

**[Report of the Medical Officer of Health for Hackney].**

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Hackney (London, England). Metropolitan Borough.  
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**Publication/Creation**

[1950?]

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# Metropolitan Borough of Hackney



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## REPORT

ON THE

## SANITARY CONDITION

of the Metropolitan Borough of Hackney

### FOR THE YEAR 1949

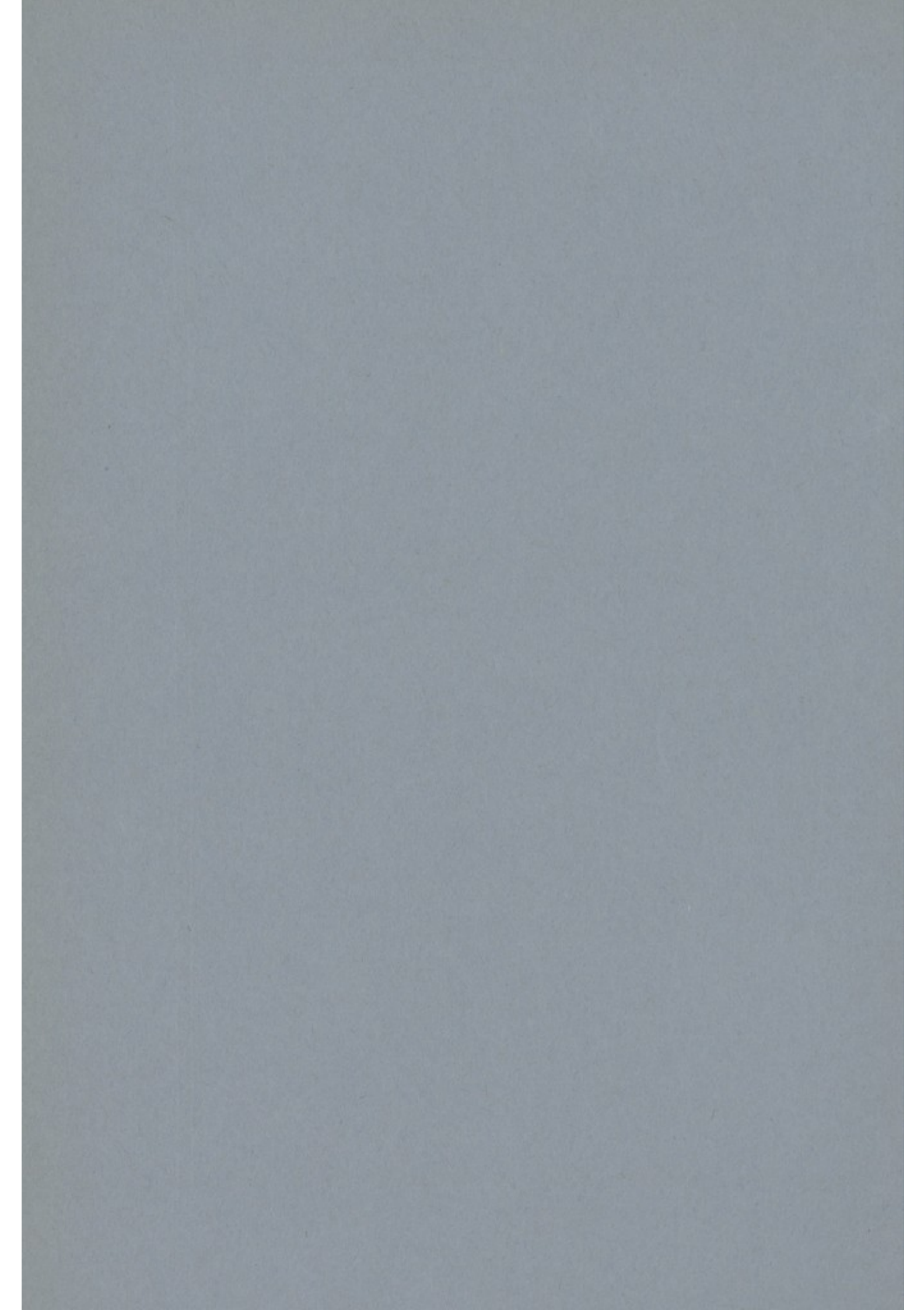
BY

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Barrister-at-Law.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

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Metropolitan Borough of Hackney

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FOR THE YEAR 1949

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## PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

### Public Health Committee.

*Ex-Officio*—Councillor Capt. J. F. C. LINFOOT, J.P. (*Mayor*).

*Chairman*—Councillor Mrs. F. H. DU VERGIER, J.P.

*Vice-Chairman*—Alderman Mrs. C. GOOCH, J.P.

Councillor M. BLITZ.

Councillor J. KAHN.

„ Mrs. M. K. COOK.

„ T. A. LOVELOCK.

Alderman A. CULLINGTON.

„ R. SHEFFIELD.

Councillor J. DUNNING.

„ F. S. SHERWOOD.

„ H. FOXON.

„ Mrs. H. E. WEBB.

Alderman J. H. GOODRICK.

„ F. H. WHITE.



## FUNCTIONS OF PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

The Department is responsible to the Council for the efficient performance of the following duties:—

### FOOD.

- Bakehouses generally.
- Basement bakehouses (enforcement of special provisions).
- Dairies and Milkshops, Orders, General Powers Act, etc.
- Enforcement of the large number of special Regulations and Orders relating to standards of various articles and preparation of food.
- Food & Drugs Act, 1938—Sampling for chemical analysis, formal and informal samples, procedure for prosecution.
- Food and Ice Cream Premises—Registration and inspection.
- Food Factories—Imported food, storage and distribution.
- Food Poisoning—Notification and investigation.
- Horseflesh—Supervision of Sale, etc.
- Inspection of food premises generally, structure of special food premises and bylaws relating thereto, prevention of infection of food and drink.
- Milk (Special Designations) Regulations.—
  - Licensing.
  - Bacteriological examination.
- Pharmacy & Poisons Act, 1933—Registration.
- Preservatives in Food—Regulations and Orders.
- Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924—Inspection of carcasses.
  - Inspection of butchers' shops and stalls.
- Street traders in food—Inspection of market streets, stalls and storage places.
- Unsound Food—Voluntary surrender; seizure, condemnation by magistrate.

### HEALTH EDUCATION.

- Distribution of pamphlets.
- Film Displays.
- Lectures and demonstrations.

### HOUSING—HOUSING ACT, 1936.

- Overcrowding and inspection of accommodation concerning applications to L.C.C.
- Reconditioning of houses—Section 9.
- Slum clearance—Section 25.
- Underground rooms—Section 12.
- Demolition—Section 11.

### INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

There is a long list of infectious diseases which are compulsorily notifiable, but special steps are necessary as regards the occurrence of cases of smallpox, cholera, typhus, etc.



Bacteriological examinations.  
 Daily and weekly returns.  
 Disinfection of premises and articles.  
 Infected conveyances.  
 Infected bodies.  
 Notification by dairymen (Contacts to discontinue work).  
 Notification of infectious disease by practitioners and schools.  
 Prevention of spread of epidemic disease.  
 School attendance—Notification to Schools.  
 Statistics.

### SANITARY INSPECTION.

Examination, repair and renewal of drains.  
 Factories and workshops—Inspection of premises with power and premises without power, listed by the Home Office as Factories.  
 Houses let in tenements.  
 House-to-house inspection.      Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations.  
 Inspection following complaints.  
 Offensive refuse.  
 Offensive trades.  
 Outworkers.  
 Rag flock.  
 Rats & Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919.  
 Rent & Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Acts.  
 Shops Act, 1934.  
 Smoke Abatement.  
 Water supply—sufficiency and protection of supply, inspection of wells, sampling, etc.

### TUBERCULOSIS.

Deaths.  
 Disinfection.  
 Notifications.  
 Statistics.

### VERMINOUS CONDITIONS.

Cleansing of verminous articles.  
 Cleansing of verminous persons.  
 Disinfestation of premises.  
 Prevention of lousiness and scabies.  
 Treatment of scabies, impetigo, etc.

### VITAL STATISTICS.

Death rates—Classification of deaths.  
 Infectious diseases attack and death rates.  
 Statistical surveys generally.

### NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948.

Burial of bodies of indigent persons.  
 Removal to hospital of elderly infirm persons.



# Metropolitan Borough of Hackney

## REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1949

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
TOWN HALL, HACKNEY, E.8

*To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors  
of the Metropolitan Borough of Hackney.*

This Report on the health of the Borough in 1949 has again been prepared in the form requested during the war and subsequent years by the Ministry of Health.

In my Report for last year, I referred to the fact that the general standard of food inspection and supervision of food premises and the conditions under which food was sold could not receive the attention which would have been considered essential prior to the war, and stated that it had been necessary for some years to allocate only one inspector for such duties as sampling and inspections following applications for registration of food premises.

I also commented that in view of the insistence on clean food from the point of view of prevention of poliomyelitis, the carelessness shown in dealing with the sale of food, particularly ice-cream, which has become, apparently, a necessary article of food to children during the summer months when poliomyelitis is prevalent, such advice as "For your child's own protection as well as for the protection of others teach him also to wash his hands without fail after using the W.C. and before sitting down to meals," which is contained in the official pamphlet of the Central Council for Health Education, is really ludicrous,



During the summer months, when parents are warned of the danger of poliomyelitis arising from unclean habits in feeding, children can be seen in dusty streets or on buses and trams eating ice-cream which has been purchased from vendors who must, obviously, have experienced very considerable difficulty in washing their hands after visiting the water-closet. Yet it would seem that the legal criterion of cleanliness is that of visible rather than invisible contamination, despite the fact that this latter and usual form of contamination presents such enormous difficulties in tracking down the source of infection in cases of enteric outbreaks.

The danger of this invisible contamination can be shown by reference to a number of instances; for example, a manufacturer of ice-cream in Hackney, whose premises were constructed according to the advice he received and who was willing to carry out any reasonable requirements in order to produce a clean product, and did, in fact, spend many thousands of pounds in improving the establishment he had taken over, for some time unfailingly produced a Grade 1 ice-cream; then, suddenly, several reports were received from various districts in and outside London stating that Grade 4 ice-cream was being produced. No possible reason for this could be found when the shop was visited by the Food Inspector and myself, but on watching the premises the Inspector noticed that two of the female staff, after visiting the lavatory, went straight to work without washing their hands, although there was no possible excuse for this, since the instructions were strict on the subject and the girls had to pass the washing accommodation before returning to work. They were immediately discharged and the ice-cream has since remained a Grade 1 product. If either of these girls had been a carrier of typhoid fever she might quite conceivably have caused a large number of cases of typhoid.

One of the principal difficulties experienced by local authorities is that of refusing applications for the registration of premises for the sale of ice-cream in view of the appeal to the courts and the knowledge that the Magistrate will, in all probability, consider the application entirely from the point of view of the possibility of gross contamination and not from the possibility of invisible bacteriological contamination.

This difficulty is clearly shown by the following extracts from the shorthand notes of an appeal against the Council's refusal to register premises for the sale of ice-cream which was heard in the Magistrates' Court during the year under review. The magistrate, in this case, would not allow evidence of this potential danger to be brought forward and stated that he would only allow evidence with regard to the premises under consideration to be produced. When



the case was first heard he adjourned the hearing in order to visit the premises and at the adjourned hearing, before any evidence was called for the defence, announced his decision by saying that he had visited the premises and, having found them satisfactory, thought that the Hackney Borough Council should be ordered to register them.

Counsel for the Borough Council was then permitted to call evidence with regard to these premises, which the Borough Council had refused to register on the grounds that provision of one water-closet for males and one for females (for three lock-up shops) situated in a tiny yard entered from the pavement, which were always in a foul condition when inspected, together with a tap over a gully in the yard was insufficient sanitary and cleansing apparatus for a premises which required registration under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

It will be seen that one of the Council's grounds for refusing to register the premises was inadequate sanitary accommodation, yet the legal importance placed upon this deficiency can best be illustrated by the magistrate's reply to a question put to him by the defending counsel following the magistrate's visit to the premises:—

Counsel: 'May I, with respect, ask whether you saw the sanitary accommodation?'

Magistrate: 'No, I did not.'

With regard to the requirement under Section 13 of the Food and Drugs Act for a sufficient supply of clean water, both hot and cold, it must be pointed out that in this case the washing basin was an enamel bowl placed on an up-ended box, while the only water supply available was from a tap over a gully in a small yard, and in the opinion of the magistrate, the requirement of hot water was satisfied by the provision of an electric kettle, notwithstanding the fact that although the kettle was visible from the sidewalk, it had never been seen in use on the several occasions on which the premises were kept under observation.

The water had to be brought from the tap in the small yard in the bowl and unless the vendor, after using the lavatory, had washed his hands under the tap, he would have had to wash them in the bowl which did not contain running water and so after being used on several occasions, the water might become in itself very dangerous. Nevertheless, the magistrate was much impressed by the fact that the water in the bowl was clean—'I noticed that the water was quite clean at 12.30.' The fact that the water, although clean to



the view, could have been very dangerous after being used repeatedly for rinsing the hands (it should be remembered that the carrier of typhoid at Aberystwyth was a urinary carrier) did not appear to the magistrate to warrant particular attention, as the following cross-examination shows:—

Magistrate: "Anybody in this court could be a carrier of disease?"

Witness: "Yes."

Magistrate: "You could be a carrier of disease?"

Witness: "Yes . . . ."

Magistrate (interrupting): "Any person in any ice-cream shop in the City of London could be a carrier of disease."

That the arrangements for washing should be such as to make it possible, or probable, that anyone serving ice-cream, whether a carrier or a person in the early stages of infectious disease or convalescent from infectious disease, should have not only visibly clean hands but hands, so to speak, bacteriologically clean as regards pathogenic bacteria harboured by the vendor, was obviously considered irrelevant by the magistrate, and it is that line of thought which is leading to the registration of premises which are, from the point of view of the possibility of infection, unsatisfactory.

Subsequently, the magistrate reversed his decision; not, however, upon the grounds that the sanitary accommodation and washing facilities were inadequate, and, therefore, if the vendors happened to be ill their hands might cause infection, but upon the other important circumstance that the shop was a greengrocer's and so, without any unusual carelessness on the part of the vendor, portions of earth or other matter might cause contamination.

The difficulties encountered by local authorities in administering the Food and Drugs Act arise largely from the uncertainty of the interpretation to be placed upon the words "reasonable distance of," "suitable washing basins," "sufficient supply," etc. The meaning one would like to apply to these provisions from the public health point of view is that there should be no difficulty in keeping clean, but the legal construction placed upon these words is, apparently, "is it possible to keep clean?"

The most hopeful aspect of the present situation is that the ice-cream trade, judging by comment in "The Ice Cream Industry," a journal of the trade, is by no means satisfied that all premises now being registered are, in fact, suitable for the purpose.



The Ministry of Health in their Bulletin for March, 1947, in describing the methylene blue test, stated that this test of ice-cream is a "good indicator" of general bacterial contamination and a "fairly good indicator of excretal contamination" and that the results showed that the methylene blue reduction test afforded a "good index of the degree of presumably excretal contamination of the product."

In the most recent Bulletin, however, it is stated that there is "little justification" for the "widespread belief" that the presence of coliform organisms is an index of excretal pollution and that "even the presence of foecal coli organisms themselves is not necessarily indicative of direct excretal pollution" although the test is still considered to afford a simple and practicable means for the routine grading of bacterial cleanliness of ice-cream. Thus, the position is now altered and we are, more or less, back where we started except, of course, that the test has been very useful as a means of indicating premises and methods that were unsatisfactory. It is, however, a great relief to know that the widespread belief arising from the statements contained in the Bulletin of March, 1947, had little justification.

However, the whole position is so very unsatisfactory, since ice-cream can be sold from stalls and tricycles where cleanliness is practically impossible, that it would seem that there is little to be gained by being unduly particular as regards applicants for registration of premises. The situation generally savours of the ridiculous and the following extract from an article appearing in "The Medical Officer," dated 17th December, 1949, sums up the position very well:—

"I have actually observed a food-vendor at a seaside resort, entering such a convenience, staying there for a long enough time for one to be able to infer the purpose of his visit, and then emerging and returning to his motor coffee-stall, and carrying on with cutting the sandwiches and carving the cake! Still—(happy thought)—he may soon have had to wash up some teacups in a small amount of luke-warm and greasy water!

The purpose of the foregoing remarks is to stimulate the imagination as regards the need for realism in the design of public conveniences, and to stress the point that there should be *every possible inducement* to wash there. It should be illegal to construct a water-closet without a wash-basin hard by.

What can be done in the food-factories, canteens, hotel kitchens and the like? Here, I suggest, that a conscientious,



paid attendant should be in charge of the conveniences. His, or her, duty should be to see that no food-handler returns to work after using the closet, or urinal, without first having a thorough scrub-up."

It is a matter of common knowledge that the conditions under which foodstuffs generally are prepared, stored and handled, are often unsatisfactory and the cause of considerable notified and unnotified ill-health.

So far as Hackney is concerned, in some instances conditions may be satisfactory but hygienic standards, generally speaking, leave much to be desired. It will be obvious that the condition of many food premises deteriorated during the war years since labour and materials for carrying out necessary repairs and improvements were scarce; the manpower available in the food industry was insufficient and often unsatisfactory, while the inspection and supervision of the premises could not be undertaken to the same extent as in pre-war years.

These factors, combined unfortunately with a growing tendency on the part of the public to tolerate, one might almost say encourage, unclean handling of food, have been largely responsible for the lowering of standards of cleanliness which there is every right to expect wherever foodstuffs are handled, and while the position with regard to manpower and building labour and materials is not yet entirely satisfactory, the former shortage has eased sufficiently to warrant a considerable improvement over war-time conditions.

There are, of course, considerable powers in existence for prevention of danger from unclean handling of food: for instance, in Section 13 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, but those powers are largely a question of personal interpretation and are frequently nullified by legal arguments; and as a result, many Councils, realising as we all do, the limitation of the Act, so far as it relates to the prevention of contamination of food, have sought the co-operation of local food traders through the medium of clean food associations or guilds. There is no doubt that much can be done by voluntary measures to bring about the desired improvement in the preparation and handling of food.

Improvement may, in varying degrees, be achieved by:—

1. The formation of clean food guilds which are organised by the local authority and operated principally by the traders



in the district with the co-operation of the local authority.  
Combined with:—

2. The strict enforcement of food hygiene within the limits of the Council's statutory powers.

These measures, if effectively combined, should permit the attainment of an even higher standard than could be reached solely by the use of existing statutory powers which depend to so great an extent upon the interpretation of the words 'reasonable and sufficient,' as used in the Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

In order to carry out these measures, however, it is essential that sufficient sanitary inspectors are available to give food premises the necessary supervision to ensure that a reasonable standard of food hygiene is maintained. Unfortunately, so far as this Borough is concerned, it is impossible to undertake the satisfactory supervision of food premises generally with the two food inspectors available, who are fully occupied with sampling, the supervision of certain registered trades such as milk and ice-cream, complaints of unsound food and the street markets, etc.; while at the same time the enormous increase in the work of the district sanitary inspectors precludes the possibility of utilising these inspectors adequately for this purpose.

