

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

### **Contributors**

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# Metropolitan Borough of Hackney

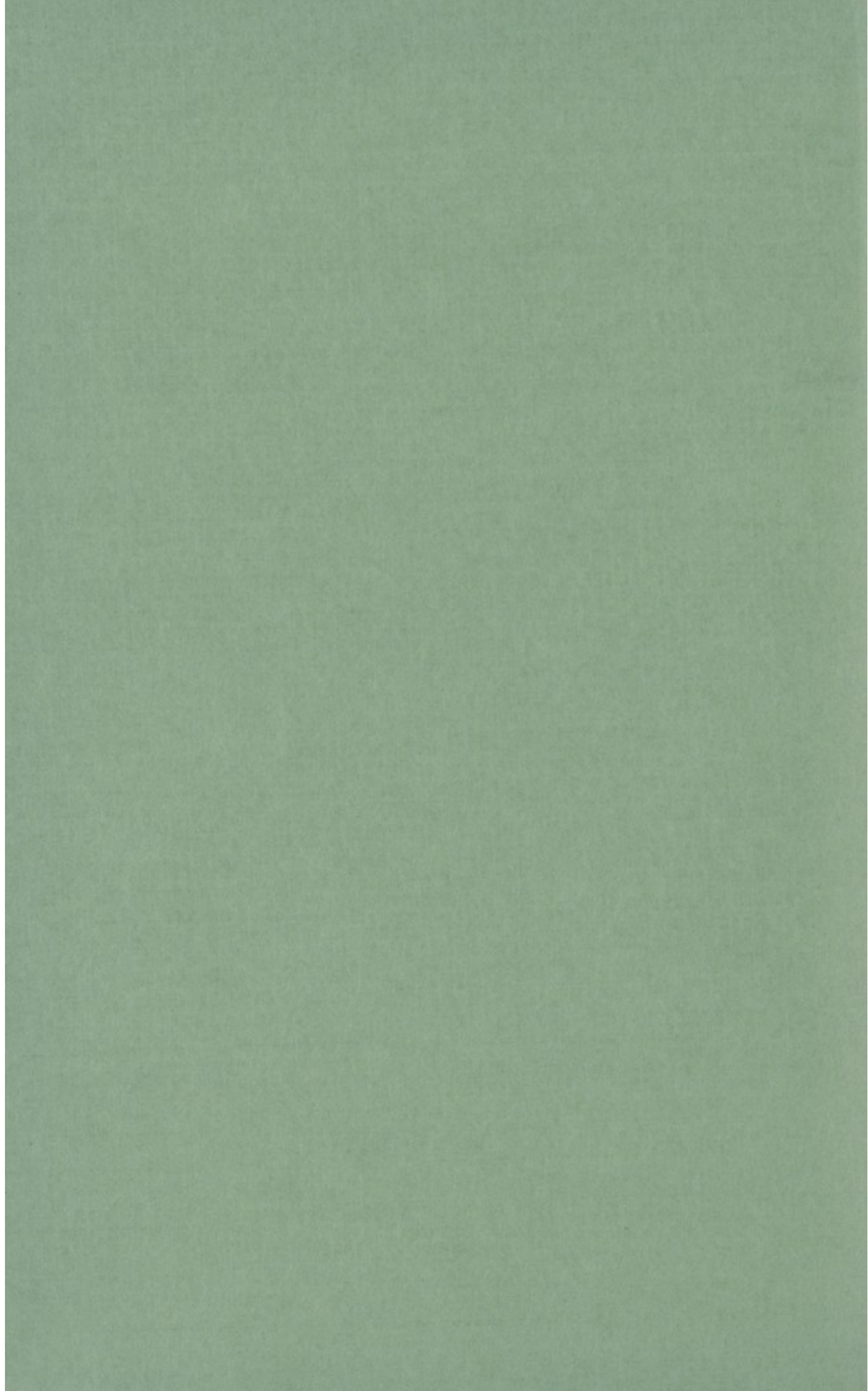


ANNUAL REPORT  
on the  
HEALTH OF THE BOROUGH  
FOR THE YEAR 1953

BY

John Fenton, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health



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# Metropolitan Borough of Hackney



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## HEALTH OF THE BOROUGH

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Medical Officer of Health



THE NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

1917

1918

1919

1920

1921

1922

1923

1924

1925

1926

1927

1928

1929

1930

## CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
Committees .. .. .	1
Staff .. .. .	2
Introduction .. .. .	3
Physical Features, Social Conditions and Vital Statistics ..	5
Prevalence and Control of Infectious and Contagious Diseases ..	13
Sanitary Circumstances of the Area .. .. .	25
Housing .. .. .	36
Legal Proceedings .. .. .	42
Air Pollution .. .. .	44
Factories and Outwork .. .. .	50
Inspection and Supervision of Food and Food Premises ..	56
Welfare of Aged Persons .. .. .	71
Health Education .. .. .	75
Services provided by other authorities and voluntary organisations ..	76

## APPENDIX

Causes of deaths, in age groups, of Hackney Residents .. .. .	1/2
Births, Deaths, Infectious Disease and other Rates - Registrar General's Comparative table 1953 .. .. .	3
Births and Deaths, with Rates, in Hackney, and Birth and Death Rates in the County of London and England and Wales 1929-1953 .. .. .	4
Drainage works carried out by the staff of the Department at owners' request and expense .. .. .	5
Details of Legal Proceedings under the Public Health and Housing Acts ..	6/13
Table of monthly findings from Atmospheric Pollution Recording Stations ..	14
Summary of Analyses of Food Samples .. .. .	15/17



## PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

From May, 1953: -

*Ex-Officio* - Councillor R. Day, J.P. (Mayor)

*Chairman* - Councillor W. Nichols, J.P.

*Vice-Chairman* - Councillor J. Kahn.

Councillor C. F. Allman	Councillor A. W. Linzell
" M. Blitz	" D. McCarthy
" Mrs. C. Gooch, J.P.	" Miss H. M. B. Powis
Alderman J. H. Goodrick	" Miss E. P. J. Tritton
" Mrs. C. A. Hubbard	" D. West
Councillor A. Lee	" F. H. White

### REPRESENTATIVES ON LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL DIVISIONAL HEALTH COMMITTEE - DIVISION 4

Councillor C. Bailey  
" Mrs. C. Gooch, J.P.  
Alderman Mrs. C. A. Hubbard  
Councillor J. Kahn

### REPRESENTATIVES ON LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL DIVISIONAL TUBERCULOSIS CARE COMMITTEE

Councillor M. Blitz  
Alderman J. H. Goodrick  
Councillor F. H. White

### REPRESENTATIVES ON HACKNEY AND BETHNAL GREEN METROPOLITAN BOROUGH'S' TUBERCULOSIS CARE COMMITTEE

Alderman Mrs. C. A. Hubbard  
Councillor A. Lee  
" F. H. White

### REPRESENTATIVES ON HACKNEY AND STOKE NEWINGTON METROPOLITAN BOROUGH'S' TUBERCULOSIS CARE COMMITTEE

Councillor M. Blitz  
" Miss E. P. J. Tritton  
" F. H. White

### REPRESENTATIVES ON NATIONAL SMOKE ABATEMENT SOCIETY

Councillor Mrs. C. Gooch, J.P.  
Alderman Mrs. C. A. Hubbard  
Councillor F. H. White



# PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

## STAFF

as at 31st December, 1953

*Medical Officer of Health* - Dr. John Fenton

*Deputy Medical Officer of Health* - Dr. D. Bielenky  
(part-time as required)

*Public Analyst* - D. T. Lucke, B.Sc., F.R.I.C.  
(part-time)

### Administrative and Clerical

Administrative Assistant - W. POTTER  
Principal Clerk - C. J. HAYNES  
Senior Clerk - F. SPEARING

### Clerks

L. Lowton  
A. Young  
Mrs. L. G. D. Stephens  
F. D. Askew  
E. G. Hasler  
G. W. Figgett  
Mrs. E. M. Parker  
J. Clements  
Miss W. E. Muddiman  
Miss A. E. Pickett  
C. J. B. Sorrell  
*Temporary:*  
G. D. Best  
Mrs. C. Bradley  
E. J. Sleet  
Miss F. K. Wright

### Shorthand-typists

Miss M. M. Bailey  
H. A. Giddings  
Mrs. E. Judd  
Mrs. V. E. L. Rom  
Mrs. C. M. Sargent  
Miss M. M. Stead

### Sanitary Inspection

Chief Sanitary Inspector - G. T. ALEXANDER  
Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector -  
T. A. WILSON  
Senior District Inspector - R. L. APPERLEY  
  
Food Inspectors - J. B. H. JONES  
A. S. WHITE  
Factories Sanitary Inspector - L. W. DAWSON

### District Sanitary Inspectors

J. Beagle  
W. H. Bignell  
W. A. Brown  
J. W. E. L. Dale  
F. A. Freeman  
W. E. Galvin  
E. A. Hillier  
F. J. O. James  
B. Lewis  
D. G. Oliver  
M. H. Parry  
H. D. Perrin  
S. A. Riches  
J. H. Riley  
A. E. Robinson  
E. Stirr  
J. E. Watson  
J. H. O. Williams  
(4 vacancies)

Rodent Officer (Temporary) and Drainage Foreman	..	..	J. Chatting
Disinfecting Station Superintendent	..	..	W. G. Nalson
Disinfecting Station Deputy Superintendent	..	..	W. E. Abbott
Mortuary Keeper	..	..	G. M. Grayling
Cleansing Station and Visiting Nurse	..	..	Miss D. I. Dombre
Storekeeper and Housing Assistant	..	..	F. A. Stewart

### Employees

Drainage	..	10 Men	Rodent Control	..	5 Men	Stores	..	1 Man
Disinfection	..	12 Men	Personal Cleansing and Laundry	..			..	6 Women
			Mortuary	..	1 Man			



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

July, 1954

*To His Worship the Mayor and to the Aldermen and  
Councillors of the Metropolitan Borough of Hackney.*

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my annual report on the health and sanitary circumstances of Hackney for the year 1953.

At December 31st I had completed my first year of office as Medical Officer of Health to the Borough and altogether at the time of writing I have filled that office for some eighteen months. In that time I have gained a good broad general picture of conditions in the borough, and in the course of the next year I hope to see in detail for myself many situations on which up to now I have received reports from members of the staff.

All available evidence indicates that the health of the people of Hackney was maintained at a satisfactory standard. There were no serious outbreaks of any of the major infectious diseases. The one small outbreak of Paratyphoid Fever was limited to six persons, four being members of one family and two close relations of that family. The thirteen cases of Infantile Paralysis were sporadic in occurrence; unfortunately there was one death from the brain form of the disease in a man aged thirty-five years. The one case of Diphtheria in a woman aged forty-eight was of a mild type and quickly responded to treatment.

The arrangements which came into operation on April 1st whereby the Public Health Laboratory Service undertook all public health bacteriological work for the Authority has proved most satisfactory. I would like to express to Dr. Tomlinson, the Director of the Medical Research Council's Laboratory at County Hall, and to his staff my best thanks for the efficient and courteous way in which they have co-operated with the department and with medical practitioners in the borough.

The position in regard to sanitary inspection staff in post-war years has been a source of some considerable concern to the Authority. The number of sanitary inspectors on January 31st was twenty-three; five new appointments were made during the year but two inspectors resigned on obtaining appointments elsewhere and two retired, with the result that the staff on December 31st numbered twenty-four. I am, however, pleased to report that since that date further appointments have been made and at the time of writing there is only one vacancy in the total establishment of twenty-eight inspectors. An alteration was made in the establishment to provide for the appointment of a Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector and a Senior District Inspector; following open advertisement two members of the existing staff were promoted to fill these vacancies.

Details of the work of the department in connection with abatement of nuisances, housing, inspection and supervision of food, and other matters are set out in the appropriate sections in the body of the report. In connection with housing three sanitary inspectors, with the help of three assistants, are now engaged, under the immediate supervision of the Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector, on a detailed survey of housing conditions in the borough.

I would like to take this opportunity of thanking the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee, the Chairmen and Members of other Committees with which the department is concerned and, indeed, the Council as a whole for the help and encouragement which they, one and all, gave to me personally and to the department throughout the year.



The activities of the Department bring the staff into daily contact with medical practitioners and with the many organisations, voluntary as well as statutory, working in various fields of health and social service. Our relationships with all these good people are most cordial and I am glad to tender to them our best thanks for their co-operation.

I received all possible help from the Chief Officers and members of the staffs of other departments of the Council, and I would assure them that that help is greatly appreciated.

A good deal of re-organisation took place within the department; the staff worked hard and I am most grateful for their loyal support. A special word of thanks is due to Dr. D. Bielenky, the part-time Deputy Medical Officer of Health, who rendered valuable assistance on a number of occasions throughout the year.

I am, Mr. Mayor, ladies and gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN FENTON,

*Medical Officer of Health.*

## PHYSICAL FEATURES, SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND VITAL STATISTICS

The Borough of Hackney is situated in the extreme north eastern part of the County of London. The Metropolitan Boroughs of Shoreditch, Bethnal Green and Poplar lie to the south, and the Metropolitan Boroughs of Islington and Stoke Newington to the west; to the north lies the Borough of Tottenham and to the east the Boroughs of Walthamstow and Leyton.

Of the Borough's total area of 3,287 acres, approximately 609 acres are public open spaces and of that area 10.9 acres are maintained by the Borough Council and 598.45 acres by the London County Council. The character of the Borough is industrial as well as residential.

At the 1951 census the number of structurally separate dwellings, occupied and vacant, was 40,041 and the number of households 57,654. Some 56.7 per cent. of the households shared a dwelling, and the density of occupation, that is persons per room, was 0.85.

The rateable value of the Borough at 1st April was £1,441,045 and the estimated product of a penny rate was £5,845.

### Census 1951

The 1951 census statistics relate to the living population as enumerated at midnight 8th-9th April, 1951, and the first of the Registrar General's County Reports, namely that relating to London, was published in 1953. The following statistics are taken from that report but the report as a whole contains a vast amount of information which is of considerable local interest and well worthy of detailed study. It will be noted that the population of the Borough in the intercensal 20-year period 1931-1951 decreased by 43,991 or 20.4 per cent. whilst in the same period the population of the Administrative County of London decreased by 1,049,021, a percentage of 23.9. The statistics for England and Wales as a whole for the same period show an increase of 3,792,547 persons or 9.5 per cent.

### POPULATION 1921-1951 AND INTERCENSAL VARIATIONS

	1921	1931			1951		
	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
LONDON A. C.	4,484,523	4,397,003	2,044,108	2,352,895	3,347,982	1,565,888	1,782,094
Hackney	222,142	215,333	99,794	115,539	171,342	80,837	90,505

<i>Increase or Decrease (-)</i>			
	1921-1931	1931-1951	
	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
LONDON A. C.	- 2.0	- 1,049,021	- 23.9
Hackney	- 3.1	- 43,991	- 20.4



# AGES (quinary) OF HACKNEY RESIDENTS BY MARITAL CONDITION

Age Last Birthday	Persons	Males				
		Total	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced
All Ages	171,342	80,837	33,645	44,243	2,555	394
0-4	13,974	7,125	7,125			
5-9	11,408	5,860	5,860			
10-14	9,248	4,770	4,770			
15-19	9,201	4,100	4,075	25	-	-
20-24	12,213	5,716	4,335	1,377	1	3
25-29	14,380	7,087	2,476	4,574	13	24
30-34	13,106	6,509	1,230	5,216	22	41
35-39	14,263	7,062	976	5,965	37	84
40-44	14,206	6,838	762	5,941	50	85
45-49	12,813	6,194	624	5,396	117	57
50-54	10,990	5,008	426	4,409	139	34
55-59	9,199	3,949	272	3,444	207	26
60-64	8,242	3,504	220	2,959	309	16
65-69	7,094	2,858	213	2,241	390	14
70-74	5,506	2,213	151	1,571	486	5
75-79	3,312	1,322	83	816	421	2
80-84	1,547	542	36	250	254	2
85-89	521	152	9	53	90	-
90-94	108	27	2	6	18	1
95 and over	11	1	-	-	1	-

Age Last Birthday	Persons	Females				
		Total	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced
All Ages	171,342	90,505	34,927	44,852	10,142	584
0-4	13,974	6,849	6,849			
5-9	11,408	5,548	5,548			
10-14	9,248	4,478	4,478			
15-19	9,201	5,101	4,831	270	-	-
20-24	12,213	6,497	3,303	3,173	11	10
25-29	14,380	7,293	1,632	5,568	28	65
30-34	13,106	6,597	1,068	5,350	79	100
35-39	14,263	7,201	1,093	5,834	171	103
40-44	14,206	7,368	1,237	5,765	277	89
45-49	12,813	6,619	1,128	5,004	409	78
50-54	10,990	5,982	919	4,281	717	65
55-59	9,199	5,250	793	3,369	1,055	33
60-64	8,242	4,738	644	2,592	1,482	20
65-69	7,094	4,236	513	1,871	1,839	13
70-74	5,506	3,293	412	1,110	1,767	4
75-79	3,312	1,990	257	486	1,246	1
80-84	1,547	1,005	159	152	692	2
85-89	521	369	53	21	294	1
90-94	108	81	9	6	66	-
95 and over	11	10	1	-	9	-

POPULATION PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS AND DWELLINGS

AGES (SINGLE YEARS) OF HACKNEY RESIDENTS UNDER 21

<i>Age last birthday</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Age last birthday</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
	22,810	23,148			
0	1,300	1,236	11	954	862
1	1,282	1,178	12	968	915
2	1,385	1,336	13	989	914
3	1,510	1,430	14	982	915
4	1,648	1,669	15	973	958
5	1,240	1,190	16	992	972
6	1,271	1,189	17	976	956
7	1,228	1,181	18	631	1,036
8	1,179	1,143	19	528	1,179
9	942	845	20	955	1,172
10	877	872			

ACREAGE AND POPULATION

	<i>Acreage (Land and Inland Water)</i>	POPULATION				
		1931	1951			
		<i>Persons</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons per Acre</i>
Hackney	3,287	215,333	171,342	80,837	90,505	52.1
Wards:						
Chatham	125	14,450	8,813	4,191	4,622	70.5
Culford	110	9,366	6,785	3,153	3,632	61.7
Dalston	121	11,334	7,191	3,453	3,738	59.4
Downs	264	14,189	15,116	7,065	8,051	57.3
Graham	130	12,214	9,501	4,460	5,041	73.1
Leaside	306	14,282	8,696	4,142	4,554	28.4
Marsh	279	14,135	12,792	5,870	6,922	45.8
Maury	177	15,776	12,591	5,920	6,671	71.1
Park	232	13,163	10,973	5,300	5,673	47.3
Ridley	143	12,518	10,891	5,191	5,700	76.2
Southwold	236	13,575	11,234	5,271	5,963	47.6
Springfield	263	14,403	16,780	7,872	8,908	63.8
Stamford	306	12,825	15,901	7,513	8,388	52.0
Town Hall	153	13,465	6,567	3,118	3,449	42.9
Tudor	129	13,398	7,966	3,924	4,042	61.8
Wick	313	16,240	9,545	4,394	5,151	30.5

*Note:* The areas of the 16 Wards were altered in May, 1953.



## POPULATION, PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS and DWELLINGS

	Private Households	Population in Private Households	Structurally Separate Dwellings Occupied	Rooms Occupied	Density of Occupation	
					Persons per Room	Percentage of persons at more than 2 per Room
Hackney	57,654	168,048	39,560	198,357	0.85	1.5
Wards:						
Chatham	3,122	8,795	2,153	10,626	0.83	2.3
Culford	2,385	6,549	1,206	7,477	0.88	1.9
Dalston	2,554	7,182	1,612	8,685	0.83	1.4
Downs	4,946	14,745	3,439	16,891	0.87	1.4
Graham	3,371	9,269	1,954	11,146	0.83	1.7
Leaside	3,111	8,687	1,996	10,946	0.79	1.0
Marsh	4,227	12,488	3,003	14,080	0.89	1.8
Maury	4,433	12,556	2,804	14,803	0.85	0.9
Park	3,663	10,910	2,614	12,746	0.86	1.7
Ridley	3,726	10,843	2,756	11,915	0.91	1.3
Southwold	3,826	11,143	2,560	13,646	0.82	1.2
Springfield	5,456	16,624	4,196	19,518	0.85	1.2
Stamford	5,146	15,684	3,727	19,839	0.79	0.9
Town Hall	2,275	6,524	1,493	7,466	0.87	1.5
Tudor	2,613	7,620	1,862	8,762	0.87	1.4
Wick	2,800	8,429	2,185	9,811	0.86	2.1

Note: The areas of the 16 Wards were altered in May, 1953.

## VITAL STATISTICS

The following statistics are furnished by the Registrar General:-

Estimated Mid-Year Home Population - 169,600

					Total	Male	Female
BIRTHS:							
Live births	-	Legitimate	..	..	2,349	1,188	1,161
	-	Illegitimate	..	..	103	61	42
Still births	-	Legitimate	..	..	63	27	36
		Illegitimate	..	..	3	1	2
DEATHS:							
All causes	..	..	..	..	1,729	908	821
					Hackney	County of London	England & Wales
BIRTH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION:							
Live births	..	..	..	..	14.46	17.5	15.5
Still births	..	..	..	..	0.39	0.38	0.35
Birth rate after applying "Area Comparability Factor" of 0.91	..	..	..	..	13.15	-	-
DEATH RATE (CRUDE) PER 1,000 POPULATION					10.19	12.5	11.4
Death rate after applying "Area Comparability Factor" of 1.05	..	..	..	..	10.70	-	-
TUBERCULOSIS DEATH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION	..				0.14	0.24	0.20

MATERNAL MORTALITY - Death rates per 1,000						Hackney	England & Wales
Live and Still Births:							
Sepsis of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	..	..				-	0.10
Abortion with toxæmia	..	..	..	..	..	-	0.01
Other toxæmias of pregnancy and the puerperium	..	..				-	0.24
Haemorrhage of pregnancy and childbirth	..	..				0.79	0.13
Abortion without mention of sepsis or toxæmia	..	..				-	0.04
Abortion with sepsis	..	..	..	..	..	-	0.06
Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium						0.40	0.18
						<u>1.19</u>	<u>0.76</u>

	Hackney	County of London	England & Wales
DEATH RATE OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE:-			
All infants per 1,000 live births	.. 19.57	24.8	26.8
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	20.43	-	-
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	-	-	-
	Total	Males	Females

## NEO-NATAL MORTALITY:

Deaths of infants under four weeks of age	..	36	23	13
Neo-Natal Death Rate per 1,000 live births	..	14.68	-	-

MARRIAGES - Marriages to the number of 1,458 were solemnised in the borough, giving a marriage rate of 8.60 per thousand of the home population.

## CAUSES OF DEATH

	Males	Females	Total
Tuberculosis, respiratory	15	6	21
Tuberculosis, other	1	2	3
Syphilitic disease	5	2	7
Diphtheria	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-
Meningococcal infection	-	-	-
Acute poliomyelitis	1	-	1
Measles	1	1	2
Other infective and parasitic diseases	3	3	6
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	21	25	46
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	78	14	92
Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	26	26
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	11	11
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	90	79	169
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	5	4	9
Diabetes	2	7	9
Vascular lesions of nervous system	64	109	173
Coronary disease, angina	156	98	254
Hypertension with heart disease	19	34	53
Other heart diseases	76	114	190
Other circulatory disease	29	21	50
Influenza	11	16	27
Pneumonia	57	43	100
Bronchitis	109	74	183
Other diseases of respiratory system	14	7	21
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	15	9	24
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	6	9	15
Nephritis and nephrosis	11	10	21
Hyperplasia of prostate	13	-	13
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	3	3
Congenital malformations	9	6	15
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	71	76	147
Motor vehicle accidents	8	4	12
All other accidents	9	3	12
Suicide	9	5	14
Totals	<u>908</u>	<u>821</u>	<u>1,729</u>



## AGE MORTALITY

			Males	Females	Total
Under 1	..	..	30	18	48
1 - 5	..	..	-	2	2
5 - 15	..	..	6	4	10
15 - 25	..	..	11	4	15
25 - 45	..	..	42	43	85
45 - 65	..	..	283	159	442
65 - 75	..	..	283	234	517
75 and over	..	..	253	357	610
Totals			<u>908</u>	<u>821</u>	<u>1,729</u>

*Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea* - Fifteen persons are recorded as having died from these causes, including 3 children under the age of one year. The age and sex distribution were:-

Age Groups			Males	Females	Total
0 - 1	..	..	3	-	3
1 - 5	..	..	-	-	-
5 - 15	..	..	-	-	-
15 - 25	..	..	-	-	-
25 - 45	..	..	-	1	1
45 - 65	..	..	-	1	1
65 - 75	..	..	3	4	7
75 and upwards	..	..	-	3	3
Totals			<u>6</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>15</u>

*Suicide.* Nine men and five women took their own lives.

*Accidents.* Fatal motor vehicle accidents totalled 12, of which 8 were males and 4 females; all other types of accident accounted for 9 male and 3 female deaths.

*Maternal Mortality.* There were 3 deaths from causes associated with pregnancy or childbirth, certified as follows:-

Age	Cause of death
17	Air embolism due to the introduction of frothing fluid into the pregnant uterus.
34	Post partum haemorrhage (operation hysterectomy).
36	Shock from concealed accidental haemorrhage associated with cortical necrosis of the kidneys.

The maternal mortality rates in Hackney and in England and Wales for the last five years were:-

	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949
Hackney .. ..	1.19	nil.	0.77	0.76	nil.
England and Wales	0.76	0.72	0.79	0.86	0.98

*Infant Mortality.* There were 48 deaths of children under one year, with resultant infant mortality rate of 19.57 per thousand live births, as compared with a rate of 24.8 for the County of London and 26.8 for England and Wales.

Comparable infant mortality rates for Hackney, London, and England and Wales for the last five years:-

	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949
Hackney .. ..	19.57	19.78	29.02	22.92	22.50
London .. ..	24.8	23.8	26.4	26.3	29
England and Wales	26.8	27.6	29.6	29.8	32

## CAUSES OF DEATH IN CHILDREN UNDER ONE YEAR

	Under 24 hours	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
Asphyxia - caused by obstruction to air way whilst lying in her perambulator .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Atelactasis with Prematurity .. ..	2	2	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	4
Atelectasis .. ..	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Bacillary Dysentery ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Cardiac Failure, Reticulo-endotheliosis .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Cerebral Compression and Haemorrhage .. ..	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Cerebral Haemorrhage ..	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Congestive Heart Disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Congenital Malformations	1	1	2	1	-	5	-	1	2	-	8
Convulsions and Broncho-Pneumonia ..	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Gastro Enteritis .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	3
Haemorrhagic Disease ..	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Intracranial Haemorrhage	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Pneumonia .. ..	-	1	1	-	-	2	1	-	1	-	4
Prematurity .. ..	7	10	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	17
Tentorial Tear .. ..	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Totals	13	19	3	1	-	36	2	5	4	1	48

*Malignant Disease.* The 344 deaths in 1953 from malignant disease showed the following age, sex and site distribution:-

Age Group	Site and Sex distribution										Totals
	Stomach		Lung, bronchus		Breast		Uterus		Other		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
0 - 1 ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
1 - 5 ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 15 ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
15 - 25 ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
25 - 45 ..	1	2	8	1	-	2	-	2	7	5	28
45 - 65 ..	6	4	39	5	-	14	-	4	30	29	131
65 - 75 ..	12	13	25	4	-	5	-	2	26	22	109
75 and upwards	2	6	6	4	-	5	-	3	24	22	72
Totals	21	25	78	14	-	26	-	11	90	79	344



Deaths from malignant disease of the lung and bronchus since 1946 were:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
1946	47	12	59
1947	44	9	53
1948	47	20	67
1949	53	16	69
1950	60	8	68
1951	66	13	79
1952	62	16	78
1953	78	14	92

Statistics relating to cancer deaths generally in Hackney over the past 25 years are as follows:-

<i>Age Groups</i>										
	<i>Year</i>	<i>Estimated Population</i>	<i>0-1</i>	<i>1-5</i>	<i>5-15</i>	<i>15-45</i>	<i>45-65</i>	<i>65 &amp; Over</i>	<i>Total Deaths</i>	<i>Death Rate per 1,000 Population</i>
TEN YEARS	1929	214,400	-	1	-	24	152	163	340	1.59
	1930	214,400	-	1	-	24	149	145	319	1.49
	1931	217,000	-	-	-	29	133	181	343	1.58
	1932	214,200	-	-	-	26	147	154	327	1.53
	1933	214,300	-	-	2	21	146	157	326	1.52
	1934	211,120	-	-	1	29	165	163	358	1.70
	1935	210,600	-	-	1	27	162	167	357	1.70
	1936	209,100	1	-	-	26	131	194	352	1.68
	1937	206,700	-	1	1	23	142	180	347	1.68
	1938	205,200	-	1	-	23	133	171	328	1.60
Totals ..			1	4	5	252	1,460	1,675	3,397	1.61 (average)
TEN YEARS	1939	195,300	-	2	-	26	133	183	344	1.76
	1940	168,290	-	-	1	31	131	148	311	1.85
	1941	123,720	-	-	2	18	118	112	250	2.02
	1942	131,200	-	-	2	19	131	141	293	2.23
	1943	136,270	-	1	-	23	105	165	294	2.16
	1944	135,540	-	-	-	22	116	156	294	2.17
	1945	140,570	-	-	1	18	127	164	310	2.21
	1946	166,560	-	1	-	23	126	199	349	2.10
	1947	174,240	-	-	-	33	125	154	312	1.80
	1948	172,900	-	-	-	22	156	185	363	2.10
Totals ..			-	4	6	235	1,268	1,607	3,120	2.04 (average)
FIVE YEARS	1949	173,020	-	-	-	23	132	179	334	1.93
	1950	172,100	-	2	-	27	149	168	346	2.01
	1951	170,800	-	2	1	28	136	211	378	2.21
	1952	171,000	-	2	2	33	144	214	395	2.31
	1953	169,600	1	-	2	29	131	181	344	2.03
Totals ..			1	6	5	140	692	953	1,797	2.10 (average)

Deaths of Hackney residents from various causes and in different age groups are shown in the table on pages 1 & 2 of the Appendix.

