

[Report of the Medical Officer of Health for Barking].

Contributors

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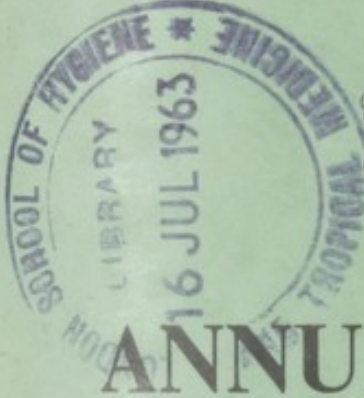
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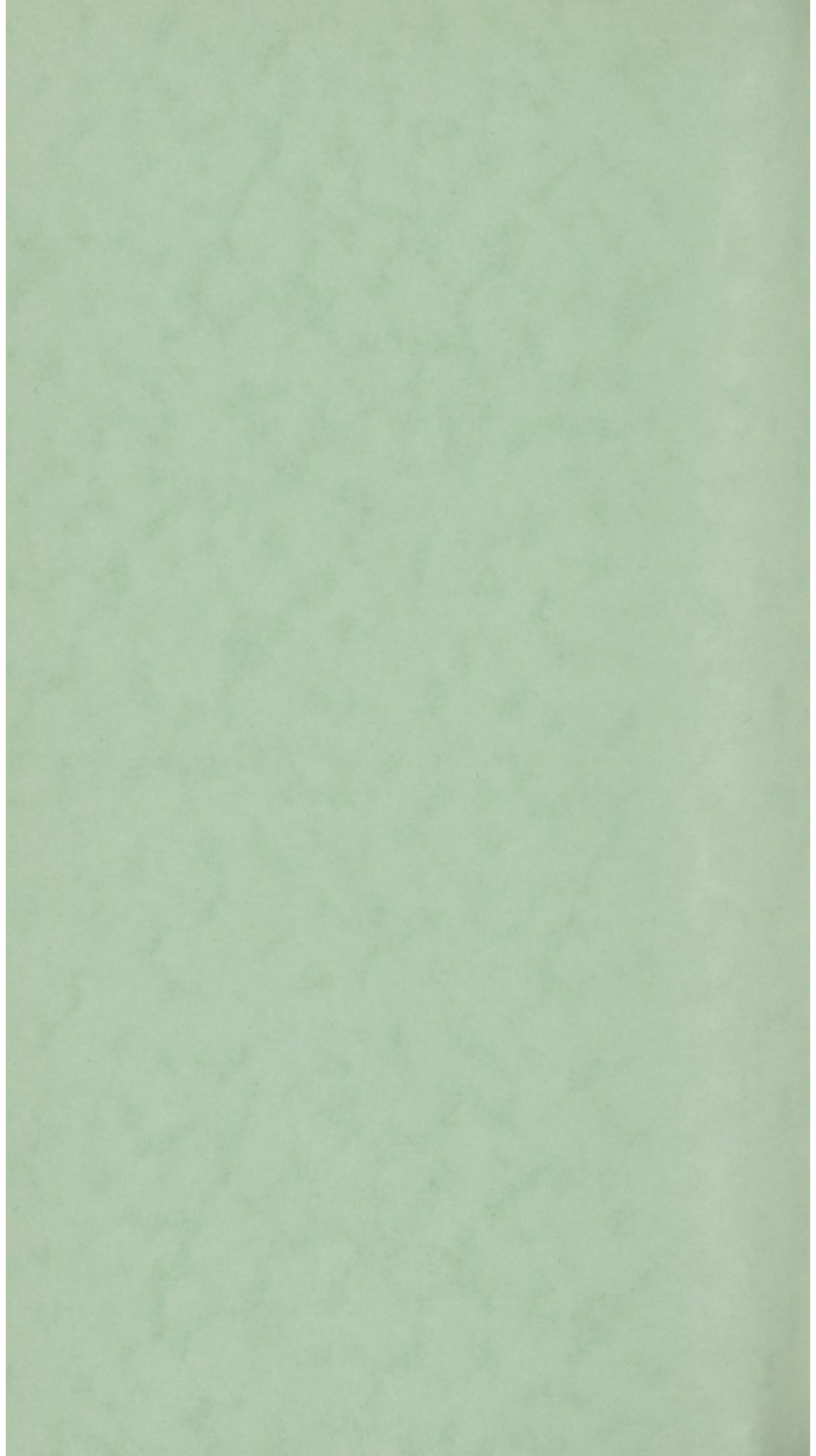
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BARK 53



ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF
HEALTH FOR BARKING

FOR THE YEAR

1959



BARK53



ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF
HEALTH FOR BARKING

FOR THE YEAR

1959



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PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

as at December, 1959

Chairman - Alderman Mrs. JULIA H. ENGWELL

Vice-Chairman - Mr. Councillor LESLIE C. JONES

The Mayor - Councillor Mrs. M. BREDO, C.A.

Mr. Alderman G.H. COLLINS	Mr. Councillor J.P. GROOM
Alderman Mrs. A.M. MARTIN	Councillor Mrs. D.M. JONES
Mr. Alderman J.R. SWEETLAND, C.C.	Mr. Councillor C.A. POOL
Mr. Councillor J.B. BLAND	Councillor Mrs. M. PRESTON, C.C.
Councillor Mrs. J. CALLAN	Mr. Councillor W.H. ROYCRAFT, J.P.
Councillor Mrs. D.M. GLENNY	
Mr. Councillor S.C. SIVELL	
Mr. Councillor LEONARD WRIGHT, J.P.	

BARKING COMMITTEE FOR EDUCATION

as at 31st December, 1959

Chairman - Mr. Councillor J.G. BEANE

Vice-Chairman - Mr. Alderman G.H. COLLINS

Representative Members:-

The Mayor - Councillor Mrs. M. BREDO, C.A.

Mr. Alderman A.E. BALL, J.P.	Mr. Councillor I. GREENHOUSE, J.P.
Alderman Mrs. M. BALL, C.A.	
Alderman Mrs. J.H. ENGWELL	Mr. Councillor L.F. HENSTOCK
Alderman Mrs. A.M. MARTIN	Mr. Councillor H.J. HILLS
Mr. Alderman J.R. SWEETLAND, C.C.	Mr. Councillor LESLIE C. JONES
Mr. Ald. W.G. WERMERLING	Councillor Mrs. M. PRESTON, C.C.
Mr. Councillor J.B. BLAND	Mr. Councillor S.R. ROWE
Mr. Councillor J.A. BUTLER	Mr. Cllr. W.H. ROYCRAFT, J.P.
Councillor Mrs. D.M. GLENNY	Mr. Councillor S.C. SIVELL

Co-opted Members:-

The Very Rev. Canon J.A. DACEY	Mr. F.H. KING
Mrs. G. COLLINS	Mr. A. STONE
Mr. A.E. GREEN	Mr. County Councillor J. WARD

Nominated Members:-

Mr. County Alderman K.E.B. GLENNY, J.P.

Mrs. E.G. LAW

BARKING HEALTH AREA SUB-COMMITTEE

of the Essex County Health Committee

as at December, 1959

Chairman - Alderman Mrs. JULIA H. ENGWELL

Vice-Chairman - Mr. Councillor LESLIE C. JONES

Barking Borough Council Representatives:-

The Mayor - Councillor Mrs. M. BREDO, C.A.

Mr. Alderman G.H. COLLINS

Councillor Mrs. D.M. JONES

Alderman Mrs. A.M. MARTIN

Mr. Councillor C.A. POOL

Mr. Alderman J.R. SWEETLAND, C.C.

Councillor Mrs. M. PRESTON, C.C.

Councillor Mrs. J. CALLAN

Mr. Councillor W.H. ROYCRAFT,
J.P.

Councillor Mrs. D.M. GLENNY

Mr. Councillor J.P. GROOM

Mr. Councillor S.C. SIVELL

Mr. Councillor LEONARD WRIGHT, J.P.

Essex County Council Representatives:-

Mr. County Alderman K.E.B. GLENNY, O.B.E., J.P.

Mr. County Councillor A.C. BERRY

County Councillor Mrs. C.S.M. GODFREY

The Executive Council for Essex Representative:-

Mr. S.A. WORTLEY

The Local Medical Committee Representative:-

Dr. W.J.C. FENTON, J.P.

The Hospital Management Committee Representative:-

Mrs. D.L. BELCHAMBER

Voluntary Organisations' Representatives:-

Mrs. M.E. DALLEY

Miss N.L. ODELL

Mrs. G.M. GRAFFY

Mrs. P. WILSON

STAFF, 1959

*Medical Officer of Health, Area Medical Officer, and
Divisional School Medical Officer:-*

F. GROARKE, M.B., L.M., D.C.H., D.P.H.

*Deputy Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Officer,
Assistant County Medical Officer, and
Medical Supervisor of Midwives:-*

MARGARET I. ADAMSON, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

School Medical Officers and Assistant County Medical Officers:-

EILEEN E.V. MARTIN, M.B., B.Ch.

EUGENIA POPPER, M.D. (Retired 13.11.59)

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

MARY H. WESTLAKE, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

Dental Officers:-

J. BUNTIN, L.D.S. R.F.P.S.G. (Terminated 30.9.59)

Chief Public Health Inspector:-

N. BASTABLE, F.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I.

Senior Public Health Inspector:-

Mr. E.G. TWEEDY

Public Health Inspectors:-

Mr. E.A. ELLIS

Mr. R. ROPER

Mr. T.W. GLEW

Mr. M.R. WILLIAMS

Mr. A.G. MERRIMAN
(At present in
H.M. Forces)

Mr. B.R. SAUNDERS
(From 23.7.58)

Student Public Health Inspector:-

Mr. B.R. SAUNDERS

Superintendent Health Visitor:-

Miss P.M. FAWCETT

Health Visitors/School Nurses, etc.

Miss C.M. BROWNING

Miss E. PARRY

Miss A. CATTLE

Mrs. R. ROBERTSON

Miss L. GOODACRE

Miss E.M. SCHROPFER
(Tuberculosis Visitor)

Mrs. A.M. SMALL - Part-time

Mrs. L. CORRI (Part-time
Tuberculosis Visitor)

Miss G.K. JEFFREYS

(From 23.2.59)

Miss J. MCGILVRA

STAFF, 1959 - cont.

Dental Nurses, etc.

Mrs. P.J. BURBIDGE (Dental Attendant) Mrs. MOULE (Dental Nurse)
(Terminated 17.10.59)

In addition 18 part-time Nurses are employed for the staffing of the various Clinic services.

Chief Clerk:-

Mr. G.H. RUFF

Senior Administrative Assistant:-

Mr. B.S. WEAVER

Administrative Assistants:-

Mrs. E.M. BARTHOLOMEW (School Health Service)
Miss H. BEARTON (Handicapped Pupils and Special Children)
Mr. S. DEEKS (Supplies and Maintenance)
Mr. A. HOWLETT (Prevention of Illness; Care and After-Care)

Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives:-

Miss D.A. RISELEY (Retired 30.11.59)

District Midwives:-

Mrs L.M. BRONNICK Miss A. CUNNINGHAM

Matron of Day Nursery:-

Miss F.B. NASON

Domestic Help Organiser:-

Mrs. L. EVERITT

Chief Chiropodist:-

Mr. H. LEAVESLEY

Senior Dental Technician:-

Mr. J. CONSTABLE

Speech Therapists:-

Mrs. G.M. STUFFINS
(Full-time)
(Terminated 30.3.59)

Miss J. SHEPARD
(Full-time)
(Commenced 27.4.59)

Mrs. M. WARD
(Part-time)
(Terminated 14.8.59)

Miss S. HICKSON
(Part-time)
(Commenced 27.10.59)

Occupational Therapist:-

Miss Z. MERCER
(Part-time)

REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD STAFF

Superintendent Physiotherapist:-

Mr. T. HYND

Orthoptist:-

Miss M. LEWIS



TOWN HALL, BARKING,
ESSEX

September, 1960.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the Borough of Barking.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

In presenting this report, I should like to thank my
colleagues and members of the Council for the help they gave
me during the year under review.

I am,

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

Medical Officer of Health.

GENERAL PUBLIC HEALTH

SHORTAGE OF HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION

The completion of the planning of the scheme for enlarging the Barking Hospital into a general hospital is scheduled to be completed in 1960.

HEALTH EDUCATION

For a week in September, the new Town Hall was open for inspection by the public and an exhibition illustrating the local services was staged in the Small Hall. Included in the Health Section of the Exhibition were displays dealing with the personal health services and accidents in the home. The Exhibition was visited by five to six thousand people.

The theme for the routine autumn Home Safety Campaign was "Check that Fall", promoted in conjunction with the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents. A wide distribution of propaganda material was made.

In order to provide a balanced programme of health education material, a small section of the central office has now been allocated to do this work in conjunction with clinics, health visitors, etc.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

It is pleasing to report that at no time during the year was it necessary to invoke Section 47 of this Act to secure the compulsory removal to hospital of a Barking resident.

