

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

Contributors

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O'Shiel, F. R.

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Metropolitan Borough of Stepney



Annual Report

of the

Medical Officer of Health

F. R. O'SHIEL, L.R.C.P.I., L.M., D.P.H.

for the year

1957

Together with the Report of the

Public Analyst

SKETCH MAP OF
BOROUGH OF STEW

BETHUN





Metropolitan Borough of Stepney.



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

F.R.O'SHIEL

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PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

at 31st December 1957

Ex-officio - His Worship The Mayor
(Councillor J. Reardon, J.P.)

Chairman: Alderman W.G. Humphries
Vice-Chairman: Councillor (Mrs.) E.B. Bolton

Alderman J. Sambrook
Councillor W.W.T. Bannell
" A.D. Bermel, F.C.C.S., J.P.
" C.W.J. Bird
" (Mrs.) M.K. Bryan
" J.H. Coram
" H.S. Darlow
" B. Donovan
" (Miss) M. Downey
" E. Goodwin
" E.W. Hill
" R.R. Howell
" (Mrs.) A.P. King
" M.S. Levitas
" D. Milrood
" H. Walvisch

.

Other Committees of the Council concerned with
Public Health Services

HOUSING COMMITTEE.

Duties under the Housing Acts, other than those delegated to the
Health Committee.

BATHS AND WASHHOUSES COMMITTEE.

Management of Public Slipper Baths, Swimming Baths and Washhouses.

PUBLIC CLEANSING COMMITTEE.

Collection, removal, and disposal of house and trade refuse, and
cleansing of highways.

WORKS COMMITTEE.

Maintenance of sewers, parks, gardens and open spaces.

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF STEPNEY

Telephone:
STEPney Green
2484

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
43, White Horse Road,
Stepney,
LONDON, E.1.

To: The Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the Metropolitan Borough of Stepney.

Your Worship, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my report on the state of the public health in Stepney for the year 1957.

The population of the Borough according to the Registrar-General's estimate is 97,810, a decrease of 350 since last year. The population in the Census year, 1951, was 98,581.

The live birth-rate* is 18.94 (19.44)[†], the death rate 12.41 (12.08), the marriage rate 18.5 (19.9), the maternal mortality rate 0.53 (Nil), the infant mortality rate 24.28 (22.52), the neo-natal mortality rate 15.65 (17.81). There were 35 stillbirths, giving a rate of 18.53 (21.53), the lowest rate yet recorded.

Notifications of infectious diseases increased from 1,324 to 1,917 chiefly due to the increase in measles which tends to recur in biennial periods. The incidence of influenza was high owing to a widespread epidemic which occurred in the Autumn. The epidemic, often referred to in the press as "Asian 'flu" had spread to Europe from China in the course of six months. The disease was mild in character and caused comparatively few deaths. Influenza is only notifiable in the form of "influenzal pneumonia", of which 52 cases were notified, all in the last quarter of the year. There were 12 deaths from influenza or influenzal pneumonia.

Concurrent with the epidemic of influenza there was an increase in deaths from respiratory causes, which throughout London in the December quarter were 2,000 more than usual. The number of respiratory deaths in

* Rates

Death Rate - Number of deaths per annum per 1,000 population.

Stillbirth Rate - Number of stillbirths per annum per 1,000 total live and stillbirths.

Live birth Rate - Number of live births per annum per 1,000 population.

Infant Mortality Rate - Number of deaths per annum of infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births.

Maternal Mortality Rate - Number of deaths per annum of women ascribed to pregnancy, childbearing, abortion, etc. per 1,000 live and still births.

[†] The figures in parentheses refer to the previous year, 1956.

London was also influenced by a short period of dense fog - "smog", which occurred from 2nd to 6th December and which is estimated to have caused some 300 deaths. Incidentally, a serious rail disaster which occurred at Lewisham during the fog added 90 deaths to the London figure.

Ten confirmed cases of poliomyelitis were notified in 1957, compared with 3 in 1956 and 44 in 1955. Warm, dry summers, such as we experienced in 1955, appear to increase the incidence of this disease.

The total number of cancer deaths, viz. 249, was higher this year, but deaths from lung cancer decreased by 16 to 54.

Deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis numbered 20, or three more than last year, and notifications of new cases also increased slightly from 116 to 120.

No cases of smallpox occurred in the Borough. No deaths occurred from scarlet fever, whooping-cough, diphtheria, poliomyelitis or non-pulmonary tuberculosis. There was one death from measles, the second in 8 years.

Food poisoning notifications decreased from 22 to 8.

Some important legislation was passed during the year, including the Rent Act, 1957, and the Housing Act, 1957, the latter being a consolidating Act.

An interesting decision was obtained in the Magistrates Court, establishing that separate water closets must be provided for families and for workers in premises used jointly for residential purposes and for factories (see page 23).

The work of the department continues to be seriously hampered by the dearth of district health inspectors, the number being now five short of the required establishment of eleven. The urgent work of operating the new Rent Act was successfully accomplished in spite of the shortage, but to some extent at the expense of the other public health work of the department.

In concluding my report on a year, which has been a difficult one for the staff, I would like to thank them for the good work they have done, and to the Chairman and the Committee I accord my deep appreciation of their ever helpful interest and support.

I have the honour to be,

Your Worship, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

FRANK R. O'SHIEL,

Medical Officer of Health.

July, 1958.

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT
at 31st December 1957

Medical Officer of Health

F.Roantree O'Shiel, L.R.C.P.I., L.M., D.P.H.

Assistant Administrative Officer

E.P.Webber (1, 2)

District Public Health Inspectors

W.Cue (1)
R.W.G.Day (1)
S.Firsht (1, 2)
W.H.Hart (1, 2)
W.H.Haworth (1)
J.J.Keniry (1)
L.J.Windsor (1, 2, 3)

Food Inspectors

A.C.Brown (1, 2)
H.J.Green (1, 2)
S.S. Lowther (1, 2)
S.Vogler (1, 2)

Caretaker & Messenger

A.N.Cook

Relief Caretaker & Messenger

E.H.Vaughan

Disinfecting Staff
8 Males

Disinfestation Inspector

E.J.Edwards (1, 2)

Housing Inspector

C.F.Guy (1)

Assistant Rodent Officer

G.D.Freeland
(1, 2, 3)

Hygiene Officer

Miss M. Guest
(4, 5, 6)

Hygiene Assistant

Miss A.J.Ballam (T)

Cleansing Station

Attendants
2 Females, 1 Male

Clerical Staff

T.Aylward
D.J.Berry
W.E.Driscoll
S.W.Embleton
W.T.Gardiner
H.A.Giddings
S.S.Harris
E.F.Holt
Miss R.Levey
J.McMullon
Mrs.M.Munday (T)
B.L.Nunn
M.J.O'Connor
W.A.O'Sullivan
M.Pliskin

Foreman Disinfector

W.Sexton

Rodent Investigators

T.J.Fox
S.C.Ludlow (T)

Rodent Operatives
3 Males

- (1) Public Health Inspectors' Certificate.
- (2) Meat & Other Foods Inspectors' Certificate.
- (3) Smoke Inspectors' Certificate.
- (4) Health Visitors' Certificate.

- (5) State Certified Midwife.
- (6) State Registered Nurse.

(T) Temporary.

Note: For staff changes during the year see Page 20.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS, 1957

Area of Borough 1902.7 Acres	Rateable Value £2,286,956
Population (Registrar-General's mid-year Estimate of Home Population) 97,810	Sum represented by penny rate £9,528
Number of inhabited dwellings according to Rate Books .. 25,503	Density of population (persons per acre) 55.38

<u>BIRTHS</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
All Births	1888	970	918
Live Births: Legitimate	1689	881	808
Illegitimate	164	78	86
<u>Total:</u>	1853	959	894
Stillbirths: Legitimate	29	9	20
Illegitimate	6	2	4
<u>Total:</u>	35	11	24

<u>DEATHS</u>			
All Causes	1214	679	535
Maternal	1	-	1
Infants under 1 year: Legitimate	35	20	15
Illegitimate	10	3	7
<u>Total:</u>	45	23	22

<u>RATES</u> *			
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population	...	...	18.94
Death Rate per 1,000 population	...	...	12.41
Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 total births	...	...	18.53
Maternal Death Rate per 1,000 total births	...	...	0.53
Infant Death Rate (under 1 year) per 1,000 live births	...	...	24.28
Illegitimate Infant Death Rate per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	60.97
Neo-Natal Death Rate (under 4 weeks) per 1,000 live births ..	...	...	15.65

(*) See footnotes to Page 4.

I. STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

General Information.

The Metropolitan Borough of Stepney is bounded on the west side by the City of London, on the north by the boroughs of Shoreditch and Bethnal Green, on the east by the borough of Poplar and on the south by the River Thames, the river front being some 2.39 miles in length. It is roughly rectangular in shape, the length being 2.3 miles and the breadth varying from 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and possesses approximately 90 miles of streets. The area of the Borough is 1,902 acres, and of this the river accounts for 136 acres and the inland water, consisting of docks and canals, 75 acres.

Dark blue London Clay is found under the whole Borough at a depth of between 20 and 30 feet from the surface. Above this level are layers and patches of gravel and sand, brown and yellow clays being found nearer the surface. In some parts of the Borough are layers of "made" ground, the result of earlier habitation, and, as is to be expected, the flow of sub-soil water is towards the river.

The area is to a large extent industrial in character, factory premises being spread throughout the Borough but tending to be concentrated towards the western end, with docks and wharves stretching along the whole of the river front, which forms the southern boundary.

The chief industry of the Borough is the manufacture of clothing of all kinds, and it is estimated that one-third of the tailoring industry of London is carried on in Stepney. Other major industries include brewing, cigarette making, engineering and the manufacture of furniture. Stepney is also one of the most important wholesaling districts in London. The Spitalfields wholesale fruit and vegetable market and the London Fruit Exchange are situated in the Borough.

Interesting industries carried on in the Borough include the manufacture of coinage both at the Royal Mint and at Rothschild's Mint, and bell casting at the Whitechapel Bell Foundry. In 1957 over 507 million coins were struck at the Royal Mint, approximately 59 per cent being for Britain. At the Bell Foundry referred to, which was established in 1570, many famous bells, including Big Ben, were cast, and more recently new bells for St. Clement Dane's (of "Oranges & Lemons" fame) and St. Mary-le-Bow (the renowned "Bow Bells"), which were both destroyed in the last war.

Apart from its residential and industrial population, the Borough attracts large numbers of visitors who come to see such places of interest as the Tower of London, Tower Bridge, the Royal Mint, and "Petticoat Lane" Market.

Fifty Years Ago.

The Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1907 contains the following information:

The estimated population was 308,923, but the Medical Officer of Health was of the opinion that the population was, in fact, somewhat higher.

The birth-rate was reported to be 33.1, the lowest then on record but still the highest in London.

The death rate was also stated to be the lowest on record, and the infant mortality rate was 119 per thousand births. Among the causes of death reported were Scarlet Fever 83, Measles 155, Diphtheria 93, Whooping Cough 102, Diarrhoea 139, Enteritis 129, Pulmonary Tuberculosis 482, Premature Birth 156, Alcoholism 48, Appendicitis 11.

Notifications of infectious diseases included Scarlet Fever 2,847, Diphtheria 568, Enteric Fever 107, Typhus 1.

The Medical Officer of Health reported that 69 homeless persons died, and in the annual report of the Clerk to the Whitechapel Guardians it was stated that seven persons died from starvation in the Whitechapel district. They were wanderers who made no application to the guardians for relief, and were unknown until they were brought in by the police in a collapsed condition. In the East End 10,000 people slept every night in common lodging houses and shelters.

The report of the Council's Borough Engineer and Surveyor included the information that the whole of the Public Health Department office building was thoroughly cleansed, redecorated and repaired both internally and externally at a cost of £124.8s.7d.

Population.

The Registrar-General's mid-year estimate for 1957 is 97,810. Last year's estimate was 98,160. The census taken in 1951 showed the population to be 98,581. The section of the Registrar-General's Report on the 1951 Census dealing with the usual residence and workplace of the population revealed that the Borough's daytime population was 141,400, compared with 98,581 night-time population, an increase of over 44 per cent.

The density of population is now 55.38 persons per acre.

During the year there was a natural increase in population of 639, i.e., there were 639 more births than deaths.

Open Spaces.

There is in the Borough a little over half-an-acre of parks and open spaces per thousand population. A list of the sites is given on Page 69.

Births.

The total number of live births registered in the Borough during the year was 3,870, and of this number 2,219 belonged to other areas. In addition, 202 births belonging to Stepney occurred outside the Borough, making a total of 1,853 births (959 male and 894 female) to Stepney residents.

The live birth-rate is 18.94 per 1,000 of the population. The rate when adjusted by the comparability factor is 16.66, compared with the rate for England and Wales of 16.1. The preliminary report of the London County Council's Medical Officer of Health reveals that the County birth-rate of 16.2 is the highest since 1949.

Illegitimate live births numbered 164, representing 8.8 per cent of the total live births.

Still-births numbered 35, representing a rate of 18.53 per 1,000 total births, the lowest rate ever recorded in the Borough.

Marriages.

The number of marriages registered during the year was 905, being 71 less than last year. The rate of marriages per 1,000 population is 18.5, compared with 19.9 in 1956.

Deaths.

The net number of deaths registered during the year was 1,214 (679 male and 535 female), compared with 1,186 last year. The rate of 12.41 compares with 12.08 for 1956. The principal causes of death were heart disease, which accounted for 28 percent of the total deaths, cancer 20 percent, and diseases of the respiratory system 18 per cent. Deaths of persons over the age of sixty-five accounted for 65 per cent of the total deaths. Details of deaths by cause and age are given in Table 1 of the Appendix on Pages 50 and 51.