Statistics relating to births and deaths in Hackney, the County of London, and England and Wales for the years 1929-53 are set out on page 4 of the Appendix.



## PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES

The following diseases are compulsorily notifiable in Hackney:-

Anthrax	Ophthalmia Neonatorum
Cholera	Paratyphoid Fever
Continued Fever	Plague
Diphtheria (or Membranous Croup)	Pneumonia, Acute Influenzal
Dysentery	Pneumonia, Acute Primary
Encephalitis, Acute	Poliomyelitis, Acute
Erysipelas	Puerperal Pyrexia
Food Poisoning (or suspected Food Poisoning)	Relapsing Fever
Glanders	Scabies
Hydrophobia	Scarlet Fever
Leprosy	Smallpox
Malaria	Tuberculosis
Measles	Typhoid Fever
Meningococcal Infection	Typhus Fever
	Whooping Cough

*The Public Health (Infectious Disease) Regulations, 1953.* These Regulations came into operation on April 1st, and supersede the Infectious Disease (London) Regulations, 1927. They continue the requirements of the old Regulations in regard to the notification of Malaria, Dysentery, Acute Primary Pneumonia and Acute Influenzal Pneumonia, and provide for preventive action to be taken on the occurrence of Malaria, Typhus Fever and Relapsing Fever as well as the Enteric and other intestinal infections. There are important new provisions concerning the action to be taken against risk of infection from food; whereas the old Regulations referred to "Enteric Fever and Dysentery", the 1953 Regulations cover "Typhoid Fever, Paratyphoid Fever and other Salmonella infections, Dysentery, and staphylococcal infections likely to cause food poisoning". Under the 1927 Regulations action could only be taken in regard to a person suffering from the disease in question but the new Regulations provide for necessary steps to be taken in the case of a carrier of the disease as well as a sufferer, and a person in either category may now be prevented not only from continuing in an occupation concerned with food or drink but also from entering such an occupation. Further, power is now given to a local authority to authorise its Medical Officer of Health to take necessary action in emergency; the Borough Council has delegated this authority to the Medical Officer of Health.

The total number of infectious and contagious diseases notified, excluding tuberculosis, was 2,906 and of that number measles accounted for 51.89 per cent. There were 11 deaths:-

Dysentery	..	..	..	..	..	3
Encephalitis, Post Infectious	..	..	..	..	..	1
Measles	..	..	..	..	..	2
Pneumonia, Acute Influenzal	..	..	..	..	..	1
Pneumonia, Acute Primary	..	..	..	..	..	3
Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	..	..	1

**DIPHTHERIA.** The one case of diphtheria was in a woman aged 48 years. Clinically this case was very mild with only slight faucial exudate which cleared within twenty-four hours and the patient was discharged from hospital after twenty-two days. Seven other persons were admitted to infectious disease hospitals with diagnoses of diphtheria or suspected diphtheria but six were finally diagnosed as suffering from tonsillitis and one from peritonsillar abscess.



DYSENTERY. Notifications of dysentery numbered 103, as compared with 134 in the previous year. Thirty-seven cases were admitted to hospital and there were three deaths associated with the disease, the causes of death being certified as follows:-

Male, aged 70 years	.. ..	I (a) Carcinomatosis (b) Broncho-carcinoma II Sonne Dysentery
Male, aged 10 months	.. ..	I (a) Bacillary dysentery (Sh. Sonne)
Female, aged 74 years	.. ..	I (a) Dehydration (b) Bacillary dysentery (Sonne)

The incidence of this disease appeared to be, in the main, sporadic though small groups of cases were associated with schools and nurseries.

ENCEPHALITIS, ACUTE POST-INFECTIONOUS. The one case of this disease notified unfortunately terminated fatally. The victim, a child aged six years, was admitted to hospital on the sixth day of an attack of measles. She died two days later, and the cause of death was certified as "Encephalitis and Measles".

MALARIA. Five notifications of malaria were received and all related to young men who had served with the armed forces in the Far East.

MEASLES. Notifications of Measles numbered 1,508, as compared with 1,748 in the previous year. There were two deaths associated with this disease, one being the case already referred to as having died from "Encephalitis and Measles" and the other a child aged five, in whose case the cause of death was certified as being due to "Measles, broncho-pneumonia and glioma of brain".

MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTION. The seven cases notified were admitted to hospital for treatment and all made satisfactory recoveries:-

Males - 2 years	Females - 7 months
3½ years	4 years
6 years	29 years
17 years	

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM. This disease is defined in the Public Health (Ophthalmia Neonatorum) Regulations as "a purulent discharge from the eyes of an infant, commencing within 21 days from the date of its birth". Two cases only were notified and both cleared up satisfactorily with no impairment of vision.

PARATYPHOID FEVER. Of the eight cases of this disease notified, six were involved in a small family outbreak. A man and wife, admitted to hospital as cases of food poisoning, were found to be suffering from Paratyphoid B. Two adult sons who showed no symptoms were found to be excreting the Salmonella Paratyphoid B organism in their stools. Both were admitted to an isolation hospital, where one subsequently developed severe clinical symptoms. A sister of the original female case and her husband were also found to be excreting the organism, and these two persons were also admitted to hospital. All these six persons had visited a seaside resort where they had partaken of shellfish but enquiries by the staff of the Health Department of the resort in question failed to establish any direct connection between the food consumed and the disease. The family consisting of father, mother and two sons conducted their own confectionery business, and as a result of their incapacity it was necessary to close down the business for some weeks. A stock of ice-cream



was destroyed by the Public Health Department but the manufacturers of that product gave credit for its value. Some anxiety was felt regarding unwrapped sweets in the shop, and a notice under Section 196 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936, requiring the destruction of these sweets was served; on the recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health the Borough Council approved the payment of compensation amounting to £15 0s. 3d.

The remaining two cases, occurring in children aged three years, were sporadic and unconnected.

**POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS).** Some 28 persons suffering from or suspected to be suffering from poliomyelitis were admitted to hospital. The diagnosis was, however, confirmed in only 13 cases, of whom 10 were of the paralytic and 3 of the non-paralytic type. In no instance did more than one case occur in the same family or in the same house.

*Paralytic*

		<i>Muscles affected</i>
Males -	1 year	Left leg.
	2 years	Right foot and leg.
	2¼ years	Arms and legs.
	5 years	Both legs.
	23 years	Right arm.
	35 years	Respiratory.
Females -	2 years	Legs and back.
	3 years	Lumbar.
	8½ years	Right leg.
	23 years	Both legs.

*Non-paralytic*

Male -	28 years
Female -	25 years
Female -	38 years

One patient, the man aged 35 years, died on the day of admission, and following post-mortem examination the cause of death was certified by the Coroner to be due to "Bulbar Poliomyelitis".

By the end of the year 10 patients had been discharged from hospital and all were reported to be making satisfactory progress.

**PUERPERAL PYREXIA.** In accordance with the Puerperal Pyrexia Regulations of 1951, a medical practitioner is required to notify the Medical Officer of Health of "any febrile condition occurring in a woman in whom a temperature of 100.4°F. has occurred within fourteen days after childbirth or miscarriage". The Regulations also require the Authority of the area in which the person is confined, irrespective of home address, to accept all notifications occurring in that area; of the 97 cases notified only 29 were residents of the borough.

**SCARLET FEVER.** The 291 cases of this disease are 101 less than in the previous year. Some 181 cases occurred in the 5-10 year age group, the illness in all age groups was again of a mild type and there were no deaths. Cases admitted to hospital numbered 99 and treatment of the remaining cases in their own homes did not result in the spread of infection.

**SMALLPOX.** No cases of this disease occurred but the usual enquiries were made and preventive measures taken in regard to contacts of cases elsewhere arriving in the borough.

**TYPHOID FEVER.** The one case of this disease notified was a woman aged 34 years, who was treated in the local isolation hospital and made a satisfactory recovery.

**INFECTIOUS AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASE NOTIFICATIONS IN AGE GROUPS, ADMISSIONS  
TO HOSPITALS, AND DEATHS**

<i>Disease</i>	<i>At all ages</i>	<i>Under 1 year</i>	<i>1 to 2 years</i>	<i>2 to 3 years</i>	<i>3 to 4 years</i>	<i>4 to 5 years</i>	<i>5 to 10 years</i>	<i>10 to 15 years</i>	<i>15 to 20 years</i>	<i>20 to 35 years</i>	<i>35 to 45 years</i>	<i>45 to 65 years</i>	<i>65 and upwards</i>	<i>Admitted to hospital</i>	<i>Deaths</i>
Diphtheria .. .. .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Dysentery .. .. .	103	4	10	11	12	4	37	6	3	11	3	-	2	37	3
Encephalitis, Post-infectious	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Erysipelas .. .. .	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	13	6	8	-
Food Poisoning .. .. .	19	1	-	4	3	1	-	1	1	4	1	1	2	8	-
Malaria .. .. .	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	5	-
Measles .. .. .	1,508	44	185	199	216	212	625	9	4	14	-	-	-	70	2
Meningococcal infection ..	7	1	-	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	7	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever .. ..	8	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	4	-	8	-
Pneumonia, Acute Influenzal	17	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	9	3	5	1
Pneumonia, Acute Primary ..	43	2	-	1	-	1	5	-	2	4	4	9	15	18	3
Poliomyelitis, Paralytic ..	10	-	1	3	1	-	2	-	-	3	-	-	-	10	1
Poliomyelitis, Non-paralytic	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	3	-
Puerperal Pyrexia .. ..	97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	75	8	-	-	97	-
Scabies .. .. .	27	-	2	-	2	-	6	1	4	2	4	4	2	1	-
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	291	1	4	19	25	40	181	15	2	4	-	-	-	99	-
Typhoid Fever .. .. .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Whooping Cough .. .. .	736	56	57	102	115	82	311	10	1	1	-	1	-	43	-
Totals ..	2,906	112	259	340	377	341	1,169	42	32	134	28	42	30	422	11



**MONTHLY SUMMARY OF INFECTIOUS AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASE NOTIFICATIONS**

<i>Disease</i>	<i>Jan.</i>	<i>Feb.</i>	<i>Mch.</i>	<i>Apr.</i>	<i>May</i>	<i>June</i>	<i>July</i>	<i>Aug.</i>	<i>Sept.</i>	<i>Oct.</i>	<i>Nov.</i>	<i>Dec.</i>
Diphtheria .. .. .	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery .. .. .	-	4	5	9	21	8	8	4	3	2	14	25
Encephalitis, Post-infectious	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas .. .. .	4	4	3	4	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	2
Food Poisoning .. .. .	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	1	3	6	2	-
Malaria .. .. .	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	2	-	-	-
Measles .. .. .	487	388	417	123	49	29	10	2	-	-	2	1
Meningococcal Infection ..	-	2	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever .. ..	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	4	-
Pneumonia, Acute Influenzal	4	8	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Pneumonia, Acute Primary ..	9	7	5	4	5	3	-	-	-	3	4	3
Poliomyelitis, paralytic ..	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	3	2	-	1
Poliomyelitis, non-paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1
Puerperal Pyrexia .. .. .	14	8	5	7	10	8	3	14	4	9	6	9
Scabies .. .. .	3	1	3	5	1	4	4	-	2	4	-	-
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	28	15	32	27	25	20	16	12	14	34	39	29
Typhoid Fever .. .. .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough .. .. .	33	25	33	57	66	76	149	133	88	25	31	20
Totals ..	583	463	510	236	180	155	202	169	122	89	105	92



# INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE IN ELECTORAL WARDS

<i>Disease</i>	<i>Kenninghall</i>	<i>Pembury</i>	<i>Kingsland</i>	<i>Albion</i>	<i>Town Hall</i>	<i>Triangle</i>	<i>Chatham</i>	<i>Kingsmead</i>	<i>Wick</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Northfield</i>	<i>Springfield</i>	<i>Northwold</i>	<i>Rectory</i>	<i>Leabridge</i>	<i>Rushmore</i>	<i>Totals</i>
Diphtheria .. .. .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Dysentery .. .. .	13	13	12	8	7	19	2	3	2	-	7	7	2	3	3	2	103
Encephalitis, Post-infectious ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Erysipelas .. .. .	-	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	2	2	4	2	6	2	2	2	27
Food Poisoning .. .. .	1	2	-	-	1	1	-	1	6	1	1	-	2	-	3	-	19
Malaria .. .. .	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Measles .. .. .	116	86	64	97	95	112	133	70	66	158	84	59	143	78	101	46	1,508
Meningococcal Infection .. .. .	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	7
Ophthalmia Neonatorum .. .. .	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Paratyphoid Fever .. .. .	4	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	8
Pneumonia, Acute Influenzal .. ..	2	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	3	2	3	2	17
Pneumonia, Acute Primary .. .. .	-	3	2	2	3	3	1	3	-	2	-	5	4	2	10	3	43
Poliomyelitis, paralytic .. .. .	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	2	1	10
Poliomyelitis, non-paralytic .. ..	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3
Puerperal Pyrexia .. .. .	71	-	1	-	3	-	6	3	-	-	4	1	1	1	1	5	97
Scabies .. .. .	2	-	3	2	1	2	1	7	1	-	1	2	-	3	1	1	27
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	12	15	16	12	21	23	28	16	30	24	8	14	5	10	45	22	291
Typhoid Fever .. .. .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Whooping Cough .. .. .	55	32	30	34	21	42	41	81	54	73	42	29	53	48	58	43	736
Totals .. .. .	279	157	130	158	155	206	215	184	154	263	155	122	221	150	229	128	2,906

**PUBLIC HEALTH BACTERIOLOGY.** The arrangement whereby the Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene and the Camberwell Research Laboratories carried out public health bacteriological examinations on behalf of the Borough Council ceased on March 31st. Since that date all public health bacteriology has been undertaken by the Public Health Laboratory Service at a laboratory situated at County Hall. The 751 specimens submitted for examination throughout the year were reported on as follows:-

Specimens	Number	Organisms	Results	
			Negative	Positive
Throat and Nose swabs	188	Diphtheria Bacilli	152	-
		Haemolytic Streptococci	103	37
		Hemophilus Pertussis	6	-
		Monilia	-	7
		Pathogenic Organisms	2	-
		Staphylococcus Aureus	-	3
		Streptococcus Viridans	-	1
		Vincent's Angina	108	8
Faeces and Rectal swabs	504	Cl. Welchii	-	20
		Cysts and Giardia	-	1
		Pathogens	369	-
		Salmonella Paratyphi B.	1	2
		Salmonella Typhi-murium	1	7
		Salmonella Worthington	-	3
		Shigella Sonne	5	97
		Staphylococcus Aureus	2	-
Blood	1	Brucella Abortus, Melitensis and Salmonella Paratyphi	1	-
Eye swabs	3	Pathogenic Organisms	3	-
Sputum	12	Haemolytic Streptococci	-	1
		Tubercle Bacilli	11	-
Urine	42	Organisms	41	-
		Salmonella Typhi-murium	-	1
Vaginal swab	1	Gonococci	1	-

**TUBERCULOSIS.** Under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1952, the total number of notifications received was 255 of which 234 related to pulmonary cases and 21 to non-pulmonary:-

Age Groups	Primary notifications				Non-primary notifications			
	Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0 - 1 ..	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 5 ..	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 15 ..	2	5	-	-	1	2	-	-
15 - 25 ..	12	20	1	3	5	15	-	2
25 - 45 ..	36	22	4	2	19	13	-	3
45 - 65 ..	37	11	-	-	4	4	-	1
65 - 75 ..	9	5	1	-	1	1	-	-
75 and upwards	1	1	2	2	-	-	-	-
Totals ..	103	66	8	7	30	35	-	6



Primary notifications are those which had not previously been notified. The sources of information of the 71 non-primary cases were:-

"Transfers" from other areas	..	..	66
Death Returns -			
Local Registrar	..	..	2
Registrar General	..	..	1
Posthumous notifications	..	..	2

The attack rate per thousand of the population for all forms of tuberculosis notified for the first time was 1.08 as compared with 1.06 in 1952 and 1.07 in 1951.

During the year 24 Hackney residents died from tuberculosis in the following age groups:-

Age Groups	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
15 - 25 ..	-	1	-	1
25 - 45 ..	2	3	-	-
45 - 65 ..	9	-	-	-
65 - 75 ..	4	2	-	-
75 and upwards	-	-	1	1
Totals ..	15	6	1	2

The Department's Tuberculosis Notification Register at January 1st and December 31st showed the following position:-

	Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
On Register at 1st January ..	852	733	100	115	952	848
Add:						
Notifications .. ..	103	66	8	7	111	73
Transfers from other areas ..	30	35	-	6	30	41
Returned to Hackney .. ..	8	8	2	2	10	10
Transfer from non-respiratory	-	1	-	-	-	1
Deduct:						
Deaths .. ..	29	12	4	3	33	15
Left the Borough .. ..	72	58	5	8	77	66
Recovered .. ..	10	13	1	5	11	18
Transfer to respiratory ..	-	-	-	1	-	1
Diagnosis not confirmed ..	-	1	-	-	-	1
On Register at 31st December ..	882	759	100	113	982	872

#### NOTIFICATION OF TUBERCULOSIS 1929-1953

	Year	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Total	Rate per 1,000 population
TEN YEARS	1929	284	79	363	1.69
	1930	256	70	326	1.52
	1931	256	43	299	1.38
	1932	275	50	325	1.51
	1933	274	42	316	1.47
	1934	258	41	299	1.41
	1935	253	49	302	1.48
	1936	202	47	249	1.19
	1937	248	56	304	1.47
	1938	221	45	266	1.29

## NOTIFICATION OF TUBERCULOSIS (Contd.)

	Year	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Total	Rate per 1,000 population
TEN YEARS	1939	213	34	247	1.27
	1940	197	26	223	1.32
	1941	194	32	226	1.82
	1942	244	35	279	2.12
	1943	229	28	257	1.88
	1944	237	41	278	2.05
	1945	221	29	250	1.84
	1946	232	17	249	1.49
	1947	242	23	265	1.52
	1948	249	15	264	1.52
FIVE YEARS	1949	246	21	267	1.54
	1950	210	32	242	1.41
	1951	163	20	183	1.07
	1952	167	15	182	1.06
	1953	169	15	184	1.08

## DEATHS AND DEATH RATES FROM TUBERCULOSIS 1929-1953

	Year	0-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65 & over	Total deaths	Rate per 1,000 population
TEN YEARS	1929	1	6	13	38	88	83	9	238	1.11
	1930	3	9	8	43	80	49	10	202	0.94
	1931	3	5	12	33	65	52	14	184	0.84
	1932	1	8	7	43	68	41	8	176	0.82
	1933	2	4	7	38	81	57	7	196	0.91
	1934	2	4	6	48	67	45	8	180	0.85
	1935	1	1	7	26	46	47	11	139	0.66
	1936	1	1	2	36	53	47	4	144	0.68
	1937	1	2	4	22	48	43	10	130	0.62
	1938	-	9	3	19	50	33	13	127	0.61
Totals ..		15	49	69	346	646	497	94	1,716	0.80 (average)
TEN YEARS	1939	2	3	-	32	51	27	9	124	0.63
	1940	2	1	-	-	79	34	9	125	0.74
	1941	1	-	9	-	84	37	11	142	1.14
	1942	2	2	-	-	50	36	12	102	0.77
	1943	2	1	7	-	65	38	14	127	0.93
	1944	-	1	-	20	29	43	12	105	0.77
	1945	-	1	1	16	34	21	13	86	0.61
	1946	-	2	3	21	33	40	7	106	0.63
	1947	-	2	3	14	35	36	13	103	0.50
	1948	-	2	-	11	32	43	15	103	0.59
Totals ..		9	15	23	114	278	214	355	1,123	0.73 (average)
FIVE YEARS	1949	-	-	2	8	33	32	17	92	0.53
	1950	2	1	-	6	13	28	13	63	0.37
	1951	-	2	1	4	23	27	12	69	0.40
	1952	-	-	1	3	7	20	16	47	0.27
	1953	-	-	-	2	5	9	8	24	0.14
Totals ..		2	3	4	23	81	116	66	295	0.34 (average)



MASS MINIATURE RADIOGRAPHY. The Mass Miniature Radiography Unit attached to the North East Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board visited the borough from August 4th to August 27th and was stationed at the Hackney Free and Parochial (Secondary) School, Paragon Road. Very wide publicity was given to the visit and in this connection the Medical Officer of Health inserted a letter in the two local newspapers, and the Department co-operated to the fullest possible extent with the staff of the Unit. The attendance of close on 7,000 persons for X-ray was considered to be very satisfactory. I am indebted to the Medical Director of the Unit for the following report:-

	Male	Female	Total
No. of attendances for Miniature X-ray	3,384	3,478	6,862
No. passed as normal on Miniature or subsequent large film examination ..	3,114	3,279	6,393
Percentage normal .. .. .	92.02	94.27	93.16
No. showing some abnormality .. ..	270	199	469
Percentage showing some abnormality ..	7.97	5.72	6.83

*Classification of abnormalities noted -*

Congenital abnormalities of bony thorax	5	5	10
Chronic bronchitis and emphysema ..	47	18	65
Broncho-pneumonia .. .. .	2	7	9
Consolidation of unknown cause ..	1	-	1
Bronchiectasis .. .. .	6	5	11
Pulmonary fibrosis .. .. .	13	3	16
Basal fibrosis .. .. .	15	11	26
Pleural thickening .. .. .	7	8	15
Pleural effusion (non T.B.) .. ..	-	1	1
Intrathoracic tumours .. .. .	3	1	4
Cardio-vascular lesions (acquired) ..	10	19	29
Miscellaneous .. .. .	32	32	64
Tuberculous lesions - all forms ..	129	89	218
Totals	270	199	469

The Tuberculosis cases totalling 218 are further analysed as follows:-

Inactive Tuberculosis	(a) Primary type	34	21	55
	(b) Adult type	79	58	137
	Totals	113	79	192
Active Tuberculosis	(a) Primary type	-	-	-
	(b) Adult type	16	10	26

The 26 cases of active tuberculosis disclosed by the survey gives an overall incidence of 3.79 per 1,000, or 4.72 for males and 2.87 for females.

SCABIES AND VERMINOUS CONDITIONS. The 27 cases of scabies formally notified, comprising 16 adults and 11 children, were an increase of 9 cases over the previous year.

Facilities for the treatment of scabies and verminous conditions are provided in the Cleansing Centre at Millfields Disinfecting Station. A total of 51 cases of scabies and 724 cases of infestation by lice were treated. By agreement with the London County Council, treatment of minor ailments, scabies and verminous conditions in children for whom that Authority is responsible is carried out at the Centre by and under the supervision of the County Council



school nurse. Facilities have also been granted to the Boroughs of Walthamstow and Leyton and to the Forest Division of the Essex Education Committee for the treatment of scabies and verminous conditions in persons residing in the areas of these Authorities.

Details of cases treated:-

	Scabies		Head and body lice		Cleansing baths	
	Cases	Treatments	Cases	Treatments	Cases	Treatments
Children under 5 years	9	13	69	70	-	-
Children over 5 years	22	61	549	558	-	-
Adults .. .. .	20	41	106	174	28	28
Totals	51	115	724	802	28	28

Preventive treatment was given to 15 persons who had been in close contact with sufferers from scabies.

Notifications of scabies over the last decade were:-

1944 ..	1,032	1949 ..	128
1945 ..	1,021	1950 ..	61
1946 ..	924	1951 ..	36
1947 ..	318	1952 ..	19
1948 ..	208	1953 ..	27

**DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION.** The Council possesses a well equipped Disinfecting Station and Cleansing Centre which is situated in Millfields Road. In May the Deputy Superintendent of the Station took up residence at The Lodge provided in the grounds of the Station. One block of buildings, providing four units of living accommodation each comprising three rooms, was provided some years ago for the isolation of contacts of cases of serious infectious disease. For a number of years now the two ground floor units of this block have been used as the Cleansing Centre but the two first floor units are retained furnished and equipped ready for occupation by contacts in emergency.

The disinfection plant is situated in another building which comprises two large steam disinfectors, a smaller steam disinfecter, a formalin chamber, a phenol chamber, airing and drying rooms, bathrooms, laundry, stores and boiler house. Disinfestation by cyanide is carried out in another block of buildings where there are three specially constructed brick chambers, two of which are sufficiently spacious to accommodate large furniture vans, a facility which obviates the necessity for unloading. A brick built incinerator is provided for the destruction of unwholesome materials, unsound foods, etc.; the existing incinerator, which has been in use for a number of years, is worn out and will be replaced in the current year by a new structure.

Adequate garage accommodation for the seven vehicles used by the Department is also available at the Station.

In the laundry section four women are employed full-time and they deal with articles after disinfection, incontinent laundry and articles of clothing and bedding from the London County Council welfare centres and day nurseries in the Borough.

The following is a summary of disinfection and disinfestation work carried out:-

(a) After the occurrence of infectious and contagious disease -			
Rooms disinfected .. .. .	..	..	1,608
Bedding and clothing disinfected .. .. .	..	..	28,973 articles
Bedding and clothing destroyed .. .. .	..	..	85 articles
Public Library and other books disinfected			15,560



(b) For the destruction of vermin -			
Rooms disinfested .. .. .	..	..	498
Bedding, clothing, etc., destroyed .. ..	..	..	1,141 articles
Beds, mattresses, blankets, etc., treated in cyanide gas chambers .. .. .	..	..	256 articles
Furniture treated in cyanide gas chambers (including 137 loads treated on behalf of Tottenham Borough Council) .. .. .	..	..	273 van loads
Disinfested by other means .. .. .	..	..	2,745 articles
(c) For disinfection prior to export by private firms -			
Clothing .. .. .	..	..	581,973 articles
Clothing and footwear .. .. .	..	..	5 tons
Wools and rags .. .. .	..	..	8 tons 1 cwt. 6 lbs.
(d) Miscellaneous -			
Veneer disinfested (woodworm) .. .. .	..	..	2 van loads
Bedding and clothing dried and aired (following floods) .. .. .	..	..	153 articles
Unwholesome and putrescible articles destroyed .. .. .	..	..	101 van loads
.. .. .	..	..	148 bins

In certain circumstances, excluding infectious disease, charges are made for the disinfection and disinfestation of rooms, furniture and other articles. For these services a sum of £113 11s. 6d. was collected and, in addition, a sum of £22 3s. 6d. was received for the removal of refuse from various premises and sites.

**DISINFECTANTS AND INSECTICIDES.** The Departmental Stores in Hillman Street, at the rear of the Town Hall, carry stocks of disinfectants, insecticides, rat poison, etc. Disinfectants are issued free of charge in cases of infectious disease, including tuberculosis. Various preparations are on sale to the public, and sales during the year totalled approximately £720 for disinfectants and insecticides and £3 3s. for rat poison.