With a view to improving the condition of food premises in Hackney, a memorandum was prepared and submitted to the Public Health Committee, setting out proposals for the formation of a clean food guild and also reducing the size of the sanitary districts by the division of the Borough into 17 sanitary districts as compared with the existing 14, and increasing the number of sanitary inspectors by four, one of the sanitary inspectors to be a woman, so as to enable the district inspectors to give greater assistance in the inspection of food premises. I am pleased to be able to report that the proposals contained in the memorandum were adopted by the Committee and arrangements were made to appoint the additional staff when sanitary inspectors become available. It is hoped that it will be possible to give full effect to the proposals in the new year.

Another step towards bringing about improvements in the food position was taken in October, when the Ministry of Health issued for the guidance of local authorities, Model Bye-laws for the protection of food. The Bye-laws are in general terms and are designed to apply to all branches of the food trade, but many provisions which one would like to have seen given legal backing have had to be omitted because of the present shortage of materials and equipment. The adoption of these Bye-laws is not compulsory but they



may be adopted, with or without amendments, under the enabling powers contained in Section 15 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938. Any variations from the Model Bye-laws will, of course, require the Minister's approval but the Minister has indicated that he appreciates that local authorities are the best judges of the requirements of their particular areas and that he would be prepared to approve any reasonable amendment which the authorities feel they can operate effectively.

At the end of the year, the Model Bye-laws were under consideration by the Metropolitan Boroughs' Standing Joint Committee, whose findings will be sent to the London County Council, the Bye-law authority for London.

The maintenance of housing accommodation in a satisfactory condition continues to place heavy burdens upon local authorities. Due to the amount of direct and indirect damage to housing property, the many years of neglect of maintenance, and the existing high costs and shortage of building materials and labour, the present housing position compares very unfavourably with pre-war years when costs of repairs were so much lower and there was an abundance of the required materials. Nevertheless, it is the duty of a local authority, so far as it lies within their power, to ensure at least a reasonable standard of housing accommodation, while at the same time recognising the difficulties of the owners in fulfilling these requirements.

Prior to the war, very little difficulty was experienced in securing compliance with sanitary notices, but that the position is now very different, is shown by the fact that, whereas in 1938, summonses under the Public Health (London) Act, 1936 numbered only 22, in the years 1948 and 1949, the corresponding numbers were 123 and 252 respectively, and whilst it is regretted that so frequent recourse to legal proceedings is now necessary, the local authority and the public health department must continue to do their utmost to comply with the duties placed upon them, despite the fact that they frequently receive unsympathetic consideration from the magistrates by whom the summonses are heard and very harsh criticism from owners of property.

One frequently sees in the press letters from property owners, such as that from which an extract is quoted below, complaining bitterly of the action taken by local authorities to maintain a reasonable standard of housing accommodation in their districts and pointing out that, although rents are controlled at pre-war levels, the cost of repairs have increased enormously.

“Besides having the honour of being Chairman of the Property Owners' Protection Association, I am, and have been



for a long time, in practice as an Estate Agent, managing houses in this district, as well as other parts of Essex and London, and have first-hand knowledge that Notices under the Statutes mentioned are served in very large numbers by Local Authorities in respect of houses which are not 'in a dangerous state, verminous or infected.' If he (the writer of a previous letter to the paper) wants to get his facts 'straight from the horse's mouth,' he should ask his local Sanitary Inspector. In Hackney, where my head office is situated, the Council is serving a large number of Notices under Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1936, and these bear the appearance of Schedules of Dilapidations. If such Notices were served by a freeholder on a lessee, he would be termed 'harsh and rapacious' and would be calumniated for trying to enforce tenants to carry out works against the public interest in view of the shortage of building labour and materials, and the general need to do essential work only. Not so when it comes to the Councils! This Act and the Public Health Act of the same year (both of which repeal and/or amend earlier Acts dealing with the same circumstances) are very extensively operated to a degree which often causes great hardship to owners, especially when the tenants are dirty and overcrowd their houses by taking in lodgers against the landlord's wishes. It is not fair for owners to have to try to pay for repairs at 1950 prices when they are only getting 1939 rents. Many tenants realise this and decorate rooms at their own expense."

Under the present very trying circumstances, a certain degree of exaggeration by estate agents and owners is pardonable, but far too many tenants carry out repairs and decorations for reasons other than love of their landlords and agents, as is suggested in the letter quoted above. The position of the Public Health Department, accused on the one hand by owners of persecution, and on the other hand by tenants of neglect of duty, is also very trying, as is also the position of persons compelled to live in houses which have reached such a state of decay that the cost of adequate repair would render them a costly liability, not an asset.

No one will dispute that there is marked disparity between rents and building costs, but local authorities, although not responsible for rent controls, nevertheless have responsibilities for the housing conditions in their districts, and notwithstanding the present difficult circumstances cannot remain complacent while these conditions deteriorate to such an extent as to adversely affect the reasonable health and comfort of the people. As a result, the Council have been obliged to carry out a great deal of work that owners have not been able to undertake and reference to instances in



which such a course has been necessary will be found on page 35 of this report.

Powers under repair sections of the Housing Act, 1936 are, of course, far more extensive than those under the nuisance sections of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936, which empower local authorities to deal only with premises in such a state as to be a nuisance or dangerous or injurious to health and often entail considerable delay in securing the carrying out of necessary work. Moreover, under the Housing Acts, the procedure for the Council carrying out work in default of the owner and the recovery of expenses is simpler than under the Public Health (London) Act, 1936.

Prior to the war, four sanitary inspectors were engaged in duties under the Housing Act, 1936, and during the year it was found possible to fill three vacancies which had existed for a very considerable time, thus enabling this work to be recommenced.

In Hackney, the procedure adopted for operating Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1936 is first to serve an informal notice on an owner and seek his co-operation; and where this is not forthcoming, to follow up with the service of a formal notice. This notice, in the event of default by the owner, can be followed by the work being carried out by the Council. Generally, the owners concerned take steps to comply with the notices served but in respect of four houses the owners exercised their right of appeal against the service of the notices. The owners concerned later withdrew the appeals, paid the Council's costs and carried out the works required. It is probable that the number of appeals will increase.

The question of the general resumption of slum clearance in London was reviewed during the year and a conference between officers of the London County Council and the Metropolitan Boroughs was held.

It was appreciated that the question of the general resumption of slum clearance in London is bound up with considerations which arise out of the Circular issued by the Ministry of Town and Country Planning, relating to the movement of population to new and expanded towns from Greater London, but as the slum clearance proposals of the Metropolitan Boroughs at that time consisted of a schedule of areas declared prior to the war and not yet developed, the Councils were asked to bring up-to-date their post-war slum clearance proposals in order that information could be prepared to show the extent of the slum clearance problem in the County, the degree of urgency for dealing with particular areas and the need for "decanting" accommodation.



In order to comply with this request for additional information a slum clearance survey was carried out in the Borough and the programme, as finally submitted, related to 26 areas containing approximately 966 houses. The survey was completed in August.

The survey and treatment of rat infestation in the Borough on the lines approved by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries continued during the year.

The survey involved a visit to all dwelling-houses and business premises in the Borough and the occupiers were asked either personally or by questionnaire to state whether or not their premises were infested by rodents. Co-operation was received from 20,229 occupiers, of whom 848 indicated that their premises were infested by rats, while 1,443 occupiers reported mice infestation.

The areas showing the greatest infestation were Hackney Wick; Dalston Lane/Ridley Road; the area bounded by Kingsland Road, Kingsland High Street and Stoke Newington High Street; and that bounded by Mare Street, Amhurst Road, Dalston Lane and Kingsland High Street.

Wherever it was possible to do so the drains serving the rat-infested premises were examined and in 228 instances smoke tests were applied to the drains, of which 77 were found to be defective. Test baits were laid in and around the infested premises, followed by poison baits, and post-baiting indicated that 575 premises had been cleared of rats. Periodic baiting was also continued in the area of the River Lea and Hackney Cut Navigation, and on bomb sites throughout the Borough.

Although it is too early yet to estimate the permanent effects of the extensive campaign of rodent repression carried out during the year, there is every reason to hope that by continuous efforts it will be possible to maintain progress in reducing the rodent population in the Borough.

New legislation during the year, affecting the Public Health Department, included the Housing Act, 1949, which, among other things, removes limitations on the powers of local authorities by the deletion of references to the "working classes" in many sections and now permits action under Section 9 (Repair), of the Housing Act, 1936, Section 11 (Demolition) and Section 12 (Closing) in respect of any house. Subject to certain conditions, the Act also permits the Council to advance monies to owners for the purpose of the repair of houses and also to make grants towards costs of carrying out works of improvement to houses. The Act also restores to local authorities



the powers to make Bye-laws for regulating the number of persons in houses let in lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family, which were given under Section 6 of the Housing Act, 1936, but lapsed when the special provisions for the abatement and prevention of overcrowding introduced by the Housing Act, 1935 and re-enacted in Part IV of the Housing Act, 1936 became operative. The power to make these Bye-laws is, so far as London is concerned, vested in the London County Council.

During the year, the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949, the Milk (Special Designations) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949, and the Milk (Special Designations) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949, were issued following the coming into operation of the Food and Drugs (Milk and Dairies) Act, 1944 and the Milk (Special Designations) Act, 1949. The general effect of these Regulations is to re-enact with amendments, previous Regulations relating to raw and treated milk, and to introduce the new designation of "sterilised milk" and the registration as "distributors" of persons trading elsewhere than at or from premises in relation to which they are registered as dairy farmers under these Regulations. The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries becomes responsible for the registration of dairy farms and of persons proposing to carry on the trade of dairy farmer, and there are provisions affecting the refusal or cancellation of registration. The Regulations also contain minor changes relating to buildings, cleansing of vessels and utensils and the distribution of milk and its protection against contamination and infection with disease.

The arrangements for "day-to-day" supervision of the personal health service of the London County Council have worked smoothly. The responsibilities of the Borough Medical Officer of Health in this service are of a very minor nature but it is an advantage to hear the views of the County Council at the Divisional Conferences and to have more detailed information from the Tuberculosis and Health Visiting staff than would otherwise be the case. Dr. King, the Divisional Medical Officer, has been very helpful and considerate and I believe the co-operation between the Borough and County Councils has been of service to both administrations.

Several staff changes occurred in the Department during the year, among these being the appointment of Mr. W. Potter as Administrative Assistant and the regrettable death of Mr. F. J. Nutter, who for many years had rendered valuable service to the Borough in his capacity as a sanitary inspector.

The changes in staff during the year naturally gave rise to some temporary difficulties in administration, but I am happy to

# Metropolitan Borough of Hackney



*With the compliments of the*

*Medical Officer of Health*

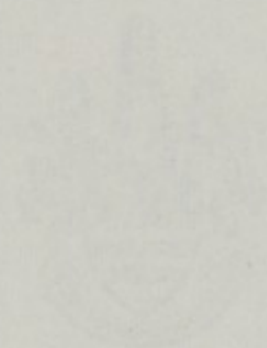
*Town Hall,*

*Hackney,*

*London, E. 8.*



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report that due to the conscientious and efficient manner in which all members of the staff have performed their duties, the work of the Department has run smoothly. The Public Health Department has been particularly fortunate in the choice of Mr. Potter as Administrative Assistant.

Dr. D. Bielenky, Deputy Medical Officer of Health, again rendered valuable services and I cannot speak too highly of his help during the year in many directions, particularly in undertaking enquiries into cases of infectious disease and food poisoning and visiting aged people not receiving proper care and attention.

Again, I have pleasure in recording my thanks to the Chairman and each member of the Public Health Committee for the consideration and ever ready assistance which they afforded to the Department during the year. In these days of difficulty and complication, it is particularly gratifying that such harmonious relationship should exist between the Committee and the Department in their joint efforts in the public service.

G. H. DART,

*Medical Officer of Health.*



## EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR

Live Births:—	Total.	M.	F.		
Legitimate ..	2,587	1,342	1,245	} Birth-rate ..	.. 15.66
Illegitimate ..	123	67	56		
Still-Births ..	52	29	23	Rate per 1,000 total	
				births ..	.. 18.82
Deaths ..	1,959	1,020	939	Death-rate ..	.. 11.32

Deaths from diseases and accidents of pregnancy and childbirth:—

	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Births	Total
Puerperal Sepsis ..	..	..	} Nil. Nil.
Other Puerperal causes ..	..	..	
Total ..	..	..	

Death-rate of Infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births:—

Legitimate, 21.03 ..	Illegitimate, 1.47 ..	Total, 22.50
Deaths from Cancer (all ages) ..	..	334
„ „ Measles (all ages) ..	..	1
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages) ..	..	2
„ „ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) ..	..	4

## POPULATION.

The Registrar-General's estimate of the civilian population of Hackney in 1949 is 173,020. Total civilian and non-civilian population, 173,220.

## INHABITED HOUSES.

Number of inhabited houses (Census 1931) ..	34,155
Estimated number of inhabited houses (end of 1949) according to Rate Books ..	38,607

## MARRIAGES AND MARRIAGE-RATE.

During 1949 there were 1,774 marriages solemnised in the Borough of Hackney. The rate for persons married during this period is therefore 10.24 per 1,000 of the total population.

## BIRTHS AND BIRTH-RATE.

*Births to Hackney mothers corrected by inward and outward transfers:—*

	Live Births.			Still-births.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Legitimate .. ..	1,342	1,245	2,587	27	22	49
Illegitimate .. ..	67	56	123	2	1	3

The birth-rates in England and Wales, London and Hackney in the past five years are shown below:—

District.	Birth-rate, 1949.	Birth-rates in previous years.			
		1948.	1947.	1946.	1945.
England and Wales .. .. .	16.7	17.9	20.5	19.1	16.1
London .. .. .	18.5	20.1	22.7	21.5	15.7
Hackney .. .. .	15.66	17.32	21.16	20.5	17.8

The 52 still-births registered during the year represent a rate of 0.30 per 1,000 of the population, the comparable rate for England and Wales being 0.39 and for London 0.37.

The birth of 126 illegitimate children (123 living and 3 still-born) represents a rate of 45.61 per 1,000 total births.

### DEATHS.

The deaths of civilians registered during the year, adjusted for inward and outward transfers, numbered 1,959. The crude death-rate from all causes was 11.32. The rate for England and Wales was 11.7 and that for London 12.2.

During 1949 there were 1,774 marriages solemnised in the Borough of Hackney. The rate for persons married during this period is therefore 10.24 per 1,000 of the total population.

Births to Hackney mothers corrected by inward and outward transfers:—

	Live Births.			Still-births.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Legitimate .. .. .	1,342	1,245	2,587	27	22	49
Illegitimate .. .. .	87	86	173	2	1	3



*Short List of Causes of Death at Different Periods of Life  
of Residents of Hackney during 1949.*

Causes of Death.	Sex.	All Ages.	0—	1—	5—	15—	45—	65—
Typhoid and Paratyphoid fever .. ..	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cerebro-spinal fever .. ..	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet fever .. ..	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping cough .. ..	M	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
	F	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria .. ..	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculosis of respiratory system .. ..	M	61	..	..	..	21	25	15
	F	25	..	..	..	19	4	2
Other forms of tuberculosis	M	5	..	..	3	1	1	..
	F	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Syphilitic diseases .. ..	M	9	1	..	..	..	4	4
	F	3	..	..	..	..	2	1
Influenza .. ..	M	16	..	..	..	1	5	10
	F	12	1	..	..	1	2	8
Measles .. ..	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Acute poliomyelitis and polioencephalitis .. ..	M	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
	F	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Acute infectious encephalitis	M	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cancer of buccal cavity, etc.	M	16	..	..	..	1	2	13
	F	17	..	..	..	3	6	8
Cancer of stomach and duodenum .. ..	M	30	..	..	..	2	13	15
	F	25	..	..	..	1	6	18
Cancer of breast .. ..	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	26	..	..	..	3	11	12
Cancer of all other sites .. ..	M	128	..	..	..	5	61	62
	F	92	..	..	..	8	33	51
Diabetes .. ..	M	5	..	..	..	..	3	2
	F	21	..	..	..	1	3	17
Intra-cranial vascular lesions	M	74	..	..	..	1	18	55
	F	108	..	..	..	2	21	85

*Causes of Death—continued.*

Causes of Death.	Sex.	All Ages.	0—	1—	5—	15—	45—	65—
Heart disease.. ..	M	267	..	..	..	14	78	175
	F	270	..	..	..	11	41	218
Other circulatory diseases ..	M	50	1	..	..	3	5	41
	F	49	..	..	..	..	11	38
Bronchitis .. ..	M	97	1	1	..	..	26	69
	F	51	1	..	..	3	5	42
Pneumonia (all forms) ..	M	59	3	1	..	3	14	38
	F	67	4	..	1	3	11	48
Other respiratory diseases ..	M	15	..	..	..	1	8	6
	F	13	..	..	..	3	2	8
Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	M	20	..	..	..	2	10	8
	F	8	..	..	..	1	1	6
Diarrhoea (under 2 years) ..	M	4	4	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Appendicitis .. ..	M	4	..	..	..	..	2	2
	F	4	..	..	..	1	1	2
Other digestive diseases ..	M	18	1	..	..	4	9	4
	F	30	..	..	..	5	8	17
Nephritis .. ..	M	17	..	..	..	5	4	8
	F	12	..	..	..	2	2	8
Puerperal sepsis .. ..	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other maternal causes ..	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Premature birth .. ..	M	7	7	..	..	..	..	..
	F	3	3	..	..	..	..	..
Congenital debility, malformations, etc. .. ..	M	20	16	..	..	..	2	2
	F	22	13	..	..	1	4	4
Suicide .. ..	M	11	..	..	..	4	2	5
	F	7	..	..	..	5	2	..
Road traffic accidents ..	M	13	..	..	6	5	..	2
	F	3	..	1	..	..	..	2
Other deaths from violence..	M	8	1	2	1	2	2	..
	F	11	1	2	..	..	2	6
All other causes .. ..	M	63	1	..	2	7	13	40
	F	56	1	..	..	11	13	31
All causes .. ..	M	1020	37	5	12	83	307	576
	F	939	24	5	2	84	192	632



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

District.	Death-rate, 1949	Death-rates in previous years.			
		1948	1947	1946	1945
England and Wales .. .. .	11.7	10.8	12.0	11.5	11.4
London .. .. .	12.2	11.6	12.8	12.7	13.8
Hackney .. .. .	11.32	10.46	12.1	11.8	13.3

### INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The deaths of 61 children under the age of twelve months were allocated to Hackney by the Registrar-General during 1949. This number of deaths gives an infantile mortality rate of 22.50 per 1,000 live births which is considerably lower than any rate previously recorded in the Borough. The rate for England and Wales was 32 and for London 29.

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

District.	Infant mortality rate, 1949	Infant mortality rates in previous years.			
		1948	1947	1946	1945
England and Wales .. .. .	32	34	41	43	46
London .. .. .	29	31	37	41	53
Hackney .. .. .	22	24	30	31	41

The causes of the 61 infant deaths in 1949 are set out in the following table:—

Cause of Death.	Under 24 hrs.	1 day to 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	1-3 months.	3-6 months.	6-9 months.	9-12 months.	Total
Bronchitis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
Congenital defects .. .. .	12	8	..	3	..	23	4	1	..	1	29
Diarrhoea .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	4
Other Digestive Diseases .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Pneumonia .. .. .	..	1	..	..	1	2	..	2	2	1	7
Influenza .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Syphilitic Disease .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Other Diseases of the Circulatory System .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Prematurity .. .. .	4	4	2	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	10
Whooping cough .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Other causes .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2
Other violent causes .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	2
Totals .. .. .	16	13	2	3	2	36	8	10	3	4	61

### MATERNAL MORTALITY.

During 1949 there were no deaths from Puerperal Sepsis or other causes directly connected with childbirth.

