigated	Over-crowding	Illness or physical disability and condition of premises.	162
	54	108	
Total Number Investigated.			201

APPLICANTS RE-HOUSED

London County Council

Applicants Investigated	Over-crowding	Illness or physical disability and condition of premises.	Totals
	24	23	47
Other Applicants			137
Total—London County Council			184

Pharmacy and Poisons

The names and addresses of 53 persons remained on the Council's list of persons entitled to sell Poisons under Part II of the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933.

The estate of cottages and maisonettes with flats over, in Green Lanes (a total of 109 dwellings) was completed and occupied.

The Old People's Home (New River Lodge) affording accommodation for 92 persons of either sex, with the necessary staff, was completed and occupied.

Work continued throughout the year on the Health Centre and Day Nursery, Green Lanes, and on the foundations for the Woodberry Down Comprehensive School.

The total number of dwellings completed and occupied to date is 1,444.

Inspection and Supervision of Food and Food Premises

Milk Supply

At the end of the year there remained on the register 40 distributors of milk whose premises are situated in the Borough, and 26 distributors 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	39	6	1

SUPPLEMENTARY LICENCES

Pasteurised	Sterilised	Tuberculin Tested
22	24	21

Milk Samples

161 samples of milk were sent for bacteriological examination and of these 4 failed to pass the Methylene Blue Test.

Ice Cream

During the year 50 samples of Ice Cream were sent to the Laboratory for Bacteriological examination, and were reported upon as follows:—

41 samples were up to Grade I Standard

5	”	”	”	”	”	II	”
3	”	”	”	”	”	III	”
1 sample	was	”	”	”	”	IV	”

Pharmacy and Poisons

The names and addresses of 53 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	13	12.63%	3.70%	8.93%
February	14	12.62%	3.65%	8.97%
March	14	12.34%	3.51%	8.83%
April	8	12.31%	3.50%	8.81%
May	15	12.40%	3.47%	8.93%
June	14	12.15%	3.30%	8.85%
July	15	12.07%	3.55%	8.52%
August	10	12.44%	3.65%	8.79%
September	15	12.50%	3.61%	8.89%
October	20	12.68%	3.68%	9.00%
November	18	12.81%	3.83%	8.98%
December	16	12.63%	3.73%	8.90%

The average composition of the whole of the 172 samples of milk received during the year and returned as genuine was as under:—

Total Milk Solids	. 12.46%
Milk Fat	. 3.59%
Non-Fatty Solids	. 8.87%

COMPLAINTS REGARDING FOREIGN BODIES IN FOOD

During the year three complaints regarding foreign bodies in food were received in the Department. Details of the three cases are as follows:—

String in loaf of bread

This complaint was received from a resident of the Woodberry Down Estate. The complainant submitted slices of bread and requested that an examination be made to establish the identity of the foreign matter contained therein. The appearance of the sample indicated that a piece of thick string or cord, possibly used to tie the mouth of the flour sack, had become embedded in the mix. A communication was sent to the suppliers concerned, pointing out that the incident would not have happened if the flour had been screened before being mixed. The suppliers replied in due course that they were at a loss to understand how such a piece of string could have found its way into a finished loaf. They were subsequently warned by further letter that more care would have to be taken in screening the flour before it was used.

Glass in bottle of milk

This complaint concerned a small quantity of glass in a milk bottle. The wholesalers were informed and requested to come to the Public Health Department to see the bottle, and this inspection was made by a representative, who admitted the presence of small pieces of glass and glass splinters. Further evidence was obtained from the complainant and the matter reported to the Public Health Committee, who directed that legal proceedings should be instituted against the wholesalers. The case was heard at the North London Police Court and the Counsel for the defence submitted that it had not been proved that the offence was committed by the defendants. The Magistrate thereupon dismissed the summons with a comment that there was a possibility that something might have happened to the milk while it was in the custody of the retailer.

