

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

Contributors

Stepney (London, England). Metropolitan Borough.
Watton, R. W.

Publication/Creation

[1962]

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/b9uk4eee>

License and attribution

You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution, Non-commercial license.

Non-commercial use includes private study, academic research, teaching, and other activities that are not primarily intended for, or directed towards, commercial advantage or private monetary compensation. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.



Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

AC. 4367

Two Copy

STE 35

Metropolitan Borough of Stepney



Annual Report

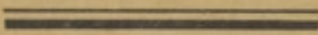
of the

Medical Officer of Health

R. W. WATTON, M.B., B.S., D.P.H., D.C.H.

for the year

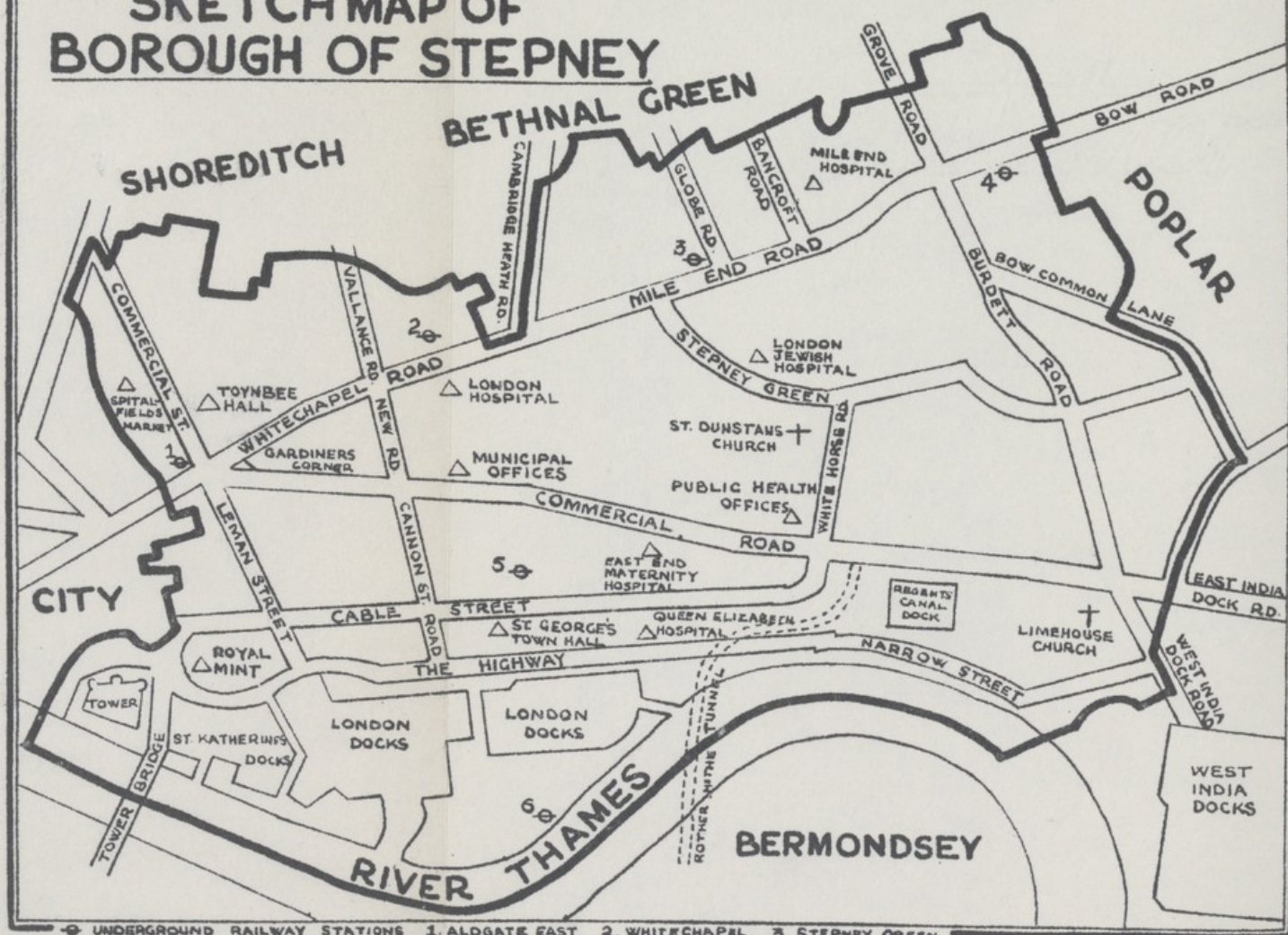
1961



Together with the Report of the

Public Analyst

SKETCH MAP OF BOROUGH OF STEPNEY



-○- UNDERGROUND RAILWAY STATIONS 1. ALDGA TE EAST 2. WHITECHAPEL 3. STEPNEY GREEN
 4. MILE END 5. SHADWELL 6. WAPPING

Metropolitan Borough of Stepney.



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the year

1 9 6 1

together with the Report
of the
Public Analyst

C O N T E N T S

PAGE

Sketch Map of Borough	Frontispiece
Public Health and Physical Training & Recreation Committees	2
Introductory	3
Staff	5
Summary of Statistics	6
I. Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area	7
II. General Provision of Health Services	13
III. Sanitary Circumstances	24
IV. Housing	32
V. Food - Inspection and Supervision	34
VI. Infectious and other Diseases	40
Public Analyst's Report	46
Appendix	49
Index	74

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE
at 31st December, 1961

Ex-officio - Her Worship THE MAYOR (Councillor Mrs. K. O'Connor, J.P.)

CHAIRMAN: Councillor E.W. Hill. VICE-CHAIRMAN: Councillor G.H. Wall

ALDERMAN: T.Aylward.

COUNCILLORS:

Alfred D. Bermel, J.P.
B. Borman
G.W. Butcher
(Mrs.) I.B. Calnan
M. Collins

C. Dimes
M.J. Durell
(Mrs.) C. Edwards
(Mrs.) A. Elboz

J. Milrood
J. Olley
J. Sambrook
H. Walvisch

PHYSICAL TRAINING AND RECREATION COMMITTEE
at 31st December, 1961

Ex-officio - Her Worship THE MAYOR (Councillor Mrs. K.O'Connor, J.P.)

CHAIRMAN: Councillor H.Walvisch. VICE-CHAIRMAN: Alderman Mrs. C.F. Woollon.

ALDERMEN:

J.C. Lawder, O.B.E., J.P.

J. O'Connor, J.P.

A.E. Sealey,

COUNCILLORS:

G.W. Butcher
(Mrs.) I.B. Calnan
H.S. Darlow

(Mrs.) C. Edwards
(Mrs.) A. Elboz
M. King

A.D. Kirby, L.C.C.
J.T. Reilly
P. Sullivan

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

Tel: No.
STEpney Green 2484

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

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

Your Worship, Ladies & Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the report on the state of the public health in Stepney for the year 1961. Compiled this year, the report appertains to the last year of office of my predecessor, Dr.F.R.O'Shiel, who retired earlier in the year after 26 years' service as Medical Officer of Health to the borough. He gave, in the report for 1960, a survey of the changes and progress made during his term of office; it seems opportune to consider developing fields of work in the public health sphere.

Housing still presents problems. Without adequate provision of good housing accommodation, wholesome family life, in which the foundations are laid for physical, mental and social wellbeing, can seldom be achieved. Along with the provision of new houses runs a need to provide amenities in the many sub-standard tenement blocks which will remain with us for some years to come. Many of these lack such basic amenities as running water within each dwelling. Whilst much of the borough is undergoing redevelopment, derelict sites will be with us. Their incorporation into temporary use as open spaces for which there is a great need in this part of London would be beneficial.

Tuberculosis remains a challenge, as does cancer of the lung, to the preventive medical services. About one-fifth of the lung tuberculosis notifications in 1961 consisted of occupants of common lodging houses, seamen's hostels and other accommodation provided for persons having no fixed place of residence in the metropolis. Tuberculosis has now become a preventable disease by use of the new forms of therapy combined with vigorous case and contact finding.

Health education receives much lip service, in an era when personal decision increasingly must determine levels of health efficiency. For example, in respect of food hygiene, education of the food handlers (via the large food firms and food shops) can only be effective if the general public is educated to expect and demand proper handling and display of food products. Similarly, community action to reduce atmospheric pollution continues by the provision of Smoke Control Areas (the fourth is now being surveyed), but personal pollution by cigarette smoking (with its concomitant risk of increased liability to cancer of the lung) can only be reduced by individual decision. The 'will of the people is the highest law' in the sense that legislation, to be effective, must carry with it the force of public opinion.

An increasingly ageing population creates the need to provide suitable accommodation for the fit, the frail, and the sick in need of constant care. Liaison will be necessary between hospital boards, local authorities and voluntary agencies to bridge the gap between life in the community and 'living-in care', by the provision of graduated accommodation... house - halfway house - hospital. The greater number reaching pensionable age, and the deferment of senility, requires schemes of work for the elderly who often can contribute to the economic wealth of the community as well as maintain their own wellbeing by undertaking work adjusted to their capabilities.

An interesting project, discussed in the report, was begun during the year at St. Clement's Hospital to provide for the needs of aged persons with psychiatric infirmities. This forms part of a new approach to 'Mental Health' problems which are being tackled by less institutional and more community care. However, if this emphasis on the desirability of community care for all persons, whatever their disability, is to flourish, proper planning to utilise the services of the existing small number of socio-medical workers is required. In this respect, the services of the two visitors of the Council are fully utilised. If community care expands, as is forecast, most of us will be able to live out our lives with greater happiness in the community at less cost to the nation than for institutional care.

Stepney is a microcosm of society in that despite increasing affluence, the moral and social hygiene of a small part of the community shows no improvement. Juvenile delinquency in the borough continues to increase. Vice and undesirable practices exist in certain areas to which undue national publicity has been given and from which no positive measures to ameliorate the conditions have arisen. Moral welfare agencies, Church groups and statutory bodies endeavour to combat ignorance, apathy and the alien cultural values of some immigrant sections of the community. Knowledge of the causes of the decline in certain "twilight" areas in the borough might aid in a reasoned approach to plan their restoration. Planned area development, and studies of social needs will be required to knit a cosmopolitan community into an integrated society.

In conclusion, I record my gratitude to the Chairmen and members of Committees for their support. The help and co-operation of the Town Clerk and other Chief Officers of the Council and their staff are greatly appreciated. To all the staff of the Public Health Department I extend thanks for their continued interest in the efficient running of the Department during a time of change.

I have the honour to be,

Your Worship, Ladies & Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

R. W. WATTON,

Medical Officer of Health.

April, 1962.

STAFF OF PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT
at 31st December 1961

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)

Senior Administrative Assistant

M. Pliskin.

District Public
Health Inspectors

W. Cue (1)
R.W.G.Day (1)
W.T.Gardiner (1, 2)
H.A.Giddings (1)
W.E.Hart (1, 2)
J.J.Keniry (1)
B.L.Nunn (1)
L.Rajigah (1) (T)
(3 vacancies)

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 and
Messenger

E.H.Vaughan

Disinfecting Staff

8 Males

Disinfestation
Inspector

E.J.Edwards (1, 2)

Housing Inspector

W.H.Haworth (1)

Smoke & Factories
Inspector

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

Technical Assistant
(Smoke Control)

A.B.Keniry (T)

Hygiene Officers

Miss A.J.Ballam
Miss M. Guest (4,5,6)

Foreman Disinfecter

W. Sexton

Cleansing Station

Attendants

2 Females, 1 Male

Administrative &
Clerical Staff

D.J.Berry
Miss D.Calnan
C.H.Coveley
W.E.Driscoll
S.W.Embleton
B.Goldston
S.S.Harris
E.F.Holt
D.A.Hunnibal
A.Jacques
J.H.King
Miss R.Levey
J.W.Meakin
Mrs.M.Munday (T)
Miss A.Sayers

Pupil Public
Health Inspectors

R.W.Scanes
N. Gray

Rodent
Investigator

S.C.Ludlow

Rodent Operatives

3 Males

Holiday Centre Staff:

Resident Steward - R. Willis
Resident Cook - Mrs. N.Willis
Resident Assistant - Mrs. N.Fromling

Other
Staff - 7

- (1) Public Health Inspector's Certificate.
- (2) Meat and Other Food Inspector's Certificate.
- (3) Smoke Inspector's Certificate.
- (4) Health Visitor's Certificate.
- (5) State Certified Midwife
- (6) State Registered Nurse.

(T) Temporary

(NOTE: For staff changes during the year see page 23.)

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS, 1961.

Area of Borough ..	1902.7 acres.	Rateable Value (1st April)	£2,390,868
Population			
mid-year Estimate	91,710	Sum represented by	
Census ..	91,940	penny rate (1961/62)..	£9,962
Density of population			
(persons per acre)..	52.06	General Rate (1961/62)	19/4d in £
Number of inhabited dwellings according to Rate Books ..	..	..	26,157
Number of structurally separate dwellings - Census 1961..	..	..	27,257
Number of private households - Census 1961 ..	..	..	29,333

<u>BIRTHS</u>		<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
All Births	..	1903	977	926
Live Births - Legitimate	..	1583	811	772
- Illegitimate	..	280	151	129
Total -	-	1863	962	901
Still-births- Legitimate	..	35	13	22
- Illegitimate	..	5	2	3
Total -	-	40	15	25

<u>DEATHS</u>				
All Causes	..	1208	664	544
Maternal	..	1	-	1
Infants under 1 year - Legitimate		30	18	12
- Illegitimate		11	7	4
Total -	-	41	25	16

<u>RATES</u> *				
Live birth rate per 1000 population ..	..	..	..	20.26
Death rate per 1000 population ..	..	..	..	13.13
Still-birth rate per 1000 total births ..	..	..	..	21.02
Maternal death rate per 1000 total births ..	..	..	..	0.52
Infant death rate (under 1 year) per 1000 live births ..	..	..	..	22.00
Legitimate infant death rate per 1000 legitimate live births				18.95
Illegitimate infant death rate per 1000 illegitimate live births				39.28
Neo-natal death rate (under 4 weeks) per 1000 live births ..	..	..	..	17.17
Early neo-natal death rate (under 1 week) per 1000 live births				16.10
Perinatal death rate (still-births + deaths under 1 week				
per 1000 total births)..	..	..	..	36.78
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births ..	..	..	..	15.02

(*) Based on Census Population.

1. 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 east by the Borough of Poplar, on the north by the Boroughs of Shoreditch and Bethnal Green and on the south by the River Thames, the river boundary being some 2.39 miles in length. The Borough is roughly rectangular in shape, the length being 2.3 miles and the breadth varying from 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and contains approximately ninety miles of streets. The area of the Borough is 1,902 acres, and of this the river accounts for 136 acres, and inland water consisting of docks and canals covers 75 acres.

Dark blue London Clay is found under the whole Borough at a depth of between 20 to 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 there are layers of "made" ground, the result of earlier habitation, and as is to be expected the flow of subsoil 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. Notable landmarks in the Borough include the Tower of London and the Royal Mint.

Fifty Years Ago.

The Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1911 contains the following information:

The Census population was 280,024, and the birth rate was reported to be 30.2.

The death rate (uncorrected) was 17.3 per 1,000 population, and the infant mortality rate was 149 per 1,000 births. Among the causes of deaths reported were: Tuberculosis 647, Diarrhoea and Enteritis 506, Measles 291, Cancer 236, Premature Births 166, Whooping Cough 44, Alcoholism 34, Diphtheria 34, Scarlet Fever 9, Smallpox 8.

Deaths of children under one year included 382 from Diarrhoea and Enteritis, 70 from Measles, 17 from Whooping Cough. There were 197 inquests on children under five years of age, 48 deaths being attributed to convulsions, 26 deaths to overlying in bed by parents and 11 to burns and scalds.

Notifications of infectious disease included 1,819 cases of Measles, 440 of Diphtheria, 387 of Scarlet Fever, 78 of Enteric Fever and 38 of Smallpox.

Of the 1,257 samples of food analysed, 139 (11.1%) were found to be adulterated, as a result of which 73 prosecutions were taken. 109 samples of milk and 15 samples of butter were found to be adulterated. 96 samples of milk were taken on Sundays, 14.6% of these being adulterated.

Legal proceedings were taken in 145 instances under the Public Health Act, Food & Drugs Acts and other Acts and Byelaws and included nine summonses issued for refusal to sell samples of food for analysis.

The principal buildings of the Council were illuminated on 22nd June, 1911, in celebration of the Coronation of Their Majesties King George V and Queen Mary at cost of £337. 1. 0.

On 9th May, 1911, Her Highness Princess Marie Louise of Schleswig-Holstein, opened the extension of the Out Patients Department and an Open Air Shelter at the East London Hospital for Children, Shadwell (now known as Queen Elizabeth Hospital).

10 beds were reserved in Sanatoria at Hastings and Reading for consumptive patients of the Borough at a cost of £312 per annum.

The carcasses of 3 plague infected rats were found on a wharf within the Borough.

Measles, Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis were made notifiable and Underground Room Regulations were also made.

Thirty-eight prosecutions were taken against persons for depositing rubbish on the carriageway.

The bodies of 521 cats were burnt in the Council's incinerator for Our Dumb Friends League, the charge being 2d for cats and 1d for kittens.

43,240 tons street refuse was collected during the year.

The number of Public Conveyances in London was 16,476, inclusive of 3,347 horse drawn cabs, 876 horse drawn buses and trams, 12,253 motor buses, cabs and electric trams.