The maternal mortality rates in England and Wales and in Hackney in the past five years were:—

District.	Maternal mortality rate, 1949.	Maternal mortality rates in previous years.			
		1948	1947	1946	1945
England and Wales .. ..	0.98	1.02	1.01	1.24	1.79
Hackney .. .. .	Nil.	Nil	1.06	0.56	2.32

### GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

#### LABORATORY FACILITIES.

The arrangements made with the Camberwell Research Laboratories and the Royal Institute of Public Health for bacteriological examinations have been continued.

The following is a statement of specimens submitted to the Laboratories during the year:—

Specimen	Result of Examination	Negative	Positive	Total
Throat and Nose Swabs	Diphtheria Bacilli .. ..	386	8	394
	Haemolytic Streptococci ..	15	24	39
	Non-Haemolytic Streptococci	—	3	3
	Streptococci .. ..	1	—	1
	Staphylococcus Pyogenes ..	—	3	3
	Streptococci Viridens .. ..	—	3	3
	H. Pertussis .. ..	1	—	1
	Vincent's Organisms .. ..	40	4	44
Sputum .. ..	Tubercle Bacilli .. ..	13	1	14
Faeces .. ..	Salmonella typhi-murium ..	—	4	4
	Salmonella Para-typhi B ..	8	—	8
	Pathogens .. ..	7	—	7
	B Sonne Dysentery .. ..	2	—	2
	Salmonella Group .. ..	2	—	2
	Food Poisoning Group .. ..	1	—	1
	Dysentery Group .. ..	2	—	2
	Amobae .. ..	1	—	1
Blood .. ..	Salmonella Para-typhi B ..	2	5	7
	Salmonella Group .. ..	4	—	4
Cerebro Spinal Fluid ..	Tubercle Bacilli .. ..	1	—	1
Urine .. ..	Tubercle Bacilli .. ..	2	—	2
	Red Blood Corpuscles .. ..	1	—	1
	Aerobic Spore-Bearing Bacilli	—	1	1
	B Coli .. ..	1	1	2
	White Blood Corpuscles ..	1	—	1
Totals .. ..		491	57	548



Particulars of samples purchased under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, and submitted to the Public Analyst, D. T. Lucke, Esq., B.Sc., F.I.C., are given on page 47 of this report.

## PUBLIC MORTUARY.

Details of the bodies deposited in the Public Mortuary during the year are given in the following table:—

	Persons dying in Hackney.	Persons dying elsewhere.	Total.
Number of bodies deposited in the mortuary ..	315	171	486
1. To await inquests { (a) Infectious ..	—	—	—
(b) Non-Infectious ..	33	17	50
2. To await burial .. .. .. .. ..	—	—	—
3. Cause of death certified by Coroner ..	282	154	436
Number of post-mortem examinations made ..	315	171	486

## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

## SANITARY INSPECTION.

In considering the work carried out by the department under the heading of sanitary inspection, it is not inappropriate to recall the extreme difficulties which have been overcome by the Department since the war in maintaining the enforcement of repairs to property in the district—the difficulties arising in connection with building licensing and issue of W.B.A. priority certificates; the shortage of building materials and labour; and how at certain periods it was necessary to obtain special concessions from the Ministry of Works for supplies of such building materials as slates, plasterboard, W.C. pans, etc., to sell to builders when such materials were unobtainable through normal trade channels.

Added to these difficulties, the Department was unable to obtain sanitary inspectors to replace those who had left the district to take up appointments elsewhere.

All these difficulties were eventually overcome, but during that period of stress much of the work of the Department in connection with which Notices were being served came under the heading of "war damage" or re-instatement of war damage repairs,



and the owners of property were quite willing and anxious to do the work because the cost of the work was, to a large extent, being met by the War Damage Commission.

Conditions have now altered, and for the past few years increased difficulty has been experienced in securing repairs to premises in accordance with the requirements of Notices served under the Public Health (London) Act, 1936, and to some extent also in connection with Notices served under the Housing Act, 1936. The high cost of building repairs at the present time, as compared with pre-war days, is largely responsible for this position. It is estimated that there is an increase in the cost of building repairs today of 300 per cent. on pre-war prices. An owner of property may be faced with the necessity of expending an amount of money on repairs to a house to comply with a Notice which could not be recovered from the rentals of the property over a period of many years because, of course, the majority of rentals remain at the standard control.

In some cases, where only a short period remains unexpired on leasehold property, the owner, seeing his liability to a big expenditure to meet the cost of repairs, ceases to collect the rent and takes no further interest in the property. In such cases, the Council is in a most difficult position. Similarly, where an owner has no income other than that from the property, he finds it impossible to get a builder to carry out the repairs because the cost of the work cannot be found upon completion. In both these cases the repairs may have to be carried out in the first instance at the Council's expense, and the costs of the work recovered from the property, whether the Notice on which the work is done has been served under the Public Health (London) Act, 1936 or under the Housing Act, 1936.

*This problem of the local authority having to carry out repairs in default of the owner is increasing.*

On the 6th April, 1950, the following question was asked in the House of Commons by Mr. Eric Fletcher:—"Is my Right Hon. Friend satisfied that in the numerous cases where landlords are not doing repairs, local authorities are exercising their powers to do repairs?" Mr. Bevan replied:—"The local authorities, of course, have very considerable powers in this matter, and it is my view that in very many instances, they do not exercise the powers to the extent which they should."

The Minister of Health may, no doubt, be correct in saying that in many instances, local authorities do not exercise their



powers of repair in default of the owner to the extent which they should, but, in spite of the very great difficulties of so doing, this Borough, with the assistance of the Town Clerk and Treasurer, has spared no effort to exercise those powers to the fullest possible extent. A list of the premises in which the Council has proceeded during 1949 is attached to this report.

A statement by Lord MacDonald as regards the demolition of unfit houses, which was made in the House of Lords as recently as 21st June, 1950, appears to have some bearing on this problem:—

“On the question of slum clearance, I am sorry that there is not much I can say of an encouraging nature to the Most Reverend Primate. I had an intimation that he would be raising this question, and I asked for a considered statement.

I need hardly say that I am most sympathetic, but it will be agreed that slum clearance must be considered in relationship to the general housing problem.

Housing authorities are advised that while there is a shortage of houses they should not embark on the demolition of existing properties unless these constitute an immediate danger to life and limb or to the health of the occupants, and that before taking action in any particular case they should also satisfy themselves that the necessary rehousing accommodation can be provided out of their housing programme and that the work of demolition can be undertaken without serious diversion of building labour from new housing. No statistics are available of the number of demolition orders made on individual houses, as this is a matter for the local authority. I feel sure that, though we all feel very keenly on this question of the slums, this is in present circumstances the wise policy.”

The local authority have power to secure repairs to house property under either the Public Health (London) Act, 1936, or the Housing Act, 1936, but the provisions of these Acts differ in material respects.

Under the Public Health Act, disrepair of house property has to be dealt with under the nuisance sections—premises in such a state as to be a nuisance. If the requirements of a Notice relating to these nuisances are not complied with, a complaint is made at the Magistrates' Court and a Nuisance Order obtained. The Order gives a specified period in which to carry out the work. The sanitary authority have the right to enter any premises to which a Nuisance Order relates and do what is necessary in execution of the Order. The reasonable expenses incurred in obtaining or enforcing the Order or making the complaint upon which, or the



service of a Nuisance Notice in connection with which, the Order was made, shall be deemed to be money paid for the use and at the request of the person against whom the Order was made. All costs and expenses may be recovered in summary manner. Such costs and expenses recoverable from the owner may be recovered from the occupier by way of rent.

Under the Housing Act, where a local authority consider that a house is in any respect unfit for human habitation, they shall, unless they are satisfied that it is not capable at a reasonable expense of being rendered so fit, serve upon the person having control of the house, a Notice requiring him to execute the works specified in the Notice. In determining whether a house can be rendered fit for human habitation at a reasonable expense, regard shall be had to the estimated cost of the works necessary and the value which it is estimated that the house will have when the works are completed. The persons upon whom the Notices are served have a right to appeal within a period of twenty-one days to the County Court. The principle grounds upon which the appeal may be anticipated in these days is that the house is incapable of being rendered fit for human habitation at a reasonable expense. If no appeal against the Notice is entered and the work is not done, the local authority may themselves do the work after the service of appropriate Notice, and recover the cost thereof. Any expense incurred, together with interest, may be recovered by action or summarily as a civil debt from the person having control of the house, but when that person is an agent or a trustee his liability is limited to the total amount of money which he has or has had in his hands as rent of the house. The local authority may, by order, declare that any such expenses be payable by weekly or other instalments within a period not exceeding thirty years with interest. The amount of any expenses and interest due to the local authority becomes a charge on the property. In effect, the essential differences in these Acts, so far as the Council is concerned, in carrying out repairs in default of the owner and recovering the costs, are as follows:—

*Public Health (London) Act, 1936*

- (1) Only nuisances can be dealt with.
- (2) In owner's default it is permissible for the Council to carry out any work which is the subject of a Nuisance Order.
- (3) Costs of works are *not* made a charge on the property.

*Housing Act, 1936.*

- (1) Defects in addition to nuisances may be dealt with.
- (2) In owner's default it is permissible for the Council to carry out the works on the Notice.
- (3) Costs *made* a charge on the property.



On the face of this comparison it would appear that the Housing Act is the one which should be acted upon in all cases where the Council have to do the work in default of the owner, because of the clearer provisions relating to recovery of costs, but certain difficulties are encountered in so doing.

It has always been the custom in this district and, indeed, it appears to be implied in the Housing Act, that when a property has been repaired under that Act it is left in all respects fit for habitation and it will remain so for a period of years.

It will be remembered that it is a primary condition under which this repairs section of the Act can be operated, that the work can be done at a reasonable cost, and in these days of high cost of building repairs it is very difficult to carry out repairs to the accepted standard at a reasonable cost. If a lower standard of repair is adopted, merely the grosser defects being remedied, further complaints may be expected to arise in connection with the property within a short period of time, and it follows that, if the Council have to recover the cost of the work from the rentals, these additional complaints will involve further work being carried out before the cost of the previous work has been recovered. It is this recovery of the cost of the work which presents the greatest problem in connection with these cases. Also, it must be remembered that, under the Housing Act, if the local authority consider that a house is unfit for habitation and it is not capable, at a reasonable expense, of being rendered so fit, they must proceed to consider the property from the point of view of demolition.

It will be seen that when dealing with old property such as exists in this Borough, property which has been war-damaged and in some cases suffered the neglect of maintenance during the war years, it is difficult to bring that property up to the recognised standard of property dealt with under the Housing Act at a reasonable cost, but at the same time, owing to the housing situation, it is hardly desirable to consider that property for demolition.

The concluding paragraph in the "Report of the Standards of Fitness for Habitation Sub-Committee of the Central Housing Advisory Committee, 1946" is of interest in this connection:—

"If a local authority consider that a house cannot be repaired at reasonable expense, the owner on receipt of the notice under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936, can put forward any offer he likes with respect to the carrying out of work. It is for him to decide what sum he is prepared to pay rather than have the house demolished. On the other hand, if the



local authority consider that the house can be repaired at reasonable expense, but the owner does not, he has a right of appeal to the County Court. If the Court upholds him, the local authority are empowered by Section 16 of the Act to acquire the house either by agreement or compulsorily, when they are under obligation to repair it and thus give effect to their view of its condition. There remains the case in which the local authority are satisfied that the estimated expenditure on repairs to make the house fit for habitation is reasonable and that it is unlikely that the owner could successfully challenge them on this ground, but they nevertheless hesitate to issue notices because they know that the expenditure is such that financial hardship to the owner will be caused. The remedy in such cases would appear to be greater use by local authorities of their power under Section 73 (b) of the Act to acquire any houses which are or may be made suitable as houses for the working classes."

The following cases have been selected as examples of the difficulties which confront the Department:—

*Case (1).*—In this case a Notice under the Public Health (London) Act, 1936, was served and, as the Notice was not complied with, a Nuisance Order was obtained in the Magistrates' Court for the work to be carried out within twenty-one days, and £1 1s. 0d. costs were awarded to the Council. At the expiration of that period a non-compliance summons was applied for, and the Council were awarded a penalty of £2 10s. 0d. and 10s. 6d. costs on each of the two defendants, the defendants being a firm of estate agents. These agents claim that the property belongs to an old-age pensioner who has no capital, and further non-compliance summonses against these agents will not, of course, get the repairs carried out; they merely impose further costs on the estate. Since it was evident that the Council would have to carry out the repairs, it was considered advisable to deal with the matter under the Housing Act, and a schedule of defects was prepared, the estimated cost of the work being £161 15s. 0d. In this case, the rent is 10s. 1d. per week, and the net annual income from the property estimated at £16 16s. 0d. The estimated value of the house after the works have been completed is £200.

With regard to the estimated value of the house, it should be borne in mind that, whilst this is the theoretical value, it is very doubtful whether the property could be sold for that sum.

Owing to the cost of building repairs at the present time, very few people are buying property as an investment except where they



think there is a possibility of some of the houses becoming vacant so that they may be sold with vacant possession.

In this case it is difficult to suggest any procedure which would be acceptable to the local authority other than the service of a Demolition Notice because of the poor structural condition and age of the property, and the risk of being unable to obtain re-imbursement of the money expended upon repairs. It is purely a matter for the local authority to decide upon the extent to which they wish to keep housing accommodation, however poor the standard, in existence, and their willingness to face the probable financial losses in so doing; but it is possible to consider in a case of this kind that it is desirable to carry out the minimum repairs which are essential to enable the premises to remain occupied.

There are many families who are at present living in such extreme distress with relatives, who would be very glad to occupy such a house if only until such time as the housing situation improved sufficiently for them to obtain other accommodation.

Having regard, however, to the figures supplied, it is considered that the repairs at these premises could not be carried out at reasonable cost. The next step, therefore, if the house is considered under the Housing Act, 1936, will be to repair—obviously at a considerable loss—or to demolish the property, which under ordinary circumstances would be the normal procedure.

*Case (2).*—The owner of these premises cannot be traced, and no rent has been paid by the occupiers for 9½ months, so that ownership cannot be proved. Notices were served addressed to the owner of these premises and legal proceedings were taken in the North London Magistrates' Court, when an Abatement Order was obtained against the owner (unnamed) to abate the nuisances within seven days. The Abatement Order was obtained only for essential matters giving rise to nuisances on the premises and on the adjoining premises, and it was presumed that the Council would have to carry out the work and recover the costs. Estimates were obtained from three builders, the lowest of which was £14 10s. 0d. The property is occupied by two direct tenants, both of whom have money in hand which they have not paid as rent. The one who occupies the top floor at a weekly rental of 13s. 1d. has approximately £6 unpaid rent in hand. The other, who occupies the remainder of the house, is responsible for rent amounting to 36s. 2d. weekly and, although she was unable to tell the inspector what amount of money she had in hand, obviously she would have a sum in excess of that held by the top floor tenant.



It is understood that the Inland Revenue Authorities are claiming the sum of £6 17s. 0d. monthly from these tenants jointly in respect of unpaid property tax, and both tenants are, of course, discharging the normal accounts for the local general rate and water rate. The Town Clerk considered this case and advised that, in view of the uncertainty of obtaining re-imbursement of the cost of the work, and the fact that other defects on the property would require repair in a short space of time, no further steps be taken under the Public Health (London) Act, 1936, but that an inspection be made and action taken under the Housing Act. An inspection under the Housing Act was, therefore, made and a schedule of works prepared. The inspector estimates that the cost of these works will be approximately £426. The net annual income from this house, which is let at £2 9s. 3d. per week, is given as £45 8s. 9d. and the estimated value of the house, based on a twenty years purchase, is £908 15s. 0d. Again, it should be mentioned that the value of the property is a theoretical one and no such figure could be realised for the property at the present time.

In this case, it would be most unreasonable to consider the property for demolition, and here again it is for the local authority to decide whether they are prepared to authorise the expenditure which, in this case, amounts to £426. Although this sum at first glance may be regarded as unreasonable, it must be borne in mind that the cost of building repairs is three times what it was in pre-war days, and that the cost of providing house accommodation of any kind is also at least three times what it was in those days.

The local authority may decide that the sum of £426 shall not be regarded as unreasonable cost, and so authorise the service of formal Notices under Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1936. If, however, they are not prepared to expend this amount of money, there appear only two courses left open. One is to follow the procedure of the Public Health Act to secure the abatement of nuisances and for the Council to carry out the requirements of the Nuisance Order, and the other to serve Notices under Section 9 for the minimum repairs necessary and subsequently to carry out the work. In both procedures, the Council would have to be prepared for further complaints to be received regarding defects in the property in the future.

It appears in this particular case, that it would be desirable to proceed under Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1936, but the Notice should not be of the usual comprehensive nature and be restricted to the minimum required to meet immediate needs, which would avoid, when taking into consideration the character of the property, any question of unreasonableness of cost of repairs, which is one of the grounds of appeal under the Housing Act, 1936.



