

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

Contributors

Hackney (London, England). Metropolitan Borough.
Fenton, John.

Publication/Creation

[1956]

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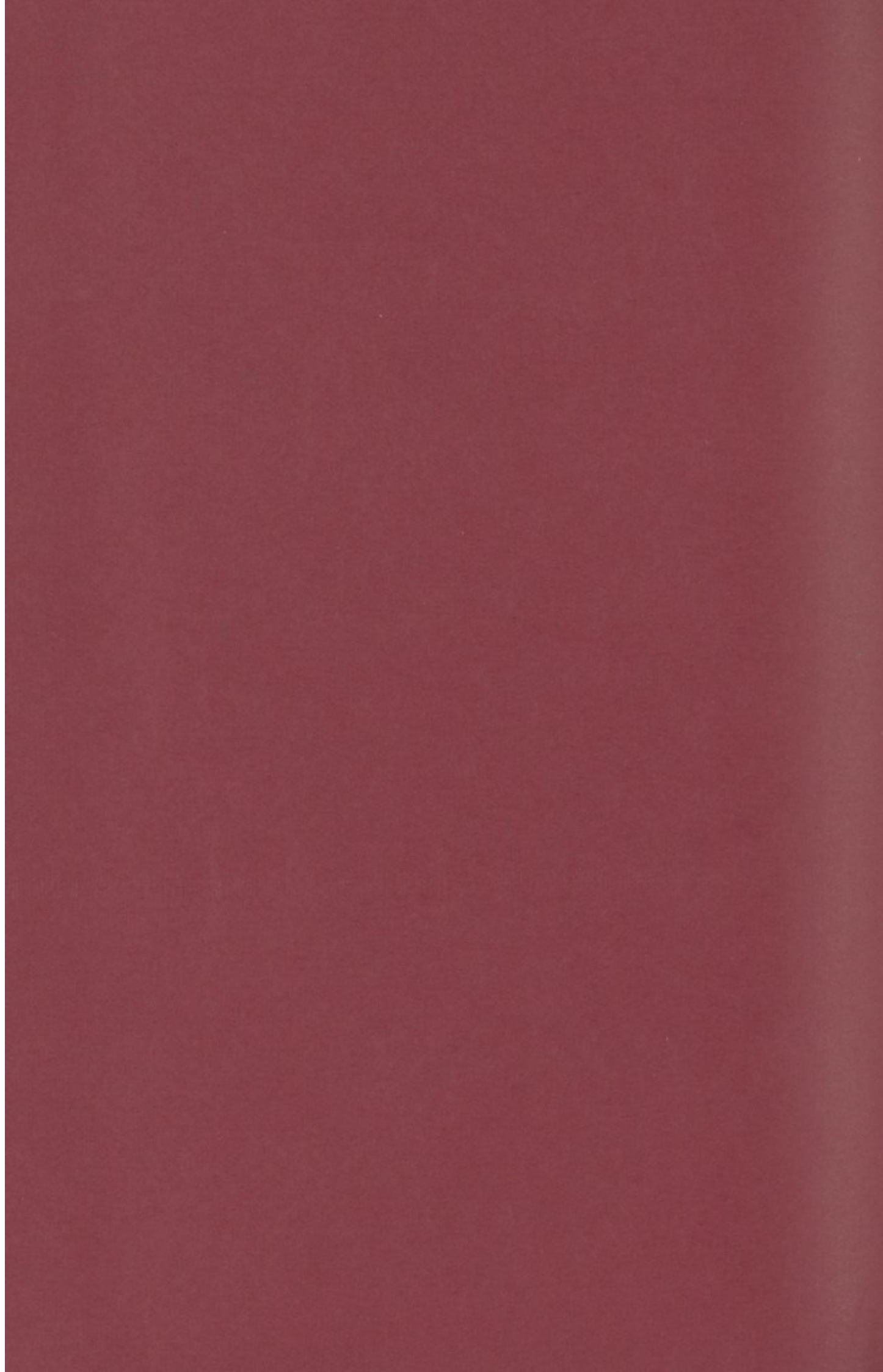


ANNUAL REPORT
on the
HEALTH OF THE BOROUGH
FOR THE YEAR 1955

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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THE JOURNAL OF THE

ROYAL SOCIETY OF MEDICINE

Volume 100, Part 1, 1997

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PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

From May, 1955

Ex-Officio - Councillor H. Foxon, J.P. (Mayor)

Chairman - Councillor L. Sherman

Vice-Chairman - Councillor M. Blitz

Councillor A. Feldman	Councillor A. Lee
" Mrs. C. Gooch, J.P.	" W. Nichols, J.P.
Alderman J. H. Goodrick	" Miss H. M. B. Powis
" Mrs. C. A. Hubbard	Alderman F. S. Shipp
(deceased November, 1955)	Councillor F. H. White
Councillor J. Kotz	" O. Whiting
" J. Lacklison	" J. S. Dann
	(from January, 1956)

REPRESENTATIVES ON LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL DIVISIONAL HEALTH COMMITTEE - DIVISION 4

Councillor C. Bailey
" M. Blitz
" B. Cohen
" F. H. White

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

Alderman J. H. Goodrick
" Mrs. C. A. Hubbard
Councillor F. H. White

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

Councillor M. Blitz
" F. H. White
" J. Kotz (from September, 1955)