15,797 loads of hay and straw were bought into Whitechapel Hay and Straw Market.

A Dispensary for the Prevention of Consumption was opened by the Council at Arbour Square.

Population.

The Registrar-General's mid-year estimate for 1961 is 91,710. Last year's estimate was 93,850. The Registrar-General's Report on the 1951 Census revealed that the Borough's day-time population was 141,400 compared with 98,858 night-time population, an increase of over 44 per cent.

The density of population is now 52.06 persons per acre. In 1935 it was 120 per acre.

During the year there was a natural increase in population of 655, that is, there were 655 more births than deaths. The Registrar-General estimates the population to be 2,140 less than last year, the indication being that 2,795 persons have moved out of the Borough.

Census, 1961.

The preliminary report of the Registrar-General on the 1961 Census reveals that the Borough's population is 91,940, comprising 46,303 males and 45,637 females. Stepney appears to be the only Metropolitan Borough with a preponderance of males. The population has decreased since the last census by 6,918, equivalent to a reduction of 7.0%.

As the number of live births exceeded the number of deaths of residents of the Borough during the intercensal period by 6,366, there is an indication that 13,284 persons have moved out of the Borough during the last ten years.

The number of private households is 29,333, being 962 less than in 1951, or a reduction of 3.2%, whereas the number of private dwellings has risen by 2,362 to 27,257, an increase of 9.5%.

Births.

The total number of live births registered in the Borough, during the year, was 4,235 and of this number 2,610 belonged to other areas. In addition, 238 births belonging to Stepney occurred outside the Borough, making a total of 1,863 births (962 males; 901 females) to Stepney residents.

The live birth rate is 20.26 per 1,000 population, the highest since 1948. The rate when adjusted by the comparability factor is 18.43, compared with the rate for England and Wales of 17.4.

Illegitimate live births numbered 280, representing 15.02 per cent of the total live births, the increase following the metropolitan trend.

Still-births numbered 40, representing a rate of 21.02 per 1,000 total births.

Marriages.

The number of marriages in the Borough during the year was 787, being 10 less than last year. The marriage rate per 1,000 population is 17.1 compared with 17.0 in 1960.

Deaths.

The net number of deaths registered during the year was 1,208, compared with 1,037 last year. The death rate of 13.13 compares with 11.05 for 1960. The rate of 13.13 when adjusted by the comparability

factor is 13.39 as compared with 12.0 for England and Wales. The principal causes of death were heart disease, which accounted for 30 per cent of the total deaths, cancer 20 per cent and diseases of the respiratory system 20 per cent. Deaths of persons over the age of 65 years amounted to 66.3 per cent of the total deaths.

Details of deaths by cause and age are given in Table I of the Appendix, on pages 50 & 51.

Infant Mortality.

Deaths of infants under one year numbered 41, giving a rate of 22.00 per 1,000 live births compared with 18.66 last year. The rate for England and Wales is 21.4, the lowest ever recorded.

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

Perinatal Mortality.

The perinatal mortality rate of infants (viz., stillbirths plus deaths occurring in the first week of life) was 36.78 as compared with 27.46 last year.

The principal causes of perinatal mortality are as follows:-

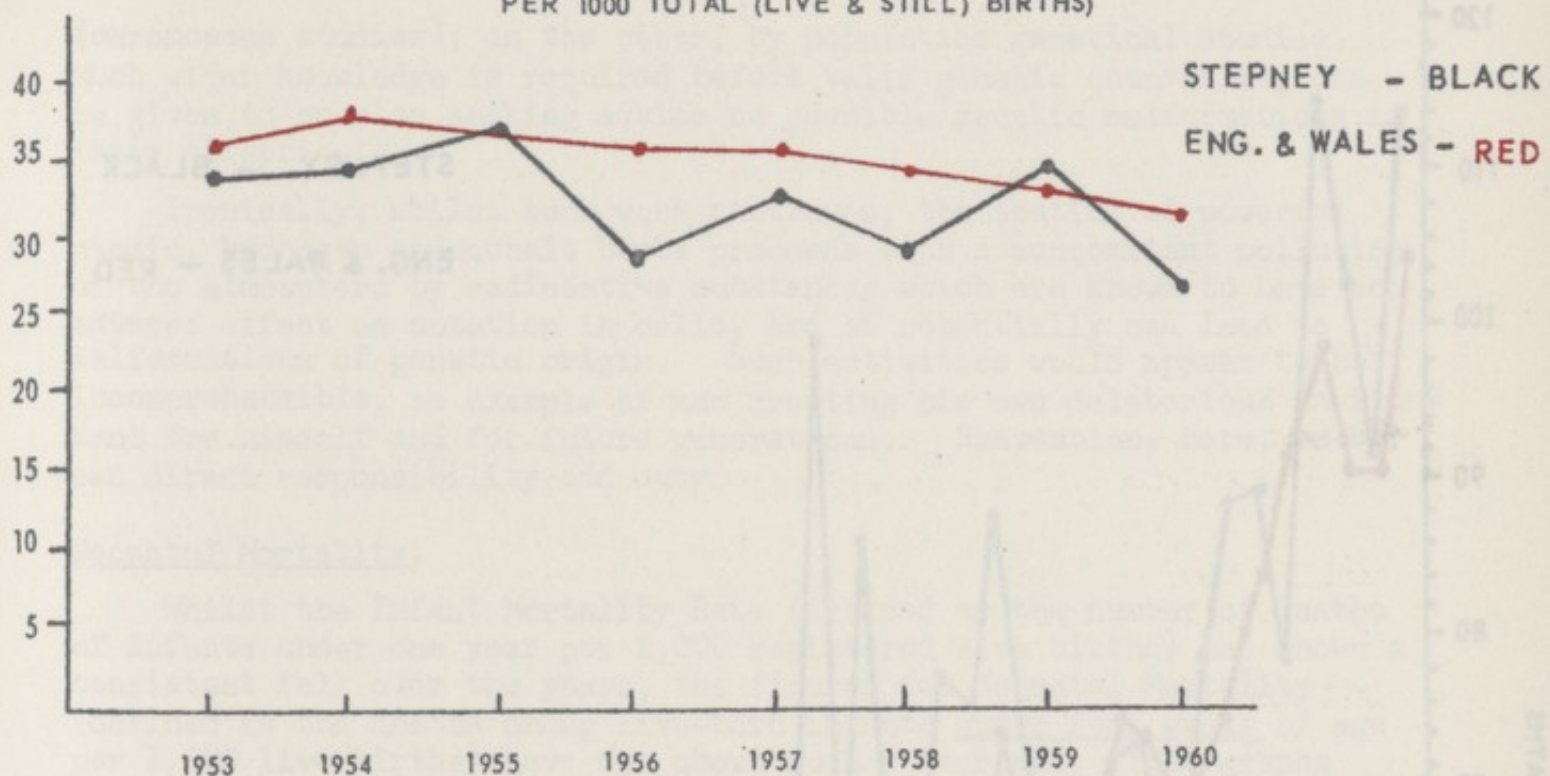
- (a) Ante-partum death with maceration and ante-partum asphyxia are both associated with toxæmia of pregnancy, hypertension, multiple pregnancy and high maternal age.
- (b) Intra-partum asphyxia and birth trauma are associated with long labour, complicated delivery, multiple pregnancy, prematurity and high maternal age.
- (c) Congenital malformations form a heterogenous group including hydro-cephalus, meningocele, and congenital heart lesions.
- (d) Erythroblastosis foetalis and intra-ventricular haemorrhage; the former is associated with blood group incompatibility, the latter with prematurity.

In (a), (b) and (d), the associated factors are those for which higher standards of ante-natal care, a better selection of patients at risk for hospital delivery, and adequate paediatric care (particularly of the premature infant) will lead to further reduction in mortality. The policy of encouraging special obstetric list general practitioners, and the recent abortive attempt to lay down minimum standards of attendance by general practitioners undertaking obstetric care, under the aegis of Executive Councils, are measures to ensure such necessary care.

In (c), congenital malformations, research proceeds. There has been a dual genetic approach; on the one hand, at the cellular level

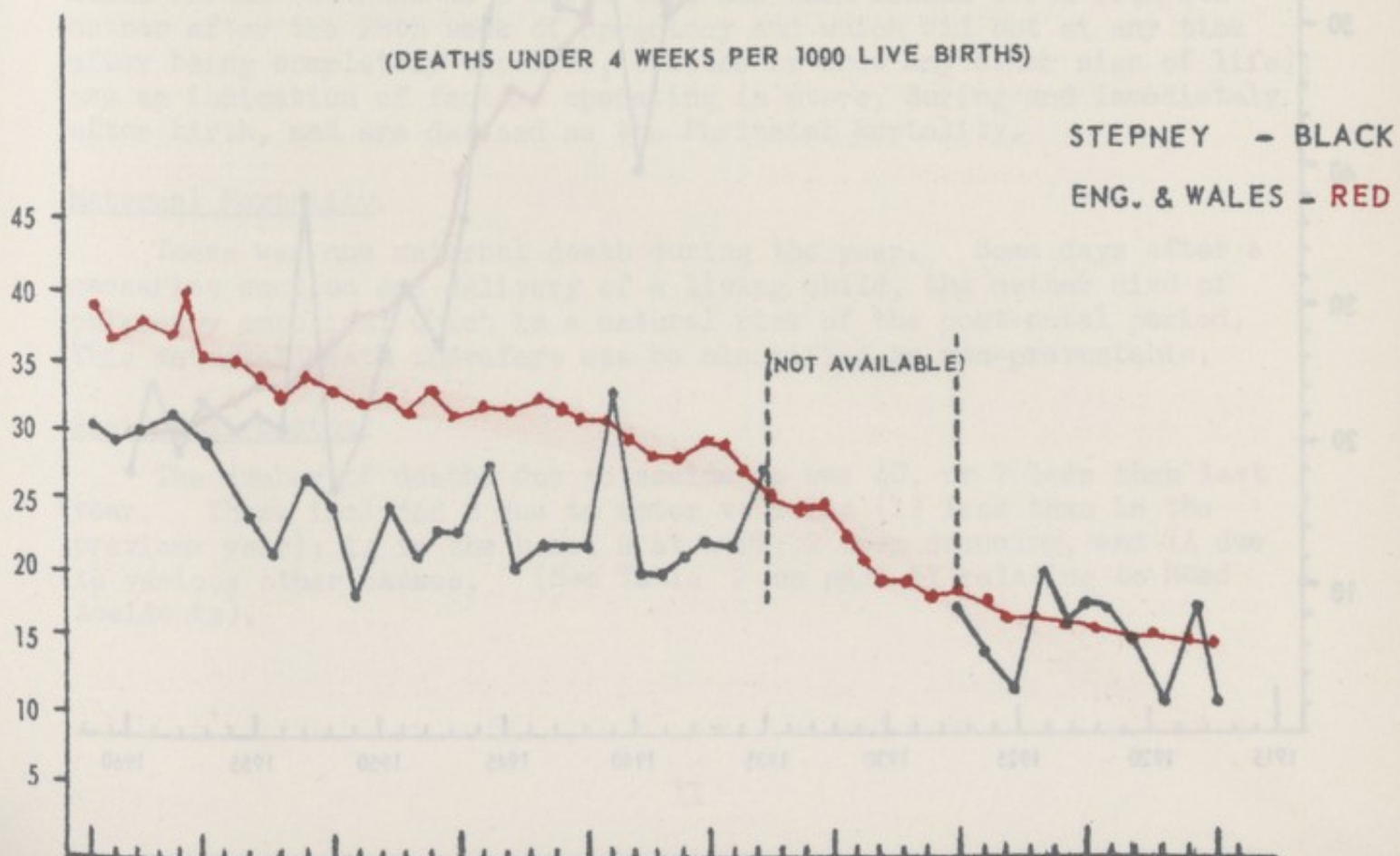
PERI-NATAL MORTALITY RATES

(STILL BIRTHS + DEATHS UNDER 1 WEEK
PER 1000 TOTAL (LIVE & STILL) BIRTHS)



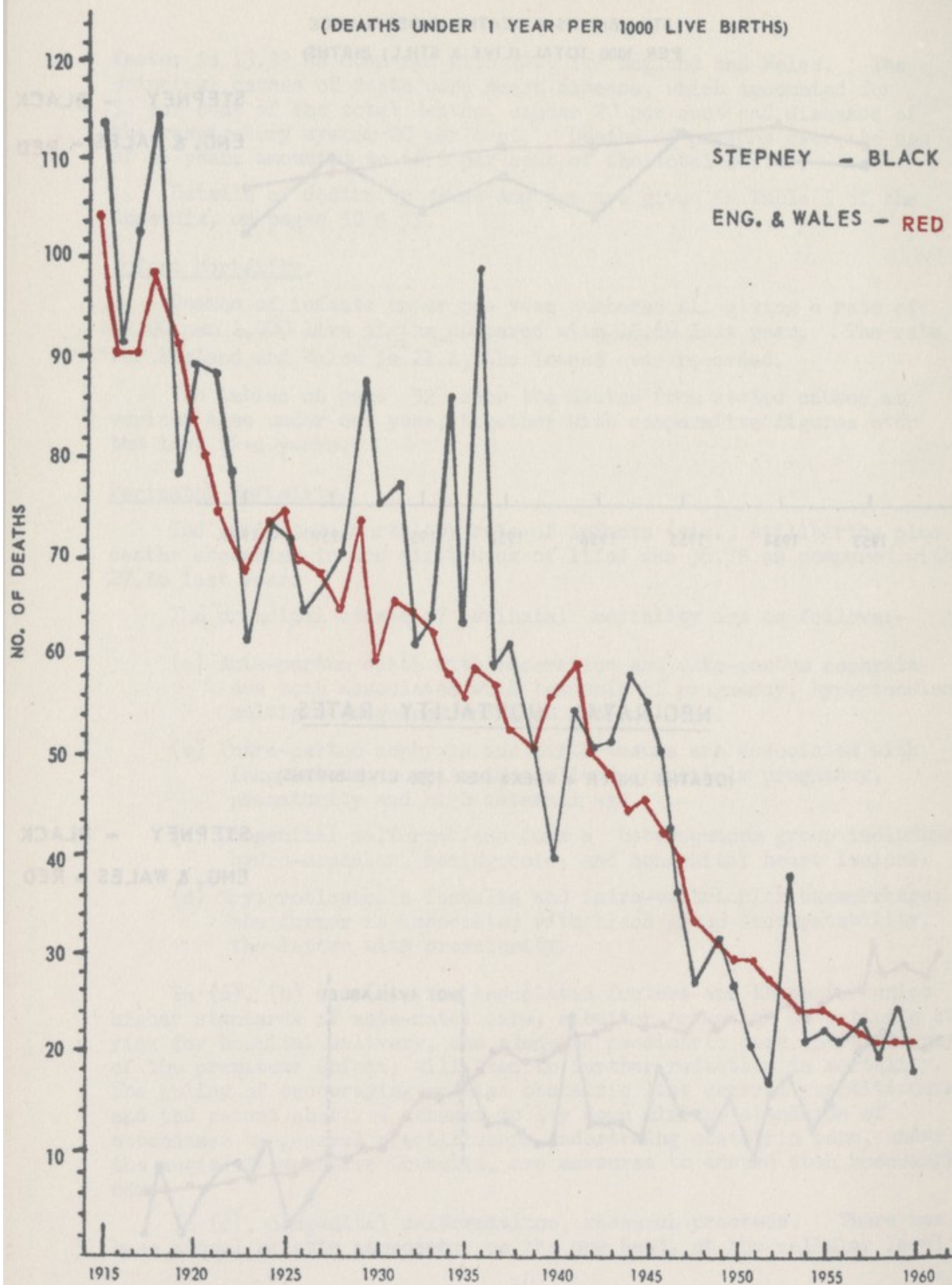
NEO-NATAL MORTALITY RATES

(DEATHS UNDER 4 WEEKS PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS)



INFANT MORTALITY RATES

(DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS)



(chromosome studies); on the other, by population genetical studies. Much wider knowledge is required before valid genetic counselling can be given to couples seeking advice on possible genetic malformations in their offspring.

Ironically, whilst such work continues, the testing of powerful atomic, hydrogen and cobalt bombs proceeds with a concomitant pollution of the atmosphere by radioactive substances which are known to have an adverse effect on mutation in cells, and so potentially can lead to malformations of genetic origin. Such activities would appear to be incomprehensible, an example of man creating his own deleterious environment for himself and for future generations. Prevention, here, is our own direct responsibility and duty.

Neonatal Mortality.

Whilst the Infant Mortality Rate (defined as the number of deaths of infants under one year per 1,000 registered live births) has shown a consistent fall over the years, the figures for Neonatal Mortality (defined as the deaths among live-born infants under four weeks of age per 1,000 live births) have not shown such a decrease. (See graphs facing this page).

This year there were 32 deaths of infants under 4 weeks old, representing a neonatal mortality rate of 17.17. Last year there were 19 neonatal deaths and the rate was 11.08.

Further analysis of the Neonatal Mortality Rate reveals that many deaths occur in the first seven days of life, which combined with the still-births (defined as a child that has been issued forth from its mother after the 28th week of pregnancy and which did not at any time after being completely expelled, breathe or show any other sign of life), are an indication of factors operating in utero, during and immediately after birth, and are defined as the Perinatal Mortality.

Maternal Mortality.

There was one maternal death during the year. Some days after a caesarian section and delivery of a living child, the mother died of pulmonary embolism, which is a natural risk of the post-natal period. This maternal death therefore can be classified as non-preventable.