In England and Wales to-day the expectation of life of a boy at birth is 68 years, and of a girl 73 years, compared with 40 and 42 years respectively in 1841, and with 59 and 63 between the years 1930-1932.

Infant Mortality.

Deaths of infants under 1 year numbered 45, giving a rate of 24.28 per 1,000 live births, compared with 22.52 last year. The rate for England and Wales for the year is 23.0. Of the infant deaths 29 were under 4 weeks old, representing a rate of 15.65 per 1,000 live births. Last year there were 34 neo-natal deaths, and the rate was 17.81 per 1,000 live births. The neo-natal mortality rate for England and Wales is 16.5.

The "peri-natal" mortality rate of infants (viz., still-births plus deaths occurring in the first week of life) was 33.36, compared with 29.21 last year.

The tables on Page 52 show deaths from stated causes at various ages under 1 year, together with comparative figures over the last five years.

Maternal Mortality.

There was one maternal death during the year, that of a woman of 42 years, the cause of death being certified as "shock due to forceps delivery." It was her fourth pregnancy and she underwent a difficult and protracted labour chiefly due to the size of the baby, which was eventually delivered stillborn by forceps and weighed 9 lbs.12 ozs. The mother had, in addition, a mild toxæmia which was not thought to have had much influence on the outcome.

Accidental Deaths.

There was a reduction in the number of deaths from accidents from 49 last year to 33 this year. These included 6 due to motor vehicles (3 less than in the previous year), 13 at home, 4 at work, 4 due to drowning, and 6 due to various other causes (see table on Page 51 relating to road accidents).

The London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1957, contains a provision in Section 82 enabling Borough Councils to make arrangements for the dissemination of information and advice relating to the promotion of safety in the home and taking of proper precautions for avoiding the occurrence of accidents therein. The Council delegated the powers and duties of this section to the Public Health Committee.

In 1956, nearly 7,000 persons throughout the country died as a result of fatal domestic accidents, over half of these being 75 years or more. In Stepney during 1957, as stated above, 13 people died from this cause which was three less than in the previous year.

Unemployment.

The Ministry of Labour has kindly supplied me with the following information as to the estimated number of persons residing in the Borough registered as unemployed at the end of the year:-

<u>Men</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
1,354	20	307	19	1,700

The total number of unemployed at the end of 1956 was 1,401.

Comparative Statistics.

A table showing vital statistics for the Borough at various years from 1901 is on Page 53.

II. GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

WELFARE OF AGED PERSONS.

The Council is empowered by Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, as amended by the National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951, to make application to the Court for an Order for the removal to hospital or an institution of aged, infirm or physically incapacitated persons who are living in insanitary conditions and who are in need of care and attention.

During the year it was necessary to apply for three Removal Orders for the following persons who were aged, infirm and living in insanitary conditions and unable to devote to themselves, and not receiving from other persons, proper care and attention:-

<u>Person</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Removed to</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Miss M.L.	85	Institution.	Emergency Order for 3 weeks. Still away.
Mrs. M.O.	76	Institution.	Emergency Order for 3 weeks. Still away.
Mrs. E.B.	76	Institution.	Order for 6 weeks. Still away.

In addition to those persons removed under a Magistrate's Order, admission to hospital or institution was gained for 19 other persons.

Two women officers, one of whom is a State Registered Nurse and certificated Health Visitor, are employed for visiting aged persons in the Borough, and 2,732 visits were made by these officers during the year.

A register of all old persons visited is kept in the Department. Amendments in the register made during the year were as follows:-

Number on Register at 1st January, 1957	1,681
Additions during the year	170
Removals during the year	279
Number on Register at 31st December, 1957	1,572

The Council provides a service for disinfecting and cleansing bed-linen and personal clothing under Section 122 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936, some 357 parcels being dealt with during the year.

In order to prevent injury, or danger of injury, to health, Section 43 of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1953, operated by the Borough Council, makes provision for the personal cleansing in their own homes of aged persons who are verminous or otherwise in need of a bath. 780 baths were given to 60 old people during the year by the Borough Council's Home Bathing Service.

Grants may be made under Section 31 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, to Voluntary Associations whose activities include the provision of recreation and meals for old people. There are 18 old people's clubs in the Borough, whose activities are co-ordinated by The Stepney Old People's Welfare Association.* The Council is represented on this body by the Chairman of the Public Health Committee and other members of the Council and by the Medical Officer of Health, and applications to the Council by old people's clubs for grants under the National Assistance Act, 1948, are referred to the Association for investigation. Grants made by the Council to The Stepney Old People's Welfare Association and to old people's clubs during the year amounted to approximately £2,675.

A list of the Clubs and facilities will be found on Page 70.

A Mobile Meals Service is run jointly by The Old People's Welfare Association and The Women's Voluntary Services, and a weekly average of 342 meals was delivered to homebound old people. Five of the clubs, which include luncheon clubs among their facilities, provided an average of 234 meals each week.

A Chiropody Service is provided and a wholetime chiropodist employed by The Stepney Old People's Welfare Association at clinics which are situated in six of the old people's clubs in the Borough, and on an average 238 treatments were given each month during the year.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

The London County Council is responsible for the provision of ambulance transport within the Administrative County of London.

CONFERENCES.

The Council was officially represented at the undermentioned Conferences during the year:-

<u>Conference</u>	<u>Held At</u>	<u>Attended By</u>
Royal Society of Health Annual Congress.	Folkestone (April)	Ald. J. Sambrook and Medical Officer of Health.
Public Health Inspectors' Association Annual Conference.	Eastbourne (September)	Vice-Chairman, Counc.(Mrs.) E.B. Bolton and Public Health Inspector, Mr. S. Vogler.

(Contd...)

(*) Hon. Secretary, The Stepney Old People's Welfare Association,
St. Katharine's, Butcher Row, Cable Street, E.14.
(Telephone: STEpney Green 3659).
Voluntary visitors are urgently required, and should apply
to the Secretary.

<u>Conference</u>	<u>Held At</u>	<u>Attended By</u>
National Smoke Abatement Society Annual Conference.	Hastings (October)	Counc. H. Walvisch and Public Health Inspector, Mr. S. Firsht.
Mechanical Engineers' Contribution to Clean Air.	London (February)	Public Health Inspector, Mr. G. D. Freeland.
Cancer Education. - Central Council for Health Education.	London (January)	Vice-Chairman, Counc. (Mrs.) E. B. Bolton and Medical Officer of Health.
Symposium on Cancer of the Lung. - National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis.	London (November)	Medical Officer of Health.
Central Consultative Committee on Welfare of Old People.	London (April)	Vice-Chairman, Counc. (Mrs.) E. B. Bolton and Medical Officer of Health.

DECEASED PERSONS.

Inquests. Inquests were held on 49 residents of the Borough; 16 deaths were due to suicide, 21 were accidental and 12 were due to other causes (2 natural, 5 misadventure, 5 open verdicts).

Burials. Section 50 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, places a duty on the Council to arrange for the burial of any persons found dead within the Borough where no private arrangements have been made.

Twenty-nine such burials (21 adults, 2 children under 10 years, 3 under one month and 3 stillborn babies) took place during the year at a cost of £270, of which sum £68 was recovered by the end of the year from the estates of the deceased persons, from liable relatives, or by way of grants made under the National Insurance Act, 1946.

Requests for burials came from the following sources:-

H.M. Coroner's Officer	15
Relatives of Deceased	11
Friends of Deceased	3

Where persons living alone die in the Borough, it is often necessary to dispose of the contents of their homes. This is done in conjunction with relatives of the deceased, or with the Treasury Solicitor where there are no known relatives, and has the effect of releasing the accommodation for housing purposes as soon as possible.

Eight bodies recovered from the river were received into the Mortuary during the year.

FREE WASHING FACILITIES.

The Council provides free washing facilities in 16 of the 22 public conveniences, with the aim of promoting food hygiene and cleanliness. Some 77,000 free washes were taken during the year.

HEALTH EDUCATION.

In this year's London County Council (General Powers) Act, Section 82 empowers Borough Councils to make arrangements for the dissemination of information and advice for the purpose of promoting safety in the home and encouraging the taking of proper precautions for avoiding occurrences of accidents therein.

Publicity campaigns carried out during the year included Mass X-ray, Poliomyelitis Vaccination, and Road Safety.

Posters on the large poster frames situated in the two main roads in the Borough were changed each month, and nine types of posters were displayed on the Council's official notice boards during the year. Posters relating to the Clean Food Byelaws, Merchandise Marks Act, Marking of Imported Food, Fish Wrapping and Poultry Plucking were exhibited on lamp-post frames in street markets in the Borough.

Posters on various health matters were exhibited at hospitals, welfare centres, day nurseries, public libraries and social clubs, and on the Council's vehicles and in public conveniences, and leaflets were made available at many of these establishments.

Vacant sites in the Borough were kept posted with notices warning the public against depositing rubbish.

The Inspectors engaged in the supervision of food premises issued leaflets to the occupiers on The Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955, together with metal notices regarding handwashing and "no smoking".

Over 2,000 posters were displayed in the Borough during the year.

HOSPITAL FACILITIES.

The undermentioned Hospitals are situated in the Borough:-

	<u>No. of Beds</u>
The London Hospital, Whitechapel Road	686
Mile End Hospital, Bancroft Road	475
The London Jewish Hospital, Stepney Green	130
Queen Elizabeth Hospital for Children, Glamis Road ...	50
East End Maternity Hospital, Commercial Road	60

STEPNEY BOROUGH COUNCIL INFORMATION SERVICE.

The Council operates an Information Service for the public at the Municipal Offices, 227-233, Commercial Road.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

Bacteriological investigations are carried out on behalf of the Public Health Department by the Regional Hospital Board's Group Laboratory at Mile End Hospital.

Investigations on 136 specimens were carried out during the year, 15 being submitted by the Public Health Department in connection with epidemiological investigations, and 121 by medical practitioners in the Borough. The specimens comprised 63 faeces, 65 throat swabs, 6 rectal swabs and 2 nasal swabs.

LEGISLATION.

The following Acts, Orders and Regulations affecting the Department were made during the year:-

	<u>Date Operative</u>
The Housing Act, 1957.	1.9.57
London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1957.	31.7.57
The Rent Act, 1957.	6.7.57
The Clean Air Council Order, 1957.	8.5.57
The Smoke Control Areas (Exempted Fireplaces) Order, 1957.	8.4.57
Colouring Matter in Food Regulations, 1957.	30.6.57
Food Hygiene (Amendment) Regulations, 1957.	31.12.57
The Motor Cycle (Protective Helmets) Regulations, 1957.	1.4.57
The Public Analyst Regulations, 1957.	21.5.57
Rent Restrictions Regulations, 1957.	6.7.57
Rent Restriction Rules, 1957.	6.7.57
The Poisons Rules, 1957.	1.4.57

Circulars. Other subjects dealt with by means of Circulars were as follows:-

Ministry of Health. Diphtheria Immunisation Publicity Campaign; Food Hygiene (Amendment) Regulations; Services for the Chronic Sick and Infirm; Manual of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Cause of Death.

Ministry of Food. Official certificates under the Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations in respect of Hungary and Sind; Approved Oxydising and Preservative Agents; Recommended Minimum Standards for Slaughterhouses; Exchequer Grants towards the Cost of Meat Inspection; Amendments to Memo. 3/Meat; Public Analyst Regulations; Colouring Matter in Food Regulations.

Ministry of Housing & Local Government. Temporary Houses; Accidents in the Home - Fireguards; Charges for Dustbins; Housing of Old People; Clean Air Act 1956; Rent Act 1957; Housing Accommodation for Old People.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

I am indebted to Dr.G.O.Mitchell, Divisional Medical Officer of the London County Council, for the following information relating to the personal health services administered in the Borough by the London County Council.

1. Statistics.

Infant Welfare Centres.

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

Under 1 year of age	...	...	...	1,468
1 to 5 years of age	...	...	...	145

Total number of children who attended -

Children born in 1957	..	...	...	1,329
" " 1956	..	...	...	887
" " 1952/1955	...	...	...	889

Total attendances by children -

Under 1 year of age	...	...	...	18,442
1 to 5 years of age	...	...	...	4,397

Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics (exclusive of Hospital Ante-Natal Clinics)

Ante-Natal consultations -

No. of women who attended	...	...	118
No. of new cases included in			
above	...	...	118
Total attendances	...	...	872

Post-Natal consultations -

No. of women who attended	...	...	39
---------------------------	-----	-----	----

Health Visitors.

No. of children visited	...	...	...	6,803
No. of infants under 1 year of age visited				
for first time	...	...	...	1,874
Total visits to children under 1 year of age	...	...	...	8,464
Total visits to children aged 1 year but				
under 2 years	...	...	...	5,691
Total visits to children 2 to 5 years of age	...	...	...	11,486
No. of expectant mothers visited	...	...	...	573
Total visits to expectant mothers	...	...	...	1,198

Infant Life Protection.

No. of Foster Mothers on register at end of	
year	15
No. of Foster Children on register at end of	
year	19

Child Minders (daily guardians).

No. of child minders	-	Voluntary	...	11
		Statutory	...	1
No. of children minded	-	Voluntary	...	11
		Statutory	...	4

Care of Premature Infants.

No. of premature live births during the year	150
No. who died under one month	26

Immunisation and Vaccination.

For details of immunisation and vaccination see Pages 40 and 42.

Domestic Help Service.

This service, covering the Boroughs of Bethnal Green, Poplar and Stepney, is divided into three districts irrespective of borough boundaries, and statistics for each separate borough are not available.

However, the number of cases in which help was provided in the 'Southern' district (which comprises the Borough of Stepney, less the area east of the Canal and two areas north of the east-west line Whitechapel High Street, Whitechapel Road and Mile End Road), is as follows:-

Maternity (including expectant mothers)	...	12
Tuberculosis		16
Aged and infirm cases		842
Other Cases		142

2. Services Provided.

Infant Consultation.