NATIONAL SMOKE ABATEMENT SOCIETY:-

(a) REPRESENTATIVES ON THE COUNCIL OF THE SOCIETY

Alderman Mrs. C. A. Hubbard (deceased November, 1955)
Councillor Mrs. C. Gooch, J.P.
" F. H. White
" J. S. Dann (from January, 1956)

(b) REPRESENTATIVE ON THE SOUTH-EAST DIVISIONAL COUNCIL

The Medical Officer of Health

REPRESENTATIVES ON THE STANDING CONFERENCE OF BODIES CO-OPERATING IN THE INVESTIGATION OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Councillor L. Sherman
The Medical Officer of Health

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

STAFF

as at 31st December, 1955

Medical Officer of Health - Dr. John Fenton

Deputy Medical Officer of Health - Dr. Marjory A. Dawson

Joint Public Analysts - D. T. Lucke, B.Sc., F.R.I.C. (part-time)
J. H. Shelton, F.R.I.C. (part-time)

Administrative and Clerical

Administrative Assistant W. POTTER
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
Miss M. M. Bailey
Miss W. E. Muddiman
Miss A. E. Pickett
C. J. B. Sorrell

Temporary

Mrs. C. Bradley
Miss D. Conner
J. F. Mellish
Miss M. A. Shepherd
(one vacancy)

Shorthand-typists

Mrs. E. Judd
Mrs. C. M. Sargent
Miss M. M. Stead

Temporary

Miss M. M. A. Bleach
Mrs. D. Fenton
(one vacancy)

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 and Smoke Abatement
Sanitary Inspector (Vacant)

District Sanitary Inspectors

J. J. Beagle
W. H. Bignell
W. A. Brown
J. W. E. L. Dale
F. J. O. James
M. H. Parry
H. D. Perrin
S. A. Riches
J. H. Riley
D. H. Smith
G. F. J. Toll (Temporary)
J. E. Watson
(six vacancies)

Pupil Sanitary Inspectors

J. Clements
J. V. Kaye
(two vacancies)

Temporary Housing Assistant

E. J. Sleet

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
Assistant Storekeeper A. J. Parfree

Employees

Drainage 8 men Rodent Control 5 men Disinfection 12 men
Personal Cleansing and Laundry 6 women and 1 man Mortuary 1 man
Food and Drugs and Smoke Abatement 1 man

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

September, 1956

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

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my annual report on the health and sanitary circumstances of the Borough for the year 1955.

This is the fourth Report which it has been my privilege to present and it is in fact the hundredth in the series of health reports submitted to the Hackney Local Authority. The first Medical Officer of Health was appointed one hundred years ago under the Metropolis Management Act of 1855.

Statistics. The mid-year population of the Borough as estimated by the Registrar General was 167,200 persons; the population as enumerated at the census in 1951 was 171,342, and 215,333 at the census of 1931. Deaths from all causes totalled 1,743 as opposed to 1,715 in the previous year. The crude death rate per 1,000 population was 10.42 but the application of the "area comparability factor" of 1.05 gives a rate of 10.94. The total number of live births was 2,329, giving a birth rate of 13.93 per thousand of the population or a rate of 12.68 after applying the "area comparability factor" of 0.91. The total number of deaths of infants under one year was 54, an infantile mortality rate of 23.18 per thousand live births as compared with rates of 23.2 for the County of London and 24.9 for England and Wales; the rate for the country as a whole was 0.5 per thousand below the previous year and was in fact the lowest ever recorded. Deaths of women from causes associated with pregnancy or childbirth were four, as compared with two in the previous year; one notes with regret that all these four deaths could well be regarded as preventable. Motor vehicle accidents resulted in thirteen persons losing their lives and it is interesting to note that the only death in this group in persons under the age of 50 was that of a boy aged 17 years. Deaths from all other types of accidents numbered twenty-six, and four of these were in children. Accidents in the home accounted for ten deaths, eight of which were in persons aged 70 and over. Deaths from malignant disease in all parts of the body were 368, whilst malignant disease of the lung and bronchus claimed seventy-five victims, eleven fewer than the previous year. The death rate from cancer of the lung and bronchus was 0.45 per thousand of the population in Hackney, as compared with rates of 0.57 for the County of London and 0.39 for England and Wales.

Infectious disease. Notifications of infectious disease to the number of 3,293 were received and of that total 2,141 related to measles, 447 to dysentery, 295 to whooping cough, 90 to puerperal pyrexia, and 81 to scarlet fever. The decline in the incidence and severity of scarlet fever continues. The incidence of sonne dysentery was again fairly widespread; cases occurred sporadically for the most part but reference is made in the infectious diseases section to a large outbreak associated with a primary school. Since the year 1949, when there were thirty-eight cases, poliomyelitis has not seriously affected Hackney but in the year under review there were thirty-five cases, of which twenty were of the paralytic type and fifteen non-paralytic. The cases were sporadic in onset and distribution and in only one instance, when two members of a family were affected, could any connection between the sufferers be discovered. The two cases of acute infective encephalitis and four cases of meningococcal infection made satisfactory recoveries. Details of the acute explosive outbreak of paratyphoid fever which occurred in the autumn are given

in the infectious diseases section. This outbreak was limited to a fairly circumscribed area of this borough and part of an adjoining borough and all the circumstantial evidence pointed to a common source of the infection. Imported egg products were strongly suspected as being the vehicle of the infection but it was not possible to confirm this theory definitely.