**HOMERTON HIGH STREET STORES.** The Public Health Department has the use of the second floor of the Council's depot at 186, Homerton High Street. In addition to departmental stores, the furniture and effects of deceased persons who have been buried by the Council in accordance with the provisions of the National Assistance Act are, pending disposal, stored there. A section of the floor is used by the County Council Divisional Health Department as their central store for day nursery equipment, etc.



## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

### SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE

The main provisions relating to sewerage and drainage are contained in Part II of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936. The Borough Engineer and Surveyor's Department is responsible for the construction and maintenance of sewers vested in the Borough Council, and work carried out by that Department during the year included the reconstruction of approximately 400 yards of sewers. Certain of the sewers in the Borough, by reason of capacity and the redevelopment which has taken place since they were originally constructed, are inadequate for the volume of sewage which they now receive, and in times of abnormal rainfall are subject to surcharge, which frequently results in flooding of houses in the areas in which they are situated. Since 1926, one such sewer, in Rendlesham Road, has been a source of complaint; in times of heavy rainfall this sewer surcharges to such an extent that the basements of houses in the vicinity have, on occasion, suffered flooding up to a depth of two feet. One is glad to report that, following the receipt of the approval of the Minister of Housing and Local Government to the necessary expenditure, the reconstruction of this sewer is now in hand.

Heavy rainfall on two days in July caused flooding in a number of the roads in the Borough. In the case of one road, it was necessary for the Fire Brigade on both days to pump water from basements. The cause of the trouble in most cases appeared to be surcharge of the sewerage system, resulting in back pressure in the drains. When the storms subsided a number of drains were found to be obstructed by silt, debris, etc. The results of this flooding can be briefly summarised as follows:-

1. Immediate inconvenience to householders;
2. Damage to chattels;
3. Damage to the fabric of the property.
4. Potential danger to health.

Every assistance was given to affected householders by the staff of the department, and in several instances obstructed drains were cleared.

New powers for regulating the discharge of trade effluents, etc. into sewers are contained in Part II of the *London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1953*. These provisions take effect from the 1st April, 1954, and make it an offence for any person to cause or permit to enter any sewer vested in a sewer authority

- (1) any matter likely to affect prejudicially the treatment and disposal of sewage by the London County Council;
- (2) any petroleum, petroleum spirit or carbide of calcium;
- (3) (a) any matter which is likely to injure the sewer or to interfere with the free flow of its contents;  
(b) any matter (including any waste steam and any water or other liquid of a higher temperature than 110° Fahr.) which either alone or in combination with the contents of the sewer is dangerous or is the cause of a nuisance or is, or is likely to be, injurious to the health of persons entering the sewer.

The Act also requires the provision of inspection chambers or manholes in drains discharging effluent from any trade premises; such inspection chambers or manholes must be so constructed as to enable a person readily to obtain samples of what is passing into the sewer. An officer of the sewer authority is empowered to obtain a sample of any trade effluent.

In certain circumstances a sewer authority may impose conditions with respect to the discharge of trade effluents and may enter into agreements with occupiers of trade premises with respect to the times, quantities, rates, nature, treatment, etc. of trade effluents discharged or proposed to be discharged. The occupiers of trade premises are required to give to the sewer



authority two months' written notice of proposals to discharge new or modified trade effluents.

The Act defines "trade premises" as any premises used or intended to be used for carrying on any trade or industry, and "trade effluent" as any liquid either with or without particles of matter in suspension therein which is wholly or in part produced in the course of any trade or industry carried on at trade premises, and in relation to any trade premises any such liquid as aforesaid which is so produced in the course of any trade or industry carried on at those premises, but does not include domestic sewage.

The Council have decided that the responsibility for enforcing the provisions of this Part of the Act should be divided as follows:-

(a) Public Health Committee (Public Health Department) provisions relating to the nature or composition of trade effluents discharged into a public sewer and the treatment thereof to eliminate harmful matter.

(b) Works and Open Spaces Committee (Borough Engineer and Surveyor's Department) provisions relating to the consent of the Council with regard to the discharge of trade effluents into a public sewer, subject to conditions as to times and rates of discharge and the maximum daily quantity of effluents.

The majority of premises of all types in the Borough are drained by the combined system, that is to say both the surface water and sewage discharge into the same drain. There are nine cesspools - taking the drainage of business premises and four dwelling houses - in each case so situated that the expense of running a sewer to allow for the connection of drainage would be regarded as unreasonable. These cesspools are emptied by the Borough Engineer and Surveyor's Department once or twice a week as circumstances require, and give no cause for complaint.

The Public Health Department's drainage staff consists of a drainage foreman (part-time), a working foreman, one driver and eight labourers. In the main, the work undertaken is that of tracing and exposing drains under Section 40 (1) and (2) of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936, clearing stoppages in emergencies, minor repairs to drains following the service of notices under Section 40 (4); also tracing and assisting in the smoking of rat runs and the removal of offensive refuse from vacant sites.

#### PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1936

The principal sections of this Act which are invoked by the Public Health Department in connection with drainage are:

**SECTION 34 (*Drainage By-laws*).** By-laws made by the London County Council under this section regulate the dimensions, form and mode of construction, and the maintenance, cleansing and repair of pipes, drains and other means of communication with sewers and the traps and apparatus connected therewith. These by-laws require persons about to construct, reconstruct, or alter pipes, drains or other means of communication with the sewer, to deposit plans of the proposed work with the Sanitary Authority, to whom 24 hours' notice in writing must be given before any drainage work is begun; they also require owners to maintain in a proper state of repair and in proper working order all drainage work in or in connection with any house or building.

A total of 61 plans of proposed works of construction of new drains to existing buildings, or reconstruction or alteration of existing drainage systems, were approved by the Public Health Committee.

Formal notices were served in respect of contraventions of these by-laws at 154 premises. Legal proceedings were instituted in eleven instances, including one case of failure to give notice to the Council before carrying out drainage work. In respect of ten summonses penalties were imposed and/or costs awarded to the Council; the defendant in the remaining case was granted an absolute discharge on payment of costs.



SECTION 40 (*Inspection of Drains*). Sub-sections (1) and (2) of this section give power to a local authority to inspect any drain and, after 24 hours' notice in writing, to enter premises at all reasonable times by day and cause the ground to be opened wherever thought fit. This power was invoked in 231 instances.

Under the provisions of sub-section (4) of this section, as amended by the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951, if, upon inspection, any drain appears to be in bad order and condition or to require cleansing, alteration, repair or filling up, the Council may serve on the owner or occupier of the premises a written notice requiring him to execute such works as they consider necessary. A person served with a notice under this sub-section has the right of appeal to a court of summary jurisdiction within a period of 21 days from the service of the notice. Penalties are prescribed for non-compliance with such a notice, but the Council may, in default, carry out the work themselves and recover the cost thereof by making it a charge on the premises. Notices to the number of 106 were served under this sub-section.

In exercise of their default powers, and in the majority of cases at the request of the owners, the Council, in 22 instances, involving the following 82 dwelling-houses, carried out the work required at a total cost of £2,564 2s. 3d.

			£	s.	d.
21 Amhurst Road	..	..	31	11	2
61 Benthall Road	..	..	22	0	4
63 Benthall Road	..	...	22	0	4
81 Brooke Road	..	..	10	13	2
83 Brooke Road	..	..	11	1	3
51 Cawley Road	..	..	28	19	2
52 Cawley Road	..	..	28	19	2
53 Cawley Road	..	..	28	19	2
54 Cawley Road	..	..	28	19	2
54a Cawley Road	..	..	28	19	2
12 Darenth Road	..	..	10	6	4
14 Darenth Road	..	..	10	6	4
16 Darenth Road	..	..	35	8	10
18 Darenth Road	..	..	20	7	10
20 Darenth Road	..	..	15	15	0
22 Darenth Road	..	..	15	15	0
61 & 63 Digby Road	..	..	140	6	5
74 Dunsmure Road	..	..	24	3	10
76 Dunsmure Road	..	..	24	3	10
78 Dunsmure Road	..	..	24	3	10
80 Dunsmure Road	..	..	24	3	10
82 Dunsmure Road	..	..	24	3	9
84 Dunsmure Road	..	..	24	3	10
86 Dunsmure Road	..	..	31	1	7
88 Dunsmure Road	..	..	39	7	1
90 Dunsmure Road	..	..	32	3	0
92 Dunsmure Road	..	..	22	19	7
8 Durley Road	..	..	32	11	2
10 Durley Road	..	..	100	4	9
12 Durley Road	..	..	100	4	9
14 Durley Road	..	..	157	9	8
212 Evering Road	..	..	35	17	0
214 Evering Road	..	..	42	7	8
4 King Edward's Road	..	..	67	0	8
150 Lansdowne Drive	..	..	27	5	6
152 Lansdowne Drive	..	..	27	5	6



			£	s.	d.
154 Lansdowne Drive	..	..	27	5	6
156 Lansdowne Drive	..	..	27	5	5
158 Lansdowne Drive	..	..	27	5	5
160 Lansdowne Drive	..	..	27	5	5
21 Lea Bridge Road	..	..	11	13	7
23 Lea Bridge Road	..	..	11	13	7
25 Lea Bridge Road	..	..	11	13	7
25a Lea Bridge Road	..	..	11	13	7
25b Lea Bridge Road	..	..	11	13	7
25d Lea Bridge Road	..	..	11	13	7
27 Lea Bridge Road	..	..	11	13	7
29 Lea Bridge Road	..	..	11	13	7
31 Lea Bridge Road	..	..	11	13	6
33 Lea Bridge Road	..	..	11	13	6
89 Lower Clapton Road	..	..	12	9	5
91 Lower Clapton Road	..	..	12	9	5
93 Lower Clapton Road	..	..	12	9	5
95 Lower Clapton Road	..	..	12	9	5
97 Lower Clapton Road	..	..	12	9	5
54 Maury Road	..	..	36	11	4
56 Maury Road	..	..	103	19	5
58 Maury Road	..	..	68	0	8
60 Maury Road	..	..	35	12	11
62 Maury Road	..	..	19	18	11
1 Median Road	..	..	4	7	4
3 Median Road	..	..	4	7	4
5 Median Road	..	..	4	7	4
17 Montague Road	..	..	15	4	3
19 Montague Road	..	..	20	9	1
21 Montague Road	..	..	56	8	9
23 Montague Road	..	..	15	4	2
47 Powerscroft Road	..	..	15	15	2
49 Powerscroft Road	..	..	6	18	1
128 Sandringham Road	..	..	104	1	11
142 Sandringham Road	..	..	157	12	3
144 Sandringham Road	..	..	127	3	4
7/11 Seal Street	..	..	38	2	2
30 Stoke Newington High St.	..	..	4	14	0
32 Stoke Newington High St.	..	..	4	14	0
34 Stoke Newington High St.	..	..	4	14	1
37 Templar Road	..	..	19	17	9
39 Templar Road	..	..	16	17	10
41 Upper Clapton Road	..	..	39	7	0

At a further 72 premises the staff of the department carried out minor drainage works at the request and expense of the owners concerned at a total cost of £247 10s. 3d. Details are set out on page 5 of the Appendix.

SECTION 107 (*By-laws as to sanitary conveniences, etc.*). The London County Council By-laws regulating the construction, alteration, reconstruction and repair of water closets, urinals, earth closets, privies and cesspools, and the proper accessories thereof, were made under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, but are continued in force by Section 307 of the Act of 1936. Owners of premises are required to maintain water closets, etc. in a proper state of repair and in proper working order, and notice must be given to the Sanitary Authority before any work is begun.

Notices drawing attention to contraventions of these by-laws were served in respect of 45 premises; the one summons issued was withdrawn on completion of the necessary work and payment of the Council's costs.



SECTION 108 (*Examination of sanitary conveniences, etc.*). This section confers on a Sanitary Authority powers in connection with the examination of sanitary conveniences similar to those relating to drains in sub-sections 1 and 2 of Section 40.

SECTION 109 (*Penalty for improperly making or altering sanitary conveniences, etc.*). This section imposes a penalty on any person improperly making or altering sanitary conveniences, etc., or unlawfully discontinuing any water supply or destroying any sink, trap, or other apparatus connected to sanitary conveniences. No contraventions were reported.

SECTION 110 (*Improper construction or repair of water closets, urinals or drains*). If a water closet, urinal or drain is so constructed or repaired as to be a nuisance, or injurious or dangerous to health, the person undertaking or executing the work shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £20. No action was taken under this section.

A total of 5,541 drains and sanitary fittings were tested and examined, and defective drains were re-laid at 279 premises and repaired at 703 premises.

SECTION 82 AND THE FIFTH SCHEDULE (*Nuisances*). Some 5,000 complaints of alleged insanitary conditions were received and investigated, and nuisances were found at 4,376 premises. As a result of all forms of inspections made, action was necessary in respect of 5,299 premises; 4,127 Intimation Notices and 660 Notices under Section 40 (4) or various by-laws were served, whilst defects at the remaining premises were dealt with by informal action. The number of Statutory Notices served totalled 1,946, and legal proceedings were instituted in 135 cases, as a result of which 79 Nuisance Orders were obtained, four summonses were dismissed, and orders for penalties and/or costs made in 17 cases: one summons was not served and 34 were withdrawn - in most cases by reason of the fact that the work was completed before the date of hearing. In 10 cases legal proceedings were taken for non-compliance with Nuisance Orders, and penalties and costs were obtained in eight cases. One case was adjourned *sine die* and in the remaining case the summons was not served, the defendant having moved away.

Defects were remedied at 5,862 premises, 2,716 following the service of Intimation Notices, 1,726 following the service of Statutory Notices, 825 following the service of other formal notices, and 595 without the service of a notice.

#### *Work in Default*

At the following 26 premises, the owners of which could not be traced or were financially unable to comply with Nuisance Orders, the Council carried out the necessary work in default at a total cost of £2,494 3s. 5d.

	£	s.	d.
313 Amhurst Road ..	70	15	0
1 Bayford Street ..	53	8	4
3 Benyon Road ..	92	5	0
186 Brooke Road ..	28	10	6
188 Brooke Road ..	30	8	4
206 Brooke Road ..	40	15	0
27 Chapman Road ..	104	13	1
47 Chapman Road ..	39	18	6
87 De Beauvoir Road ..	115	17	0
47 Evering Road ..	191	14	0
73 Foulden Road ..	106	17	0
29 Gilpin Road ..	94	14	9
73 Graham Road ..	91	0	0
45 Hassett Road } ..	9	17	0
	69	0	0



		£	s.	d.
49 Hassett Road	..	27	10	0
28 Jenner Road ..	..	165	7	6
31 Jenner Road ..	..	256	16	0
24 Malvern Road	..	13	2	10
6 Montague Road	..	43	5	0
64 Montague Road	..	131	19	6
29 Norcott Road	..	192	16	0
35 Rectory Road	..	40	2	6
84 Rectory Road	..	223	14	1
120 Tottenham Road	..	38	0	0
126 Tottenham Road }	..	19	10	0
21 Tyssen Road ..	..	120	0	0
		82	6	6

SECTION 87 (*Collection and disposal of refuse*). The Borough Engineer and Surveyor, who is responsible for this service, informs me that house refuse is collected weekly from dwelling houses in the Borough, but in cases of blocks of flats collections are made at periods varying from weekly to daily, according to the conditions and circumstances applicable. Approximately half the refuse collected in the Borough was, by agreement with the Islington Borough Council, disposed of by that Authority at their controlled tip in Hertfordshire. The remainder was taken to Homerton Wharf where it was barged and conveyed to a controlled tip in Essex. Kitchen waste to the amount of 4,389 tons was sold to the Tottenham Borough Council for conversion into pig food. The amount of house refuse collected and destroyed totalled approximately 42,000 tons. In addition some 421 tons of trade refuse were delivered by traders direct to Homerton Wharf. Materials salvaged totalled 34 tons of metal and 167 tons of waste paper.

SECTIONS 95-103 (*Water supply*). The Metropolitan Water Board is the statutory Authority for London's water supply, and all houses in the Borough are supplied direct from the Board's mains. There are some 10 premises, one a hospital and nine commercial premises, at which a total of 14 wells are in use, but the water is used for drinking purposes in only three cases.

Under the provisions of Section 95 (2), 23 certificates were issued in respect of suitable and sufficient water supply for new or rebuilt flats and houses, comprising 333 separate units of living accommodation.

During the course of various forms of inspection, waste of water from defective fittings, etc., was observed at 190 premises and notifications thereof were sent to the Metropolitan Water Board.

SECTION 98 requires the Metropolitan Water Board to notify the Council of premises from which the water supply has been discontinued. All such premises were inspected and, where necessary, notices requiring the reinstatement of the supply were served on the owners of the property.

SECTION 107 (*Dustbins*). The practice whereby action to secure the provision of dustbins is taken under the by-laws made by the London County Council under Section 39 (1) of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, and continued in force by Section 307 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936, rather than Section 105 of the latter Act, was continued with satisfactory results. Under the by-laws the obligation is solely on the owner, whereas under Section 105 of the Public Health Act a notice may be served on either the owner or the occupier. A total of 355 notices was served under these by-laws upon owners failing to maintain dust receptacles in proper condition; in each of the two cases in which it was necessary to institute legal proceedings a penalty was imposed and costs awarded to the Council.

SECTION 113 (*Public Conveniences*). Ten public conveniences for men, nine



urinals, and 10 conveniences for women are provided by the Borough Council, who also undertake the cleansing of one privately owned urinal. No charge is made for the use of conveniences, and free hand washing facilities, comprising hot and cold water, liquid soap and paper hand towels, are provided.

SECTION 123 (*Verminous Houses*). Disinfestation of 498 verminous rooms in 363 houses was carried out, verminous articles to the number of 2,745 were treated at the Disinfecting Station and a further 1,141 articles were removed for destruction.

SECTION 140 (*Offensive Trades*). The offensive trades scheduled by this section are Blood Boiler, Bone Boiler, Catgut Maker, or Manufacturer, Dresser of Fish Skins, Dresser of Fur Skins, Fellmonger, Fat Melter or Extractor, Glue and Size Manufacturer, Gut Scraper, Knacker, Manure Manufacturer, Slaughterer, Soap Boiler, Tallow Melter, Tripe Boiler, and no persons may establish anew any of these trades without the consent of the Sanitary Authority. London County Council By-laws made under Section 142 provide for the regulation of the conduct of such businesses. The trade of Fur Skin Dresser was carried on at five premises and that of Poultry Slaughterer at two premises. These premises were inspected frequently and no contravention of the relevant by-laws was reported.

SECTION 146 (*Rag and Bone Dealers*). Powers for regulating the conduct of the business of rag and bone dealer are derived from the by-laws made by the London County Council under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, but deemed, by virtue of Section 307 of the Act of 1936 to be made under Section 146 of that Act. These by-laws also prohibit the exchange of toys for rags. Additional powers are contained in Section 26 of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1952, which prohibits any person dealing in rags, bones, old clothes or similar articles from selling or delivering, whether gratuitously or not, any article of food or drink to any person or any article whatsoever to a child under the age of fifteen years. There are 11 premises in which the business of rag and bone dealer is carried on, but no infringement of the relevant by-laws was discovered.

Legal proceedings were instituted against an itinerant rag and bone dealer seen to exchange toys for rags, contrary to the by-laws, and the offender was fined £2 and ordered to pay £1 1s. 0d. costs.

SECTIONS 167-170 (*Public Baths and Wash Houses*). Public slipper baths are provided by the Council at Lower Clapton Central Baths, Wardle Street, Gayhurst Road, Shacklewell Lane, Englefield Road and Eastway; the public laundry attached to the Eastway baths is found to meet a very real need of persons lacking suitable laundry facilities in their own homes and is much appreciated.

The Council's three swimming baths are situated at the Central Baths, Lower Clapton Road; one is reserved for males, one for females, and one for mixed bathing. Steam, massage and plunge rooms, and an Aeratone bath are provided in the vapour suite at the Central Baths. All the Council's bathing establishments are under the supervision of the General Manager of Baths and Civic Recreation.

The London County Council provide and maintain the one open air swimming bath in the Borough, which is situated in London Fields.

SECTIONS 234-239 (*Mortuary and Coroner's Court*). The Public Mortuary and Coroner's Court adjoin the Churchyard of the Parish Church of St. John-at-Hackney; residential accommodation is provided for the Mortuary Keeper. Refrigerated accommodation for 15 bodies is provided and there is a large, well equipped Post-Mortem Room as well as a combined Chapel/Viewing Room. The Court accommodation comprises a Waiting Room, Court Room and Coroner's Office.



	<i>Hackney Residents</i>	<i>Non- Residents</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number of bodies received ..	338	162	500
(1) To await burial ..	3	1	4
(2) To await post-mortem examination..	335	161	496
Cause of death certified by Coroner .. .. .	319	148	467
Number of inquests held ..	16	13	29

An agreement with the Stoke Newington Borough Council provides for part use of the mortuary for an annual payment of £300; the bodies of 90 residents from the area of that Authority were received.

*Vacant Sites.* A number of complaints of rat infestation of vacant sites and nuisance arising from putrescible and other material deposited thereon were received, and because of the difficulties and delay which might have arisen from action to compel owners of the sites to fulfil their obligations, the Public Health Department frequently undertook the removal of materials likely to endanger the health of the public. Where the clearing of the sites was undertaken by this Department, the material was in some cases destroyed by burning and burial on the site, and in other instances it was removed to the Disinfecting Station for destruction; the material so removed amounted to six van loads and 103 bins of rubbish and 70 miscellaneous items.

*Static Water Tanks.* Six of the eleven static water tanks remaining in the Borough gave rise to nuisances from accumulation of stagnant water, and it was again necessary to seek the assistance of the Fire Brigade in pumping before removing obnoxious matter and carrying out appropriate treatment.

*Dangerous Structures.* (London Building Acts (Amendment) Act, 1939). Particulars of 124 structures, or parts of structures, which appeared on inspection to be unsafe, were sent to the District Surveyors of the London County Council.

*Licensed Premises.* Following requests for reports on the general sanitary condition of licensed premises from the Licensing Justices to whom applications for transfer of licences had been made, 74 premises were inspected and reports thereon forwarded to the Justices. In respect of twelve premises, at which defects were found, notices were served under the Public Health (London) Act, 1936.

#### LAND CHARGES ACT, 1925

Enquiries as to sanitary and other notices, and orders or charges outstanding were dealt with in respect of 1,417 premises.

#### PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

Rodent control work was again carried out in accordance with the methods of treatment recommended by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, by whom fifty per cent of the cost of this work, not otherwise recovered, is reimbursed to the Council. Charges are made for treatments carried out at business premises but no charge is made in the case of private dwellings. A staff of one rodent officer (part time) and five rodent operatives carry out this work. The presence of rodents at 962 dwelling-houses and 113 business premises was revealed following investigations made into the 1,141 complaints of infestation received. In all cases where it appeared that rodents were obtaining access to premises through defective drains, the matter was referred to the district sanitary inspector. Block treatment of premises was carried out in five areas; 68,358 baits were laid in all premises treated, and 1,100 premises were cleared of infestation. Of a total of 269 drains examined



in this connection, tests were applied to 209, of which 107 were found to be defective. Charges amounting to £170 6s. 8d. were made in respect of the treatment of business premises.

The following is a summary of premises infested and treated:-

	<i>Business Premises</i>		<i>Dwelling- Houses</i>		<i>Other Premises</i>		<i>Totals</i>
Premises infested	Rats	44	Rats	573	Rats	1	Rats 618
	Mice	69	Mice	389	Mice	8	Mice 466
		<u>113</u>		<u>962</u>		<u>9</u>	<u>1084</u>
Premises cleared	Rats	43	Rats	582	Rats	1	Rats 626
	Mice	68	Mice	398	Mice	8	Mice 474
		<u>111</u>		<u>980</u>		<u>9</u>	<u>1100</u>

The staff of the Borough Engineer and Surveyor's Department again dealt with infestation in the Council's sewers.

#### SHOPS ACT, 1950

The duties of the Council under this Act are restricted to enforcing those provisions of Section 38 which relate to the maintenance of suitable and efficient ventilation and a reasonable temperature in shops, and the provision of sanitary conveniences for persons employed in or about the shop. During the course of inspections of the various shops in the Borough, contraventions of the Act were discovered at three premises. Notices drawing attention to these contraventions were served and the matters were remedied. The five applications under Section 38 (6) of the Act for exemption from the provisions relating to sanitary accommodation were granted.

#### PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

Under the provisions of this Act, all premises at which pets are sold, or kept for the purpose of sale, must be licensed by the local authority, who are empowered to make conditions to secure that:-

- (a) the accommodation in which the animals are kept is suitable as respects size, temperature, lighting and ventilation;
- (b) animals will be adequately supplied with suitable food and drink and are not sold at too early an age;
- (c) reasonable precautions will be taken to prevent the spread of infectious disease among animals and to secure the taking of appropriate steps against fire or other emergencies.

The following conditions, which were recommended by the Metropolitan Boroughs' Standing Joint Committee are embodied in licences granted by the Council:-

1. No animal shall be displayed so as to expose it to interference or annoyance by persons or animals.
2. Every animal shall at all times be kept in accommodation suitable for the species of animal as respects size, temperature, lighting, ventilation and cleanliness.
3. All animals shall be adequately supplied with suitable food and drink and visited at suitable intervals.
4. No animal shall be sold unweaned, or, if weaned, at an age at which it should not have been weaned.
5. All reasonable precautions shall be taken to prevent the spread among animals of infectious diseases and, in particular, no animal which is suffering or could reasonably be suspected of having been in contact with any other animal suffering from an infectious disease shall be brought or kept on the premises unless it is properly isolated.



6. Animals, goods and equipment shall not be placed or kept outside the shop so as to render ingress or egress difficult in case of fire or other emergency.
7. A supply of water and sand and/or an efficient fire extinguisher must always be available on the premises. In the case of lock-up premises, the licensee shall appoint a responsible person residing within a reasonable distance of the premises to have custody of the key outside business hours. The name and address of such person shall be displayed in legible characters on the front door or windows of the premises and be notified to the local police.
8. Animals shall not be handed to customers in paper bags or other unsuitable containers.
9. Where animals are kept in cages, hutches, boxes or other receptacles placed on top of other cages, hutches, boxes or other receptacles effective means shall be provided for preventing water, food or other droppings falling on to or contaminating the animals or receptacles which are underneath.

Visits to the 18 Pet Shops licensed revealed no infringement of the terms of the licences.

#### RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

This Act requires (a) the *registration* with the sanitary authority of all premises where such filling materials as are specified in the Act are used, and (b) the *licensing* annually by the local authority of premises in which rag flock is manufactured or stored. A sanitary authority must register all premises for which application is made, and the registration is for an indefinite period, but any change of occupier must be notified to the authority. A sanitary authority may refuse to licence premises, but if they do so, must give notice of their decision to the applicant and, if required, a statement of the grounds for their refusal. Appeal against a refusal may be made to the Minister of Housing and Local Government. The Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Regulations, 1951, relate to the form of records to be kept on registered and licensed premises, the standards of cleanliness applicable to the various types of filling materials, the appointment of analysts to carry out the appropriate tests, and the fees to be charged for such tests.

Premises registered for the use of filling materials numbered 36; one premises was licensed for storage of rag flock, and no premises were registered for its manufacture. No contraventions of the Act or Regulations were found at licensed or registered premises. Eleven samples of filling materials were subjected to the tests prescribed by the Regulations, and ten were found to be satisfactory. The one unsatisfactory sample was rag flock, the chlorine content of which was 55 parts per 100,000 as compared with the permitted 30 parts per 100,000. The analyst reported that this sample was clean and that the excess chlorine was due to the dye present in the material which had not been submitted to water treatment. The manufacturers were informed of the result of the analysis and as a consequence collected the stock from the firm in this Borough and sold it, together with the stocks which they themselves held, to a firm manufacturing roofing felt. The Chiltern Research Laboratories, Limited, one of the analysts prescribed by the Regulations, carried out these tests.

#### HEATING APPLIANCES (FIREGUARDS) ACT, 1952

This Act prohibits the sale or letting of certain heating appliances without effective guards and came into operation on 23rd March, 1953. The *Heating Appliances (Fireguards) Regulations, 1953*, made by the Secretary of State became operative on the 1st October, 1953, and require fireguards to be fitted to gas fires, electric fires and oil heaters which are so designed that



they are suitable for use in residential premises and are of such a type that, without a guard, there is a likelihood of injury by burning. The standards of construction and fitting for guards, and the tests to be employed in ascertaining whether guards comply with those standards, are set out in the Schedule to the Regulations. Regulation 4 exempts from the Regulations sales for scrap, and under Regulation 5, heating appliances, other than imported appliances, manufactured before the date of the coming into operation of the Regulations and not fitted with the requisite guard may be sold or let until the end of September, 1954.