WELFARE SERVICES

The following information was kindly supplied by the County Welfare Officer of the Essex County Council:-

The statistics set out below show the extent to which the main services provided by the County Welfare Committee under the National Assistance Act, 1948, have been afforded

to persons residing within the Borough of Barking during the year 1959:-

(1) Residential and Temporary Accommodation

- (a) Admitted to hostels and other residential establishments: Men, 12; Women, 11.

The number of persons emanating from the Borough in residential accommodation provided by or on behalf of the County Council as at 31st December 1959, was as follows: Men, 27; Women, 40.

- (b) Admitted to temporary accommodation for homeless families: Men -; Women, 2; Children, 6.

The County Council propose to provide a purpose-built Home for Old People in the Borough which will accommodate 60 residents, and it is anticipated that building work will be commenced during the year 1960/61.

(2) Blind Persons

The number of registered blind, partially sighted and defective sighted persons resident in the Borough on the 31st December, 1959 was as follows:-

(i) Registered as blind	...	...	...	...	117
(ii) Partially sighted	...	...	...	...	42
(iii) Defective sighted	...	...	...	...	6

all of whom came under the supervision of the County Council's Home Teachers. There was one blind resident in the Home Workers Scheme operated through the agency of the Royal Society for the Blind and two were employed in special workshops for the blind. Additionally, seventeen blind and twelve partially sighted persons were employed in open industry and one blind resident from the Borough was admitted to a Home for the Blind. Occupational and recreational facilities are also available to the blind and many are taught braille and handicraft.

Deaf or Dumb and other Handicapped Classes

The Welfare services for physically handicapped persons (other than blind, as mentioned above) as provided under Section 29 of the National Assistance Act 1948 have been extended considerably and assistance is afforded where necessary in respect of holidays, adaptations to homes to facilitate mobility, the provision of special equipment, ranging from bath seats to hydraulic hoists etc.

An all-day Occupational Centre at Eastbury House, Barking, has been running for nearly two years and not only persons from Barking, but those from parts of Ilford and Dagenham, attend. This Centre is a very happy feature and is giving pleasure to many handicapped persons as it provides occupation in various handicrafts, and a social life which, through their handicaps, had previously been limited. Also the fullest co-operation has been maintained with specialised organisations in this field of welfare services, many of these bodies acting as the Council's agents in this connection.

MATTERS OF LIFE AND DEATH

Population

The estimated population of Barking at each mid-year for the past decade, as notified by the Registrar General, is given below:-

1950	...	...	79,260
1951	...	...	78,170 (Census)
1952	...	...	77,140
1953	...	...	76,800
1954	...	...	76,580
1955	...	...	75,990
1956	...	...	75,560
1957	...	...	75,070
1958	...	...	74,850
1959	...	...	74,980

Births

969 live births and 15 still-births were registered during 1959, as under:-

Live Births:-

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	466	467	933
Illegitimate	20	16	36
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	486	483	969
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Still-Births:-

Legitimate	5	10	15
Illegitimate	-	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	5	10	15
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Total Live and Still-Births	491	493	984
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Birth Rate per 1,000 of Estimated Population 12.92.

Birth Rate adjusted by Comparability Factor of 0.94 = 12.14.

Still-Birth Rate per 1,000 (Live and Still) Births 15.24.

Proportion of Illegitimate Live Births 3.7%.

Maternal Mortality

It is pleasing to report that no maternal deaths occurred during the year.

Loss of Infant Life

The infant death rate in 1959 was 28.95 as compared with 18.54 for 1958. The national figures for these years were 22.2 and 22.6 respectively.

The following tables show the causes of infant deaths:-

INFANTILE MORTALITY - 1959

Cause of Death	Age at Death					Total under 1 year
	0-1 mth.	1-3 mths.	3-6 mths.	6-9 mths.	9-12 mths.	
Atelectasis	2	-	-	-	-	2
Birth Injury	1	-	-	-	-	1
Broncho-Pneumonia ..	1	2	-	-	-	3
Congenital Abnormality	4	-	-	1	-	5
Haemolytic Disease of Newborn	1	-	-	-	-	1
Haemorrhagic Disease of Newborn	1	-	-	-	-	1
Intercranial Haemorrhage	1	-	-	-	-	1
Prematurity	14	-	-	-	-	14
Totals	25	2	-	1	-	28

NEO-NATAL MORTALITY - 1959

Cause of Death	Age at Death				Total
	Under 1 wk.	1-2 wks.	2-3 wks.	3-4 wks.	
Atelectasis	2	-	-	-	2
Birth Injury	1	-	-	-	1
Broncho-Pneumonia	-	-	1	-	1
Congenital Abnormality ..	2	1	1	-	4
Haemolytic Disease of Newborn	1	-	-	-	1
Haemorrhagic Disease of Newborn	1	-	-	-	1
Intercranial Haemorrhage ..	1	-	-	-	1
Prematurity	14	-	-	-	14
Totals	22	1	2	-	25

Of the total of 28 deaths no less than 22 occurred within the first week of life.

The Neo-Natal death rate was 25.79.

DEATHS

<i>Causes of Death in 1959</i>	<i>Total</i>
Tuberculosis and other Infectious Diseases ..	7
Cancer and other Malignant Diseases	209
Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System ..	78
Diseases of the Heart and Circulatory System ..	227
Pneumonia, Bronchitis and other Respiratory Diseases (excluding T.B.)	98
Diseases of the Stomach and Digestive System	13
Accidents, Poisonings and Violence	22
Infant Deaths and Congenital Malformations ..	30
Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion	-
Other causes	40
Total	724

Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Estimated Population 9.66

Adjusted Death Rate (Comparability Factor 1.41) = 13.62.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following notifications were received during the year:-

	<i>Notifications</i>
Pneumonia	79
Tuberculosis: Respiratory	37
Non-Respiratory	4
Scarlet Fever	95
Dysentery	47
Puerperal Pyrexia	31
Measles	896
Whooping Cough	8
Food Poisoning	16
Erysipelas	9
Scabies	1
Meningococcal Infection	2
Poliomyelitis	2
Diphtheria	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	9
Malaria	1
Paratyphoid	1

The case of malaria related to a national of the Indian sub-continent who had only been in Britain for a short while.

DIPHTHERIA

It is pleasing to report, after the outbreak of last year, that no notification of diphtheria was received during the year.

POLIOMYELITIS

Neither of the two cases notified during the year had been vaccinated against poliomyelitis. One case was a boy of 4 years who developed slight paralytic symptoms in the legs, but the other did not develop paralysis and the diagnosis was not confirmed by virological examination.

CARE OF THE AGED

Throughout the year Health Visitors continued to visit the aged in their homes, and resulting therefrom action was taken in many instances to procure necessary treatment and help where needed.

One of the most appreciated services which is given on the recommendation of the health visitor's visit is domiciliary chiropody. This is provided by the Barking Old People's Welfare Committee and at the end of the year 210 old people were receiving this service, an increase of 25 over the previous year.

It is interesting to note that the average age of the people receiving this service was 76 years.

During the year there has been constant and cordial contact with hospitals receiving the chronic sick and with the County Welfare Department.

ESTABLISHMENTS FOR MASSAGE AND SPECIAL TREATMENT

Licences were issued during the year in respect of four establishments which are governed by the Borough's bye-laws.

LAUNDRY SERVICE

Once again the Borough Council's laundry service proved an invaluable adjunct to the services provided in the home to care for the chronic sick. During the year 45 cases were assisted.

PATHOLOGICAL SERVICE

Dr. T.F. Elias-Jones has very kindly given me the following report on the Pathological Services administered by him during 1959:-

There is a close and mutually beneficial association between the Barking Public Health Department and the constituent laboratories of the Ilford and Barking Hospital Group Pathology Service, particularly the laboratory at Barking Hospital.

Haematological (and other) investigations of expectant mothers constitute an important part of the work done in this connection. These are undertaken not only for patients attending the Borough's ante-natal clinics in preparation for hospital or domiciliary confinement, but also for those to be confined at home whose ante-natal care is supervised by family doctors. In the organization of this work, for both categories of patients, the helpful co-operation of the Borough Health Department's Medical Officers, Health Visitors, Midwives and Clerks is greatly appreciated by the laboratory staff.

Insofar as timely laboratory investigations during pregnancy can help to safeguard the life and health of the mother and her baby - and they can help a great deal - it can be fairly stated that no expectant mother in Barking need be denied precautionary aid against the predictable hazards of pregnancy and delivery. This must be stressed because, either through ignorance of the existence of these facilities or because of prejudicial reluctance to use them, a small minority of Barking women still do not fully avail themselves of this service.

A plea often heard in the past, in mitigation of failure to attend for laboratory appointments, was the difficulty of access to Barking Hospital. With the inauguration of the No. 62 Bus Service along Upney Lane - bearing in mind, too, that the Hospital adjoins Upney Station - this excuse can no longer be tenable.

Following on these ante-natal - and post-natal - investigations of the mothers, the help of the pathology department is frequently enlisted by doctors in charge of the Infant Welfare Clinics, e.g. a well-chosen laboratory test may reveal the cause of a baby's failure to thrive. In later childhood pupils suspected, at school medical inspection, to be suffering from subacute rheumatism, anaemia or other blood disorders etc. are also referred. In such cases positive results enable the child to be directed, without delay, to the appropriate hospital or specialist clinic, whereas negative laboratory findings help to dispel the anxieties of parents and doctor.

The pathology department also receives a large number of swabs and other specimens submitted by the Area Medical Officers in the course of their epidemiological investigations. Apart from bacillary dysentery, sporadic cases (or small outbreaks in families or other closely-linked communities) of which are continually occurring, investigations have not uncovered any epidemic of note during the year.

Laboratory specimens submitted from other clinics (Minor Ailments Clinics, Skin Clinics etc.) add precision to clinical diagnosis and provide guidance to treatment. Nowadays the greater part of this work involves the identification of micro-organisms causing particular infections in individual patients and, following on this, the selection, by precise tests, of the antibiotic or other antimicrobial drug likely to prove beneficial. As is well known the most prevalent cause of septic infections at the present time is the *Staphylococcus aureus*, an organism which, unhappily, shows an astonishing facility in its defiance of antibiotics. The accompanying table gives a summary of the effectiveness of three out of the many antibiotics which were tested against 281 strains of these organisms at the Barking

Hospital Laboratory during 1959.

	Strains isolated from hospital inpatients.	Strains isolated from outpatients (attending P.H. Clinics, G.P's etc.)
Total no. of strains of Staph-aureus tested	213	68
Penicillin-resistant strains	175 (82.2%)	32 (47.0%)
Streptomycin-resistant strains	88 (41.3%)	5 (7.3%)
Tetracycline-resistant strains	85 (39.8%)	6 (8.8%)

The contrast between the behaviour of hospital staphylococci and those isolated from patients attending Public Health clinics or their family doctors is very strikingly illustrated. It will be seen, for example, that while, in hospital, the efficacy of penicillin in this type of infection has clearly reached its nadir, its usefulness even in domiciliary and clinic practice has dwindled to about half of what it was ten years ago. The obvious lesson to be learned from figures such as these is that it is only by laboratory-controlled discrimination in their use can these potentially powerful agents, which have flowed in such profusion from Sir Alexander Fleming's great discovery, continue to play their part in the continuing battle against microbial infection.

In all these endeavours it is essential that the harmonious integration of public health, general practitioner and laboratory services should be fostered and maintained.

CHEST CLINIC

Statistics relating to the past 5 years are given below:-

	Respiratory		Meninges & C.N.S.		Other		Total	Transfers into the area	Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
1955	37	25	1	-	2	3	68	30	98
1956	31	15	1	-	2	1	50	32	82
1957	22	6	-	-	4	3	35	22	57
1958	20	14	-	-	2	2	38	28	66
1959	20	17	-	1	1	2	41	38	79
Totals	130	77	2	1	11	11	232	150	382

Examination of Contacts

	Adults		Children		Totals
	New	Old	New	Old	
1955	278	417	203	683	1581
1956	215	527	185	814	1741
1957	200	690	114	922	1926
1958	101	691	95	807	1694
1959	228	705	82	798	1813

At the end of 1959 there were 624 cases of tuberculosis on the register involving 563 households.

Two members of your nursing staff are seconded to this clinic to assist at clinic sessions and home visiting.

PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES

This section deals with those services which come under the control of the Barking Health Area Sub-Committee of the Health Committee of the Essex County Council.

CLINIC PREMISES

Health Services Clinic - Thames View Estate

The building of this Clinic commenced during the year and was almost completed at the end of December.

A proposal was made that the family doctors running the group practice on the Estate should be given the opportunity of renting accommodation in the clinic instead of operating from the temporary surgery building.

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

MATERNITY SERVICE

Ante-Natal Care. This was given as follows:-

Clinics	739
Hospitals (excluding Barking Hospital)	165
General Practitioners	<u>57</u>
Total	<u>961</u>

Confinements. During the year 964 mothers were confined, giving birth to 984 infants (including 20 sets of twins). These were born as follows:-

Barking Hospital	545
Other Hospitals	171
At home	<u>268</u>
Total	<u>984</u>

In four instances, patients failed to seek ante-natal care and of these cases three of the children were illegitimate and in the fourth the baby was premature.