Accidental Deaths.

The number of deaths due to accidents was 40, or 7 less than last year. These included 8 due to motor vehicles (13 less than in the previous year); 14 in the home; 2 at work; 2 from drowning, and 14 due to various other causes. (See Table 2 on page 51 relating to Road Accidents).

Accidents in the Home.

Many more deaths throughout the country occur, now, from accidents in the home than from road accidents, or from lung tuberculosis, and the public cannot be urged too strongly to see that all possible precautions are taken in the home to minimise them. The powers and duties of the Council under the Home Safety Act, 1961, relating to the dissemination of information and advice for promoting safety in the home and encouraging proper precautions against accidents, are exercisable by the Public Health Committee and the means taken to educate the public in this respect are referred to elsewhere in this report.

The County Medical Officer of Health supplies me with information which he obtains from the London Ambulance Service, relating to the removal to hospital of home accident cases occurring in London and in the London County Council Health Division 5, of which Stepney forms a part. A table summarising these figures over the past four years is given on page 53. Whilst the figures may not be fully comprehensive they give a reasonably accurate picture.

During the year, the London Ambulance Service removed to hospital 218 Stepney home accident cases as compared with 178 last year.

Old people are prone to home accidents and the Department's women Hygiene Officers pay great attention to this during their visits; for example, where accidents from gas appliances have occurred, or are likely to occur, they have been instrumental in obtaining for the old persons concerned a special safety-type gas cooker. Attention is also given in the homes of old people to oil heaters, particularly those of the drip-feed type. Advice and assistance is given to enable the old people to have these converted so as to conform with safety standards.

Unemployment.

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

Men	Boys	Women	Girls	
1,308	20	161	8	= Total: 1,497

The total number of unemployed at the end of 1960 was 1,265.

Open Spaces.

There is in the Borough 0.73 of an acre of Parks and Open Spaces per 1,000 population.

A list of the sites is given on page 72.

Comparative Statistics.

A table showing vital statistics for the Borough at various years from 1901, is on page 54.

II. GENERAL PROVISION. OF HEALTH SERVICES

AGED PERSONS WELFARE.

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 a Court of Summary Jurisdiction for an Order for the removal to a hospital or institution of any aged, infirm or physically incapacitated person living in insanitary conditions and who is in need of care and attention.

During the year, it was necessary to apply for three Removal Orders and one Extension Order under this enactment in respect of the following persons:-

	<u>Age</u>	<u>Removed to</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Miss M.H.	74	Hospital	Order for 3 weeks. (Died).
Miss B.B.	72	Institution	Order for 3 months (Extension Order) for transfer from Hospital to Institution. (Died).
Mrs. M.C.	76	Hospital	Order for 3 weeks. (Died).
Mrs. R.S.	80	Hospital	Order for 3 weeks. (Still away).

In addition to those persons removed under Magistrate's Orders, admission to hospital or institution was obtained for 28 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 3,748 visits were made by these officers during the year.

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

Number on register at 1st January, 1961	..	1,850
Additions during the year	..	547
Removals during the year	..	266
Number on register at 31st December, 1961	..	2,131

The Department continued operating its Laundry Service (begun in 1951) for the chronic sick who are unable by reason of ill-health, senility, etc. to keep their personal laundry and bed-linen in a clean condition. During the year, 455 parcels of laundry were dealt with. The facilities of the laundry were augmented during the year by the installation of a hydro-extractor.

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 bathing. 801 baths were given to 87 old people during the year by the Council's Home Bathing Service, which was inaugurated in 1950.

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. Hitherto the Council had made grants to individual old peoples Clubs and organisations. The Council resolved this year to make an all embracing contribution to the Stepney Old Peoples Welfare Association, for allocation as appropriate to the various organisations in the Borough catering for the welfare of old people. The contribution for the year 1961/62 amounted to over £7000. There are 20 old people's clubs in the Borough, 17 being affiliated to The Stepney Old People's Welfare Association.* The Council is represented on the Association by the Chairman of the Public Health Committee and other members of the Council and by the Medical Officer of Health.

A list of clubs and the facilities thereat will be found on page 73.

A grant of £550 was also made to the Workrooms for the Elderly, a voluntary organisation. This is an employment scheme for elderly persons which commenced in the Borough in 1953.

The Mental Welfare Day Hospital, opened last year at St. Clement's Hospital, Poplar, has been of assistance to our old people and early cases of mental deterioration have been referred there. The scheme is in its early experimental stage but is undoubtedly of benefit to those cases which in the past have been difficult to deal with.

The Mobile Meals Service operated by the Stepney Old People's Welfare Association, the Women's Voluntary Service and the Beaumont Hall Settlement stepped up its deliveries to a weekly average of 806 meals to homebound old people. Facing this page is a photograph showing meals being loaded in to vans, from the Womens Voluntary Services' Kitchen at Blakesley Street for delivery to homebound old people. Seven of the Old Peoples Clubs, which include a luncheon club among their facilities, provided an average of 633 meals each week.

A Chiropody Service with a whole-time chiropodist is provided by the Stepney Old People's Welfare Association at clinics situated in six of the old people's clubs in the Borough, and on an average 600 treatments were given each month, including domiciliary treatments.

On 22nd September an old people's home was opened by the London County Council in Stepney Way. The home, called 'Braybrooke' after the first Bishop of Stepney who died in 1404, accommodates 84 persons, mainly in single and double rooms with a few rooms containing 4 beds.

* Hon. Secretary, The Stepney Old People's Welfare Association,
St. Katharine's, Butcher Row, Cable Street, E.14.
Voluntary visitors are urgently needed and should apply to the Secretary.



Meals on Wheels

Photo: T. J. Golden

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

The London County Council is responsible under Section 27 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, 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	Blackpool (April)	Cr.E.W.Hill and Medical Officer of Health.
Central Consultative Committee for Old People	London (July)	Cr.E.W.Hill and Medical Officer of Health.
Public Health Inspectors Association	Bournemouth (September)	Ald.Mrs.C.F.Woollon and Public Health Inspector Mr.H.J.Green.
National Society for Clean Air	Brighton (October)	Cr.Mrs.C.Edwards and Public Health Inspector Mr.G.D.Freeland.

DECEASED PERSONS.

Inquests. Inquests were held on 54 residents of the Borough, the verdicts being 8 deaths due to road accidents; 25 other accidents; 13 suicides; 2 acute alcoholism; 2 misadventure; 1 natural causes and 3 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.

Eighteen such burials took place during the year, all adults, at a cost of £205, of which sum £152 was recovered by the end of the year from the estates of the deceased persons or from liable relatives or by way of grants made under the National Insurance Act, 1946.

Fourteen requests for burial came from H.M. Coroner's Officer and four from relatives of the deceased.

In 1948, the first year that this service was undertaken by the Council, 65 burials took place.

It is often necessary where persons living alone have died in the Borough, 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.

FREE WASHING FACILITIES.

The Council provides free washing facilities in sixteen of the twenty-two public conveniences in the Borough, with the aim of promoting food hygiene and cleanliness. Some 129,000 free washes were taken during the year.

HEALTH EDUCATION.

Health education is becoming an increasingly important activity of local authorities.

Every effort is made to reach as broad a section of the public as possible in the dissemination of publicity relating to general health matters, whilst educational material relative to particular subjects is distributed to selected sections of the public as applicable in each case.

The operation of the Council's second Smoke Control Order required, and was given, intensive publicity in the part of the Borough covered by the Order.

The Council co-operated with the London County Council in the National Fire Prevention Week Campaign in November, with emphasis being placed on the prevention of burns and scalds.

Following the issue of a statement by the Packaging Films Manufacturers Association concerning thin Polythene Film, a poster was prepared and exhibited, warning mothers not to allow their children to play with bags made of this substance. Another poster drawn up in the department warned the public to exercise care in the use of oil heaters and to have them modified in accordance with the manufacturers' advice.

The former Empire Marketing Boards were used to display various posters during the year, as were also the Council's official notice boards and those affixed to lamp columns in street markets in the Borough. The occupiers of several large factories in the Borough and of some chemists' shops accept posters for display and leaflets for distribution.

With the co-operation of the Borough Librarian bookmarks and leaflets on various health subjects were distributed from the lending section of the Borough Libraries.

Enamelled panels giving details of hospitals and the times of attendances where advice on, or treatment of, venereal diseases can be obtained were renewed, as necessary, in the Council's public conveniences.

Vacant sites in the Borough were kept posted with notices warning the public against depositing rubbish and also against the use of land as caravan sites.

Publicity was given to other subjects including diphtheria immunisation, vaccination against poliomyelitis, food hygiene, influenza, the care of the elderly, and to the Council's Holiday Centre.

In all over 2,600 posters were displayed throughout the Borough during the year, and 21,000 leaflets distributed.

HOLIDAY CENTRE.

During the year 1,136 Stepney residents spent a holiday at the Council's Holiday Centre, The Manor House, Sandgate, near Folkestone, Kent. This number included 704 aged persons and 147 children. The total number of weekly bookings was 1,274, the highest since the Centre was opened in 1958.

The Holiday Centre is open all the year round and is available for holidays to any resident of the Borough, young and old. Half the total

accommodation is allotted to the latter each week. Coach transport is provided to and from the Public Health Department and the Manor House.

The management and control of the Holiday Centre are vested in the Council's Physical Training & Recreation Committee, and the day-to-day administration is the responsibility of the Medical Officer of Health.

HOSPITAL FACILITIES.

The undermentioned Hospitals are situated in the Borough:

	No. of Beds
London Hospital, Whitechapel Road.	686
Mile End Hospital, Bancroft Road.	476
London Jewish Hospital, Stepney Green.	129
Queen Elizabeth Hospital for Children, Glamis Road.	44
East End Maternity Hospital, Commercial Road.	58

INFORMATION CENTRE.

The Council operates an Information Service for the public at the Municipal Offices, 227/233, Commercial Road, E.1. (Telephone: STEPNEY Green 1818).

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

Bacteriological investigations for infectious diseases are carried out on behalf of the Public Health Department by the Regional Hospital Board's Group Laboratory at Mile End Hospital. (See also page 35 regarding Food Samples).

Investigations were carried out on 254 specimens submitted by the Medical Officer of Health and by medical practitioners in the Borough during the year. The specimens comprised 176 faeces, 58 throat swabs, 13 rectal swabs and 7 nasal swabs.

LEGISLATION.

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

					<u>Date</u> <u>Operative</u>
Factories Act, 1961	..	..	..	-	1/4/62.
Home Safety Act, 1961	..	..	..	-	18/5/61.
Housing Act, 1961	..	..	..	-	24/11/61.
Licensing Act, 1961	..	..	..	-	1/11/61 & 1/3/62.
London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1961	..			-	3/8/61.
Public Health Act, 1961	..	..	..	-	3/10/61.
Rivers (Prevention of Pollution) Act, 1961	..			-	27/9/61.
Anthrax (Disinfection Fee) Amendment Rules, 1961	..			-	1/4/61.
Authorised Officers (Meat Inspection) Regulations, 1961	..			-	10/3/61.
Labelling of Food (Amendment) Regulations, 1961	..			-	20/3/61.
Lead in Food Regulations, 1961	..	..	..	-	16/4/62.
Motor Cycles (Protective Helmets)(Amendment) Regulations, 1961				-	1/8/61.
Public Health (Aircraft)(Amendment) Regulations, 1961				-	17/1/61.
Public Health (Ships)(Amendment) Regulations, 1961				-	17/1/61.
Rag Flock & Other Filling Materials Regulations, 1961				-	1/8/61.
Rent Restrictions (Amendment) Regulations, 1961	..			-	24/11/61.

Other subjects dealt with in Circulars issued by Government Departments included the following:

Ministry of Health.

Annual Reports of Medical Officers of Health; Food Hygiene Code of Practice (Poultry Dressing and Packing); Poliomyelitis and Services for Old People (Co-operation between housing, local health and welfare authorities and voluntary organisations).

Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food.

Official certificates under the Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations in respect of Bulgaria & Iceland; Approved Chemical Agents.

Ministry of Housing & Local Government.

The Clean Air Act, 1956; The Economic Situation; Turnstiles in Public Conveniences.

Home Office.

Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933.

General Register Office.

Infectious and Other Notifiable Diseases (weekly and quarterly returns); Transfer of Births, Deaths and Still-births; Vital Statistics - Annual Reports of Medical Officers of Health.

PROVISION OF PSYCHO-GERIATRIC SERVICES - ST. CLEMENT'S HOSPITAL.

(a) DUNDEE WARD.

For a long time, the need for making provision for the elderly psychiatric patient has been recognised in this area, as in many others. In September, 1961, such a unit was inaugurated at St. Clement's Hospital, Bow Road, to serve the boroughs of Bethnal Green, Poplar and Stepney. Under the energetic influence of a consultant psychiatrist, Dr. W. Ford Robertson, from Long Grove, Epsom, and his colleague, Dr. J. Sawle Thomas, a ward for the admission of 12 female patients was opened. Provision has since been made for 10 male patients. The intention from the outset was stressed, viz. by careful selection of patients those amenable to treatment would be admitted, with the hope that they would be able to return to their family and/or community care in a short period - i.e. a maximum of 6 weeks. Obviously, were this criteria not laid down, these 22 beds would rapidly be filled with chronically sick and disturbed patients for whom, unfortunately, other provisions are inadequate at present.

Hence, admission has been controlled by doctors attached to the unit, who either visit patients in their own homes or see them in the out-patients department at St. Clement's at the request of family doctors.

From inception the following admissions and discharges occurred during the remainder of 1961:-

Admissions:	Male	-	24
	Female	-	43
Discharges:	Male	-	14
	Female	-	34

(b) DAY HOSPITAL

Associated with the unit described above, a Day Hospital accommodating 24 persons commenced on 5th December, 1960. This has proved useful in providing a 'stepping-stone' back to the community after in-patient stay in Dundee Ward - and vice-versa.

Day Hospital Attendances in 1961.

Admissions	88 Persons
Discharges	65 Persons
Average daily attendance	21 Persons
Average age	67 Years

As is only to be expected many patients have to be transferred to other care or are found unsuitable to continue attendance. However of those that stay nearly all benefit greatly, and are happy. But for these attendances many of them would be in hospital care. To be convinced of this a visit to the unit to see and understand what occupational and social rehabilitation can do for the depressed, lonely and anxious and even paranoid person should be made. Visitors will be made welcome, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 3 p.m.

Old persons are collected by hospital bus from their homes and taken to the Day Hospital. A midday meal is provided and return by bus arranged in the afternoon. During the day activities are planned such as knitting, rug and basket-making, weaving and embroidery.

On the social side, one afternoon each week is devoted to games, and another to music, partly provided by the patients' own percussion band, in which they all take part and enjoy to the full.

Some persons, after persuasion to attend, have defaulted or refused to continue attendance even when it would obviously be in their own interest to make and maintain social contacts available at the Day Centre. Partly, the reluctance is due to the prejudice, still existing, toward any centre associated with a psychiatric unit. Also, in old people, seclusive habits are difficult to overcome. Attempts have been made by the Stepney Borough Council to encourage attendance, by arranging for visitors to be present when the hospital bus calls for the old person, particularly at the initial visit. Such activity by staff is, however, limited whilst there are so many other demands on their time in the care of old people in the Borough.

SPECIAL REPORTS OF MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

Special reports were made to the Public Health Committee during the year on the following subjects:-

- (1) Fish curing premises in Stepney.
- (2) Hydrocyanide Disinfestation Station.
- (3) Registration of Ice Cream Premises.
- (4) Stepney Smoke Control Order No. 3.
- (5) Storage facilities for solid smokeless fuel in Council dwellings.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

I am indebted to Dr. G.O. Mitchell, Divisional Medical Officer, London County Council, for the following information relating to the personal health services administered in the Borough by the 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	..	..	..	..	1,469
--	----	----	----	----	-------

Total number of children who attended -

Children born in 1961	..	..	..	1,355
" " " 1960	..	..	..	1,072
" " " 1956-9	..	..	..	1,066

Total attendances by children -

Under 1 year of age	..	..	..	..	17,700
1 to 5 years of age	..	..	..	..	5,458

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

Ante-Natal Consultations -

Number of women who attended	..	..	..	156
Number of New Cases (included in above)	..	..	..	125
Total attendances	..	..	..	1,017

Post-Natal Consultations -

Number of women who attended	..	..	..	46
------------------------------	----	----	----	----

Health Visitors.

Number of children (up to 4 years) visited ..	..	6,256
Number of infants under 1 year of age visited for first time	..	1,658
Total visits to children under 1 year of age ..	..	6,659
Total visits to children aged 1 year but under 2 years	..	4,058
Total visits to children 2 to 5 years of age ..	..	8,660
Number of expectant mothers visited ..	..	600
Total visits to expectant mothers ..	..	1,183

Child Minders (daily guardians).

Number of child minders - Voluntary	14
Statutory	5
Number of children minded -	
Voluntary	9
Statutory	9

Immunisation and Vaccination.

For details of immunisation and vaccination see pages 41 and 43.

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), are as follows:-

Maternity (including expectant mothers)	7
Tuberculosis	14
Aged and infirm cases	860
Other cases	82

2. Services Provided.

Infant Consultation.

Afternoons

673, Commercial Road.	Tuesday and Thursday (and Friday morning).
17, Rhondda Grove.	Monday and Thursday.
Mary Hughes Centre, Underwood Road.	Monday, Wednesday and Thursday.
St. George's Centre, Library Place.	Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday.
5, Pier Head, Wapping.	Wednesday.
35, Stepney Green.	Tuesday (morning), Wednesday.
69, East India Dock Road.	Thursday (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).