## WORK CARRIED OUT BY PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

## DRAINAGE WORKS.

*Private Works (rechargeable) carried out by the Public Health Department—1st January to 31st December, 1949.*

	£	s.	d.
21, Ash Grove .. .. .	15	0	
80, Amhurst Park .. .. .	2	18	2
24, Amhurst Road .. .. .	15	0	
161, do. .. .. .	15	0	
163, do. .. .. .	1	3	6
292, do. .. .. .	5	3	7
67, Ainsworth Road .. .. .	1	3	2
27, Buckingham Road .. .. .	15	0	
142, Bethune Road .. .. .	15	0	
35, Berkshire Road .. .. .	15	0	
3, Balmes Road .. .. .	2	7	0
49, Cotesbach Road .. .. .	18	0	
4, Cadogan Terrace .. .. .	15	0	
151, Clapton Common .. .. .	15	0	
3, Culford Grove .. .. .	17	7	
48, Clapton Common .. .. .	1	15	1
5/7, Chatham Place .. .. .	18	0	
129/131, Chatsworth Road .. .. .	1	10	0
31a/33, Christie Road .. .. .	15	0	
65, Clapton Common .. .. .	15	0	
9, 10 & 11, Cazenove Place .. .. .	15	0	
Clapton Park Tavern, Chatsworth Road .. .. .	15	0	
12, Cassland Road .. .. .	1	3	10
52, Chardmore Road .. .. .	1	10	0
140, Daubeney Road .. .. .	18	0	
39, Dunsmure Road .. .. .	1	17	6
37, do. .. .. .	1	17	6
9, Daintry Street .. .. .	15	0	
97, Forburg Road .. .. .	15	0	
66, Farleigh Road .. .. .	15	0	
47, Filey Avenue .. .. .	15	0	
33, Forburg Road .. .. .	15	0	
4a, Hassett Road .. .. .	15	0	
16, Hurstdene Gardens .. .. .	15	0	
8, 10 & 12, King Edward's Road .. .. .	1	2	1
46a, Leswin Road .. .. .	15	0	
Regal Cafe, 152, Lower Clapton Road .. .. .	15	0	
Venus Pencil Co., Ltd., Lower Clapton Road .. .. .	1	0	7
12, Lower Clapton Road .. .. .	15	0	
14, Lynmouth Road .. .. .	3	17	1
Empress Cinema, Mare Street .. .. .	1	16	0
318, Mare Street .. .. .	1	3	8
167, do. .. .. .	15	0	
1/2, Silesia Buildings, Mare Street .. .. .	1	10	0
1/2, do. do. .. .. .	1	6	7
Carried forward .. .. .	55	1	11

						£	s.	d.
	Brought Forward	..	..	..	..	55	1	11
47,	Mildenhall Road..	..	..	..	..	2	12	2
132,	do.	..	..	..	..	2	19	5
87,	Mount Pleasant Lane	..	..	..	..	1	15	7
13,	Mallard Street	..	..	..	..	2	1	4
2,	Miller Terrace	..	..	..	..	2	1	4
4/6,	do.	..	..	..	..	26	18	10
46,	Newick Road	..	..	..	..	1	10	0
28,	do.	..	..	..	..	1	7	6
30,	do.	..	..	..	..	1	7	6
56/58,	do.	..	..	..	..	19	5	0
14,	Portland Avenue..	..	..	..	..	15	0	
49,	Ridley Road	..	..	..	..	15	0	
9a,	Rectory Road	..	..	..	..	2	9	7
13,	Reading Lane	..	..	..	..	15	0	
19,	Rendlesham Road	..	..	..	..	17	6	
92/94,	Stamford Hill	..	..	..	..	15	0	
34,	do.	..	..	..	..	15	0	
31,	Stamford Road	..	..	..	..	3	2	0
24,	do.	..	..	..	..	5	10	3
7,	Southborough Road	..	..	..	..	15	0	
24,	Sothwold Road	..	..	..	..	15	0	
110,	Southgate Road	..	..	..	..	15	0	
	Stapley & Smith, Sylvester Road	..	..	..	..	1	3	4
14,	Templar Road	..	..	..	..	15	0	
56,	Thornby Road	..	..	..	..	15	0	
329c,	Victoria Park Road	..	..	..	..	15	0	
	Royal Hotel, Victoria Park Road	..	..	..	..	15	0	
43,	Welbury Street	..	..	..	..	15	0	
43,	Well Street	..	..	..	..	15	0	
43,	do.	..	..	..	..	15	0	
208/210,	do.	..	..	..	..	17	7	
212,	do.	..	..	..	..	17	7	
	Total	..	..	..	..	£143	3	5

*Housing Department Drainage Works—  
1st January to 31st December, 1949.*

						£	s.	d.
17/23,	Cavendish Mansions	..	..	..	..	8	6	
73,	Castlewood Road	..	..	..	..	1	7	6
37,	Downs Road	..	..	..	..	4	11	6
2,	Digby Road	..	..	..	..	13	14	9
97,	Durlston Road	..	..	..	..	7	19	5
41,	Forburg Road	..	..	..	..	18	10	
202,	Ridley Road	..	..	..	..	16	11	
154,	Stoke Newington Road	..	..	..	..	1	2	7
164,	Upper Clapton Road	..	..	..	..	1	10	11
	Total	..	..	..	..	£32	10	11



*Drainage Works carried out in Default of Notices served under the Public Health (London) Act, 1936, Section 40—1st January to 31st December, 1949.*

							£	s.	d.
15,	April Street	..	..	..	..	..	83	4	5
53,	Brenthouse Road	..	..	..	..	..	156	13	3
55,	do.	..	..	..	..	..	70	19	4
61,	do.	..	..	..	..	..	7	10	11
12,14,16,18&20,	Beck Road	..	..	..	..	..	54	14	3
146/154,	Cassland Road	..	..	..	..	..	144	17	6
13,	Cawley Road	..	..	..	..	..	45	17	11
31,	do.	..	..	..	..	..	2	16	1
32,	do.	..	..	..	..	..	5	16	8
34,	do.	..	..	..	..	..	2	16	1
35,	do.	..	..	..	..	..	2	16	1
84,	Clapton Way	..	..	..	..	..	42	12	10
113,	Downs Road	..	..	..	..	..	1	7	0
236,	Daubeney Road	..	..	..	..	..	13	12	7
37,	Dunsmure Road	..	..	..	..	..	14	0	11
39,	do.	..	..	..	..	..	14	0	11
82,	Evering Road	..	..	..	..	..	84	10	7
84,	do.	..	..	..	..	..	75	13	7
78/80,	do.	..	..	..	..	..	154	8	7
86,	do.	..	..	..	..	..	36	14	3
11,	Elderfield Road	..	..	..	..	..	15	12	3
13,	do.	..	..	..	..	..	15	12	4
15,	do.	..	..	..	..	..	12	2	5
72,	do.	..	..	..	..	..	20	13	11
76,	do.	..	..	..	..	..	20	13	10
78,	do.	..	..	..	..	..	32	15	2
53,	Gore Road	..	..	..	..	..	12	6	11
54,	do.	..	..	..	..	..	20	11	6
51,	Lower Clapton Road	..	..	..	..	..	4	16	8
53,	do.	..	..	..	..	..	13	10	1
53,	do.	..	..	..	..	..	10	18	4
	Hampden Chapel, Lauriston Road	..	..	..	..	..	170	1	0
46,	Northfield Road	..	..	..	..	..	2	18	4
48,	do.	..	..	..	..	..	2	18	4
50,	do.	..	..	..	..	..	2	18	3
52,	do.	..	..	..	..	..	2	18	3
39,	Sharon Gardens	..	..	..	..	..	11	17	5
41,	do.	..	..	..	..	..	11	17	5
226,	Stoke Newington High Street	..	..	..	..	..	27	17	7
66,	Victoria Park Road	..	..	..	..	..	20	9	10
31,	West Bank	..	..	..	..	..	78	6	9
30,	do.	..	..	..	..	..	123	15	6
29,	do.	..	..	..	..	..	117	13	0
32,	do.	..	..	..	..	..	68	12	4
Total							£1,837	1	2

*Public Health (London) Act, 1936—Nuisance Orders—Works  
carried out in Default—1st January to 31st December, 1949.*

							£	s.	d.
153, Evering Road	..	..	..	..	..	..	65	5	0
35, Rectory Road	..	..	..	..	..	..	171	4	0
84, do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	304	4	0
175, Victoria Park Road	..	..	..	..	..	..	224	0	0
25, 27 & 31, Wick Road	..	..	..	..	..	..	420	7	10
29, Warwick Villas	..	..	..	..	..	..	148	10	0
30, do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	215	15	0
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	£1,549	5	10
GRAND TOTAL							£3,562	1	4

*Closing Orders under the Public Health (London) Act, 1936.*

The press publicity given to the action of the Magistrate at the North London Magistrates' Court in making Closing Orders relating to Nos. 25, 27 and 31 Wick Road, contrary to the application of the Council, has focused attention on but one other group of the many difficult cases which continually confront the Public Health Department.

The interest resulting from the publicity may have the effect of throwing light on the legal and technical difficulties which occur in Public Health administration in this Borough and dispel the prevalent idea that securing the remedy of defects in property and the abatement of nuisances is an automatic procedure by the mere service of Notices.

The Public Health Committee is obliged to carry out the statutory duties placed upon a sanitary authority by the provisions of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936, and the Committee has in these instances, as in all others, acted in accordance with the Ministry of Health instructions, that every effort should be made to keep dwellings in occupation in view of the difficulty of rehousing tenants under present circumstances.

The main features relating to the Wick Road properties under consideration are essentially similar:—

The premises are situated in Daley Street Compulsory Purchase Order made by the London County Council, dated 10th February, 1939.



The properties were war-damaged, and certain early stage war-damage repairs were carried out by the War Damage Department.

The property forms part of a Trust and it is claimed that the Estate is in very poor financial circumstances.

Complaints were received from the tenants regarding defects on the premises.

Following inspection, Notices under the Public Health (London) Act, 1936 were served.

*Having regard to the premises being within a Compulsory Purchase Order, the requirements set out on the Notices were kept to the minimum required to keep the premises reasonably habitable.*

The requirements of the Notices were not complied with, and application was made at the Magistrates' Court for Abatement Orders.

The first of these properties to be brought before the Court were Nos. 25 and 31, and the hearing was adjourned to enable the defendants to obtain Counsel's opinion. By the time of the adjourned hearing, a summons in respect of the other property, No. 27, had been issued for hearing on the same day, and a further adjournment was applied for in respect of all three properties on the grounds that "Notices to Treat" had been served by the London County Council, and further information regarding these Notices was required by the defendants.

At the final hearing, the Council's Solicitor resisted any further adjournment and pressed for Abatement Orders. Counsel for the defence very strongly opposed this and submitted to the Magistrate, that his clients had offered to give these premises to the London County Council, but the offer had not been accepted, and the proper way to deal with the case was to make Closing Orders, thus relieving his client of the obligation to expend a considerable sum of money on these houses which might in the course of a few months be demolished. In his opinion, any other course would result in waste of time, money and materials.

The Council's Solicitor again opposed the making of Closing Orders and pointed out that, although the houses were ultimately to be pulled down, demolition might not be carried out for some years.

The Magistrate, in delivering judgment, said, "Something might happen if you all join with the tenants in trying to put pressure on the L.C.C. If I am entitled to make a Closing Order it would bring the thing to a head." He then made a Closing Order in respect of all three houses and added, "Perhaps that will stir somebody up to do something."

It must be realised that the Magistrate had heard evidence from a builder who had been brought to Court by the defendants with a view to resisting Abatement Orders being made, and the Magistrate gained the impression from the builder's evidence that these premises were in an extremely bad condition of repair, but, whilst it is admitted that the property is old and neglected, it is by no means in the ruinous condition which the Magistrate appeared to have accepted it to be.

### INSPECTIONS.

The following is a summary of the principal forms of inspection and of the action taken by the sanitary inspectors during the year:—

Houses inspected on complaint .. .. .	9,020
"    "    after infectious disease .. .. .	318
Special inspections and visits .. .. .	6,415
Builders' notices .. .. .	1,284
Inspections of factories and workshops .. .. .	750
"    "    bakehouses .. .. .	110
"    "    dairies and milkshops .. .. .	631
"    "    butchers' shops and stores .. .. .	1,451
"    "    other food premises, markets, etc. .. .. .	4,232
Drains and sanitary fittings examined .. .. .	5,308
"    repaired .. .. .	849
"    relaid .. .. .	375
Premises in which defects were found { all forms } .. .. .	7,235
"    "    "    abated { of } .. .. .	5,860
Total number of re-inspections .. { inspection } .. .. .	29,371
Intimation notices served .. .. .	7,107
Statutory notices served—	
Public Health (London) Act, 1936 .. .. .	2,535
Byelaws and London County Council (General Powers) Act .. .. .	289
Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act .. .. .	5
Summons issued for housing defects .. .. .	252



*Common Lodging-House.*—There is now only one common lodging-house in the Borough, situated at Nos. 23 and 25, Well Street. This lodging-house provides accommodation for 139 men only.

*Water Supply.*—The water supply of the Borough is under the control of the Metropolitan Water Board. All the dwelling-houses in the Borough are supplied from the Board's mains direct to the houses, and no report of any form of contamination of the water supply was received during the year.

## HOUSING ACT, 1936.

### PART II.

*Housing Act, 1936, Sections 11 and 12.*

Demolition Orders affecting 6 dwelling-houses, and Closing Orders as regards the basement rooms at 3 premises, were sanctioned by the Public Health Committee during the year.

The several properties represented under these Sections are set out hereunder.

#### *Section 11: Demolition Orders.*

No. 71, Berger Road.  
No. 25, Sanford Lane.  
No. 14, Morning Lane.  
No. 16, Morning Lane.  
No. 230, Wick Road.  
No. 51a, Digby Road.

#### *Section 12: Closing Orders.*

No. 56, Barnabas Road—Basement front and back rooms.  
No. 479, Kingsland Road—Basement front and back rooms  
No. 141, Morning Lane—Basement front room.

Many other properties in the Borough could be dealt with under these Sections, but until the re-housing situation generally becomes easier, action in this respect must inevitably be limited to cases of particular urgency.

#### *Housing Act, 1936, Section 9.*

##### *Action under Statutory Powers.*

Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which		
notices were served requiring repairs	..	16
Number of dwelling-houses at which work was in		
progress at the end of the year	.. ..	5

Informal notices served as a result of inspections carried out under Section 9, Housing Act, 1936, totalled 140, and work was in progress in respect of 23 of these notices at the end of the year.

## ABATEMENT OF OVERCROWDING AND APPLICATIONS FOR RE-HOUSING.

The Overcrowding statistics relating to the year 1938 revealed that at the end of that year, 1,584 families, occupying 1,584 dwellings and comprising 8,298 persons, were living in overcrowded conditions according to the standards set out in the Overcrowding provisions of the Housing Act, 1936.

The continual movement of population during and since the war years has made it impossible to maintain these records with complete accuracy and, failing a systematic Overcrowding Survey similar to that undertaken in the Borough in 1935-36, the extent of overcrowding can only be estimated in relation to enquiries received for housing accommodation by the London County Council, the Hackney Borough Council and the Public Health Department.

In these circumstances, the pre-war figures concerning Overcrowding have been deemed to be of no value in assessing the extent of Overcrowding prevailing at the present time, and the figures quoted here refer only to cases of Overcrowding which have come to the notice of the Department since the year 1945, as a result of housing applications made to the London County Council and the Hackney Borough Council, through reports from sanitary inspectors and health visitors, and from enquiries received at the Public Health Department.

This has been considered the most practicable method of arriving at the current register, bearing in mind the probability that most families recorded in the Overcrowding Register before 1945 will have renewed their applications on those grounds more recently.

The information obtained from these sources gives the following results:—

(1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at 31st December, 1949 .. .. .	915
(2) Number of families occupying these dwellings .. .. .	1,254
(3) Number of actual persons occupying these dwellings .. .. .	4,754

The 915 dwellings stated to be overcrowded at the end of the year are, therefore, the total number which have come to the



knowledge of the Department from January, 1945 to December, 1949, less those in which the Overcrowding was abated during that period.

In arriving at this figure, single persons living with relatives have been disregarded, and only families who would need to be re-housed as separate units have been included, *e.g.*, a married son or daughter with wife or husband and children, living with parents.

Details of the family units occupying the 915 overcrowded dwellings were:—

Single units	..	628	Total	..	628
Double	„	240	„	..	480
Treble	„	42	„	..	126
Quadruple units	..	5	„	..	20
Totals	..	915 dwellings; 1,254 families.			

Cases of Overcrowding relieved during the year totalled 345, namely:—

233 cases comprising 1,266 persons, rehoused by L.C.C.	
44 „ „ 217 „ „ Hackney, B.C.	
65 „ „ 358 „ „ moved to other premises.	
3 „ „ 11 „ „ took over additional accommodation.	

Total	345	1,852
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Details regarding overcrowding investigations carried out by the Public Health Department staff in connection with housing applications, and the number of families re-housed on Hackney Borough Council and London County Council Housing Estates, are set out in statistical form in the following summary:—

## STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

### APPLICATIONS TO LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

Investigations.				Totals.
Number investigated and found to be not overcrowded .. ..				496
Number investigated and Recommended.	Over-crowding.	Tuber-culosis.	Illness or Physical Disability.	433
	420	2	11	
Total Number Investigated .. ..				929

**Applicants Re-housed.****LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.**

Applicants investigated by Public Health Department.	Over- crowding.	Tuber- culosis.	Illness or Physical Disability.	Totals.
	233	27	3	263
Other Applicants .. .. .				465
Total—London County Council .. .. .				728

**HACKNEY BOROUGH COUNCIL.**

Applicants investigated by Public Health Department.	Over- crowding.	Tuber- culosis.	Illness or Physical Disability.	Totals.
	44	4	2	50
Other Applicants .. .. .				823
Total—Hackney Borough Council .. .. .				873

Total Number of Families Re-housed by The London County Council and Hackney Borough Council ..	1,601
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## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD AND FOOD PREMISES.

Increasing publicity is being given to the unsatisfactory conditions existing at many premises used for the sale of food.

The particular problem in relation to the sale of ice cream and the registration of ice cream premises, the many difficulties encountered in enforcing the requirements of Section 13 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, and the measures proposed to secure more effectual supervision of all food premises in the Borough, are dealt with in the introductory pages of this Report.

Inspections of food premises during 1949 totalled 6,424.



*Milk Supply.*—At the end of the year, 32 dairies and milk-shops, 59 dairymen (including those whose premises are situated outside the Borough) and 140 purveyors of milk in sealed receptacles remained on the register. In no case was it found necessary to refuse registration or to remove a retailer from the Register under Section 22 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

*The Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949 and The Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949.*

The following licences were issued under these Regulations, which came into force on the 1st October, 1949:—

Dealer's (Pasteuriser's) Licence	..	..	3
Dealer's (Steriliser's) Licence	..	..	1
Dealer's Licences:			
Tuberculin Tested	..	..	42
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	..	..	2
Pasteurised	..	..	88
Sterilised	..	..	162
Accredited	..	..	2
Total			300
Supplementary Licences:			
Tuberculin Tested	..	..	18
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	..	..	1
Pasteurised	..	..	23
Sterilised	..	..	24
Total			66

A total of 500 samples of milk sold under special designations were submitted for bacteriological examination, and 34 of these were found not to conform to the requirements of the Regulations.

The vendors of the samples were warned and advice was given to enable the cause of the adverse reports to be rectified.

The practice of submitting all samples of pasteurised milk to the phosphatase test was again followed, and 6 samples were reported positive by this test. These samples were examined for tubercle bacilli, with negative results.

The total weights of food condemned or surrendered during the year were:—

*Food Condemned during the Year 1949.*

Commodity.	Weight.			
	Tons.	Cwts.	Qtrs.	Lbs.
Bacon .. .. .	—	—	1	21½
Bread, cakes and pastries .. ..	—	11	1	11
Butter, lard and margarine .. ..	—	—	1	18½
Cereals .. .. .	1	6	2	12
Cheese .. .. .	—	8	—	26
Eggs and dried egg powder .. ..	—	2	2	8
Fish .. .. .	5	14	1	14
Flour .. .. .	—	—	1	9
Fruit and vegetables .. .. .	6	11	—	13
Jam and Marmalade .. .. .	—	8	1	21
Meat, Poultry and game .. .. .	5	13	1	18
Milk (Evaporated and Condensed) ..	2	2	3	23
Pickles and Sauces .. .. .	13	3	3	16
Sugar .. .. .	—	1	—	12½
Sweets .. .. .	—	—	—	27½
Tea and Coffee .. .. .	—	—	—	1¾
Miscellaneous .. .. .	12	13	3	21
Total weight ..	48	19	1	2¾

*Ice Cream and Preserved Food.*—Samples of ice cream taken in course of manufacture and during sale have been submitted for bacterial examination and chemical analysis. The samples submitted for bacteriological examination were reported upon as follows:—

39 samples were up to Grade I standard.