Post-Natal Care. 497 Barking mothers attended the Post-Natal Clinic making a total of 586 attendances. In addition 251 mothers were under the care of their family doctors and 165 were under the care of hospitals outside the district.

INFANT WELFARE

ATTENDANCES AT INFANT WELFARE CLINICS — 1958 & 1959

	1958	1959
Number of children born in year who attended ..	743	843
Total number of children who attended	2,312	2,373
Total attendances	21,855	21,521

Distribution of Welfare Foods

The following table shows the welfare foods distributed during 1958 and 1959.

	1958	1959
National Dried Milk ..	21,711	25,699 tins
Cod Liver Oil.. .. .	3,957	3,418 bottles
Vitamin Tablets (A & D)	3,011	3,335 packets
Orange Juice	35,506	37,902 bottles

In addition, during 1959, over 15,000 packets of proprietary brands of milk foods, etc., were sold at clinics.

DAY NURSERIES

The table below shows the attendances at Gale Street Day Nursery during 1959:-

	No. on Register	Average daily attendances
January	47	34.0
February	45	37.7
March	45	37.8
April	44	37.2
May	47	32.3
June	48	38.5
July	52	38.8

	No. on Register	Average daily attendances
August	54	35.0
September	41	35.4
October	42	32.3
November	43	33.3
December	40	26.0

Nursery and Child Minders' Regulation Act

There are no registered child minders in the Borough.

MIDWIFERY

Four midwives continued to practice in the district, including two under the auspices of the Queen's Nurses.

District Midwives undertook the confinement of 262 patients which represented 27% of the births occurring in the Borough.

Supervision of Midwives

Dr. M. I. Adamson continued as Medical Supervisor of Midwives and Miss D. Riseley, Matron of the Barking Hospital, continued to act as Non-medical Supervisor of Midwives until her retirement in November.

HEALTH VISITING

The following statistics relate to the work of health visitors:-

HEALTH VISITING	1958	1959
No. of visits to Expectant Mothers ..	1,266	1,266
No. of visits to Children under five ..	9,251	8,533
No. of other visits	5,712	6,692
No. of Non-Access visits	2,270	2,223

HOME NURSING

This service, together with approximately half of the domiciliary midwifery service, is still administered from the County Training Home at Leytonstone.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

Smallpox Vaccination

The number of primary vaccinations carried out in 1959 was 114 in infants under one year, 153 in those over one year. This means that just over 10% of infants are being vaccinated during the first year of life.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination

In my last report I recorded that the response from young people in the age group 16 - 25 years had been disappointingly low and in fact only 118 had received 2 injections by the end of 1958.

Early in 1959, therefore, it was decided to supplement the usual propaganda channels by offering vaccination 'on the spot' at places of work and recreation, e.g. factories, schools, youth centres. This did stimulate the acceptance rate somewhat but it was not until the untimely death of a young national footballer took place that any significant response was received from this age group when 8,000 injections were given to young adults during the ensuing two months. Difficulties of supply of vaccine during this time did cause the department some embarrassment in that we had to suspend for some time the open sessions when young people could be vaccinated without appointment.

By the end of 1959 about one-third of the young people between 15 and 25 years of age had been vaccinated.

During the year over 10,000 booster doses were given to children under 15 years of age.

With regard to expectant mothers, 490 were vaccinated, i.e. about one-half of the total possible.

Diphtheria and Whooping Cough Immunisation

The number of children receiving primary courses of immunisation during the year was as follows:-

DIPHTHERIA

	Family doctors	Clinics	Total
Separate	197	417	614
Combined with whooping cough	116	-	116
Total diphtheria	313	417	730

WHOOPING COUGH

	Family doctors	Clinics	Total
Separate	152	379	531
Combined with diphtheria	116	-	116
Total whooping cough ..	268	379	647

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

Chiropody Service

This remains a popular service and during the year 17,242 attendances were made.

Sick Room Equipment

This continues to be much in demand and helps greatly to assist the nursing of patients at home. At the end of the year 789 articles were out on loan.

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

The following table shows the number of hours of service given during the past ten years, together with a detailed analysis of how the hours of service were deployed in 1959:-

Year	Number of Helps Employed	Number of Cases Helped	Total Hours Worked
1950	55	387	80,699
1951	49	327	70,611
1952	84	318	85,743
1953	89	384	105,121
1954	89	503	101,960
1955	90	556	105,104
1956	93	596	104,863
1957	93	581	97,536
1958	97	550	103,787
1959	96	625	114,227

The following table shows the help given to various categories during 1959:-

Category	Cases Helped 1959	Hours of Service 1959
Maternity	55	3,712
Acute Sick	17	1,349
Tuberculosis	14	4,881
Chronic Sick	109	25,570
Aged chronic sick	312	58,097
Aged	106	19,219
Others	12	1,399
Total ..	625	114,227

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE, 1959

MEDICAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT

The Statistical Return at the end of this report shows the classification of defects found and the treatment thereof.

Minor Ailment Clinics

Attendances at these clinics were well maintained during the year.

CASES TREATED AT MINOR AILMENT CENTRES

EYES: (External and other - excluding errors of refraction and squint)	394
EARS, NOSE AND THROAT DEFECTS: (other than operative)	640
SKIN:	
Ringworm (body)	5
Scabies	1
Impetigo	90
Other	2,581
Other minor ailments (e.g. minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.) ..	1,614
Total attendances	22,083

Speech Therapy

During the year 203 cases made 2,114 attendances to the speech clinics.

During term time the Speech Therapists continue to give 4 sessions per week at Faircross School.

DENTAL SERVICES

Statistics relating to the dental inspection and treatment of school children will be found in the statistical return at the end of this report.

Our only full-time dentist resigned in the autumn and although with the help of part-time dentists we were able to operate at least one dental clinic it was quite impossible to maintain a satisfactory service for school children. It is several years now since some schools had a routine dental inspection.

The Dental Laboratory continues to construct dentures and appliances not only for Barking but for many dental centres elsewhere in the County.

VACCINATION AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS

This service, called B.C.G. vaccination, was introduced to Barking during the Autumn of 1954 and has operated since that time. It was restricted to school children aged between 13 and 14 years but has recently been extended to include students attending technical colleges or other establishments of further education. As vaccination is indicated only in persons who have never been infected with tuberculosis a pre-vaccination tuberculin sensitivity test is necessary to detect previously infected persons. We decided from the beginning of the scheme to carry out two such tests simultaneously, namely the Mantoux test which consists of the intradermal injection of 0.1 ml. (10 TU) of a solution of P.P.D. supplied by the Ministry of Health, and a test first described by Heaf in 1951 and known as the Heaf multiple puncture test.

Doctors Martin and Seligmann who carried out the bulk of this tuberculin testing and result reading, both attended a course of instruction in the necessary techniques prior to the commencement of the scheme. The results we obtained on over 3,000 school children are compared below:-

Year	Number Tested	Total No. of Reactors	Heaf Test Positive Results	Mantoux Test Positive Results
1954	214	23	23	22
1955	675	96	96	86
1956	751	97	93	97
1957	863	71	70	71
1958	723	75	75	73

These results indicate close agreement (97%) between the two methods, and, in view of the ease and simplicity of operation particularly with the self-firing apparatus now available, we decided to rely in future on the Heaf test for mass skin-testing in this connexion.

During the current year B.C.G. vaccination was again offered to all 13-year old children and below are statistics relating to this service:-

Number to whom offered	1,368
Number tuberculin tested after parents' consent had been received	1,140
Positive result	71
Negative result	1,069
Number who received B.C.G.	1,069

As a result of the extension of the scheme, students of the South-East Essex Technical College were invited to participate although only 55 out of 644 accepted. Of this number 48 were tested (7 were absent); 9 had positive reactions and the remaining 39 received B.C.G. All positive reactors are referred to the Chest Physician who examines each case carefully for signs of active disease.

SPECIALIST SERVICES

Eye Clinics

Dr. R.F. Jamieson, M.B., Ch.B., D.O.M.S., continues to attend Central, Porters Avenue and Woodward Clinics.

Cases dealt with were as follows:-

External and other diseases excluding errors of refraction and squint	75
Errors of refraction (including squint) ..	<u>1,156</u>
Total	<u>1,231</u>

The number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed was 928.

Miss Lewis, Orthoptist, treated 138 school children during 1959.

Vision Testing. The importance of good vision to the optimal development and educational attainment of children is widely acknowledged as children cannot develop to the full unless they have the full use of their senses, including that of vision. There is obviously a need to discover those children who have visual defects, but unfortunately a pre-school child with defective vision is unlikely to receive attention unless the defect is gross or is associated with squint. In some cases the defect is not discovered until the child is able to read his letters - at age 7-8 on average - by which time the defect may have progressed too far for correction and the child is later found to have a useless eye, a condition called unilateral amblyopia which is really a preventable disability.

There is no simple remedy for this state of affairs, as screen testing the vision of school entrants and pre-school children has always presented peculiar difficulties because children of this age group are normally illiterate and cannot or will not co-operate in the examination.

There are various test methods available but all have limitations and no single test is both feasible and infallible. We have been trying various methods on our older day nursery children and in pupils attending the nursery school class with the co-operation of the teaching staff, and the trials seem to indicate that a little known test may prove useful. Further trials are planned in a search for a reliable method for use in our vision screening programme.

Paediatric Clinic

A Consultant Paediatrician, Dr. T. Savage, of the Regional Hospital Board holds a session each fortnight at

the Upney Clinic and during 1959 school children were seen as follows:-

New cases	..	..	..	..	41
Re-examination	..	..	..	..	197
					<hr/>
Total Attendances	..	..	..	..	238
					<hr/>

Ear, Nose and Throat Clinics

Miss M. Mason, F.R.C.S., continues as the Consultant Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist and has made the following notes on the work of her clinic:-

"The Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic has progressed satisfactorily during the past year. There is at the moment no appreciable waiting list for appointments. Local arrangements are made for those patients who, after being seen, are in need of X-Rays, most of these being carried out at Barking Hospital but those requiring more detailed X-Rays are referred to King George Hospital, Ilford.

For some time now the list of children awaiting operative treatment for tonsils and adenoids has been gradually reducing and the time lapse between the recommendation and the admission to Hospital is now between eight and ten weeks. Urgent cases are admitted within one to two weeks. The beds made available for E.N.T. cases at Chadwell Heath Hospital have mainly been responsible for the reduction in waiting time for these operations but there are also regular admissions to King George Hospital, Ilford. Older children and adults, however, have to wait considerably longer for operative treatment owing to the long list of patients awaiting various types of surgery."

Figures for treatment are:-

Operative treatment (cases):-

- (a) For diseases of the ear 1
- (b) For adenoids and chronic tonsillitis .. 120
- (c) For other nose and throat conditions .. 12

Other forms of treatment (cases) 206

Orthopaedic Clinic

Mr. Leon Gillis, M.B.E., F.R.C.S., continues as the Consultant Orthopaedic Surgeon and attends fortnightly at the Physiotherapy Department, Barking Hospital.

Mr. Gillis has very kindly made the following observations, inter alia, on the work of the department during 1959.

"There are several points I would like to make. One is that this clinic continues to have a tremendous turnover and serves the need of the surrounding population extraordinarily well - in spite of the present shortage of staff - under the able guidance of Mr. T. Hynd, Superintendent Physiotherapist.

Another point is that we are continuing to admit cases from this area to the following hospitals:- East Ham Memorial Hospital, St. Mary's Hospital, Plaistow, St. John's Hospital, Battersea and Queen Mary's Hospital, Roehampton, and due to the shortage of beds in these hospitals, I am now having more difficulty in getting the cases admitted.

The following are some of the cases we have admitted to the above mentioned hospitals during 1959:-

Queen Mary's Hospital, Roehampton

- 4 - adult males - admitted for investigation and prolonged treatment.

St. John's Hospital, Battersea

2 - adult females - admitted for investigation and prolonged treatment.

East Ham Memorial Hospital and St. Mary's Hospital, Plaistow

10 adults - admitted for various types of surgical treatment such as

Removal of coccyx
Removal of loose bodies
Excision of ganglion
Bilateral Keller's
Lengthening of tendo-achilles and
tenotomy of plantar fascia.

2 children - admitted for surgical treatment.

In addition, from time to time, it is necessary for me to admit to East Ham Memorial Hospital babies who require repeated manipulations and plaster for the correction of talipes.

It does seem anomalous that the Hospital which is situated in the Borough of Barking and is, in fact, the Hospital which was built for the residents, cannot have its own patients admitted, whereas patients from other Boroughs can gain admission for their various ailments.

One further point, could something perhaps be done to encourage Physiotherapists and other ancillary staff to come to Barking."

(As a footnote to the comments by Mr. Gillis it is appropriate to record that plans are well in hand for increasing the bed complement at the Barking Hospital and to turn it into a general hospital; also every endeavour is being made to recruit further physiotherapists to the hospitals administered by the Ilford and Barking Group Hospital Management Committee.)

The number of school children referred to Mr. Gillis during the year was 64.