Inoculation against Poliomyelitis.

35, Stepney Green.	Tuesday.
--------------------	----------

Toddlers Clinics.

35, Stepney Green.	First Thursday (morning) in month.
St. George's Centre, Library Place.	First and third Tuesday (mornings) in month.
Mary Hughes Centre, Underwood Road.	Tuesday.
673, Commercial Road	Monday.

Day Nurseries. Christian Street, Underwood Road. The day nursery at Old Church Road closed on 15th December and is to revert to its original use, namely, as a Nursery School in September 1962.

Voluntary Day Nursery. Beaumont Grove (Alice Model Day Nursery.)

Nursery School. Thirza Street (Sisters of Mercy).

SWIMMING AND SLIPPER BATHS.

Four Swimming Baths are provided by the Council in the Borough. The Open Air Swimming Bath at Goulston Street was closed throughout the year for modernisation. During the year the number of swims taken amounted to 153,102, comprising 25,914 adults and 127,188 children and juveniles.

The water is subjected to a continuous chlorination and filtration process, passing through the filters once every $3\frac{1}{2}$ -hours. Five samples were taken during the year for bacteriological and chemical analysis. Three were found to be unsatisfactory; two by reason of high pH value and one revealing a low free chlorine content.

The number of Slipper Baths taken during the year at the four Council establishments was 186,922, which included 5,976 by old age pensioners and 31 by unemployed persons, who were admitted free of charge.

The total number of persons admitted to all sections of the Baths and Washhouses Department, including the Laundry, was 380,021.

STAFF CHANGES.

The following staff changes took place during the year:-

Commenced Duty

Calnan, D.A. Miss	General Clerk	Nov. 27
Gray, N.	Pupil Public Health Inspector	Oct. 17
Hunnibal, D.A.	General Clerk	May 23
Sayers, A. Miss	General Clerk	Oct. 23
Scanes, R.W.	Pupil Public Health Inspector	June 26

Ceased Duty

Aylward, T.	Clerical Assistant III	Aug. 20
Guy, C.F.	Public Health Inspector (Housing)	Aug. 2
O'Connor, M.J.	General Clerk (Died)	Feb. 22
Saunders, B.J.	Public Health Inspector (District)	June 25

III. SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES

The District Public Health Inspectors served 2,070 Notices during the year, and in 61 cases legal proceedings were employed to enforce compliance therewith.

At the end of the year, the Department was still three below the establishment of district Inspectors.

Aspects of the work of the Inspectors not covered in the following paragraphs will be found in the statistical appendix, pages 55 to 61.

From 1st March, the service of intimation notices for nuisances under the Public Health (London) Act and informal notices generally under other Acts and Byelaws was discontinued.

Certificates of Disrepair (Rent Act, 1957).

During the year, 21 applications were received from tenants for Certificates of Disrepair under the Rent Act, 1957. The Council exercised its right under Paragraph 5 of the First Schedule of the Act in refusing to accept undertakings from landlords in respect of three premises. It is interesting to note that during the first six months of operation of the Act in 1957, no less than 490 applications were received for certificates of disrepair.

Clean Air.

The Borough's second Smoke Control Order made under the Clean Air Act, 1956, was confirmed by the Minister of Housing & Local Government in June and comes into operation on 22nd January, 1962. At the end of the year the Minister's confirmation of Area No.3 was awaited.

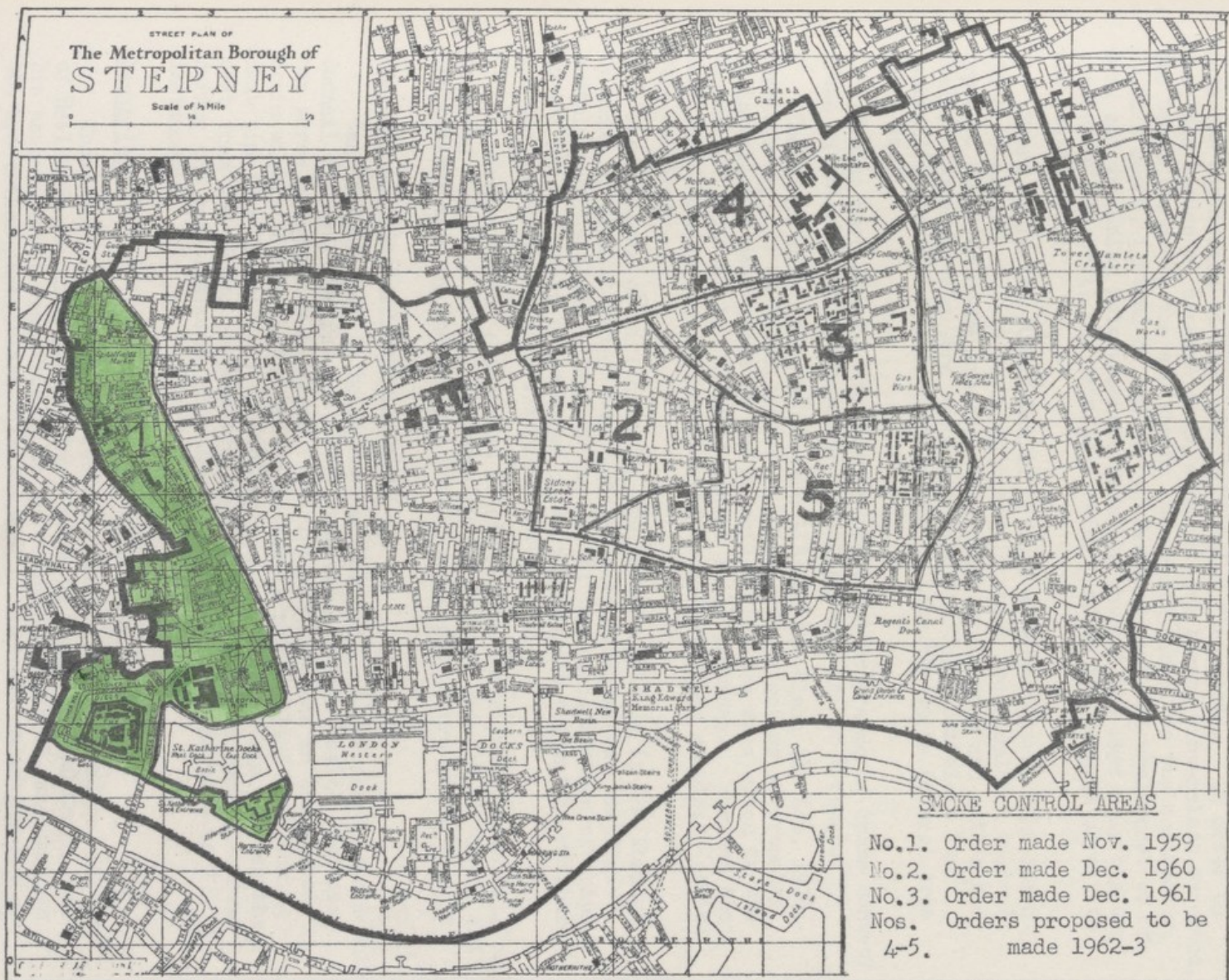
Area No.2 is one of 81 acres and comprises 1,734 dwellings and 191 commercial, industrial and other premises. A survey of the area revealed that the number of appliances in dwellings which were in regular use, and which required replacement or adaptation, was 980.

Once again it is regretted that at the date of coming into operation of the Order, applications for grant towards conversions received and approved amounted to less than 20 per cent of the total number of appliances requiring conversion. The owners and occupiers of dwellings were apathetic in spite of the pains taken by the Department's officers to ensure that they had ample notice of the Council's intention to include their premises in a smoke control area and to make them fully aware of their duties and responsibilities. However, the delay in having conversions carried out is not entirely due to owners and tenants, who have difficulty in getting builders and gas fitters to give estimates and carry out the work within a reasonable time.

When a Smoke Control Order is made posters are displayed throughout the area and an explanatory letter and booklets sent to all the occupiers of dwellings in the area, who are also visited by the Smoke Inspector

STREET PLAN OF
The Metropolitan Borough of
STEPNEY

Scale of 1/4 Mile



and/or Technical Assistant. Forms are sent to each occupier to facilitate the submission of estimates and claims for grants. In order to ease the burden of expense on persons who are having conversions executed, the Council accepts the assignment of grants direct to the contractor. By this means, instead of the person having to pay the whole cost of the work and obtaining reimbursement from the Council, he pays only his own portion of the cost, the remainder being paid by the Council direct to the contractor.

There is in the Public Health Offices a Smoke Control Exhibition which is always open to the public and in which are displayed various types of approved space heating and cooking appliances and authorised fuels. Arrangements were also made with the Solid Smokeless Fuel Federation for their Demonstration Van to tour the Smoke Control Area for a week.

Facing page 24 is a Map showing the first programme of Smoke Control Areas established and proposed to be established in the Borough.

Under the provisions of Section 3(3) of the Clean Air Act, 1956, furnaces may not be installed in buildings unless notice of proposal to install has been given to the Council. Notices were given to the Council of proposal to install furnaces in 11 premises. Persons who installed furnaces in two premises without giving the requisite notice were cautioned.

Measurements of air pollution are taken regularly in the Borough by means of deposit gauges and lead peroxide instruments, which give monthly records of deposited matter and of the 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 will be found in Tables 12 and 13 on pages 62 and 63, and details of visits and inspections made by the Smoke & Factories Inspector are given on page 59.

Drainage and Sanitary Conveniences.

Considerable use is being made of Section 25(1) of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1955, whereby a Public Health Inspector can serve a notice on a person requiring him to clear an obstructed drain within 48 hours, and if the notice is not complied with during that time the Council may themselves execute the work and recover the cost from the person responsible. Notices under this section served during the year numbered 177, the Council executing the work in 27 instances.

Factories.

Under Section 128 of the Factories Act, 1937, the Medical Officer of Health is required among other things to report to the Council in his annual report specifically on the administration of, and furnish the prescribed particulars with respect to, matters under the Act administered by the Council. The prescribed particulars referred to will be found in the Appendix, pages 60 and 61.

Fireguards.

Of the 4 fireguards examined under the Heating Appliances (Fireguards) Regulations, 1953, three fireguards to electric fires were found to be unsatisfactory. The heaters were withdrawn from sale.

Hairdressers.

Hairdressers and barbers premises registered by the Council under Section 18 of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1954, number 131. During the year the Public Health Committee instructed that the occupiers of two such establishments be cautioned for carrying on business whilst they and their premises were unregistered.

Legal Proceedings.

Legal proceedings instituted during the year (other than those relating to food premises), showing penalties imposed, were as follows:-

	No. of Summonses	Fines £ s. d	Costs £ s. d
Public Health (London) Act, 1936:			
Nuisance Orders	46	-	160. 13. 0
Non-compliance with Nuisance Orders	5	49. 10. 0	14. 2. 0
Defective drain (Section 40) ..	1	-	3. 13. 0
Insufficient W.C. accommodation (Section 105) ..	1	5. 0. 0	3. 13. 0
Establishing without consent business of slaughterer of Poultry (Section 140) ..	1	15. 0. 0	3. 7. 0
London County Council (Drainage) Byelaws ..	1	2. 0. 0	2. 0. 0
London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951 - Section 22 (using unlicensed land for siting caravans) ..	4	7. 0. 0	2. 2. 0
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949, Section 4 (rat harbourage) ..	1	-	-
Factories Act, 1937 - Section 110 (failure to submit list of outworkers)	1	3. 0. 0	3. 3. 0
Total ..	61	£81. 10. 0	£192. 13. 0

(Details of other legal proceedings taken will be found on pages 33 and 36.)

An appeal was brought by an owner of a house against an Order made by the Court for the abatement of a nuisance. The Council defended the appeal, which was disallowed, £7. 7. 0 costs being awarded to the Council.

An appeal was taken to the Divisional Court by the Council against the decision of a magistrate in dismissing a case brought before him under

Section 4 of the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949. The appeal was allowed, with costs and the case remitted to the Magistrate with a direction to convict.

At hearings of summonses for abatement orders under the Public Health (London) Act, 1936, the Magistrates made Closing Orders on three dwellings following representations by the owners.

Lodging Houses - Common.

There are three Common Lodging Houses in the Borough, providing accommodation for 703 persons, as follows:-

10-22, Johnson Street (Church Army)	...	175 Men
177, Whitechapel Road (Salvation Army)	...	300 "
Hostel for Women, Hopetown Street (Salvation Army)		228 Women

The use of the premises 86, Cable Street as a common lodging house was given up during the year.

Lodging Houses - Seamen.

There are two such premises in the Borough, providing accommodation for 345 seamen, as follows:-

The Sailors' Home & Red Ensign Club, Ensign Street & Dock Street	...	...	243 Seamen
The Empire Memorial Hostel, 747, Commercial Road	...	...	102 "

Lodging Houses - Other.

In addition to the licensed Common and Seamen's Lodging Houses, there are two other premises in the Borough which provide lodgings but which are not subject to licensing or registration: viz., Tower House and the Providence Row Night Refuge. Tower House (formerly known as "Rowton House"), which was opened in 1902, provides accommodation for 694 men and the Providence Row Night Refuge for 77 men, women and children.

Outworkers.

There are 596 premises on the register, 14 more than last year :-

No. of Firms in the Borough employing outworkers	...	88
" Outworkers residing in, and employed by firms in the Borough	...	269
" Outworkers residing outside the Borough employed by firms in the borough	...	902
" Outworkers residing in the Borough employed by firms outside the Borough	...	327

Legal proceedings instituted against the occupier of a clothing factory for failing to submit a list of outworkers resulted in a fine of £3. 0. 0 and costs of £3. 3. 0 being imposed.

Notices Served.

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

	<u>Intimation Notices</u>	<u>Statutory Notices</u>
Public Health (London) Act, 1936		
Section 82	382	1,156
" 40	-	111
" 105	-	11
" 109	-	10
Factories Acts, 1937 & 1948	35	-
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949:		
Section 4	-	35
London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1955		
Stopped-up Drains, etc. ..	-	177
London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1954		
Dustbins	-	65
London County Council (Water Closet) Byelaws ..	-	2
London County Council (Poultry Slaughterhouses)		
Byelaws	-	13
London County Council (Drainage) Byelaws ..	-	35
Stepney Council (Staircase Lighting) Byelaws ..	-	13
Stepney Council (Yard Paving) Byelaws	-	2
Stepney Council (Storage Cisterns) Byelaws ..	-	3
Stepney Council (Hairdressers) Byelaws	20	-
	<u>437</u>	<u>1,633</u>

Refuse Disposal.

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

House and Trade refuse	-	37,190 Tons
Street and Market refuse	-	9.262 "

Where possible refuse collection is carried out by means of "Paladin" containers, mainly from blocks of flats throughout the Borough. This method was adopted in 1955, since when over 600 of these containers have been installed.

The Cleansing Department carried out 22,935 cleansings of 5,192 street gullies by means of mechanical gully emptiers.

Offensive Businesses.

There are 19 offensive businesses in the Borough. The register comprises the following premises:-

Dresser of Furskins (1). 34/38, Brodlove Lane.

Poultry Slaughterhouses (18).

19, Bell Lane *
28, Burslem Street
161, Cannon Street Road
163, " " *
16/18, Cobb Street
14, Hessel Street *
21/22, " *
36, "
75, "
7, Leyden Street *
10b, " *
13, "
15, "
7, Lower Hessel Street *
4, Monthope Street *
6, " *
10a, "
82, Stepney Way.

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

Legal proceedings were instituted against a person for establishing at 10b, Leyden Street, without the consent of the Council, the business of a slaughterer of poultry, in contravention of Section 140 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936. A fine of £15.0.0d was imposed, with costs of £3.7.0d. Subsequently the Council granted, on application, an establishment order for the premises.

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 during the year were submitted to the Ministry. During this period 3,203 dwellings and other premises were inspected, and 1,330 were found to be infested with mice or rats. Treatments were carried out by the Department's Rodent Control staff to 1,088 properties found to be infested, the charges made for servicing business premises amounting to £515.

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 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 sites to be fenced in by the owners. Action in default was taken by the Council regarding one site (comprising 4 premises); the cost of removing the refuse and fencing the site was charged to the owners.

Proceedings were taken before a Stipendiary Magistrates Court against the owner of another site for failing to comply with a notice served under Section 4 of the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act requiring the removal from the site of rat harbourage and the prevention of deposition of further harbourage by the erection of a closed fence or wall around the site. The summons was dismissed, on the grounds that there was no evidence of rats or mice being on the site. The Council prosecuted an appeal against the Magistrate's decision to the Divisional Court, the appeal being allowed.

A copy of the Return furnished to the Ministry is on page 55.

The Council carries out, on behalf of the Stepney Group Hospital Management Committee, any necessary treatments for rodent infestation at hospitals and other premises in the Borough which come under the control of that Committee.

Shops.

The number of premises in the Borough covered by the provisions of the Shops Act, is 3,092. No applications were received during the year for exemption from compliance with sanitary accommodation requirements.

Water Certificates.

Water certificates as to new dwellings having a proper and sufficient supply of water were issued in respect of 496 dwellings, 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 the water supply to premises in the Borough was repaired or reinstated following action taken by the Department totalled 88, and the Metropolitan Water Board was notified on 31 occasions where wastage of water was taking place.