Summary of the work of sanitary inspection other than of food premises:-

Inspections of Dwelling Houses:-

Builders' Notices	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	750
Complaints	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,028
Flooding	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	401
Housing Acts, 1936-1949	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	757
Housing Applications	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	352
Infectious Disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	338
New Buildings (Water Certificates)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	333
Rent Restrictions Acts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
Vermin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	391

Other Inspections:-

Appointments, interviews and special visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,920
Common Lodging House	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Factories Act, 1937 - Factories	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	559
Outworkers' premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,736
Offensive Trades	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Pet Animals Act, 1951	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	659
Rag and Bone Shops and Stores	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
Shops Act, 1950	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	975
Smoke Nuisances - observations	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,500
Static Water Tanks	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	92
Urinals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	191
Vacant Sites	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	140
Waterways	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51

Premises in which defects were found .. .. . 5,481

Re-inspections (all forms of inspection) .. .. . 41,838

Notices Served:-

Examination of Drains	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	231
Factories Act, 1937	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	92
Infringements of By-laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	554
Intimation Notices	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,127
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Repair of Drains	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	106
Shops Act, 1950	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Smoke Nuisances - Intimation Notices	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Statutory Notices	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Statutory Notices	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,946

Premises in which defects were remedied .. .. . 5,907

Drainage Work:-

Drains and Sanitary Fittings tested and examined	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,641
Drains relaid	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	279
Drains repaired	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	725

National Assistance Acts, 1948 to 1951 - Visits to Aged Persons .. 324

Attendance at Court .. .. . 232



## HOUSING

By the outbreak of the second World War considerable progress had been made in slum clearance. Unfortunately, however, present day housing in the borough still presents many unsatisfactory features. The survey now in progress confirms the view that a number of houses have reached the stage when they can only be regarded as "worn out" and not repairable at reasonable cost. Many of the smaller type houses are in a dilapidated condition; they lack reasonable modern amenities and are frequently occupied by more than one family unit. Now that restrictions on building have been greatly eased and materials and labour are in adequate supply, it is hoped that property structurally sound but dilapidated as a result of neglect in recent years will be brought up to a reasonable standard. A considerable number of underground rooms are in use as separate dwellings and many will in due course have to be considered for closure. In various parts of the borough many three and four storied dwellings erected for single family occupation in the days of larger families are now occupied by three or more families; this type of property is usually structurally sound and should in most cases be capable of conversion into self-contained, adequately equipped units.

The following interesting extract is taken from the 1875 Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health to the Board of Works for the Hackney District:-

"The enormous increase in the number of inhabitants since 1801 has, of course, very materially changed the character of the district, and transformed it from a rural place of residence into almost a large city. The class of inhabitants has also changed, as in the earlier periods the majority of houses were large and occupied chiefly by persons who had retired from business or who were otherwise possessed of a good income. Now, however, a majority of the houses are comparatively small, as in 1869 more than half were assessed below £25 a year. With this alteration in the character of the houses there has been a corresponding change in the class of residents, so that we now have a large proportion of poor receiving parochial relief as well as a very considerable number of those who depend for their subsistence on their weekly wages. A greatly increased density of population has also obtained, so that instead of less than four persons to the acre in 1801 and nearly 11 persons in 1841, we now have about 38 inhabitants to each acre.

As regards many of the defects in houses met with during our inspections, I have to report that they were found in both old and new houses, and arose from the manner and the materials from which they were constructed. Many of the small houses and some of the larger have been built either on the sod, or still worse on rubbish foundations: the bricks and mortar have scarcely deserved their names; the plastering has frequently been done with a mixture of fine sifting of house refuse; the wood-work was badly put together and made of ill-seasoned wood, which speedily shrank and gave rise to draughts and consequent colds and rheumatism. These and many other evils which obtain in the present manner of building houses would have been prevented, if the Building Bill, introduced more than once by the Metropolitan Board of Works into the House of Commons, had become law."

### HOUSING ACT, 1936

**Part II** (*Provisions for securing the repair, maintenance and sanitary condition of houses*).

**SECTION 4** (*Information to tenants*). Failure to include in rent books the name and address of the Medical Officer of Health, and/or the landlord or other person responsible for keeping the house in all respects fit for human habitation was reported in 24 instances. Notices drawing attention to the omissions and warning that failure to comply with the requirements of the sec-



tion would result in legal proceedings were sent to the persons concerned and were complied with.

SECTION 6 (*London County Council By-laws as to Lodging Houses for the Working Classes*). Notices drawing attention to contraventions of these by-laws were served in respect of ten premises. Two summonses, one relating to lighting of common staircases and the other to cleansing of part of a house in communal use were issued, and in both cases a penalty was imposed and costs awarded.

SECTIONS 9 AND 10 (*Repair of insanitary houses*). As a result of formal action a total of 18 houses were made fit; in the case of 11 of these houses the necessary work was carried out by the owners, whilst the Council, in pursuance of their default powers, carried out the whole of the work required at the remaining seven houses at a total cost of £801 10s. 0d. as follows:-

	£	s.	d.
2, Cottrill Road	162	12	6
4, Cottrill Road	133	2	6
6, Cottrill Road	76	6	0
8, Cottrill Road	84	17	0
12, Cottrill Road	84	9	6
14, Cottrill Road	113	4	0
13, Penda Road	146	18	6

SECTION 11 (*Demolition*). A Demolition Order was made by the Council in respect of 43 Marlow Road.

In pursuance of *undertakings* accepted by the Council in 1952, the owners of 84 Durley Road and 4 Stamford Road carried out the work necessary to render the houses fit for habitation.

The following five houses, the subject of Demolition Orders made in previous years, were demolished:-

12, Hedgers Grove  
16, 20, 22 and 24, Bentley Road

In addition, Nos. 18, 26, 26A, 26B and 26C Bentley Road were voluntarily demolished by the owners.

SECTION 12 (*Power to make a closing order as to part of a building*). Closing orders were made in respect of *basement rooms* at:-

20 Beechwood Road	(Basement front room).
15 Clapton Common	(Basement front north, basement front south, and basement back rooms).
18 Clapton Passage	(Basement front, back and back addition rooms).
148 Dalston Lane	(Basement front and back rooms).
12 Laura Place	(Basement front room).
60 Ravensdale Road	(Basement front and back rooms).
224 Wick Road	(Basement front and back rooms).

and in respect of *parts of the premises*:-

76 Boleyn Road	(First floor front and back rooms, shop parlour and scullery).
70 Durley Road	(Ground floor front, back and back addition rooms and scullery).

The basement front and back rooms at 9 Downs Road were rendered fit for human habitation and a closing order made in respect of the rooms in 1951 was therefore *determined*.

In pursuance of an *undertaking* given in 1952 the owner of 19A Amhurst Park carried out work necessary to render fit the basement east front, middle and back rooms.



**SECTION 15 (Appeals).** There were no appeals against notices served or orders made.

Additional powers for dealing with individual unfit houses are provided by the following sections of the *Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act*, which became operative on the 14th August, 1953.

**Section 10 (Closing orders in respect of certain buildings).** This section empowers a local authority, in cases where they consider the demolition of an unfit house would be inexpedient having regard to the effect of the demolition on an adjoining house or building, to make a closing order in lieu of a demolition order. Where a closing order has been made under this section, the authority may at any time, without giving further notice to persons having an interest in the house concerned, revoke the closing order and make a demolition order. The following provisions of the Housing Act, 1936, apply to an order made under this section:-

- (a) so much of subsection (1) of section twelve as directs that the approval of the local authority shall not be unreasonably withheld and provides for the determination of a closing order;
- (b) section fourteen (which imposes a penalty for using premises in contravention of a closing order);
- (c) section fifteen (which relates to appeals to the county court against notices, demands and orders);
- (d) section eighteen (which enables local authorities to pay allowances to persons displaced from premises to which closing orders apply);
- (e) section nineteen (which contains provisions for the protection of owners of houses); and
- (f) section one hundred and fifty-six (which provides for the recovery of possession of premises subject to closing orders).

Closing orders were made in respect of

134, Morning Lane

134, Southgate Road.

**Section 11 (Provisions relating to certain outstanding demolition orders).** Where a demolition order had been made before the commencement of the Act and it appears to the local authority by whom the order was made that compliance therewith is inexpedient, this section enables that authority to revoke the demolition order and substitute therefor a closing order.

### **Part III (Slum clearance)**

The first post-war five-year programme for slum clearance in Hackney, which covered the years 1951/55, as finally agreed between the London County Council and the Borough Council, provided for the clearance of 39 houses by the Borough Council and of 57 houses by the County Council.

The following four areas included in the Borough Council's programme were represented by the Medical Officer of Health during 1952, and clearance orders were made by the Council. The Minister's confirmation of the orders has been received in three cases but the public enquiry relating to Shacklewell Lane stands adjourned.

Area	No. of Houses	No. of inhabitants
Jackson's Buildings	4	13
Shacklewell Lane	3	12
Wardle Street	6 (1 unoccupied)	12
Wallis Road	3	9

The position at the end of the year in regard to the Borough Council's programme was that in addition to the 16 houses in respect of which orders had been made, there were two areas containing seven houses to be represented for clearance and a further 16 houses to be selected. As far as the County



Council's programme is concerned, I am informed that a clearance order relating to 12 houses in the Welshpool Street area has been confirmed. The representation of two further areas, one large and one small, is at the present time under consideration by that Authority.

#### *1956/60 Programme*

In July, a communication was received from the London County Council suggesting that as the first five-year programme for slum clearance formulated jointly by that Authority and the metropolitan boroughs was in hand, the time had now arrived to consider preliminary steps to be taken towards formulating the second five-year programme. A comprehensive survey of the Borough with a view to determining what further areas are now ripe for clearance is at present in progress. Information obtained from this survey will, it is hoped, be of very real value to both the Borough Council and the County Council in connection with re-housing proposals and any action that may be taken under the Housing Repairs and Rents Bill if and when that Bill becomes law substantially in its present form.

#### *Part IV (Abatement of overcrowding)*

As has been pointed out in previous post-war reports, it has been found impossible to maintain comprehensive overcrowding records with any degree of accuracy. It will be remembered that the only systematic survey of overcrowding was that undertaken following the Housing Act, 1935, and as a result of population movement since that time, records then obtained are long out of date. The only reliable figures relating to overcrowding at the present time are those which have come to the notice of the department since 1945, following inspection of houses as a result of applications for rehousing made to the housing authorities. The County Council refer to Borough Medical Officers of Health applications for rehousing received from persons who appear to be living in overcrowded conditions, for the submission, in appropriate cases, of a certificate of overcrowding. Of a total of 89 such applications referred to the department, overcrowding was found to exist in 77 instances.

The number of overcrowded dwellings on the register at the end of the year was 734, an increase of two on the previous year. Overcrowding in 64 dwellings was abated by rehousing, in 46 instances by the County Council and in 18 instances by the Borough Council. In another 25 dwellings the overcrowding was abated by families finding other accommodation, or by marriages, deaths, etc., in the families concerned.

Apart from dwellings in which statutory overcrowding was found, it was again noted that many families were sharing accommodation primarily intended for one family unit and which did not provide reasonable amenities for joint occupation. This type of situation continues to pose a serious social problem, and unfortunately one for which no solution is yet available.

When cases of overcrowding are discovered, a summary of the appropriate provisions of the Act, together with the permitted number for the dwelling, is sent to the landlord with a warning to the effect that when the present occupants are rehoused he must not permit the dwelling to again become overcrowded.

(a)	(i)	Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	..	734
	(ii)	Number of families dwelling therein	.. .. .	1173
	(iii)	Number of persons dwelling therein	.. .. .	4792
(b)		Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	..	91
(c)	(i)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	..	89
	(ii)	Number of persons concerned in such cases	.. .. .	398
(d)		Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the local authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	.. .. .	NIL

#### *Part V (Provision of housing accommodation)*

New dwellings completed by the Borough Council totalled 200, and a further 311 dwellings were under construction at the end of the year. The number of dwellings completed by the Borough Council since 1920 totalled 4,381, including



657 temporary hutments and bungalows. At the end of the year 80 temporary hutments and 450 bungalows remained in use, and 1,889 properties housing 3,578 families were held under requisitioning powers. The County Council in the same period has erected some 4,200 units of living accommodation in this borough.

*Housing Applications.* New applications for housing accommodation added to the Council's Housing Department's register totalled 1,920 and at the end of the year 6,213 applicants remained on the register.

Families to the number of 1,283 were rehoused, 636 by the Borough Council and 647 by the County Council. Eighteen of the families rehoused by the Borough Council were recommended by this department on grounds of overcrowding and two on health grounds: with regard to the families rehoused by the London County Council, the corresponding figures are 46 and one respectively.

#### HOUSING ACT, 1949

This Act, which came into operation on the 30th July, 1949, *inter alia* removed the references to "*the working classes*" from certain provisions of the Housing Act, 1936, and enables action to be taken under Section 9 (repair), Section 11 (demolition), and Section 12 (closing), in respect of all houses. It also empowers the local authority to provide housing accommodation for persons of all classes.

SECTION 4 gives a local authority permissive powers to make advances to persons for the purpose of:-

- (a) acquiring houses;
- (b) constructing houses;
- (c) converting into houses buildings which have been acquired by those persons or acquiring buildings and converting them into houses; or
- (d) altering, enlarging, repairing or improving houses; whether the houses or buildings are within or without the district of the authority or council.

SECTION 20 empowers a local authority, subject to certain conditions, to give assistance in respect of:-

- (a) the provision of dwellings, by a person other than a local authority or county council, by means of the conversion of houses or other buildings;
- (b) the improvement of dwellings by such a person, by way of making a grant.

In nineteen instances the Council made advances under Section 4 of the Act.

#### SMALL DWELLINGS ACQUISITION ACTS, 1899 to 1923

Applications for advances for the purpose of house purchase were granted by the Council in fifty-seven instances.

#### RENT AND MORTGAGE INTEREST RESTRICTIONS ACTS, 1920 to 1939

In the case of certain houses subject to rent control, the tenant can, on production of a certificate of disrepair from the sanitary authority, secure a reduction in rent. In this connection seven certificates of disrepair were issued and three certificates previously issued were revoked when the work necessary to make the premises fit had been carried out.

#### TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING ACT, 1947

(Use of residential accommodation for business purposes)

*Defence Regulation 68CA*, which prohibited, except with the consent of the local authority, the use of housing accommodation for other than residential



purposes, lapsed on the 6th December, 1952.

The Town and Country Planning (Housing Accommodation) Direction, 1952, provides that, on receipt of an application for planning permission for development which involves a dwelling-house being used other than as a dwelling, a local planning authority which is not the housing authority in relation to that dwelling must consult the housing authority before determining the application. Applications for such planning consent are therefore referred by the London County Council, as local planning authority, to the Borough Council for observations. In 57 cases objections by the Borough Council to the proposed change of use were supported by the County Council.

Of appeals dealt with by the Minister, four were upheld, four were withdrawn with the Minister's consent, and five were dismissed.

The following is a summary of action taken under the Housing Act, 1936, and Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953:-

SECTION 4. Failure to include prescribed information in rent books, warning notices served .. .. .	24
SECTION 6. Contravention of By-laws relating to houses let in lodgings .. .. .	10
SECTIONS 9 AND 10. Premises inspected .. .. .	3
Premises found to be not in all respects fit for human habitation	3
Informal notices served .. .. .	Nil
Formal notices served .. .. .	3
Premises made fit .. .. .	18
(a) after service of informal notices .. .. .	Nil
(b) after service of formal notices .. .. .	18
(i) wholly by owners .. .. .	11
(ii) wholly by Council in default of owners .. .. .	7
SECTION 11 (and Section 10 of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953)	
Demolition Orders made .. .. .	1
Houses demolished .. .. .	10
(a) after service of Demolition Order .. .. .	5
(b) voluntarily by owner .. .. .	5
Undertakings	
(a) undertakings to make premises fit accepted by Council in lieu of making a Demolition Order .. .. .	Nil
(b) premises made fit in pursuance of undertaking .. .. .	2
Closing Orders made .. .. .	2
SECTION 12	
Closing Orders made .. .. .	9
Undertaking accepted in lieu of making Closing Order .. .. .	Nil
Undertaking cancelled, the premises having been made fit .. .. .	1
Closing Order determined, the premises having been made fit .. .. .	1
SECTION 25. Areas represented .. .. .	Nil



## LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

(Under the Public Health and Housing Acts and By-laws)

Legal proceedings were taken in a total of 163 cases. Delay in complying with notices is in some cases, found to be due to the inability of the owner, on financial grounds, to carry out the necessary work; such cases are reported to the Public Health Committee, and in the case of 16 properties nuisance orders were obtained under the Public Health Act to enable the Council to exercise their default powers and carry out work.

It has always been the practice in this department to include where appropriate the cleansing of dirty walls and ceilings in nuisance notices served on owners of property, but on four occasions during the year trouble was experienced in the courts when the Magistrates refused to accept dirty walls and ceilings as falling within the definition of "nuisance". Opinion was expressed by the magistrate on these occasions to the effect that where the need for decorative work resulted from structural defects it was the owner's responsibility to carry out redecoration, but where the need for such redecoration arose solely from wear and tear the responsibility rested with the tenant. This matter was reported to the Public Health Committee and on the instructions of the Committee the practice of asking for the cleansing of dirty walls and ceilings in nuisance notices is being continued. This matter was reported to the Metropolitan Boroughs' Standing Joint Committee and that Committee replied to the effect that they could make no specific recommendation, since the question as to what constitutes a nuisance falls properly and entirely within the discretion of the Magistrate hearing the case.

Four summonses under the Public Health Act were dismissed, but in only one instance were costs awarded against the Council. This was a case where the defendant's builder had washed down dirty walls and ceilings; the sanitary inspector's evidence was to the effect that wallpaper was old, discoloured and loose in places and distempered walls and whitewashed ceilings were flaking, but the Magistrate was not convinced that the condition of the premises constituted a nuisance. In another case the application for a nuisance order was not granted because the notice referred to "rising" dampness and the Magistrate accepted the defence put forward by the owner that the dampness was not "rising". In the remaining two cases, which related to one house, the summonses were for a nuisance order and for failure to comply with a statutory notice; the owner however proved to the satisfaction of the magistrate that the work had been completed before the hearing of the case and that he had carried out more work than was required by the notice.

An owner appealed unsuccessfully to Quarter Sessions against a nuisance order on the grounds that the house in question was unfit for human habitation and incapable of being rendered so fit at a reasonable expense.

A case worthy of special mention, since it was the first of its kind in which legal proceedings had been instituted in this borough for a number of years, related to a rag and bone dealer committing an offence against the relevant London County Council by-laws made under the Public Health (London) Act, 1936, by giving toys in exchange for rags. The proceedings were successful and the defendant was fined £2 and ordered to pay one guinea costs.

The results of the 163 summonses heard were:

Judgments given .. .. .	127
Withdrawn .. .. .	34
Summons not served .. .. .	2

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163

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By virtue of the Justices of the Peace Act, 1949 (Commencement No. 3) Order, 1951, which repealed certain provisions of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936, the Council from the 1st April ceased to be entitled to certain fines and penalties which were formerly payable to them.

The following is a summary of the results of legal proceedings:-

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, SECTION 82 AND THE FIFTH SCHEDULE (NUISANCES)

Abatement Orders - costs awarded	..	..	..	..	62
Abatement Orders - no costs awarded	..	..	..	..	15
Work carried out before date of hearing - costs awarded	..	..	..	..	15
Closing Order made - costs awarded	..	..	..	..	2
Dismissed - no costs awarded	..	..	..	..	2
Dismissed - costs awarded against Council	..	..	..	..	1
Summons withdrawn on payment of costs - work carried out	..	..	..	..	22
Summons withdrawn without costs:					
Work completed before service of summons	..	..	..	..	5
Defendant bankrupt	..	..	..	..	1
Defendant deceased	..	..	..	..	1
Work completed but ownership disputed	..	..	..	..	3
Owner gone abroad	..	..	..	..	1
Summons not served. Action taken under Housing Act, 1936	..	..	..	..	1

NON-COMPLIANCE WITH MAGISTRATES' ORDERS:

Penalties and costs	..	..	..	..	..	8
Adjourned sine die	..	..	..	..	..	1
Summons not served, defendant moved away	..	..	..	..	..	1

NON-COMPLIANCE WITH STATUTORY NOTICES:

Penalty without costs	..	..	..	..	..	1
Absolute discharge granted, no costs	..	..	..	..	..	1
No penalty, costs awarded	..	..	..	..	..	1
Work completed, summons dismissed - no costs awarded	..	..	..	..	..	1

SECTION 34 (DRAINAGE BY-LAWS) - CONTRAVENTIONS

Penalties and costs	..	..	..	..	..	8
Penalties without costs	..	..	..	..	..	2
Absolute discharge on payment of costs	..	..	..	..	..	1

SECTION 107 (ASHPIT BY-LAWS) - CONTRAVENTIONS

Penalties and costs	..	..	..	..	..	2
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SECTION 107 (WATER CLOSET BY-LAWS) - CONTRAVENTIONS

Summons withdrawn on payment of costs - work carried out	..	..	..	..	..	1
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SECTION 146 (BY-LAWS RELATING TO RAG AND BONE DEALERS) - CONTRAVENTIONS

Penalty and costs	..	..	..	..	..	1
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SECTION 274 (POWERS OF ENTRY)

Warrant granted	..	..	..	..	..	1
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HOUSING ACT, SECTION 6 (BY-LAWS AS TO LODGING HOUSES FOR THE WORKING CLASSES)

CONTRAVENTIONS

Penalties and costs	..	..	..	..	..	2
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Full details of the above proceedings are set out on pages 6 to 13 of the Appendix.



## AIR POLLUTION

It will be remembered that following the very severe fog conditions experienced in December, 1952, Central Government, in July, 1953, appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of Sir Hugh Beaver, M.Inst.C.E., M.I.Chem.E., with the following terms of reference:-

"To examine the nature, causes and effects of air pollution and the efficacy of present preventive measures; to consider what further preventive measures are practicable; and to make recommendations."

This Committee, in November, submitted a most informative and interesting interim report, from which the following extracts are taken:-

1. GENERAL. The most serious immediate problem in regard to air pollution is that which arises from the combustion of fuel (coal, oil and other products) in large towns.

The effects are most serious when natural weather conditions allow the pollution to accumulate, and when natural fog is turned into "smog".

The chief pollutants are smoke, sulphur dioxide, carbon monoxide, and grit. The domestic fire is the biggest single *smoke* producer. In ratio to the coal burnt it produces twice as much smoke as industry, and discharges it at a lower level.

Three-fifths of the *sulphur dioxide* comes from industrial sources, one-fifth from electricity generating stations, and one-fifth from domestic consumers.

*Carbon monoxide* is produced in about equal proportions from domestic and other sources, but about one-sixth of the total comes from motor vehicle exhausts. Under certain conditions this may cause relatively high local concentration at or near ground level.

*Grit*, although the total weight emitted is only about one-quarter that of smoke, is produced from a large number of different sources in substantial quantities.

The domestic fire burning bituminous coal is in the aggregate the principal contributor to air pollution by smoke. There are in regular use about 12 million old-fashioned grates, very few of which use smokeless fuel. The replacement of bituminous coal by smokeless solid fuel presents two difficulties: the supply of the latter is insufficient, and coke - which forms the greater part of present smokeless fuel supplies - cannot be burnt satisfactorily by itself in most of the old fashioned open grates still used in most houses. We intend to hear evidence as to how these difficulties can best be overcome and whether it is possible in the meantime for smokeless fuels to be reserved for the worst "smog" areas. In the meantime it is obvious that our available coals are not being used in the most appropriate way; high volatile coals are supplied for domestic use and much of the low volatile coals, for instance from South Wales, is used industrially.

2. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMMEDIATE ACTION. *The Authorities.* Every effort should be made without delay (1) to provide adequate supplies of smokeless fuels to domestic consumers in London and other densely populated areas liable to bad fog during the winter; and (2) to inform such domestic consumers when such supplies are available so that they may, at least, lay in a small stock for use when fog is developing.

The appropriate authorities should, by whatever means are most suitable, bring to the notice of the public resident in areas liable to "smog" the fact that the largest single producer of smoke is the domestic consumer, and that it is to the personal advantage of everyone to co-operate in taking all practicable steps to reduce the amount of smoke discharged into the atmosphere.

Steps should be taken to secure fuller and more frequent measurements of



pollution, especially during severe "smogs", in order to determine the peak concentrations reached. This will greatly assist our further investigation. Local authorities can do most valuable service in this respect.

*The Householder.* Householders in large towns who are dependent on solid fuel and who normally burn coal should, before each winter, lay in a stock of, say, 1 cwt. of coke or other smokeless fuel for use during periods of persistent fog. A mixture of coke and coal will burn reasonably well and will greatly reduce smoke.

*Instructions to the general public when persistent fog is forecast.* Householders who can use only coal should take special care not to make more smoke than can be helped; fires should not be banked at night.

Householders who can use smokeless fuels should confine themselves to those fuels during periods of persistent fog. A mixture of coal and coke, as already mentioned, will effect some improvement.

Rubbish should not be burned, nor bonfires lit, while the fog lasts.

The general public should refrain from bringing motor cars into densely populated centres during a serious fog warning. In serious fog drivers of all motor vehicles should switch off engines whenever traffic is stationary, even temporarily.

Factories, commercial buildings, hotels, institutions, etc., should immediately put into effect action to watch and control all stoking of furnaces, and to prevent smoke.

*Steps for mitigating the effects of "smog".* Less "smog" will find its way indoors, and rooms will be kept warmer, if draughts can be prevented.

Elderly people and those suffering from chronic chest and heart conditions, would be well advised to keep indoors and to rest as much as they can if the fog is very thick. Those who must go out will find that a closely-fitting simple gauze mask or a woollen scarf wrapped round the mouth and nose, will give some relief, by filtering out some at least of the solid contents of the "smog".

At the April, 1954, meeting of the Public Health Committee I submitted the following report:-

#### " SMOKE ABATEMENT AND AIR POLLUTION

In accordance with the instructions of the Committee at its meeting on the 13th January, 1954, I submit a report on the general problem of smoke abatement in this Borough, with special reference to the recommendations set out in the communications recently received from the Metropolitan Boroughs' Standing Joint Committee and the Preliminary Report of the Beaver Committee.

**STATUTORY POWERS.** The legal powers of a Metropolitan Borough in dealing with this problem are as follows:-

**PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1936. SECTION 137 (1) enacts:**

Where any premises used for any trade, business, process or manufacture causing effluvia, are certified to a sanitary authority by a district medical officer of health, or by any two legally qualified medical practitioners, or by any ten inhabitants of the district of the authority, to be a nuisance or injurious or dangerous to the health of any of the inhabitants of the district (whether the premises are situate in or outside the district or the county), the authority shall make a complaint to a Petty Sessional Court within whose jurisdiction the premises are situate; and if it appears to the Court that the trade, business, process or manufacture carried on by the respondent is a nuisance, or causes effluvia which are a nuisance or injurious or dangerous to the health of any of the inhabitants, then, *unless it is shown that the respondent has used the best practicable means for abating the nuisance or preventing or counteracting the effluvia*, the person so offending shall, if he is the owner or occupier of the premises, or a foreman or other person employed



by the owner or occupier, be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds: Provided that the Court may suspend its final determination on condition that the respondent undertakes to adopt, within a reasonable time, such means as the Court may deem practicable, and order to be carried into effect, for abating the nuisance or mitigating or preventing the injurious effects of the effluvia.

SECTION 147 requires every furnace used in the working of engines by steam, and every furnace used in any public bath or washhouse, or in any mill, factory, printing house, dyehouse, iron foundry, glasshouse, distillery, brew-house, sugar refinery, bakehouse, gasworks, waterworks or other building used for the purpose of trade or manufacture (although a steam engine is not used therein), to be constructed so as to consume or burn as far as practicable the smoke arising from the furnace, and provides for penalties against any person

- (a) using any furnace which is not constructed so as to consume or burn as far as practicable the smoke arising therefrom;
- (b) so negligently using any such furnace that the smoke arising therefrom is not effectively consumed or burnt; or
- (c) carrying on any trade or business which occasions any effluvia or otherwise annoys the neighbourhood or inhabitants without using the best practicable means for preventing or counteracting the effluvia annoyance.