673, Commercial Road.

17, Rhondda Grove.

Mary Hughes Centre, Underwood Road.

St. George's Centre, Library Place.

5, Pier Head, Wapping.

Duckett Street Centre.

Afternoons

Tuesday and Thursday
(and Friday morning).

Monday and Thursday.

Monday, Wednesday and
Thursday.

Tuesday, Wednesday
and Friday.

Wednesday.

Tuesday and Wednesday
(morning).

Ante-Natal.

673, Commercial Road.

Wednesday.

Vaccination against Smallpox.

35, Stepney Green.

Tuesday.

Immunisation against Diphtheria or Whooping Cough.

35, Stepney Green.

Tuesday.

Note: Diphtheria and Whooping Cough immunisations are
also carried out at the Infant Welfare Sessions.

Toddlers Clinics

St. George's Centre, Library Place.

First and third
Tuesday mornings
each month.

Mary Hughes Centre, Underwood Road.

Tuesday afternoons.

673, Commercial Road.

Second and fourth
Monday afternoons
each month.

Day Nurseries.

Underwood Road.
Old Church Road.
Christian Street.

Voluntary Day Nursery.

Beaumont Grove (Alice Model Day Nursery).

Nursery School.

Thirza Street (Sisters of Mercy).

The Dame Colet Voluntary Infant Welfare Centre, and Dame Colet House.

On 1st April the Dame Colet Voluntary Infant Welfare Centre, Duckett Street, was taken over by the London County Council. This voluntary infant welfare centre was commenced in 1916 in Emmott Street by the St. Paul's Girls' School Union for Social Work, Mrs. Carew Robinson being the Hon. Secretary until her death last year.

The centre was transferred to new premises in Duckett Street in 1926.

Prior to the war there were nine voluntary infant welfare centres in Stepney and with the closure of the Dame Colet centre none now remains. The first voluntary centre, the "Stepney School for Mothers and Babies", started in Stepney before the commencement of this century. The successful pioneer work of the Voluntary Centres brought about legislation which enabled Local Authorities to open municipal centres following the Maternity and Child Welfare Act of 1918.

Since the war the activities of the Dame Colet Centre were mainly concerned with infant welfare work and health visiting, but prior to the war numerous other services were provided including an artificial sunlight clinic, a father's club, sewing and keep fit classes.

On 26th June, Her Royal Highness, Princess Margaret, opened the newly built Dame Colet House in Ben Jonson Road, which includes a large Communal Hall (The Frances Gray Memorial Hall). A club is provided for girls, and a luncheon club for old persons including up-to-date catering facilities; but the infant welfare work is now carried on by the London County Council at the premises in Duckett Street, which will eventually be transferred to 35, Stepney Green.

SPECIAL REPORTS.

A special report was made to the Physical Training and Recreation Committee of the Council by the Medical Officer of Health during the year, concerning The Manor House Holiday Centre, Sandgate, Kent, proposed to be established under the Physical Training and Recreation Act, 1941.

STAFF CHANGES.

The following staff changes took place during the year:-

Ceased Duty:

Clark, W.	Mortuary Keeper.	13th April (deceased).
Dixon, W.J.	Orders & Requisitions Clerk.	16th June (deceased).
Walker, T.T.	Rodent Investigator.	7th October (retired).

Commenced Duty:

Giddings, H.A.	General Clerk.	15th May.
Nunn, B.L.	General Clerk.	15th May.

SWIMMING AND SLIPPER BATHS.

The three Swimming Baths in the Borough are provided by the Council. During the year the number of swims amounted to 186,230, comprising 51,036 adults and 135,194 children.

The water is subjected to continuous chlorination and filtration, and 36 samples were taken during the year for bacteriological analysis, five of which were found to be unsatisfactory.

The number of Slipper Baths taken during the year at the four Council establishments was 274,801, which included 6,920 attendances of old age pensioners and 70 unemployed persons, who were admitted free of charge.

The total number of persons admitted to all sections of the Baths Department, including the Laundry, was 506,728.

III. SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES

The District Public Health Inspectors served 2,923 notices during the year, and in 20 cases legal proceedings were employed to enforce compliance. The department still has only seven district inspectors, which is four below the establishment.

Legislation passed during the year included the Rent Act, 1957, which receives further mention below. Another duty to fall upon the Public Health Inspectors during the year was the exercise of the functions of the Motor Cycles (Protective Helmets) Regulations, 1957, made by the Minister of Transport and Civil Aviation and which came into force on the 1st April.

Certificates of Disrepair (Rent Act, 1957).

The Rent Act, 1957, received the Royal Assent on 6th June, 1957, and came into operation on 6th July. The main effects of the Act are to free from rent control dwellings which are above certain rateable values and to allow limited increases in the rents of dwellings remaining under control, such increases being subject to abatement in the event of dwellings being in disrepair. Procedure to be followed by landlords and tenants with respect to applications for, and cancellation of, certificates of disrepair is detailed in the Act, replacing similar provisions which were contained in the Housing Repairs and Rent Act, 1954, and the Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Acts, 1920-1938.

By the end of the year 490 applications for Certificates of Disrepair had been received from tenants. Detailed information will be found in the table on Page 55.

Clean Air.

Certain provisions of the Clean Air Act, 1956, came into operation on 31st December, 1956, namely those relating to the installation of new furnaces, smoke control areas, height of chimneys, and research and publicity. The remaining provisions of the Act will come into force next year. The Minister of Housing and Local Government made regulations during the year relating to the constitution and procedure of the Clean Air Council, which he was required to appoint under Section 23 of the Act, and to the exemption of certain fireplaces which are specially designed or adapted for combustion of liquid fuel from some of the requirements relating to Smoke Control Areas.

Occupiers of all the larger industrial and commercial premises in the area were circularised as to the provisions, generally, of the Act.

Prior approval was given during the year to plans and specifications submitted under Section 3 of the Act of furnaces proposed to be installed in a County Council housing scheme.

Complaints received of smoke nuisances numbered 28, and ninety-two observations were made on chimneys.

Measurements of air pollution are regularly taken in the Borough by means of deposit gauges and lead peroxide instruments which give monthly records of deposited matter and concentration of sulphur in the air, and also by combined smoke filters and volumetric sulphur dioxide apparatus which afford daily readings. Summaries of the recordings obtained from these instruments during the year will be found in Tables 9 and 10 on Pages 58 and 59.

Drainage and Sanitary Conveniences.

A landlord appealed against a notice served on him under Section 40 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936, in respect of a defective drain, the grounds for the Appeal being that the notice required the execution of works which would be for the common benefit of two premises and that the owner of the adjoining premises ought to have contributed towards the expense. When the matter came before the Court, the Appeal was withdrawn as the two parties had reached an agreement.

Another landlord appealed against a notice served on him under Section 105, Public Health (London) Act, 1936, requiring the provision of proper and sufficient water closet accommodation at a premises used for both residential and factory purposes. The grounds for the Appeal were that the notice was bad inasmuch as there were two water closets in the premises. The Appeal was dismissed, the Magistrate holding the view that where premises consist of a dwelling and a factory, the dwelling must have at least one separate water closet for the exclusive use of the residents.

Byelaws made by the London County Council in 1930 included one which required the provision of one water closet for every 12 inmates of a house occupied by members of more than one family. Having regard to the provisions of Section 11 of the Housing Repairs and Rent Act, 1954, re-enacted in Section 36 of the Housing Act, 1957, which empowers local authorities to require the execution of works in, or the reduction of the number of occupants of, houses-let-in-lodgings, the above-mentioned London County Council byelaw could no longer apply. In its stead, a standard has been adopted by this Council, in common with other Metropolitan Councils, namely, that one water closet for each household be provided where practicable, and where premises are let in lodgings, at least one water closet be provided for every 8 persons or for every 4 rooms, whichever standard is the higher.

Factories.

A copy of the annual return furnished to the Ministry of Labour and National Service will be found in Table 18 on Page 67.

Hairdressers and Barbers.

On the instructions of the Public Health Committee, the occupier of a hairdresser's establishment was cautioned for carrying on a business as a hairdresser without registration.

Legal Proceedings.

Legal proceedings instituted by the District Public Health Inspectors during the year, showing penalties imposed, were as follows:-

	Number of Summonses	Fines			Costs		
		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Public Health (London) Act, 1936:							
Nuisance Orders	13	-			47.	9.	0.
Non-compliance with Nuisance Orders	1	(Conditionally discharged)					
Defective Drains (Section 40)	1	(Adjourned sine die)					
London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1954 (Section 12)	1	-			3.	7.	0.
London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1952 (Section 26)	1	1.	0.	0.	1.	1.	0.
Factories Act, 1937 - Section 7	1	10.	0.	0.	5.	0.	0.
do. - Section 110	2	10.	0.	0.	6.	6.	0.
	20	£21.	0.	0.	£63.	3.	0.

Two owners appealed against notices served upon them. One in respect of a notice under Section 105 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936, being dismissed and the other in respect of a notice under Section 40 of the same Act being withdrawn.

The Magistrates made a Closing Order on a dwelling-house in the Borough under the Public Health (London) Act, 1936, a summons being issued for non-compliance with a Statutory Notice, and at the Hearing the defendant requested the Magistrates to make a Closing Order.

Lodging Houses - Common.

There are five Common Lodging Houses in the Borough, providing accommodation for 983 persons, as follows:-

86, Cable Street.	8 men
15 & 16, Calvin Street.	41 married couples
10-22, Johnson Street.	258 men
177, Whitechapel Road.	407 men
Hostel for Women, Hopetown Street.	228 women.

The premises at 10/22, Johnson Street have been temporarily closed since 1st June, 1957, for structural alterations.

Lodging Houses - Seamen's.

There are five such premises in the Borough, providing accommodation for 496 seamen, as follows:-

The Sailors' Home & Red Ensign Club, Ensign Street and Dock Street.	243 seamen.
The Empire Memorial Hostel, 747, Commercial Road.	190 "
5, North East Passage.	11 "
220, Cable Street.	30 "
9, Ensign Street.	22 "

Lodging Houses - Other.

In addition to the licensed Common and Seamen's Lodging Houses, there are two other premises in the Borough which are not subject to licensing or registration, namely Rowton House and Providence Row Night Refuge.

Rowton House in Fieldgate Street, Whitechapel, which was opened in 1902, provides accommodation for 796 men, and Providence Row Night Refuge provides for 135 men, women and children.

Notices Served.

Notices served under the various Acts and Byelaws during the year were as follows:-

	<u>Intimation</u> <u>Notices</u>	<u>Statutory</u> <u>Notices</u>
Public Health (London) Act, 1936:-		
Section 82 (Nuisances)	2,077	426
Section 40	28	24
Section 108	2	1
Section 109	33	10
Factories Acts, 1937 & 1948	88	-
Shops Act, 1950	1	-
London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1955:-		
Stopped-up Drains, etc.	-	122
London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1954:-		
Dustbins	75	2
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949,		
Section 4	-	21
London County Council (Seamen's Lodging Houses)		
Byelaws	1	-
London County Council (Poultry Slaughterhouses)		
Byelaws	12	-
	<u>2,317</u>	<u>606</u>

Offensive Businesses.

There are 19 offensive businesses in the Borough. The premises of a fur skin dresser at 29, Spelman Street and of a poultry slaughterhouse at 42, Hessel Street were removed from the register during the year.

The register comprises the following premises:-

Dressers of Furskin. (2)

34/38, Brodlove Lane.
*48, 50, 50a, 54 & 56, Old Church Road.

Kosher Poultry Slaughterhouses. (17)

*19, Bell Lane.
28, Burslem Street.
161, Cannon Street Road.
16/18, Cobb Street.
49, Globe Road.
*14, Hessel Street.
*21/22, Hessel Street.
36, Hessel Street.
75, Hessel Street.
*7, Leyden Street.
13, Leyden Street.
15, Leyden Street.
*7, Lower Hessel Street.
*4, Monthope Street.
*6, Monthope Street.
10a, Monthope Street.
82, Stepney Way.

The Establishment Orders of those premises marked (*) are subject to renewal from time to time by the Council.

An application to establish anew an offensive business (a poultry slaughterhouse) was refused.

Outworkers.

Forty-two inspections were made of Outworkers' premises. There are 731 premises on the register, an increase of 44 over last year, the trades concerned being as follows:-

Artificial Flowers.....	1	Lampshades.....	1
Brushes.....	55	Paper Bags.....	1
Cardboard Boxes.....	8	Stuffed Toys.....	3
Carding &c. of Buttons... ..	3	Umbrellas.....	4
Christmas Crackers &c. ..	2	Wearing Apparel.....	653

There were 19 notifications of infectious disease relating to Outworkers' premises.

Number of firms in the Borough employing Outworkers	...	...	94
" " Outworkers residing in and employed by firms in the Borough			291
" " Outworkers residing outside the Borough employed by firms			
in the Borough	...	...	619
" " Outworkers residing in the Borough employed by firms			
outside the Borough	...	...	440

The occupiers of two factories where wearing apparel is manufactured, summoned for failing to send lists of Outworkers employed by them to the Council, were each fined £5 and ordered to pay £3. 3s. costs.

Rag Dealers.

Legal proceedings were taken against a rag dealer for contravening the provisions of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1952, by exchanging toys for rags and clothing with children under the age of 15 years. He was fined £1 and ordered to pay £1. 1s. costs.

Refuse Disposal.