During the year, 30 notices were received from the Metropolitan Water Board of withdrawal of water supply: in 13 premises for non-payment of rates and in 17 because of defects in the service.

Wells.

Bacteriological and chemical analyses of water from 4 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 530 workplaces in the area (other than those premises covered by the Factories Act, 1937).

Work executed by the 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 were recoverable:-

Rat harbourage removed and preventive measures taken:
(Section 4, Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949).

Site - 11, Casson Street	..	..	£108. 5. 4
" 13, "	..	..	137. 5. 3
" 29, Hopetown Street	..	..	33. 5. 0
" 31, "	..	..	72. 13. 0

Defective Drains repaired or re-laid:
(Section 40, Public Health (London) Act, 1936).

29, Bigland Street	..	..	£232. 17. 5
--------------------	----	----	-------------

Dustbins supplied - (Section 12, London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1954).

6 Premises	..	..	£21. 0. 1
------------	----	----	-----------

Non-compliance with Nuisance Order:
(Public Health (London) Act, 1936).

62, Rhodeswell Road	..	..	£131. 5. 8
---------------------	----	----	------------

Stopped-up Drains cleared - (Section 25(1), London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1955).

27 Premises	..	..	£100. 10. 1
-------------	----	----	-------------

IV. HOUSING

Clearance Areas.

During the year one area, involving 28 houses, was declared as a clearance area by the Borough Council.

Demolition Orders.

Demolition Orders on 5 houses and Closing Orders in lieu of Demolition Orders on 2 houses were made by the Council during the year.

Overcrowding.

During the year 29 cases of alleged overcrowding were investigated, ten of which were confirmed and referred to the London County Council.

Twelve overcrowded families were rehoused by the London County Council and 6 by the Borough Council. The number of known overcrowded families on the register decreased from 363 to 355.

Underground Rooms.

There are approximately 1,650 underground rooms in the Borough used for living or sleeping purposes, 1,600 of which are unfit. During the year two rooms were closed and Closing Orders on 6 rooms were determined.

Appeals brought by the owner of two premises against Closing Orders made on underground rooms were allowed.

The number of underground rooms closed since 1936 is 453. Progress on closures 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. Investigations of 46 such applications were carried out during the year.

Application for Rehousing.

At the end of the year, there were 3,889 applications for rehousing on the Housing Manager's register. These included the tenants of 323 Council dwellings who desired larger or smaller accommodation.

Preferential Housing on health grounds.

Ten of the 15 cases investigated were found to come within the Council's Points Scheme.

Standard Grants and Improvement Grants.

In conjunction with officers of the Borough Engineer & Surveyor's Department, the Housing Inspector inspected 19 premises regarding which applications had been made to the Council for standard or improvement grants.

New Housing.

During the year, 496 new dwellings were completed in the Borough: 93 by the Borough Council, 330 by the County Council and 73 by private enterprise. (See Appendix, page 71).

A total of 7,658 new permanent dwellings have been constructed in the Borough since the war: 5,026 by the London County Council, 2,359 by the Borough Council, 69 by the Corporation of London and 204 by private enterprise.

At the end of the year, units of accommodation owned by the Council numbered 4,147, comprising 3,717 erected by the Council and 430 formerly requisitioned and other premises purchased by the Council.

Caravans.

Several times during the year residential caravans were reported to have arrived in the Borough and parked on bombed sites. These were visited by the Housing Inspector immediately the information was received, and in some cases the occupiers were persuaded to vacate the sites.

In other cases, legal proceedings had to be employed to enforce vacation of sites by caravanners who contravened Section 22 of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1959, by stationing their caravans on land which was not licensed for the purpose. Four summonses were heard, resulting in fines of £7.0.0d with costs £2.2.0d. Many more summonses were issued, but not served, the persons having left the sites in respect of which the summonses were made out.

Statistics.

A Summary of inspections made by the Housing Inspector is given on page 67, and further housing statistics will be found on pages 64 and 65.

V. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

There have been increased imports of beef and pork from Yugoslavia arriving at Bishopsgate Goods Station via the Zeebrugge-Harwich Train Ferry. The beef arrives as chilled quarters (fores & hinds) and generally speaking, is in good condition.

The meat is inspected for condition and for the presence of the official veterinary certificate on each quarter, (required under the Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations). The latter signifies that the animals have received ante- and post-mortem veterinary inspection, and are free from disease. A small percentage of the trucks arrives with meat out of condition and requiring trimming. The beef concerned is allowed to go only to the Central Meat Market, Smithfield, for trimming under the supervision of the City Corporation Meat Inspectors.

As will be noted on page 35 the year has seen a very large increase in bacteriological sampling of desiccated coconut, imported dried whole egg and egg albumen at the wharves in the Borough. It is gratifying to report a substantial decrease in the number of samples of desiccated coconut which were found to contain salmonella organisms; only 2 out of 841 samples examined being unsatisfactory. There is little doubt that the stringent sampling procedures and, where necessary, detention and re-export or destruction of the affected consignments, which operate in the United Kingdom, have resulted in a distinct improvement in the methods of handling and preparation of the product in Ceylon.

These measures also apply to imports of processed egg. The percentage of positive samples is higher here than in the case of desiccated coconut. Affected consignments of dried egg powder or dried egg albumen are detained at the wharves for re-export, or, in the case of albumen, for suitable heat-treatment to sterilise the product.

Compared with 1960, there has been a sharp decrease in the number of samples of Formosan black tea containing excess of lead. The permitted maximum is 10 parts of lead per million parts of tea. Where consignments are found, on analysis of samples, to contain lead in excess of this maximum, they are released only for blending with other teas to reduce the amount of lead to the permitted limit. The local authorities into whose areas the tea is sent are notified.

Under the Lead in Food Regulations, 1961, which comes into operation on 16th April, 1962, the import of tea, which contains lead in excess of 10 parts per million will be prohibited. A Code of Practice was issued during the year jointly by the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food covering Poultry Dressing and Packing.

In June and July, there were several cases of food poisoning attributable to cream confectionery which included frozen whole egg as an ingredient. One of the suppliers of this egg was a Stepney firm. In consultation with Dr. Galbraith of the Central Public Health Laboratory, Colindale, and Dr. Tomlinson of the Public Health Laboratory, County Hall, samples were taken at this firm. Also included were some samples originating from eggs

supplied by a certain egg packing station in East Anglia. The laboratory at County Hall reported that in none of the samples had they been able to isolate organisms of the Salmonella group.

Added attention was given during the year to milk supplied from milk vending machines on private forecourts. These machines are now a commonplace. From the 5 machines in Stepney 36 samples were submitted for chemical analysis and bacteriological examination. All were satisfactory. It was noticeable that whereas the fat content of samples of milk obtained from other sources was subject to occasional marked fluctuations, that of samples from machines was fairly uniform and never less than 3.3%. (The legal presumed standard is 3.0% minimum fat content).

A summary of the visits made by the Public Health Inspectors (Food) to food premises will be found on pages 66 and 67.

Bacteriological Examination of Foodstuffs.

Samples of foods submitted for bacteriological examination numbered 1,268, as compared with 400 last year, and comprised 841 samples of desiccated coconut, 315 dried whole hen egg powder (Chinese, Mexican, American & Australian), 21 dried hen egg albumen (Chinese, American and Argentinian), 8 liquid whole egg (English), 2 dried egg yolk (American), 1 liquid hen egg yolk (English), 22 Ice Cream, 16 Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) milk, 13 Pasteurised milk, 12 sterilised milk, 9 quick frozen prawns (Japanese), 3 cheddar cheese, 2 chillies, 1 cooked minced beef, 1 cooked chicken, 1 curried chicken.

24 egg powder and 7 egg albumen samples were found to contain various salmonellae organisms and the packages were detained under the Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations for re-export or heat treatment. In some cases whole consignments of albumen were dealt with in this manner. Two samples of desiccated coconut contained salmonellae, one case being destroyed, the other released for sterilisation under supervision. A consignment of chillies, polluted by river water, was found to contain E.coli and was destroyed.

Basement Bakehouses.

The fourth quinquennial examination of basement bakehouses took place in 1959, and as a result notice was given to the occupiers of the remaining five basement bakehouses in the Borough that the Certificates of Suitability issued with respect to the premises under the Factory & Workshop Act, 1901, would cease to have effect after 31st July, 1960. By that date all the bakehouses were closed with the exception of Nos. 3/5, Dock Street. The proprietors were summoned in December 1960, and again in March this year for using the bakehouse when the Certificate of Suitability had been withdrawn. On the latter occasion, they were fined £15 and ordered to pay £7. costs in respect of the two dates concerned. The premises then ceased to be used as a bakehouse.

Bakehouses and Bakers' Shops.

Two summonses were issued against the proprietors of Bakers' shops for selling cake containing foreign bodies. Fines of £25. with costs of £8. 13. 0d. were imposed.

Chemical Sampling of Foodstuffs.

Samples submitted for analysis to the Public Analyst numbered 387 for the year. The Report of the Public Analyst appears on pages 46 to 48.

Export Certificates.

Eighty certificates were issued in respect of the examination of a variety of foodstuffs exported to the United States, South America, Canada, Sweden, Italy, Norway and Malta.

The issue of these certificates necessitates inspection of the foodstuffs to be exported, and, on occasion, samples are taken for analysis before a certificate is issued. Where necessary, investigation is made into the method of production.

Ice Cream.

Although there are 23 premises in the Borough registered for the manufacture of ice cream, only three were used for this purpose during the year. These were inspected from time to time under the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment, &c.) Regulations, 1959, and no contravention of the Regulations was found.

Three samples of ice cream submitted for chemical analysis showed fat content exceeding 10.5 per cent.

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

	<u>Manufactured</u>		<u>T o t a l</u>	
	<u>in Borough:</u>		<u>outside Borough</u>	
Grade I	..	3 (-)	12 (14)	15 (14)
" II	..	1 (1)	2 (-)	3 (1)
" III	..	3 (1)	- (-)	3 (1)
" IV	..	1 (6)	- (-)	1 (6)

(The figures in parenthesis are those for 1960).

The four unsatisfactory (grade III & IV) samples were all taken from the same manufacturers who have themselves been submitting samples for examination in order to trace the cause of the low standards. This department has been kept informed of the results of their investigations. An intensive study of all the likely sources of contamination is at present continuing in order to overcome the problem.

Legal Proceedings.

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

	<u>No. of</u> <u>Summonses</u>	<u>Fines</u>	<u>Costs</u>
Food and Drugs Act, 1955.	2	£25. 0. 0.	£8.13. 0.
Factories Act, 1937.	2	15. 0. 0.	7. 0. 0.
	<u>4</u>	<u>£40. 0. 0.</u>	<u>£15.13. 0.</u>

Cautionary Letters.

On the instructions of the Public Health Committee, a cautionary letter was sent in respect of the sale of milk containing added water (less than 1 per cent).

Milk Samples.

Milk samples taken and submitted for chemical analysis during the year numbered 100, including 9 taken at hospitals, schools and day nurseries in the Borough.

The average fat and solids-not-fat content of milk samples analysed were 3.67 and 8.55 per cent respectively.

Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1937-48.

267 Detention Notices and 456 Release Notices were served under the Regulations. These affected a variety of foodstuffs including bacon, barbasco root, capsicums, cinnamon, coconut, coffee, dried fruit, egg powder, fruit pulp, frozen prawns, gelatine, ginger, gram-dahl, ground nuts, gum arabic, mace, assorted meats, nutmegs, offals, pepper, sago, sugar, tea and turmeric.

Consignments of meat and meat products which arrived unaccompanied by the official certificates, were either re-exported or subsequently released on production of the certificates. 72 carcasses of mutton, representing a 5 per cent examination, were examined for caseous lymphadenitis by the cutting of the lymphatic nodes. All the carcasses examined were found to be free from the disease.

Twelve cases of minced frozen pork which arrived via the Continental Train Ferry were destroyed under supervision, the importation of such (scrap) meat being prohibited under the Regulations.

Sausages (Meat Content).

Analysis of 13 samples of pork sausages and 2 samples of beef sausages showed the average meat content to be 66 per cent and 56.5 per cent respectively. A formal sample taken of pork sausages was found to contain 57 per cent, a deficiency of 12 per cent meat content. Legal proceedings were taken, the offender being conditionally discharged on payment of £7. 7. 0. costs.

Unsound Food.

The following quantities of unsound foodstuffs were disposed of during the year under the Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1937-48, and the Public Health (London) Act, 1936:-

	Tons
Wharves	56
London Fruit Exchange & Spitalfields Market	117
Bishopsgate Goods Station	2
Other Premises	37
Total:	<u>212 Tons</u>

Approximately 27 tons of unsound food was allowed to be used for chemical or 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.

Approximately 2,250 condemnation certificates in respect of unsound food were issued in 1961.

Zeebrugge-Harwich Train Ferry.

292 midnight or early morning visits and 151 other visits were made to Bishopsgate Goods Station for the purpose of examining 8,805 trucks of foodstuffs arriving from the following countries:-

Argentina	2 Trucks	Greece	6 Trucks
Belgium	541 "	Hungary.....	432 "
Bulgaria	25 "	Italy	3877 "
Canary Islands	10 "	Holland	10 "
Congo	65 "	Poland	19 "
Denmark	77 "	Roumania	78 "
Ecuador	2 "	Switzerland	35 "
England (Returned Goods)	1 "	Yugoslavia	3593 "
Germany	32 "		

The weight of the foodstuffs examined was 80,165 tons, comprising 45,103 tons of fresh fruit and vegetables, 15,036 tons chilled and frozen meat and offals, 8,003 tons canned meats and sausages, etc. 7,783 tons bacon, 2,718 tons butter, 138 tons confectionery, 40 tons canned fruits and vegetables, 806 tons soup, 270 tons shell eggs, 158 tons horsemeat, 53 tons cheese and 57 tons of miscellaneous foodstuffs.

Foodstuffs found to be unsound, and which were stopped and destroyed, amounted to 27 hundred-weights.

Unsound Food, &c. - Complaints.

Complaints made by members of the public as to the alleged unsound condition, etc. of food, and which were investigated during the year, numbered 36. The complaints referred to the following:-

Alleged unsound condition: Bread 1; Butter 1; Canned Crab 1;

Chicken 1; Chocolate Cakes 1; Dates 1; Figs 1; Meat Pie 1;
Melon 1; Milk 1; Pastry 2; Peaches 1; Smoked Fish 2;
Spaghetti 1.

Alleged dirty condition and/or foreign body or deposit:

Baked Beans 1; Beer 1; Bread 3; Cakes 2; Cereal 1; Cheese
Roll 1; Cooking Fat 1; Milk 1; Minced Beef 1; Pork Pie 1;
Rollmops 1; Soft drink 1; Sweets 2.

Alleged dirty Utensils etc.

Cooking Utensils 1; Milk bottles 2.

Improvements effected and work done at Food Establishments.

Lavatory basins installed	...	...	50
Premises where hot and cold water supply installed	...	...	81
" " washing facilities for staff improved	...	...	78
" " walls, ceilings, floors and windows cleansed	...	...	333
" " ventilation provided or improved	...	...	19
" " natural lighting improved	...	...	8
Sinks provided	...	...	17
Food storage accommodation provided	...	...	9
Refrigerators installed or repaired	...	...	19
Floors renewed or repaired	...	...	23
Shop-fronts improved	...	...	9
Protective covers provided for displayed food	...	...	30
Refuse bins provided	...	...	30
Miscellaneous	...	...	416

VI. PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Weather Conditions.

January was mainly wet but sunny and had sleet or snow on four days. February was wet but the mildest February since records began in 1871. March was dry and sunny and also the mildest for many years.

April had less sunshine than average, May was very dry and rather sunny, as also was June. A temperature of 92°F. recorded in London on July 1, 1961, equalled the record high of July 3, 1947. August was rather wet and dull but September warm. October was sunny and rather mild and November was very sunny. December was cold and wet and 1961 went out with three-inches of snow falling in central London, the heaviest since 1947.

The year was not a fine one but the winter was mild.

Notifications.

The number of notified cases of infectious diseases (corrected for revised diagnosis and duplicate notifications) during the year was 2,434; the number last year was 835, the lowest ever recorded.

Table 17 on page 68 shows cases notified, together with comparative figures over the last ten years. A list of diseases notifiable in the County of London is shown in Table 20, on page 70.

Glanders and Hydrophobia were this year removed from the list of notifiable diseases.

Cancer.

The number of deaths from cancer during the year was 236 (23 more than last year). Deaths from lung cancer numbered 79, which is 26 more than in 1960.

The comparative vital statistics for the Metropolitan Borough of Stepney show a rate, per 1,000 population, of 2.8 in respect of deaths from Tuberculosis (all forms) in 1901. Thereafter a consistent fall occurs over the years to a rate of 0.1 in 1961. For deaths attributable to Cancer, the equivalent rates are 0.7 in 1901 with a progressive increase to an average of 2.4 per 1,000 population in the last three years. This is partly due to the greater numbers in the population reaching old age (concomitant with the increase in life expectancy over the last 60 years) and so becoming "at risk" to cancerous diseases whose incidence is, generally speaking, greater with age. However, whereas the largest rate of deaths from cancer, in the male, used to be in respect of the gastro-intestinal tract, the cancer of lung and bronchus rate now forms the greatest percentage, that is, nearly one-third of all such deaths. For the female, deaths from cancer of the breast and genital organs still provide the bulk of deaths attributable to cancer;

there is also a definite trend towards an increase from deaths due to cancer of the lung and bronchus (shown better in the national figures).