Skin Clinic

Dr. P.M. Deville, M.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., Consultant Dermatologist, attends the Skin Clinic at Upney Clinic twice a month, and during the year 916 attendances were made to his clinic.

Child Guidance

The number of cases referred to the Child Guidance Clinic numbered 24.

Participation in case conferences has continued to be of invaluable help and interest, and we are grateful to Dr. W. Gurassa, Consultant Psychiatrist, and his team at the clinic for their enthusiastic support. It gives me pleasure to include the following report by Dr. Gurassa on the work of his clinic:-

"There have been a number of changes in staff during the past year, principally in the appointment of myself as Medical Director in place of Dr. Davidson, and Miss Watt as Psychologist in place of Mr. Pickett, the latter appointment after a gap of several months. We have been fortunate in obtaining permission to appoint an additional Psychiatric Social Worker, who is very much needed to relieve the pressure on our two present Social Workers. These changes have necessitated the renewal of contact with various agencies concerned with children in the area, in particular the schools where the lack of a Psychologist was acutely felt.

We have endeavoured to continue and extend Dr. Davidson's policy of integrating the clinic's activities with those of other agencies concerned with the education and welfare of children, and the current year has seen a considerable increase of contact with such people as Head Teachers, Probation Officers, School Attendance Officers etc., so that we are increasingly

learning to understand each other's points of view, and to co-ordinate the help given to children and parents. Meetings were also arranged with School Medical Officers and Health Visitors, and it is pleasing to note that Health Visitors are regularly attending our Conferences and working closely with us.

The diagnostic waiting list has been reduced considerably, and it is possible to see new referrals much sooner than before, There is still a delay with regard to the provision of more intensive treatment, and it is intended to reduce this by providing group treatment.

We have been considering ways in which we can extend our activities during the next year. It is hoped to provide at least one evening session for diagnosis and treatment. This will be of particular benefit to children who have left school and need to continue treatment here, and also to allow selected children to attend out of school time. Most of our cases are still referred from School Medical Officers, but we do have an increasing number from general practitioners, who, in some instances are able to attend our Conferences.

One disturbing note is the continued lack of facilities in the area for the admission of disturbed children and adolescents to suitable Units for observation and treatment. Many other areas have provided such Units but they are only available to us in exceptional circumstances. Some interim measures are urgently required pending more permanent provisions in the remote future.

In summing up I would say that while we are mainly occupied with the treatment and supervision of children referred to us we are increasingly concerned with improving our contact and communication with all people who are interested in the welfare of children with the particular aim of helping to prevent the development of established nervous disorders.

HANDICAPPED PUPILS

A summary is given below of the ascertainment and placement of handicapped pupils during the year:-

Category	No. of pupils ascertained during 1959	No. of pupils admitted to Special Schools during year		Total No. of pupils in Special Schools as at 31.12.59	
		Day	Resi- dential	Day	Resi- dential
Deaf	-	-	-	3	3
Partially deaf	1	1	-	5	-
Blind	1	-	1	-	4
Partially sighted	1	-	1	2	1
Epileptic	-	-	-	-	-
Delicate	2	1	1	9	7
Physically Handicapped	3	4	-	18	4
Educationally Sub-Normal	3	7	1	42	1
Maladjusted	5	-	6	-	9
Speech	-	-	-	-	-
Dual defect (E.S.N. & P.H.)	1	-	-	-	-
Totals	17	13	10	79	29

Faircross School. At the end of the year there were 179 pupils at Faircross Special School distributed as follows:-

	Barking	Other Districts
E.S.N. Section	42	60
Open Air Section	25	50

E.S.N. Section. During the year 17 children left the E.S.N. Section on ceasing to be of compulsory school age (5 Barking and 12 out-of-district) - all were recommended for supervision by the Local Health Authority under Section 57(5) of the Education Act, 1944.

Seven children (2 Barking and 5 out-of-district) were found to be ineducable and recommended for action under Section 57(3) of the Education Act, 1944.

Two children (1 Barking and 1 Ilford) were transferred to Residential Special Schools for E.S.N. pupils. One Barking child returned to an ordinary school and one Romford child was transferred to a Day School for Deaf Children.

Open-Air Section

During the year 13 delicate and 6 physically handicapped children were admitted from Barking and the surrounding districts.

The following table shows the number of children in attendance on the 31st December, 1959, together with the medical condition for which they were admitted.

Medical Condition	Barking	East Ham	Romford	Dagenham
Asthma	3	2	5	7
Asthma and eczema ..	-	1	-	-
Bronchitis	-	-	1	2
Asthma and bronchitis ..	-	1	1	-
Bronchiectasis	1	2	-	1
Atelectasis	-	-	-	1
Debility - General ..	1	4	-	-
Underweight	-	-	-	2
Debility following T.B.				
Hip & T.B. Cervical				
Adenitis	-	-	1	-
T.B. Lungs	1	-	-	2
Nephritis	1	-	-	-
Fibrocystic Disease of				
Pancreas	-	1	-	-
Ehler Donlos Syndrome	-	-	-	1
Poor physical condition, poor speech & backward	1	1	1	-
Perthe's Disease	1	-	-	-
Anaphalactoid purpura ..	-	-	-	1

Medical Condition	Barking	East Ham	Romford	Dagenham
Paralysis-Spastic	5	-	2	-
Poliomyelitis	5	-	-	-
T.B. Meningitis	-	-	1	-
Injury	2	-	-	-
Hydrocephalus	-	1	-	-
Congenital deformities ..	1	-	-	-
Scoliosis	-	-	1	-
Congenital Heart	-	1	-	-
Rheumatic Heart	-	-	-	1
Epilepsy and bronchitis	1	-	-	-
Petit Mal	1	-	1	-
Fragilitus ossium	-	1	-	-
Christmas Disease	-	1	-	-
Motor Disability	-	-	1	-
Rheumatoid Arthritis ..	-	-	-	1
Myope	1	-	-	-

It will be appreciated that pupils handicapped by such variety of disease require most careful medical supervision. This responsibility is well undertaken by Dr. Violet Spiller in close association with the teaching staff. Regular physiotherapy, remedial exercises, postural drainage and other remedial treatment is available at the school, and speech therapy sessions are held four times weekly during term time.

During the year 12 children (4 Barking and 8 out-of-district) were no longer considered to require special educational treatment - 6 returned to ordinary schools and 6, aged 15, were allowed to leave school. In addition, one East Ham child transferred to a Day Special School for Educationally Sub-Normal pupils and one Barking child was admitted to a Residential Special School for Maladjusted pupils.

Other Special Schools

During the year fifty-four Barking children attended other special schools or received home tuition as follows:-

Category	Day	Residential	Home Tuition
Blind	-	4	-
Partially Sighted	2	1	-
Deaf	4	3	-
Partially Deaf	6	-	-
Physically Handicapped	2	4	1
Delicate	-	9	1
Diabetic	-	2	-
Epileptic	-	-	-
Educationally Sub-Normal	-	1	1
Maladjusted	-	12	1

Convalescence

Eighty-eight children were sent away for periods of convalescence of up to 6 weeks.

SCHOOL HEALTH STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1959

					Total (All Schools)
1. MEDICAL INSPECTION OF PUPILS					
(a) PERIODIC					
Number of children examined at school:-					
(i) Entrants					966
(ii) Second age group					1,357
(iii) Third age group					1,134
(iv) Others					233
Total					3,690
Number of defects found requiring treatment					893
Number of defects found requiring observation					391
Number of individual pupils found to require treatment					623
Nutritional classification of pupils examined:-					
	Entrants	2nd Age Group	3rd Age Group	Others	
Satisfactory ..	964	1,355	1,134	233	3,686
Unsatisfactory	2	2	-	-	4
(b) SPECIAL					
Number of children specially examined (including medical examinations for School Camps, Boxing and Part-time Employment)					7,041
Number of defects found requiring treatment					6,038
Number of defects found requiring observation					99
(c) RE-INSPECTION					
Number of children re-inspected					8,876
2. TREATMENT OF CHILDREN					
(a) Total attendances at Specialists' Clinics:-					
(i) Ear, Nose and Throat					565
(ii) Ophthalmic					2,360
(iii) Orthopaedic					64
(iv) Paediatric					238
(v) Skin					916
(b) Total attendances at Treatment Clinics:-					
(i) Minor Ailment					22,083
(ii) Chiropody					585
(iii) Orthopaedic					4,670
(iv) Orthoptic					1,676
(v) Speech Therapy					2,114
(vi) Skin					2,145
(c) Number of children who received operative treatment for tonsils and adenoids					120
3. HOME VISITING					
Total number of visits made by School Nurses ..					2,736

SCHOOL HEALTH STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1959 -
cont.

	Total (All Schools)
4. HYGIENE INSPECTIONS	
(i) Number of examinations of pupils in school ..	15,749
(ii) Number of pupils found unclean	169
5. DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT	
(i) Number of pupils inspected in school	923
(ii) Number of pupils inspected at Clinics	1,564
Total	2,487
(iii) Number found to require treatment	1,958
(iv) Attendances for treatment	5,829
(v) Number of fillings: Permanent teeth	1,850
Temporary teeth	376
(vi) Number of teeth filled: Permanent teeth ..	1,638
Temporary teeth	376
(vii) Number of teeth extracted: Permanent teeth ..	782
Temporary teeth	1,922
(viii) Number of general anaesthetics administered for extractions	945
(ix) Other operations: Permanent teeth	2,554
Temporary teeth	861
(x) Number of treatments (included in (ix) above) carried out by Oral Hygienist	-

ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR 1959

- Section A - GENERAL ADMINISTRATION
- Section B - HOUSING
- Section C - FOOD SUPPLIES
- Section D - FACTORIES AND WORKPLACES
- Section E - ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION
- Section F - PEST INFESTATION CONTROL
- Section G - GENERAL SANITATION

Section A - GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Table No. 1

Summary

Total Inspections	14,030
Complaints received and investigated	1,994
Preliminary notices served	2,610
Statutory notices served	164
Notices outstanding at December 31st	122

Table No. 2

Analysis of Inspection Work performed by the District Public Health Inspectors

Housing	5,531
After infectious disease	374
Premises at which food is prepared, stored and sold	2,955
Factories and Workplaces	696
Outworkers premises	369
Shops	668

General Sanitation.. .. .	541
Smoke observations	179
Rent Act 1957	147
Pest Infestation Control	380
Hairdressers	78
Street traders	152

Table No. 3

Premises at which improvements were effected

Dwelling houses rendered habitable	1,038
Premises used for preparation and sale of food	42
Shops - other	24
Drainage (reconstruction, repair etc.)	98
Factories and Workplaces	24

Table No. 4

Defects found and dealt with under the Public Health Act, 1936, and the Housing Act 1957

No. of defects	2,795
Roofs and Flashings	155
Gutters	124
Rainwater pipes	83
Sinks	16
Bath and sink waste pipes	43
Choked drains	280
Defective drains	29
Inspection covers	11
Ventilation soil pipes	4
Gully dishing.. .. .	51
Gully traps	6
Flushing arrangements	98
W.C. structures	2
W.C. seats	32
W.C. pans	28
Yard paving	40
Chimney pots and stacks	28
Damp walls	120
External walls	71
Underfloor ventilation	23

Window cills	123
Window and door reveals	42
Window frames	128
Sashcords	115
Stair treads	-
Doors and door frames	75
Door cills	27
Floors	57
Weatherboards	1
Washing coppers	1
Stoves	38
Walls and ceilings	119
Water supplies	50
Dustbins and dust chutes	592
Verminous rooms	22
Accumulation of rubbish	100
Overcrowding	2
Animals and birds	20
External painting	12

NEW LEGISLATION AND STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

Smoke Control Areas (Exempted Fireplaces Order) 1959 -
Operative 17th July 1959.

Public Health Officers Regulations 1959 - Operative date
15th June 1959.

Ice Cream (Heat Treatment etc.) Regulations 1959 -
Operative 27th April 1959.

Food Standards (Ice Cream) Regulations 1959.

The Labelling of Food (Amendment) Regulations 1959

Meat (Staining and Sterilisation) Regulations 1959 - Revoked.

The Slaughter of Animals Act 1958 - Operative 1959.

The Fabrics (Misdescription) Regulations 1959 - 11th May 1959

Section B - HOUSING

PROVISION OF HOUSING ACCOMMODATION

New Council Accommodation, 1959

	<i>Dwellings provided</i>
Thames View Estate	282
Woodbridge Road Flats	8
Mayesbrook Meadow (Completion)	39
Bevan Avenue	14
St. Johns Road	1
Total for year ..	344

New Dwellings completed since end of 1939-1945 War

Barking Council	3,145
Private Owners	80
London County Council	121
	3,346

War Destroyed (Rebuilt)

Barking Council	63
Private Owners (including London County Council)	331
	394

Temporary Bungalows (still in occupation)

Barking Council	156
London County Council	295
	451

Registered Applicants

January 1959 - Waiting List	3,251
December 1959 - Waiting List	2,383

Borough of Barking (a) Linton Road and (b) Church Road Compulsory Purchase Orders

In December 1958 the public inquiry relating to the above Compulsory Purchase Orders took place. Confirmation Order was dated May 1959.