20	„	„	„	II	„
27	„	„	„	III	„
22	„	„	„	IV	„

*Registration of Premises under Section 14, Food and Drugs Act, 1938.*—Premises used for the manufacture, storage and sale of ice-cream or for the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food, are required to be registered by the local authority under the provisions of Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

At the end of the year the number of premises remaining on the Register was:—

Ice-Cream	..	..	..	262
Sausages, etc.	..	..	..	160



*Pharmacy and Poisons.*—The names and addresses of 151 persons remained on the Council's list of persons entitled to sell poisons under Part 2 of the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933, and Pharmacy and Medicines Act, 1941. No action was necessary in respect of any offence under the Act.

### ADULTERATION OF FOOD.

The total number of samples submitted for chemical analysis during the year compares favourably with previous years, and included:—

(a) <i>Formal Samples:</i> —					<i>Genuine.</i>	<i>Adulterated.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Milk	..	..	..	..	108	1	109
Various Foods	..	..	..	..	782	12	794
(b) <i>Informal Samples:</i> —							
Milk	..	..	..	..	105	1	106
Various Foods	..	..	..	..	100	2	102

*Legal Proceedings.*—There were two prosecutions in relation to complaints concerning milk being sold in dirty bottles. The vendors were convicted for failing to keep the milk-vessels in a state of thorough cleanliness. Fines of £10 and £2 and costs amounting to £3 3s. 0d. and £2 2s. 0d. respectively, were imposed, in these cases.

There were also two prosecutions following the sale of buns and bread unfit for human consumption. Fines of £5 and £20 and costs amounting to £3 3s. 0d. and £5 5s. 0d. respectively, were imposed.

The average composition of all formal milk samples taken during the year was 3.4 per cent. milk fat and 8.90 per cent. solids not fat. Milk should contain not less than 3 per cent. milk fat and 8.5 per cent. solids not fat.

A summary of samples taken during the year, showing the results of analyses, is set out in the following table:—

Description of Article.	Formal samples.		Informal samples.	
	No. taken.	No. adulterated.	No. taken.	No. adulterated.
Barley .. .. .	1	—	—	—
Barley Kernels.. .. .	1	—	—	—
Batter Mixture.. .. .	1	—	—	—
Baking Powder.. .. .	1	—	—	—
Beef Cubes .. .. .	11	—	—	—
Bisto .. .. .	5	—	—	—
Butter .. .. .	148	3	—	—
Bread .. .. .	—	—	1	—
Blanc Mange Powder .. .. .	1	—	—	—
Caramel Dessert .. .. .	1	—	—	—
Cake Mixture .. .. .	11	2	—	—
Chicken Broth .. .. .	1	—	—	—
Chewing Gum .. .. .	—	—	1	—
Chocolates .. .. .	—	—	1	—
Chocolate Cup .. .. .	1	—	—	—
Cocoa .. .. .	34	—	—	—
Coffee and Chicory Extract .. .. .	44	—	—	—
Coffee and Chicory .. .. .	1	—	—	—
Coffee .. .. .	11	—	—	—
Cornflour .. .. .	2	—	—	—
Cooking Fat .. .. .	1	—	—	—
Cinnamon .. .. .	3	—	—	—
Curry Powder .. .. .	4	—	—	—
Custard Powder .. .. .	4	—	—	—
Custard Sauce .. .. .	1	—	—	—
Dried Onion .. .. .	1	—	—	—
Extract of Tomatoes .. .. .	—	—	1	1
Flour (Cake) .. .. .	1	1	—	—
Flour (Pea) .. .. .	6	—	—	—
Flour (Self-Raising) .. .. .	4	—	—	—
Flour (Batter) .. .. .	2	—	—	—
Flour (Bun) .. .. .	2	—	—	—
Flour (Pudding) .. .. .	1	—	—	—
Flour (Scone) .. .. .	1	—	—	—
Frizettes .. .. .	1	—	—	—
Gravy Powder .. .. .	9	—	—	—
Gravy Browning .. .. .	3	1	—	—
Ginger .. .. .	2	—	—	—
Glace Cherries .. .. .	1	—	—	—
Grape Nuts .. .. .	1	—	—	—
Herbs (Mixed) .. .. .	6	—	—	—
Honey .. .. .	2	—	—	—
Horse-radish and Beet .. .. .	1	—	—	—
Ice-Cream .. .. .	—	—	91	—
Jam .. .. .	11	—	—	—
Jelly Crystals .. .. .	3	1	—	—
Ketchup.. .. .	8	—	—	—
Macaroni .. .. .	3	—	—	—
Margarine .. .. .	149	—	—	—
Marmalade .. .. .	1	—	—	—
Carried forward .. .. .	507	8	95	1



Description of Article.	Formal samples.		Informal samples.	
	No. taken.	No. adulterated.	No. taken.	No. adulterated.
Brought forward .. ..	507	8	95	1
Matzo Meal .. ..	1	—	—	—
Milk .. ..	74	1	106	1
Milk (Sterilised) .. ..	35	—	—	—
Milk (Evaporated) .. ..	—	—	1	—
Mustard .. ..	16	—	—	—
Mayonnaise .. ..	1	—	—	—
10-Minute Pudding .. ..	1	—	—	—
Mixed Peel .. ..	1	—	—	—
Nescafe .. ..	2	—	—	—
Noodles .. ..	1	—	—	—
Nutmeg .. ..	4	—	—	—
Oxo .. ..	1	—	—	—
Olive Oil .. ..	4	—	—	—
Parsley .. ..	3	1	—	—
Pastry Mixture .. ..	2	—	—	—
Pepper .. ..	16	—	1	1
Pepper Compound .. ..	1	—	—	—
Pea Soup .. ..	—	—	1	—
Pudding (Golden) .. ..	1	—	—	—
Pudding (Mixture) .. ..	5	1	—	—
Raising Powder .. ..	1	—	—	—
Salad Cream .. ..	9	1	—	—
Sage .. ..	1	—	—	—
Sago .. ..	1	—	—	—
Sauce .. ..	67	—	—	—
Sausages .. ..	3	—	—	—
Sausage Meat .. ..	1	—	—	—
Sauerkraut .. ..	—	—	1	—
Scone Mixture .. ..	1	—	—	—
Semolina .. ..	4	—	—	—
Soup Powder .. ..	4	—	—	—
Spice (Mixed) .. ..	11	—	—	—
Sponge Mixture .. ..	3	—	—	—
Stuffing .. ..	10	—	—	—
Suet .. ..	3	—	—	—
Sugar .. ..	15	—	—	—
Sweetened Cooking Fat .. ..	2	—	—	—
Sweets .. ..	—	—	1	—
Tea .. ..	10	—	—	—
Tomato Soup .. ..	—	—	1	—
Vinegar (Malt) .. ..	64	—	—	—
Vinegar (Non-Brewed) .. ..	8	1	—	—
Vita-Cup .. ..	2	—	—	—
Vermicelli .. ..	4	—	—	—
Vegetable Extract .. ..	2	—	—	—
Vesop .. ..	1	—	—	—
Water-Ice .. ..	—	—	1	—
Yeast .. ..	1	—	—	—
TOTAL .. ..	903	13	208	3

Details are given below regarding the adulterated formal samples and the action taken by the Council in respect thereof:—

Description of Sample.	Nature and Extent of Adulteration.	Action taken.
Pudding Mixture .. ..	Contained Acari .. ..	Vendor warned.
Cake Flour .. ..	15% deficient in available Carbon Di-Oxide.	Vendor warned.
Milk .. ..	4.04% deficient in Fat and 0.95% added water.	Vendor asked for explanation.
Gravy Browning .. ..	Contained 200 parts per million of Zinc.	Manufacturer informed.
Butter .. ..	0.2% excess water ..	Vendor informed of the slight excess water.
Butter .. ..	0.1% excess water ..	do. do.
Cake Mixture .. ..	Contained only 34% available Carbon Di-Oxide.	Old stock withdrawn from sale.
Cake Mixture .. ..	Contained Acari .. ..	do. do.
Salad Cream .. ..	12% deficient in Edible Oil.	Producer informed.
Parsley .. ..	7.6% sandy matter ..	do. do.
Butter .. ..	0.2% excess water ..	Vendor informed of slight excess water.
Non-Brewed Vinegar ..	7.5% deficient in Acetic Acid.	No action taken in consequence of recent Court decision on non-brewed vinegar.
Jelly Crystals .. ..	Contained 75% sugar, 9% below percentage specified in Food Standards Order.	Vendor asked for explanation.

*Food Complaints.*—Complaints received regarding food which has been contaminated by the presence of foreign bodies are becoming more numerous.

These offences must be due mainly to carelessness in preparation and manufacture, and therefore, every opportunity is taken to impress upon those engaged in food production and distribution, the importance of taking all necessary precautions to prevent such incidents occurring.

The seriousness of this matter is indicated by the following statement of complaints received during 1949:—

- (1) Dirt in bread.
- (2) Stone in tin of beans.
- (3) Glass in bottle of milk.
- (4) Dirt in doughnut.



- (5) Rivet in bread.
- (6) Nail in dates.
- (7) Sliver of wood in bread.
- (8) Beetle in bread roll.
- (9) Glass in bread roll.
- (10) Glass in bottle of salad cream.
- (11) Mouse dirt in cake.
- (12) Nail in bread.
- (13) Glass in sweets.
- (14) Beetle in cake.
- (15) Piece of plastic scraper in doughnut.
- (16) Beetle in bread.
- (17) Piece of wire in bread.
- (18) Portion of beetle in cake.
- (19) Nail in bread.

*Food Poisoning.*—There was no outbreak of food poisoning during the year, but 9 single cases were notified. The agent was identified in 6 of these cases, namely:—

- Salmonella (1 case).
- S. Typhi-murium (3 cases).
- Bacterial (2 cases).

## PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

During the year under review 2,965 cases of notifiable infectious disease occurred as compared with 3,186 in the previous year and 1,951 in 1947.

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

Disease.	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	6	9	4	3	9
Acute Primary Pneumonia	49	48	63	36	43
Acute Polioencephalitis	—	—	2	—	3
Acute Poliomyelitis ..	2	—	39	6	35
Cerebro-spinal Fever ..	3	1	5	4	3
Diphtheria .. ..	44	19	28	40	16
Dysentery .. ..	64	40	12	26	9
Enteric Fever .. ..	1	2	2	4	12
Erysipelas .. ..	46	47	43	35	24
Food Poisoning .. ..	—	—	—	—	9
Malaria .. ..	10	7	1	—	1
Measles .. ..	1,090	1,474	511	1,736	2,009
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	20	26	21	15	7
Puerperal Fever .. ..	13	10	6	4	—
Puerperal Pyrexia .. ..	46	49	32	23	28
Scabies .. ..	1,021	924	318	208	128
Scarlet Fever .. ..	257	249	313	259	267
Typhus Fever .. ..	—	—	1	—	—
Whooping Cough .. ..	233	543	550	787	362
Totals ..	2,905	3,448	1,951	3,186	2,965

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

Disease.	England and Wales.	London.	Hackney.
Cerebro-spinal Fever .. ..	0.02	0.02	0.01
Diphtheria .. ..	0.04	0.07	0.09
Enteric Fever .. ..	0.01	0.01	0.06
Erysipelas .. ..	0.19	0.17	0.13
Measles .. ..	8.95	8.54	11.61
Pneumonia .. ..	0.80	0.55	0.30
Scarlet Fever .. ..	1.63	1.46	1.54
Whooping Cough .. ..	2.39	1.70	2.09



Table showing Notifications of Infectious Disease received in 1949, in Age Groups, Admissions to Hospitals, and Deaths

Disease.	Cases Notified.													No. of cases admitted to Hospitals	No. of Deaths
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.													
		Under 1.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 65.	65 and upwards.		
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	5	2	2
Acute Primary Pneumonia	43	1	2	2	2	2	5	4	1	5	4	10	5	18	2
Acute Poliomyelitis ..	3	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1
Acute Poliomyelitis ..	35	2	8	3	11	..	6	2	1	1	1	..	..	35	1
Cerebro-spinal Fever ..	3	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Diphtheria .. .. .	16	..	..	..	..	1	8	2	2	1	..	1	..	16	..
Dysentery .. .. .	9	1	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	3	1	..	..	8	..
Enteric Fever .. ..	12	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	3	2	1	2	..	12	..
Erysipelas .. .. .	24	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	4	6	9	4	8	..
Food Poisoning .. ..	9	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	2	3	6	..
Malaria .. .. .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Measles .. .. .	2,009	77	270	347	276	250	762	15	5	5	1	1	..	57	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Puerperal Pyrexia .. ..	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	20	5	..	..	5	..
Scabies .. .. .	128	..	3	7	5	2	8	4	12	48	12	16	11	2	..
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	267	..	10	25	29	29	145	21	4	1	2	..	1	107	..
Whooping Cough .. ..	362	42	49	57	61	50	99	2	1	..	..	1	..	38	2
Totals ..	2,965	131	342	442	390	336	1,038	52	33	93	35	44	29	321	9

Cases of mistaken diagnosis are excluded from this Table.

Table showing Notifications of Infectious Disease received in 1949 in Electoral Wards.

Disease	Electoral Wards.															Totals	
	Ridley	Downs	Town Hall	Graham	Dalston	Culford	Stamford	Springfield	Maury	Southwold	Leaside	Marsh	Wick	Chatham	Park		Tudor
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	9
Acute Primary Pneumonia ..	3	1	2	5	2	2	2	8	2	5	2	4	2	..	3	..	43
Acute Polioencephalitis ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Acute Poliomyelitis ..	1	3	..	1	1	..	3	4	3	3	1	4	..	1	3	7	35
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Diphtheria ..	..	..	2	1	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	5	2	16
Dysentery ..	..	1	..	2	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	9
Enteric Fever ..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	7	1	1	..	12
Erysipelas ..	1	2	2	..	..	1	3	5	3	3	1	1	..	1	..	1	24
Food Poisoning ..	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	9
Malaria ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Measles ..	92	155	70	66	43	55	233	169	117	131	129	158	178	130	199	84	2009
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	2	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	3	1	..	1	3	1	5	2	1	..	5	1	..	..	..	5	28
Scabies ..	9	10	5	4	1	1	8	10	10	6	15	9	1	10	19	10	128
Scarlet Fever ..	9	15	8	11	7	9	16	32	14	18	26	30	13	18	27	14	267
Whooping Cough ..	7	13	17	27	10	12	22	36	28	12	23	32	36	10	52	25	362
Totals ..	128	205	107	119	69	83	299	275	183	181	202	245	238	172	309	150	2965

Cases of mistaken diagnosis are excluded from this Table.



## TUBERCULOSIS.

During the year under review 246 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and 21 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified for the first time under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1930.

From the following table it will be seen that the number of cases of tuberculosis notified in Hackney declined fairly steadily from 1920 until 1941, when war-time circumstances commenced to affect the Borough's tuberculosis case rate:—

Year.	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary	Total.
1920 ..	410	139	549
1921 ..	361	105	466
1922 ..	319	85	404
1923 ..	387	89	476
1924 ..	334	115	449
1925 ..	356	109	465
1926 ..	330	88	418
1927 ..	336	80	416
1928 ..	293	80	373
1929 ..	284	79	363
1930 ..	256	70	326
1931 ..	256	43	299
1932 ..	275	50	325
1933 ..	274	42	316
1934 ..	258	41	299
1935 ..	253	49	302
1936 ..	202	47	249
1937 ..	248	56	304
1938 ..	221	45	266
1939 ..	213	34	247
1940 ..	197	26	223
1941 ..	194	32	226
1942 ..	244	35	279
1943 ..	229	28	257
1944 ..	237	41	278
1945 ..	221	29	250
1946 ..	232	17	249
1947 ..	242	23	265
1948 ..	249	15	264
1949 ..	246	21	267

The attack-rate per 1,000 of the population for all forms of tuberculosis notified for the first time in 1949 was 1.54.

The following is a summary of the age and sex distribution of the cases notified and the deaths from this disease during the year:—

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0-1 ..	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
1-2 ..	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
2-5 ..	4	5	—	2	—	—	—	—
5-10 ..	3	5	2	2	—	—	2	—
10-15 ..	1	3	1	2	—	—	—	—
15-20 ..	14	14	1	2	—	—	—	—
20-25 ..	8	19	—	2	4	4	—	—
25-35 ..	34	24	—	3	9	5	—	—
35-45 ..	24	14	—	1	8	10	1	—
45-55 ..	17	14	1	1	15	1	—	—
55-65 ..	28	3	—	—	11	3	1	1
65-75 ..	3	1	—	—	11	1	—	—
75 and upwards	—	1	—	—	4	1	—	—
Totals ..	141	105	6	15	62	25	4	1

The following table shows the age and sex distribution of 87 cases of tuberculosis which came to notice during the year otherwise than by notification under the Regulations:—

Age Period.	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
0-1 .. ..	—	1	—	—
1-2 .. ..	—	—	—	—
2-5 .. ..	1	2	—	—
5-10 .. ..	5	1	—	—
10-15 .. ..	—	—	2	—
15-20 .. ..	1	2	1	1
20-25 .. ..	6	8	1	1
25-35 .. ..	10	8	2	—
35-45 .. ..	13	3	—	2
45-55 .. ..	2	—	1	1
55-65 .. ..	3	2	1	—
65-75 .. ..	4	—	—	—
75 and upwards	2	—	—	—
Totals .. ..	47	27	8	5



The sources from which information of these cases was obtained were as follows:—

Source of Information.	No. of Cases.	
	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.
Death Returns—From local Registrars ..	6	—
—From Registrar-General ..	1	—
Posthumous Notifications .. .. .	1	—
"Transfers" from other areas (other than transferable deaths) .. .. .	66	13
Other Sources .. .. .	—	—
<b>Totals .. .. .</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>13</b>

The number of deaths from tuberculosis and the death-rate in each of the past five years are given below:—

Year.	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.	Total.	Death-rate.
1945 ..	82	4	86	.61
1946 ..	91	15	106	.63
1947 ..	93	10	103	.50
1948 ..	99	4	103	.59
1949 ..	87	5	92	.53

In the following table the deaths from tuberculous disease in the Borough since 1916 are shown grouped in periods of three years:—

Three-Year Periods.	Annual average number of deaths from Tuberculous Disease.	Percentage decrease on the period 1916-1918.
		Per cent.
1916-1918	363	—
1919-1921	261	28.1
1922-1924	249	21.4
1925-1927	209	42.4
1928-1930	208	42.7
1931-1933	185	49.0
1934-1936	154	57.6
1937-1939	127	65.0
1940-1942	123	66.1
1943-1945	106	70.8
1946-1948	104	71.3
1949	92	74.6



The Regulations require the Medical Officer of Health to furnish the County Medical Officer of Health at the end of each quarter with a statement compiled from the register of notifications.

The following is a summary of the quarterly returns under the Regulations during the year:—

	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
No. of cases on the Register of Notifications on 1st January .. .. .	886	771	142	138
No. of cases notified for the first time during the year .. .. .	141	105	6	15
No. of cases brought to notice otherwise than by notification .. .. .	47	27	8	5
No. of cases transferred from "Non-Pulmonary" to "Pulmonary" .. .. .	8	8	—	—
No. of cases reinstated to the Register ..	40	34	6	2
No. of cases removed from the Register during the year on account of having:—				
(a) recovered .. .. .	22	35	14	16
(b) removed from the district .. .. .	83	93	22	17
(c) died .. .. .	74	32	3	—
(d) been inaccurately diagnosed .. .. .	1	1	—	1
No. of cases remaining on the Register on 31st December, 1949 .. .. .	942	784	115	118

#### MASS MINIATURE RADIOGRAPHY.

The mass miniature radiography apparatus provided by the North-East Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board, to assist in detecting unsuspected pulmonary tuberculosis, was installed at the Bethnal Green Hospital in February, to serve Hackney and the neighbouring boroughs. Factories in Hackney were circularised and asked to submit names of staff and employees to the Public Health Department, so that times of examination could be arranged.