Many of the male deaths occur in the age group 45-65 years and so are a personal and economic loss to the community. It is relevant to ask what causative factors can be traced to account for this rapid increase in cancer of the lung. To date the evidence points to the increased indulgence in tobacco smoking, and particularly of cigarettes. A further factor, namely that of atmospheric pollution, is obvious from comparative studies between urban and rural populations.

Atmospheric pollution is beginning to be reduced by use of the powers in the Clean Air Act - i.e. at a community level. Smoking lies in the domain of personal choice and responsibility which presents a more complex problem of persuasion by health education and publicity.

On the present evidence, the public should know that if they do not stop excessive smoking (particularly of cigarettes) they run a greatly increased risk of premature death from carcinoma of bronchus (lung). At the time of compilation of this report, this message has been reinforced by the publication of a report from the Royal College of Physicians (London) on the dangers of smoking.

Diphtheria.

One notification of Diphtheria was received during the year, but was not confirmed.

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

	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957
Completed primary course -					
Children under 5 years ...	1424	1302	1330	1106	1147
" 5 to 15 years ...	489	437	318	420	415
Children given a secondary injection ...	2858	1389	940	1372	1437

Although only 7 cases of Diphtheria have been notified in the Borough during the last twelve years, the necessity for immunisation is as pressing as ever.

Fifty-eight 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 Sonne Dysentery, 48 cases being notified compared with 140 cases last year.

Enteric Fever.

One case of Enteric Fever was notified during the year.

Erysipelas.

During the year 13 notifications were received (compared with 119 in 1936).

Food Poisoning.

There were 24 cases of food poisoning notified in the Borough during the year. Salmonella organisms were isolated in 7 cases.

Malaria.

No cases of Malaria were notified.

Measles.

Notifications of Measles in the Borough numbered 1906 compared with 55 last year. There were no deaths from the disease. Epidemics tend to recur at intervals of just under two years.

Meningococcal Infection.

There were two notifications confirmed during the year, the same number as last year.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

One case, in a resident of the Borough, was notified during the year.

Poliomyelitis.

One notification of Poliomyelitis was received, the diagnosis not being confirmed.

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis is carried out by the Divisional Health Department of the London County Council and is available to all persons up to the age of 40 years.

Puerperal Pyrexia.

There were 87 notifications during the year compared with 106 in 1960. Of these, 33 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 50 compared with 61 last year.

Eighty-eight scabies patients and contacts were treated by medicinal baths at Branch Road Treatment Centre and their clothing disinfested, viz:

<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Children</u>
26	38	24

The number of baths given totalled 129.

Scarlet Fever.

There were 53 cases notified and no deaths from the disease.

Smallpox.

No cases of Smallpox were notified during the year and it was not necessary 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 against smallpox at London County Council clinics during the year was 975.

Tuberculosis.

The number of primary notifications of pulmonary tuberculosis received was 99 compared with 110 last year, and the number of non-pulmonary cases notified was 9 compared with 14 the previous year. The mortality rate for the year for pulmonary tuberculosis was 12 and for non-pulmonary nil per 100,000 population, compared with 8 and nil respectively for 1960. (For details of register and notifications see page 69).

113 visits were paid by the Public Health Inspectors to the homes of persons suffering from tuberculosis and appropriate action taken where public health nuisances were found to exist.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.

These 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 voluntary and official bodies are represented, and whose meetings are attended by the Medical Officer of Health, continues to supply help to tuberculous persons and to 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.

During the year assistance was given to needy persons by way of grants towards clothing, fuel, removal expenses, holidays and fares for relatives visiting patients in hospital. The Care Committee again provided a day's coach outing to the seaside in the summer and Christmas gifts to 50 patients.

The Annual Christmas Seal Sale Fund amounted to £176 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.

Help was also obtained from appropriate sources for patients who were attending the Chest Clinic suffering from chronic bronchitis or lung cancer. The number of these patients is increasing and many are in need of help and advice.

Whooping Cough.

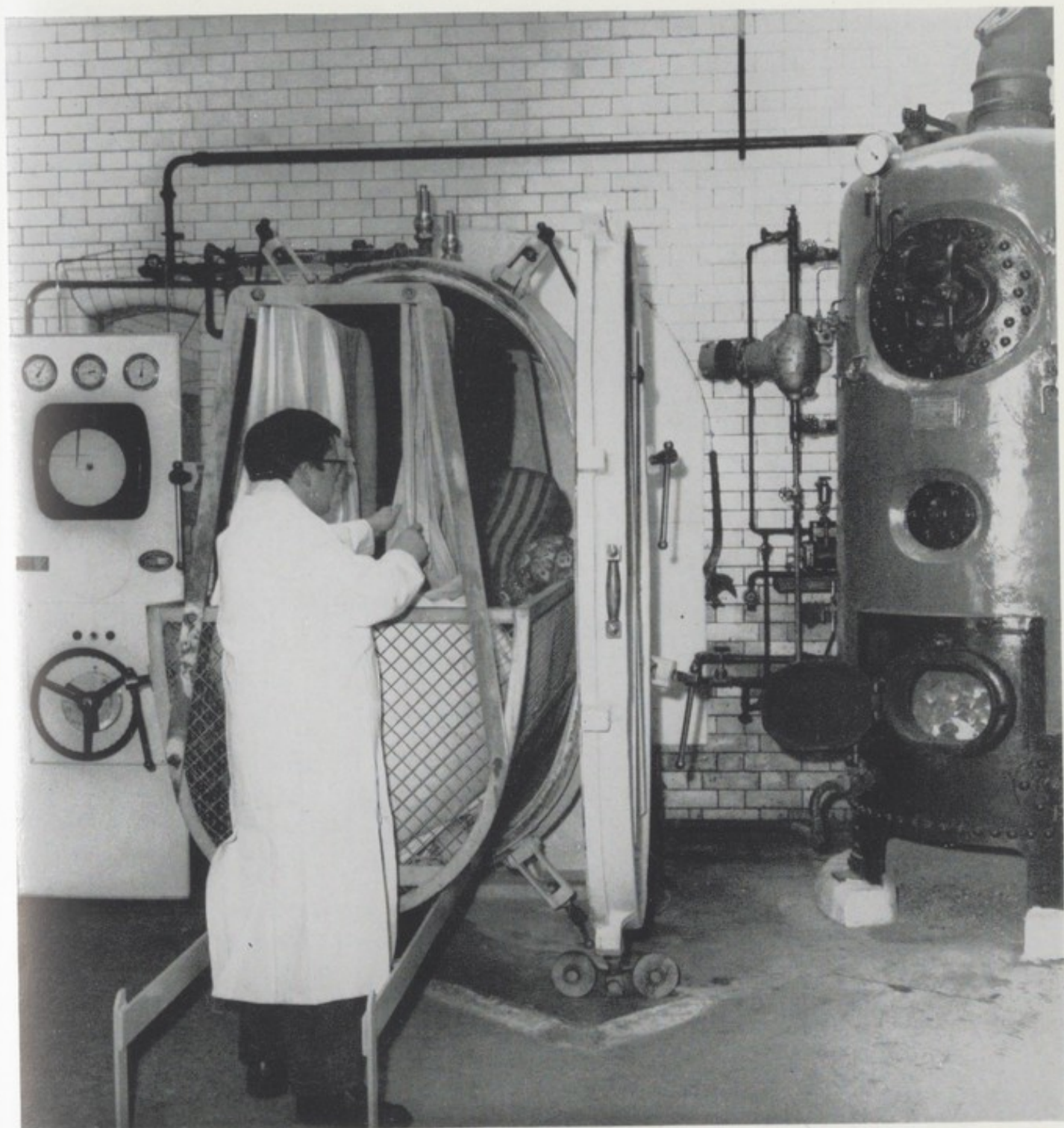
Confirmed cases notified during the year numbered 31, the figure for 1960 being 223. There were no deaths from the disease.

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 paid only on production of a certificate from the Medical Officer of Health. It was not found necessary to issue any certificates 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. During the year, the signatures on 720 certificates were verified as those of medical practitioners practising in Stepney and the certificates endorsed accordingly.



The Council's New Disinfecting Plant

Photo: T. J. Golden

Disinfection.

Premises disinfected because of infectious disease numbered 37, which included 5 for pulmonary tuberculosis. 4,059 articles of clothing and bedding were steam disinfected, including 1,260 articles for export for which three certificates were issued.

Formaldehyde disinfection of 273,776 articles of clothing, 120 tons of paper and 43 tons of rags all for export was also carried out during the year, for which 196 certificates were issued.

The charges for export and other disinfections carried out amounted to £193.

A new Washington-Lyon Steam Disinfecting Machine was installed during the year (see photograph). This machine has semi-automatic controls and is also capable of disinfecting by formaldehyde vapour.

Disinfestation (bed bugs and other insect pests).

The following is a summary of insect disinfestation work carried out by the Public Health Inspector (Disinfestation):-

General inspections for vermin	1,272
Attempted visits	159
No. of premises found verminous	502
" re-visits	83
" miscellaneous visits	220
" rooms sprayed	1,774
" premises sprayed	588

In addition, disinfestation was carried out on 38 occasions of the furniture and effects of families rehoused by the London County Council.

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

The Council continues to carry out, on behalf of the Stepney Group Hospital Management Committee, any necessary work of disinfestation at hospitals and other premises in the Borough coming within the control of that Committee.

Verminous Persons.

The number of lice-infested persons bathed and whose clothing was disinfested at the Council's Cleansing Station, was as follows:-

Males	Females	Children	
158	19	1	- Total: 178

The number of baths and treatments given amounted to 188.

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC ANALYST'S QUARTERLY REPORTS
for the year 1961.

The following is a summary of the reports submitted each quarter of the year, in compliance with Section 99 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, by the Council's Public Analyst, Mr.D.F.H.Button, A.R.C.S., F.R.I.C., of Southwark Health Services Department, Walworth Road, S.E.17. A copy of each quarterly report is submitted to the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries, and Food, in accordance with the same section of the Act.

During the year, 387 samples were submitted for analysis, 64 of which were purchased or taken formally and 323 informally.

The samples are classified as follows:-

9 Alcoholic Spirits	1 Flan Mixture	2 Medicated Pastilles
1 Antacid Powder	1 Flour	100 Milk
1 Aspirin Tablets	2 Flour Confectionery	1 Mint (dried)
1 Baby Food	2 Fruit	1 Nasal Spray
1 Bacon Rind	63 Fruit (dried)	3 Non-brewed Condiment
1 Bicarbonate of Soda	1 Fruit Pie	1 Pepper
2 Bismuth Carbonate	2 Fruit Pulp (canned)	3 Pickles
2 Boracic Ointment	4 Fruit Squashes	3 Sauces
1 Boracic Powder	1 Glauber Salts	15 Sausages
20 Butter	1 Gravy Powder	1 Seidlitz Powder
1 Camphorated Oil	1 Ground Almonds	2 Skin Cream
1 Capers in Vinegar	1 Ground Ginger	5 Soft Drinks
4 Cheese	1 Honey	1 Soup
1 Chicken Croquette	3 Ice Cream	12 Soup (canned)
1 Chicken (minced)	1 Indigestion Mixture	2 Soup Tablets
1 Chocolate Mould	1 Indigestion Tablets	1 Strawberry flavoured Syrup
3 Coffee & Coffee Beans	1 Jelly Powder	1 Stimulant Tablets
1 Condensed Milk	1 Kangaroo Steaks	5 Sugar Confectionery
1 Cornflour	2 Laxative Tablets	2 Sulphur Ointment
2 Cough Mixtures	2 Marrons in Syrup	2 Table Jelly
2 Cream	5 Meat (canned)	58 Tea
2 Fish (canned)	4 Meat Minced	1 Tonic Mixture
1 Fish Paste	2 Meat Pies	
1 Fish (potted)	1 Meat Pudding (canned)	

Of the samples analysed, 5 formal and 21 informal were found to be unsatisfactory, as follows:-

Article	Formal or Informal	Nature of Irregularity	Remarks
Dried Apricots (12 Samples)	Informal	Contained sulphur dioxide in amounts varying from 2100 to 3300 parts per million.	Released for re-export or for use in dried salad mix.
Chocolate Laxative	Informal	Incorrectly labelled.	Old Stock. New Stock properly labelled.
Bacon Rind	Informal	Green stain - contained 100 parts per million copper.	Bacon trimmed - Stained parts destroyed.
Milk (2 Samples)	Formal	Contained 1.0 per cent. extraneous water.	Taken in course of delivery from farm Cautionary letter sent.
Milk (2 Samples)	Formal	3.3 per cent. deficient in fat.	Taken in course of delivery from farm. Bulk satisfactory.
Pork Sausages	Informal	18 per cent. deficient in meat.	(See formal sample below).
Pork Sausages	Formal	12 per cent. deficient in meat.	Legal Proceedings. Conditional discharge £7.7.0. costs.
Pork Sausages	Informal	7.5 per cent. deficient in meat.	Formal sample satisfactory.
Tea	Informal	Contained lead - 25 parts per million.	Released for blending.
Chopped Meat	Informal	Contained sulphur dioxide - 220 parts per million.	Formal sample to be taken.
Chopped Meat	Informal	Contained sulphur dioxide - 44 parts per million.	Formal sample satisfactory.
Boracic Ointment	Informal	Contained 9.4 per cent. boric acid. Tin rusty and ointment contaminated.	Old stock - supply now exhausted.
Soft Drink	Informal	Contained a growth of moulds.	No action.

Milk. 100 samples of milk were examined during the year, their average composition being 3.67 per cent. fat and 8.55 per cent. non-fat solids.

The average composition of samples taken over the past 10 years is as follows:-

Year	No. Samples Examined	Milk Fat, per cent (Legal minimum standard - 3.0)	Non-Fat Solids, per cent. (Legal minimum standard - 8.50)
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
1958	93	3.73	8.56
1959	102	3.67	8.58
1960	70	3.60	8.59
1961	100	3.67	8.55

A P P E N D I X

o f

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 - 1961.
(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	..	..	11	8	3	-	-	-	-	4	4	2	1
2	- Other	..	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Syphilitic Disease	..	..	3	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-
4	Diphtheria	..	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Whooping Cough	..	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Meningococcal Infection	..	..	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
7	Acute Poliomyelitis	..	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Measles	..	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases			3	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
10	Malignant Neoplasm - Stomach	..	..	40	15	25	-	-	-	-	2	11	12	15
11	" " - Lung, Bronchus			79	65	14	-	-	-	-	3	35	27	14
12	" " - Breast	..	..	21	1	20	-	-	-	-	2	13	-	6
13	" " - Uterus	..	..	8	-	8	-	-	-	-	2	4	2	-
14	" " - Other	..	..	78	48	30	-	-	-	-	2	25	26	25
15	Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	..	..	10	6	4	-	1	1	-	1	3	3	1
16	Diabetes	..	..	6	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3
17	Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	..	..	97	41	56	-	-	-	-	-	23	30	44
18	Coronary Disease, Angina	..	..	233	141	92	-	-	-	-	5	72	75	81
19	Hypertension with Heart Disease	..	..	35	12	23	-	-	-	-	-	5	11	19
20	Other Heart Disease	..	..	100	34	66	-	-	-	-	4	12	23	61
21	Other Circulatory Diseases	..	..	52	31	21	-	-	-	-	4	6	18	24
22	Influenza	..	..	27	10	17	-	-	-	-	1	3	4	19
23	Pneumonia	..	..	97	62	35	7	2	2	1	1	5	21	58
24	Bronchitis	..	..	101	71	30	-	2	-	-	-	19	32	48
25	Other Diseases of Respiratory System			15	8	7	1	-	-	-	1	4	5	4
26	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	..	..	13	9	4	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	5
27	Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	..	..	7	2	5	2	-	-	-	-	1	2	2
28	Nephritis and Nephrosis	..	..	9	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	3

Table 1 (Contd.)

CAUSE OF DEATH				ALL AGES			Age Groups							
				Total	M	F	-1	1-	5-	15-	25-	45-	65-	75-
29	Hyperplasia of Prostate	..	..	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
30	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	..	..	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
31	Congenital Malformations	..	..	8	7	1	4	2	-	-	1	-	1	-
32	Other defined and ill-defined diseases			96	49	47	27	-	1	2	7	15	20	24
33	Motor Vehicle Accidents	..	..	8	5	3	-	-	-	1	2	3	1	1
34	All other accidents	..	..	32	20	12	-	3	1	1	10	4	6	7
35	Suicide	..	..	14	6	8	-	-	-	1	5	3	4	1
36	Homicide and operations of war	..	..	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Males ..				664			25	4	4	4	38	184	193	212
Females ..					544		16	6	2	2	22	99	142	255
<u>GRAND TOTAL:</u>					1208		41	10	6	6	60	283	335	467

Table 2.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF ROAD ACCIDENTS OCCURRING IN THE BOROUGH

YEAR	Children under 7 years		Children 7 - 14 years		Adults		TOTALS	
	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured
1957	-	49	-	54	2	667	2	770
1958	-	70	-	75	14	896	14	1041
1959	-	59	-	68	8	930	8	1057
1960	-	69	2	62	11	894	13	1025
1961	-	88	-	73	8	919	8	1080
<u>1961</u>	Pedestrians	Motor Cyclists	Pedal Cyclists	Drivers	Other Road Users	TOTAL		
Killed ..	6	-	1	-	1	8		
Injured ..	384	174	104	141	277	1080		

Table 3

INFANT MORTALITY, 1961

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	Total under 1 wk.	Weeks			Total under 4 wks.	Months					
				1-	2-	3-		1-	4-	7-	10-		
Pneumonia	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	2	2	1	-	7 (5)	17.5
Gastro-Enteritis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1 (-)	2.5
Congenital Malformations	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	3 (6)	7.5
Premature Birth	19	1	20	-	-	1	21	-	-	-	-	21 (8)	52.5
Asphyxia, Atelectasis ..	4	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	4 (3)	10.0
Birth Injuries	1	1	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2 (1)	5.0
Polycystic Disease ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1 (-)	2.5
Rhesus Incompatability..	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1 (-)	2.5
TOTALS:	25	4	29	-	1	1	31	6	2	1	-	40(32)*	100.00

≠ Figures in parenthesis denote corresponding deaths in 1960.