The Public Cleansing Officer has kindly supplied the following information on refuse and salvage disposed of during the year :-

House and Trade Refuse	...	35,442 Tons
Street and Market Refuse	...	8,094 Tons

A modern method of refuse collection, mainly for blocks of flats, known as the "Paladin" system, has recently been introduced into the Borough. A refuse container, of $1\frac{1}{4}$ -cubic yards capacity, is placed on a low concrete kerb immediately below the refuse chute in the chamber. When refuse is collected a hand-operated trolley is placed under the container, which is lifted from the kerb and wheeled to the collection vehicle. The container is clamped in a girdle fitted at the rear of the vehicle, automatically raised, emptied into the vehicle, and returned to the trolley and thence to the dust chamber. Approximately 400 such containers have been installed in the Borough.

Rodent Control.

In accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, statistics on rodent control work carried out by the department were submitted to the Ministry covering the period 1st April 1957 to 31st March 1958. During this period, 9,444 dwellings and business premises were inspected, and 1,749 were found to be infested either with mice or rats. Treatments were carried out by the department's rodent control staff to 1,500 properties which were found to be infested, the charges made for servicing business premises amounting to £742.

By the implementation of Section 4 of the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, it has been found possible to clear bombed sites of refuse

which would otherwise act as a possible harbourage for rats and other vermin.

Moreover, under the same section, which permits specified works to be carried out, it has been possible to require the sites to be fenced in by the owners.

A copy of the return furnished to the Ministry is on Page 57.

Shops.

The number of premises in the Borough covered by the provisions of the Shops Act is 2,855. No applications were received during the year for exemption from complying with the sanitary accommodation requirements.

Water Certificates.

Water certificates as to new dwellings having a proper and sufficient supply of water, were issued in respect of 598 Flats and 28 Houses under the provisions of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936.

Water Supply.

The whole of the Borough is supplied with water by the Metropolitan Water Board, which is the authority responsible for its purity. The quantity and quality of water supplied by the Board during the year have been satisfactory.

All the premises in the Borough are supplied individually direct from public water mains.

The number of instances where a water supply to premises in the Borough was repaired or reinstated totalled 62, and the Metropolitan Water Board was notified on ten occasions where wastage of water was taking place.

During the year 10 notices were received from the Metropolitan Water Board of withdrawal of the water supply, in 4 premises for non-payment of rates and in 6 because of defects in the service.

Wells.

Bacteriological and chemical analyses of water from the 7 deep wells in industrial use in the Borough are made periodically and the results reported to this Department. All were reported as being satisfactory.

Workplaces.

There are known to be 304 workplaces in the area (other than those premises covered by the Factories Act, 1937).

Work Executed by Council in Default of Owners.

Work was carried out by the Council at the following premises, in default of the owners, from whom the stated costs incurred are recoverable :-

Stopped-up Drain (Section 25, London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1955).

	£	s	d
48, Alie Street.	3.	13.	5
126, Brick Lane.	2.	0.	10
Site of 197, Burdett Road.		7.	2
19, Casson Street	1.	18.	2
Eileen Mansions.	6.	17.	1
13, Ensign Street.	4.	2.	0
4/5, Fleur de Lis Buildings.	12.	4.	2
17, Fleur de Lis Buildings.	2.	6.	11
5, Heneage Street.	2.	0.	7
5, Moss's Buildings	1.	4.	8
5, Moss's Buildings		12.	8
40, Princelet Street.	2.	18.	10
1, Tailworth Street.	5.	4.	1
8, Tailworth Street.	1.	0.	1

Defective Drain (Section 40, Public Health (London) Act, 1936).

309/315, Whitechapel Road.	442.	18.	1
	£489.	8.	9

Statistics.

Summaries of inspections and visits made by the District Public Health Inspectors and of insanitary conditions remedied are given on Pages 54, 55 and 56.

IV. HOUSING

Clearance Areas.

The Housing Act, 1957, came into operation on 1st September, 1957. The Act repeals and re-enacts in consolidated form the provisions of the earlier Housing Acts, with the exception of financial provisions which are to be consolidated in a separate Act.

During the year six areas, involving 156 houses, were declared by the London County Council as clearance areas and 110 properties were demolished by that authority under the Housing Act, 1936.

Overcrowding.

During the year 58 cases of alleged overcrowding were investigated, 16 of which were confirmed and referred to the London County Council.

Nineteen overcrowded families were rehoused by the London County Council, and the number of known overcrowded families on the register decreased from 621 to 443, a review of the register accounting for the removal of 168 cases.

Underground Rooms.

There are approximately 2,500 underground rooms in the Borough used for living or sleeping purposes, about 2,380 of which are unfit. During the year 14 rooms were closed. The number of underground rooms closed since 1936 to date is 422. Progress on closure generally is held up for lack of suitable alternative accommodation.

Town & Country Planning (Housing Accommodation) Direction, 1952.

Under this Order, the Borough Council is consulted by the London County Council (the Planning Authority) before applications are determined for planning permission for development involving change of user of premises from use as a dwelling. Investigation of 25 such applications was carried out during the year.

Applications for Rehousing.

At the end of the year, there were 4,346 applications for rehousing on the Housing Manager's Register. In addition licensees of 251 requisitioned premises are on the register for transfer of accommodation, as also are the tenants of 417 Council dwellings.

Preferential Housing on Health Grounds.

Of the 32 cases investigated, fourteen were found to come within the Council's Points Scheme.

Temporary Hutments.

Ninety hutments owned by the Borough Council remained at the end of the year. Ten hutments were recommended for demolition because of structural deterioration.

Requisitioned Premises.

The number of dwellings under requisition by the Borough Council is 716, involving 1,029 lettings. Five basement rooms in requisitioned dwellings did not comply with the regulations and were recommended for closure.

New Housing.

During the year 626 new dwellings were completed in the Borough; 100 by the Borough Council, 481 by the County Council, 30 by the Corporation of London and 15 by private enterprise (see Appendix, Page 68).

A total of 5,943 new permanent dwellings has been constructed in the Borough since the war; 3,739 by the London County Council, 2,083 by the Borough Council, 30 by the Corporation of London, and 91 by private enterprise.

Statistics.

A summary of inspections made by the Housing Inspector is given in Table 12 on Page 61, and further housing statistics will be found on Pages 62 and 63.

V. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

During the year, the Public Health Food Inspectors continued to visit food premises with a view to the implementation of the provisions of the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955, and, as will be seen from the Table on Page 38, many premises which lacked adequate washing facilities, sinks, etc. were required to provide them. Attention has also been given to all the other requirements of the Regulations.

The Inspectors continued also to survey food premises on 'house-to-house' lines, and 574 premises were inspected and details of construction, hygienic conditions and facilities etc. recorded.

A summary of the visits made by the Public Health Food Inspectors will be found on Pages 60 and 61.

Bakehouses and Bakers' Shops.

The proprietors of premises comprising a baker's shop and bakehouse were summoned for selling bread not of the substance demanded (in that it contained a piece of glass), and also in respect of the dirty condition of the bakehouse and equipment. Fines totalling £225 with £10 costs were imposed.

A summons was issued against the proprietor of another baker's shop for selling to the prejudice of the purchaser, 'cream doughnuts' the filling of which consisted of artificial cream. The summons was dismissed.

Basement bakehouses in the area now number six, the bakehouse at 20, Cable Street, having been removed from the register during the year as it had not been in use for a period exceeding 12 months.

Butchers' Shops.

Proceedings were instituted against the proprietor of a butcher's shop for failing to provide suitable and sufficient washhand basins, sinks, and an adequate supply of hot and cold water. Fines totalling £2 with £2. 2s. costs were imposed.

Proceedings were also taken in respect of another premises regarding the sale of minced meat containing sulphur dioxide preservative. The proprietor was fined £10 with £3. 9s. costs.

Thirty-three samples of beef and pork sausages submitted for analysis were found to have an average meat content of 59.9% and 66.8% respectively.

Bacteriological Examination of Foodstuffs.

Samples of food submitted for bacteriological examination numbered 79, details of which are as follows:-

	Number of <u>Samples</u>	Number Unsatis- factory.	<u>Observations</u>
Dried Whole Hen Egg Albumen	37	4	Two showed presence of <u>Salmonella</u> <u>abderdeen</u> and 2 <u>Salmonella</u> <u>thompson</u> . Consignment re-exported.
† Egg Albumen	1	1	<u>Salmonella</u> <u>abderdeen</u> isolated.
Synthetic Cream	5	2	One showed presence of <u>Faecal coli</u> , the other <u>Staphylococcus aureus pyogenes</u> . Manufactured in another area; local authority notified.
Pasteurised Milk	9	1	Subsequent samples satisfactory.
* Cooked Prawns	2	2	<u>Staphylococci</u> (including <u>Staph. aureus</u>) found.

No adverse reports were received on the following samples examined:-

Ice Cream	11
Boned Veal	6
Roast Pork	1
Sausages	1
Sterilised Milk	1
Frozen Whole Egg	3
Norwegian Pickled Shrimps	2

(†) The albumen was used in accordance with the recommendations of the Albumen Advisory Committee of the Bakery and Allied Trades Association.

(*) Food Poisoning caused by Norwegian Cooked Prawns.

In June, 1957, information was received from the Medical Officer of Health of a metropolitan borough of a case of food poisoning alleged to have been caused by the consumption of Norwegian cooked prawns. The prawns were consumed during a meal in a restaurant and formed part of a 'shrimp cocktail', and had been supplied to the restaurant by a firm in Stepney.

Whilst investigations were proceeding, a further case of food poisoning occurred, the cause being the consumption, at the same restaurant, of a 'shrimp cocktail' containing Norwegian cooked prawns from the same source of supply.

Bacteriological examination of samples of the prawns procured from the Stepney firm showed the presence of Staphylococcus aureus and other Staphylococci. Investigation showed that the prawns were cooked and packed in Norway in 1-lb. and $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. waxed cartons and refrigerated. The frozen prawns were sent from Norway by refrigerated ship and train, and were kept in efficient refrigerators by the Stepney importers and sent to their customers in insulated refrigerated containers. At no time after refrigeration in Norway were the prawns unfrozen or handled until unpacked at the restaurant.

The danger from the prawns arises after delivery to the restaurant where they may be kept in conditions suitable for the growth of food poisoning toxins. No Staphylococcal infection of the prawns is likely to become dangerous unless given temperature and time to produce toxins.

The matter was reported to the Ministry of Health, who approached the Norwegian authorities with a view to improving the hygiene at the packing station at Stavanger. The Stepney importers agreed that in future the cartons should carry a printed note to the effect that, until used, the prawns should be kept continuously at a temperature below 40° F.

Export Certificates.

Twenty-seven certificates were issued in respect of the examination of a variety of foodstuffs for export to the United States, South America, Canada, Sweden, Italy and France.

Such certificates necessitate the inspection of the foodstuffs to be exported, and, on occasions, samples are taken for analysis before a certificate is issued.

Food Stalls.

Legal proceedings were instituted on two occasions; one for the depositing of foodstuffs (groceries) within 18 inches of the ground, which resulted in a fine of £2 with £3. 7s. costs being imposed, and one for selling ground almonds which were not of the substance demanded. In the latter case the proprietor was fined £10 with £3. 7s. costs.

Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955.

Applications were made by the occupiers of two food premises for exemption from compliance with certain requirements of the Regulations. In one case the application was acceded to, and in the other refused.

Grocers' and Miscellaneous Food Premises.

Legal proceedings taken with regard to the sale of non-brewed condiment which was 17.5% deficient in acetic acid resulted in the defendant being granted an absolute discharge on payment of £2. 2s. costs.

Ice Cream.

Eleven samples of ice cream were subjected to the Methylene Blue reduction test with the following results:-

		<u>Manufactured</u>					
		<u>In Borough.</u>		<u>Outside Borough.</u>		<u>TOTAL</u>	
Grade I	...	2	(1)	7	(6)	...	9 (7)
" II	...	1	(1)	1	(-)	...	2 (1)
" III	...	-	(-)	-	(2)	...	- (2)
" IV	...	-	(-)	-	(-)	...	- (-)

The figures in parenthesis are those for 1956.

Ten samples were submitted for chemical analysis and showed an average fat content of 11.35%.

Although there are 29 premises registered in the Borough for the manufacture of ice cream, only three premises were used for this purpose during the year. These were inspected from time to time under the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations, 1947-1952, and the thermometer readings checked. No contravention of the regulations was found.

Of the 20 applications received for the registration of premises under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, for the sale and storage of ice cream, one application was refused.

Imported Egg Products.

As referred to in my Annual Report of last year, following discussions which took place with the Ministry of Health, a procedure was agreed upon whereby all imports of Chinese dried hen egg albumen would be suitably heat-treated at centres to be set up by the trade. A number of these centres are now operating in London and imports are released only for heat treatment at one of the centres. The procedure is working smoothly.

Imports of powdered whole egg, of yolk and of frozen liquid egg are detained at the wharves and sampled for bacteriological examination.

Legal Proceedings.

Summonses dealt with during the year by the Public Health Food Inspectors were as follows:-

	Number of Summonses	Fines			Costs		
		£	s	d	£	s	d
Food and Drugs Act, 1955 ...	6	25.	0.	0	18.	18.	0
Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955	17	224.	0.	0	5.	9.	0
	<u>23</u>	<u>£249.</u>	<u>0.</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>£24.</u>	<u>7.</u>	<u>0</u>

In addition to the above, six summonses taken out were not heard owing to the death of the defendant.

Cautionary Letters.

On the instructions of the Public Health Committee, cautionary letters were sent in respect of each of the following contraventions:-

Sale of buttered slices, the fat
of which consisted of margarine.

Sale of a bun containing a piece
of wall tile.

Sale of beef sausage containing
undeclared preservative.

Sale of 'chocolate cream eclairs'
containing artificial cream.

Inadequate supply of hot water in
a grocery shop.

Fish stall not screened.

Milk Samples.

Milk samples taken and submitted for analysis during the year numbered 114, including 11 taken at hospitals and at a day nursery in the Borough. All proved satisfactory.