The unit remained in full use for approximately 3 months, and employers in the borough were invited to permit their workers to attend at the radiography centre for examination.

A total of 2,106 persons (1,130 men and 976 women) attended for examination, and as regards 91 men (4.3 per cent.) and 65 women (3.08 per cent.), the result of the miniature X-ray examination indicated necessity for further investigation. In these 156 cases, X-ray films of the usual size were taken, with the following results:—



	Men.	Women.	Total.
(1) Failed to attend for re-examination ..	1	1	2
(2) Persons not needing further attention:			
(a) No abnormality found .. ..	34	28	62
(b) Number with minor abnormality requiring no further action ..	26	17	43
(3) Referred to General Practitioners:			
Tuberculous lesions:—			
(a) Healed lesions .. ..	12	11	23
(b) Probable active lesions .. ..	5	2	7
Cardio-vascular lesions .. ..	5	5	10
Other abnormalities .. ..	8	1	9
Totals .. ..	91	65	156

This is the third occasion on which the unit has been made available to the borough, since mass radiography was first introduced, and comparative figures, in relation to attendances and the results of the X-ray examinations, are set out in the following statistical summary:—

Year.	Total Attendances.	Referred for further Investigations and Results of Investigations.				
		Failed to Attend.	Not Needing Further Attention.	Referred to General Practitioner	Total.	Per- centage
1944	Men 1,131	Men 4	Men 51	Men 22	77	6.2
	Women 1,134	Women 9	Women 34	Women 21	64	
	2,265	13	85	43	141	
1947	Men 706	Men —	Men 14	Men 2	16	3.26
	Women 705	Women 1	Women 16	Women 13	30	
	1,411	1	30	15	46	
1949	Men 1,130	Men 1	Men 60	Men 30	91	7.4
	Women 976	Women 1	Women 45	Women 19	65	
	2,106	2	105	49	156	

### SCABIES AND VERMINOUS CONDITIONS.

The decline in the incidence of scabies continued throughout the year and there was also a marked reduction in the number of persons attending at the Council's Cleansing Station for treatment for head and body lice.



It will be remembered that Scabies first became compulsorily notifiable on the 1st August, 1943, 581 cases being notified to the department on the official notification forms from that date until the end of the year.

During the year 1944, 1,032 notifications were received, but since then, there has been a continued reduction in the number of cases notified, and the figure of 128 in respect of the year under review is the lowest recorded during the period of compulsory notification.

This improvement is particularly satisfactory, having regard to the serious conditions of overcrowding and lack of separate domestic facilities which apply to so many families in the Borough who are having to share accommodation until suitable housing is provided for them on Council housing estates.

#### SCABIES.

	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Cases notified ..	1,032	1,021	924	318	208	128
Cases treated at Cleansing Station .. ..	2,825	2,611	2,059	934	498	247

#### HEAD OR BODY LICE.

Cases .. .. .	1,737	1,672	2,231	2,013	1,642	1,377
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The work done at the Council's Cleansing Station in 1949, is summarised in the following statement:—

	Scabies.		Head or body lice.		Impetigo	Hot baths.
	Cases.	Treatments	Cases.	Treatments		
Children under 5 years	29	139	108	108	18	—
Children over 5 years..	103	267	1,153	1,153	—	—
Adults .. .. .	115	316	116	119	6	3
Totals ..	247	722	1,377	1,380	24	3

Preventive treatment was given to 101 persons who had been in close contact with persons suffering from Scabies.

Information was received of 4 Hackney children of school age who were treated for Scabies at London County Council bathing centres in adjoining boroughs.

The Council's visiting nurse called at the homes of all persons known to be suffering from Scabies and, as far as possible, inspected the contacts.



## DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION.

The following is a summary of the work carried out by the disinfection staff during the year:—

## (a) After the occurrence of infectious and contagious diseases:

Number of rooms disinfected .. ..	979
Number of articles of bedding and clothing disinfected or destroyed .. ..	34,457
Number of Public Library and other books disinfected .. .. .	4,998
Number of persons accommodated in the isolation shelters .. .. .	—

## (b) for the destruction of vermin:

Number of rooms disinfested .. ..	1,142
Number of articles destroyed .. ..	938
Number of beds, mattresses, blankets, etc., treated in cyanide gas chambers ..	1,379
Number of articles disinfested by other means .. .. .	5,281
Number of van loads of furniture treated in cyanide gas chambers .. .. .	176

During the year the Council undertook at the request of the Tottenham Borough Council the treatment by cyanide gas of the furniture and effects of persons removing into housing accommodation on the Council's estates. A total of 77 van loads (included in the figure of 176 mentioned above) were dealt with under this arrangement.

In addition 31 van loads and 200 dustbins of verminous and unwholesome articles were removed to the Disinfecting Station for destruction.

The cyanide gas chambers were also used for the destruction of weevil in 3 seed bins.

The following additional work was also carried out at the Disinfecting Station:—

7,500 blankets (export).

The staff of the disinfecting station have removed 7 van loads of rubbish, 123 dustbins of rubbish and 10 miscellaneous items from bombed sites in the Borough in those cases where responsibility for the deposits could not be placed upon the owners of the land or other



persons. The depositing of rubbish upon these sites is a constantly recurring nuisance, and removal by the staff of the Public Health Department is often necessary in order to avoid danger to the health of the public.

### NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948—SECTION 50.

The duties and powers of local authorities under Section 50 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, were summarised in my Report for that year. The 1948 Report also contained an account of the procedure followed to meet the Council's responsibilities under the section.

These arrangements have continued satisfactorily throughout the year under review, and 67 burials were carried out, comprising

38 adults.  
9 children.  
20 stillborn children.

In 26 cases, the Borough Council has been re-imbursed the full cost of the burials, either by payments received from "liable" relatives or from the estates of the deceased persons; or by claims submitted by the Council in respect of Insurance Policies.

Part only of the burial fees was recovered in 9 cases, and in 1 other case, a claim has been registered with the Commissioners of Inland Revenue against the deceased's post-war credit.

In certain other cases, the Public Health Committee resolved to take no action to recover the costs incurred, owing to the poor financial circumstances of the "liable" relatives, and in others, the burial fees were deemed to be irrecoverable as there were no "liable" relatives and no estate from which the expenses could be claimed. These cases totalled 16.

There were 15 cases remaining to be settled at the end of the year.

The financial position in relation to the 67 burials dealt with, is as follows:—

			£	s.	d.
Total amount recovered	..	..	196	1	1
Total amount written off	..	..	165	18	7
Total amount outstanding at end of the year	..	..	84	0	10
Total Burial Fees			£446	0	6



*Persons Dying in Hospital.*—Ministry of Health Circular 13/49, dated 1st March, clarified the position as regards the responsibility of the Hospital Management Committees and Boards of Governors of Teaching Hospitals, for the burial of patients dying in hospital. Local authorities were advised by the Minister that these Hospital Committees and Boards had powers to arrange and pay for burials in certain circumstances, and that they had been asked to exercise these powers in the case of—

- (a) Deceased patients whose relatives cannot be traced;
- (b) Those whose relatives are traceable, but were not, immediately before the patient's death, liable for his maintenance under Section 42 (1) of the National Assistance Act and are not willing to arrange for the burial; and
- (c) Those whose relatives are unable to obtain a death grant under the National Insurance Act, 1946, and cannot otherwise afford to arrange for burial.

*National Insurance Act, 1946: Death Grant Scheme.*—Claims for payment of a proportion of the death grant, under the Death Grant Scheme, which have been made by the Council in appropriate cases, have been dealt with expeditiously by the Ministry of National Insurance, who have given every assistance possible to the Department, whenever it has been necessary to seek their co-operation.

## RODENT CONTROL.

Rodent control methods approved by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries have been adopted in this Borough, with encouraging results.

The systematic survey scheme commenced in September, 1948, was completed during the year, and the following statistical summary includes the final figures as regards that survey and the treatment carried out.

Rat and Mice Infestations	Business Premises		Dwelling-Houses		Requisitioned Houses		Totals	
	Com-plaints	Survey Scheme	Com-plaints	Survey Scheme	Com-plaints	Survey Scheme	Com-plaints	Survey Scheme
Premises infested ..	Rats 134 Mice 25	Rats 121 Mice 29	Rats 861 Mice 815	Rats 727 Mice 1414	Rats 27 —	—	1,022 840	848 1,443
Totals ..	159	150	1,676	2,141	27	—	1,862	2,291
Premises cleared ..	Rats 74 Mice 24	Rats 54 Mice 22	Rats 641 Mice 883	Rats 521 Mice 1302	Rats 16 —	—	731 907	575 1,324
Totals ..	98	76	1,524	1,823	16	—	1,638	1,899
Premises inspected under Survey Scheme ..					Business Premises .. 1,465 Dwelling-Houses .. 18,764		Total 20,229	

### *Drains Tested and Examined.*

Drains Tested.		Drains Examined.		Drains Found Defective.	
Complaints.	Survey Scheme.	Complaints.	Survey Scheme.	Complaints.	Survey Scheme.
360	228	1,200	674	124	77
588		1,874		201	

## PRESCRIBED PARTICULARS REQUIRED BY SECTION 128 (3), FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

### PART I.

1.—*Inspections* for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors):—

Premises. (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections. (3)	Written notices. (4)	Occupiers prosecuted. (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	202	40	5	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ..	1,354	709	39	2
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises) ..	—	—	—	—
TOTAL .. ..	1,556	749	44	2



2.—Cases in which *defects* were found:—

Particulars.  (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted. (6)
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	To H.M. Inspector. (4)	Referred By H.M. Inspector. (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ..	5	5	—	10	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ..	—	—	—	2	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) .. .. .	—	—	—	2	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	1	1	—	2	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient .. ..	18	18	—	9	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	15	15	—	22	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	5	5	—	5	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ..	23	23	—	4	—
TOTAL .. ..	67	67	—	56	—

PART VIII—SECTIONS 110 AND 111.—*Outwork.*

Nature of Work.  (1)	Section 110.			Section 111.		
	No. of outworkers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council. (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists. (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises. (5)	Notices served. (6)	Prosecutions. (7)
Wearing { Making, etc.	927	—	—	—	—	—
apparel { Cleaning and washing ..	5	—	—	—	—	—
Household linen ..	12	—	—	—	—	—
Furniture & upholstery	30	—	—	—	—	—
Curtains and furniture hangings .. ..	2	—	—	—	—	—
Artificial flowers ..	111	—	—	—	—	—
Paper bags .. ..	15	—	—	—	—	—
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper .. ..	181	—	—	—	—	—
Brush making .. ..	51	—	—	—	—	—
Carding, etc. of buttons etc. .. ..	25	—	—	—	—	—
Stuffed toys .. ..	9	—	—	—	—	—
Cosaques, Christmas crackers, Christmas stockings, etc. ..	33	—	—	—	—	—
Lampshades .. ..	6	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL .. ..	1,407	—	—	—	—	—



## OUTWORKERS—1949.

Occupiers of factories and contractors in regard to such classes of work as may be prescribed by the Secretary of State are required to keep lists giving full particulars of the names and addresses of all outworkers employed by them, and to supply twice a year (in February and August), copies of such lists for the information of the Council. The following is a summary of the information secured from these lists during the past year:—

	Residing in the Borough.	Residing outside the Borough.	Total.
Number of outworkers employed by firms in the Borough .. .. .	745	780	1,525
Number of outworkers employed by firms outside the Borough .. .. .	763	—	763
Number of outworkers employed by firms in and outside the Borough .. .. .	17	—	17
Total number of outworkers whose names were included in lists submitted during the year .. .. .	1,525	780	2,305

The following analysis shows the trades followed by the outworkers residing within the Borough:—

Trade.	No. of Outworkers.	Trade.	No. of Outworkers.
Artificial Flowers, etc. ..	54	Embroidery .. .. .	2
Baby Linen .. .. .	2	Fancy Stationery .. .. .	13
Belts, Bags and Leather Goods	50	Fancy Goods, Small Wares, etc.	14
Blouses, Dresses, Robes, etc.	141	Feathers .. .. .	5
Boots and Shoes .. .. .	142	Fur .. .. .	4
Brassieres .. .. .	8	Hats .. .. .	4
Brushes and Bristles ..	57	Hosiery and Knitted Goods	15
Buckles .. .. .	12	Household Linen Goods ..	3
Buttons and Button Carding	38	Lamp Shades .. .. .	3
Cardboard Boxes and Paper Bags	164	Mantles and Costumes ..	100
Chemists' Sundries ..	2	Millinery .. .. .	37
Children's Clothing ..	45	Overalls .. .. .	2
Christmas Crackers, Stock- ings, etc.	53	Pyjamas and Shirts ..	11
Cleaning, etc., W.A. ..	3	Tailoring .. .. .	102
Clothing .. .. .	264	Ties and Neckwear ..	20
Collars .. .. .	1	Trimmings .. .. .	66
Dolls and Toys .. .. .	30	Umbrellas .. .. .	8
Dressing Gowns .. .. .	6	Underclothing .. .. .	22
		Miscellaneous .. .. .	22
		Total .. .. .	1,525



## LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

Legal proceedings instituted during the year under review, are summarised in the table on page 83, and a brief description of each case is given on pages 69 to 82.

The total of 252 summonses applied for may be classified in categories as follows:—

Public Health Nuisances .. .. .	224
Non-compliance with Magistrates' Orders .. .. .	21
Refusal of entry to Sanitary Inspectors .. .. .	2
Contravention of drainage byelaws .. .. .	2
Nuisances from noise and fumes .. .. .	2
Contravention of ashpit byelaws .. .. .	1
	<hr/>
	252
	<hr/>

The results of these proceedings were:—

Judgments obtained .. .. .	152
Adjourned " <i>sine die</i> " .. .. .	8
*Withdrawn .. .. .	92
	<hr/>
	252
	<hr/>

(\* In 76 of the cases withdrawn the Council were granted costs.)

With regard to the 8 summonses adjourned "*sine die*", in 5 instances the necessary work was subsequently completed, Council's costs being paid in 4 of these; in one case the defendant died; and one case was adjourned to enable proof of ownership to be established, the summons being re-issued and an abatement order with costs obtained. The remaining case related to the intermittent cutting off of a domestic water supply, and this summons was not restored as evidence was produced that the practice had then ceased.

The number of summonses applied for during 1949 was more than double that for the previous twelve months. It is interesting to note, therefore, that in 240 of the 252 cases taken, the purpose of the summons was fulfilled and not one case was dismissed.

This considerable increase in legal proceedings emphasises the difficulties still confronting the department in securing compliance with sanitary notices. There has been no undue pressure applied to owners of property in the borough, but now that the shortages of building materials and labour are less pronounced, it is considered



that more prompt compliance with the Council's requirements might reasonably be expected.

Generally, legal proceedings were taken for abatement orders and non-compliance with Magistrates' Orders, but two cases might be mentioned as being of particular interest.

The first case referred to nuisances from noise and fumes emanating from a factory. Complaints were received from several ratepayers living in the area affected, and justification for these complaints was established by the inspector making nightly visits over a period to houses in the vicinity of the factory concerned. It was felt that although the cost of abating these nuisances would be fairly heavy, some effort should be made to mitigate the annoyance suffered by the people living in the neighbourhood. The hearing of these summonses was somewhat protracted and involved several appearances in Court by the Council's solicitor and inspector, but ultimately, the necessary work was carried out and the summonses were withdrawn on payment of light costs.

In the other case, the summons was taken out to establish the sanitary inspector's right of entry to premises for the purpose of ascertaining whether any nuisance existed, and without first obtaining a Justice's warrant. In this case, the inspector had made several visits to the house and had been refused access, but it might, nevertheless, have been difficult for the purpose of securing the necessary warrant to satisfy a Justice, either that a nuisance existed or that there were reasonable grounds for believing that a nuisance existed. The summons was, therefore, taken out for obstructing the inspector by refusing him entry to the premises for the purpose of ascertaining whether any nuisance to which the Fifth Schedule of the Public Health Act applies, existed therein, and was heard at North London Magistrates' Court on the 2nd December, 1949, when the defendant was fined £1 and ordered to pay £1 1s. 0d. costs.