SECTION 148 defines *smoke nuisances* which may be dealt with summarily under the Act as

- (a) any fireplace or furnace which does not, as far as practicable, consume the smoke arising from the combustible used therein, and which is used for working engines by steam, or in any mill, factory, dye-house, brewery, bakehouse or gaswork, or in any manufacturing or trade process whatsoever;
- (b) any chimney (*not being the chimney of a private dwelling house or the chimney of a ship habitually used as a sea-going ship*) sending forth smoke in such a quantity as to be a nuisance; and
- (c) any chimney of a ship habitually used as a sea-going ship sending forth black smoke in such a quantity as to be a nuisance.

and sets out the *following defences* available to a person prosecuted under this section:

- (a) the fireplace or furnace is constructed in such a manner as to consume as far as practicable, having regard to the nature of the manufacture or trade, all smoke arising therefrom, and that the fireplace or furnace has been carefully attended to by the person having charge thereof; and
- (b) he has used the *best practicable means* for preventing the nuisance, having regard to the cost and to local conditions and circumstances.

The meaning given to the following expressions should be noted:-

- (a) "best practicable means" refers not only to efficiency of the plant but also to the manner in which it is handled.
- (b) "chimney" includes every structure or opening of any kind whatsoever capable of emitting smoke; and
- (c) "smoke" includes soot, ash, grit and gritty particles.

BY-LAWS REGULATING THE EMISSION OF SMOKE, MADE BY THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL under the Public Health (Smoke Abatement) Act, 1926, and continued in force by the Public Health (London) Act, 1936, define "smoke nuisance" as the emission of black smoke for a period of two minutes in the aggregate within any continuous period of thirty minutes from any one chimney of a building other than a private dwelling-house. Buildings in which certain specified industrial processes, e.g. smelting of ores and minerals, manufacture of glass, are carried on are *exempted* from the provisions of the By-laws.



It is now generally agreed that the ordinary domestic fire is one of the greatest overall sources of smoke, yet the domestic chimney is excluded from legislation relating to smoke abatement. Superficially it would appear that local authorities have ample powers to deal with smoke nuisances emanating from industrial premises, but in practice it has been found that these powers are limited because of the availability of the defence that "the best practicable means have been used..."

#### EXISTING ARRANGEMENTS IN THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT FOR DEALING WITH ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

##### 1. STAFF AND PROCEDURE

(a) The Factories Sanitary Inspector is the Officer in the department mainly concerned with smoke abatement (on a part-time basis). He has the assistance of an employee (part-time) who acts as observer.

(b) All complaints received, whether in respect of industrial or other premises, are investigated.

(c) The chimney shafts of large industrial premises are *regularly* kept under observation.

(d) In the calendar year 1953

16 complaints relating to industrial premises were received;  
(complaints relating to dwelling-houses are rarely received).

1500 observations were made;

15 smoke nuisances were found;

15 notices (informal) were served;

15 notices were complied with.

(e) In no case was it found necessary to institute legal proceedings. Generally no APPARENT serious nuisance arises from industrial premises in Hackney and when complaints relating to such premises are investigated, in practically all cases the full co-operation of the management is received in endeavouring to abate the nuisance.

2. ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION RECORDING STATIONS - Three stations, with recording apparatus for measuring the nature and the extent of atmospheric pollution, exist in the Borough. The recording apparatus at each station comprises a deposit gauge which measures the amount of grit, soot and other solid particles which settles from the atmosphere; also a lead peroxide instrument which registers the amount of sulphur dioxide.

Two of these stations, the one on the roof of the Town Hall and that on the roof of Buccleuch House, are provided and maintained by the Hackney Borough Council. The third station, in Victoria Park, is provided and maintained by the London County Council.

Samples from the Council's two stations are submitted monthly to the Council's Public Analyst, whose findings are reported to the Public Health Committee; these findings are also sent to the Director of Fuel Research, Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, Fuel Research Station, East Greenwich. The results of analyses from all stations throughout the country are collated and published in the monthly "Bulletin" of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.

RECOMMENDATIONS. I am of the opinion that the department's activities should be extended and make the following recommendations which are limited to action which might be taken in this Borough, since I feel that such matters as the amendment of existing legislation, improved supplies of smokeless fuels at lower prices than those now ruling, etc. are matters to be dealt with at national rather than local level.

INDUSTRIAL SMOKE. 1. Staff - Mr. Dawson, Factories Sanitary Inspector, to continue to be the officer immediately responsible for dealing with



smoke nuisance and air pollution. The Council's duties relating to various aspects of the Factories Act have now been distributed amongst the district sanitary inspectors, leaving Mr. Dawson the duty of in the main dealing only with the larger factories. He will, therefore, be able to devote more time to this important matter of air pollution and he will continue to have the assistance of the man employed as an observer.

The district sanitary inspectors will deal with the small industrial premises which they visit in connection with their inspections under the Factories Act.

2. (a) Sanitary inspectors to be permitted and encouraged to attend short courses of instruction on smoke prevention, e.g. courses of the type recently arranged by the Northampton Polytechnic, E.C.1. already reported to the Committee.

(b) The greatest publicity to be given to the importance of stokers and firemen undergoing courses of instruction appropriate to their work, and owners of industrial premises to be notified of such courses and encouraged to send their employees.

(c) The use of fully qualified consultants. An arrangement to be made whereby the services of fully qualified consultant engineers are available when required in difficult circumstances. It is suggested that the consultants' fees should on occasion when necessary be paid by the Council.

(d) The officers of the local authority to continue to make and maintain contact with officers of the British Electricity Authority, the officers of the Hospital Management Committees, and officers of the Railway Executive, with a view to minimising nuisances arising from their respective premises.

DOMESTIC SMOKE. 1. District sanitary inspectors in their ordinary day to day work have access to many homes; they will be given every encouragement to bring to the notice of householders the need for every citizen to accept his/her share of responsibility in the campaign to minimise or even eradicate this national evil. They can advise in regard to the installation of suitable grates and means of ignition, and the use of appropriate fuels.

No doubt estate superintendents, welfare officers and other members of the staff of the Housing Department, in their daily contacts with tenants of Council estates, can give considerable help in this connection in those cases where modern grates have been installed.

2. Private landlords to be encouraged to install improved grates, particularly when replacement of a defective and worn out grate becomes necessary.

3. It is understood that on new housing estates it is already obligatory upon local authorities to install only such open grates as have been approved by the Coal Utilisation Board and are capable of burning coke and other smokeless fuels as well as bituminous coal. Every effort should be made to ensure that suitable means of ignition and sufficient fuel storage are provided on such estates. It is suggested that the Council might go a step further and install such grates on the older estates as and when circumstances permit. In this connection it is felt that the local authority should set an example to private enterprise.

4. In planning new housing estates, the possibility of the local authority providing their own smokeless zones should be given the closest possible consideration.

It appears that district heating schemes, admirable as they may be, offer no practicable contribution because of the prohibitive cost of installation and the uneconomical cost of operation. Central heating and hot water installations similarly appear to be impracticable except in the case of large blocks of flats.

HEALTH EDUCATION. I can think of no more appropriate subject being included in the Council's health education campaign than that of atmospheric



pollution. The campaign for a cleaner atmosphere should be a continuing one and not merely an occasional sporadic effort as and when some catastrophe such as that of December, 1952, focuses public attention on the problem.

In addition to the information disseminated by sanitary inspectors and other officers of the Council when visiting homes in the Borough, the subject of smoke abatement can be brought to the notice of the Borough's inhabitants through the medium of talks to various organisations.

Finally, as regards London, I feel very strongly that no individual metropolitan borough should adopt a defeatist attitude towards this matter, which is vital to the health of its citizens; on the contrary, they should take every measure possible, starting here and now, to tackle the problem. It will be appreciated that the degree of success attained will depend upon the effectiveness of the action taken by all the authorities in the metropolitan area: in this connection the Metropolitan Boroughs' Standing Joint Committee should be encouraged to pursue this matter relentlessly, and all boroughs should co-operate to the full with the County Council in that authority's activities."

The Committee, after a discussion, agreed to receive the report and to adopt the recommendations set out therein.

With regard to *Section 137 (1) (Nuisances arising from offensive trades)*, four complaints were received, and, following investigation, three informal notices, all of which were complied with, were served.

The table on page 14 of the Appendix gives the monthly findings from the three Atmospheric Pollution Recording Stations in the Borough.



## FACTORIES AND OUTWORK

### (Factories Act, 1937)

**FACTORIES.** The duty of inspecting factories is shared by H.M. Inspector of Factories of the Factory Department of the Ministry of Labour and National Service, and the local authority. A "factory" is defined in Section 151 of the Factories Act, 1937, as "any premises in which or within the close or curtilage or precincts of which persons are employed in manual labour in any process for, or incidental to, any of the following purposes, namely:-

- (a) the making of any article or part of any article, or
- (b) the altering, repairing, ornamenting, finishing, cleaning or washing or the breaking up or demolition of any article, or
- (c) the adapting for sale of any article;

being premises in which or within the close or curtilage or precinct of which the work is carried on by way of trade or for the purpose of gain, and to or over which the employer of the persons employed therein has the right of access or control". The definition is further extended by the inclusion in the section of some thirteen sets of premises where persons are employed in manual labour, which might not otherwise come within the general definition, e.g. works in the open air, railway lines and sidings.

Factories are divided into two classes, those in which *mechanical power is used*, and *non-power factories*. There is no definition of a "non-power factory" but Section 152 of the Act provides that a factory shall not be deemed to be a factory in which mechanical power is used by reason only that mechanical power is used for the purpose of heating, ventilation or lighting in the workrooms or other parts of the factory.

The principal duties of local authorities are, in the case of *non-power factories*, the enforcement of the health provisions contained in the following:-

SECTION 1 requires every factory to be kept clean, and free from effluvia arising from any drain, sanitary convenience or nuisance, and lays down the frequency with which cleansing must be undertaken.

SECTION 2 enacts that a factory may not be so overcrowded as to cause risk of injury to the health of persons employed therein.

SECTION 3 deals with the provisions which must be made for securing and maintaining reasonable temperature in each workroom.

SECTION 4 relates to the provision to be made for securing that each workroom is adequately ventilated and for rendering harmless any fumes, dust, and other impurities generated in the course of work carried out.

SECTION 6 requires effective means to be provided for draining the floor of any part of a factory where any process carried on renders this necessary.

SECTION 7 enacts that sufficient and suitable sanitary conveniences for persons employed must be provided, maintained and kept clean. They must be properly lighted and where persons of both sexes are employed, separate accommodation must be provided for each sex.

In the case of *power factories*, the local authority enforces only the provisions of Section 7 (Sanitary Conveniences), the other health provisions being the responsibility of H.M. Inspector of Factories, who enforces in both types of factories the provisions of Section 5, which relate to the provision and maintenance of suitable and sufficient lighting.

SECTIONS 101 and 102 define the responsibilities of owners, as distinct from occupiers, with regard to contraventions of the health provisions in tenement factories and premises where part of a building is a separate factory.

SECTION 107 deals with works of building and engineering construction and, under the heading of "Building operations", includes building operations undertaken by way of trade or business or for the purpose of any industrial or commercial undertaking. Such works can, generally speaking, be described as factories in which mechanical power is used, and the local authority is



responsible for seeing that sufficient and suitable sanitary conveniences are provided for the persons employed. Under the provisions of SECTION 114 there must be exhibited in every factory a copy of a prescribed Abstract of the provisions of the Act.

The Medical Officer of Health of every District Council and any Officer authorised by the District Council to inspect factories are required by SECTION 128 to send written certificates to H.M. Inspector of Factories of any factory where such an Abstract is not exhibited. This Section also places upon the Medical Officer of Health an obligation to include in the Annual Report to his Authority a report on the administration of the sections of the Factories Act - for which the Authority is responsible, and to send a copy of the Annual Report, or so much of it as deals with these matters, to the Secretary of State.

At the end of the year there were 1,469 factories operating in the Borough, the number of persons employed in these factories varying from 1 to 600. The manufacture of clothing forms the principal industry in Hackney and the factories employing the largest numbers of staff are those engaged in the manufacture of clothing, chemicals, furniture, paint, cardboard boxes, shoes, plastic and rubber articles, fountain pens, and electric lamps.

From time to time the Department receives complaints of alleged nuisances arising from factory operations; usually such complaints relate to noise from machinery, smoke, fumes and effluvia.

SECTION 66 of the *London County Council's (General Powers) Act, 1937*, enacts that a noise nuisance shall be deemed to exist where any person continues, or causes to be made or continued, any excessive, unreasonable or unnecessary noise, which is injurious or dangerous to health. This section also enables a noise nuisance to be dealt with summarily as a nuisance under the Public Health (London) Act, 1936, with the proviso that no complaint to a Petty Sessional Court in respect of a noise nuisance shall be of any effect unless it is made by not less than three persons being either householders or occupiers of premises within hearing of the noise nuisance which is the subject of the complaint.

As a result of fourteen complaints of noise nuisances received, 37 investigations were made and in four instances informal notices, drawing the attention of the occupiers of the premises concerned to the existence of a nuisance, were served. In all four cases the nuisances were abated without recourse to formal action.

Nuisances from effluvia are dealt with under the provisions of Section 137 of the *Public Health (London) Act, 1936*, and smoke nuisances under Sections 147 and 148 of the same Act and the *London County Council By-laws* made thereunder. Action taken under these sections is reported in the section relating to Air Pollution.

**HOME WORK - OUTWORKERS.** The classes of outwork to which the provisions of the sections of the Act apply are specified by Regulations made by the Secretary of State.

SECTION 110 of the Factories Act, 1937, requires the occupier of a factory, and any contractor employed by any such occupier in the business of a factory, to keep in the prescribed form and manner lists showing the names and addresses of all persons employed by them as *outworkers*. Such lists must be open to inspection by any inspector and by any official duly authorised by the District Council. A copy of the list is required to be submitted to the Medical Officer of Health for the local District Council in February and August of each year.

SECTION 111 provides that where the outworkers' premises are injurious or dangerous to health the District Council may give notice to the occupier of the factory or to any contractor employed by him setting forth particulars of the respects in which the place is, in their opinion, so injurious or dangerous,



and the reasons for that opinion and, if the occupier or contractor after the expiration of ten days from the receipt of such notice gives out work to be done in that place, he shall, unless it is proved to the satisfaction of the court dealing with the case that the place is not injurious or dangerous in the respects set forth in the notice, be guilty of an offence.

PART II of the Third Schedule of the Act applies to London SECTIONS 109 and 110 of the *Factory and Workshop Act, 1901*, which relate respectively to the making of wearing apparel where there is scarlet fever or smallpox, and the prohibition of home work in places where there is infectious disease.

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

<i>Premises</i>	<i>Number on Register</i>	<i>Number of</i>		<i>Occupiers prosecuted</i>
		<i>Inspections</i>	<i>Written notices</i>	
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	151	13	4	Nil
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	1,318	546	88	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	1,469	559	92	-

2. Cases in which defects were found:-

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Defects</i>		<i>Referred</i>		<i>Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted</i>
	<i>Found</i>	<i>Remedied</i>	<i>To H.M. Inspector</i>	<i>By H.M. Inspector</i>	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ..	7	7	-	3	-
Overcrowding (S.2) ..	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature ..	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective draining of floors (S.6) ..	1	1	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient ..	2	2	-	1	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	88	88	-	67	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	3	3	-	2	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ..	-	-	-	-	-
Total ..	101	101	-	73	-



## 3. Outwork

<i>Nature of Work</i>	<i>Section 110</i>			<i>Section 111</i>		
	<i>No. of outworkers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c)</i>	<i>No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council</i>	<i>No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists</i>	<i>No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises</i>	<i>Notices served</i>	<i>Prosecutions</i>
Wearing Making, etc. apparel Cleaning and washing ..	616	-	-	1	1	-
Household linen ..	17	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture and Upholstery	40	-	-	-	-	-
Fur Pulling .. ..	1	-	-	-	-	-
Artificial flowers ..	117	-	-	-	-	-
Paper bags .. ..	6	-	-	-	-	-
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper .. ..	358	-	-	-	-	-
Brush making .. ..	5	-	-	-	-	-
Carding, etc. of buttons etc. .. ..	33	-	-	-	-	-
Stuffed toys .. ..	6	-	-	-	-	-
Chocolates and sweetmeats (wrapping) ..	17	-	-	-	-	-
Cosaques, Christmas crackers, Christmas stockings, etc. ..	55	-	-	-	-	-
Total ..	1,271	-	-	1	1	-

## 4. Outworkers whose names were included in lists submitted during the year

	<i>Residing in the Borough</i>	<i>Residing outside the Borough</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number of outworkers employed by firms in the Borough .. ..	820	769	1,589
Number of outworkers employed by firms outside the Borough .. ..	740	-	740
Number of outworkers employed by firms in and outside the Borough ..	18	-	18
Total ..	1,578	769	2,347



## 5. Types of home work carried out by Hackney residents

<i>Trade</i>	<i>No. of Outworkers</i>	<i>Trade</i>	<i>No. of Outworkers</i>
Artificial Flowers .. ..	61	Fancy Stationery .. ..	2
Belts, Bags and Leather Goods	42	Fancy Goods, Small Wares, etc. .. ..	6
Blouses, Dresses, Robes, etc.	153	Feathers .. ..	7
Boots and Shoes .. ..	126	Fur .. ..	11
Brassieres and Corsets ..	5	Hats .. ..	2
Brushes and Bristles ..	24	Hosiery and Knitted Goods ..	14
Button Carding and Covering	45	Household linen Goods ..	8
Cardboard Boxes and Paper Bags, etc. .. ..	269	Mantles and Costumes ..	48
Children's Clothing ..	60	Millinery .. ..	14
Christmas Crackers, Stockings Carnival Goods, etc. ..	35	Overalls .. ..	3
Chocolates and Sweetmeats (wrapping) .. ..	19	Pyjamas and shirts .. ..	8
Clothing .. ..	393	Shoe Trimmings .. ..	37
Coathanger Covering ..	4	Tailoring .. ..	69
Collars .. ..	-	Ties and Neckwear .. ..	11
Dolls and Toys .. ..	30	Trimmings .. ..	43
Dressing Gowns .. ..	8	Umbrellas .. ..	4
		Miscellaneous .. ..	17
		Total ..	1,578

**BASEMENT BAKEHOUSES.** In SECTION 54 a "basement bakehouse" is defined as a bakehouse, any baking room of which is so situated that the surface of the floor is more than three feet below the surface of the footway of the adjoining street or of the ground adjoining or nearest to the room; and "baking room" as any room used for baking, or for any process incidental thereto: A basement bakehouse must not be used as a bakehouse unless it was so used at the date of the passing of this Act and a certificate of suitability had been issued by the District Council under an enactment repealed by this Act, and a basement bakehouse which has not been in use for a period exceeding twelve months must not be so used again.

It is the duty of every District Council to carry out, in the year beginning at the date of the commencement of this Act and in every fifth succeeding year after that year, an examination of every basement bakehouse in respect of which a certificate of suitability has been issued. If, as the result of the examination, the Council are not satisfied that the bakehouse is suitable for use as such as regards construction, height, light, ventilation, and any hygienic respect, they must give notice in writing that the certificate shall



cease to have effect after the expiration of such period, being not less than one month, as may be specified in the notice, and the basement bakehouse must not be used as a bakehouse after the expiration of that period.

If the Council are satisfied that the bakehouse is suitable as regards the matters aforesaid, they must give notice in writing that the certificate shall continue to operate so long as the bakehouse may otherwise lawfully be used, but without prejudice to the power of the Council to revoke the certificate as the result of a subsequent examination under this sub-section. The occupier may appeal to a Court of Summary Jurisdiction against the decision of the local authority to terminate the certificate and may further appeal to the Quarter Sessions.

On the 1st January, 16 basement bakehouses remained in use, but the use of one bakehouse was later discontinued. Following the quinquennial examination of the remaining bakehouses, which was carried out in September, the occupiers of thirteen were given notice that the certificates of suitability issued in respect of their bakehouses would continue to operate, and one occupier was given notice that the certificate of suitability would cease to have effect from 30th November, 1953. The following fourteen basement bakehouses were in operation at the 31st December:-

239 Amhurst Road	200 Lower Clapton Road
36 Chatsworth Road	106 Oldhill Street
94 Chatsworth Road	33 Rectory Road
72 Dalston Lane	174 Southgate Road
178 Dalston Lane	18 Upper Clapton Road
167 Homerton High Street	186 Well Street
71 Lower Clapton Road	81 Wilton Way.

The certificate of suitability granted in respect of one basement bakehouse still in use at the end of the year had ceased to have effect, but the Council has from time to time extended the period of occupation to enable the occupier to find suitable alternative premises. Due regard was given to the circumstances relating to this case when the report on the quinquennial examination was under consideration, and the Public Health Committee decided to give the occupier a further and final extension of the period of occupation.

The number of inspections of basement bakehouses totalled 78.

Unhygienic conditions were found to exist in one of the bakehouses and legal proceedings were successfully taken under Section 13 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938.



## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD AND FOOD PREMISES

### Food and Drugs Acts, 1938-1950

Throughout the year much of the time of the sanitary inspectors was devoted to the inspection of food and all types of food premises with a view to ensuring that the provisions of the various Acts, Regulations and Orders were complied with. Two inspectors were employed whole time on special duties connected with food, but all district inspectors were responsible for a number of matters relating to food legislation in their own districts.

The London County Council By-laws for the Protection of Food, made under Section 15 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, repealed those made by the County Council under Section 6 of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1932, and came into operation on the 3rd November, 1952; a copy of these By-laws was sent to every food trader in the Borough.

I am pleased to again report that persons engaged in the food trades on the whole co-operated satisfactorily with the officers of the department in securing a higher standard of handling of food.

Records held in the department relate to 1573 premises in the borough where the following 2296 food trades are carried on:-

Bakehouses .. .. .	36
Bakehouses (basement) .. .. .	14
Bakers (sales only) .. .. .	30
Butchers .. .. .	132
Confectioners .. .. .	385
Fish curers .. .. .	22
Fishmongers (wet) .. .. .	40
Fish fryers .. .. .	26
Fishmongers (wet and fried) .. .. .	4
Greengrocers .. .. .	135
Grocery and Provisions .. .. .	391
Ice Cream manufacturers .. .. .	20
Ice Cream retailers .. .. .	331
Jellied eel and pie vendors .. .. .	5
Milk distributors .. .. .	216
Beer, Wine and "Off" Sales at grocers .. .. .	19
Pickle manufacturers .. .. .	1
Potato Crisp manufacturers .. .. .	3
Public Houses and Off Licences .. .. .	248
Restaurants and Cafes .. .. .	236
Vinegar and non-brewed condiment manufacturers .. .. .	2

**STREET TRADING IN FOODSTUFFS.** Most street traders operate from approved pitches and are licensed by the Borough Council under *Section 24 of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1947*. Street Trading licences are renewed annually upon application of the holders thereof and where such application is for the renewal of the licence on its original terms the renewal is automatic unless grounds are known to exist which call for a review of the conditions prescribed thereon. The Council may refuse to renew a licence or may vary such licence upon renewal only where the applicant is, on account of misconduct or for any other sufficient reason in their opinion, unsuitable to hold such licence in its original terms. The licences issued under the above Act are for the purpose of regulating street trading, which is supervised by the Streets Inspectors of the Department of the Borough Engineer and Surveyor; any offences committed against the *Food and Drugs Acts and the By-laws and*



Regulations made thereunder are dealt with by officers of the Public Health Department. Considerable attention is paid to street trading in food, and the stalls are visited at very frequent intervals by the food inspectors; storage accommodation used in connection with these stalls is visited every three months.

The following table shows the position of street traders selling food-stuffs as at December 31st.

Foodstuffs sold	Place of trading						Total No. of stalls
	Ridley Road	Chatsworth Road	Well Street	Kingsland Road	Broadway	Miscell. streets	
Fruit and vegetables	60	33	19	8	22	9	151
Fish (wet, dry and shell) .. ..	10	5	7	2	7	5	36
Meat and poultry ..	9	2	1	-	6	-	18
Grocery and provisions .. ..	6	5	3	-	5	-	19
Sweets and Ice Cream	-	-	-	2	2	1	5
Soft drinks ..	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Cakes and biscuits	1	1	-	-	1	-	3
Refreshments (from Coffee stall) ..	1	-	-	1	-	4	6
"Apple fritters" ..	1	-	-	1	-	-	2
Total	88	46	30	16	43	19	242

In addition to licensed pitches there are scattered throughout the Borough stalls selling foodstuffs on odd sites not controlled by the Council and these also are regularly inspected by officers of this department.

### SECTION 3. (*Prohibition against sale of any food or drug not of the nature substance or quality demanded.*)

(a) COMPLAINTS. Forty-seven complaints of foreign bodies in various types of foodstuffs were received; all were fully investigated, written explanations requested from the vendors, and in eighteen instances warning letters were sent.

(b) ADULTERATION. Following the receipt of adverse reports from the Public Analyst on samples taken by the food inspectors, legal action under this section was taken in the following six cases:-

Offence	Result of proceedings
Selling beef sausages not of the substance demanded in that they were deficient in meat.	Defendant pleaded warranty, summons dismissed, no costs.
Selling beef sausages not of the substance demanded in that they were deficient in meat.	Defendant pleaded warranty, summons dismissed, no costs.
Selling beef sausages not of the substance demanded in that they were deficient in meat.	Defendant granted an absolute discharge on payment of £7 7s. 0d. costs.
Selling beef sausages not of the substance demanded in that they were deficient in meat.	Defendant granted an absolute discharge on payment of £12 12s. 0d. costs.



<i>Offence</i>	<i>Result of proceedings</i>
Selling ice-cream not of the substance demanded in that it was deficient in fat and milk solids other than fat.	Defendant granted an absolute discharge on payment of £8 8s. 0d. costs.
Selling ice-cream not of the substance demanded in that it was deficient in fat.	Defendant granted an absolute discharge on payment of £7 7s. 0d. costs.

All four samples of sausages referred to above were taken after the revocation of the *Meat Products (No. 3) Order, 1952*, and legal proceedings were instituted because the Council contended that in the absence of a legal standard the meat content of sausages after meat had become more plentiful should not be less than that when supplies were restricted. It is gratifying to report that the courts supported the Council's contention in this matter.

SECTION 8. (a) PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT) REGULATIONS, 1924-1952. These Regulations apply to the slaughtering and inspection of animals for human consumption, the transport and handling of meat, and the hygienic condition of premises and stalls on which meat is stored, sold or exposed for sale. Complaints were received relating to unhygienic methods of handling of meat by carriers during delivery from meat depots to retail shops in the borough. In connection with these complaints contact was made with officers of the Meat Transport Organisation Ltd., who are the agents for H.M. Government in the transport of meat and livestock.

(b) THE PUBLIC HEALTH (IMPORTED FOOD) REGULATIONS, 1937-1948. The general effect of these Regulations is to prohibit

- (a) The importation for the purpose of human consumption
  - (i) any article of food unfit for that purpose.
  - (ii) any meat described in the Regulations as prohibited meat.
- (b) The importation of any meat or meat product unaccompanied by an "official certificate".

(c) PUBLIC HEALTH (CONDENSED MILK) (AMENDMENT) REGULATIONS, 1923 to 1953. The earlier Regulations require that condensed milk must contain not less than 9% milk fat and 31% milk solids. The amending Regulations, operative from the 11th November, 1953, permit for a limited period the sale of full cream unsweetened condensed milk imported by the Minister of Food containing not less than 7.8% of milk fat and not less than 25.5% of milk solids including fat.

(d) PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVES, ETC. IN FOOD) REGULATIONS, 1925 to 1953. These Regulations make it an offence to manufacture for sale or sell any article of food which contains added preservative or colouring matter except as set out in the schedules to the Regulations. Any person who exposes or offers any article of food containing the permitted preservative shall cause the food itself to be labelled or expose in a conspicuous position a notice to the effect that the food contains preservative. Two instances of sausages containing preservatives being sold without the requisite notices being given to the purchaser were reported. In one case a warning letter was sent to the vendor and in the second case legal proceedings were instituted and the defendant was granted an absolute discharge on payment of costs.

DEFENCE (SALE OF FOOD) REGULATIONS, 1943, made under the EMERGENCY POWERS (DEFENCE) ACTS, 1939 to 1945. Orders relating to foods, are, from time to time, made under these Regulations, and the following were received during the year:-



(a) **FOOD STANDARDS (SUET) ORDER, 1952.** This Order, operative from 28th December, 1952, revoked the Food Standards (Shredded Suet) Order, 1944, and prescribed that block suet "shall consist of rendered beef suet, shall be free from fibrous tissue and shall contain not less than 99 per cent by weight of beef fat"; and that shredded suet "shall consist of rendered beef suet with farinaceous material and shall be free from fibrous tissue, shall be shredded, flaked or otherwise comminuted and shall contain not less than 83 per cent by weight of beef fat".