The average fat and solids-not-fat contents of milk samples analysed were as follows:-

	<u>Fat Content</u>	<u>Solids-not-Fat Content.</u>
Jersey, Channel Islands Milk	4.31%	8.80%
Others	3.58%	8.54%

It is interesting to recall that 50 years ago, 19.3% of the milk samples taken were adulterated.

Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1937-1948.

Eighty-five Detention Notices and 80 Release Notices were served under the Regulations. These affected a variety of foodstuffs, including cocoa, coconut, egg powder, dried fruits, nuts, egg albumen, assorted meats, sugar, tea, coffee, lard, casings, etc.

Consignments of lard and casings which arrived unaccompanied by the official certificates, were subsequently released on production of the necessary certificates. 259 carcasses of mutton, representing a 5 per cent examination, were examined for caseous lymphadenitis by the cutting of the lymphatic glands. All the carcasses were found to be free from the disease.

Zeebrugge-Harwich Train Ferry. 308 midnight or early morning visits and 101 other visits were made to Bishopsgate Goods Station for the purpose of examining 6,137 trucks of foodstuffs arriving from the following countries:-

Belgian Congo	22 trucks.	Greece	14 trucks
Belgium	391 "	Holland	3 "
Bulgaria	11 "	Hungary	262 "
Czechoslovakia	6 "	Italy	4838 "
Denmark	3 "	South Africa	3 "
Germany	22 "	Yugoslavia	562 "

The weight of the foodstuffs examined was 58,946 tons, comprising fresh fruit and vegetables - 48,762 tons; preserved fruits and vegetables 206 tons; cheese - 9 tons; fish - 42 tons; canned meats and sausages etc. 7,045 tons; butter - 291 tons; eggs - 103 tons; confectionery - 19 tons; bacon - 2,281 tons; honey - 43 tons; wheat gluten - 61 tons; offals - 56 tons; casein - 15 tons; sauerkraut - 10 tons and honey cakes - 3 tons. Foodstuffs found to be unsound and which were stopped and destroyed amounted to 4 tons 14 cwts.

Samples taken for analysis for metallic contamination included canned ox tongues, beef goulash, pigs tongues and jellied veal, and samples of spinach, strawberries and apricot pulp were examined for preservatives.

Six samples of Australian boneless veal were taken at wharf cold stores for bacteriological examination for Salmonella organisms. All were found to be free.

Six samples of Argentine sugar, procured at a wharf, were submitted for analysis for the presence of arsenic and were found to be arsenic free.

In addition, samples of Yugoslavian sausages were examined for the presence of horseflesh and preservatives. All were satisfactory.

Hungarian deep frozen strawberries and vegetables began to arrive in March and deep frozen fresh offals in April. All were in sound condition.

Unsound Food.

The following quantities of unsound foodstuffs were disposed of during the year under the Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1937-1948, and the Public Health (London) Act, 1936 :-

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Wharves	78	9	1	8
London Fruit Exchange & Spitalfields Market	84	4	1	8
Bishopsgate Goods Station: ex Zeebrugge-Harwich Train Ferry	4	14	0	14
non-Ferry Goods		18	1	1
Other premises	46	3	1	24
Total:	214	9	1	27

Approximately 66 tons of unsound food were allowed to be used for animal feeding purposes, or for manufacturing purposes other than for human consumption, the remainder being delivered to, or collected by the Public Cleansing Department at whose riverside depot it was mixed with household refuse under the supervision of the Public Cleansing Officer and removed by barge to a controlled tipping site in Essex.

Over 2,400 Condemnation Certificates in respect of unsound food were issued in 1957.

Improvements effected at Food Establishments.

	Number
Lavatory basins installed	140
Premises where hot and cold water supply installed ...	203
Premises where washing facilities for staff have been improved	192
Sinks provided	48
Food storage accommodation provided ..	25
Refrigerators installed or repaired ...	12
Premises where walls, ceilings, floors, windows cleansed.	662
Floors renewed or repaired ..	44
Shop-fronts improved	6
Premises where ventilation provided or improved ...	34
Premises where natural lighting improved ...	12
Protective covers provided for displayed food ..	19
Refuse bins provided	54
Miscellaneous	946

VI. PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Weather Conditions.

Although the weather in London in 1957 was milder than average the Summer was disappointing, with June the only hot month.

January and February were mild with practically no frost, followed by a dry March, April and May. March was exceptionally mild and April sunny but a little cooler than March.

The Summer arrived with the warmest and sunniest June for 75 years. July brought heavy rain and much thunder. August, except for the first few days, was cool, cloudy and very wet, and September also was very wet, cool and dull. October was fairly dry and mild. November although stormy at first was mainly dry and without fog.

During the first week of December there was hard frost and persistent fog. The second week was stormy with very heavy rain especially on the 12-13th. The remainder of the month, including Christmas, was dry, mild and sunny.

The Easter Holiday weekend, 19th-22nd April, began fine and sunny but by Monday was cloudy and cool, with some rain.

Whitsun, 8-10th June, also began well on Saturday but was cloudy and wet on Sunday evening, improving somewhat by Monday evening.

The August holiday from 3rd-5th was pleasantly warm and dry with light sunshine and high temperatures.

Notifications.

A total of 1,914 notifications of cases of infectious diseases were received during the year, compared with 1,324 in 1956, the difference being, in the main, measles notifications. The diagnosis was not confirmed in five of the notifications.

Table 14 on Page 64 shows details of notifications received, together with age groups. A list of diseases notifiable in the County of London is shown in Table 17 on Page 66.

Cancer.

The number of deaths from cancer of all sites occurring in residents of the Borough during the year was 249, being 15 more than last year. Deaths from lung cancer numbered 54, which is 16 less than in 1956.

The association between cancer of the lung and smoking leaves little doubt that smoking is a direct cause of lung cancer.

Diphtheria.

No notifications of Diphtheria were received during the year.

The number of children immunised at London County Council clinics during the last four years was as follows:-

Completed primary course:-	<u>1957</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1954</u>
Children under 5	1147	1761	601	1386
Children 5 to 15	415	439	84	472
Children given secondary injection ...	1437	1563	893	1239

Owing to the policy of deferring immunisation whilst poliomyelitis is occurring in the district, the number of children immunised in 1955 was considerably less than in other years.

Notifications and deaths in England and Wales fell from 18,596 and 722 respectively in 1945, to 53 and 8 in 1956.

Sixty-five swabs were forwarded by general practitioners to the Mile End Group Laboratory, where bacteriological examinations are carried out on behalf of the Borough Council.

Dysentery.

There was a decrease in the incidence of Sonne¹ dysentery, 34 cases being notified, compared with 116 cases last year.

Erysipelas.

During the year thirteen notifications were received.

Food Poisoning.

Eight cases of suspected food poisoning were notified during the year. There were no deaths. In 5 cases a Salmonella organism was isolated from the patient's stool, but in no case was the source of infection traced to any article of food.

Hookworm Disease.

A Pakistani who came to this country two years ago was reported to be suffering from hookworm disease (ankylostomiasis).

Influenza.

Deaths from respiratory diseases in the last quarter of the year were higher than normal, totalling 117 as against 229 for the year. In 1956, deaths from respiratory diseases during the December quarter numbered 29 out of a total of 208. Throughout London, deaths in the last quarter of the year from the same cause were twice the seasonal average, according to the County Medical Officer of Health, and this period corresponds with that during which the epidemic known as "Asian 'flu" was active in London.

The actual number of deaths attributed to influenza was eleven during the last quarter of 1957, and none in the corresponding period of 1956. This epidemic, though not a severe type of influenza, was very widespread involving a large number of cases and affecting the mortality from respiratory causes, as will be seen from details set out below:-

Deaths from Respiratory Diseases:		Influenza.	Pneumonia.	Bronchitis.	Other Respiratory diseases.	TOTAL
1st-3rd Quarter,	1956.	2	64	106	7	179
"	" 1957.	1	48	56	7	112
4th Quarter,	1956.	-	13	13	3	29
"	1957.	11	49	53	4	117

Malaria.

There were two cases of malaria notified during the year.

Measles.

Notifications of measles in the Borough numbered 1,399, compared with 574 last year. There was one death from the disease. Epidemics tend to recur at intervals of just under two years.

Meningococcal Infection.

There were 6 notifications and one death during the year, compared with 5 notifications and two deaths last year.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

There were seven cases notified this year.

Poliomyelitis.

Out of fourteen cases notified, 7 paralytic and 7 non-paralytic, ten were confirmed.

Puerperal Pyrexia.

There were 44 notifications during the year, compared with 63 in 1956. Of these, 23 were residents of the Borough.

Scabies.

Scabies is still notifiable under the County of London (Scabies) Regulations, 1943. The number of cases formally notified was 51, compared with 43 last year.

One-hundred and thirty-five scabies patients and contacts were treated by medicinal baths at the Branch Road Treatment Centre and their clothing disinfested, viz.:-

<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Children</u>
60	38	37

The number of baths given during the year totalled 275.

Scarlet Fever.

There were forty-five cases notified and no deaths from the disease.

Smallpox.

No cases of smallpox were notified during the year and it was not necessary for me to take action under the Public Health (Smallpox) Regulations, 1917.

Frequent notifications are received from port and airport authorities of persons coming into the Borough who may have been in contact with smallpox. Observation for the necessary period is kept on such persons by officers of the Public Health Department.

The number of children successfully vaccinated or re-vaccinated at London County Council clinics during the year was 1,205.

Tuberculosis.

The number of primary notifications of pulmonary tuberculosis received was 117, compared with 116 last year, and the number of non-pulmonary cases notified was 18 as compared with 11 last year. The mortality rate for the year for pulmonary tuberculosis was 20 and of non-pulmonary nil per 100,000 population, compared with 17 and nil respectively in 1956. (For details of register and notifications see Page 65).

Tuberculosis - Mass X-ray Survey.

A mass X-ray mobile unit of the North East Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board visited the Borough during the year. Besides being static at the Public Health Department for part of the period, the unit visited some large factories in the area, as well as a London County Council institution, and undertook a new venture by visiting large housing estates in the Borough. The unit was also set up for a few days at "Speakers' Corner" on Tower Hill.

The total number of persons X-rayed was 12,120, of whom 335 were recalled for large films. The numbers X-rayed at the various sites in

the Borough were as follows:-

<u>SITE</u>	<u>MALES</u>		<u>FEMALES</u>		<u>TOTALS</u>	
	<u>Minia- tures.</u>	<u>Large Films</u>	<u>Minia- tures.</u>	<u>Large Films</u>	<u>Minia- tures.</u>	<u>Large Films</u>
Housing Estates	1925	78	2046	43	3971	121
Public Health Department	1398	72	904	20	2302	92
Tower Hill	806	25	201	2	1007	27
St. George's Hostel	290	6	220	7	510	13
Southern Grove Lodge	127	7	88	3	215	10
Factories	2940	53	1175	19	4115	72
Totals:	7486	241	4634	94	12120	335

Approximately 0.38 per cent of those persons X-rayed were found to be suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis. Other abnormalities discovered included four cases of cancer of the bronchus.

In 1956, the number of persons X-rayed in the Borough by the unit was 3,260, of whom 112 were recalled for large films.

The Minister of Health states that Mass Radiography continues to display its value as a diagnostic technique. Over 7,000 cases of tuberculosis which would otherwise have been undiagnosed were revealed by this means. This is nearly a fifth of the total number of cases notified. Its value is not confined to the diagnosis of tuberculosis, for it is an important discoverer of a number of abnormal chest conditions of which cancer of the lung is the outstanding example.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.

Those Regulations provide that persons suffering from tuberculosis of the respiratory tract shall not be employed in the handling of milk or milk receptacles. Power is given to the Council to cause such persons to discontinue their employment. It was not found necessary during the year to take action under the Regulations.

Tuberculosis Care Committee.

The Tuberculosis Care Committee, on which are represented voluntary and official bodies, and whose meetings are attended by the Medical Officer of Health, continues to supply help to tuberculous persons and to their relatives who require assistance which cannot be obtained from official sources, or where urgency or special circumstances indicate that the voluntary sources of the Care Committee are preferable.

Although tuberculosis is slowly but surely being conquered, the public

should realise that much help is still needed to be given to persons suffering from the disease.

Extra nourishment was given during the year to 117 patients through the London County Council Extra Nourishment Scheme, and 41 patients went for recuperative convalescent holidays.

Help was also given to 86 persons by way of clothing, extra nourishment, bedding, holiday expenses, radio licences, and fares to relatives visiting patients in sanatoria. The Care Committee again provided a day's coach outing to the sea for 23 patients and Christmas gifts for 53 patients. The Annual Christmas Seal Sale Fund amounted to £194, and this was supplemented by donations from various organisations, for which the Care Committee is most grateful. Where possible, grants were obtained from statutory and voluntary funds, but where these could not be obtained, the funds of the Committee were used.

The London County Council two years ago appointed an Occupational Therapist to visit homebound patients to teach them handicraft work, the Care Committee paying for most of the materials and tools and helping with the sale of the articles made.

Whooping Cough.

Seventy-seven cases were notified during the year, the figure for 1956 being 235. There were no deaths from the disease.

Infectious Disease Contacts.

Where a person is precluded from continuing at work, by reason of being a carrier or having been in contact with an infectious disease, benefits under the National Insurance Act, 1946, are only paid on production of a certificate from the Medical Officer of Health. It was found necessary to issue one such certificate during the year.

Authentication of International Certificates of Vaccination and Inoculation.

A person proceeding abroad is required in certain countries to produce a certificate of recent successful vaccination and inoculation, and, in addition, the signature of the vaccinating doctor must be verified by the Medical Officer of Health of the district. The signatures on 1,013 such certificates were verified by me during the year as those of medical practitioners practising in Stepney, and the certificates were endorsed accordingly.

Disinfection.

Premises disinfected because of infectious disease numbered 69, which included 12 for pulmonary tuberculosis.