Tuberculosis. Notifications of tuberculosis and deaths from this disease continue to fall. The number of primary notifications received was 129 as compared with 152 in the previous year, and there were 17 deaths, which were 18 fewer than in 1954. The tuberculosis death rate per thousand of the population was 0.10 for Hackney, as compared with rates of 0.17 for the County of London and 0.15 for England and Wales. With regard to the campaign against tuberculosis, the Mass Miniature Radiography Unit of the North East Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board visited Hackney in February and March. In addition to members of the public X-rayed at the Town Hall and Lower Clapton Road Centres, where the Unit functioned for a total period of six weeks, special arrangements were made during the year for the examination of expectant mothers, the staff of a hospital, and some school children.

Inspection and supervision of food. By the Transfer of Functions (Food and Drugs) Order, 1955, responsibility for the legislation regarding food and drugs is now shared centrally between the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Ministry of Health. Whilst there is undoubtedly a continuing steady advance in food hygiene standards, there is nevertheless still much room for improvement. The additional powers now available to local authorities under the consolidating Food and Drugs Act of 1955 and the Regulations made thereunder are very welcome; the Act came into operation on January 1st of the current year.

Housing. In my last Report I referred to our experience of the first six months of the Housing Repairs and Rents Act: it will be remembered this Act came into operation on 30th August, 1954. A further year's experience unfortunately only confirms our first impressions that this additional housing legislation has not, as far as we can see, helped to any material extent in improving housing conditions generally and in preventing deterioration of property. In this Borough, with the exception of one or two large estates, private owners do not appear to have been attracted by the inducements as to the repairs increases in rent provided for in Part II of the Act. Sections 11 and 12, which deal with fitness for occupation and prevention of overcrowding in houses in multiple occupation, were intended to replace the old London County Council by-laws made under Section 6 of the 1936 Act relating to houses let in lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family. In practice, however, it has been found well-nigh impossible to operate these sections to any considerable extent since action thereunder would inevitably result in the local authority being faced with the moral obligation of rehousing displaced families and thereby adding to their already heavy rehousing commitments. The second post-war five year SLUM CLEARANCE programme covers the years 1956-60 and, after a thorough survey of the Borough, agreement was reached with the London County Council that that authority would include in its clearance programme 95 houses in 6 areas and the Borough Council would deal with 62 houses in 7 areas. The joint proposals of the County Council and the Borough Council have now been approved by the Minister of Housing and Local Government. Apart from clearance areas a considerable amount of time was again devoted to the inspection of individual houses and to basement dwellings and other parts of houses used for human habitation. New powers to Metropolitan Borough Councils for, in certain circumstances, expediting repairs to property were provided for in the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1955. Details of the relevant sections of the Act are set out in the section on sanitary circumstances in the body of the Report. The powers given enable local authorities,

in defined circumstances of urgency, to carry out work in default where unreasonable delay would be occasioned by following the normal procedure of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936.

Sanitary Inspection Staff. It is with great regret that I once again feel it my duty to report on the apparently insoluble problem of maintaining the establishment of sanitary inspection staff. On 1st January, 1955, the working establishment of 24 sanitary inspectors was complete. During the year seven officers, including the Smoke Abatement and Factories Inspector, resigned to take up appointments elsewhere, and there was one death; one appointment was made in December but at the end of the year there were seven vacancies. In the current year three inspectors have resigned to take up appointments with other authorities and there has been one death. Four new appointments have been made, two on a temporary basis, and the position at the time of writing is that there are still seven vacancies, a state of affairs which gives much cause for concern. A factor of paramount importance in this matter is of course the overall shortage of sanitary inspectors, and it is to be hoped that local authorities and their organisations will do all in their power to take steps to improve the present situation. This authority is undoubtedly playing its part by making provision in its establishment for four pupil inspectors. At the end of 1955 two pupils were employed, and two more have been taken on in the current year. This system of pupilage is in my view an excellent investment because, in addition to increasing ultimately the numbers of inspectors available nationally, students of the right calibre can be of very real help in a department in the course of their training.

The writing of an Annual Report provides the occasion for the medical officer of health to acknowledge the assistance and co-operation he receives from the many organisations and individuals with whom the staff of the department come into daily contact. The general medical practitioners working in the Borough again co-operated most wholeheartedly, as also did the professional and administrative staffs of the various hospitals. Our contacts with the Divisional Medical Officer of the London County Council and his staff were again most helpful and cordial. I would also take this opportunity of expressing our thanks to the many voluntary organisations who work in the field of health and welfare in the Borough.

The Chief Officers and members of the staffs of other departments of the Council again gave us every help and assistance throughout the year, and I am most grateful to them. For the staff of the Public Health Department 1955 was another year of hard work and I wish to record my appreciation of their services.

To conclude, I am very happy once again to express my best thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee and to the Members of the Council individually and collectively for the help and guidance which they one and all gave to me personally and to the Department at all times 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 Metropolitan Borough of Hackney is one of London's 28 boroughs and lies in the north eastern part of the County. The Boroughs of Shoreditch, Bethnal Green and Poplar lie to the south and on the west are the Boroughs of Islington and Stoke Newington; on the north Hackney adjoins the Municipal Borough of Tottenham and on the eastern boundary are the Boroughs of Walthamstow and Leyton.