## LEGAL PROCEEDINGS, 1949.

Premises.	Complaint.	Magistrates Decision.	Fine.			Costs.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
292, Amhurst Road	General insanitary conditions	Work to be completed by 28.5.49	—			1	1	0
311, Amhurst Road	General insanitary conditions	Withdrawn on payment of costs.						
		Work done ..	—			2	2	0
85, Amhurst Park	Rotted timbers in basement front	Abatement Order.						
		14 days ..	—			1	1	0
319, Amhurst Road	General insanitary conditions	Withdrawn on payment of costs	—			2	2	0
85, Amhurst Park	Non-compliance with Magistrate's Order	Fine and costs imposed .. ..	10	0	0	1	1	0
12, Ainsworth Road	Scullery walls damp	Withdrawn on payment of costs.						
		Work done ..	—			2	2	0
20, Ainsworth Road	Dampness	Withdrawn on payment of costs.						
		Work done ..	—			2	2	0
85, Amhurst Park	Non-compliance with Magistrate's Order	Fine and costs imposed .. ..	5	0	0	1	1	0
137, Amhurst Road	Roof defective	Withdrawn on payment of costs.						
		Work done ..	—			2	2	0
40, Ainsworth Road	General insanitary conditions	Abatement Order.						
		21 days ..	—			2	2	0
27, Bergholt Crescent	General insanitary conditions	Withdrawn on payment of costs.						
		Work done ..	—			2	2	0
28, Blackstone Road	Non-compliance with Magistrate's Order	Fine and costs imposed .. ..	10	0	0	3	3	0
29, Blackstone Road	General insanitary conditions	Abatement Order.						
		10 days ..	—			2	2	0
34, Buckingham Road	General insanitary conditions	Abatement Order.						
		48 days ..	—			1	1	0
6, Brooke Road ..	General insanitary conditions	Abatement Order.						
		28 days ..	—			1	1	0
149, Brooke Road	General insanitary conditions	Withdrawn on payment of costs.						
		Work done ..	—			2	2	0
24, Brooke Road	General insanitary conditions	Withdrawn on payment of costs.						
		Work done ..	—			2	2	0
33, Buckingham Road	General insanitary conditions	Abatement Order.						
		28 days ..	—			1	1	0



## Legal Proceedings, 1949.—Cont.

Premises.	Complaint.	Magistrates Decision.	Fine.			Costs.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
80, Benthall Road	General insanitary conditions	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done ..	—			2	2	0
91, Bayston Road	General insanitary conditions	Abatement Order. 42 days ..	—			1	1	0
134, Brooke Road	No proper and sufficient water supply to first floor flat	Adjourned <i>sine die</i>	—			—		
48, Brooke Road ..	General insanitary conditions	Abatement Order. 8 weeks ..	—			2	2	0
84, Bayston Road	General insanitary conditions	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done ..	—			2	2	0
23, Bramshaw Road	General insanitary conditions	Abatement Order. 21 days ..	—			1	1	0
4, Bentham Road ..	General insanitary conditions	Work done. Costs awarded ..	—			1	1	0
8, Bentham Road ..	General insanitary conditions	Abatement Order. 42 days ..	—			1	1	0
153, Brooke Road	General insanitary conditions	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done ..	—			2	2	0
44, Brooke Road ..	General insanitary conditions	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done ..	—			2	2	0
19, Brett Road ..	Rooms dirty, accumulation of refuse	Abatement Order. 7 days. Prohibition Order and costs awarded ..	—			1	1	0
29, Blackstone Road	General insanitary conditions	Work done. Costs awarded ..	—			2	2	0
4, Churchill Walk	Non-compliance with Magistrate's Order	Fine and costs imposed ..	7	0	0	1	1	0
28, Colenso Road ..	General insanitary conditions	Abatement Order. 28 days ..	—			3	3	0
10, Cadogan Terrace ..	Failure to renew sink waste pipe	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done ..	—			2	2	0
10, Cadogan Terrace ..	Defective walls, ceiling and floor of scullery	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done ..	—			2	2	0
52, Cricketfield Road	General insanitary conditions	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done ..	—			2	2	0



## Legal Proceedings, 1949.—Cont.

Address.	Complaint.	Magistrates Decision.	Fine.			Costs.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
43, Cranwich Road	General insanitary conditions	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done ..	—			2	2	0
1, Charnock Road	General insanitary conditions	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done ..	—			2	2	0
69, Chapman Road	General insanitary conditions	Abatement Order. 28 days ..	—			2	2	0
77, Chapman Road	General insanitary conditions	Abatement Order. 28 days ..	—			1	1	0
28, Colenso Road..	Non-compliance with Magistrate's Order	Fine and costs imposed .. ..	18	0	0	2	2	0
24, Castlewood Road	General insanitary conditions	Abatement Order. 21 days ..	—			1	1	0
58, Craven Walk ..	Scullery roof leaking	Work done. Costs awarded ..	—			3	3	0
10, Cadogan Terrace	General insanitary conditions	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done ..	—			2	2	0
15, Cadogan Terrace	General insanitary conditions	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done ..	—			2	2	0
30, Colvestone Crescent	General insanitary conditions	Work done. Costs awarded ..	—			2	2	0
14, Cadogan Terrace	Rainwater, soil and vent pipes defective	Withdrawn on payment of costs Work done ..	—			2	2	0
63, Cricketfield Road	General insanitary conditions	Abatement Order. 28 days ..	—			1	1	0
98, Cricketfield Road	General insanitary conditions	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done ..	—			2	2	0
81, Cranwich Road	General insanitary conditions	Work done. Costs awarded ..	—			1	1	0
59, Clapton Common	General insanitary conditions	Abatement Order. 6 weeks ..	—			1	1	0
33, Classic Mansions	General insanitary conditions	Abatement Order. 7 days ..	—			1	1	0
61, Darville Road	Defective roof and chimney stacks	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done ..	—			2	2	0
24, Darville Road	General insanitary conditions	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done ..	—			2	2	0
145, De Beauvoir Road	Absence of water supply to top floor	Adjourned <i>sine die</i> Defendant deceased .. ..	—			—		



*Legal Proceedings, 1949.—Cont.*

Premises.	Complaint.	Magistrates Decision.	Fine.	Costs.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
24, De Beauvoir Crescent	General insanitary conditions	Withdrawn owing to decease of Inspector ..	—	—
28, De Beauvoir Crescent	General insanitary conditions	Withdrawn owing to decease of Inspector ..	—	—
44, Durley Road ..	General insanitary conditions	Abatement Order. 28 days ..	—	1 1 0
38, Dunsmure Road	General insanitary conditions	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done ..	—	2 2 0
85, Dunsmure Road	General insanitary conditions	Abatement Order. 14 days ..	—	1 1 0
47, Darnley Road	General insanitary conditions	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done ..	—	2 2 0
41, Dunsmure Road	General insanitary conditions	Abatement Order. 14 days ..	—	1 1 0
14, Dunsmure Road	Refusing entry to Sanitary Inspector	Fine and costs imposed .. ..	1 0 0	1 1 0
13, Downham Road	General insanitary conditions	Abatement Order. 70 days ..	—	2 2 0
10, Downs Road ..	General insanitary conditions	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done ..	—	2 2 0
44, Durley Road ..	Non-compliance with Magistrate's Order	Fine and costs imposed .. ..	10 0 0	3 3 0
6, Derby Road ..	General insanitary conditions	Abatement Order. 28 days. Costs paid to Council	—	2 2 0
44, Darville Road	General insanitary conditions	Abatement Order. 14 days ..	—	1 1 0
92, Elderfield Road	General insanitary conditions	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done ..	—	2 2 0
153, Evering Road	General insanitary conditions	Abatement Order. 14 days ..	—	1 1 0
10, Edenbridge Road	General insanitary conditions	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done ..	—	2 2 0
43, Elderfield Road	General insanitary conditions	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done ..	—	2 2 0
7, Elrington Road	Back addition roof defective and leaky	Work done. Costs awarded ..	—	1 1 0



*Legal Proceedings, 1949.—Cont.*

Premises.	Complaint.	Magistrates Decision	Fine.			Costs.		
			£	s	d.	£	s	d.
77, Evering Road ..	General insanitary conditions	Abatement Order. 21 days ..	—			1	1	0
115, Evering Road	W.C. pan leaking, dirty W.C. and bathroom	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done ..	—			2	2	0
34, Evering Road ..	General insanitary conditions	Abatement Order. 28 days ..	—			2	2	0
68, Evering Road ..	General insanitary conditions	Withdrawn. Work completed before service of summons ..	—			—		
45, Felstead Street	General insanitary conditions	Incorrectly served. Withdrawn. Work since completed ..	—			—		
65, Felstead Street	General insanitary conditions	Abatement Order. 21 days. Closing Order on ground floor back room	—			2	2	0
43, Farleigh Road	General insanitary conditions	Abatement Order. 14 days ..	—			1	1	0
43, Farleigh Road	Non-compliance with Magistrate's Order	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done ..	—			2	2	0
1a, Foxes Lane ..	Nuisance from fumes of furnace	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done ..	—			1	11	6
1a, Foxes Lane ..	Nuisance from excessive noise of machinery	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done ..	—			1	11	6
17, Fortescue Avenue	General insanitary conditions	Abatement Order. 28 days ..	—			1	1	0
1, Graham Road ..	General insanitary conditions	Work done. Costs awarded ..	—			10		6
11, Gillett Street ..	General insanitary conditions	Abatement Order. 10 days ..	—			2	2	0
5, Gilpin Road ..	General insanitary conditions	Abatement Order. 6 weeks ..	—			1	1	0
13, Gilpin Road ..	General insanitary conditions	Abatement Order. 6 weeks ..	—			1	1	0
22, Greenwood Road	General insanitary conditions	Abatement Order. 14 days ..	—			1	1	0
5, Graham Road ..	Walls and ceilings dirty	Abatement Order. 6 weeks. No costs ..	—			—		
87, Graham Road ..	General insanitary conditions	Abatement Order. 21 days ..	—			1	1	0
123, Graham Road	General insanitary conditions	Abatement Order. 21 days ..	—			1	1	0

*Legal Proceedings, 1949.—Cont.*

Premises.	Complaint.	Magistrates Decision.	Fine.	Costs.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
150, Graham Road	General insanitary conditions	All work except basement to be done within 28 days .. ..	—	1 1 0
113, Graham Road	Inadequate dustbin accommodation	Nuisance abated	—	1 1 0
95, Graham Road	General insanitary conditions	Abatement Order. 21 days ..	—	1 1 0
38, Greenwood Road	General insanitary conditions	Abatement Order. 14 days ..	—	1 1 0
204, Glyn Road ..	General insanitary conditions	Summons incorrectly served. Work done and summons not re-issued ..	—	—
38, Graham Road ..	Dirty and defective walls and ceilings	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done ..	—	3 3 0
159, Glenarm Road	General insanitary conditions	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done ..	—	2 2 0
47, Groombridge Road	General insanitary conditions	Abatement Order. 14 days. No costs .. ..	—	—
95, Graham Road ..	Non-compliance with Magistrate's Order	Fine and costs imposed .. ..	10 0 0	2 2 0
38, Greenwood Road	Non-compliance with Magistrate's Order	Fine imposed. No costs awarded	1 0 0	—
87, Graham Road ..	Non-compliance with Magistrate's Order	Fine and costs imposed .. ..	7 0 0	1 1 0
123, Graham Road	Non-compliance with Magistrate's Order	Fine and costs imposed .. ..	4 0 0	1 1 0
150, Graham Road	Non-compliance with Magistrate's Order	Fine and costs imposed .. ..	4 0 0	1 1 0
8, Gainsborough Square	General insanitary conditions	Abatement Order. 28 days ..	—	2 2 0
9, Gainsborough Square	Defective brick-work	Abatement Order. 28 days ..	—	2 2 0
16, Gainsborough Square	Defective sink waste pipe	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done ..	—	2 2 0
21, Gainsborough Square	Defective sink waste pipe	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done ..	—	2 2 0



*Legal Proceedings, 1949.—Cont.*

Premises.	Complaint.	Magistrates Decision.	Fine.			Costs.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
4, Gore Road ..	Defective and leaky main roof	Withdrawn on pay- ment of costs. Work done ..	—			2	2	0
15, Gore Road ..	General insanitary conditions	Abatement Order. 42 days ..	—			2	2	0
19, Hindrey Place	Absence of water supply to first floor	Abatement Order. 7 days ..	—			1	1	0
24, Holcroft Road	General insanitary conditions	Abatement Order. 28 days ..	—			2	2	0
28, Holcroft Road	General insanitary conditions	Abatement Order. 28 days ..	—			6	6	0
5, Handley Road ..	General insanitary conditions	Work done. Costs awarded ..	—			2	2	0
10, Handley Road	Offensive accumu- lation in rear area	Nuisance abated but Prohibition Order made. No costs award- ed .. ..	—			—		
32, Ickburgh Road	General insanitary conditions	Withdrawn on pay- ment of costs. Work done ..	—			2	2	0
50, Ickburgh Road	General insanitary conditions	Work done. Costs awarded ..	—			10		6
39, Ickburgh Road	General insanitary conditions	Abatement Order. 21 days ..	—			1	1	0
56a, Kenninghall Road	General insanitary conditions	Work done. Costs awarded ..	—			1	1	0
479, Kingsland Road	General insanitary conditions	Abatement Order. 28 days ..	—			1	1	0
4, King Edward's Road	General insanitary conditions	Abatement Order. 28 days ..	—			2	2	0
12, King Edward's Road	General insanitary conditions	Abatement Order. 14 days ..	—			2	2	0
12, King Edward's Road	Non-compliance with Magistrate's Order	Fine and costs im- posed .. ..	5	0	0	3	3	0
8, King Edward's Road	Roof leaking	Abatement Order. 14 days ..	—			2	2	0
43, King Edward's Road	Defective and leaky main roof	Work done. Costs awarded ..	—			2	2	0
132, King Edward's Road	General insanitary conditions	Abatement Order. 14 days ..	—			4	4	0
65, Kyverdale Road	General insanitary conditions	Abatement Order. 14 days ..	—			1	1	0
41, Jenner Road ..	General insanitary conditions	Withdrawn on pay- ment of costs. Work done ..	—			2	2	0



*Legal Proceedings, 1949.—Cont.*

Premises.	Complaint.	Magistrates Decision.	Fine.			Costs.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
26, Jenner Road ..	General insanitary conditions	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done ..	—			2	2	0
138, Lansdowne Drive	General insanitary conditions	Work done. Costs awarded ..	—			2	2	0
59, Lauriston Road	Ground floor addition fireplace defective	Work done. Costs awarded ..	—			2	2	0
39, Linthorpe Road	General insanitary conditions	Abatement Order. 14 days ..	—			1	1	0
47, Lyme Grove ..	General insanitary conditions	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done ..	—			2	2	0
Lammas House ..	General insanitary conditions	Abatement Order. 42 days ..	—			2	2	0
58, Lockhurst Street	General insanitary conditions	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done ..	—			2	2	0
22, Lenthall Road	General insanitary conditions	Summons withdrawn. Inspector deceased ..	—			—		
71, Loddiges Road	General insanitary conditions	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done ..	—			2	2	0
51, Linthorpe Road	First floor W.C. basin leaky	Work done. Costs awarded ..	—			2	2	0
57, Lauriston Road	General insanitary conditions	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done ..	—			2	2	0
16, Lauriston Road	General insanitary conditions	Withdrawn on payment of costs ..	—			2	2	0
27, Leadale Road..	General insanitary conditions	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done ..	—			2	2	0
16, Leswin Road ..	General insanitary conditions	Defendant deceased. To be re-served ..	—			—		
114, Mandeville Street	General insanitary conditions	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done ..	—			2	2	0
14, Morning Lane	Non-compliance with Magistrate's Order	Withdrawn on undertaking not to re-let premises	—			2	2	0
29, Maclaren Street	General insanitary conditions	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done ..	—			1	1	0
33, Maclaren Street	General insanitary conditions	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done ..	—			1	1	0



*Legal Proceedings, 1949.—Cont.*

Premises.	Complaint.	Magistrates Decision.	Fine.	Costs.
71, Maury Road ..	General insanitary conditions	Abatement Order. 28 days ..	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. 1 1 0
126, Middleton Road	Main roof leaky	Abatement Order. 28 days ..	—	3 3 0
80, Mortimer Road	General insanitary conditions	Abatement Order. 28 days. No costs awarded	—	—
103, Mayola Road	Defective roof and gutters. Dampness	Abatement Order. 28 days. No costs awarded	—	—
71, Maury Road ..	Non-compliance with Magistrate's Order	Fine and costs imposed .. ..	10 0 0	2 2 0
9, Mortimer Road ..	General insanitary conditions	Withdrawn. Incorrectly served. Work since done	—	—
28, Mortimer Road	Accumulation of rubbish	Abatement Order forthwith ..	—	1 1 0
40, Morpeth Road	Non-compliance with Magistrate's Order	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done ..	—	2 2 0
80, Mortimer Road	Non-compliance with Magistrate's Order	Fine and costs imposed .. ..	10 0 0	5 0 0
71, Maury Road ..	Non-compliance with Magistrate's Order	Fine and costs imposed .. ..	15 0 0	3 3 0
50, Mayfield Road	General insanitary conditions	Abatement Order. 28 days ..	—	2 2 0
8, Moundfield Road	General insanitary conditions	Work done. Costs awarded ..	—	2 2 0
4, Moundfield Road	General insanitary conditions	Abatement Order. 7 days. No costs	—	—
19, Meynell Road	General insanitary conditions	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done ..	—	2 2 0
31, Morpeth Road	General insanitary conditions	Abatement Order. 28 days ..	—	2 2 0
80, Mapledene Road	General insanitary conditions	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done ..	—	2 2 0
82, Mapledene Road	General insanitary conditions	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done ..	—	2 2 0
6, Martello Terrace	Defective and leaky roof	Abatement Order. 7 days ..	—	2 2 0
9, Martello Terrace	Defective and leaky roof	Abatement Order. 7 days ..	—	2 2 0
4, Mortimer Road ..	Defective and leaky roof	Abatement Order. 21 days ..	—	2 2 0

*Legal Proceedings, 1949.—Cont.*

Address.	Complaint.	Magistrates Decision.	Fine.			Costs.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
3, Maiwand Road	Obstructing Sanitary Inspector	Summons withdrawn. Inspector gained access. No costs sought	—	—	—	—	—	—
34, Narford Road..	General insanitary conditions	Withdrawn. Incorrectly served	—	—	—	—	—	—
51, Nightingale Road	Defective roof	Withdrawn. Incorrectly served. Owner changed	—	—	—	—	—	—
30, Northwold Road	General insanitary conditions	Withdrawn. Work completed before service of summons	—	—	—	—	—	—
50, Northfield Road	General insanitary conditions	Abatement Order. 14 days	—	—	—	1	1	0
9, Navarino Road..	General insanitary conditions	Abatement Order. 7 days	—	—	—	1	1	0
38, Norcott Road..	General insanitary conditions	Abatement Order. 21 days	—	—	—	1	1	0
43, Northchurch Road	General insanitary conditions	Abatement Order. 21 days	—	—	—	3	3	0
51, Oriel Road ..	General insanitary conditions	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done	—	—	—	2	2	0
53, Oriel Road ..	Leaky main and addition roofs	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done	—	—	—	2	12	6
11 & 12, Oswald Mansions	Defective roofs	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done	—	—	—	2	2	0
4, Oriel Road ..	General insanitary conditions	Withdrawn. Work completed before service of summons	—	—	—	—	—	—
75, Overbury Street	General insanitary conditions	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done	—	—	—	2	2	0
19, Percy Terrace	General insanitary conditions	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done	—	—	—	2	12	6
24, Percy Terrace	Failure to maintain waste and vent pipes in proper repair	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done	—	—	—	2	12	6
24, Percy Terrace	Failure to maintain dust receptacle in proper repair	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done	—	—	—	2	12	6



## Legal Proceedings, 1949.—Cont.

Premises.	Complaint.	Magistrates Decision.	Fine.	Costs.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
24, Percy Terrace	General insanitary conditions	Adjourned <i>sine die</i> Work done. Costs paid, summons not restored .. ..	—	2 12 6
25, Percy Terrace	General insanitary conditions	Adjourned <i>sine die</i> Work done. Costs paid, summons not restored .. ..	—	2 12 6
26, Percy Terrace	General insanitary conditions	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done .. ..	—	2 12 6
27, Percy Terrace	General insanitary conditions	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done .. ..	—	2 12 6
23, Powell Road ..	Defective roofs, gutters, down pipes	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done .. ..	—	2 2 0
31, Pembury Grove	General insanitary conditions	Closing Order made No order as to costs .. ..	—	—
2, Penda Road ..	General insanitary conditions	Closing Order made and fine imposed No costs awarded	10 0	—
60, Parkholme Road	General insanitary conditions	Abatement Order. 21 days .. ..	—	10 6
6, Powell Road ..	General insanitary conditions	Abatement Order. 21 days .. ..	—	1 1 0
84, Rectory Road	General insanitary conditions	Abatement Order. 7 days. No costs awarded .. ..	—	—
45, Rectory Road	General insanitary conditions	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done .. ..	—	2 2 0
37, Rectory Road	General insanitary conditions	Work done. Costs awarded .. ..	—	2 2 0
35, Rectory Road	Front bay window dangerous and not weatherproof	Abatement Order. 7 days. No costs awarded .. ..	—	—
16, Ravensdale Road	Defective flooring supporting W.C. pan	Work done. Costs awarded .. ..	—	2 2 0
114, Rectory Road	Defective and leaky rain water pipe	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done .. ..	—	2 2 0
8, Rookwood Court	Paint peeling on hall and bath-room ceilings	Abatement Order. 7 days .. ..	—	1 1 0