12,208 articles of clothing and bedding were steam disinfected, including 1,984 articles for export, for which 32 certificates were issued.

Formaldehyde disinfection of 339,405 articles of clothing and 210 tons of waste-paper for export was also carried out during the year, for which 176 certificates were issued.

The charges for export and other disinfections carried out amounted to £99.

Disinfestation (bed bugs and other insect pests).

The following is a summary of work carried out by the specialist Inspector engaged on disinfestation duties:-

General inspection for vermin	1,143
Attempted visits	193
No. of premises found verminous	359
" re-visits	460
" miscellaneous visits	880
" premises sprayed	543
" rooms sprayed	1,282

As a precautionary measure, the furniture and effects of all families transferred to Borough Council dwellings are treated prior to removal with hydrogen cyanide at the Council's Disinfestation Station, 42, Narrow Street, E.14. The furniture and effects of 400 such families were treated during the year.

In addition, disinfestation by steam and formaldehyde was carried out on 22 occasions during the year, of the furniture and effects of families rehoused by the London County Council.

Many treatments were also carried out for infestations of cockroaches, beetles, ants, silverfish, and the like.

Verminous Persons.

The number of lice-infested persons bathed, and whose clothing was disinfested at Branch Road Cleansing Station, was as follows:-

<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Children</u>		<u>TOTAL</u>
244	33	21	...	298

The number of baths and treatments given amounted to 322.

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC ANALYST'S QUARTERLY REPORTS
for the year 1957

During the year 402 samples were submitted for analysis, 178 being purchased or taken formally and 224 informally.

The samples are classified as follows:-

25 Alcoholic Spirits	1 Oil (cooking)
3 Almonds (ground)	2 Oil (ground nut)
2 Apricot Pulp	1 Pepper
1 Bacon	1 Salad Cream
16 Butter	1 Sausage Meat
2 Buttered Slices	38 Sausages and Cooked Sausages
1 Cake	1 Smoked Salmon
5 Cake Mixtures	21 Soft Drinks, Squashes and
1 Carraway Seeds	Cordials
5 Cheese and Cheese Spread	10 Soups (bottled and canned)
1 Cochineal	1 Soup Tablets
2 Cocoa	2 Stuffing
2 Coffee	6 Sugar
1 Coffee & Chicory Essence	5 Sweets
1 Condensed Milk	1 Tea
6 Cream	1 Tomato Ketchup
4 Cream Pastries	3 Vegetables
6 Custard Powder	1 Vinegar
1 Faggot	
2 Fish (canned)	
1 Flour	
1 Fruit (canned)	
7 Fruit (dried)	
1 Gravy Powder	
2 Ground Ginger	
10 Ice Cream	
2 Jellied Eels	1 Antacid Tablets
2 Jelly (Guava)	2 Boracic Powder
3 Jelly (Table)	1 Borax
1 Jelly (Turtle)	1 Castor Oil
3 Lard	5 Chemical Foods
3 Lemon Juice	2 Cold Capsules
12 Margarine	2 Glycerine
7 Meat (canned)	1 Gregory Powder
17 Meat (minced)	2 Iodine - Tincture
1 Meat Pudding (canned)	1 Liquid Paraffin
114 Milk	1 Medicated Tablets
1 Mint (dried)	1 Olive Oil
3 Mint Sauce	1 Soda Mints
6 Non-brewed Condiment	1 Zinc Ointment and Cream

Of the 402 samples analysed, 7 formal and 9 informal were found to be unsatisfactory, as follows:-

Article	Formal or Informal	Nature of Irregularity	Remarks
Olive Oil.	Informal	Contained 30 per cent Arachis Oil.	Vendor advised on correct labelling.
Non-brewed Condiment.	Informal	40 per cent deficient in Acetic Acid.	Taken up with Manufacturer.
do.	Formal	17.5 per cent deficient in Acetic Acid.	Absolute discharge on payment of £2. 2s. costs.
Chocolate Cream Eclairs.	Formal	Contained imitation cream.	Cautionary letter sent.
Double Cream.	Informal	28 per cent Fat. Incorrectly labelled.	Formal sample satisfactory.
Minced Meat.	Formal	Contained Sulphur Dioxide (1050 parts per million).	Fine £10. 0s. Costs £3. 9s.
Buttered Slices.	Formal	Fat consisted of Margarine.	Cautionary letter sent.
Ground Almonds.	Informal	Contained 50 per cent Arachis Nuts and 10 per cent Soya Flour.	(See following sample).
do.	Formal	Contained 50 per cent Arachis Nuts and 10 per cent Soya Flour.	Fine £10. 0s. Costs £3. 7s.
Pork Sausages.	Informal	15 per cent deficient in meat.	Formal sample satisfactory.
Beef Sausages.	Formal	Contained undeclared Sulphur Dioxide (250 parts per million).	Cautionary letter sent to vendor.

(Contd.)

(Contd.)

Article	Formal or Informal	Nature of Irregularity	Remarks
Bleached Sultanas.	Informal	Contained 920 parts per million Sulphur Dioxide.	Importers warned.
do.	Informal	Contained 970 parts per million Sulphur Dioxide.	(Sampled under Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations).
Cream Doughnuts.	Informal	Contained imitation cream.	"Artificial Cream" Notice displayed in
do.	Informal	Contained imitation cream.	shop on subsequent visits.
do.	Formal.	Contained imitation cream.	Summons dismissed.

Milk. 114 samples of milk were examined during the year, 4 being of the super-fatted variety (e.g. "Channel Islands" or "South Devon" milk) for which a higher minimum percentage (4 per cent) of milk fat content is provided for by arrangement between the producers and the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

The average composition of the ordinary milk samples (excluding "Channel Islands", etc. milk) was 3.58 per cent fat and 8.54 per cent solids other than fat, and of the "Channel Islands" milk 4.31 per cent fat and 8.80 per cent solids other than fat.

Average composition of ordinary milk samples (excluding "Channel Islands", etc. milk) taken over the past 10 years, is as follows:-

<u>Year</u>	<u>No. Samples Examined</u>	<u>Fat, per cent</u>	<u>Solids other than Fat, per cent</u>
1948	389	3.47	8.71
1949	290	3.50	8.67
1950	186	3.58	8.75
1951	265	3.56	8.70
1952	307	3.55	8.72
1953	201	3.54	8.72
1954	87	3.50	8.56
1955	84	3.53	8.54
1956	92	3.52	8.53
1957	110	3.58	8.54

A P P E N D I X

of

S T A T I S T I C A L

T A B L E S

Table 1.

TOTAL DEATHS BY CAUSE AND AGE OF STEPNEY RESIDENTS - 1957
(Registrar-General's Return)

CAUSE OF DEATH	ALL AGES			Age Groups								
	Total	M	F	-1	1-	5-	15-	25-	45-	65-	75-	
1. Tuberculosis - Respiratory ..	20	15	5	-	-	-	2	-	10	6	2	
2. " - Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3. Syphilitic Disease	7	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	1	
4. Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
5. Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
6. Meningococcal Infection ..	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
8. Measles	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
9. Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	
10. Malignant Neoplasm - Stomach..	34	21	13	-	-	-	-	2	8	14	10	
11. " - Lung, Bronchus	54	50	4	-	-	-	-	1	29	17	7	
12. " - Breast.. ..	13	-	13	-	-	-	-	2	7	3	1	
13. " - Uterus.. ..	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	
14. " - Other	135	81	54	1	-	1	1	9	40	53	30	
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	8	7	1	-	1	-	-	1	2	1	3	
16. Diabetes	14	4	10	-	-	-	-	1	1	8	4	
17. Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	109	41	68	-	-	-	-	3	18	35	53	
18. Coronary Disease, Angina ..	199	115	84	-	-	-	-	7	63	68	61	
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease	27	12	15	-	-	-	-	-	2	14	11	
20. Other Heart Disease	116	49	67	-	-	-	-	5	21	22	68	
21. Other Circulatory Diseases ..	60	30	30	-	-	-	-	3	11	19	27	
22. Influenza	12	8	4	-	-	1	-	1	3	1	6	
23. Pneumonia	97	59	38	8	-	-	-	1	19	29	40	
24. Bronchitis.. ..	109	77	32	5	-	1	-	1	21	26	55	
25. Other Diseases of Respiratory System	11	8	3	1	-	-	-	-	1	3	6	
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	14	8	6	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	7	

Table 1 (contd.)

CAUSE OF DEATH	ALL AGES			Age Groups							
	Total	M	F	-1	1-	5-	15-	25-	45-	65-	75-
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea ..	8	4	4	-	1	-	1	-	1	3	2
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis ..	4	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate ..	14	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	11
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ..	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
31. Congenital Malformations ..	10	5	5	6	-	1	-	-	3	-	-
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases ..	79	33	46	23	5	-	2	3	14	11	21
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents ..	6	5	1	-	-	-	3	1	1	-	1
34. All other accidents ..	27	15	12	1	1	-	-	3	6	4	12
35. Suicide	16	7	9	-	-	-	-	3	7	3	3
36. Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Males	679	-	-	23	5	2	6	28	198	210	207
Females	-	535	-	22	4	3	3	20	102	143	238
GRAND TOTAL:		1214		45	9	5	9	48	300	353	445

Table 2.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF ROAD ACCIDENTS IN THE BOROUGH

YEAR	Children Under 7 years		Children 7 - 14 years		Adults		TOTALS	
	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured
1952	1	45	1	54	7	521	9	620
1953	1	47	-	53	5	563	6	663
1954	-	-	No	statistics	-	available	-	-
1955	-	70	-	56	7	726	7	852
1956	-	58	-	60	4	742	4	860
1957	-	49	-	54	2	667	2	770
1957	Pedestrians	Motor Cyclists	Pedal Cyclists	Drivers	Other Road Users	TOTAL		
Killed	-	-	1	1	-	2		
Injured	309	102	79	91	189	770		

Table 3.

INFANT MORTALITY, 1957.

Deaths from stated causes at various ages under 1 year.
(Compiled from Local Death Returns)

CAUSE OF DEATH	AGE PERIODS										TOTAL DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR	PER CENT. OF TOTAL
	Under 24 hours	1-6 days	Weeks			Total under 4 wks.	Months					
			1-	2-	3-		1-	4-	7-	10-		
Pneumonia	-	3	-	-	-	3	3	1	1	-	8 (5)	17.78
Bronchitis	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	1	-	-	5 (-)	11.12
Congenital Malformations	1	1	-	-	-	2	3	-	1	-	6 (8)	13.34
Premature Birth ..	13	4	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	17(16)	37.78
Broncho-pneumonia due to umbilical sepsis ..	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1 (-)	2.22
Birth Injuries.. ..	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2 (-)	4.44
Intracranial Tumour ..	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1 (-)	2.22
Toxaemia due to multiple infection of skin ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1 (-)	2.22
Tracheo-laryngitis ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1 (-)	2.22
Asphyxia	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1 (-)	2.22
Haemolytic and Haemorrhagic Disease of Newborn	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2 (2)	4.44
TOTALS:	19	9	-	-	2	30	11	2	2	-	45(43)	100.00

≠ Figures in parentheses denote corresponding deaths in 1956.

* Includes deaths from other causes.

Table 4.

Comparative Table showing Deaths of Infants at Various Ages under 1 year.

YEAR	Under 24 Hours	1-6 Days	1-4 Weeks	Total under 4 weeks	1-12 Months	Total under 1 year	Percentage Deaths under 4 weeks of Total Infant Deaths
1953	18	11	7	36	38	74	49
1954	17	11	4	32	9	41	78
1955	18	11	4	33	8	41	78
1956	12	15	6	33	10	43	77
1957	19	9	2	30	15	45	73

Table 5.

COMPARATIVE VITAL STATISTICS

YEAR	Popu- lation	Live Births		Deaths		Deaths under 1 Year		Maternal Deaths		Cancer Deaths		Tuberculosis Deaths (all forms)	
		No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
1901	298,600	11052	37.0	6217	20.8	1817	165	17	1.5	211	0.7	865	2.8
1911	279,560	8464	30.2	4854	17.3	1261	148	24	2.8	236	0.8	647	2.3
1921	249,657	6169	24.7	3244	12.9	550	89	10	1.6	263	1.0	346	1.3
1931	225,238	4010	17.8	2958	13.1	313	78	9	2.1	342	1.5	254	1.1
1939	197,200	2466	12.5	2213	12.0	127	53	8	3.3	319	1.6	148	0.7
1940	136,030	2144	15.7	2729	20.0	86	43	5	2.3	292	2.1	147	1.0
1941	74,780	1164	15.5	1883	25.1	64	79	3	3.5	203	2.7	145	1.9
1942	71,980	1271	17.6	1243	17.2	66	52	5	3.7	171	2.3	85	1.8
1943	72,920	1371	18.8	1368	18.7	73	53	3	2.1	188	2.5	107	1.4
1944	73,030	1306	17.8	1425	19.5	77	56	0	0.0	185	2.5	96	1.3
1945	77,610	1442	18.5	1469	18.9	81	56	4	2.6	201	2.5	110	1.4
1946	94,800	2147	22.6	1399	14.7	110	51	4	1.8	198	2.1	81	0.8
1947	100,020	2184	21.8	1419	14.1	82	37	2	0.8	229	2.2	99	0.9
1948	99,470	2077	20.2	1228	12.3	59	28	0	0.0	239	2.3	75	0.7
1949	100,550	1830	18.1	1339	13.3	59	32	1	0.5	255	2.5	71	0.7
1950	99,730	1845	18.5	1255	12.5	49	26	2	1.0	244	2.4	56	0.5
1951	98,581	1846	18.7	1364	13.8	39	21	0	0.0	232	2.3	49	0.4
1952	99,000	1894	19.1	1371	13.8	35	18	6	3.0	241	2.4	50	0.5
1953	98,570	1919	19.5	1187	12.0	75	39	1	0.5	237	2.4	43	0.4
1954	97,900	1851	18.9	1126	11.5	41	22	1	0.5	261	2.6	36	0.3
1955	98,180	1826	18.5	1183	12.0	42	23	2	1.0	247	2.5	20	0.2
1956	98,160	1909	19.4	1186	12.1	43	22	0	0.0	234	2.4	17	0.2
1957	97,810	1853	18.9	1214	12.4	45	24	1	0.5	249	2.5	20	0.2

Table 6.