In the borough's total area of some 3,287 acres there are approximately 609 acres of public open spaces. The London County Council is responsible for 598.45 acres of open space and 10.9 acres are maintained by the Borough Council.

The borough is residential as well as industrial in character. At the 1951 census the number of structurally separate dwellings, occupied and vacant, was 40,041, and the number of households 57,654. At the end of 1955, rate book records showed the number of inhabited hereditaments to be 40,625, and the estimated rateable value of the borough at April 1st was £1,450,238. A penny rate produced £5,820.

The types of dwelling throughout the borough vary from the terrace type of urban dwellings of four to five rooms to the larger Victorian or Edwardian type of basement house. Development in recent years has in the main provided large blocks of flats.

The population of the borough as enumerated at the census of 1931 and that of 1951 was:-

1931			1951		
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
215,333	99,794	115,539	171,342	80,837	90,505

The following tables show the total population of the borough with marital condition and age grouping at the 1951 census:-

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	-

VITAL STATISTICS

Estimated Mid-Year Home Population - 167,200

BIRTHS							Total	Male	Female
Live births - Legitimate		..	..	..	..		2,190	1,108	1,082
Illegitimate		..	..	..	..		139	77	62
Still births - Legitimate		..	..	..	..		53	31	22
Illegitimate		..	..	..	..		2	2	
DEATHS									
All causes		...	..	..	..	..	1,743	925	818
BIRTH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION							Hackney	County of London	England & Wales
Live births		..	..	..	..	..	13.93	15.1	15.0
Still births		..	..	..	..	..	0.33	0.31	0.35
STILL BIRTH RATE PER 1,000 TOTAL LIVE AND STILL BIRTHS									
..		..	..	..	..	..	23.07	20.2	23.2
Birth rate after applying "Area Comparability"									
Factor of 0.91		..	..	..	..	..	12.68	..	..
DEATH RATE (CRUDE) PER 1,000 POPULATION									
..		..	..	..	..	..	10.42	11.5	11.7
Death rate after applying "Area Comparability"									
Factor of 1.05		..	..	..	..	..	10.94	..	..
TUBERCULOSIS DEATH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION									
..		..	..	..	..	..	0.10	0.17	0.15
MATERNAL MORTALITY - Death rates per 1,000								Hackney	England & Wales
Live and Still Births:									
Maternal causes excluding abortion		..	..	..	..	..	..	0.84	0.54
Due to abortion		..	..	..	..	..	..	0.84	0.10
								<u>1.68</u>	<u>0.64</u>

DEATH RATE OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE	Hackney	County of London	England & Wales
All infants per 1,000 live births	23.18	23.2	24.90
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	22.83	-	-
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	28.78	-	-
NEO-NATAL MORTALITY	Total	Males	Females
Deaths of infants under four weeks of age:			
Legitimate	36	20	16
Illegitimate	4	3	1
Neo-natal Death Rate:			
All infants per 1,000 live births	17.17	-	-
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	16.44	-	-
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	28.78	-	-

MARRIAGES - Marriages to the number of 1,509 were solemnized in the borough, giving a marriage rate of 9.02 per thousand of the home population. The rate for England and Wales was 8.05.

CAUSES OF DEATH

	Males	Females	Total
Tuberculosis, respiratory	9	6	15
Tuberculosis, other	2	-	2
Syphilitic disease	2	2	4
Diphtheria	-	-	-
Whooping cough	-	-	-
Meningococcal infection	-	-	-
Acute poliomyelitis	-	-	-
Measles	1	-	1
Other infective and parasitic diseases	3	1	4
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	31	28	59
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	60	15	75
Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	42	42
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	12	12
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	91	89	180
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	5	5	10
Diabetes	3	11	14
Vascular lesions of nervous system	75	103	178
Coronary disease, angina	182	95	277
Hypertension with heart disease	16	47	63
Other heart disease	84	107	191
Other circulatory disease	39	39	78
Influenza	1	7	8
Pneumonia	34	40	74
Bronchitis	134	34	168
Other diseases of respiratory system	5	8	13
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	29	12	41
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	3	6	9
Nephritis and nephrosis	14	7	21
Hyperplasia of prostate	7	-	7
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	4	4
Congenital malformations	10	7	17
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	55	67	122
Motor vehicle accidents	7	6	13
All other accidents	16	10	26
Suicide	6	8	14
Operations of war	1	-	1
	<u>925</u>	<u>818</u>	<u>1,743</u>

AGE MORTALITY

	Males	Females	Total
Under 1	33	21	54
1 - 5	3	1	4
5 - 15	9	-	9
15 - 25	7	3	10
25 - 45	45	30	75
45 - 65	244	174	418
65 - 75	288	201	489
75 and over	296	388	684
	<u>925</u>	<u>818</u>	<u>1,743</u>

Infant mortality. There were 54 deaths of children under one year, with a resultant infant mortality rate of 23.18 per thousand live births, as compared with a rate of 23.2 for the County of London and 24.90 for England and Wales. The rate for England and Wales was the lowest ever recorded, being 0.5 per 1,000 below that for 1954, which was the previous lowest recorded death rate for infants.