Clothes peg in milk bottle

This complaint was brought to the Public Health Department by a resident, who complained that the bottle of milk contained a black-looking foreign object resembling a wooden clothes peg of the spring type. The suppliers were invited to call and inspect the bottle and they admitted the presence of a foreign body but could offer no explanation as to its presence. The case was reported to the Public Health Committee, who, after considering all the circumstances, decided not to institute legal proceedings against the firm. A warning was issued, however, that special care should be taken to avoid repetition of any similar incident.

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. ...	3	2	2	27	2
Butter, lard, etc. ...	—	—	—	1	8
Cereals ...	—	2	1	9	8
Cheese ...	—	1	3	11	6
Fish ...	—	4	3	19	5
Flour ...	—	—	—	15	6
Fruit and Vegetables ...	1	10	3	8	4
Fruit and Vegetable Juices	—	—	—	9	1
Jam ...	—	3	—	26	11
Meat, Poultry and Game	3	8	2	21	7
Milk ...	—	19	1	16	2
Paste, Pickles and Sauces	—	—	—	11	4
Soups ...	—	1	1	21	13
Sugar ...	—	—	—	12	10
Sweets ...	—	—	—	7	—
Tea and Coffee ...	—	—	—	3	8
Miscellaneous ...	—	—	—	16	14
Total ...	9	16	0	14	13

FOOD & DRUGS ACT SAMPLES, 1951

Article.	Formal.		Informal	
	No. Taken	No. Adulterated	No. Taken	No. Adulterated
FOOD				
Butter ...	5	—	3	—
Bread ...	—	—	2	—
Cheese ...	1	—	1	—
Cocoa ...	1	—	—	—
Confectionery (Sweets) .	2	—	7	—
Flour (Self-raising) ...	1	—	2	—
Jam ...	—	—	1	—
Lard ...	7	—	1	—
Margarine ...	7	—	1	—
Milk ...	159	—	13	—
Sugar ...	1	—	—	—
Tea ...	3	—	—	—
Vinegar ...	2	—	1	—
Total ...	189	—	32	—

Food and Drugs Act Samples — *continued*

Article.	Formal.		Informal.	
	No. Taken	No. Adulterated	No. Taken	No. Adulterated
DRUGS				
Epsom Salts ...	—	—	1	—
Glycerine of Thymol .	—	—	1	—
Linctus, Cough ...	—	—	1	—
Magnesium Sulphate .	—	—	1	—
Oil, Castor ...	—	—	1	—
Oil, Cod Liver ...	—	—	3	—
Sodium Bicarbonate ...	1	—	—	—
Sodium Sulphate ...	—	—	1	—
Tablets, Saccharin ...	—	—	1	—
Total ...	1	—	10	—
OTHER ARTICLES				
Almonds ...	—	—	1	—
Baking Powder ...	1	—	—	—
Biscuits ...	—	—	2	—
Cake ...	2	—	2	—
Cream ...	—	—	1	—
Cream, Salad ...	—	—	1	—
Fish, Canned ...	—	—	2	—
Fish, Paste ...	—	—	2	—
Fruit Squashes ...	3	—	2	—
Ice Cream ...	—	—	50	—
Ice Lolly ...	—	—	1	—
Jelly ...	—	—	2	—
Meat, Canned ...	1	—	4	—
Meat, Paste ...	—	—	1	—
Nutmeg ...	1	—	—	—
Oatmeal ...	—	—	1	—
Peel, Mixed ...	1	—	—	—
Pepper ...	—	—	3	—
Pickles ...	1	—	—	—
Sage ...	1	—	—	—
Sauce, Fruit ...	—	—	3	—
Sausages, Beef ...	1	—	1	—
Sausages, Pork ...	1	—	1	—
Semolina ...	1	—	—	—
Soup ...	—	—	3	—
Spice, Mixed ...	—	—	2	—
Stuffing ...	—	—	1	—
Vegetables, Preserved .	—	—	1	—
Total ...	14	—	87	—
TOTALS ...	204	—	129	—