(b) **OFFALS IN MEAT PRODUCTS ORDER, 1953.** This Order prohibits the use of certain offals in the composition or preparation of a meat product which is not and has not been canned and which necessitates further cooking before being used for human consumption.

(c) **MEAT PRODUCTS (NO. 3) ORDER, 1952.** This Order, operative from 1st January, 1953, prescribed the minimum meat content for:-

Uncooked pork sausages and sausage meat, including pork slicing sausage ..	65 per cent (of which not less than 80 per cent shall be pork).
Uncooked beef sausages and sausage meat, including beef slicing sausage ..	50 per cent.

*The Canned Corned Meat (Prices) Order, 1953*, however, revoked the Meat Products (No. 3) Order, 1952, as from 1st March, with the result that from that date there was no official standard for meat content of sausages. Nevertheless it is felt that sausages and sausage meat should contain not less meat than that prescribed in the original Order, and legal proceedings were taken in four cases in which the Public Analyst reported that the meat content was lower than that standard.

(d) **FOOD STANDARDS (PRESERVES) ORDER, 1953, AND FOOD STANDARDS (PRESERVES) (AMENDMENT) ORDER, 1953.** The Food Standards (Preserves) Order, 1953 provided revised standards for jam and marmalade including ginger marmalade, but deferred the operation of the order as respects wholesale sales until the 1st January, 1954, and the retail sales until the 1st May, 1954. The amending Order advanced the operative date as regards certain jams and all jams packed in hermetically sealed containers to the 1st September, 1953. It also prescribed revised standards for fig and lemon jam and rhubarb and ginger jam.

(e) **FOOD STANDARDS (SACCHARIN TABLETS) ORDER, 1953.** Operative from the 1st September, this Order revised the standard for saccharin tablets and applied the standard to all sweetening tablets containing saccharin.

(f) **ARTIFICIAL SWEETENERS IN FOOD ORDER, 1953.** This Order, operative from 1st September, 1953, prohibits the use of artificial sweeteners, other than saccharin, in the composition or preparation of any food sold or intended for sale for human consumption.

(g) **CREAM AND USE OF MILK (REVOCATION) ORDER, 1953.** This Order, operative from 1st April, 1953, removed control over the manufacture and sale of cream and also removed the prohibition on the use of liquid milk in the manufacture of certain foods.

(h) **LABELLING OF FOOD ORDER, 1953.** Inter alia this Order prohibits with certain exceptions the retail sale of pre-packed food unless it bears

- (a) a label clearly indicating the name and address of either the packer or labeller; or
- (b) if the food is packed or labelled on behalf of another person carrying on a business in the United Kingdom, his name and address; or
- (c) a registered trade mark.



The Order also specifies special conditions as to labelling of certain foods and intoxicating liquors. *The Labelling of Food (Amendment) Order of 1953* operates from the 1st January, 1954 and inter alia permits Flour and National Brown Flour to be sold without a declaration of ingredients, insofar as they comply as regards composition with the requirements of the Flour Order, 1953; it also removes soft drinks, saccharin tablets and sweetening tablets from the list of foods the ingredients of which are to be specified on labels.

One case of an offence against the Labelling of Food Order, 1953 came to the notice of the department, where tea packed by a company of tea packers was incorrectly labelled, insofar as the label gave the private residential address of the trader and not his business address. On investigation the opinion was formed that there was no intention deliberately to mislead, and in the circumstances warning letters were sent both to the tea packers and to the trader. The packers took immediate steps to replace the offending label by one satisfying the requirements of the Order.

(i) FLOUR ORDER, 1953. This Order, made under the *Defence (General) Regulations, 1939*, came into operation on 30th August, 1953, and revoked and replaced the Flour Order, 1952. It abolishes the controls on production, distribution, packing, use and price of flour; it also requires the addition of creta praeparata to all flour unless it is a flour which contains the whole product of the milling of wheat and no additions whatsoever. The Order provides for the restoration of certain specified nutrients to be made to all flours of an extraction rate of less than 80 per cent and decrees that containers containing National Flour or National Brown Flour for sale otherwise than by retail must be marked or labelled to show their contents.

(j) BREAD ORDER, 1953. This Order, made under the *Defence (General) Regulations, 1939*, came into force on 30th August, 1953, and defines the composition of National bread and National brown bread; price control is restricted to the retail sale of National bread or National brown bread in loaves weighing 14 ounces or a multiple of 14 ounces, but price-controlled bread must be available when uncontrolled bread is sold.

SECTION 9. (*Penalty for sale &c. of unsound food.*) This Section provides that a person who sells, offers, exposes for sale, or has in his possession for the purpose of sale or for preparation for sale, or deposits with or consigns to, any person for the purpose of sale or of preparation for sale, any food intended for human consumption, shall be guilty of an offence. No legal proceedings were taken under this Section.

SECTION 10. (*Examination of food and seizure of unsound food.*) This Section enables an authorised officer of a local authority to examine any food intended for human consumption which has been sold, or is offered or exposed for sale or is in the possession of, or has been deposited with, or consigned to any person for the purpose of sale, and if it appears to be unfit for human consumption he may seize it, and remove it in order to have it dealt with by a Justice of the Peace. The following foods were seized and taken before a Magistrate and condemned:-

	Cwts.	Qtrs.	lbs.	oz.
Tinned Red Cherries in syrup			7	14
Tinned Grapefruit Juice ..	1	2	25	9
Tinned Grapes .. ..			7	-
	1	3	12	7



The greater amount of this seized food was found in the storeroom of a cafe and upon examination showed evidence of "hydrogen swell", bacterial growth and excessive amounts of tin and iron. No positive evidence of exposure of the food for sale could be produced and the proprietor of the premises stated that the food was for his own consumption. In the circumstances, legal action was decided against and the proprietor warned.

The bulk of unfit food was, however, *voluntarily surrendered* and the total weights of the foodstuffs so surrendered and condemned were:-

	Tons	Cwts.	Qtrs.	lbs.	oz.
Bacon .. .. .				12	
Bread, cakes and pastries ..			1	19	8
Butter, lard and margarine ..				1	-
Cereals .. .. .			1	6	7
Cheese .. .. .		5	2	23	6
Eggs and dried egg powder ..				12	-
Fish .. .. .		8	-	26	2
Flour .. .. .			1	21	-
Fruit and Vegetables .. ..	7	11	-	9	2½
Jam and Marmalade .. ..			2	13	6
Tinned Meat, Poultry and Game	3	4	1	11	7
Carcase Meat, Poultry and Game	2	1	1	5	10
Milk (Evaporated and Condensed)		15	-	26	13¾
Pickles and Sauces .. ..			3	6	7½
Miscellaneous .. .. .		9	-	26	13½
	14	17	3	25	3¼

The main causes which rendered the above foods unfit were:-

Fruit and Vegetables (tinned)	"blowing" due to unsatisfactory processing or storage.
Fruit and Vegetables (fresh)	Decomposition.
Carcase meat, poultry and game	Decomposition.
Milk (Evaporated and Condensed)	Decomposition.
Fish .. .. .	Decomposition.
Cheese .. .. .	Decomposition.

Early in the year the department was contacted by a firm in the Borough regarding a consignment of tinned Italian red cherries. On investigation it was ascertained that approximately ninety per cent of the fairly large consignment was in a "blown" condition. It was learned that a Port Authority had released these cherries as being fit for human consumption on obtaining an undertaking that they would be used only for catering or manufacturing purposes. Samples of the cherries were submitted for bacteriological examination and chemical analysis, and the resultant reports supported the view that the "blown" state was due to "hydrogen swell", a condition resulting from inter-action between the fruit acids and the metal of the container. An agreement was finally reached with the firm in question that the cherries would be disposed of for manufacturing purposes only.

*Disposal of unsound food.* Tins of unsound food were pierced at both ends and taken to the Borough Council's wharf on the River Lea for shipment by barge to a controlled tip. Small quantities of carcase meat were disposed of in the incinerator at the Disinfecting Station and larger amounts were, after staining, sent to firms for commercial purposes.



SECTION 13. (*Provisions as to rooms where food intended for sale is prepared and stored &c.*) This Section deals with provisions in regard to hygiene, cleanliness, washing facilities, etc., in rooms where food is prepared for sale or sold, or offered or exposed for sale, or deposited for the purpose of sale or of preparation for sale. Notices relating to defects were served in respect of the following premises:-

Bakers .. .. .	33
Butchers .. .. .	29
Cafes and restaurants .. .. .	32
Confectioners .. .. .	12
Dairies .. .. .	1
Fishmongers .. .. .	19
Food Factories .. .. .	3
Greengrocers .. .. .	20
Grocers and Provision Merchants	47
Public Houses .. .. .	23
	<hr/>
	219

The following items were included in the notices served:-

Absence of dust and refuse bins .. .. .	6
Absence of hot water supply .. .. .	18
Absence of lighting .. .. .	4
Accumulation of refuse .. .. .	21
Broken drain .. .. .	1
Choked gully .. .. .	1
Dampness .. .. .	2
Dirty condition of apparatus and utensils .. .. .	7
Dirty condition of premises .. .. .	52
Dirty condition of yard .. .. .	4
Food inadequately protected against contamination	8
Failure to fix notice requesting washing of hands	1
General structural defects .. .. .	112
Inadequate ventilation .. .. .	13
Infestation by mice .. .. .	1
Insanitary condition of water closet .. .. .	31
Insufficient dust and refuse bins .. .. .	7
Insufficient lighting .. .. .	1
Insufficient supply of hot water .. .. .	49
Insufficient heating .. .. .	2
Insufficient water closet accommodation .. .. .	2
Lack of washing facilities .. .. .	25
Plucking poultry in shop .. .. .	1

Legal proceedings under this section were taken in respect of two premises. In one case, where the premises were in disrepair and a water closet communicated directly with a room where food was prepared, the summons was withdrawn on payment of costs following completion of the necessary work. In the case of a bakehouse, eight summonses were taken for various offences under the section, and penalties and costs were awarded on all counts.

SECTION 14. (*Registration of premises used in connection with the manufacture or sale of ice cream or preserved food &c.*) This Section provides for the registration by the Local Authority of premises used in connection with the sale, or the manufacture for the purpose of sale, of ice cream, or the storage of ice cream intended for sale, or the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale.



(a) ICE CREAM. In connection with the retail sale of ice cream, 35 new applications for registration were approved by the Public Health Committee, and at the end of the year the premises of 331 retailers and 20 manufacturers were registered.

Samples of ice cream to the number of 88 were taken from retailers and manufacturers and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service for bacteriological examination (Methylene Blue Test), and were reported on as follows:-

Grade 1	...	31
Grade 2	...	27
Grade 3	...	17
Grade 4	...	13

Samples falling in Grades 3 and 4, more especially when they continue to fall into these grades, usually indicate faulty methods of treatment or handling. In all such cases repeat samples were taken and the food inspectors carried out detailed investigations into all stages of manufacture and handling.

*Food Standards (Ice Cream) (Amendment) Order, 1952 and Food Standards (Ice Cream) Order, 1953.* The Order of 1952, which was operative to the 31st May, 1953, provided for the food content of ice cream to be not less than 4 per cent fat, 10 per cent sugar and 5 per cent milk solids other than fat. Food Standards (Ice Cream) Order, 1953, came into operation on the 1st June, 1953, and provides for the above standards to be 5%, 10% and 7½% respectively.

Of the 37 formal and 58 informal samples of ice cream taken for analysis, 5 failed to satisfy the requirement of the Order:-

#### Formal

- (a) 54% deficient in fat and 26.7% deficient in milk solids other than fat.
- (b) 48% deficient in fat.
- (c) 16% deficient in milk solids other than fat.

#### Informal

- (a) 32.5% deficient in fat.
- (b) 40% deficient in fat.

Two of the formal samples reported on adversely were repeat samples following unsatisfactory reports on two informal samples, and as stated under Section 3, legal proceedings were successfully taken in both cases.

*Ice Cream (Heat Treatment, etc. Regulations), 1947 to 1952.* These regulations require in the case of the manufacture of ice cream:

- (1) where a "complete cold mix" which is reconstituted with water, colouring, flavouring materials, etc. is used the product must be converted into ice cream within one hour of reconstitution.
- (2) in any other case the ingredients after mixture shall not be kept for more than one hour at any temperature which exceeds 45°F. before being subjected to heat treatment by one or other of the following methods:
  - (i) the mixture shall be raised to and kept at a temperature of not less than 150°F. for 30 minutes.
  - (ii) the mixture shall be raised to and kept at a temperature of not less than 160°F. for 10 minutes.
  - (iii) the mixture shall be raised to and kept at a temperature of not less than 175°F. for 15 seconds.



After heat treatment the mixture must within 1½ hours be reduced to a temperature of not more than 45°F. and so kept until the freezing process is begun. A further requirement is that ice cream shall not be sold unless it has been kept at a temperature not exceeding 28°F. since being frozen.

(b) PREPARATION OR MANUFACTURE OF SAUSAGES OR POTTED, PRESSED, PICKLED OR PRESERVED FOOD INTENDED FOR SALE. Four premises were removed from the register following cessation of the trade for which they were registered, and three new registrations in respect of fish curing businesses were approved. At the end of the year the 150 premises on the Department's register were classified as follows:-

Preservation of meat and manufacture of sausages	119
Fish curing .. .. .	22
Manufacture of meat pies and jellied eels ..	5
Manufacture of pickles .. .. .	1
Manufacture of potato crisps .. .. .	3

SECTION 15. (*By-laws for the protection of food*). By-laws made by the London County Council pursuant to their powers under this section make provision for securing the observance of cleanliness in the handling, wrapping and delivery of food whether sold from shop premises or in the open air.

SECTION 17. (*Notification of cases of food poisoning*.) A medical practitioner, on becoming aware that a person is suffering or suspected to be suffering from food poisoning, is required to send a notification of this information to the Medical Officer of Health for the district. Formal notifications to the number of 21 were received, but two proved on investigation to be cases of Paratyphoid Fever and are reported in the section of the report dealing with infectious disease. The corrected figure of 19 cases included one outbreak, where a family consisting of husband, wife and three children aged 4 years, 2 years, and 11 months, suffered from sickness and diarrhoea; after treatment in the out-patient department of a local hospital they were sent home. Tinned pilchards in tomato sauce which had been eaten by the family at tea time were suspected to be the cause of the illness, and the remains of a pilchard sandwich submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service for examination showed the presence of staphylococcus aureus. In eight individual cases of persons who received in-patient treatment at hospital, salmonella typhi-murium was isolated from the stools.

Whilst every case of food poisoning or suspected food poisoning is fully investigated by the Department, one such enquiry conducted during the year is worthy of special mention. On 1st April a telephone message was received from a doctor to a large confectionery factory in the Borough, to the effect that 13 female employees had been sent home during the afternoon suffering from gastro intestinal symptoms. An enquiry was immediately made at the Works, when it was ascertained that a number of employees suffered discomfort some hours after partaking of a mid-day meal in the Works canteen. Of a total of 170 persons at risk, 32, of whom 29 were factory workers and 3 canteen staff, were affected. The main symptom was diarrhoea, with, in a few cases, vomiting and abdominal pains; the severity of the illness was mild and of about 12 hours duration. Of the food consumed, that common to the persons affected appeared to be roast pork, but synthetic cream prepared on the premises by a member of the canteen staff was also suspect; unfortunately no portion of any suspected foodstuff was available for bacteriological examination. I paid several visits with the Food Inspector to the premises and received every assistance from the Management. Specimens of faeces were obtained from the affected persons, and in ten cases *Cl. welchii* was found. The canteen was provided by an industrial catering company, who agreed to put off duty the two members of their staff excreting the organism.



SECTION 20. (a) MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS, 1949 AND 1953. These Regulations require local authorities to keep a register of persons carrying on the trade of *milk distributor* and of all *dairy premises* other than dairy farms in their district, and make special provisions relating to the treatment, handling, and storage of milk. Amending Regulations, operative from 27th December, 1953, excluded from the registration requirements of the principal Regulations persons who sell *cream* in the hermetically sealed containers in which it is delivered to the premises and who are not otherwise distributors of milk. At the end of the year, 244 persons were registered as "distributors" 29 operating from registered "dairy premises" in the Borough, 28 from "dairy premises" outside the Borough, and 187 were selling milk in unopened containers from retail shops.

Legal action was taken in one case:

Offence	Result of Proceedings
Failure to ensure that a milk bottle containing milk was in a thorough state of cleanliness.	Defendants were fined £2 and £3 3s. 0d. costs.

(b) MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) (RAW MILK) REGULATIONS, 1949 AND 1950. These Regulations provide that licences to *producers* of raw milk to use any special designation shall be granted by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, whilst licences to *dealers* to use special designations in respect of such milk shall be granted by local authorities. The designations authorised are "accredited" and "tuberculin tested". The use of the designation "accredited" is prohibited as from the 1st October, 1954, and after the 1st October, 1957, the special designation "tuberculin tested" may only be used in respect of milk from a herd which is on the register of attested herds kept by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

The following licences were issued:-

Dealer's Licence - Tuberculin Tested Milk	.. ..	47
Dealer's Supplementary Licence - Tuberculin Tested Milk		19

During the year 14 samples of raw milk were submitted for biological examination for tubercle bacilli and all were negative.

(c) MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) (PASTEURISED AND STERILISED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1949 TO 1953. Milk sold under the special designation "pasteurised" must be treated by one of the three following methods:-

- heated to a temperature of not less than 145°F. and not more than 150°F., held at that temperature for at least 30 minutes and be immediately cooled to a temperature of not more than 50°F.; or
- heated to a temperature of not less than 161°F., held at that temperature for at least 15 seconds and be immediately cooled to a temperature of not more than 50°F., or
- heated to such temperature and retained thereat for such period as may be specified by the licensing authority with the approval of the Minister of Food.

"Pasteurised" milk is required to comply with two tests: *The Phosphatase Test* is an indication of adequate heat treatment and is based on the fact that the enzyme phosphatase is destroyed by efficient legal pasteurisation, but is not completely destroyed if the milk is heated only to lower temperatures or for shorter periods than those prescribed. The test is a colorimetric one and deemed to be satisfied by milk which gives a reading of 2.3 Lovibond blue units or less. *The Methylene Blue Test* provides an index of bacterial cleanliness and shall be deemed to be satisfied by milk which fails to decolourise methylene blue in 30 minutes. The following samples were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service for tests under these Regulations and for biological examination for tubercle bacilli:-



Pasteurised Milk .. .. .	Phosphatase Test ..	436
	Methylene Blue Test	436
	Biological Test ..	16
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) Milk	Phosphatase Test ..	49
	Methylene Blue Test	49
	Biological Test ..	3

Eleven samples of milk (one T.T. Pasteurised and ten Pasteurised) failed to comply with the requirements of the Methylene Blue Test, but in nine of the pasteurised samples and in the one T.T. pasteurised sample the test was void owing to the atmospheric shade temperature on the day of sampling exceeding 65°F. The vendor of the remaining unsatisfactory sample was warned.

"Sterilised" milk is milk which has been filtered or clarified and homogenised and heated to and retained at a temperature of not less than 212°F. for such period as to ensure that it will comply with the prescribed *turbidity* test: the forty-nine samples submitted for examination satisfied this test.

Licences authorising the use of special designations in the case of pasteurising and sterilising establishments are issued by Food and Drugs Authorities, and in the case of dealers' principal and supplementary licences by local authorities. The following licences were issued by the Borough Council:-

Pasteuriser's Licence .. .. .	1	
Steriliser's Licence .. .. .	1	
Dealer's Licence -		
Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised Milk	29	
Pasteurised Milk .. .. .	129	
Sterilised Milk .. .. .	211	371
Dealer's Supplementary Licence -		
Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised Milk	6	
Pasteurised Milk .. .. .	24	
Sterilised Milk .. .. .	27	57

The amending Regulations of 1953 appoint October 1st, 1954, as the date on which it shall be compulsory to use overlapping caps on containers of pasteurised milk and also allow milk to be sterilised in cans or other suitable containers as well as in bottles.

As from the 1st October, 1951, by virtue of the *Milk (Special Designations) (Specified Areas) Order, 1951*, the County of London became a "specified area" and it became illegal for any person to sell by retail for human consumption any milk other than milk which may be sold as special designated milk in accordance with the provisions of the *Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949 to 1950* and the *Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949 to 1953*.

*The Sale of Milk Regulations, 1939.* These Regulations provide that milk shall contain not less than 3% milk fat and 8.5% milk solids other than milk fat. Of the 234 formal and informal samples of milk submitted throughout the year, only one informal sample was found to be deficient in fat content and a repeat sample proved satisfactory. The average content of all samples taken was 3.4% milk fat and 8.83% milk solids other than milk fat.

SECTION 68. (*Powers of Sampling.*) Under this section an authorised officer of a Food and Drugs Authority is empowered to procure samples of any food and drugs for analysis or for bacteriological or other examination, and for that purpose may purchase such samples. A total of 912 samples, of which 675 were formal and 237 informal, were taken by the Food Inspectors for submission to the Public Analyst, whose findings were:-



				<i>Genuine</i>	<i>Adulterated</i>
(a) <i>Formal</i>					
	Milk	..	..	75	-
	Other Foods	..	..	587	13
(b) <i>Informal</i>					
	Milk	..	..	157	1
	Other Foods	..	..	77	2

A detailed statement of all foods analysed appears on Pages 15 to 17 of the Appendix.

*Adulteration.* The following are details of the nature and extent of adulteration of the eleven formal samples and the action taken by the Council:-

<i>Description</i>	<i>Nature and Extent of Adulteration</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
Cheese Spread	8% Excess Water	No action taken - no legal standard for Cheese Spread.
Cheese Spread	9.5% Excess Water	No action taken - no legal standard for Cheese Spread.
Pork Sausages	Meat Content 48%	No action.
Beef Sausages	Meat Content 37%	Legal proceedings.
Beef Sausages	Meat Content 33%	Legal proceedings.
Beef Sausages	Meat Content 37%	Legal proceedings.
Beef Sausages	Meat Content 40%	Legal proceedings.
Ice Cream	54% deficient in fat and 26.7% deficient in milk solids other than fat.	Legal proceedings.
Ice Cream	48% deficient in fat.	Legal proceedings.
Ice Cream	16% deficient in milk solids other than fat.	Vendor, Distributor and Manufacturer warned.
Butter	0.2% Excess Water.	Letters sent to Blenders and Ministry of Food.

As from 1st October the Borough Council agreed that the fees of the Public Analyst should be amended to 21s. per sample of milk and £1 15s. 0d. per sample for those other than milk. It was also arranged that 700 samples (400 formal and 300 informal) of which 200 would be milk and 500 other foods and drugs would be taken annually in the following percentages:-

1. Milk .. .. .	30 per cent.
2. Butter, Margarine, Lard and Suet .. ..	15 " "
3. Ice Cream and Cream .. ..	5 " "
4. Sausages, Meat and Fish Pastes .. ..	8 " "
5. Jam, Jelly and Dried Fruit .. ..	8 " "
6. Cocoa, Coffee, Coffee and Chicory, Coffee and Chicory Essence .. ..	8 " "
7. Vinegar, Non-brewed Condiment, Acetic Acid, Mayonnaise, Sauce .. ..	5 " "
8. Baking Powder, Golden Raising Powder, Self Raising Flour .. ..	5 " "
9. Spirits .. ..	5 " "
10. Mustard, Pepper, Spices .. ..	5 " "
11. Miscellaneous .. ..	6 " "



*Merchandise Marks Acts, 1887 to 1953.* These Acts deal with trade marks, trade descriptions, and the prohibition of importation and sale of goods not bearing an indication of country of origin. Over a period of years Orders have been made under the Act of 1926 dealing with many food products. The *Merchandise Marks Act of 1953*, which became operative on 31st December, extends the definition of "trade description" and "false trade description" and increases considerably the penalties for offences under the Acts. No contraventions were recorded.

**SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS (PIGS) ACT, 1953.** This Act, which received Royal Assent on the 14th July, 1953, comes into operation on 1st July, 1954 and provides for the humane slaughter of pigs in places other than slaughterhouses and knackers' yards. Persons guilty of an offence under the Act shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £10.

**PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT, 1933 and PHARMACY AND MEDICINES ACT, 1941**

*Section 18 of the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933*, enacts that except in the case of an authorised seller of poisons selling from premises duly registered under Part 1 of the Act, no person shall sell any poison included in Part II of the Poisons List unless his name is entered in a local authority's list of sellers of such poisons. The requirements which apply to the sale of poisons by a listed seller of Part II poisons are laid down in Section 18 and in the Poisons Rules and are briefly as follows:-

The sale must be effected on the premises specified in the local authority's list.

The container of the poison must be labelled with the various particulars and in the prescribed manner.

No poison may be sold except in containers which comply with the requirements of the Rules.

Certain specified poisons must not be sold by any person other than the listed shopkeeper himself, or a responsible deputy nominated by him to the local authority.

The sale of certain specified poisons may be made only to persons satisfying the prescribed qualifications and must be entered in a Poisons Book to be kept by the listed seller and to be available for inspection by the local authority.

Arrangements for storage must be satisfactory and in compliance with the prescribed methods.

The names and addresses of 159 persons listed as sellers of Part II poisons remained on the register at the end of the year. The main business of these sellers was:-

Grocer .. .. .	108
Hardware Store .. .. .	36
Drug Store .. .. .	8
Hairdresser .. .. .	4
Disinfectant manufacturer .. .. .	1
Mill furnisher .. .. .	1
Soap manufacturer .. .. .	1

No contraventions were reported.

Under the *Pharmacy and Medicines Act, 1941* a Food and Drugs Authority has power to enforce the provisions of Sections 8, 9 and 11 relating respectively to the prohibition of advertisements concerning certain diseases, etc. and the disclosure of the composition of medicines sold by retail or supplied as samples. It also provides, in certain circumstances, for a registered pharmacist on application to the local authority to have his name entered in the authority's list of sellers of Part II poisons.



A summary of the work of sanitary inspection in connection with food premises is, as follows:-

Bakehouse inspections .. .. .	250
Registered Food Premises:-	
Inspections of ice cream premises .. .. .	678
Inspections of other registered premises (preserved food, etc.) .. .. .	399
Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924-1948:-	
Visits to Slaughterhouses .. .. .	17
Inspections of butchers' shops .. .. .	681
Inspections of butchers' stores .. .. .	478
Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949-50:-	
Inspections of dairies .. .. .	374
Other Food Premises, Inspections of:-	
Artificial cream dealers' premises .. .. .	7
Butter factories .. .. .	5
Confectioners' .. .. .	345
Fried fish shops .. .. .	255
Food factories .. .. .	149
Greengrocers' .. .. .	158
Markets .. .. .	1,303
Provision stores (excluding registered premises shown above) .. .. .	975
Public Houses .. .. .	264
Restaurants and cafes .. .. .	674
Street traders' food stores .. .. .	206
Wet fish shops .. .. .	293
Wholesale margarine dealers' premises .. .. .	4
Miscellaneous .. .. .	791
Notices served (all types of food premises) .. .. .	219
Sampling:-	
Formal samples .. .. .	675
Graded Milks .. .. .	548
Ice cream (for bacteriological examination) .. .. .	88
Informal samples .. .. .	237
Food complaints investigated .. .. .	78
Food Poisoning investigations .. .. .	49



# DISTRIBUTION OF FOOD TRADES IN SANITARY INSPECTION DISTRICTS

	District																	TOTAL
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
Bakehouses .. ..	1	2	4	-	1	1	1	1	3	1	5	3	-	3	5	2	3	36
Bakehouses (Basement) .. ..	-	1	-	1	2	3	2	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	14
Bakers (Sales only) .. ..	-	3	4	2	1	-	5	4	1	1	1	-	1	3	2	2	-	30
Butchers ) .. ..	-	7	10	3	5	4	11	9	3	6	1	5	4	-	14	3	4	* 89
Butchers ) .. ..	5	5	3	3	3	1	7	4	3	1	-	-	2	2	4	-	-	43
Confectionery .. ..	15	13	28	19	19	27	35	44	25	30	18	21	21	8	23	18	21	385
Fish curers .. ..	1	1	2	-	1	2	3	1	2	1	-	-	2	2	3	-	1	* 22
Fish (Wet) .. ..	2	4	4	2	2	4	8	2	3	1	-	1	2	2	3	-	-	40
Fish (Fried) .. ..	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	5	2	3	-	1	3	1	1	2	2	26
Fish (Wet and Fried) .. ..	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	4
Greengrocers .. ..	7	15	13	8	8	9	10	11	6	6	2	7	7	6	8	6	6	135
Grocery and Provisions ) .. ..	-	1	4	3	2	-	2	3	1	4	-	1	3	-	2	-	4	* 30
Grocery and Provisions ) .. ..	13	21	28	10	22	24	45	29	18	26	21	13	13	14	29	16	19	361
Ice Cream .. ..	21	21	22	12	24	25	28	37	22	19	16	19	20	12	21	13	19	* 351
Jellied Eels and Pies .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	* 5
Milk (Distributors) .. ..	6	6	9	6	11	14	17	19	16	19	14	12	9	9	17	12	20	216
Beer, Wines, etc. "Off" Sales at Grocers .. ..	2	-	6	1	-	1	-	1	1	1	2	-	-	2	-	2	-	19
Public Houses and Off Licences .. ..	5	7	10	9	19	11	22	23	17	9	17	24	16	12	23	12	12	248
Pickle Manufacturers .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	* 1
Potato Crisp Manufacturers .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	* 3
Restaurants and Cafes .. ..	15	10	8	8	14	13	26	27	8	7	17	12	19	16	13	7	16	236
Vinegar and Non-brewed Condiment Manufacturers .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2

\* Registered Food Premises.