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

	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951
Hackney	23.18	19.21	19.57	19.78	29.02
London	23.2	20.68	24.8	23.8	26.4
England and Wales	24.90	25.50	26.8	27.6	29.6

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
Atelectasis	3	1				4					4
Atelectasis and Prematurity	4	6				10					10
Atelectasis, Diaphragmatic hernia										1	1
Ascending Pyelonephritis, Meningo Myelocoele and hydrocephalus								1			1
Asphyxia when born in bed .. mother unattended. Want of attention at birth ..	1					1					1
Bronchitis							1	1			2
Cardiac Failure, Haemolytic disease (Jaundice), Prematurity	1					1					1
Congenital Malformation	1		3	2	1	7	1	2			10
Cyanotic attacks - Premature birth	1					1					1
Erythroblastosis foetalis, Rhesus incompatibility, Ruptured vasopraevia	1					1					1
Foetal atelectasis	1					1					1
Gastro Enteritis (non-specific)							1				1
Intracranial Haemorrhage		1				1					1
Intracranial Haemorrhage, Prematurity		1				1					1
Intracranial Haemorrhage, Spina bifida	1					1					1
Intracranial Haemorrhage, Haemorrhagic disease of newborn		1				1					1
Intracranial Haemorrhage, Forceps delivery	1					1					1
Pneumonia							3				3
Post meningitic hydrocephalus, Chicken pox								1			1
Prematurity	4	4				8					8
Purulent confluent Broncho Pneumonia, Fibrocystic disease, Cardiac Failure, Respiratory acidosis							1				1
Sarcoma of Myocardium								1			1
White Asphyxia, Intra ventricular haemorrhage	1					1					1
Totals	20	14	3	2	1	40	7	6		1	54

MATERNAL MORTALITY. There were four deaths from causes associated with pregnancy or childbirth, certified as follows:-

Age	Cause of death
27	Toxaemia - Peritonitis - Septic abortion (self induced) by syringing.
30	Intra Peritoneal haemorrhage - Rupture of ectopic tubal gestation.
26	Shock, natural delivery at 8 months gestation, associated with toxaemia of pregnancy.
37	Sepsis following abortion.

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

	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951
Hackney	1.68	0.82	1.19	Nil	0.77
England and Wales	0.64	0.69	0.76	0.72	0.79

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

Age groups	Males	Females	Total
0 - 1	-	1	1
25 - 45	-	1	1
45 - 65	-	-	-
65 - 75	1	1	2
75 and upwards	2	3	5
	<u>3</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>9</u>

Other infective and parasitic diseases. Four deaths were classified under this cause group, namely:-

Sex	Age	Cause of death
Male	33	Uraemia - Secondary Chronic Nephritis - Scarlet Fever.
Male	47	Asphyxia - Inhalation of vomit - Gastro Enteritis - Gall Stones.
Male	68	Old infective hepatitis.
Female	2	Ac. Yellow atrophy - Infective hepatitis.

Suicide. There were fourteen cases of suicide - six men and eight women - in the following age groups:-

Age groups	Males	Females	Total
25 - 45	1	1	2
45 - 65	4	5	9
65 - 75	1	1	2
75 and upwards	-	1	1
Totals	<u>6</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>14</u>

The causes of death in these cases were as follows:-

Male	41 years	..	Lysol poisoning.
Male	45 years	..	Aspirin poisoning.
Male	48 years	..	Coal gas poisoning.
Male	53 years	..	Asphyxia - Drowning in River Lea.
Male	57 years	..	Lysol poisoning.
Male	69 years	..	Broncho pneumonia - Chronic Bronchitis and Emphysema. Immersion in River Lea.

Female	25 years	..	Coal gas poisoning.
Female	46 years	..	Coal gas poisoning.
Female	50 years	..	Confluent Broncho Pneumonia following coal gas poisoning.
Female	51 years	..	Coal gas poisoning.
Female	51 years	..	Asphyxia - coal gas poisoning (carbon monoxide).
Female	63 years	..	Asphyxia - Drowning.
Female	74 years	..	Asphyxia due to carbon monoxide poisoning (domestic coal gas) self-administered.
Female	75 years	..	Asphyxia due to drowning by throwing herself into the River Lea.

The following table shows comparative figures in relation to suicidal deaths in the borough during the past five years:-

Year					Males	Females	Total
1951	..	..	..	..	9	9	18
1952	..	..	..	..	10	7	17
1953	..	..	..	..	9	5	14
1954	..	..	..	..	20	13	33
1955	..	..	..	..	6	8	14

ACCIDENTS - Motor Vehicle. There were thirteen deaths certified as being due to motor vehicle accidents, seven men and six women. Details of sex, age and cause of death are as follows:-

	Age	Cause of death
Males -	17	Multiple injuries. In collision with motor car when motor cycling.
	51	Shock from fractured skull and contused brain caused when he collided with a van while riding a motor cycle.
	62	Multiple injuries. Passenger in car in collision with another car.
	64	Broncho-pneumonia due to subdural haemorrhage caused by being struck by a trolley bus.
	65	Shock from fractured spine and torn spinal cord sustained when he was struck by a private saloon car.
	67	Cerebral and pontine bruising following fracture of skull. Road accident.
	78	Peritonitis following contusion of intestine, following fracture of pelvis sustained when he was knocked down by car.
Females -	52	Cerebral contusion. Fractured skull. Struck by motor car in street.
	67	Cerebral laceration and fractured skull caused by being knocked down by a trolley bus in Graham Road.
	67	Cerebral laceration and fractured skull caused by being knocked down by a lorry.
	67	Ruptured liver and fractured ribs, and other multiple injuries. Struck by motor cycle in street.
	73	Hypostatic pneumonia following fractured pelvis and leg caused when she was struck by a car.
	80	Fractured skull and multiple injuries caused by being struck by a motor car while crossing Kingsland Road.