SUMMARY OF WORK OF DISTRICT PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

	No. of Premises	Inspec- tions	Notices Served	Legal Proceed- ings Taken
<u>Registered and Licensed Premises.</u>				
Hairdressers and Barbers	130	48	-	-
Rag Flock Premises	23	4	-	-
Pet Shops	6	23	-	-
Offensive Businesses	19	123	12	-
Pharmacy and Poisons Premises ..	87	112	-	-
Common Lodging Houses	5	38	-	-
Seamen's Lodging Houses	5	27	1	-
<u>Factories, Shops, &c.</u>				
Mechanical Factories	2162	383	88	1
Non-mechanical Factories	206	12	-	-
Other	53	1	-	-
Outworkers	731	42	-	2
Shops	2855	47	1	-
<u>Other Visits and Inspections.</u>				
Complaints and Nuisances		4862)	2152	15
House-to-House		805)		
Drainage		3389	63	1
Infectious Disease and Contacts ..		172	-	-
Markets (week-end inspections) ..		28	-	-
Heating Appliances (Fireguards) Act		21	-	-
Disrepair Certificates		1360	-	-
Smoke Observations		92	-	-
Miscellaneous Visits and Inspections		1255	-	-
Revisits		3004	606	-
Attempted Visits		1901	-	-
Motor Cycles (Protective Helmets)				
Regulations, 1957.. ..		26	-	-
Rag and Bone Dealers		-	-	1
Totals:		17,775	2923	20

(Contd.)

Table 6. (contd.)

	1920	1954	1957
	<u>Act</u>	<u>Act</u>	<u>Act</u>
<u>Certificates of Disrepair:</u>			
1. Applications for Disrepair Certificates	16	56	490
Notices of Proposal to issue Certificate	-	-	450
Applications withdrawn	-	-	7
Undertakings accepted	-	-	150
Undertakings refused	-	-	53
Certificates issued	15	52	212
Certificates refused	1	4	160
2. Applications for cancellation of Disrepair			
Certificates	16	55	42
Cancellations issued	11	40	33
Cancellations refused	5	15	5
3. Applications by landlords for Certificates as to			
remedying of defects, as undertaken	-	-	6
Certificates issued certifying all defects remedied	-	-	5
Certificates issued certifying some defects remedied	-	-	1
<u>Complaints:</u> Total received at Office		2595	
- of Smoke Nuisance received		28	
- of Noise Nuisance received		5	
<u>Dangerous Structures:</u> No. premises notified to District Surveyor		77	
<u>Drains:</u> No. tested with smoke		1149	
No. found defective		133	
No. of plans on which observations submitted		99	
<u>Fireguards Tested:</u> Oil heaters		3	
Electric heaters		13	
<u>Land Charges:</u> No. of premises reported upon		2012	
<u>Public Houses:</u> No. of premises reported on to Licensing Justices		36	
<u>Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act:</u> No. of samples taken		5	
<u>Wastage of Water:</u> No. of premises notified to Metropolitan			
Water Board		10	

Table 7.

SUMMARY OF REPAIRS &c. CARRIED OUT
UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF DISTRICT PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS DURING THE YEAR.

Dampness in rooms remedied	...	...	...	...	1,507
Premises where - New drains constructed	...	...	...	...	818
- Drains reconstructed	...	...	...	...	172
- Existing drains repaired	...	...	...	...	90
- Drain obstructions cleared	...	...	...	...	71
Dustbins provided	...	...	...	...	117
Dwelling-rooms, passages and staircase walls and ceilings cleansed or repaired	...	...	...	...	1,377
Factories - New W.Cs. provided	...	...	...	...	5
- Sanitary accommodation repaired	...	...	...	...	225
- Other defects remedied	...	...	...	...	-
Floors repaired	...	...	...	...	450
Fireplaces and coppers repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	368
Gullies, manholes, provided or repaired	...	...	...	...	543
Light and ventilation improved or provided to rooms and staircases	...	...	...	...	-
Roofs, gutters, rainwater pipes, renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	1,238
Rubbish accumulations removed	...	...	...	...	82
Sinks, baths and lavatory basins fitted	...	...	...	...	1,257
Soil and vent pipes provided or repaired	...	...	...	...	532
Staircases - Treads, etc. repaired	...	...	...	...	81
Ventilation (under-floor) provided to rooms	...	...	...	...	1
Waste pipes provided or repaired	...	...	...	...	1,013
Water Closets and Urinals - New provided	...	...	...	...	702
- Compartments cleansed, repaired	...	...	...	...	338
- Obstructions cleared	...	...	...	...	27
- Flush apparatus repaired	...	...	...	...	223
- Fans and traps fixed	...	...	...	...	731
Water Supply - Cisterns cleansed, repaired	...	...	...	...	2
- Defective supply or fittings remedied	...	...	...	...	62
Windows repaired	...	...	...	...	1,231
Yards and areas, cleansed or paving repaired	...	...	...	...	153
Miscellaneous repairs	...	...	...	...	382

Table 8.

RODENT CONTROL

(Period 1st April 1957 - 31st March 1958)

	Council Property	Dwelling Houses	Other Premises	TOTAL
Total Properties in Area	41	26,020	7,624	33,685
No. Properties inspected as result of -				
(a) Notification	6	800	239	1,045
(b) Survey under the Act ...	-	6,350	2,049	8,399
No. Properties inspected which were found to be infested by -				
(a) Rats - Major	-	-	1	1
Minor	1	567	190	758
(b) Mice - Major	2	124	89	215
Minor	3	606	166	775
No. Infested properties treated by Local Authority	6	1,272	222	1,500
No. Section 4 Notices served:				
(i) Treatment	-	-	-	-
(ii) Structural works	-	-	21	21
No. Cases where default action taken following Section 4 Notice	-	-	-	-
Legal Proceedings	-	-	-	-

No. "Block" control schemes carried out -- Nil.

Sewers - "Maintenance Treatments."

I am informed by the Borough Engineer and Surveyor that two treatments for the destruction of rats in sewers were carried out during the year, viz., from 1st April to 12th July and 7th October to 23rd December. 1,469 manholes were treated in each period.

Table 9.

AIR POLLUTION

Amounts of deposited matter recorded by deposit gauges and of sulphur trioxide collected by lead peroxide method at St. George's Town Hall (Station 1) and London Jewish Hospital (Station 2).

Station	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
<u>INSOLUBLE MATTER DEPOSITED</u> (Tons per square mile)												
Sta-)1957	7.5	9.0	13.9	9.4	8.7	8.4	9.2	9.8	10.3	12.7	10.9	11.0
tion)1956	10.4	6.1	14.0	9.9	12.5	7.5	8.6	10.2	11.7	9.4	9.1	12.9
No.1)1955	17.8	6.7	12.0	6.7	13.7	12.5	13.0	9.3	10.5	9.9	9.7	9.7
Sta-)1957	8.8	9.8	12.5	8.6	9.5	10.1	10.6	8.9	11.0	13.4	8.8	14.3
tion)1956	11.5	6.5	13.3	10.5	3.9	7.6	9.3	9.7	10.1	8.2	10.8	14.9
No.2)1955	14.9	8.3	12.1	9.9	10.8	11.3	10.3	7.7	9.8	8.5	11.1	7.6
<u>SOLUBLE MATTER DEPOSITED</u> (Tons per square mile)												
Sta-)1957	5.4	7.7	7.6	4.6	3.6	3.8	6.6	5.6	8.8	7.5	7.0	10.0
tion)1956	16.2	8.0	8.6	8.1	4.0	9.6	8.4	13.1	6.4	8.2	5.3	7.2
No.1)1955	14.3	7.8	7.5	4.9	11.1	7.9	7.4	11.8	5.8	6.6	4.6	8.7
Sta-)1957	6.8	6.8	8.2	4.9	3.6	6.2	8.5	6.2	8.1	9.2	7.9	9.1
tion)1956	10.4	5.9	7.4	7.8	1.4	10.6	10.2	7.5	6.2	7.7	3.9	9.5
No.2)1955	12.2	7.2	9.0	6.1	8.1	6.1	6.4	5.1	6.3	9.8	6.7	9.3
<u>SULPHUR TRIOXIDE COLLECTED</u> (Mg. per day per 100 sq. cm. of lead peroxide)												
Sta-)1957	3.0	4.0	3.3	2.7	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.9	3.3	4.3	4.8
tion)1956	4.6	4.9	3.8	3.9	1.9	1.3	1.5	1.5	2.3	3.0	4.3	3.8
No.1)1955	4.3	4.6	4.0	1.5	1.3	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8	3.6	4.2	3.9
Sta-)1957	3.8	4.9	3.8	2.9	2.1	1.7	1.4	2.0	2.0	3.7	4.8	6.4
tion)1956	5.5	5.6	4.2	3.3	2.2	1.6	1.7	1.7	2.4	3.5	4.9	4.6
No.2)1955	5.5	5.2	4.5	1.6	1.5	2.0	1.8	1.9	2.0	4.4	5.5	5.0

Table 10.

AIR POLLUTION

Concentration of Smoke and Sulphur Dioxide recorded by the Volumetric Method at two Stations in the Borough during 1957.

Station	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
<u>SMOKE</u> (Milligrams per 100 cubic metres)												
<u>Public Health Office</u>												
Monthly average	41	47	37	25	16	12	10	13	17	43	52	86
Highest daily average	86	92	83	51	30	21	17	38	32	104	110	365
<u>Mile End Library</u>												
Monthly average	40	50	31	18	12	12	10	11	11	31	34	48
Highest daily average	93	108	54	35	26	23	24	24	21	56	55	181
<u>SULPHUR DIOXIDE</u> (Parts per 100 million parts of air)												
<u>Public Health Office</u>												
Monthly average	11	14	12	9	6	7	5	5	6	11	14	27
Highest daily average	25	29	25	24	12	15	12	12	9	28	33	87
<u>Mile End Library</u>												
Monthly average	10	13	11	8	4	5	5	5	6	12	12	18
Highest daily average	22	23	24	17	12	11	11	13	12	23	23	75

Table 11.

SUMMARY OF WORK OF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS (FOOD)

	No.	Visits or Inspec- tions.	Noti- ces	Legal Proceed- ings.
<u>Registered Premises</u>				
Milk Distributors - Dairies	16	333	6	-
- Itinerant Vendors	31			
- Other	219			
Licences issued to persons under the Milk (Special Designations)(Pasteur- ised & Sterilised Milk) & (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949-54				
Ice Cream Premises - Sale	269	150	6	-
- Manufacture	29			
- Storage only.	2			
Prepared Food Premises - Meat	87	318	32	-
- Fish	49			
<u>Other Premises</u>				
Bakehouses - basement	6	476	32	3
- ground level	44			
Bakers shops	63	432	74	2
Butchers shops and stalls	112			
Catering establishments	903	1492	177	-
Fish shops and stalls	162	170	50	-
Greengrocers and fruiterers	680	541	75	1
Grocers (wholesale and retail)	414	995	70	2
Public Houses and Off Licences	278	197	18	-
Poultry Dealers (excluding butchers)	86	166	28	-
Railway Depots	4	419	-	-
Wharves	42	764	-	-
Miscellaneous Food Premises	338	716	25	-
Meat Vehicles	-	96	-	-
Revisits	-	1646	-	-
		8911	593	8

There are 2,863 food premises, including stalls, in the Borough. Some of the premises listed above are included under more than one trade category.

(Contd.)

Summary of Work of Public Health Inspectors (Food). (Table 11 contd.)

Reason for Visit.

Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955	..	..	..	..	..	4455
Surrender of Unsound Food	..	..	..	..	..	505
Merchandise Marks Acts	..	..	..	..	..	342
Public Health(Meat)Regulations	..	..	..	..	..	258
Food Standards Orders	..	..	..	..	..	101
Labelling of Food Orders	..	..	..	..	..	70
Byelaws: Fish Curer and Fish Vendor	..	..	..	..	..	82
Agriculture Produce Grading and Marking Acts	..	..	..	..	..	78
Pharmacy and Medicines Act, 1941	..	..	..	..	..	35
Sampling	..	..	..	..	..	337
Complaints	..	..	..	..	..	129

Samples of food taken during the year for chemical and bacteriological examination numbered 481.

Summonses taken out relating to foodstuffs numbered 5 and to conditions at food premises 23 (four premises involved).

Table 12.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS MADE BY THE HOUSING INSPECTOR

Caravans	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	86
Complaints	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31
Housing Act, 1936 - Section 11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
" " - Section 12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32
Housing Accommodation Direction, 1952	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32
Immigrant Enquiries for Malta Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31
Improvement Grants	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Miscellaneous Inspections	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	229
Overcrowding	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	87
"Permitted Numbers" under the Housing Act, 1936	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	197
Premises situated in Clearance Areas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	257
Requisitioned Premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	243
Temporary Hutments	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26
Underground Rooms	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	660

Table 13.

HOUSING STATISTICS

1. Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year:-

(1)(a)	Dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	4,342
(b)	Inspections made for the purpose ...	11,312
(2)(a)	Dwelling-houses inspected and recorded under Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	927
(b)	Inspections made for the purpose ...	1,044
(3)	Dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ...	24
(4)	Dwelling-houses found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for habitation ...	2,186

II. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices:-

Dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local authority or their officers	1,663
--	-------

III. Action under statutory powers during the year:-

(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 12 of Housing Act, 1957 -

Dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ...	Nil
---	-----

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts -

(1) Dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	523
---	-----

(2) Dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices -

(i) By owners	507
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(ii) By local authority in default of owners	16
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Table 13 (contd.)