* 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
1957 ..	19	9	2	30	15	45	67
1958 ..	13	7	1	21	15	36	58
1959 ..	17	11	4	32	13	45	71
1960 ..	8	6	5	19	13	32	57
1961 ..	25	4	2	31	9	40	77

Table 5
HOME ACCIDENT CASES REPORTED BY THE LONDON AMBULANCE SERVICE

Accidents due to Falls.	1961		1960		1959		1958	
	London	Divn. 5	London	Divn. 5	London	Divn. 5	London	Divn. 5
On stairs	1119	65	1221	69	1175	42	1235	76
From Ladder	111	4	113	1	134	2	119	5
From chair	174	15	199	7	237	15	233	20
Outside (i.e. windows, balconies, roofs, etc.)	217	12	234	4	300	21	210	10
In garden	227	11	251	8	305	4	294	8
In bath	15	2	18	1	27	1	19	1
From one level to another (i.e. tables, boxes, beds, etc.) ..	412	15	348	19	386	28	385	28
On same level (i.e. in room, over objects)	920	40	888	32	1004	47	972	51
Unspecified	3261	170	2868	162	2369	124	2096	107
TOTAL DUE TO FALLS:	6456	334	6140	303	5937	284	5563	306
Other Accidents.								
Hit by object	202	5	184	8	172	13	127	11
Scalding from objects on cooking stove (saucepans, water, fats, etc.)	123	4	108	1	125	3	95	5
Scalding from teapot	45	1	53	4	55	4	56	1
Other boiling water	151	6	129	1	134	6	158	8
Electric Shock	39	3	26	3	26	2	17	3
Poisoning (including foreign objects)	338	12	318	15	255	11	241	16
Gassing	165	14	137	12	188	23	130	12
Knife-like wounds (including spikes and cuts from glass) ..	337	24	321	11	327	11	315	13
Fires	178	16	141	11	128	15	163	9
Windows (trapping)	42	-	47	2	34	1	48	3
Suffocation	18	2	17	1	21	3	20	3
Unspecified	337	19	326	25	412	22	411	25
TOTAL OTHER ACCIDENTS:	1975	106	1807	94	1877	114	1781	109
TOTAL - ALL ACCIDENTS	8431	440	7947	397	7814	398	7344	415

Table 6
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
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	98,858	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
1958	96,360	1818	18.9	1161	12.0	36	20	2	1.0	221	2.3	16	0.2
1959	94,900	1811	19.1	1246	13.1	45	24	0	0.0	242	2.5	17	0.2
1960	93,850	1714	18.3	1037	11.0	32	18	2	1.1	213	2.3	8	0.1
1961	91,940	1863	20.3	1208	13.1	41	22	1	0.5	236	2.5	11	0.1

* Per 1000 population.

† Per 1000 total births.

Table 7
RODENT CONTROL

	Council Property	Dwelling Houses	Other Premises	TOTAL
Total Properties in Area	41	26,551	7,502	34,094
No. Properties inspected as result of -				
(a) Notification	5	860	257	1,122
(b) Survey under Act ..	-	1,462	624	2,086
(c) Otherwise	-	85	10	95
Total inspections carried out ..	5	2,407	891	3,303
No. Properties inspected which were found to be infested				
by (a) Rats - Major	2	11	10	23
- Minor	-	558	115	673
(b) Mice - Major	3	54	81	138
- Minor	-	375	121	496
No. Infested properties treated by Council	5	935	148	1,088
Total treatments carried out ..	5	979	326	1,310
No. Section 4 Notices served:-				
(i) Treatment.. .. .	-	1	-	1
(ii) Structural works ..	-	-	35	35
No. Cases where default action taken following Section 4 Notice	-	-	4	4
Legal Proceedings	-	-	1	1
No. "Block" control schemes carried out		N I L		

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 10th April to 30th June, and from 9th October to 27th November. 1,471 manholes were treated in each period.

Table 8

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	131	118	20	-
Rag Flock Premises	19	3	-	-
Pet Shops	6	2	-	-
Offensive Businesses	19	103	13	1
Pharmacy and Poisons Premises ..	68	82	-	-
Common Lodging Houses	3	14	-	-
Seamen's Lodging Houses	2	7	-	-
<u>Factories, Shops, &c.</u>				
Mechanical Factories	2,068	138	35	-
Non-mechanical Factories	147	2	-	-
Other Factories	91	10	-	-
Outworkers	596	4	-	1
Shops	3,092	42	-	-
Workplaces	530	1	-	-
<u>Other Visits and Inspections.</u>				
Complaints and Nuisances	..	5,392)	1,677	56
House-to-House	..	698)	-	-
Disrepair Certificates	..	224	-	-
Drainage	..	4,972	325	3
Heating Appliances (Fireguards) Act ..	..	4	-	-
Infectious Disease and Contacts	..	213	-	-
Markets (Week-end inspections)	..	24	-	-
Miscellaneous Visits and Inspections ..	..	2,428	-	-
Re-visits	..	4,166	-	-
Attempted visits	..	1,196	-	-
TOTALS:		19,843	2,070	61

(Contd.)

Table 8 (contd.)

Rent Act, 1957 - Certificates of Disrepair.

1.	Applications for Disrepair Certificates	..	..	21
	Notices of Proposal to issue Certificates	..	..	19
	Undertakings accepted	..	..	8
	Undertakings refused	..	..	3
	Certificates issued	..	..	10
2.	Applications for cancellation of Disrepair Certificates			24
	Cancellations issued	..	..	13
	Cancellations refused	..	..	12

			<u>Tenants</u>	<u>Land-</u> <u>lords</u>
3.	Applications for Certificates as to remedying of defects	..	3	29
	Certificates issued - all defects remedied	..	0	18
	Certificates issued - some defects remedied	..	4	13

Comolaints: Number received at Office 3,221

Dangerous Structures:

No. premises notified to District Surveyor .. 69

Drains: No. tested with smoke 1,143
No. found defective 138
No. of plans on which observations submitted .. 155

Fireguards Tested: (Electric heaters) 4

Land Charges: No. of premises reported upon .. 2,769

Pharmacy & Poisons: No. of samples taken.. .. 3

Public Houses: No. of premises reported on to Licensing Justices 35

Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act: No. of samples taken 1

Wastage of Water: No. of premises notified to
Metropolitan Water Board 31

Table 9

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

Dampness in rooms remedied	761
Premises where - New drains constructed	349
- Drains reconstructed	141
- Existing drains repaired	239
- Drain obstructions cleared	272
Dustbins provided	103
Dwelling-rooms, passages and staircases walls and ceilings repaired	438
Factories - New W.C.s provided	6
- Sanitary accommodation repaired	69
- Other defects remedied	9
Floors repaired	262
Fireplaces and coppers repaired or renewed	87
Gullies, manholes, provided or repaired	381
Light and ventilation improved or provided to rooms and staircases	27
Roofs, gutters, rainwater pipes, renewed or repaired	746
Rubbish accumulations removed	169
Sinks, baths and lavatory basins fitted	1,801
Soil and vent pipes provided or repaired	213
Staircases - Treads, etc., repaired	77
Ventilation (under-floor) provided to rooms	13
Waste pipes provided or repaired	357
Water closets and Urinals - New provided.. .. .	642
- Compartments cleansed, repaired	165
- Obstructions cleared	45
- Flush apparatus repaired	202
- Pans and traps fixed	323
Water Supply - Cisterns cleansed, repaired	32
- Defective supply or fittings remedied	88
- Extra supply provided	2
Windows repaired	444
Yards and areas, cleansed or paving repaired	107
Miscellaneous repairs	250

Table 10

Summary of Work of the
Public Health Inspector (Smoke & Factories)
and Technical Assistant

Clean Air Act, 1956.

No. of Visits to premises re Smoke Control Areas	..	..	1582
No. of Premises visited on complaint of Smoke Nuisance	..	..	100
No. of Notices served re Smoke Nuisances (Sec.16)	..	..	2
No. of Smoke Observations reports	..	..	125
No. of Applications for prior approval (Sec.3(2)) received	..	..	-
No. of Notices of proposal to install (Sec.3(3)) received	..	..	11
No. of contraventions of Sec.3(3) ascertained..	..	..	4
No. of Notices served under Sec.12 (2) (Adaptations) ..	..	..	523

Factories Acts, 1937-59.

No. of Visits to Mechanical Factories	..	..	..	67
No. of Visits to Non-mechanical Factories	..	..	..	18
No. of Miscellaneous Visits	..	..	..	103
No. of Notices served	..	..	..	14
No. of matters referred to H.M. Inspector of Factories	..	..	..	6

Table 11

PRESCRIBED PARTICULARS ON THE ADMINISTRATION
OF THE FACTORIES ACTS, 1937-1959.

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health.

Type of Factory	No. on Register	Inspections	Written Notices
Factories without mechanical power	147	20	1
Factories with mechanical power	2,068	205	48
Other premises under the Acts (Electrical Stations, Institutions, and sites of building operations and works of engineering and construction)	91	10	-
TOTALS:	2,306	235	49

2. Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars	Found	Remedied	Referred -	
			to H.M. Inspector	by H.M. Inspector
Want of Cleanliness	2	2	-	1
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors ..	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences -				
(a) Insufficient	7	7	-	1
(b) Unsuitable or defective ..	52	52	-	20
(c) Not separate for sexes ..	10	10	-	5
Other offences against the Acts (not including those relating to outwork)	7	-	7	-
TOTALS:	78	71	7	27

3. Prosecutions.

The occupier of a factory, summoned under Section 110 of the Act, for failing to submit a list of outworkers was conditionally discharged for 12 months and ordered to pay £3. 3. Od. costs.

A summons issued against the occupier of a basement bakehouse for using the bakehouse after the certificate of suitability had been withdrawn under Section 54 of the Act resulted in fines and costs totalling £22 being imposed.

Table 11 (contd.)

Part VIII of the Act

Section 110.Outwork

Nature of Work	No. out- workers in August list	No. cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. Prose- cutions for failure to supply lists.
Wearing apparel - Making, etc. ..	562	1	1
- Cleaning and Washing	-	-	-
Household linen	1	-	-
Lace, lace curtains and nets ..	-	-	-
Curtains and furniture hangings ..	-	-	-
Furniture and upholstery	-	-	-
Electro-plate	-	-	-
File making	-	-	-
Brass and brass articles	-	-	-
Fur pulling	-	-	-
Iron and steel cables and chains ..	-	-	-
Iron and steel anchors and grapnels ..	-	-	-
Cart gear	-	-	-
Locks, latches and keys	-	-	-
Umbrellas, etc.	3	-	-
Artificial flowers	1	-	-
Nets, other than wire nets	-	-	-
Tents	-	-	-
Sacks	-	-	-
Racquets and tennis balls	-	-	-
Paper bags	1	-	-
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper	23	-	-
Brush making	-	-	-
Pea picking	-	-	-
Feather sorting	-	-	-
Carding, etc., of buttons, etc. ..	1	-	-
Stuffed toys	1	-	-
Basket making	-	-	-
Chocolate and sweetmeats	-	-	-
Cosaques, Christmas stockings, etc. ..	1	-	-
Textile weaving	-	-	-
Lampshades	2	-	-
TOTALS:	596	1	1

Section 111.

There were no instances found of work in unwholesome premises.

Table 12

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) during 1959-1961

Station		Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
<u>INSOLUBLE MATTER DEPOSITED</u> (Tons per square mile)													
<u>Station</u>	1961	8.4	9.1	8.5	12.1	3.8	7.9	6.5	8.0	7.1	6.2	8.3	9.5
<u>No.1.</u>	1960	9.0	8.3	10.8	6.8	15.7	9.3	6.1	6.5	8.1	17.0	7.7	9.2
	1959	12.0	10.4	13.4	10.9	10.3	9.1	6.8	13.1	9.4	13.5	10.8	7.6
<u>Station</u>	1961	10.6	11.8	9.5	12.0	4.8	8.2	7.2	7.7	6.4	6.4	10.1	15.7
<u>No.2.</u>	1960	8.1	11.0	9.3	6.6	*	*	7.0	6.3	5.7	17.3	8.4	10.6
	1959	15.0	9.0	11.7	10.6	8.7	8.4	6.7	9.9	9.0	10.5	10.7	7.7
<u>SOLUBLE MATTER DEPOSITED</u> (Tons per square mile)													
<u>Station</u>	1961	7.3	8.6	4.5	6.2	1.7	3.7	3.1	3.4	3.8	13.1	9.5	9.5
<u>No.1.</u>	1960	5.9	4.0	7.4	3.5	6.6	5.4	6.1	9.1	15.0	12.0	7.5	6.0
	1959	8.1	6.5	6.4	5.6	4.5	4.8	4.0	6.4	3.0	5.7	13.6	6.3
<u>Station</u>	1961	6.9	13.4	3.6	7.5	1.4	3.8	3.7	5.1	6.5	10.1	8.2	9.8
<u>No.2.</u>	1960	5.8	8.6	12.6	7.1	*	*	5.3	8.1	19.5	12.3	7.9	9.2
	1959	9.7	4.3	6.0	7.1	3.8	5.7	5.7	6.4	7.8	7.9	15.0	11.0
<u>SULPHUR TRIOXIDE COLLECTED</u> (Mg. per day per 100 sq.cm. of lead peroxide)													
<u>Station</u>	1961	3.2	3.1	3.5	2.3	1.9	1.5	1.2	1.3	2.0	2.1	3.8	5.0
<u>No.1.</u>	1960	3.8	3.4	3.6	2.1	2.6	1.9	1.1	1.3	2.0	2.9	2.7	3.5
	1959	6.0	5.1	2.8	2.8	2.4	1.9	1.5	2.2	2.4	3.3	3.5	3.2
<u>Station</u>	1961	4.6	3.4	3.9	2.8	2.0	1.7	1.3	1.5	2.3	2.8	4.7	4.2
<u>No.2.</u>	1960	4.5	4.2	4.0	2.6	2.7	1.6	1.2	1.1	2.2	3.6	3.4	3.9
	1959	6.7	6.9	3.5	3.4	2.4	2.0	1.4	2.1	2.4	3.4	4.3	3.8

* Figures not available.

Table 13
AIR POLLUTION

Concentration of Smoke and Sulphur Dioxide recorded by the Volumetric Method
at two Stations in the Borough during 1961.
Measured in milligrams per 1000 cubic metres.

Station	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
<u>SMOKE</u>												
<u>Public Health Office</u>												
Average value	*	130	180	*	*	36	32	32	65	103	177	259
Highest value	*	250	380	*	*	70	50	70	110	320	432	612
Lowest value	*	50	60	*	*	17	10	20	40	30	44	88
<u>Mile End Library</u>												
Average value	140	90	120	50	26	*	*	*	*	84	150	247
Highest value	410	150	270	70	40	*	*	*	*	220	400	472
Lowest value	50	50	30	20	10	*	*	*	*	30	52	40
<u>SULPHUR DIOXIDE</u>												
<u>Public Health Office</u>												
Average value	*	92	237	*	*	115	91	98	*	254	374	499
Highest value	*	126	540	*	*	226	192	235	*	915	781	925
Lowest value	*	40	74	*	*	52	40	43	*	83	88	217
<u>Mile End Library</u>												
Average value	60	72	86	86	100	*	*	*	*	182	271	285
Highest value	109	94	194	114	206	*	*	*	*	875	875	545
Lowest value	23	54	29	51	49	*	*	*	*	77	51	92

* Figures not available

Table 14

HOUSING STATISTICS

I. Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year:-				
(1)(a)	Dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	..	..	4,472
(b)	Inspections made for the purpose	..	..	14,424
(2)(a)	Dwelling-houses inspected and recorded under Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	..	..	698
(b)	Inspections made for the purpose	..	..	755
(3)	Dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	..	..	8
(4)	Dwelling-houses found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for habitation..	..	..	1,700
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	..	..	335
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	..	..	1,365
(2)	Dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices -			
(i)	By owners	..	..	1,325
(ii)	By local authority in default of owners	..	..	40

(Contd.)

Table 14 (Contd.)