All other accidents. Apart from accidents due to motor vehicles twenty-six persons, sixteen males and ten females, lost their lives from accidents due to other causes. Details of age, sex and cause of death are as follows:-

	Age	Cause of death
Males -	30 minutes	Asphyxia when born in bed - mother unattended. Want of attention at birth.
	7	Drowning in Navigation Cut.
	9	Cerebral contusion. Fractured skull. Fall from height.
	11	Asphyxia due to drowning whilst bathing in River Thames at Weybridge.
	29	Comminuted fractures of skull vault and base, and laceration of brain sustained when he fell to the pavement due to collapse of scaffolding.
	31	Haemorrhage from an incised wound of the right axilla caused when he walked into a window while sleep-walking.
	37	Shock and haemorrhage due to multiple injuries due to a fall while cleaning windows.
	44	Overdose of Soneryl. Circumstances unknown.
	45	Laceration of brain with fracture of skull from head injury.
	48	Shock from fractured skull and lacerated brain.
	49	Shock and haemorrhage due to multiple injuries sustained following fall at a brewery.
	49	Cerebral haemorrhage (Right) and fractured skull with cerebral laceration (Left). Fall down area step.
	72	Carbon monoxide poisoning in house that caught fire (inhaled fumes).
	75	Asphyxia from drowning in a slipper bath while suffering from hypertension and coronary occlusion.
	75	Broncho Pneumonia following immersion in River Lea.
	79	Broncho Pneumonia due to fracture of femur due to fall in shop.
Females -	60	Pulmonary embolism following operation for fractured neck of left femur due to fall at home.
	62	Shock and haemorrhage due to multiple injuries sustained when she was struck down by a train.
	70	Broncho Pneumonia. Chronic compression of spinal cord. Dislocation of atlas and axis in cervical spine. Fall to floor.
	70	Shock due to burns caused by catching clothing alight from a gas fire.
	70	Pulmonary embolism. Popliteal thrombosis. Fractured fibula. Fall to ground.
	76	Pulmonary embolism following a fracture of the greater trochanter of the left femur caused by fall at home.
	76	Broncho Pneumonia. Fractured femur. Fall to floor.
	82	Fractured humerus. Fall to floor.
	88	Broncho Pneumonia following fractured femur caused by slipping on stairs at home.
	88	Pulmonary embolism. Popliteal thrombosis. Fractured right femur due to fall at home.

Operations of War. One death was certified as due to "operations of war". The deceased in this case was a man aged 30 years, who died from post traumatic epilepsy as a result of an old head injury received in a house destroyed by a bomb.

Coronary disease, angina pectoris. Deaths classified under this cause group totalled 277, or approximately 16 per cent. of the total deaths for the year. There were 291 deaths from this disease in 1954. Comparative death rates per 1,000 population from this disease over the last six years are as follows:-

Year					Hackney	County of London	England & Wales
1950	..	..	..	..	1.29	1.25	1.25
1951	..	..	..	..	1.46	1.37	1.33
1952	..	..	..	..	1.67	1.48	1.40
1953	..	..	..	..	1.50	1.43	1.40
1954	..	..	..	..	1.72	1.50	1.51
1955	..	..	..	..	1.66	1.57	1.59

Malignant Disease

(a) All sites. The 368 deaths in 1955 from malignant disease showed the following age, sex and site distribution:-

Age Group	Stomach		Lung, bronchus		Breast		Uterus		Other		Totals
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
0 - 1 ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
1 - 5 ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
5 - 15 ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
15 - 25 ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
25 - 45 ..	1	-	3	1	-	6	-	-	4	4	19
45 - 65 ..	14	8	36	4	-	17	-	5	18	41	143
65 - 75 ..	9	8	16	5	-	13	-	3	38	22	114
75 and upwards	7	12	5	5	-	6	-	4	27	22	88
Totals	31	28	60	15	-	42	-	12	91	89	368

(b) Lung and Bronchus. Deaths and death rates from cancer in these sites since 1946:-

Year	Male	Female	Total	Rate per 1,000 population
1946	47	12	59	0.35
1947	44	9	53	0.30
1948	47	20	67	0.39
1949	53	16	69	0.40
1950	60	8	68	0.39
1951	66	13	79	0.46
1952	62	16	78	0.46
1953	78	14	92	0.54
1954	75	11	86	0.51
1955	60	15	75	0.45

Comparative death rates per 1,000 population from malignant disease of lung and bronchus since 1950:-

Year					Hackney	County of London	England & Wales
1950	..	..	..	..	0.39	0.43	0.28
1951	..	..	..	..	0.46	0.46	0.30
1952	..	..	..	..	0.46	0.48	0.32
1953	..	..	..	..	0.54	0.51	0.34
1954	..	..	..	..	0.51	0.54	0.37
1955	..	..	..	..	0.45	0.57	0.39