## Legal Proceedings, 1949,—Cont.

Premises.	Complaint.	Magistrates Decision.	Fine.			Costs.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
15, Rookwood Court	Rotted floor timbers	Abatement Order. 7 days ..	—			3	3	0
1, Rookwood Court	General insanitary conditions	Work done. No costs awarded ..	—			—		
10, Rookwood Court	Rotted floor timbers	Abatement Order. 21 days ..	—			1	1	0
56, Ravensdale Road	General insanitary conditions	Abatement Order. 7 days. No costs awarded ..	—			—		
8, Rookwood Court	Non-compliance with Magistrate's Order	Fine and costs imposed .. ..	5	0	0	1	1	0
12, Rookwood Court	Sink waste pipe defective	Fine and costs imposed .. ..	5	0	0	1	1	0
35, Rectory Road	General insanitary conditions	Abatement Order. 21 days. No order as to costs ..	—			—		
56, Ravensdale Road	Non-compliance with Magistrate's Order	Fine and costs imposed .. ..	5	0	0	1	1	0
63, Rendlesham Road	General insanitary conditions	Closing Order made	—			1	1	0
56, Ravensdale Road	Non-compliance with Magistrate's Order	Withdrawn. Defendant removed to asylum ..	—			—		
234, Rushmore Road	Defective front bay window frames	Abatement Order. 7 days ..	—			1	1	0
236, Rushmore Road	General insanitary conditions	Abatement Order. 14 days ..	—			1	1	0
57, Rectory Road	General insanitary conditions	Adjourned <i>sine die</i> Defendant ill. Work since done Summons not restored ..	—			—		
47, Ravensdale Road	General insanitary conditions	Abatement Order. 28 days ..	—			1	1	0
87, Rendlesham Road	Roof defective	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done ..	—			2	2	0
6, Rushmore Road	General insanitary conditions	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done ..	—			1	1	0
10, Rookwood Court	Foul and wet condition of forecourt due to short and defective sink waste pipe	Abatement Order. 7 days ..	—			1	1	0



## Legal Proceedings, 1949.—Cont.

Premises.	Complaint.	Magistrates Decision.	Fine.			Costs.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
11, St. Andrew's Mansions	Non-compliance with Magistrate's Order	Fine and costs imposed .. ..	5	0	0	2	2	0
7-12, St. Andrew's Mansions	Non-compliance with Magistrate's Order	Fine and costs imposed .. ..	5	0	0	2	2	0
10, Stoke Newington Common	General insanitary conditions	Abatement Order. 7 days ..	—			3	3	0
15, St. John's Mansions	General insanitary conditions	Work done. Costs awarded ..	—			1	1	0
5, Speldhurst Road	General insanitary conditions	Adjourned <i>sine die</i> No proof of ownership ..	—			—		
148, Stoke Newington Road	General insanitary conditions	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done ..	—			2	2	0
34, St. Mark's Rise	General insanitary conditions	Abatement Order. 28 days ..	—			1	1	0
36, Spurstowe Road	Roof defective, W.C. door missing	Abatement Order. 28 days ..	—			2	2	0
43, Spurstowe Road	General insanitary conditions	Abatement Order. 28 days ..	—			2	2	0
20, Speldhurst Road	General insanitary conditions	Abatement Order. 56 days ..	—			2	2	0
13, Stoke Newington Common	General insanitary conditions	Abatement Order. 28 days ..	—			1	1	0
72, Sandringham Road	General insanitary conditions	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done ..	—			2	2	0
72, Sandringham Road	General insanitary conditions	Not proceeded with. Defendant in case above accepted responsibility ..	—			—		
23, Speldhurst Road	General insanitary conditions	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done ..	—			2	2	0
3, Southborough Road	General insanitary conditions	Abatement Order. 28 days ..	—			2	2	0
5, Speldhurst Road	General insanitary conditions	Abatement Order. 28 days ..	—			2	2	0
42, Southborough Road	General insanitary conditions	Withdrawn. Work completed ..	—			—		
100, Shrubland Road	General insanitary conditions	Abatement Order. 42 days ..	—			2	2	0
15, Terrace Road..	General insanitary conditions	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done ..	—			2	2	0



## Legal Proceedings, 1949.—Cont.

Premises.	Complaint.	Magistrates Decision.	Fine.			Costs.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
8, Tyssen Road ..	General insanitary conditions	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done ..	—			2	2	0
10, Tyssen Road	General insanitary conditions	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done ..	—			2	2	0
159, Victoria Park Road	General insanitary conditions	Abatement Order. 28 days ..	—			2	2	0
234, Victoria Park Road	Defective gutters. Dampness	Abatement Order. 28 days ..	—			2	2	0
91, Victoria Park Road	General insanitary conditions	Abatement Order. 28 days ..	—			2	2	0
159, Victoria Park Road	General insanitary conditions	Abatement Order. 28 days ..	—			2	2	0
93, Victoria Park Road	General insanitary conditions	Abatement Order. 21 days ..	—			2	2	0
175, Victoria Park Road	General insanitary conditions	Abatement Order. 7 days. No costs awarded ..	—			—		
69, Wallis Road ..	General insanitary conditions	Abatement Order. 6 weeks. No costs awarded ..	—			—		
429, Wick Road ..	General insanitary conditions	Abatement Order. 6 weeks. Costs awarded ..	—			5	5	0
47, Wallis Road ..	General insanitary conditions	Adjourned <i>sine die</i> Work since done Costs paid ..	—			2	12	6
51, Wallis Road ..	General insanitary conditions	Adjourned <i>sine die</i> Work since done Costs paid ..	—			2	12	6
54, Wick Road ..	General insanitary conditions	Abatement Order. 21 days ..	—			1	1	0
58, Wick Road ..	General insanitary conditions	Abatement Order. 14 days ..	—			2	2	0
26, West Bank ..	General insanitary conditions	Abatement Order. 7 days ..	—			1	1	0
65, Wilton Way ..	General insanitary conditions	Abatement Order. 21 days ..	—			1	1	0
324, Wick Road ..	General insanitary conditions	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done ..	—			2	2	0
30, Warwick Villas	General insanitary conditions	Abatement Order. 7 days. No costs awarded ..	—			—		



LEGAL PROCEEDINGS, 1949—SUMMARY.

JUDGMENTS OBTAINED.		OTHERWISE DISPOSED OF.	
NUISANCES (GENERAL PUBLIC HEALTH):		Work carried out. Withdrawn on payment of costs ..	
Abatement Order with costs .. .. .	97	71	
Abatement Order without costs .. .. .	9	Withdrawn without costs:	
Abatement and Prohibition Order with costs .. .. .	1	Inspector deceased .. .. .	3
Work carried out, costs awarded .. .. .	19	Work completed before service of Summons .. .. .	3
Work carried out, without costs .. .. .	1	Defendant deceased .. .. .	1
Closing Order with costs .. .. .	1	Work completed before date of hearing .. .. .	1
Closing Order without costs .. .. .	1	Second defendant in same case accepting liability .. .. .	1
Closing Order with penalty, but no costs .. .. .	1	Incorrect service .. .. .	5
Prohibition Order without costs .. .. .	1		
Adjourned <i>sine die</i> .. .. .	8		
	139	Total .. .. .	85
NON-COMPLIANCE WITH MAGISTRATES' ORDERS:		Total .. .. .	
Penalties and costs .. .. .	18	224	
Penalty without costs .. .. .	1		
	19	Withdrawn. Undertaking not to re-let premises	
		accepted and costs paid .. .. .	1
		Defendant removed to an asylum .. .. .	1
			2
		Total .. .. .	21
REFUSAL TO ADMIT SANITARY INSPECTOR:		Withdrawn without costs. Inspector secured access ..	
Penalty and costs .. .. .	1	Total .. .. .	1
		2	
CONTRAVENTION OF DRAINAGE BYE-LAWS:		Withdrawn. Work carried out and costs paid ..	
Penalty and costs .. .. .	1	Total .. .. .	1
		2	
CONTRAVENTION OF ASHPIT BYE-LAWS:		Withdrawn. Work carried out and costs paid ..	
—	—	Total .. .. .	1
		1	
NUISANCES (NOISE AND FUMES):		Withdrawn. Work carried out and costs paid ..	
—	—	Total .. .. .	2
		2	
	160		92
GRAND TOTAL .. .. .		252	

## SUMMARY OF WORK OF SANITARY INSPECTORS.

INSPECTIONS, Etc.	District No. 1.	District No. 2.	District No. 3.	District No. 4.	District No. 5.	District No. 6.	District No. 7.	District No. 8.	District No. 9.	District No. 10.	District No. 11.	District No. 12.	District No. 13.	District No. 14.	Food (1) Inspector.	Food (2) Inspector.	Factories Inspector.	Outworkers Inspector.	Housing Inspectors.	TOTALS
<b>COMPLAINTS—</b>																				
Premises inspected on complaint..	416	421	459	792	1176	677	878	539	508	731	489	550	598	625	21	15	104	21	..	9020
Premises in which defects were found .. .. .	343	317	336	612	798	680	527	470	389	611	404	463	511	366	11	28	54	19	..	6939
<b>BUILDERS' NOTICES—</b>																				
Premises inspected .. .. .	24	30	40	20	454	104	223	18	26	84	47	53	76	30	..	..	45	10	..	1284
<b>INFECTIOUS DISEASE—</b>																				
Premises inspected .. .. .	17	14	25	49	7	27	19	10	29	11	13	45	19	33	..	..	..	..	..	318
Premises in which defects were found .. .. .	2	2	..	9	5	4	..	1	3	1	3	10	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	46
<b>HOUSES LET IN TENEMENTS—</b>																				
New registrations .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
First inspections in the year ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Re-inspections .. .. .	..	..	..	..	88	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	88
Notices served .. .. .	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Prosecutions .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Houses provided with additional water supply .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Prosecutions regarding tenement houses with insufficient water supply .. .. .	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
<b>VERMINOUS PREMISES</b>																				
Inspections of homes of persons cleansed at the Cleansing Station ..	..	1	5	..	9	..	5	1	..	1	1	2	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	34
No. of such homes found to be verminous .. .. .	..	..	..	..	9	2	..	1	..	..	1	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	17
Complaints by tenants, etc., of verminous conditions .. .. .	10	5	6	47	13	17	27	20	19	14	12	27	9	9	..	..	..	..	..	235
Verminous premises disinfested by the Council .. .. .	8	4	10	47	10	22	20	20	19	15	13	26	8	11	..	..	..	..	..	233



## SUMMARY OF WORK OF SANITARY INSPECTORS—Cont.

INSPECTIONS, Etc.	District No. 1.	District No. 2.	District No. 3.	District No. 4.	District No. 5.	District No. 6.	District No. 7.	District No. 8.
Notices served .. .. .	9	..	..	1	4	2	2	..
SMOKE NUISANCES—								
Complaints received .. .. .	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
No. of observations .. .. .	..	..	..	9	1	..	..	..
Intimation Notices served .. .. .	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Statutory Notices served .. .. .	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Prosecutions .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
COMMON LODGING HOUSES—								
Inspections .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Notices served .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
INFANT LIFE PROTECTION—								
Inspections .. .. .	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	2
Notices served .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
MISCELLANEOUS INSPECTIONS, Etc.—								
Re-inspections (all forms of in- spection) .. .. .	1663	1859	2205	2527	1674	2272	1270	2619
Premises in which defects were found (all forms of inspection)	459	351	397	650	830	680	538	468
Premises in which defects were abated (all forms of inspection) ..	339	210	302	433	853	569	157	518
Inspections for Rent Act certificates	1	..	1	..	8	..	3	2
Mews & Stables inspections .. .. .	..	4	..	..	6	..	..	..
Urinal inspections .. .. .	1	10	..	..	31	..	..	42
Canal boats inspections .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Visits to waterways .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Water certificates (new buildings) No. of certificates .. .. .	2	17	68	8	..	..	37	104
Inspections of flooded premises ..	..	..	105	2	68	6	16	..

District No. 9.	District No. 10.	District No. 11.	District No. 12.	District No. 13.	District No. 14.	Food (1) Inspector.	Food (2) Inspector.	Factories Inspector.	Outworkers Inspector.	Housing Inspectors.	TOTALS
..	3	4	1	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	32
..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	17
..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1374	..	..	1387
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	17
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	4	11	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	4	5	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	249
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	208

## SUMMARY OF WORK

INSPECTIONS, Etc.	District No. 1.	District No. 2.	District No. 3.	District No. 4.	District No. 5.	District No. 6.	District No. 7.	District No. 8.
Rat complaints investigated ..	12	12	15	26	85	69	4	3
Premises cleared of rats ..	16	10	14	..	85	52	28	16
Drains relaid ..	6	6	2	29	154	38	17	3
Drains repaired ..	29	43	66	35	242	91	68	40
Drains and sanitary fittings tested and examined ..	406	265	650	427	310	192	118	110
Inspections of rag and bone shops and stores ..	..	..	..	..	41	..	..	..
Special inspections ..	176	203	633	301	391	242	471	305
Inspection under Regulation 68 CA	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
OFFENSIVE TRADES—								
Inspections of fur skin dressers' premises ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inspections of poultry slaughter- houses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
NOTICES SERVED—								
Total number of Intimation Notices served ..	542	362	323	461	459	680	478	478
Total number of final notices served	9	96	..	..	296	145	30	..
Total number of Statutory Notices served ..	240	55	79	204	216	281	114	175
Notices served for infringements of Bye-laws ..	8	8	17	5	34	19	1	16
Notices served for infringement of Public Health (London) Act, 1936 and L.C.C. (General Powers) Acts, etc. ..	12	10	..	3	59	5	..	..
Notices under Rats and Mice (De- struction) Act, 1919 ..	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Proceedings under Public Health (London) Act, 1936 ..	43	2	..	44	19	24	4	..

## OF SANITARY INSPECTORS—Cont.

District No. 9.	District No. 10.	District No. 11.	District No. 12.	District No. 13.	District No. 14.	Food (1) Inspector.	Food (2) Inspector.	Factories Inspector.	Outworkers Inspector.	Housing Inspectors.	TOTALS
1	22	5	28	1	9	15	2	5	..	..	314
2	16	5	5	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	253
..	15	6	8	1	80	..	..	9	..	1	375
54	58	44	26	31	5	..	..	14	2	1	849
312	208	84	365	435	631	3	..	562	48	182	5308
..	6	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	49
241	200	276	321	275	325	468	282	131	248	277	5766
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
351	610	471	463	900	453	..	29	20	27	..	7107
42	11	3	96	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	733
125	203	148	145	356	182	..	3	9	..	..	2535
10	..	1	13	8	43	..	..	..	..	..	183
..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	106
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
..	13	36	21	28	23	..	..	..	..	..	257





SUMMARY OF WORK OF SANITARY INSPECTORS—*Cont.*

INSPECTIONS, Etc.	District No. 1.	District No. 2.	District No. 3.	District No. 4.	District No. 5.	District No. 6.	District No. 7.	District No. 8.	District No. 9.	District No. 10.	District No. 11.	District No. 12.	District No. 13.	District No. 14.	Food (1) Inspector.	Food (2) Inspector.	Factories Inspector.	Outworkers Inspector.	Housing Inspectors.	TOTALS
<b>OTHER FOOD PREMISES—</b>																				
Inspections of:—																				
Restaurants and eating houses ..	..	8	11	1	..	9	5	24	..	..	6	..	..	2	126	191	..	..	..	383
Fried fish shops .. ..	..	5	..	..	..	1	..	9	..	..	3	..	..	..	81	44	..	..	..	143
Wet fish shops .. ..	..	13	1	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	4	..	..	..	103	47	..	..	..	172
Provision stores (excluding regis- tered premises shown above) ..	5	3	..	35	..	..	..	12	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	586	..	..	..	645
Food factories .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	111	..	..	..	111
Market streets .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	645	449	..	..	..	1094
Street traders' food stores ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61	67	..	..	..	128
Wholesale margarine dealer's prem- ises .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Butter factories .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Artificial cream dealers premises ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Public houses .. ..	..	18	..	4	..	2	..	7	2	6	7	8	..	28	..	..	..	..	..	82
Other food premises .. ..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	4	..	..	..	4	143	241	..	..	..	412
Notices served .. ..	6	2	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	5	3	..	..	2	..	30	..	..	..	51
<b>FOOD ADULTERATION—</b>																				
Formal samples collected for analysis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	429	459	..	..	..	888
Informal samples collected for analysis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	1	..	..	..	31
Samples of graded milk collected ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	356	..	..	..	..	356
Special samples obtained .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	98	..	..	..	..	98
Ice cream .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	127	..	..	..	184
Hospital Milk samples obtained ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	..	..	..	..	60
School Milk samples (pasteurised) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	94	..	..	..	..	94
Food complaints investigated ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	43	..	..	..	44



## SUMMARY OF WORK

INSPECTIONS, Etc.	District No. 1.	District No. 2.	District No. 3.	District No. 4.	District No. 5.	District No. 6.	District No. 7.	District No. 8.
Prosecutions .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Food Poisoning—cases investigated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SHOPS ACT, 1934— Complaints received .. .. .	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Inspections .. .. .	1	..	..	3	..	..	110	..
Re-inspections .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Contraventions—Ventilation ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Heating .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Sanitary Accommodation ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Notices served .. .. .	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Prosecutions .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT, 1933, AND PHARMACY AND MEDICINES ACT, 1941— Premises registered.. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inspections .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Notices and warnings .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS— Factories with power—inspections	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	9
notices served .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Factories without power— inspections .. .. .	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	..
notices served .. .. .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Workplaces—inspections .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
notices served .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Prosecutions .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
NUISANCES FOUND IN ABOVE— Want of cleanliness .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" ventilation .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

## OF SANITARY INSPECTORS—Cont.

District No. 9.	District No. 10.	District No. 11.	District No. 12.	District No. 13.	District No. 14.	Food (1) Inspector.	Food (2) Inspector.	Factories Inspector.	Outworkers Inspector.	Housing Inspectors.	TOTALS
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
..	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	137
..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	12
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	19
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	9	..	2	..	2	..	..	506	171	..	709
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	2	..	39
..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	16	..	..	40
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	5
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1

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## SUMMARY OF WORK OF SANITARY INSPECTORS—Cont.

INSPECTIONS, Etc.	District No. 1.	District No. 2.	District No. 3.	District No. 4.	District No. 5.	District No. 6.	District No. 7.	District No. 8.	District No. 9.	District No. 10.	District No. 11.	District No. 12.	District No. 13.	District No. 14.	Food (1) Inspector.	Food (2) Inspector.	Factories Inspector.	Outworkers Inspector.	Housing Inspectors.	TOTALS
Houses found to be overcrowded ..	..	..	..	8	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Overcrowding remedied ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Prosecutions in connection with overcrowding .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
HOUSING CONSOLIDATED REGU- LATIONS—																				
House-to-House inspections ..	..	10	..	..	..	..	49	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	235	307
Re-inspections & special inspections	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	595	605
Premises in which defects were found .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	232	235
Premises in which defects were abated .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
NOISE NUISANCES—																				
Complaints received .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	..	..	26
Number of observations .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	..	..	51
Number abated .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	10
Prosecutions .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
Complaints confirmed .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	10
FUMES, ETC.—NUISANCES—																				
Complaints received .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	16
Number of observations .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	..	..	36
Abated .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	9
Prosecutions .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Complaints confirmed .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	11



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