(c) Proceedings under Section 17 of Housing Act, 1957 -

(i) Dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	5
(ii) Dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	1
(iii) Closing Orders made	2

(d) Proceedings under Section 18 of Housing Act, 1957 -

(i) Separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	2
(ii) Closing Orders determined, the tenements or rooms having been rendered fit (Section 27)	7

(e) Proceedings under Section 28 of Housing Act, 1957 -

Demolition Orders substituted for Closing Orders ..	Nil
---	-----

(f) Proceedings under Section 42 of Housing Act, 1957 -

(i) No. of houses included by representation by Medical Officer of Health	28
(ii) No. of houses demolished in pursuance of representations	Nil

IV. Housing Act, 1957, Part IV - Overcrowding:-

(i) No. of overcrowded families on register at beginning of year	363
(ii) No. of new cases encountered during year	10
(iii) No. of cases relieved during the year	18
(iv) No. of overcrowded families on register at end of year	355

Table 15

SUMMARY OF WORK OF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS (FOOD)

	No.	Visits or Inspection tions	Noti- ces	Legal Proceed- ings
<u>Registered Premises.</u>				
Milk Distributors - Dairies	9	255	7	-
- Other	221			
Licences issued to persons under the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1960	231			
Ice Cream Premises - Sale	300	255	6	-
- Manufacture	23			
- Storage only	1			
Prepared Food Premises - Meat.. ..	74	243	37	-
- Fish.. ..	41			
- Onion Peeling	2			
<u>Other Premises.</u>				
Bakehouses	38	332	13	2
Bakers shops	62			
Butchers shops and stalls	103	313	38	-
Catering establishments	1035	1886	115	-
Fish shops and stalls	122	139	22	-
Greengrocers and fruiterers	631	675	52	-
Grocers (wholesale and retail)	357	1021	27	-
Public Houses and Off Licences	252	232	5	-
Poultry Dealers (excluding butchers)	74	107	16	-
Railway Depots	4	449	-	-
Wharves	45	811	3	-
Miscellaneous Food Premises	334	850	18	-
Meat Vehicles	-	91	1	-
Revisits	-	741	-	-
		<u>8400</u>	<u>360</u>	<u>4</u>

There are 3,011 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 15 contd.)

Reason for Visit.

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960	..	..	..	5,010
Surrender of Unsound Food	..	..	..	545
Merchandise Marks Act	..	..	..	201
Public Health (Meat) Regulations	..	..	..	342
Food Standards Orders	..	..	..	30
Labelling of Food Orders	..	..	..	38
Byelaws: Fish Curing and Fish Frying	..	..	..	86
Agricultural Produce Grading and Marking Acts	..	..	..	35
Pharmacy and Medicines Act, 1941	..	..	..	33
Sampling	..	..	..	293
Complaints	..	..	..	163
Shops Act	..	..	..	141

Samples of food taken during the year for chemical and bacteriological examination numbered 1,663.

Summonses taken out numbered 4 and related to 3 premises in the Borough. Two summonses related to foreign bodies found in cake, and two to the continued use of a basement bakehouse after the Certificate of Suitability had been withdrawn.

Table 16

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS MADE BY THE HOUSING INSPECTOR

Caravan Sites	..	..	..	..	..	..	266
Housing Act, 1957 - Section 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	39
Housing Act, 1957 - Section 17	..	..	..	..	..	..	54
Town Planning	..	..	..	..	..	..	52
Immigrant Enquiries for Malta Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	26
Improvement Grants and Standard Grants	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
Miscellaneous Inspections	..	..	..	..	..	..	311
Overcrowding	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
"Permitted Numbers" under the Housing Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	203
Premises situated in Clearance Areas	..	..	..	..	..	..	69
Premises inspected - Compulsory Purchase Orders	..	..	..	..	..	..	432
Underground Rooms	..	..	..	..	..	..	439
Vacant sites	..	..	..	..	..	..	12

Table 17
NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

DISEASE	1961			1951-1960 CORRECTED NOTIFICATIONS									
	Notifica- tions	Admitted to Hospital	Corrected Total	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951
Ac. Encephalitis -													
Infective ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	2	1	-	-
Post-Infectious	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Ac. Poliomyelitis -													
Paralytic ..	1	1	-	1	6	3	7	2	27	3	5	6	1
Non-paralytic..	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	1	17	-	2	3	-
Diphtheria ..	1	1	-	1	2	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-
Dysentery ..	48	10	48	140	87	145	34	115	147	117	67	71	216
Enteric Fever ..	1	-	1	1	2	1	1	5	1	1	1	2	9
Erysipelas ..	13	2	13	5	13	6	13	8	11	11	9	24	17
Food Poisoning ..	24	11	24	19	8	69	8	22	18	23	12	14	7
Malaria ..	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	1	2	2	1	1
Measles ..	1906	105	1898	55	1344	199	1398	574	1834	144	655	1284	1459
Membranous Croup	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mening. Infection	3	3	2	2	2	3	6	5	5	6	8	3	9
Oph. Neonatorum..	1	-	1	2	1	5	7	3	20	10	24	24	9
Pneumonia ..	117	4	117	81	131	90	77	79	54	65	78	63	97
Puerperal Pyrexia	86	86	87	100	58	26	44	63	134	163	98	96	34
Scabies ..	50	-	50	61	49	53	51	43	39	29	22	28	28
Scarlet Fever ..	53	10	53	24	59	97	46	34	26	60	75	208	135
Smallpox ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis -													
Pulmonary ..	112	—	99	110	135	136	120	116	149	160	167	137	173
Non-pulmonary..	9	—	9	9	14	9	18	11	23	23	13	12	16
Whooping Cough ..	33	6	31	223	76	36	76	235	147	125	249	156	223
TOTALS:	2459	239	2434	835	1988	881	1912	1318	2656	945	1489	2133	2434

Table 18

TUBERCULOSIS - NEW CASES AND DEATHS

New Cases. 103 pulmonary cases were notified, being 99 primary notifications and 4 from death returns.

10 non-pulmonary cases were notified, 9 being primary notifications and 1 from death returns.

Deaths. 11 persons died from pulmonary tuberculosis. There were no deaths from non-pulmonary tuberculosis.

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

		-1	1-	2-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	Total (all ages)
(a) <u>New Cases</u> (Primary Notifications)															
Pulmonary	M	1	1	3	2	1	1	2	9	13	23	6	11	2	75
	F	-	-	2	3	1	3	2	5	1	2	3	2	-	24
Non-Pulmonary	M	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	4
	F	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	5
(b) <u>Deaths</u>															
Pulmonary	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	2	1	8
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	3
Non-Pulmonary	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 19

TUBERCULOSIS - VARIATIONS IN REGISTER

					Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total Cases
					M	F	M	F	
(a)	Cases on Register at 1/1/61	..	..		742	368	77	84	1,271
(b)	New cases	..	..	..	73	26	5	4	108
(c)	Cases restored to Register	..	..	..	10	5	1	2	18
(d)	Other cases added	..	..	..	61	13	6	1	81
(e)	Removals	..	..	..	110	63	5	5	183
(f)	Cases remaining on Register at 31/12/61				776	349	84	86	1,295

Table 20

DISEASES NOTIFIABLE IN LONDON

<u>Disease</u>	<u>Authority for Notification</u>
Acute Encephalitis	- P.H.Act, 1936 (S.143); SI.1949/2259.
" Influenzal Pneumonia	- P.H.Act, 1936 (S.143); SI.1953/299.
" Primary Pneumonia	- P.H.Act, 1936 (S.143); SI.1953/299.
" Poliomyelitis	- P.H.Act, 1936 (S.143); SI.1949/2259.
Anthrax	- P.H.(L)Act, 1936 (S.305); SI.1960/1989.
Chicken Pox	- (Notifiable in Port of London only.)
Cholera	- P.H.(L)Act, 1936 (S.192 & 304).
Diphtheria	- P.H.(L)Act, 1936 (S.192 & 304).
Dysentery	- P.H.Act, 1936 (S.143); SI.1953/299.
Enteric Fever (including Typhoid and Paratyphoid)	- P.H.(L)Act, 1936 (S.192 & 304); SI.1953/299.
Erysipelas	- P.H.(L)Act, 1936 (S.192 & 304).
Food Poisoning	- F.&D. Act, 1955 (S.26).
German Measles	- (Notifiable in Port of London only.)
* Leprosy	- P.H.Act, 1936 (S.143); SI.1951/1036.
Malaria	- P.H.Act, 1936 (S.143); SI.1953/299.
Measles	- P.H.(L)Act, 1936 (S.192); SRO.1938/1100; SRO.1940/205 and SI.1948/420.
Membranous Croup	- P.H.(L)Act, 1936 (S.192 & 304).
Meningococcal Infection	- P.H.Act, 1936 (S.143); SI.1949/2259.
≠ Ophthalmia Neonatorum	- L.C.C. Order, 1910; P.H.(L)Act, 1936 (S.192 & 305); SRO.1926/971 & 1937/35; SRO.1928/419.
Plague	- P.H.Act, 1936 (S.143); LGB. Reg., 1900.
Puerperal Pyrexia	- P.H.Act, 1936 (S.143); SI.1951/1081 and SI.1954/1691.
Relapsing Fever	- P.H.(L)Act, 1936 (S.192 & 304).
Scabies	- P.H.Act, 1936 (S.143); SRO.1943/1016.
Scarlet Fever	- P.H.(L)Act, 1936 (S.192 & 304).
Smallpox	- P.H.(L)Act, 1936 (S.192 & 304).
Tuberculosis	- P.H.Act, 1936 (S.143); SI.1952/704.
Typhus Fever	- P.H.(L)Act, 1936 (S.192 & 304).
Whooping Cough	- P.H.(L)Act, 1936 (S.192); 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.)

* Notifiable to the Ministry of Health.

≠ " " County Medical Officer of Health for London.

Table 21

DWELLINGS ERECTED DURING 1961

<u>Address</u>				<u>No. of Dwellings</u>	
(a) By <u>BOROUGH COUNCIL</u>					
John Pritchard House	..	..	..	31	
McGlashon House	..	..	..	42	
Ratcliffe House	..	..	..	<u>20</u>	93
(b) By <u>LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL</u>					
Mountmorres Road	..	..	..	32	
Westport Street	..	..	..	20	
Bradmore House	..	..	..	97	
Ewhurst House	..	..	..	97	
Norton House	..	..	..	48	
Nicholas Road	..	..	..	16	
Stayners Road	..	..	..	16	
Dwellings converted from drying rooms in various estates				..	
	..	..	..	<u>4</u>	330
(c) <u>OTHER</u>					
Knutsford House, East Mount Street	..			36	
33, Lyal Road	..	..	..	1	
Flats 1-6 30)					
Flats 1-6 48)	Myrdle Street	..	..	12	
Flats 1-2 23)					
Flats 55/60)	Parfett Street	..	..	8	
Simons Court, Flower & Dean Street	..			<u>16</u>	73
TOTAL:					<u>496</u>

Table 22
OPEN SPACES WITHIN THE BOROUGH

Location			Acreage
<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
Ford Square Gardens	..	..	0.40
Kingward Street Playground	..	..	0.13
Mallon Gardens, Commercial Street	..	..	0.19
Mile End Gardens	..	..	0.50
St. George-in-the-East Churchyard	..	..	2.25
St. George's Gardens	..	..	0.75
St. James's Gardens, Ratcliffe	..	..	2.00
Sidney Square Gardens	..	..	0.33
Stepney Green Gardens, including Clock Tower space	..	..	1.50
Swedenborg Square Playground	..	..	0.67
Trafalgar Gardens	..	..	0.60
Tredegar Square Playground	..	..	1.24
Trinity Square Gardens	..	..	1.22
Vallance Road Recreation Ground.	..	..	1.19
Wakefield Gardens	..	..	0.06
York Square Gardens	..	..	<u>0.20</u>
			17.55
<u>MAINTAINED BY LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL</u>			
Allen Gardens	..	..	1.26
Bethnal Green Gardens Extension.	..	..	1.60
Brickfield Gardens	..	..	5.73
Diggon Street Playground	..	..	0.13
King Edward VII Memorial Park	..	..	8.50
King George's Playing Fields (part)	..	..	13.52
Limehouse Churchyard	..	..	2.00
Rope Walk Gardens, Christian Street	..	..	1.51
Shandy Park	..	..	3.18
Stepney Churchyard	..	..	6.75
Wapping Gardens	..	..	3.45
Waterside Gardens	..	..	<u>1.92</u>
			49.55
<u>TOTAL (Acres)</u>			67.10

These Open Spaces represent 3.97% of the area of the Borough, which is 1,691 acres, exclusive of the area covered by the river, docks and canals.

Table 23

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.
Tuesdays, 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 Friendship Club for Jewish Pensioners, meets at the Brady Settlement,
Hanbury Street, E.1. Wednesdays, 2 - 4.30 p.m.
- Commercial Road Companionship Club, 351/3 Commercial Road, E.1.
Tuesdays, Wednesdays & Thursdays,
6 - 9 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.
- 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. Katharine,
Butcher Row, Ratcliffé, E.14. Mondays, 2 - 4 p.m. &
Thursdays, 7 - 9 p.m.
- Stepney Friendship Club, East London Synagogue Hall, Rectory Square, E.1.
Tuesdays, 7 - 9.30 p.m.
- +*Toynbee Veterans' Club, Toynbee Hall, 28 Commercial Street, E.1.
Tuesdays, 2 - 4.30 p.m.
Thursdays, 2 - 4.30 p.m.
- +*W.V.S. Darby and Joan All-day Club, Blakesley Street, E.1.
Monday to Friday, 11 a.m. - 4.30 p.m.
- + W.V.S. Darby and Joan Club, Burdett Estate, St. Paul's Way, E.3.
Tuesdays, 11 a.m. - 1 p.m.
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. Monday to Thursday, 2 - 5 p.m.

Clubs not affiliated to the Stepney Old People's Welfare Association.

- Lycett Central Hall, Mile End Road, E.1. (for Men only) Mondays, 2 p.m.
- The Vaughan Pensioners' Club, Johnson Street, E.1. Thursdays, 2 - 4 p.m.
- Our Lady Immaculate Pensioners' Club, Commercial Road, E.14
Wednesdays, 2 - 4 p.m.

+ Also Lunch Club.

* Also Chiropody Clinic.

I N D E X

	Page No.
Accidents - Home	11, 12, 53
- Road	11, 51
Aged Persons	13, 73
Analyst's Report	46
Area of Borough	6
Bacteriological Examinations of Foodstuffs	35
Bakehouses	35, 60
Births	6, 9
Cancer	40
Catering Establishments	66
Census 1961	9
Chiropody Clinics	14, 73
Clean Air	24, 59, 62, 63
Clearance Areas	32
Common Lodging Houses	27, 56
Complaints of Nuisances	56, 57
Conferences	15
Deaths	6, 9, 50
Diphtheria	41, 68
Disinfection and Disinfestation	45
Drainage	25, 56, 57
Dysentery	41, 68
Factories	25, 56, 59, 60
Fifty Years Ago	7
Food - Unsqund	37
- Inspection and Supervision	34, 66
- Poisoning	42
Free Washing Facilities	15
General Information	7
Hairdressers and Barbers Premises	26, 56
Health Education	3, 16
Health Services, General Provision of	13
Heating Appliances (Fireguards) Act, 1952	26, 56
Holiday Centre	16
Home Bathing	13
Hospital Facilities	17
House-to-House Inspections	56
Houses - Number in Borough	6
Housing	3, 32
Housing Statistics	64, 65, 67, 71
Ice Cream	36, 66
Illegitimate Births	6, 9
Infant Mortality	6, 10, 52
Infectious Diseases	40, 68, 70
Information Centre	17
Inquests	15
Laboratory Facilities	17

Legal Proceedings	..	..	..	..	26, 33, 36
Legislation	..	..	..	..	17
Marriages	..	..	..	..	9
Maternal Mortality	..	..	..	..	6, 11
Maternity and Child Welfare	..	..	..	..	20
Measles	..	..	..	..	42, 68
Mental Health	..	..	..	..	4, 14, 18
Milk Supply	..	..	..	..	37, 48
Mobile Meals Service	..	..	..	..	14
National Assistance Act, 1948	..	..	..	..	14, 15
Neonatal Mortality	..	..	..	..	11
Notices Served	..	..	..	..	28
Offensive Businesses	..	..	..	..	29, 56
Old People's Welfare Association	..	..	..	..	14
Open Spaces	..	..	..	..	12, 72
Outworkers	..	..	..	..	27, 56, 61
Overcrowding	..	..	..	..	32
Perinatal Mortality	..	..	..	..	10
Pet Animals Act, 1951	..	..	..	..	56
Pharmacy & Poisons Act, 1933	..	..	..	..	56, 57
Physical Training & Recreation Committee	..	..	..	..	2
Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	..	42, 68
Population	..	..	..	..	6, 8
Poultry Slaughterhouses	..	..	..	..	29
Public Health Committee	..	..	..	..	2
Public Health Inspectors (District)	- Summary of Inspections				56
	- Return of Sanitary Work				58
Rag Flock & Other Filling Materials Act, 1951	..	..	..	..	56
Refuse Disposal	..	..	..	..	28
Rent Act, 1957	..	..	..	..	24, 57
Rodent Control	..	..	..	..	29, 55
Sanitary Circumstances	..	..	..	..	24
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	43, 68
Seamen's Lodging Houses	..	..	..	..	27, 56
Shops	..	..	..	..	30, 56, 66
Smoke Control Areas	..	..	..	..	24
Smallpox	..	..	..	..	43, 68
Social Conditions of Area	..	..	..	..	7
Staff	..	..	..	..	5, 23
Statistics, Summary of	..	..	..	..	6, 54
Still-births	..	..	..	..	6
Swimming Baths	..	..	..	..	23
Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	3, 43, 69
Underground Rooms	..	..	..	..	32
Unemployment	..	..	..	..	12
Vital Statistics	..	..	..	..	6, 54
Water Supply	..	..	..	..	30
Weather Conditions	..	..	..	..	40
Workrooms for the Elderly	..	..	..	..	14