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

	Year	Estimated Population	Age Groups						Total Deaths	Death rate per 1,000 Population
			0- 1	1- 5	5- 15	15- 45	45- 65	65 & Over		
TEN YEARS	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
	1939	195,300	-	2	-	26	133	183	344	1.76
	1940	168,290	-	-	1	31	131	148	311	1.85
Totals ..			1	4	6	261	1,423	1,698	3,393	1.66 (Average)
TEN YEARS	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
	1949	173,020	-	-	-	23	132	179	334	1.93
	1950	172,100	-	2	-	27	149	168	346	2.01
Totals ..			-	4	5	228	1,285	1,623	3,145	2.07 (Average)
FIVE YEARS	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
	1954	168,600	-	-	-	20	141	223	384	2.28
	1955	167,200	1	1	1	20	143	202	368	2.20
Totals ...			2	5	6	130	695	1,031	1,869	2.21 (Average)

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

Statistics relating to births and deaths in Hackney, the County of London and England and Wales for the years 1931-55 are set out on page 3 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 total number of infectious and contagious diseases notified, excluding tuberculosis, was 3,293 which included 2,141 cases of measles and 447 cases of dysentery. The NINE DEATHS associated with notifiable infectious diseases were:-

Dysentery (Female 79 years).....	1
Date of onset of disease	16.2.55
Removed to Eastern Infectious Diseases Hospital ..	17.2.55
Died	10.3.55
Cause of death certified as:-	
Ia Myocardial infarction	
II Bacillary Dysentery (Sonne)	
Measles (Male 8 years).....	1
This child had been an in-patient of the Fountain Mental Hospital, Wandsworth, since June, 1951.	
Removed to Brook Infectious Diseases Hospital ..	26.5.55
Died	2.6.55
Cause of death certified as Purulent Bronchitis following Measles	
Food Poisoning (Male 48 years).....	1
Date of onset of illness	5.8.55
Removed to Plaistow Infectious Diseases Hospital ..	6.8.55
Died	8.8.55
Specimen of faeces reported positive - Salmonella Typhi-murium	9.8.55
Cause of death certified as:-	
Ia Asphyxia	
b Inhalation of vomit	
c Gastro Enteritis	
II Gall Stones	
Pneumonia - Acute Primary (Males aged 1 month and 85 years; and Females aged 49, 72 and 75 years).....	5
Puerperal Pyrexia (Female 37 years).....	1
Date of confinement and onset of Pyrexia	22.9.55
Notified Puerperal Pyrexia	29.9.55
Admitted to Hospital	30.9.55
Died	1.10.55
Cause of death certified as Sepsis following abortion.	

DIPHTHERIA. Eight persons were admitted to infectious diseases hospitals as suspected cases of diphtheria. In no case was the existence of the disease confirmed, and the final diagnoses were as follows:-

Right Otitis Media	..	..	..	1
Upper Respiratory Tract Infection	..	..	..	1
Tonsillitis	..	..	..	5
Stomatitis	..	..	..	1

DYSENTERY. There were 447 notified cases of Sonne dysentery as compared with 340 in the previous year and 103 in 1953. The vast majority of these cases were confirmed bacteriologically and twenty-one cases were admitted to hospital for treatment. Of these cases 302 were associated with outbreaks at two primary schools - one situated in the borough and the other just over the borough boundary, eight with another school outside the borough, and nine with a day nursery in Hackney. The remaining 128 cases were mainly sporadic. The two main primary school outbreaks are summarized as follows:-

School	School children	Associated family cases under school age	Associated family cases attending other schools	Associated family adult cases	Total
School "A"	211	18	13	22	264
School "B"	24	6	3	5	38

ENCEPHALITIS, ACUTE INFECTIVE. Two notified cases, a girl aged 5 years and a boy aged 9 years, were confirmed as Acute Meningo Encephalitis. Both made satisfactory recoveries after a few weeks' hospital treatment.

MALARIA. The one notification of Malaria received related to a man who had recently returned from British East Africa.

MEASLES. Notifications of Measles to the number of 2,141 were received, the majority in the first four months of the year. Cases admitted to hospital totalled 78, and the one death attributed to this disease, a boy aged 8 years, has already been referred to in the paragraph dealing with deaths associated with infectious disease.

MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTION. The four confirmed cases, females aged 11 and 48 years and males aged 8 and 13 years, all made satisfactory recoveries after hospital treatment.

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". The two cases notified made satisfactory recoveries with no impairment of vision.

PARATYPHOID FEVER. A sharp explosive outbreak of this disease occurred in the autumn. The first case came to our notice towards the end of August and the onset of symptoms in the last case took place towards the end of October. In all, notifications relating to 40 residents of the borough were received; there were also two notifications to other Authorities of persons resident outside Hackney, both of whom were employees in a food premises in the affected area of the borough. Of the total of 40 Hackney residents, 34 were regarded as primary cases and 6 as secondary cases. Some 11 of the Hackney residents who gave positive bacteriological findings did not admit having had symptoms at any time and they were regarded as symptomless excretors. Thirty-one persons were admitted to hospital for treatment, including 2 symptomless excretors, and the remaining 9 symptomless excretors were treated in their own homes. In 5 instances there were two 'cases' in one family, in 2 instances three 'cases' and 2 instances four 'cases'.