At the end of 1959 we had reached the following position in respect to the 236 properties in the two areas.

Purchased by the Council	191
Remaining	<u>45</u>
	<u>236</u>

At 31st December 1959 there were 17 families in the two areas to be rehoused by the Council.

CLEARANCE AREAS

During the year under review the Council declared as unfit dwellings a total of 268 premises as follows:-

	<i>Confirmation Date</i>	<i>Public Inquiry</i>
St. Pauls Road (No.4) ..	16.11.59	30.7.59

This area comprised fifteen premises including four shop dwellings.

HOUSING ACT, 1957

	<i>Premises</i>	<i>Families</i>
Gascoigne Road (Area No.1) ..	222	233
North Street (No.9)	14	12
Eldred Road (No.4)	7	7
Wakering Road (No.1)	25	<u>25</u>
Total	<u>268</u>	<u>277</u>

St. Pauls Road (No.4) - 15 premises

The public inquiry was held on July 30th 1959 and a confirmation order issued on November 10th 1959.

Gascoigne Road (No.1) - Compulsory Purchase Order

This clearance area is the first of 12 areas with a total of 2,199 premises situated in the older part of Barking with a site area of 374 acres where "urban renewal" to use the words of the planners is urgently necessary. It is an area at present lacking in beauty, trees and all that makes life worth while.

When cleared the Council will have a public and social obligation as well as responsibility for providing a small township economically suitable, architecturally attractive in every sense and yet enlivening to live in.

CLEARANCE AREAS. See Summary of Post-war Action under Section 154 of the Housing Act, 1936, and Section 157 of the Housing Act, 1957, pages 44 and 45.

OLD PEOPLE'S DWELLINGS

The Council continued discussions with the Essex County Council with the object of providing additional dwellings in accordance with the government recommendations of March 1957.

As a result the Council is proceeding with the construction of 22 dwellings at the rear of Lovelace House comprising:-

- 12 Double Bed/Sit Flats
- 4 Single Bed/Sit Flats
- 6 2-person bungalows including one for the warden.

This is the first joint scheme to be commenced in the Borough.

CLEARANCE AREAS

SUMMARY OF POST-WAR ACTION UNDER SECTION 154 OF THE HOUSING ACT 1936, AND SECTION 157 OF THE HOUSING ACT 1957

Area	Date of Repres.	Act	Sec.	Type of Order	No. of Houses	Population	Enquiry Date	Confirmation Date	Confirmed Houses	No. of Houses Demolished	Date of Demolition
CREEKMOUTH AREA, Nos. 2-50	5.10.55	1936	154	C.O.	46	157	-	25. 2.56	-	46	Apr. 56 - Jul. 57
WEST BANK, Nos. 1-5 consec.	10.11.55	1936	154	C.O.	5	21	-	-	-	5	Nov. 56 - Sep. 57
RODING VILLA, London Road	9. 2.56	1936	154	C.O.	1	4	-	-	-	1	Nov. 56
AXE STREET, No. 71	6. 7.56	1936	154	C.O.	1	1	-	-	-	1	Jun. 56
HIGHBRIDGE ROAD, No. 38	6. 7.56	1936	154	C.O.	1	2	-	-	-	1	Jun. 56
THE COTTAGE, LONGBRIDGE ROAD	6. 7.56	1936	154	C.O.	1	4	-	-	-	1	Apr. 57
HOCKLEY COTTAGES, Nos. 1-8 cons.	2.11.56	1936	154	C.O.	8	33	-	16.11.57	-	8	Jul. 57 - Oct. 57
OXFORD STREET, Nos. 2-16, even	29.11.56	1936	154	C.P.O.	8	15	-	23. 5.57	-	8	Jul. 57 - Oct. 57
CHURCH ROAD, No. 3	9. 1.57	1936	154	C.P.O.	1	5	-	14. 5.59	-	1	Mar. 57
COVERDALE ROAD, Area No. 1 Nos. 18-26, even	9. 1.57	1936	154	C.O.	6	17	-	-	-	6	Jun. 57 - Oct. 57
ST. MARGARETS ROAD, No. 66	9. 1.57	1936	154	-	1	-2	-	-	-	-	-
AXE STREET, Nos. 67, 69, 73	7. 2.57	1936	154	Closed	3	14	-	-	-	3	May 57
AXE STREET, No. 77	7. 2.57	1936	154	Closed	1	4	-	-	-	1	Jul. 57
ABBEY ROAD, Area No. 6 Nos. 137-145, odd	7. 3.57	1936	154	C.P.O.	5	11	3. 2.59	26. 6.59	-	2	Nov. 59 - Dec. 59
BROADWAY, Area No. 1 Nos. 46-50, even	7. 3.57	1936	154	C.P.O.	3	7	-	2. 6.58	-	3	Sep. 58 - Dec. 58
HART STREET, Nos. 38-56, even	7. 3.57	1936	154	C.P.O.	10	33	-	2. 6.58	-	10	Sep. 58 - Dec. 58
WESTBURY ROAD, Area No. 1 137/147 Ripple Road, odd, 2, 4, 6 Westbury Road	7. 3.57	1936	154	C.P.O.	10	27	-	26. 3.58	-	10	Dec. 57 - Nov. 58
CHURCH ROAD area: Nos. 5-15 Church Road, 6-42 Church Road; 34-50 Tanner Street; 1/3 and 2-8 Waking Place; 68-136 and 99-115 Waking Road	4. 4.57	1955	154	C.P.O.	84	286	9.12.58	14. 5.59	-	81	Oct. 57 - Dec. 59

CLEARANCE AREAS (Continued)

SUMMARY OF POST-WAR ACTION UNDER SECTION 154 OF THE HOUSING ACT 1936, AND SECTION 157 OF THE HOUSING ACT 1957

Area	Date of Repres.	Act	Sec.	Type of Order	No. of Houses	Population	Enquiry Date	Confirmation Date	Confirmed Houses	No. of Houses Demolished	Date of Demolition
LINTON ROAD, Area No. 1: 1-25, 29-43, 2-22, 26-32 Kings Road 4-50 Queens Road, even, 69-87 Linton Road, and 43-67; 2-34 William Street, 45-61 and 34-56 Kings Road, 66-116 Linton Road, 1-4 Garden Place, consec.	4. 4.57	1936	154	C.P.O.	152	442	9.12.58	14. 5.59	-	138	Oct. 57 - Dec. 59
HIGHBRIDGE ROAD, Nos. 30, 32, 34, 36 and 40, even	8. 7.57	1936	154	C.O.	5	16	-	20. 8.57	-	5	Aug. 57 - Sep. 57
NORTH STREET, Nos. 104-106, even	3.10 57	1936- 1957	157	C.O.	2	8	-	-	-	2	Nov. 57
NORTH STREET, No. 7 Area, Nos. 112-140, even	31.10.57	1957	157	C.P.O.	15	85	-	-	-	15	Apr. 59 - Oct. 59
NORTH STREET, Area No. 8	28.11.57	1957	157	C.O.	3	10	-	-	-	3	Jan. 58 - Feb. 58
LINSDALE ROAD, Area No. 1	28.11.57	1957	157	C.O.	4	17	-	-	-	4	Jan. 58 - May 58
ST. PAULS, Area No. 3	28.11.57	1957	157	-	11	35	-	-	-	11	Feb. 58 - Oct. 58
THAMES ROAD, Area No. 1	28.11.57	1957	157	-	75	306	-	-	-	75	Nov. 57 - Dec. 59
THAMES ROAD, Area No. 2	28.11.57	1957	157	-	9	32	-	-	-	9	Nov. 58 - Sep. 59
ELDRED ROAD, Area No. 3	7. 2.58	1957	157	C.O.	4	21	-	28.10.58	-	4	Mar. 58 - Feb. 59
GAS YARD, No. 2	5.12.58	1957	157	C.O.	1	2	-	-	-	1	Oct. 58
ST. PAULS, Area No. 4	5.12.58	1957	157	C.P.O.	15	65	30. 7.59	16.11.59	-	11	Apr. 59 - Dec. 59
GASCOIGNE, Area No. 1	6. 2.59	1957	157	C.P.O.	222	624	-	-	-	-	-
NORTH STREET, Area No. 9	6. 3.59	1957	157	C.P.O.	14	53	-	-	-	-	-
ELDRED ROAD, Area No. 4	12.10.59	1957	157	C.O.	7	14	-	-	-	-	-
WAKERING ROAD, Area No. 1	9.11.59	1957	157	C.P.O.	25	55	-	-	-	-	-

C.O. = Clearance Order.

C.P.O. = Compulsory Purchase Order.

The Essex County Council has not provided or received any approval to provide an old people's hostel in the Borough.

The Borough Council is building a second block of small flats comprising

4 One bedroom Flats
8 Double Bed/Sit Flats
12 Single Bed/Sit Flats

at Westbury Road and Ripple Road corner now the site is cleared, similar to the popular Mayflower House accommodation but without County Council assistance.

RENT ACT, 1957

When this Act became law some 2½ years ago there was the hope that substantial repairs would be carried out to the older property in the Borough. This has not been the result.

There was an immediate response by owners where properties required repointing externally, but for other maintenance repairs tenants had to resort to the service of the statutory notices.

The early rush for certificates of disrepair has faded out and our present figures appear to indicate that our annual rate of applications has been reached.

The following gives details of action during the year:-

Number of enquiries ("G" Forms issued)	22
Applications for Certificate of Disrepair	30
Undertakings received after a "Notice of Intention to serve a Certificate of Disrepair"	22
Certificates of Disrepair issued	14
Cancellation of Certificate of Disrepair (after work completed to satisfaction of tenant)	11
Certificate of Disrepair issued after owner had failed to comply with undertaking to occupier	7

A visit by a Public Health Inspector was made to the houses of 22 occupiers asking for "G" forms, to offer advice on their completion.

Revisits are made after application for cancellation has been received from the owner.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

Housing Acts 1949/1957

It was to be expected that the rent increases allowed under the Rent Act 1957, together with the grants in aid for the improvement of sub-standard houses would have prevented the further deterioration of such houses. Although the Council continues to make grants, the applications received are from owner occupiers.

Grants for the improvement of housing accommodation were approved in respect of six applications, the cost of the work amounting in the aggregate to £1,702. 2. 6d.

Improvement Grants amounting to £976. 8. 9d were granted.

The conclusion to be drawn from our experience in Barking is that owners of rented houses are unwilling to sink further money in the property unless by compulsion, or when vacant possession offers an opportunity for sale.

HOUSE PURCHASE AND HOUSING ACT, 1959

On July 1st 1959 the House Purchase and Housing Act 1959 came into force.

Previously the payment of grants had been at the will of the local authority. The new Act provided that where a house has a minimum "life" of 15 years, a grant shall be paid equal to half the cost of certain standard amenities, subject to a maximum grant of £155. This new type of grant is known as a Standard Grant.

The standard amenities are:-

- (a) a fixed bath or shower in a bathroom;
- (b) a wash-hand basin;
- (c) a hot water supply;
- (d) a water closet in or contiguous to the dwelling;
- (e) satisfactory facilities for the storing of food.

The discretionary grant which is still available allows a wider range of improvements with a maximum grant of £400.

Since the Act came into force there have been 14 applications for standard grants, 12 of which were approved for works valued £1,340.

There were also 11 applications during the year for discretionary grants relating to works valued at £4,192.17.3d.

Information re Local Land Charges etc.

Information as to statutory orders in respect of dwelling houses and as to notices not complied with requiring works of repair was supplied in respect of 648 properties upon request for official search of the Land Charges Register. Because of slum clearance procedure there is an increasing number of inquiries as to the "future life" of properties in the Borough.

Section C - FOOD SUPPLIES

The regular Food and Drugs sampling carried out by your officers during the year has revealed that in the main our foodstuffs are of sound quality and within the statutory standards. Samples totalled 194 of which 22 were formal and 172 informal. The Public Analyst, Dr. J.H. Hamence reported that 9 samples were not genuine. Immediate notification to the manufacturers resulted in satisfactory action being taken.

The public is becoming accustomed to the frozen food market. Most of the provision stores, greengrocers and many

butchers have installed the modern deepfreeze self service cabinets, containing a complete range of foodstuffs of good quality, hygienically packed and in the prime of condition at the time of purchase. Probably the only disadvantage arising is the short life of the food after removal from deep-freeze.

Complaints and Prosecutions

Complaints brought to this office during the year indicate that continual supervision and regular inspections are necessary where food is manufactured, prepared, stored or sold to prevent contamination and to ensure that such food does not deteriorate during storage or delivery before sale.

Two local traders were prosecuted for selling food not of the quality demanded. The cafe proprietors sold adulterated milk and one in addition substituted margarine for butter. Fines were imposed in both cases.

Food Hygiene Regulations 1955

A general improvement has taken place throughout the retail food shops and cafes as a result of substantial alterations. These changes have provided food rooms capable of being easily cleansed with preparation surfaces constructed of the new hard wearing plastics, more display cabinets protecting the food, and improved hygiene. Some of the multiple shops have carried out complete modern refitting, usually in close co-operation with this department, resulting in larger window areas, better through ventilation and improved storage of food and display facilities.