(c) Proceedings under Sections 16 and 23 of Housing Act, 1957 -				
(i) Dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	...	...	4
(ii) Dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	...	...	1
(d) Proceedings under Section 18 of Housing Act, 1957 -				
(i) Separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	...	...	...	17
(ii) Closing Orders determined, the tenements or rooms having been rendered fit	...	...	...	Nil
(e) Proceedings under Section 42 of Housing Act, 1957 -				
(i) No. of houses included by representation by Medical Officer of Health	...	...	...	Nil
(ii) No. of houses demolished in pursuance of representations	...	...	...	110
(f) Proceedings under Section 28 of Housing Act, 1957 -				
(i) Closing Orders made	...	...	...	2
(ii) Closing Orders determined	...	...	...	Nil
IV. Housing Act, 1957, Part IV - Overcrowding:-				
(i) No. of overcrowded families on register at beginning of year	...	...	...	621
(ii) No. of new cases encountered during year				16
(iii) No. of cases relieved during the year			...	26
(iv) No. of cases removed from register following review of lists	...	...	...	168
(v) No. of overcrowded families on register at end of year	...	...	...	443

Table 14.
NOTIFIABLE DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1957.

DISEASE	CASES NOTIFIED in Age Groups													Notifica- tions	Corrected Total	Admitted to Hospital
	-1	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	20-	35-	45-	65-				
Ac. Encephalitis- Infective ..	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	
Ac. Poliomyelitis- Paralytic ..	2	3	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	7	
Non-paralytic	-	-	2	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	3	7	
Dysentery ..	4	9	3	6	2	1	1	2	2	-	1	3	34	34	20	
Enteric Fever..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	
Erysipelas ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	5	6	13	13	5	
Food Poisoning	2	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	8	8	4	
Malaria ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	2	
Measles ..	59	196	203	191	263	462	15	3	5	1	1	-	1399	1398	108	
Mening. Infection	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	6	6	6	
Ophth. Neonatorum	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	7	
Pneumonia ..	2	1	3	1	1	5	2	1	12	6	26	17	77	77	23	
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	31	5	1	-	44	44	43	
Scabies ..	-	2	-	1	1	8	6	6	14	5	7	1	51	51	2	
Scarlet Fever..	-	1	1	3	9	28	2	1	-	-	-	-	45	46	13	
Tuberculosis -																
Pulmonary ..	1	1	-	1	1	4	2	4	44	25	29	8	120	120		
Non-Pulmonary	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	1	9	-	2	2	18	18		
Whooping Cough	10	10	12	13	10	17	3	-	1	1	-	-	77	76	15	
TOTALS:	91	224	225	221	289	531	31	26	120	47	75	37	1917	1912	264	

There were no notifications of Smallpox, Membranous Croup, Diphtheria or Acute Encephalitis (Post Infectious).

Table 15.

TUBERCULOSIS - New Cases and Deaths

New Cases. 129 Pulmonary cases were notified, including 120 primary notifications, 8 from death returns and 1 posthumous notification.

18 Non-Pulmonary cases were notified, all being primary notifications.

Deaths. 20 persons died from Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Age Distribution of new cases and deaths is as follows:-

		-1	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	20-	35-	45-	65-	Total (all ages)	
(a) <u>New Cases.</u>	Pulmonary	M	1	-	-	1	1	3	1	2	24	21	23	6	83
		F	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	2	20	4	6	2	37
	Non-Pulmonary	M	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	1	5	-	2	-	11
		F	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	2	7
(b) <u>Deaths.</u>	Pulmonary	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	8	6	15	
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	2	5	
	Non-Pulmonary	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Table 16.

TUBERCULOSIS - Variations in Register

		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total Cases
		M	F	M	F	
(a)	Cases on Register at 1/1/57.. ..	644	371	81	82	1178
(b)	New Cases	83	37	11	7	138
(c)	Cases restored to Register	16	6	-	-	22
(d)	Other cases added	39	13	-	1	53
(e)	Removals	109	49	8	6	172
(f)	Cases remaining on Register at 31/12/57	673	378	84	84	1219

Table 17.

DISEASES NOTIFIABLE IN LONDON

<u>Disease</u>	<u>Authority for Notification</u>
Acute Encephalitis.	P.H. Act 1936 (S.143); SI.1949/2259.
Ac.Influenzal Pneumonia.	" " SI.1953/299.
Ac.Primary Pneumonia.	" " SI.1953/299.
Ac.Poliomyelitis.	" " SI.1949/2259.
Anthrax.	L.C.C. Order 1909; P.H.(L) Act 1936 (S.305).
Chicken Pox.	(Notifiable in Port of London only).
Cholera.	P.H. (L) Act 1936 (S.192 and 304).
Diphtheria.	" "
Dysentery.	" (S.143); SI.1953/299.
Enteric Fever (including Typhoid and Paratyphoid).	" (S.192 and 304); SI.1953/299.
Erysipelas.	" (S.192 and 304).
Food Poisoning.	F.& D. Act 1955 (S.26).
German Measles.	(Notifiable in Port of London only).
Glanders.	L.C.C. Order 1909; P.H.(L) Act 1936 (S.192 and 305).
Hydrophobia.	" " "
Leprosy.	P.H. Act 1936 (S.143); SI.1951/1036.
Malaria.	" " SI.1953/299.
Measles.	" " SRO.1938/1100; SRO.1940/205 and SI.1948/420.
Membranous Croup.	" (S.192 and 304).
Meningococcal Infection.	" (S.143); SI.1949/2259.
Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	L.C.C. Order 1910; P.H.(L) Act 1936 (S.192 & 305); SRO.1928/419, 1926/971 & 1937/35.
Plague.	P.H. Act 1936 (S.143); LGB.Reg.1900;
Puerperal Pyrexia.	" " SI.1951/1081 and SI.1954/1691.
Relapsing Fever.	" (S.192 and 304).
Scabies.	" (S.143); SRO.1943/1016.
Scarlet Fever.	" (S.192 and 304).
Smallpox.	" "
Tuberculosis.	" (S.143); SI.1952/704.
Typhus Fever.	" (S.192 and 304).
Whooping Cough.	" (S.143); SRO.1938/1100, 1940/205; SI.1948/420.
Yellow Fever.	(Notifiable in Port of London only).
Zymotic Enteritis or Summer Diarrhoea.	(Notifiable in 9 Metropolitan Boroughs only - not notifiable in Stepney).

Table 18.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 & 1948.1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health.

Type of Factory	No. on Register	Inspections	Written Notices
Factories without mechanical power	206	12	-
Factories with mechanical power	2162	383	88
Other premises under the Acts (building operations and works of engineering and construction)	53	1	-
Total:	2421	396	88

2. Cases in which defects found.

Particulars	Found	Remedied	Referred -	
			to H.M. Inspector	by H.M. Inspector
Want of cleanliness	3	3	-	3
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences -				
(a) Insuffieient	2	2	-	5
(b) Unsuitable or defective	80	80	-	46
(c) Not separate for sexes	36	36	-	12
Other offences against the Acts (not including those relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-
Total:	121	121	-	66

3. Prosecutions. The occupiers of two factories, summoned for failing to supply lists of outworkers employed by them, were fined £5 each and ordered to pay £3:3:0d costs. Another was fined £10 and ordered to pay £5 costs for failing to maintain sanitary conveniences in a cleanly condition.

Table 19.

DWELLINGS ERECTED DURING 1957

<u>Address</u>				<u>No. of Dwellings</u>	
(a) <u>By Borough Council</u>					
Athlone House	..	..	..	29	
Longford House	..	..	..	37	
Zion House	..	..	..	34	100
(b) <u>By London County Council</u>					
Bahama House	..	..	..	25	
Barnardo Gardens	..	..	..	36	
Carbis Road	..	..	..	20	
Cleveland Way	..	..	..	14	
Dora Street	..	..	..	24	
Flansham House	..	..	..	40	
Formosa House	..	..	..	36	
Gatwick House	..	..	..	56	
Globe Road	..	..	..	32	
Levant House	..	..	..	24	
Norbiton Road	..	..	..	26	
Redbourne House	..	..	..	56	
Rhodeswell Road	..	..	..	7	
Salmon Lane	..	..	..	9	
Southwater Close	..	..	..	46	
Stepney Way	..	..	..	25	
Welstead House	..	..	..	5	481
(c) <u>By Corporation of London</u>					
Dron House, Adelina Grove	..	..		30	30
(d) <u>Other</u>					
Ben Jonson Road, Dame Colet House,					
Caretaker's Flat				1	
Ben Jonson Road, Haileybury Boys' Club,					
Caretaker's Flat				1	
Bow Common Lane, Church of Holy Name,					
Presbytery	..			1	
Grove Dwellings, Adelina Grove	..	..		12	15
TOTAL:					626

Table 20.

OPEN SPACES WITHIN THE BOROUGH

<u>Location</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
<u>Maintained by Borough Council -</u>	
Albert Square Gardens	0.66
Arbour Square Gardens	0.66
Beaumont Square Gardens	1.00
Carlton Square Gardens	0.75
Christchurch Gardens, Spitalfields	1.25
Commercial Street (Toynbee Hall)	0.19
Ford Square Gardens	0.40
Kingward Street Playground	0.13
Mile End Gardens	0.50
St. George's Gardens	0.75
St. James' Gardens, Ratcliff	2.00
Swedenborg Square Playground	0.67
St. George-in-the-East Churchyard	2.25
Shandy Street Recreation Ground	1.50
Sidney Square Gardens	0.33
Stepney Green Gardens, including Clock Tower Space	1.50
Trafalgar Square Gardens	0.60
Tredegar Square Playground	1.24
Trinity Square Gardens	1.13
Vallance Road Recreation Ground	1.19
Wakefield Gardens	0.06
York Square Gardens	0.20
<u>Maintained by London County Council -</u>	
Diggon Street Playground	0.13
King Edward VII Memorial Park, Shadwell	8.50
King George's Playing Fields (part)	14.65
Limehouse Churchyard	2.00
St. Anne's Neighbourhood Open Space	2.29
Stepney Churchyard	4.00
Wapping Gardens	3.45
Waterside Gardens	0.52
TOTAL:	
	<u>54.50 Acres</u>

These Open Spaces represent 3.2 per cent of the area of the Borough, which is 1,691 acres exclusive of the area covered by the river, docks and canals.

Table 21.

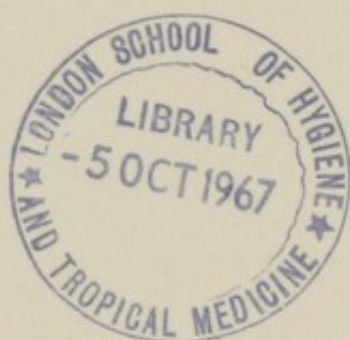
List of Social Clubs, Lunch Clubs and Chiropody Clinics affiliated to
The Stepney Old People's Welfare Association.

- B.E.T.A. Club for Pensioners, meets at St. Peter's Hall, Cephas Street,
E.1. Fridays, 7.30-10 p.m.
- *Beaumont Hall Old Age Pensioners' Club, Beaumont Hall, 2 Beaumont Grove,
E.1. Thursdays, 1.30-3.30 p.m.
- Berner Friendship Club for Jewish Pensioners, meets at the Bernhard Baron
Settlement, Berner Street, E.1. Tuesdays, 2-4 p.m.
- Brady Fellowship Club for Jewish Pensioners, meets at the Brady Settlement,
Hanbury Street, E.1. Wednesdays, 2-4.30 p.m.
- "Golden Age" Club, meets at the Labour Party Hall, Stepney Green, E.1.
Mondays, 7-9 p.m.
- Jewish Blind Society, East End Club, 241 Mile End Road, E.1.
Wednesdays, 2-4.30 p.m.
- Lycett Central Hall, Mile End Road, E.1. (for Men only). Mondays, 2 p.m.
- S.A.L.O.P. Club, meets at St. Anne's Institute, Three Colt Street, E.14.
Tuesdays, 7-9 p.m.
- +Saint Dunstan's Club, Haileybury Boys' Club Hall, Ben Jonson Road, E.1.
Wednesdays, 2-4 p.m.
- *Saint George's Club for Pensioners, St. George's Mission Hall,
181 The Highway, E.1. Fridays, 2-4.30 p.m.
- *Saint Katharine's Club for Pensioners, The Royal Foundation of St. Katherine,
Butcher Row, Ratcliffe, E.14. Mondays, 2-4.30 p.m. and
Thursdays, 7-9 p.m.
- Stepney Friendship Club, East London Synagogue Hall, Rectory Square, E.1.
Tuesdays, 7-9.30 p.m.
- Stepney Old Age Pensioners' Club, Holy Trinity Hall, Maplin Street, E.3.
Fridays, 1.30-4.30 p.m.
- *+Toynbee Veterans' Club, Toynbee Hall, Commercial Street, E.1.
Alternate Tuesdays, 2-4.30 p.m.
- +W.V.S. Darby and Joan Club, Ebenezer Congregational Church Hall,
Watney Street, E.1. Fridays, 2-4 p.m.
*(451 Commercial Road, E.1. - Chiropody Clinic).
- +W.V.S. Darby and Joan Club, Burdett Estate, St. Paul's Way, E.3.
Fridays, Noon - 4 p.m.
- +Dame Colet House, 29 Ben Jonson Road, E.1. Tuesdays & Fridays, Noon - 2 p.m.
- *Zekeinim Club for Jewish Pensioners, Jewish Institute, Adler House,
Adler Street, E.1. Mondays to Thursdays, 2-5 p.m.
- + also Lunch Club. * also Chiropody Clinic.

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27/6/7