## WELFARE OF AGED PERSONS

At all times in history old age has no doubt presented many and difficult problems, but in the present era, with increased longevity, the percentage of old persons has increased to such an extent that the need for making adequate provision for their welfare is probably more pressing than ever before. In the past, responsibility for the care of the aged and the feeble was deemed to rest with the family, who in the main accepted the obligation. The difficult housing situation and many other aspects of modern life have tended to make it well nigh impossible for the family in very many cases to continue to undertake these duties. In olden times too, and prior to the advent of State intervention, the churches and voluntary organisations were ardent workers in this field. One is pleased to note that voluntary effort still has a large part to play and that it is being given every encouragement to do so.

With the coming into operation of the National Assistance Act, 1948, the old Poor Law system was finally abolished, and statutory powers for dealing with aged persons are contained in, amongst other Acts of Parliament, the National Health and National Assistance Acts, but responsibility is divided and not very clearly defined. In London the County Council is the Welfare Authority under the National Assistance Act, and obligations under the National Health Service Act are divided between the County Council as local health authority, the Regional Hospital Boards as hospital authorities and the Executive Council as the authority responsible for the general medical practitioner and general dental services. The obligations of local sanitary authorities are limited, but nevertheless a considerable amount of welfare work on behalf of the aged is in fact done by these authorities.

The Public Health Committee of this Council takes a very deep interest in the problem, and the staff of the department are always ready to do whatever lies in their power for any cases found to be in need of assistance. The main problem of the aged with which we are almost daily confronted can be described in general terms as inability adequately to fend for themselves. An easy solution which one is tempted to consider is the removal of many of these people to homes for the aged, to hospitals or to other institutions; it must never be forgotten that old people cling to familiar surroundings and long to end their days in their own homes; the majority indeed can very well remain in their own homes, provided domestic, nursing and other assistance is available when required. Power is provided under the National Assistance Acts to, under certain conditions, have persons compulsorily removed, but this is a power which one finds most distasteful to use and only under very exceptional circumstances is it invoked. Every effort possible is made to keep people in their own homes, and this entails the closest possible co-operation with other organisations, voluntary as well as statutory, working in the broad field of welfare. I am again happy to report that very close co-operation exists between the staff of this department and all the official and voluntary organisations covering the wider field of social welfare.

The following table shows the age distribution of the population of the Administrative County of London and of Hackney as revealed by the censuses of 1931 and 1951.



Age Distribution	1931		1951	
	London	Hackney	London	Hackney
All Ages ..	4, 397, 003	215, 333	3, 347, 982	171, 342
0 - 4 ..	297, 151	14, 992	271, 119	13, 974
5 - 9 ..	327, 571	16, 220	208, 457	11, 408
10 - 14 ..	322, 708	15, 804	174, 959	9, 248
15 - 19 ..	398, 568	19, 988	172, 571	9, 201
20 - 24 ..	437, 506	22, 308	244, 952	12, 213
25 - 29 ..	398, 313	21, 123	294, 441	14, 380
30 - 34 ..	337, 559	17, 165	267, 240	13, 106
35 - 39 ..	304, 783	14, 421	276, 005	14, 263
40 - 44 ..	293, 374	13, 616	262, 839	14, 206
45 - 49 ..	284, 386	13, 266	237, 128	12, 813
50 - 54 ..	264, 328	12, 389	212, 210	10, 990
55 - 59 ..	227, 191	10, 538	185, 069	9, 199
60 - 64 ..	181, 748	8, 385	168, 181	8, 242
65 - 69 ..	137, 295	6, 410	143, 725	7, 094
70 - 74 ..	94, 486	4, 525	109, 135	5, 506
75 - 79 ..	54, 446	2, 549	70, 221	3, 312
80 - 84 ..	24, 957	1, 152	34, 366	1, 547
85 - 89 ..	8, 582	408	12, 255	521
90 - 94 ..	1, 805	63	2, 726	108
95 and over ..	246	11	383	11

The 1951 census reveals that 10.6 per cent. of the population of Hackney are aged 65 years and over, as compared with a figure of 11.1 per cent. for the Administrative County of London, and 10.9 per cent. for England and Wales. Comparison between the censuses of 1931 and 1951 again shows the "ageing trend" that had been noted in respect of previous intercensal periods. In 1931 the percentage of Hackney residents aged 65 and over was 7.2 per cent. as compared with 7.3 per cent. for London and 7.4 per cent. for England and Wales.

#### NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS 1948 AND 1951

**SECTION 31 (*Contributions to old people's organisations*).** Under the provisions of this section the Council makes an annual contribution to the Hackney Association for the Welfare of Old People. The amount of the contribution for the financial year ending 31st March, 1954 was £400. This voluntary organisation, which now has its headquarters at the Central Hall, Mare Street, includes in its activities the following:-

**Case Work.** An advice bureau for dealing with problems peculiar to aged persons is available and an emergency night visiting rota, at present comprising some 12 persons, has been established. The purpose of this service is to have available at short notice a team of helpers ready to visit cases of serious illness to render help pending the arrival of the doctor, or in other urgent circumstances.

**Old People's Clubs.** There are in the borough some 25 active old people's clubs, the majority of which are affiliated to the local Association. The amenities provided by these clubs include cards, dominoes, draughts, etc. and films are available for clubs having the necessary space. In addition picture magazines are provided for clubroom reading as well as for use by housebound members.

**Christmas Grant.** At Christmas the Association made a grant of £2 0s. 0d. to clubs and a free Christmas dinner was delivered to housebound member users of the Meals on Wheels service as well as to members of the two luncheon clubs.



*Meals on Wheels.* The Meals on Wheels service continued to function throughout the year and the average number of meals delivered to housebound members and to luncheon clubs was 100 per week.

*Holidays.* One week's holiday at Herne Bay was arranged for some 200 persons, who contributed to the cost according to their means and the Association made a maximum contribution of 25s.

*Home Chiropody.* A home chiropody service for housebound members has recently been provided. A local chiropodist calls on patients by appointment, and a fee of 2s. 6d. per visit is normally charged, but where the person is unable to meet this charge the Association helps.

SECTION 47. (*Removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention*). One case dealt with under this section was that of an old lady aged 92 years, who was found to be living in insanitary conditions and unable to devote to herself and not receiving proper care and attention. All efforts to persuade her to accept the offer of admission to a home or to have home help assistance were refused, and the only alternative left was to apply to the Magistrates Court for her removal to, and detention in, a suitable home. An order was obtained for her detention for a period of six weeks; she was admitted to a London County Council home in July, where she remained until her death in the latter part of October.

Under the more speedy procedure of the *National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951*, two cases were dealt with. One, a lady aged 52 years, was found to be suffering from a chronic disease, living in insanitary conditions, and not receiving proper care and attention. A Magistrate's Order was obtained for her removal to Hackney Hospital, to which establishment she was admitted on April 2nd. She remained in hospital until the middle of July, when she had sufficiently recovered to be discharged. The second case was a man aged 75 years, who was suffering from an advanced malignant condition of the face and not in receipt of proper care and attention. Under a Magistrate's Order he was compulsorily removed to the Hackney Hospital on August 8th, and he was still an in-patient there at the end of the year.

During the year the circumstances of 64 persons who were thought to be in need of care and attention were brought to the notice of the department, and the number of cases under observation at the end of the year was 124. These persons were visited as and when necessary, and a total of 324 visits made. Fifty-seven persons were dealt with as follows:-

Removed to old people's home on Magistrate's Order	..	1
Removed to hospital on Magistrate's Order	.. ..	2
Voluntary removal to old people's home	.. ..	22
Voluntary removal to hospital	.. ..	32
Total	..	<hr/> 57 <hr/>

In a number of cases contact was made by officers of the department with relatives, doctors, nurses, the home nursing and domestic help services and other bodies, with a view to providing the assistance appropriate to the case.

SECTION 50 (*Burial or cremation of the dead*). Burials to the number of 59 were arranged by the department, at a total cost of £395 16s. 3d., and the cost or part cost thereof was recovered as follows:-



(1) Full cost recovered in 38 cases:	£	s.	d.
(a) from liable relatives, death grants, and deceased persons estates (35) .. .. .	189	15	9
(b) from Hospital Management Committee (3) .. .. .	27	13	6
(2) Part cost recovered in 14 cases from liable relatives, death grants, deceased persons' estates and other sources:	48	12	8
(a) account outstanding (6) .. .. .	11	15	6
(b) balance irrecoverable - no liable relative (7) ..	43	14	11
(c) balance "written off" by Public Health Committee (1)	9	5	5
(3) No payment made in 7 cases:			
(a) account outstanding (1) .. .. .	2	3	6
(b) no liable relative (4) .. .. .	40	7	0
(c) written off (2) .. .. .	22	8	0

The numbers of burials arranged since the Act came into operation in July, 1948 are:-

1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
49	67	81	92	90	59

In connection with the welfare of the handicapped and aged two *additional services* were inaugurated during the year:-

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS) ACT, 1953. SECTION 43 (*Power of sanitary authority to cleanse aged and feeble persons in their homes or elsewhere*). A scheme, which includes the provision of transport when required, for the cleansing of aged and feeble persons in their own homes or at the Millfields Cleansing Centre was approved.

PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1936. SECTION 122 (*cleansing or destruction of filthy or verminous articles*). It was brought to my notice from a number of sources that the soiled laundry of incontinent persons in their own homes was constituting a very real and serious problem. The Public Health Committee in September authorised me to provide the necessary facilities at the Millfields Disinfecting Station for dealing with this type of laundry. The service commenced in November, is working very satisfactorily, and is greatly appreciated by all concerned.

Other activities connected with the welfare of old people were:

*Lord Mayor's National Air Raid Distress Fund.* During the year the Lord Mayor's National Air Raid Distress Fund was closed and as it was thought that all eligible claims had been covered, the money remaining in the Fund was distributed for various purposes. Part of the money received by Hackney was allocated to the welfare of the aged and devoted to the provision of holidays and distress grants. Under a scheme administered by His Worship the Mayor, which commenced in the latter part of the year, 41 old persons were sent to a Holiday Home at Westcliff.

*American Food Parcels for Europe.* During the months of December, 1953 and January of the current year, some 1,500 parcels were distributed, under the direction of His Worship the Mayor, to needy old folk in the borough.

*Coronation Activities* included arrangements for the television viewing of the Coronation ceremony by a number of old people, and in addition provision was made for a large number to see at local cinemas the film "A Queen is Crowned".



## HEALTH EDUCATION

In addition to the health propaganda inherent in the day-to-day activities of the staff of the department, pamphlets on various aspects of health were available for distribution to the public and talks on health matters were given by members of the staff to organisations in the borough. The Health Department has for many years taken a great interest in health education, but due to shortage of staff it has not always been possible to follow a fully organised programme. Early in the current year I submitted to the Public Health Committee the following report, which was approved and adopted:-

"A certain sum of money is provided annually in the estimates for health education purposes. Health education is an important function of a sanitary authority and more particularly a Metropolitan Borough with a large population. I feel this activity of the Public Health Department should be organised in a manner that will allow of the programme being on a more or less continuous basis and not merely confined to occasional spasmodic effort.

The Department is in possession of a very fine food exhibit consisting of specimens of unsound and diseased foods, disease-producing organisms, etc., as well as models relating to housing and other matters. The film apparatus in the Department consists of silent projector, lantern slide projector, film strip projector and a dozen or so films and film strips. A sound projector is borrowed from the Borough Engineer and Surveyor's Department when required.

Practically all the members of the staff do, in their ordinary daily activities, help in one way or another in this matter of health education. I have now arranged for a team from the Central Council for Health Education to visit Hackney and give two-one-day courses of instruction in Methods and Techniques in Health Education to sanitary inspectors and other members of the staff of the Department. These two courses will take place on Monday and Tuesday, March 1st and 2nd next.

In regard to an organised programme for the future, I would put forward the following recommendations for the Committee's consideration:-

- (1) A specific subject to be selected for each month of the year.
- (2) A panel of speakers, members of our own staff as well as of outside organisations, to be available to give talks to the public in the Town Hall, and to organisations on their own premises, on the particular subject for the month. In this connection film strips and cinema films to be made available: the necessary films are available for purchase or hire.
- (3) As talks to members of the public, outside bodies, etc., would normally be given outside normal working hours, it would appear reasonable to pay appropriate fees to the lecturers, be they members of our own staff or other organisations, for their services.
- (4) Regular advertising in the local Press and by poster will be necessary to bring the topic for the month and the services available in the Department to the notice of the public and various organisations.
- (5) I very strongly recommend that permanent display cabinets be provided in a fairly prominent position in the Town Hall."

In the matter of health education, the decision of the University of London Institute of Education to establish courses of full time instruction leading to a diploma in the Content and Methods of Health Education is a further recognition of the importance of this matter and should in due course result in extended and more efficient activities.



## SERVICES PROVIDED BY OTHER AUTHORITIES AND VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS

### (a) STATUTORY AUTHORITIES.

(i) HOSPITALS. The North East Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board is responsible for the hospital services in the area. The day-to-day management of hospitals is in the hands of two local Committees -

*Hackney Group (No. 6) Hospital Management Committee* comprises four hospitals:-

Hackney Hospital (General and Chronic sick)	..	1,062 beds
Eastern Hospital (Infectious disease, including pulmonary tuberculosis, and dermatology)	.. ..	621 beds
German Hospital (General)	.. ..	218 beds
Mothers' Hospital (Maternity)	.. ..	110 beds

The Group also controls the Hackney Physical Treatment Centre at Dalston Lane and Ophthalmic Clinics for School Children at two centres in London County Council premises.

*Central Group (No. 5) Hospital Management Committee* is responsible for five hospitals but the Metropolitan Hospital, with a complement of 147 general medical and surgical beds, is the only hospital of the group in the Borough. At this hospital a centre for the treatment of venereal disease is provided. There is also a chest clinic; this clinic and the clinic at the London Chest Hospital, Victoria Park, are the main diagnostic and treatment centres for tuberculosis in Hackney and the neighbouring areas.

(ii) PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES. *The London Executive Council* is the authority responsible for the provision of general medical and dental services in the County of London.

*The London County Council provide -*

(a) *Ambulance facilities.* Ambulance Stations sited at Homerton Grove and Paragon Road.

(b) *Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.* Six maternity and child welfare centres situated at:-

29, Cadogan Terrace, E. 9.  
28, Elsdale Street, E. 9.  
28, Lower Clapton Road, E. 5.  
136, Richmond Road, E. 8.  
186, Upper Clapton Road, E. 5.  
Methodist Church Hall, Stoke  
Newington High Street, N. 16.

Infant welfare consultations are held at all centres, and ante-natal and post-natal sessions at four. Dental treatment is provided at Lower Clapton Road and Richmond Road, and physiotherapy at the Elsdale Street, Lower Clapton Road and Richmond Road centres. At the Richmond Road centre there is a foot clinic at which two whole-time chiropodists are employed.

(c) *Immunisation against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough, and Vaccination against Smallpox.* Immunisation and vaccination are carried out at five centres, and immunisation against diphtheria is also carried out in the schools. The number of vaccinations and re-vaccinations was 2,853; children to the number of 2,488 completed primary courses of immunisation against diphtheria and 4,219 were given reinforcing doses. The number of children given primary inoculation against whooping cough was 1,229 and 1,124 others received reinforcing injections.

(d) *School Health Service Treatment Centres.* Facilities for the treatment of minor ailments in schoolchildren are provided at:-



29, Cadogan Terrace, E. 9.  
 13, Goulton Road, E. 5.  
 136, Richmond Road, E. 8.  
 186, Upper Clapton Road, E. 5.  
 Cleansing Centre, Millfields Road, E. 5.

Other treatment facilities for schoolchildren include dental, nutrition, ophthalmic, ear nose and throat and physiotherapy clinics.

(e) *Day Nurseries.* Eight day nurseries, accommodating a total of 444 children, are provided at:-

Clifton Lodge, 96, Dalston Lane, E. 8.  
 Fernbank, 1a, Fountayne Road, N. 16.  
 Fernhurst, 37, Upper Clapton Road, E. 5.  
 Hillside, 135a, Holmleigh Road, N. 16.  
 Kingsmead, Mabley Green, E. 9.  
 St. John's, Hackney Churchyard, E. 8.  
 Sylvester, Sylvester Path, E. 8.  
 Wetherell, Wetherell Road, E. 9.

(f) *Other services* provided by the London County Council include health visiting, home nursing, domiciliary midwifery, domestic help, care and after-care of sick or mentally defective persons (including tuberculous persons) and a comprehensive school health service.

#### (b) VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS.

(i) *HACKNEY ASSOCIATION FOR THE WELFARE OF OLD PEOPLE.* Reference to the excellent work of this Association is made in the section of the report dealing with the Welfare of Aged Persons.

(ii) *HACKNEY DISTRICT NURSING ASSOCIATION.* This Association, affiliated to the Queen's Institute of District Nursing, had an average staff of 28 nurses who paid over 101,000 visits to 4,297 patients.

(iii) *TUBERCULOSIS CARE COMMITTEES.* Two Care Committees, the Hackney and Bethnal Green Care Committee and the Hackney and Stoke Newington Care Committee are active in the Borough. The Borough Council is represented on each of these Committees by three Members and the Medical Officer of Health is also a member of both Committees. Excellent care and after-care work is being done by these Committees and the funds at their disposal are used for providing for tuberculous persons and their relatives a number of amenities which do not fall to be dealt with under Statutory Powers.

(iv) *ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPICE,* situated in Mare Street, is a Home for persons suffering from chronic and incurable diseases. It is administered by a community of Catholic nuns who provide a service of inestimable value and one that meets a great need.

(v) *WOMEN'S VOLUNTARY SERVICES.* The valuable services rendered by the local branch of this organisation included a hospital trolley library service, assistance to old age pensioners in shopping, letter writing, etc., distribution of welfare foods, provision of escorts for children to convalescent homes and hospitals, collection of salvage and collection and distribution of clothing in connection with East Coast floods.

(vi) *ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.* The membership of the No. 5 (Hackney Division) was 30. All these men re-qualified in first aid during the year and 18 qualified to render artificial respiration by the Holger-Nielson method. The activities of the Division included a course of instruction in home nursing, first-aid in industrial premises, and some 3,823 hours of duty were performed by members at various sporting and recreational centres. A total of 2,193 casualties was dealt with.

(vii) *BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETY.* Five detachments, one cadet and one junior unit, totalling 169 members, comprise the Hackney Division. Services provided include lectures to members of the National Hospital Service Nursing Reserve, loan of medical supplies and transporting and guiding of patients.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

Public Health Service  
Washington, D.C. 20492

Dear Sir:  
Enclosed for you are two copies of a report on the activities of the National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence, which was established by the President in July 1969. The report was prepared by the Commission's staff and is being distributed to all members of the Commission and to all interested parties.

Very truly yours,  
Secretary  
U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare

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U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare



# APPENDIX

## CAUSES OF DEATH IN AGE GROUPS OF HACKNEY RESIDENTS

<i>Causes of Death</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>All Ages</i>	<i>0-</i>	<i>1-</i>	<i>5-</i>	<i>15-</i>	<i>25-</i>	<i>45-</i>	<i>65-</i>	<i>75-</i>
Tuberculosis, respiratory	M	15	-	-	-	-	2	9	4	-
	F	6	-	-	-	1	3	-	2	-
Tuberculosis, other forms	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	F	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Syphilitic disease	M	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Diphtheria	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping cough	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal infection	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute poliomyelities	M	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	M	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases	M	3	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	M	21	-	-	-	-	1	6	12	2
	F	25	-	-	-	-	2	4	13	6
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	M	78	-	-	-	-	8	39	25	6
	F	14	-	-	-	-	1	5	4	4
Malignant neoplasm, breast	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	26	-	-	-	-	2	14	5	5
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	11	-	-	-	-	2	4	2	3
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	M	90	-	-	2	1	7	30	26	24
	F	79	1	-	-	-	5	29	22	22
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	M	5	-	-	1	-	1	2	1	-
	F	4	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-
Diabetes	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	F	7	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system	M	64	-	-	-	-	4	16	22	22
	F	109	-	-	-	-	3	18	32	56
Coronary disease, angina	M	156	-	-	-	-	2	61	59	34
	F	98	-	-	-	-	-	16	46	36



## CAUSES OF DEATH (Contd.)

<i>Causes of Death</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>All Ages</i>	<i>0-</i>	<i>1-</i>	<i>5-</i>	<i>15-</i>	<i>25-</i>	<i>45-</i>	<i>65-</i>	<i>75-</i>
Hypertension, with heart disease	M	19	-	-	-	-	-	4	6	9
	F	34	-	-	-	-	-	3	11	20
Other heart disease	M	76	-	-	-	1	4	19	18	34
	F	114	-	-	-	-	5	16	15	78
Other circulatory disease	M	29	-	-	-	-	-	9	5	15
	F	21	-	-	1	-	2	1	7	10
Influenza	M	11	-	-	-	-	1	3	3	4
	F	16	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	10
Pneumonia	M	57	2	-	1	1	-	9	18	26
	F	43	2	1	-	-	2	2	10	26
Bronchitis	M	109	-	-	-	-	1	35	37	36
	F	74	-	-	-	-	1	14	22	37
Other diseases of respiratory system	M	14	-	-	-	-	1	6	2	5
	F	7	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	4
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	M	15	-	-	-	-	-	6	7	2
	F	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	4
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	M	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
	F	9	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	3
Nephritis and nephrosis	M	11	-	-	-	1	1	4	4	1
	F	10	-	-	2	-	-	3	3	2
Hyperplasia of prostate	M	13	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	6
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pregnancy, child-birth, abortion	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	3	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-
Congenital malformations	M	9	6	-	-	-	-	2	-	1
	F	6	2	-	-	1	-	2	-	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	M	71	18	-	-	1	1	15	17	19
	F	76	12	-	-	-	8	18	16	22
Motor vehicle accidents	M	8	-	-	-	3	2	-	1	2
	F	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1
All other accidents	M	9	-	-	1	1	2	2	2	1
	F	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Suicide	M	9	-	-	-	2	2	2	2	1
	F	5	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	3
Total all causes	M	908	30	-	6	11	42	283	283	253
	F	821	18	2	4	4	43	159	234	357



**BIRTH-RATES, DEATH-RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY,  
MATERNAL MORTALITY AND CASE-RATES FOR CERTAIN  
INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN THE YEAR 1953 FOR HACKNEY,  
COMPARED WITH THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S PROVISIONAL  
FIGURES BASED ON QUARTERLY RETURNS**

	England and Wales	160 County Boroughs and Great Towns (including London)	160 Smaller Towns (Resident Population 25,000 - 50,000 at 1951 Census)	London Admini- strative County	Hackney
<b>BIRTHS</b>		Rates per 1,000 Home Population			
Live Births ..	15.5	17.0	15.7	17.5	13.15(c)
Still Births) ..	0.35	0.43	0.34	0.38	0.39
	22.4 (a)	24.8 (a)	21.4 (a)	21.0 (a)	26.21(a)
<b>DEATHS</b>					
All causes ..	11.4	12.2	11.3	12.5	10.70(c)
Typhoid and Para- typhoid ..	0.00	0.00	-	-	-
Whooping Cough ..	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	-
Diphtheria ..	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-
Tuberculosis ..	0.20	0.24	0.19	0.24	0.14
Influenza ..	0.16	0.15	0.17	0.15	0.16
Smallpox ..	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis (including Polio- encephalitis) ..	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
Pneumonia ..	0.55	0.59	0.52	0.64	0.59
<b>NOTIFICATIONS</b>					
(Corrected)					
Typhoid Fever ..	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
Paratyphoid Fever	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.05
Meningococcal inf- ection ..	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.04
Scarlet Fever ..	1.39	1.50	1.44	1.02	1.71
Whooping Cough ..	3.58	3.72	3.38	3.30	4.34
Diphtheria ..	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
Erysipelas ..	0.14	0.14	0.13	0.12	0.16
Smallpox ..	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-
Measles ..	12.36	11.27	12.32	8.09	8.89
Pneumonia ..	0.84	0.92	0.76	0.73	0.35
Acute Poliomyelitis (including Polio- encephalitis)					
Paralytic ..	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.06
Non-Paralytic ..	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.02
Food Poisoning ..	0.24	0.25	0.24	0.38	0.11
Puerperal Pyrexia	18.23(a)	24.33(a)	12.46(a)	28.61(a)	38.52(a)
<b>DEATHS</b>					
		Rates per 1,000 Live Births			
All causes under 1 year of age ..	26.8 (b)	30.8	24.3	24.8	19.57
Enteritis and diar- rhoea under 2 years of age ..	1.1	1.3	0.9	1.1	1.22

(a) Per 1,000 Total (live and still) Births.

(b) Per 1,000 related live births.

(c) Corrected by "Area Comparability Factors".



**BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN HACKNEY, THE COUNTY OF LONDON,  
AND ENGLAND AND WALES - 1929-1953**

	Year	LIVE BIRTHS			DEATHS		
		<i>Births and Birth Rates Hackney</i>	<i>Birth Rate County of London</i>	<i>Birth Rate England and Wales</i>	<i>Deaths and Death Rates Hackney</i>	<i>Death Rate County of London</i>	<i>Death Rate England and Wales</i>
TEN YEARS	1929	3,423 15.9	15.7	16.3	2,989 13.9	13.8	13.4
	1930	3,515 16.4	15.7	16.3	2,381 11.1	11.4	11.4
	1931	3,359 15.5	15.0	15.8	2,493 11.4	12.4	12.3
	1932	3,114 14.5	14.3	15.3	2,473 11.5	12.3	12.0
	1933	3,004 14.0	13.2	14.4	2,474 11.5	12.2	12.3
	1934	3,013 14.2	13.2	14.8	2,481 11.7	11.9	11.8
	1935	2,959 14.0	13.3	14.7	2,234 10.6	11.4	11.7
	1936	3,018 14.4	13.6	14.8	2,514 12.0	12.5	12.1
	1937	2,858 13.8	13.3	14.9	2,307 11.1	12.3	12.4
	1938	2,745 13.4	13.4	15.1	2,200 10.7	11.4	11.6
TEN YEARS	1939	2,732 13.1	12.31	15.0	2,223 11.3	11.9	12.1
	1940	2,565 15.2	13.7	14.6	2,788 16.5	17.8	14.3
	1941	1,802 13.7	8.9	14.2	1,940 15.6	16.3	12.9
	1942	2,387 18.1	14.0	15.8	1,731 13.1	13.9	11.6
	1943	2,605 19.1	15.8	16.5	1,901 13.9	15.0	12.1
	1944	2,583 19.0	15.0	17.6	1,946 14.3	15.7	11.6
	1945	2,506 17.8	15.7	16.1	1,878 13.3	13.8	11.4
	1946	3,430 20.5	21.5	19.1	1,981 11.8	12.7	11.5
	1947	3,686 21.16	22.7	20.5	2,114 12.1	12.8	12.0
	1948	2,996 17.32	20.1	17.9	1,809 10.46	11.6	10.8
FIVE YEARS	1949	2,710 15.66	18.5	16.7	1,959 11.32	12.2	11.7
	1950	2,574 14.96	17.8	15.8	1,900 11.04	11.8	11.6
	1951	2,550 14.93	17.8	15.5	2,132 12.48	13.1	12.5
	1952	2,528 14.78	17.6	15.53	1,974 11.54	12.6	11.3
	1953	2,452 14.46	17.5	15.5	1,729 10.19	12.5	11.4



**DRAINAGE WORKS CARRIED OUT BY THE STAFF OF THE  
DEPARTMENT AT OWNERS' REQUEST AND EXPENSE**

**PRIVATE OWNERS:**

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
45, Alvington Crescent ..		17	7	16, Holly Street ..	1	12	8
24, Amhurst Road ..		15	0	2, Hurstdene Gardens ..		15	0
165, Amhurst Road ..	4	18	2	15, Hurstdene Gardens ..	1	1	0
31, Aspland Grove ..		15	0	8, King Edward's Mansions..		15	0
21, Bergholt Crescent ..		15	0	324, Kingsland Road ..		15	0
27, Bower Road ..		15	0	61, Kyverdale Road ..		15	0
11, Bradbury Street ..		15	0	76, Lauriston Road ..		15	0
Brett Passage ..	1	4	7	21, Leweston Place ..		15	0
50/52, Broadway ..		15	0	35, Leweston Place ..		15	0
"The Stag", Brookshy's Walk ..	54	3	3	22, Mare Street ..		17	4
24, Castlewood Road ..		15	0	263A, Mare Street ..		16	2
52, Clapton Common ..		15	0	318, Mare Street ..	4	4	1
2, Cotesbach Road ..		17	4	377, Mare Street ..	1	11	11
6, Cotesbach Road ..		15	0	383, Mare Street ..		15	0
4, Cranwich Road ..		15	0	45, Maury Road ..	1	5	5
44, Craven Walk ..		15	0	398/9, Mentmore Terrace ..		15	0
35, Darenth Road ..		15	0	131, Middleton Road ..		17	4
140, Daubeney Road ..		15	0	9, Moresby Road ..		15	0
6, De Beauvoir Crescent ..		16	10	24, Moresby Road ..		15	6
83, Eastway ..	1	10	4	7, Mortimer Road ..		16	0
160, Evering Road ..	4	10	7	31/33, Osbaldeston Road ..	7	0	4
97, Forburg Road ..		15	0	40, Pembury Grove ..		15	0
35, Fortescue Road ..	5	12	6	100, Rendlesham Road ..		15	0
26, Fremont Street ..		15	0	1, Riseholme Street ..		15	0
1, Gilda Crescent ..		15	0	30, Rushmore Road ..		17	9
28A, Glading Terrace ..		15	0	260, Rushmore Road ..		15	0
288, Glyn Road ..		17	6	20, Shore Road ..		15	0
318, Glyn Road ..		15	0	23B, Springfield ..		15	0
209, Graham Road ..	4	3	2	144, Stoke Newington Road ..		15	0
8, Gransden Avenue ..		15	0	4, Templar Road ..		16	4
"Goulds' Timber Wharf," Homerton Road ..		15	0	19, Thornby Road ..		16	9
				76, Upper Clapton Road ..	6	11	6
				46, Wilton Way ..		15	0
				<hr/>			
				Total ..	138	1	11
				<hr/>			

**HOUSING DEPARTMENT:**

	£	s.	d.
22, Darville Road ..	89	18	8
78, Evering Road ..	10	5	9
111, Glenarm Road ..	2	0	10
33, King Edward's Road ..	3	14	0
331A, Mare Street ..	3	9	1
<hr/>			
Total ..	109	8	4
<hr/>			



## LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

## PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1936

<i>Address</i>	<i>Complaint or Offence</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Fine</i>	<i>Costs</i>
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
SECTION 82 AND THE FIFTH SCHEDULE ( <i>Nuisances</i> )				
23, Alkham Road	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 14 days .. ..		1 1 0
13, Alvington Crescent	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 10 days .. ..		3 3 0
21, Amhurst Park	Extensive rising dampness.	Dismissed without costs. Dampness not proved to be "rising" .. ..		- - -
305, Amhurst Road	General insanitary conditions.	Withdrawn without costs. Defendant deceased .. ..		- - -
305, Amhurst Road	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 7 days .. ..		1 1 0
4, Ardleigh Road	Damp walls.	Abatement Order - 14 days .. ..		3 3 0
23, Aspland Grove	Defective kitcheners and chimneys.	Summons not served before date of hearing. Work completed. Summons not re-issued		
43, Aspland Grove	Defective roofs.	Summons not served before date of hearing. Work completed. Summons not re-issued		
46, Balcome Street	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 21 days .. ..		3 3 0
46, Balcome Street	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 28 days. .. ..		3 3 0
82, Ballance Road	General insanitary conditions.	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done		2 2 0
89, Ballance Road	Damp walls.	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done		2 2 0
138, Ballance Road	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 28 days .. ..		1 1 0
1, Bayford Street	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 28 days. No costs		- - -
3, Bayston Road	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 7 days. No costs		- - -
25, Bayston Road	Damp wall and defective stone cornice	Withdrawn without costs. Work completed before service of summons ..		- - -
15, Berger Road	Dangerous and rotted door.	Work done. Costs awarded .. ..		2 2 0
17, Berger Road	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 14 days .. ..		3 3 0
42, Bocking Street	Main roof defective.	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done		2 2 0
2, Bradbury Street	General insanitary conditions.	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done		3 3 0
6, Brooke Road	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 14 days .. ..		1 1 0



## Legal Proceedings - contd.

Address	Complaint or Offence	Result	Fine £ s. d.	Costs £ s. d.
186, Brooke Road	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 28 days .. ..		2 2 0
188, Brooke Road	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 28 days .. ..		2 2 0
206, Brooke Road	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 7 days .. ..		4 4 0
58, Brooksby's Walk	Defective flooring and front entrance door.	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done		1 1 0
106, Brougham Road	Defective main roof and damp walls.	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done		3 3 0
108, Brougham Road	Defective main and back addition roofs. Defective chimney flue.	Work done. Costs awarded.		3 3 0
110, Brougham Road	Defective main roof	Work done. Costs awarded .. ..		3 3 0
112, Brougham Road	Defective main roof.	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done		2 2 0
11, Cecilia Road	General insanitary conditions.	Work completed before date of hearing. Summons dismissed. ..		- - -
21, Cecilia Road	Defective casement doors.	Abatement Order - 7 days .. ..		3 3 0
47, Cecilia Road	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 28 days .. ..		3 3 0
39, Clarence Road	Defective roof.	Work done - ownership disputed. Withdrawn without costs .. ..		- - -
47, Colvestone Crescent	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 14 days .. ..		3 3 0
57, Colvestone Crescent	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 28 days .. ..		3 3 0
104, Colvestone Crescent	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 28 days .. ..		3 3 0
36, Culford Road	Defective plasters. Dirty walls and ceilings.	Abatement Order - 21 days .. ..		3 3 0
38, Culford Road	Defective fire grate.	Work done. Costs awarded. .. ..		3 3 0
24, Darville Road	Defective main roof.	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done		2 2 0
46, De Beauvoir Road	Defective front steps. Broken sashcords.	Abatement Order - 21 days. No costs awarded .. ..		- - -
16, Denver Road	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 2 months .. ..		2 2 0
72, Digby Road	Leaky roof.	Abatement Order - 14 days .. ..		1 1 0
44, Downham Road	Defective and leaky roof.	Work done - ownership disputed. Withdrawn without costs .. ..		- - -
8, Dunsmure Road	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 14 days, excluding work of a decorative nature. No costs awarded ..		- - -



## Legal Proceedings - contd.

Address	Complaint or Offence	Result	Fine £ s. d.	Costs £ s. d.
38, Dunsmure Road	General insanitary conditions.	Work done. Costs awarded. .. ..		3 3 0
44, Durley Road	General insanitary conditions.	Work done. Costs awarded .. ..		1 1 0
25, Elrington Road	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 14 days .. ..		3 3 0
25, Elrington Road	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 21 days .. ..		3 3 0
17, Englefield Road	General insanitary conditions.	Withdrawn. Winding-up Order made against defendant company .. ..		- - -
47, Evering Road	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 7 days. No costs awarded .. ..		- - -
143, Evering Road	Defective eaves gutter.	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done		2 2 0
25, Fassett Square	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 21 days .. ..		3 3 0
6, Ferncliff Road	Dirty walls and ceilings.	Case dismissed with £2 2s. 0d. costs against the Council - Magistrate not satisfied that condition of premises constituted a nuisance .. ..		- - -
112, Gibson Gardens	Dirty and flaking walls, ceiling and frieze.	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done		2 2 0
7, Gilpin Road	General insanitary conditions.	Closing Order made		3 3 0
9, Gilpin Road	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 28 days. No costs awarded .. ..		- - -
29, Gilpin Road	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 14 days. No costs awarded .. ..		- - -
86, Gore Road	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 28 days .. ..		3 3 0
89, Gore Road	General insanitary conditions.	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done		3 3 0
5, Graham Road	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 28 days .. ..		3 3 0
97, Graham Road	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 21 days. No costs awarded .. ..		- - -
107, Graham Road	General insanitary conditions.	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done		2 2 0
123, Graham Road	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 28 days .. ..		1 1 0
131, Graham Road	General insanitary conditions.	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done		2 2 0
136, Graham Road	General insanitary conditions.	Work done. Costs awarded .. ..		2 2 0
15, Gransden Avenue	Defective roof.	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done		2 2 0
31, Gransden Avenue	General insanitary conditions.	Summons not served. Work completed. ..		- - -
63, Greenwood Road	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 28 days .. ..		3 3 0



## Legal Proceedings - contd.

Address	Complaint or Offence	Result	Fine			Costs		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
40, Gunton Road	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 21 days .. ..				3	3	0
3, Handley Road	Damp ceiling and frieze.	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done				2	2	0
45, Hassett Road	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 14 days .. ..				1	1	0
49, Hassett Road	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 7 days. No costs awarded .. ..				-	-	-
94, Hassett Road	Defective stove and stove surround.	Abatement Order - 14 days .. ..				1	1	0
34, Horton Road	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 42 days .. ..				3	3	0
4, Ivydene Road	General insanitary conditions.	Work done. Costs awarded .. ..				3	3	0
28, Jenner Road	Defective main roof valley gutter.	Abatement Order - 7 days .. ..				1	1	0
30, Jenner Road	General insanitary conditions.	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done				2	2	0
33, Kenninghall Road	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 28 days. (Certain items, including decorations, were excluded.) No costs awarded ..				-	-	-
90, King Edward's Road	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 28 days .. ..				3	3	0
150, King Edward's Road	General insanitary conditions.	Work done - ownership disputed. Withdrawn without costs ..				-	-	-
331, Kingsland Road	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 28 days .. ..				3	3	0
10, Lauriston Road	Damp ceiling.	Summons not served. Work completed ..				-	-	-
50, Lauriston Road	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 28 days .. ..				3	3	0
67, Lauriston Road	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 28 days .. ..				3	3	0
1, Linthorpe Road	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 14 days .. ..				3	3	0
39, Linthorpe Road	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 28 days .. ..				3	3	0
60, Linthorpe Road	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 7 days .. ..				1	1	0
24, Malvern Road	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 14 days. No costs awarded .. ..				-	-	-
17, Manse Road	Defective roof and ceiling.	Work done. Costs awarded .. ..				3	3	0
13, Meynell Road	General insanitary conditions.	Work done. Costs awarded .. ..				5	5	0
18, Montague Road	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 14 days .. ..				3	3	0
20, Montague Road	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 28 days .. ..				8	8	0
49, Montague Road	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 21 days .. ..				3	3	0
64, Montague Road	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 21 days .. ..				3	3	0
64, Montague Road	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 14 days .. ..				3	3	0



## Legal Proceedings - contd.

Address	Complaint or Offence	Result	Fine	Costs
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
43, Morpeth Road	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 28 days .. ..		3 3 0
4, Moundfield Road	Front steps allowing rainwater to enter semi-basement passage.	Abatement Order - 7 days .. ..		1 1 0
31, Nightingale Road	General insanitary conditions.	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done		2 2 0
29, Norcott Road	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 7 days. No costs sought .. ..		- - -
49, Norcott Road	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 7 days .. ..		2 2 0
128, Olinda Road	Damp wall. Rising dampness.	Work done. Costs awarded .. ..		3 3 0
60, Parkholme Road	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 28 days .. ..		3 3 0
35, Rectory Road	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 7 days. No costs awarded .. ..		- - -
84, Rectory Road	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 7 days. No costs awarded .. ..		- - -
100, Reighton Road	General insanitary conditions.	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done		2 2 0
100, Reighton Road	Defective roof and stained ceiling.	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done		2 2 0
117, Ridley Road	General insanitary conditions.	Summons not served, owner having gone abroad. Work since completed.		- - -
83, Rushmore Road	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 7 days. No costs awarded .. ..		- - -
34, St. Mark's Rise	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 56 days .. ..		3 3 0
38, St. Mark's Rise	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 28 days .. ..		3 3 0
23, Sandringham Road	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 28 days .. ..		3 3 0
56, Sandringham Road	Defective and dirty walls and ceiling.	Abatement Order - 21 days .. ..		3 3 0
5, Saratoga Road	General insanitary conditions.	Work done. Costs awarded. .. ..		1 1 0
31, Shore Road	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 28 days .. ..		3 3 0
42, Southborough Road	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 35 days .. ..		3 3 0
37, Stamford Road	Defective doors.	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done		2 2 0
39, Templar Road	General insanitary conditions.	Summons not served. Action to be taken under Housing Act, 1936 .. ..		- - -
126, Tottenham Road	Defective ceiling.	Abatement Order - 28 days .. ..		3 3 0
20, Trederwen Road	General insanitary conditions.	Work done. Costs awarded .. ..		3 3 0
22, Trederwen Road	Defective main roof.	Work done. Costs awarded .. ..		3 3 0



*Legal Proceedings - contd.*

<i>Address</i>	<i>Complaint or Offence</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Fine</i>	<i>Costs</i>
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
39, Trederwen Road	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 28 days .. ..		3 3 0
9a, Vartry Road	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 14 days .. ..		3 3 0
19a, Vartry Road	General insanitary conditions.	Work done. Costs awarded .. ..		1 1 0
203, Victoria Park Road	Defective flooring.	Abatement Order - 28 days .. ..		3 3 0
203, Victoria Park Road	Damp ceilings and frieze.	Abatement Order - 28 days .. ..		3 3 0
23, Wardle Street	General insanitary conditions.	Closing Order made..		1 1 0
30, Warneford Street	General insanitary conditions.	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done		1 1 0
11, West Bank	General insanitary conditions.	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done		2 2 0
36, Wick Road	Defective main roof and valley gutter.	Abatement Order - 14 days .. ..		1 1 0
324, Wick Road	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 28 days .. ..		3 3 0

*(Non-compliance with Nuisance Orders)*

6, Brooke Road	-	Fine and costs imposed .. ..	2 0 0	3 3 0
36, Culford Road	-	Fine and costs imposed .. ..	3 0 0	3 3 0
70, Durley Road	-	Adjourned sine die. Freeholders negotiating for surrender of lease.	- - -	- - -
25, Elrington Road	-	Fine and costs imposed .. ..	2 0 0	3 3 0
25, Elrington Road	-	Fine and costs imposed .. ..	3 0 0	3 3 0
97, Graham Road	-	Fine and costs imposed .. ..	5 0 0	3 3 0
34, Horton Road	-	Fine and costs imposed .. ..	2 0 0	3 3 0
150, King Edward's Road	-	Summons not served, defendant moved away. Work subsequently completed by new agents .. ..	- - -	- - -
1, Linthorpe Road	-	Fine and costs imposed .. ..	2 0 0	1 1 0
18, Montague Road	-	Fine and costs imposed .. ..	3 0 0	6 6 0

*(Non-compliance with Statutory Notice)*

11, Cecilia Road	-	Summons dismissed. Work completed before date of hearing .. ..	- - -	- - -
5, Graham Road	-	Fine imposed .. ..	2 0 0	- - -
136, Graham Road	-	Defendant granted an absolute discharge	- - -	- - -
20, Montague Road	-	No fine imposed. Costs merged with Nuisance summons..	- - -	- - -



## Legal Proceedings - contd.

Address	Complaint or Offence	Result	Fine	Costs
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
SECTION 34 (Drainage By-laws)				
104, Colvestone Crescent	Defective bath waste pipe, sink waste pipe and rainwater pipe.	Absolute discharge granted on payment of costs. Work done .. ..	- - -	3 3 0
16, Denver Road	Defective intercepting chamber.	Fine and costs imposed .. ..	2 0 0	2 2 0
25, Elrington Road	Defective gully and gully branch, and soil ventilation pipe.	Fine and costs imposed .. ..	5 0 0	3 3 0
25, Elrington Road	Defective gully and gully branch, and soil ventilation pipe.	Fine and costs imposed .. ..	2 0 0	2 2 0
25/27, Elrington Road	Defective soil ventilation pipe common to both properties.	Fine and costs imposed .. ..	5 0 0	3 3 0
97, Graham Road	Defective sink waste pipe.	Fine imposed .. ..	2 0 0	- - -
136, Graham Road	Defective soil ventilation pipe.	Fine imposed .. ..	2 0 0	- - -
63, Greenwood Road	Defective soil ventilation pipe.	Fine and costs imposed .. ..	10 0 0	5 5 0
68, Montague Road	Drainage work carried out without serving notice of intention to do so.	Fine and costs imposed .. ..	3 0 0	2 2 0
68, Montague Road	Improper construction of sink waste pipe.	Fine and costs imposed .. ..	3 0 0	2 2 0
58, Parkholme Road	Defective sink waste pipe.	Fine and costs imposed .. ..	3 0 0	3 3 0
SECTION 107 (Ashpit By-laws)				
66, Cecilia Road	Defective dustbin.	Fine and costs imposed .. ..	2 0 0	3 3 0
16, Wayland Avenue	Defective dustbin.	Fine and costs imposed .. ..	1 0 0	1 1 0
SECTION 107 (Water Closet By-laws)				
"The Queen Elizabeth" P.H., 9, Graham Road	Failure to maintain urinal in a proper state of repair.	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done .. ..	- - -	3 3 0
SECTION 146 (By-laws in respect of Rag and Bone Dealers)				
Junction of Mabley Street and Swinnerton Street	Distributed toys in exchange for rags.	Fine and costs imposed .. ..	2 0 0	1 1 0
SECTION 274 (Powers of Entry)				
Flat 4, 106 Morning Lane.	Application for warrant to enter premises.	Warrant granted. ..	- - -	- - -



*Legal Proceedings - contd.*

## HOUSING ACT, 1936

<i>Address</i>	<i>Complaint or Offence</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Fine</i>	<i>Costs</i>
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
SECTION 6 ( <i>By-laws as to Lodging Houses for the Working Classes</i> )				
17, Glaserton Road	Failure to keep passage, stairs, water closet and bathroom clean.	Fine and costs imposed .. ..	2 0 0	1 1 0
17, Glaserton Road	Failure to maintain adequate lighting on staircase.	Fine and costs imposed .. ..	3 0 0	2 2 0



# AIR POLLUTION

Table of monthly findings from Atmospheric Pollution Recording Stations.

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
<i>Town Hall</i>												
* Rain .. .. .	19	37	10	52	23	34	91	46	43	87	7	14
/ Insoluble Deposit ..	6.82	11.79	10.63	9.13	7.63	5.08	6.33	5.96	6.07	10.69	2.59	14.67
/ Soluble Deposit ..	5.70	8.02	7.55	7.90	4.25	4.34	6.47	4.57	6.55	9.01	3.69	8.38
/ Total Solids .. ..	12.52	19.81	18.18	17.03	11.88	9.42	12.80	10.53	12.62	19.70	6.28	23.05
o Sulphur Dioxide (etc.)..	4.56	2.06	3.96	2.50	2.06	1.32	1.82	1.86	2.40	3.31	5.03	5.05
<i>Buccleuch House</i>												
* Rain .. .. .	-	-	-	-	41	30	97	46	40	83	8	14
/ Insoluble Deposit ..	-	-	-	-	7.06	6.04	6.68	4.58	5.75	9.81	2.97	10.01
/ Soluble Deposit ..	-	-	-	-	6.70	4.02	5.15	3.07	6.16	8.50	4.93	7.97
/ Total Solids .. ..	-	-	-	-	13.76	10.06	11.83	7.65	11.91	18.31	7.90	17.98
o Sulphur Dioxide (etc.)..	-	-	-	-	1.21	0.85	0.79	1.05	1.31	2.60	3.36	3.19
<i>Victoria Park</i>												
* Rain .. .. .	21	36	12	58	34	46	-	-	68	48	36	16
/ Insoluble Deposit ..	10.57	10.02	17.52	15.81	19.24	20.02	-	-	9.02	9.41	7.97	11.60
/ Soluble Deposit ..	4.18	3.68	6.39	4.46	4.00	3.04	-	-	5.16	4.93	4.22	4.55
/ Total Solids .. ..	14.75	13.70	23.91	20.27	23.24	23.06	-	-	14.18	14.34	12.19	16.15
o Sulphur Dioxide (etc.)..	2.97	2.03	2.83	1.45	0.95	0.63	0.70	0.77	1.06	1.36	2.55	2.64

\* Rainfall in millimetres per month.

/ Insoluble deposits, soluble deposits and total solids are expressed as rate of deposition in tons per square mile per month.

o The amounts of sulphur dioxide are expressed as "milligrams of sulphur trioxide fixed per day per 100 square centimetres of Batch "A" standard lead peroxide".



## FOOD SAMPLES - SUMMARY OF ANALYSES

Description of Article	Formal samples		Informal samples	
	Number taken	Number adulterated	Number taken	Number adulterated
Acetic Acid .. ..	3	-	-	-
Almond Mixture .. ..	1	-	-	-
Aspro .. ..	1	-	-	-
Baking Powder .. ..	4	-	-	-
Beef Cubes .. ..	2	-	-	-
Bi-Carbonate of soda ..	5	-	-	-
Bisto .. ..	3	-	-	-
Blanc Mange Powder ..	3	-	-	-
Black Pudding .. ..	1	-	-	-
Brawn .. ..	4	-	-	-
Browning .. ..	1	-	-	-
Butter .. ..	55	1	2	-
Cake Mixture .. ..	3	-	-	-
Capers .. ..	1	-	-	-
Caraway Seeds .. ..	2	-	-	-
Celery Salt .. ..	2	-	-	-
Cheese .. ..	7	-	-	-
Cheese Spread .. ..	5	2	-	-
Chicken Broth .. ..	1	-	-	-
Chocolate Spread .. ..	3	-	-	-
Chocolate Spread Sandwich.	3	-	-	-
Chutney .. ..	2	-	-	-
Cinnamon .. ..	1	-	-	-
Cloves .. ..	2	-	-	-
Cocoa .. ..	7	-	-	-
Coffee and Chicory Extract	12	-	-	-
Coffee and Chicory .. ..	1	-	-	-
Coffee .. ..	1	-	1	-
Cooking Fat .. ..	8	-	-	-
Cordial .. ..	1	-	-	-
Cornflour .. ..	2	-	-	-
Cream .. ..	3	-	-	-
Cream Lolly .. ..	-	-	2	-
Cream Cheese .. ..	1	-	-	-
Curry Powder .. ..	2	-	-	-
Custard Powder .. ..	8	-	-	-
Cydelux .. ..	1	-	-	-
Dates .. ..	1	-	-	-
Dessicated Coconut .. ..	1	-	-	-
Dessert Chocolate .. ..	1	-	-	-
Drinking Chocolate .. ..	1	-	-	-
Dripping .. ..	8	-	-	-
Faggots .. ..	1	-	-	-
Fish Paste .. ..	16	-	-	-
Fizzo .. ..	1	-	-	-
Flour (Batter) .. ..	1	-	-	-
Flour (Bun) .. ..	3	-	-	-
Flour (Cake) .. ..	1	-	-	-
Flour (Pea) .. ..	2	-	-	-
Flour (Self Raising) .. ..	2	-	-	-
Fruit Pie .. ..	6	-	-	-
Fruit Salad .. ..	1	-	-	-
Frying Oil .. ..	2	-	-	-
Gelatine .. ..	2	-	-	-
Ginger Ale .. ..	1	-	-	-
Golden Raising Powder .. ..	4	-	-	-
Gravy Powder .. ..	5	-	-	-
C/ f.	222	3	5	-



Description of Article	Formal samples		Informal samples	
	Number taken	Number adulterated	Number taken	Number adulterated
B/ f.	222	3	5	-
Gravy Salt.. ..	2	-	-	-
Ground Almonds .. ..	1	-	-	-
Ground Ginger .. ..	3	-	-	-
Herbs (Mixed) .. ..	3	-	-	-
Honey .. ..	2	-	-	-
Horseradish Cream .. ..	5	-	-	-
Ice Cream .. ..	37	3	58	2
Ice Lolly .. ..	-	-	1	-
Jam .. ..	13	-	-	-
Jelly .. ..	10	-	-	-
Ketchup .. ..	9	-	-	-
Lard .. ..	5	-	-	-
Lemon Barley Crystals .. ..	1	-	-	-
Lemonade .. ..	1	-	-	-
Liver Sausage .. ..	2	-	-	-
Lucozade .. ..	1	-	-	-
Luncheon Meat .. ..	1	-	-	-
Macaroni .. ..	1	-	-	-
Margarine .. ..	28	-	2	-
Marmalade .. ..	8	-	-	-
Matzo Meal .. ..	1	-	-	-
Mayonnaise .. ..	2	-	-	-
Meat Paste .. ..	13	-	1	-
Meat Pie .. ..	4	-	-	-
Meat Pudding .. ..	1	-	-	-
Meringue Mixture .. ..	1	-	-	-
Milk .. ..	63	-	158	1
Milk (Sterilised) .. ..	12	-	-	-
Mincemeat .. ..	-	-	3	-
Mint .. ..	2	-	-	-
Mint Sauce .. ..	1	-	-	-
Mixed Spice .. ..	3	-	-	-
Mustard .. ..	7	-	-	-
Mustard Sauce .. ..	1	-	-	-
Non-Brewed Condiment .. ..	9	-	-	-
Nutmeg .. ..	3	-	-	-
Oatmeal .. ..	-	-	1	-
Olive Oil .. ..	1	-	-	-
Oxo .. ..	1	-	-	-
Parsley .. ..	1	-	-	-
Pea Nut Butter .. ..	1	-	-	-
Peel (Mixed) .. ..	2	-	-	-
Pepper .. ..	7	-	1	-
Pepper Compound .. ..	3	-	-	-
Pickles .. ..	2	-	-	-
Pork Pie .. ..	1	-	-	-
Rissole .. ..	1	-	-	-
Sage .. ..	1	-	-	-
Sago .. ..	1	-	-	-
Salad Cream .. ..	8	-	-	-
Salt Beef .. ..	1	-	-	-
Sandwich Spread .. ..	1	-	-	-
Sauce .. ..	31	-	-	-
Sausage (Blood) .. ..	1	-	-	-
Sausages (Pork) .. ..	32	3	1	-
Sausages (Beef) .. ..	22	4	1	-
Savora .. ..	1	-	-	-
C/ f.	597	13	232	3



<i>Description of Articles</i>	<i>Formal samples</i>		<i>Informal samples</i>	
	<i>Number taken</i>	<i>Number adulterated</i>	<i>Number taken</i>	<i>Number adulterated</i>
<i>B/f.</i>	597	13	232	3
Sausage Meat .. ..	2	-	-	-
Semolina .. ..	1	-	-	-
Soup Powder .. ..	7	-	-	-
Sponge Mixture .. ..	7	-	-	-
Strained Apples .. ..	1	-	-	-
Strained Carrots .. ..	1	-	-	-
Stuffing .. ..	2	-	-	-
Suet .. ..	4	-	-	-
Sugar .. ..	2	-	-	-
Sugar (Brown) .. ..	2	-	-	-
Sugar Strands .. ..	1	-	-	-
Sunny Spread .. ..	1	-	-	-
Sweets .. ..	2	-	1	-
Tapioca .. ..	1	-	-	-
Table Salt .. ..	1	-	-	-
Tea .. ..	5	-	-	-
Tomato Juice Cocktail .. ..	1	-	-	-
Vanilla Dessert .. ..	1	-	-	-
Veal and Ham Spread .. ..	2	-	-	-
Vegetable Salad .. ..	1	-	-	-
Vermicelli .. ..	1	-	-	-
Vesop .. ..	1	-	-	-
Vinegar (Malt) .. ..	24	-	-	-
Welsh Rarebit .. ..	1	-	-	-
Water Lolly .. ..	-	-	4	-
Whisky .. ..	5	-	-	-
Yeastox .. ..	1	-	-	-
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>675</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>3</b>