During the Council's exhibition held in the Town Hall in September considerable emphasis was given to food hygiene by short lectures to the hundreds of housewives, local traders and school children that attended.

Onion Peeling

Food Hygiene (Amendment Regulations) 1957

In 1958 the Council decided that the necessary hygiene requirements could not be met at the houses of those appli-

cants who wished to carry out this type of work. The distributing firm later made arrangements for the onion peeling to be carried out in workplaces outside the Borough. There are no registered premises in the Borough.

Condemned Food

Two large distributors of grocery provisions have taken over new warehouses in the Borough. This has resulted in a considerable increase in the amount of food to be examined.

These distributors also collect from shops they supply alleged unsound food which needs inspection and frequently, condemnation.

The occurrence of the very warm summer played a part in the deterioration of some meat and meat products.

FOOD PREMISES

The following is a list of the various premises in the Borough used for the sale of food:-

Bakehouses	5
Bread and Cake Shops	21
Butchers Shops	46
Confectionery Shops	82
Factory canteens	56
Fishmongers and Fish Fryers	23
Fruiterers and Greengrocers	43
Grocery Shops	121
Ice Cream Manufacturers	2
Ice Cream Vendors	140
Milk Shops	43
Public Houses and Off Licensed Premises	34
Public House Restaurants	8
Restaurants	48
School Meal Centres and Kitchens	45
Street Traders	29

INSPECTION OF FOOD PREMISES

During the year the following inspections were made and notices served:-

Number of visits	2,577
Number of defective or dirty walls, ceilings and floors	38
Number of notices to repair or provide hot water fittings	Nil
Number of notices to repair counters and tables and cupboards	5
Number of notices to repair drains and yard paving	3
Number of notices to provide sinks and wash- hand basins	1
Number of notices to repair or renew defective sanitary fitments	19
Number of notices to prevent contamination of food	9
Number of notices to provide suitable and sufficient lighting	1
Number of notices to stop and prevent smoking ..	1
Number of notices to provide first aid equipment ..	1
Number of notices to remove accumulations of waste	12

On occasions the inspecting officers gave verbal notices to remedy minor defects where it was not considered necessary to serve written notice.

**REGISTRATION OF PREMISES USED FOR THE
MANUFACTURE OF SAUSAGES, PRESERVATION
OF FOOD, MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF ICE
CREAM AND DEALERS IN MARGARINE**

<i>Trade</i>	<i>Number of applications received during 1959</i>	<i>Number of applications refused during 1959</i>	<i>Total number of premises on register 1959</i>
Manufacturers of Ice Cream	-	-	2
Retailers of Ice Cream	4	-	140
Manufacturers of Sausages	-	-	35
Fish Frying and Preserving	-	-	21
Ham Boilers	-	-	11
Margarine Dealers	-	-	1

FOOD DISTRIBUTION DEPOTS

Ice Cream	2
General Foods	3
Confectionery (Sweets etc.) ..	2
Mineral Waters	1

FOOD PROSECUTION AND COMPLAINTS

Complaints were received regarding the sale of food alleged to be unsound or not of the nature, substance or quality demanded by the purchaser.

The complaints were investigated and action taken as set out in the table below:-

<i>Nature of Complaint</i>	<i>Action Taken</i>
Grease in loaf of bread	Warning letter to manufacturer
Foreign matter in Potato Crisps	Warning letter to manufacturer
Chocolate Biscuit - Cocoa Moth	Warning letter to manufacturer
Weevil in Milk Loaf	Warning letter to manufacturer
Tobacco and paper in Bread	Warning letter to manufacturer
Splinter of Wood in Bread	Warning letter to manufacturer
String in Bread	Warning letter to manufacturer
Mouldy Bread	Legal proceedings. Fine £2
Screw in Walnut Gateau	Case dismissed
Foreign matter in Bread	Warning letter
Bread and Butter	Legal proceedings. Fine £2.
Milk - 6% added water	Legal proceedings. Fine £2.2.0d costs. Conditional discharge for 12 months.
Milk - 14% added water	Legal proceedings. Fine £2.2.0d. Conditionally discharged for 12 months.

MILK SUPPLIES

There have been 90 samples obtained from retailers during delivery and all have been found satisfactory. This is a gratifying record.

The whole of the milk supply retailed in the Borough including that delivered to schools, is Heat Treated and made safe for public consumption.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK

Designation of Milk	Total Samples Submitted	Methylene Blue Test		Phosphatase Test		Turbidity Test	
		Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed
Pasteurised	55	55	-	55	-	-	-
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	27	27	-	27	-	-	-
Sterilised	8	-	-	-	-	8	-

In addition 21 samples were submitted to examination as to nature, substance and quality, and all proved to be genuine.

LICENCES

Milk (Special Designation) (Specified Areas) Order, 1931.

Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations 1949/1953.

Dealers Licences 43

Supplementary Licences 11

Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949/1954

Dealers Licences 3

Supplementary Licences Nil

ICE CREAM AND LOLLIES

There are 2 manufacturers and 140 retailers of Ice Cream registered in the Borough, including 48 itinerant vendors.

One of the two manufacturers operating in the Borough manufactures for national distribution.

With this large national distributor supplying ice cream in bulk and in prepacked units for resale a constant check upon chemical and bacteriological quality of this product is essential. Our samples are submitted to the Public Health Laboratory controlled by the Ministry of Health.

During the year there were some complaints from local authorities in the distribution area with regard to coliform findings resulting from bacteriological examination. At no time was the contamination reported serious, nor did it accord with the laboratory results we were receiving in Barking. It is unreasonable to expect that all laboratories will produce the same results in detail and it may be that wide examination of supplies distributed nationally is a good thing, notwithstanding the control work in the area of production. At no time was there any complaint about the chemical quality of the product.

Lollies

The factory where ice cream is produced for distribution on a national scale also manufactures Lollies, with a similar distribution.

The products were regularly sampled and found free from lead contamination.

During the year 47 samples of Ice Cream have been submitted to the Methylene Blue examination.

Reports on the samples submitted are recorded as under:-

Fourteen samples of Ice Cream were obtained for chemical analysis and all were reported to be satisfactory.

Examination of the Ice Cream samples showed a fat content much in excess of the present standards for fat content.

Thirty four samples of Lollies were analysed and found to be satisfactory.

ICE CREAM

METHYLENE BLUE PROVISIONAL GRADINGS

Total No. of Samples	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4
47	29	10	4	4

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS

FAT CONTENT

Total No. of Samples	0% - 5%	5% - 10%	10% - 15%	15% plus
14	-	2	11	1

ICE LOLLIES

LEAD CONTENT

Total No. of Samples	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
34	34	-

BUTCHERS SHOPS - MEAT SUPPLIES

There are 46 butchers shops in the Borough. Each is provided with modern refrigerators, adequate sinks and wash-hand basins with constant hot and cold water supplies.

Of these shops, 16 are also fitted with modern refrigerated window stalls and display cabinets.

Each of these butchers shops has a properly constructed glazed front thus preventing contamination of the meat deposited for sale to the public from dust and dirt from the streets and surroundings.

There are no slaughterhouses in the Borough. Meat supplies generally are obtained from Smithfield Market, and are of high standard.

Two meat retailers in the district have animals slaughtered at their own slaughterhouses outside the area.

MANUFACTURE OF SAUSAGES

At the present time there are 35 premises registered for the manufacture of sausages. One of these establishments is a central factory for several butchers shops under the same control. Another factory produces sausages and other cooked foods for the wholesale trade and distributes over a wide area of London and the County of Essex.

The remaining 33 premises are butchers shops where the sausages are made and sold in conjunction with their trade.

Routine regular sampling for chemical analysis has been maintained and it is noteworthy to record that although there still remains an absence of official standard for meat content in sausages, on no occasion has there been a sample reported below 50% for Beef Sausages and 65% for Pork Sausages.

**BEEF SAUSAGES
MEAT CONTENT**

No. of Samples	50% - 54%	55% - 59%	60% plus
9	1	1	7

**PORK SAUSAGES
MEAT CONTENT**

No. of Samples	65% - 69%	70% - 74%	75% plus
11	4	4	3

Cooked Meat and Special Type Sausages

There is one food factory in the Borough producing continental types of sausages for the London and Home Counties area.

The meat content of hamburgers is a matter requiring definition, with the increasing sales of this form of "snack" meal.

**Table No. 5
SAMPLES SUBMITTED TO PUBLIC ANALYST
JANUARY 1st to DECEMBER 31st 1959**

Anchovy Paste	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Beans	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Beef and Tomato Paste	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Biscuits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Bisk-o-lait	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Brandy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Bread	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Bread and Butter	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Bread Crumbs	1
Cake	4
Chicken	2
Chicken and Ham Paste	3
Christmas Pudding	1
Cochineal	1
Coffee	2
Confectionery	6
Cream	3
Currants	2
Custard - Egg	1
Custard Powder	1
Faggots	1
Figs	1
Fish Fingers	1
Frankfurters	1
Fruit - Mixed	1
Gherkins	1
Gin	4
Ginger Cordial	1
Gravy Powder	1
Halibut Liver Pill	1
Ham	1
Hamburgers	4
Ice Cream	14
Jam	2
Jelly	1
Lard	2
Lemon Curd	1
Lemon Juice	1
Liver and Bacon Paste	1
Lollies	9
Luncheon Meat	2
Margarine	2
Marmalade	1
Medicine	3
Milk	21
Mince-meat	1
Nestea	1
Onions	2
Oranges	1
Orange Drink	1

Peas - Green	1
Peas - Dried	1
Peas - Split	1
Pearl Barley	1
Peel	1
Pepper	2
Pickles	2
Pork Pie	1
Potato - Chips	1
Potato - Crisps	1
Raisins	1
Rice	2
Rum	3
Sago	1
Salad Cream	1
Sauce	9
Sausages	21
Sausage - Liver	1
Sausage - Luncheon	1
Saveloys	1
Semolina	1
Steak	1
Steaklets	2
Steak Pie	1
Strawberries	1
Sugar	1
Sultanas	1
Tapioca	1
Tea	1
Tomato Juice	1
Turkey and Tongue	1
Veal and Ham Paste	1
Vinegar	4
Whisky	1
Yoghurt	1

FOOD SAMPLES REPORTED NOT TO BE GENUINE

Sample No.	Food	Adulteration or Labelling Offence	Action Taken
4512	Mint Sauce	Containing Hazel leaves	Stock destroyed
4538	Mint Sauce	Containing Hazel leaves	Stock destroyed
4519	Hamburger	Containing 48% meat	Letter to manufacturer
4589	Hamburger	Containing 60% meat	Letter to manufacturer
4621	Pork Luncheon Meat	Containing 74% meat	Letter to manufacturer
4638	Hamburger	Containing excess preservative	
4640	Pork Sausage	Containing excess Sulphur Dioxide	
4651	Hamburger	Containing 60 parts Sodium Nitrite	Letter to Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food
4668	Fever Mixture	Containing excess Nitric Acid	Letter to manufacturer

Table No. 6

FOOD CONDEMNED AND DESTROYED 1959

Apples	24 lbs
Bacon	64 lbs
Beans	66 tins
Breakfast Cereals	5 pkts
Butter	2 lbs
Cheese	5 lbs
Chocolate	2 lbs
Cream	9 tins
Fish - Fresh	7 stone
Fish - Tinned	89 tins
Fruit - Tinned	708 tins

Fruit Juice	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17 tins
Ham	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	962 lbs
Jam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48 jars
Margarine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15 lbs
Marmalade	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16 jars
Meat - Fresh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	271 lbs
Meat - Tinned	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	201 tins
Milk	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	73 tins
Mixed Fruit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60 pkts
Onions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 jars
Peas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	169 tins
Pease Pudding	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 lbs
Pickles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17 jars
Puddings - Tinned	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 tin
Rice	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9 lbs
Soup	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13 tins
Spaghetti	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6 tins
Sugar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14 lbs
Syrup	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 tin
Tomatoes - Tinned	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61 tins
Vegetables - Tinned	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15 tins

Section D - FACTORIES AND WORKPLACES

Routine inspections of factories within the Borough were regularly carried out.

The visits made and the results are set out in Tables 7 and 8, which have been prepared in accordance with the Factories Act 1937, and the Public Health Act, 1936.

Table No. 7

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health

Premises, Sections enforced by Local Authority	Number on Register	Number of		Occupiers prosecuted
		Inspec- tions	Notices	
1. Factories Secs. 1-6 Factories Act 1937	24	36	14	-
2. Factories (not in- cluded in 1) Sec- tion 7 Factories Act	265	423	1	-
3. Other premises Section 7 Factories Act	10	24	-	-
	299	483	15	-

Table No. 8

Improvements effected at Factories

2. Cases in which defects were found

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found			
	Found	Remedied.	Referred	
			to H.M. Inspector	by H.M. Inspector
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2) ..	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-
Drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)				
(a) Insufficient	7	-	7	-
(b) Unsuitable & defective	12	8	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	2	1	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not outwork) ..	-	-	-	-
Total	21	9	7	-

OUTWORK

Table 9 sets out the type of outwork being carried out in the Borough and the inspections made in respect thereof.

Table No. 9 - OUTWORK

Factories Act, 1937

Section 110:

Number of outworkers in list required by Section 110(c)	182
Nature of work carried out:-	
Making of wearing apparel	135
Umbrellas	-
Artificial flowers	3
Boxes etc.	10
Brushes	-
Toys	1
Cosaques, Christmas crackers and stockings etc.	33
Sacks	-

Section 111:

Number of visits to outworkers	369
Number of unwholesome premises	-
Number of notices served	-
Number of prosecutions	-

Section E - ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

Domestic Pollution - Smoke Control Areas

In June 1959 the Council made a decision which may well prove to be one of the biggest steps forward taken for many years concerning the environmental hygiene of Barking. It was decided to embark upon a programme of Smoke Control which would do away with smoke from domestic chimneys in the following five years.

This is to be achieved by making Smoke Control Orders under the powers given to Local Authorities in Section 11 of the Clean Air Act. The effect of such an order is to prohibit the emission of smoke from any chimney in the area to which it applies.

A survey will be necessary covering approximately five thousand houses each year to take a complete record of heating and cooking appliances so that an estimate can be made of the cost of adapting unsuitable appliances to enable smokeless fuel to be used. During the year a start was made on the survey of the first area which will comprise 2,056 Barking Council dwellings, 1,956 London County Council dwellings and 830 private dwellings.

Preliminary information will be required by the Minister of Housing and Local Government so that he can make sure sufficient smokeless fuel will be available in the area. The main burden of the needs will be met by coke which the Gas Board say is in ample supply. A coke suitable for burning on domestic continuous burning grates is now produced to a standard specification and is marketed as "Gloco".

Joint Conference

Three meetings of the Joint Conference of neighbouring Local Authorities were held to discuss matters of common interest in the administration of the Clean Air Act.

Arising from the Conference several matters were taken up with the Minister of Housing and Local Government and other bodies.

The question of the shortage of smokeless fuels other than coke was raised with the Minister of Fuel and Power, who was also asked to consider the processing of coal into smokeless fuel at the pit head.

A protest was made to the Coal Utilisation Council, the Independent Television Authority and the Minister of Power about the advertisements on television encouraging the use of coal on open fires. All three replied that there is no legal

reason why coal should not be used in houses not in smoke control areas and that by encouraging the use of coal more smokeless fuel would be made available for use in smokeless areas.

The Minister of Housing and Local Government was urged to extend the grant provisions of the Clean Air Act to provide for the payment of grants towards the cost of adapting grates in dwellings situated in the areas of heavy smoke pollution, even if such houses were not in smoke control areas.

The Minister replied that the purpose of the grant was to assist people compelled to change their fireplaces. If grants were payable to people outside smoke control areas the Minister would have to make it conditional on the use of smokeless fuel and he thought this condition would be difficult to enforce.

Thames View Estate

At the end of the year there were 1,883 dwellings on the Thames View Estate, the tenants of which use smokeless fuel on approved grates fitted with means of gas ignition. The estate is a Smoke Control Area by virtue of tenancy agreements and not under the provisions of the Clean Air Act.

There have been no difficulties with regard to the supply of smokeless fuels and no complaints of fume emission from fires. The success of the smoke control measures in this area gives rise to hopes that the whole programme will be carried through without insurmountable difficulties.

Industrial Smoke

Side by side with the work to reduce domestic smoke pollution the activities to control emissions of smoke from industrial sources has continued. The success of this work depends a great deal on the day to day surveillance of chimneys and other sources.

So far as most of the industrial chimneys are concerned

most of the contraventions of the Clean Air Act are spasmodic and generally found to be due to some unforeseen circumstances, such as a mechanical breakdown or inexperienced supervision of plant. These matters can generally be dealt with by discussions with the management who have been found to be co-operative.

In the case of persistent contravention however formal action has to be taken and this was done in the case of excessive emissions from a chimney serving a furnace producing metallic oxide.

A prosecution was taken but the case was dismissed on the grounds that a certificate of exemption from the provisions of Section 1 of the Clean Air Act had been issued by the Council as provided for in Section 2 of the Act. The certificate referred to was for a period of six months which had expired eight months before the Court proceedings.

At the end of the year steps were being taken by the Company concerned to install an oil fired furnace which should be smokeless in operation.

Another prosecution was taken against a firm of scrap metal dealers in respect of excessive smoke emission from an installation used for burning the insulation from scrap cable. In this case a fine of £5 was imposed.

One serious source of pollution which gives rise to a number of complaints are the bonfires associated with scrap metal yards where car bodies and scrap cable are burned.

Section 16 of the Clean Air Act is the only legislation applicable to this type of pollution. This section deals with smoke other than that from chimneys. In order to succeed, any action under this Section must show that an emission is a nuisance to the inhabitants of the neighbourhood. This is so difficult to establish as to prohibit the use of the Section. It is felt that such emissions should be subject to the same limitations as to colour and density as those for chimneys.

Smoke Observations

In addition to the day to day surveillance of chimneys already referred to, smoke observations of thirty minutes duration were carried out during the year. These resulted in five contraventions being recorded. Warning letters were sent in three cases and the other two were the subject of prosecutions, details of which have been given.

There were one third of the number of contraventions recorded in 1958, a probable result of the installation of new plant and instruments being put in hand by a number of factory owners.

Measurement of Atmospheric Pollution

The measurement of solid deposit and sulphur dioxide pollution of the atmosphere continues to be made. As will be seen from the chart there has again been a reduction in the average soot fall recorded in Barking.

From the tables noted on pages 71 and 72 it will be seen that there has been no corresponding reduction in the sulphur dioxide pollution over the years. Work is going on continuously in an effort to discover an economic process of measuring this gas from the flue gases before discharge to the atmosphere.

There are processes in use in two London power stations but it costs nearly ten shillings for every ton of coal burned in the furnaces to deal with the sulphur dioxide in the flue gases. All fuels, including oil and smokeless fuels contain sulphur in varying degrees and it may be that the best way to deal with the problem would be to remove the sulphur from the fuel rather than from the flue gases. It has been held that so far as coal is concerned a great reduction could be effected by cleansing coal properly at the pit head but any method would undoubtedly result in an increase in price.

Until advances are made in the field of sulphur removal, efforts must be concentrated on the types of pollution which

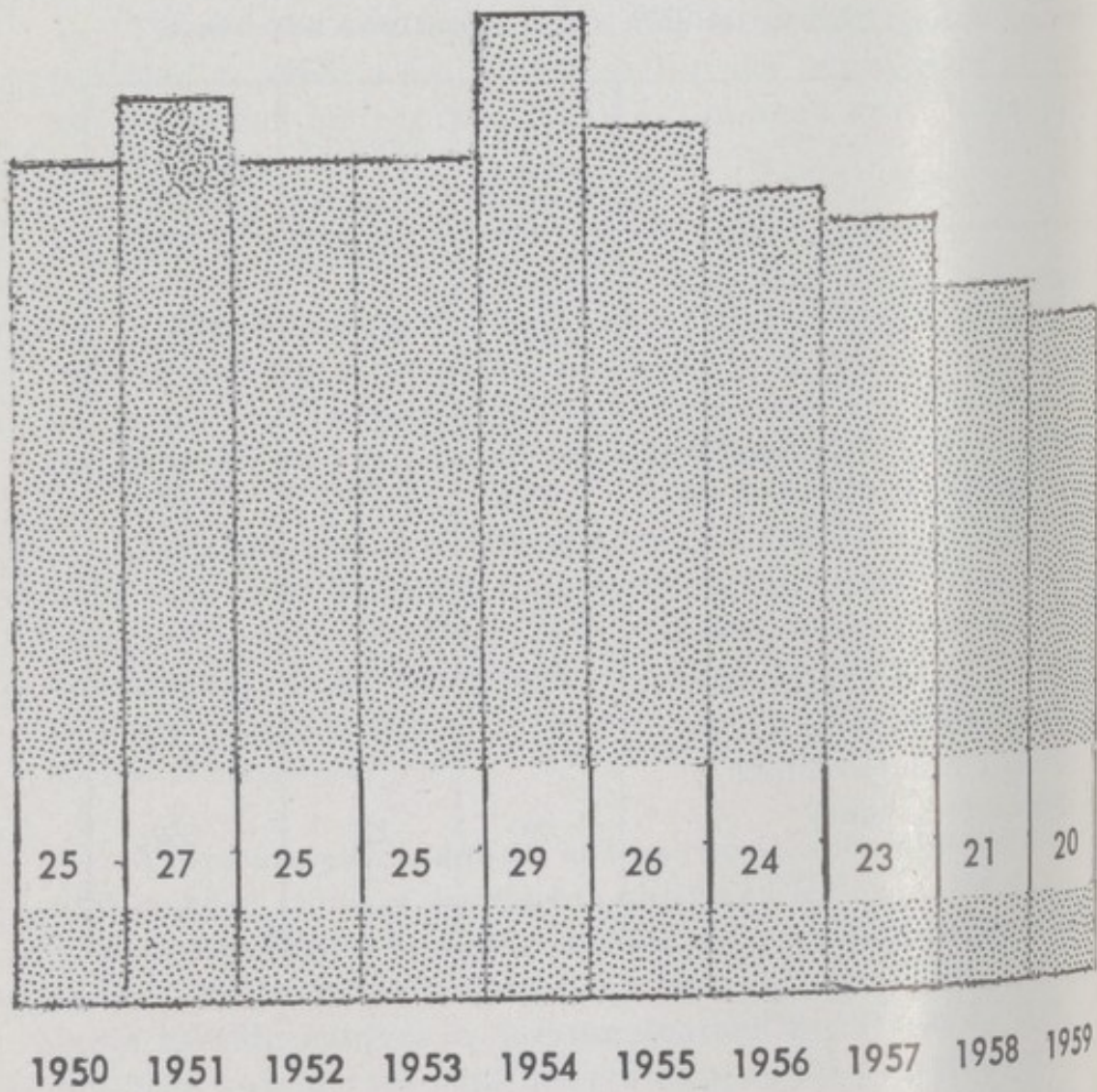
can be dealt with, the solid matter. Not only will this make the air cleaner but it will reduce the ill effects of the sulphur dioxide pollution.

Record of Chimney Observations carried out during 1959

Observations

The number of observations on Factory Chimneys in the Borough during 1959 total 179. Contraventions number 5.

	<i>Black Smoke (Minutes)</i>	<i>Moderate Smoke (Minutes)</i>	<i>Little or No Smoke (Minutes)</i>
Amount of smoke recorded during the year	38	243.5	5088.5
Average amount of smoke recorded per observation	.212	1.360	28.036
	3	2	25
Particulars of contraventions of the Byelaws	2½	2½	25
(over 2 minutes Black	5	6	19
Smoke in ½ hour)	2½	22	5½
	5	-	25



Average Monthly Sootfall in Barking (Tons/sq. mile)
 $\frac{1}{8}$ " = 1 ton/sq. mile

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION MONTHLY DEPOSITS IN TONS PER SQUARE MILE

MONTH	1954			1955				1956				1957				1958				1959			
	D.56	D.57	D.58	D.56	D.57	D.58	D.1571	D.56	D.57	D.58	D.1571	D.56	D.57	D.58	D.1571	D.56	D.57	D.58	D.1571	D.56	D.57	D.58	D.1571
JANUARY	21.40	32.20	18.16	42.09	42.33	-	22.74	35.78	42.74	34.90	24.38	30.98	30.87	24.90	14.34	30.01	33.36	19.64	19.08	41.12	27.58	15.24	14.94
FEBRUARY	46.03	39.35	27.54	31.85	29.05	14.89	17.28	14.94	21.66	12.52	11.81	34.82	32.41	21.46	15.44	39.35	31.96	23.90	20.98	18.11	20.46	13.14	39.94
MARCH	30.98	30.35	26.75	24.27	32.75	15.41	14.44	26.08	30.93	19.26	19.35	38.32	37.51	24.00	13.61	29.41	23.82	9.05	15.94	16.84	16.77	14.34	9.77
APRIL	13.34	16.32	12.31	31.08	30.11	21.43	24.51	20.04	24.40	17.13	15.01	19.94	15.64	13.17	14.40	25.18	17.89	8.97	11.51	-	30.73	33.70	15.97
MAY	30.48	38.60	18.02	27.48	37.85	27.30	-	22.91	31.35	16.85	18.31	28.88	39.18	21.08	15.68	31.15	27.71	14.41	17.27	20.21	20.64	15.82	18.38
JUNE	34.28	35.93	22.08	23.04	27.07	20.94	27.51	29.11	37.58	13.44	17.57	22.14	17.92	16.57	10.43	30.98	29.70	16.30	17.51	14.77	16.56	15.06	-
JULY	26.42	32.61	21.43	17.61	24.23	12.69	32.22	27.11	-	23.11	20.21	39.28	27.38	-	15.37	4.46	-	24.14	13.31	23.51	20.05	16.92	16.33
AUGUST	27.01	32.92	20.15	21.88	28.95	30.30	17.07	26.18	45.51	27.17	16.68	31.08	24.19	17.68	19.24	30.91	25.46	22.38	-	14.87	16.25	-	18.22
SEPTEMBER	28.15	38.46	25.31	31.15	31.55	26.14	20.44	37.55	33.74	23.25	14.51	32.08	23.88	18.98	16.81	29.51	23.98	14.55	14.11	18.78	17.55	15.54	13.01
OCTOBER	34.52	36.82	20.85	22.80	28.91	19.87	16.75	26.71	31.07	16.68	17.07	28.41	26.48	23.08	12.77	20.51	19.33	17.61	12.52	18.41	23.44	20.02	11.60
NOVEMBER	40.19	38.77	30.67	25.18	30.08	22.59	22.21	21.38	24.44	16.51	11.61	22.07	14.51	23.38	10.70	14.01	23.34	17.43	13.36	30.48	26.11	27.37	14.21
DECEMBER	29.25	35.83	26.65	25.55	40.66	27.75	17.01	36.45	39.35	29.61	21.11	32.48	41.34	17.64	21.31	30.15	22.21	19.98	14.15	27.78	31.48	25.17	19.84
Averages	30.17	34.01	22.50	28.32	31.96	21.75	21.10	25.35	32.98	20.87	17.3	30.04	27.61	19.27	15.01	28.20	25.34	17.36	15.34	22.35	21.81	20.12	17.47

STATIONS D 56 - Barking Park; Alfreda Way from May, 1952; Barking Cemetery from May 1955; Roycraft Avenue from August, 1956.
D 57 - Greatfields Park D 58 - Parsloes Park. D 1571 - Barking Park from January, 1955.

**ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION - SULPHUR DIOXIDE READINGS MEASURED AS
MILLIGRAMS OF SO₃ PER DAY COLLECTED BY 100 sq. C.M. KEAD PEROXIDE**

MONTH	1954			1955				1956				1957				1958				1959			
	D.56	D.57	D.58	D.56	D.57	D.58	D.1571	D.56	D.57	D.58	D.1571	D.56	D.57	D.58	D.1571	D.56	D.57	D.58	D.1571	D.56	D.57	D.58	D.1571
JANUARY	4.43	3.81	3.71	4.19	3.47	3.20	2.23	3.83	4.69	3.59	2.72	3.73	3.97	3.86	2.51	4.04	5.04	4.48	3.56	4.11	4.00	4.17	3.27
FEBRUARY	4.24	3.35	3.69	4.39	3.68	3.27	2.39	2.71	3.57	3.45	2.28	3.74	4.57	3.84	3.06	3.07	3.65	3.10	2.33	3.62	3.38	3.64	2.42
MARCH	3.17	3.64	3.14	3.46	2.24	0.59	1.29	1.91	2.74	2.12	2.41	2.08	2.50	2.35	1.65	6.10	2.19	3.20	1.72	2.46	2.54	2.89	1.71
APRIL	2.23	1.74	2.38	2.88	2.31	1.92	1.31	2.00	2.49	2.32	1.52	1.17	1.48	1.84	0.88	1.79	1.72	1.83	1.13	2.37	2.42	2.52	1.48
MAY	2.20	1.80	1.95	1.50	2.11	1.55	1.03	1.32	2.25	1.52	1.17	0.97	1.49	1.24	0.92	1.90	2.10	1.87	1.08	0.85	0.78	0.96	0.61
JUNE	2.00	1.94	1.22	1.14	1.71	1.13	0.82	0.82	1.55	1.07	0.89	1.06	1.51	0.98	0.90	1.11	1.52	1.27	0.96	1.46	1.71	1.50	0.93
JULY	2.63	2.42	1.64	0.34	0.66	0.42	0.32	1.00	2.00	1.49	0.91	1.07	1.67	1.41	0.91	1.34	1.55	1.28	0.82	1.07	1.29	1.13	0.83
AUGUST	1.93	1.80	1.19	0.70	1.27	0.91	0.64	1.04	2.21	1.67	0.97	1.20	1.84	1.11	1.14	1.49	1.50	1.38	0.95	0.96	1.25	1.07	0.80
SEPTEMBER	3.32	3.03	2.29	1.40	2.87	1.70	1.11	1.01	1.75	1.59	1.01	1.52	2.34	1.82	1.40	1.31	1.47	1.44	0.88	0.65	0.80	0.86	0.75
OCTOBER	4.16	3.63	2.89	2.18	3.24	2.38	1.85	1.86	3.06	2.35	1.80	2.47	3.00	2.81	1.91	2.30	2.49	2.40	1.52	2.47	2.83	3.12	2.16
NOVEMBER	4.36	4.05	3.22	2.66	3.53	2.69	1.91	2.96	3.97	3.20	2.67	2.63	3.08	2.94	2.08	2.34	1.90	2.56	2.51	3.68	2.93	3.53	2.69
DECEMBER	5.00	4.80	3.48	2.60	3.53	2.56	1.83	3.79	4.45	4.45	2.73	5.27	4.69	4.27	2.98	2.71	3.54	1.01	2.63	3.55	3.46	3.80	2.31
Averages	3.33	2.95	2.57	2.29	2.55	1.86	1.39	2.2	2.9	2.40	1.75	2.22	2.68	2.37	1.69	2.12	2.72	2.31	1.67	2.26	2.28	2.46	1.67

STATIONS: D.56 - Barking Park; Alfreds Way from May, 1952; Barking Cemetery from May, 1955.
D.57 - Greatfields Park. D.58 - Parsloes Park. D.1571 - Barking Park from January, 1955.

Section F - PEST INFESTATION CONTROL

The systematic treatment of the sewers in accordance with the recommendations of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (Infestation Control Division), was carried out twice during the year.

The results of the treatment are set out as follows:-

	May	November
Number of manholes baited	412	410
Number showing pre-bait take ..	95	114
Number showing complete pre-bait take	51	57

PREVALENCE OF RATS AND MICE

Type of properties	(1) Properties in Area	No. of properties in area in which infestation was found			Analysis of Col.4 Number infested by		
		(2) Notified by Occupiers	(3) Survey under the Act	(4) Total	RATS Major	Minor	MICE
Local Authority's property ..	5,340	28	-	28	-	52	55
Dwelling houses	22,236	153	-	153	-	98	132
Business premises	2,160	30	326	356	-	204	152
Totals		211	326	537	-	354	339

The method of sewer baiting in the Borough is to employ 1 - 3 - 5 form of treatment using sausage rusk with zinc phosphide. We have found in practice this gives us the best results.

The same bait is usual for surface treatment using pre-baits on three consecutive days with zinc phosphide on the fourth day.

Warfarin base is our principal bait in the prevention of mice infestation.

It was not necessary to serve any notices under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act.

The Council provides a free service for the treatment of any dwelling concerned, but a charge of 7/- per hour is made in respect of commercial and industrial buildings.

The Council employs one full time rodent operative.

Section G - GENERAL SANITATION

STATUTORY NOTICES

Default Action

In 7 instances it was necessary to report to the Council where owners of properties had not carried out the requirements of notices served within the time specified.

The works were carried out by the owners, in each case later, before legal proceedings were instituted.

Repairs were carried out by the Corporation at one property in accordance with the provisions of Section 39 and 45 of the Public Health Act, 1936, and the cost charged to the owners of the property.

Disposal of Radio-active Waste

In April it was learned that a local firm engaged in the manufacture of Thorium products was closing down following transfer of the works to another area.

A routine check using a survey meter indicated some contamination around the Barking perimeter of the premises.

Arising from our result a fuller investigation was carried out by the Radiochemical Inspector of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government.

Further areas of contamination within the factory were discovered, mainly in that part of the factory situated in the Borough of Ilford.

Whilst the levels of contamination were not such as to create any risk to the public at large, extensive decontamination measures were commenced and were continuing at the end of the year.

Radioactive Substances Bill

Whilst the above investigations were in process the Council considered the possible danger to health which might arise from a radio-active episode with the Borough.

They expressed anxiety as to their responsibility and invited delegates from neighbouring authority areas to a conference to discuss the matter. A meeting was arranged to take place early in 1960.

Examination of Plans

The arrangement between the Borough Engineer and ourselves for us to comment on building plans submitted continued throughout the year - 188 plans were received.

This enables co-ordination of requirements to benefit both the Council and the builder.

Supply of Dustbins

The number of premises where dustbins are supplied and maintained by the Corporation in accordance with Section 75 (3) of the Public Health Act, 1936, was at the end of the year 5,620.

The number of dustbins supplied by the Corporation under this arrangement during the year was 414.

The total number of properties in the instalment scheme for the provision of dustbins is 865. Therefore, the total number of privately owned premises in the Borough now supplied with standard type of dustbins has reached 6,485. On their Becontree Estate of 8,000 dwellings the London County Council provide a standard type of galvanised iron bin.

In accordance with a hire scheme complementary to the above-mentioned, 149 properties were supplied with dustbins. In each of these cases the dustbins will be paid for by eight annual payments of 4/6d.

Public Cleansing Refuse Disposal

The Borough Engineer has supplied me with the following information:-

The quantity of refuse collected and disposed of throughout the year was 79,205 cubic yards, the average weight per cubic yard 5,482 and the total weight 21,703.

In February the Borough Engineer reported to the Council on refuse disposal at the Corporation tip at Rippleside Marshes. He stated that we were disposing of 30,000 tons annually at a cost of 4/- per ton.

Our present tipping area was sufficient for a further 15 years but this period would be extended to 17½ years if we carried out pulverisation prior to tipping.

The Council supports the proposal for the installing of a Refuse Disposal Pulverising Plant.

Disinfestation of Verminous Premises

During the year we received complaints from 18 premises of vermin infestation - bed bugs.

Most of the infestations were minor and were resolved by simple treatment.

The total premises comprised:-

Barking Council Houses	8
London County Council Houses ..	6
Privately owned	4
	<hr/>
	18
	<hr/>

The Council provide a free disinfestation service.

PESTS

Flies and Cockroaches

We have continued to operate a mobile spraying unit using dispersable gammadane chiefly for dealing with breeding sites at offensive trade premises, stables, open land, tips, piggeries and stagnant water-courses.

We are satisfied that this practice is successful as a preventive measure.

There were 151 premises treated.

Private Tips at Rippleside

An extensive area of low lying land has been filled over a number of years by uncontrolled tipping. This has caused considerable nuisance and occupied your public health inspectors time in supervision.

It is pleasing to report that the operations are now completed.

The filled land is available for development and warehouse type buildings are being erected by private enterprise.

Pet Animals Act, 1951

During the year 16 inspections were made of the eight licensed premises in the Borough.

All the premises are satisfactorily complying with the above Act, which requires provision for fire prevention, proper sanitary conditions throughout the premises and suitable housing and feeding facilities for the pet animals kept for sale.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

The Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order, 1957

The Council, at the request of the Essex County Council, agreed to take over their functions with respect to this Order as from 1st January 1958.

Your public health inspectors who already visit the three large piggeries in the Borough, have carried out the duties of inspection and control.

Throughout the year there have been 24 visits to the eight offensive trade premises in the Borough.

<i>Type of Trade</i>	<i>Number</i>
Oil Boilers	6
Gut Scraper	18

Oil Boilers

There are three groups of products where oil boiling is part of the process of manufacture:-

1. Paint.
2. Printers' Ink.
3. Stand oil and lithographic varnish.

The conditions at these factories have been improved by changes in technique.

We have occasional incidents due to breakdowns both human and mechanical.

Fat Melting and Gut Scraping

Last year I complained that our one long established licensed premises is badly sited owing to redevelopment by industry all around the site.

However good the management some odour in the summer is unavoidable.

The occupier would readily move out if he could obtain a licence from some other local authority.

SWIMMING BATHS AND SWIMMING POOL

I am indebted to the Borough Engineer who has supplied me with the following figures:-

	1957	1958	1959
<i>East Street Baths</i>			
Total bathers	77,566	86,567	87,152
<i>Park Swimming Pool</i>			
Total bathers	99,117	73,008	174,217
<i>Slipper Baths</i>			
Total bathers	39,713	36,623	35,678

Sampling

Samples of swimming bath water were taken during the year, as follows:-

East Street Bath	6
Park Swimming Pool	5
South East Essex Technical College ..	10

All the samples submitted to the Borough Analyst were reported to be of a high standard of bacterial purity.

WATER SUPPLY

(a) Domestic Water

Each month samples from the main supplies were obtained for bacteriological examination and twice during the year for chemical analysis. All were reported to be satisfactory.

(b) Industrial Water

There have been 15 samples of water obtained from the wells in use at factories, submitted to bacteriological examination.

Samples of water from both main and deep wells supply were found to be of a high standard of bacteriological purity.

RAINFALL

Rain fell during the year on 202 days and measured 13.82 inches compared with 26.44 inches for the previous year.

Daily records show that 0.01 inches or more rain fell on 116 days and 0.04 inches or more rain was recorded on 86 days.