At an early stage in the investigation circumstantial evidence pointed to the probable source of infection being the products of a food premises situated in the area of the borough in which the majority of the affected persons resided. Routine bacteriological sampling of the faeces and urine of all the employees of the establishment in question led to the discovery of three persons, one a Hackney resident, with positive faeces and these persons were apparently symptomless excreters. Exhaustive sampling of the various ingredients used in the business gave negative results; no less than twenty different substances were bacteriologically investigated and particular attention was paid to egg products. Detailed interrogation of the victims and their families showed that 25 of the affected persons had definitely consumed food purchased from the business in question, that eight others had probably also partaken of food from the same shop, but in seven instances no association with the suspected source could be established.

When a case or suspected case was reported, all members of the household were bacteriologically investigated and it was in this way that the relatively large numbers of apparently symptomless excreters were discovered. Excreters engaged in the handling of food were excluded from work until three consecutive negative examinations of faeces and urine over a period of two weeks were received. School children giving positive results were also excluded until the required number of satisfactory negative tests was obtained.

The first case was admitted to hospital on the 26th August and the last on the 3rd November. The disease was, in practically all cases, of a mild type but a number of affected persons took a considerable length of time before they became free from infection, and the last patient was discharged from hospital on January 19th of the current year. The organism responsible was *Salm. paratyphi B*. Vi-phage Type "Taunton".

In accordance with the Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations, 1953, the three employees at the food business which appeared to be the source of the outbreak were formally excluded from work as "carriers" of the disease. Two of these persons in due course submitted claims for compensation for loss of earnings and pursuant to Section 278 of the Public Health Act, 1936, these claims, amounting to a total of £23 7s. were paid by this Authority. The age-grouping of cases was as follows:-

Age	Male		Female		Total	
	Cases	Excreters	Cases	Excreters	Cases	Excreters
0 - 1	-	-	1	-	1	-
5 - 10	10	1	1	2	11	3
10 - 15	3	-	2	-	5	-
15 - 20	2	-	2	-	4	-
20 - 35	3	2	1	3	4	5
35 - 45	-	-	1	1	1	1
45 - 65	-	1	1	1	1	2
65 upwards ...	1	-	1	-	2	-
Totals	19	4	10	7	29	11

In addition to the 40 cases occurring in this borough some 17 cases were notified in a neighbouring borough and epidemiologically they must be regarded as part of the same outbreak.

POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS). Some 73 persons were admitted to hospital suspected to be suffering from poliomyelitis. The diagnosis was confirmed in only 35 cases, of which 20 were of the paralytic and 15 of the non-paralytic type. In one instance there were two cases, one paralytic - a boy aged 10 years, and one non-paralytic - a boy aged 8 years, in one family; there appeared to be no association, geographical or otherwise, between the remaining cases.

*Paralytic**Site of paralysis*

Males	10 months	Both legs
	1 year	Left thigh
	2 years	Both legs and arms
	8 "	Left arm
	10 "	Both legs
	17 "	Left arm and right leg
	36 "	Larynx
Females	1 year	Right leg
	2½ years	Right upper forearm, shoulders and right leg
	3 "	Right leg, neck and back
	6 "	Left leg
	6 "	Left foot
	8 "	Both legs
	13 "	Left foot
	15 "	Trunk and thighs
	19 "	Left leg, hip and thigh
	21 "	Left arm
	22 "	Palate and throat
	23 "	Palate
	28 "	Right arm

Non-paralytic

Males	4¼ years	9 years	Females	7 years
	6 "	10 "		12 "
	6 "	14 "		13 "
	7 "	18 "		18 "
	7½ "	44 "		
	9 "			

The 35 cases occurred during the year as follows:-

	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals
Paralytic ..	1	3	5	7	3	1	-	20
Non-paralytic	-	1	4	6	3	-	1	15
Totals	1	4	9	13	6	1	1	35

Information was received of three cases notified to districts outside Hackney, where the normal place of residence is within this Borough:-

Paralytic cases: Male 1 year 8 months (Right leg)
 Female 2 years 4 months (Right thigh)
 Non-paralytic case: Female 5 years

The final diagnoses in the 38 unconfirmed cases were as follows:-

Cervical adenitis ..	1	Pharyngitis ..	2
Cervical spine subluxation ..	1	Pyrexia ..	1
Contusion left shoulder ..	1	Right lobar pneumonia ..	1
Digestive disturbance ..	1	Right perineal neuritis ..	1
Effusion of left hip ..	1	Rheumatism ..	4
Febricula ..	1	Tetany ..	1
Minor contusion of right hip ..	1	Tonsillitis ..	7
Myelitis with retrobulbar neuritis	1	Upper respiratory tract infection	1
No obvious disease ..	8	Viral infection ..	1
Paratyphoid fever ..	3		

POLIOMYELITIS. Incidence and deaths in the Borough of Hackney in the post-war years:-

Year	Type	0-1	-5	-15	-20	over 20	Totals	Deaths	Total cases
1946	Paralytic ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nil
	Non-paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1947	Paralytic ..	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	41
	Non-paralytic	2	9	16	6	6	39	-	-
1948	Paralytic ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
	Non-paralytic	-	3	2	-	1	6	-	-
1949	Paralytic ..	-	2	1	-	-	3	1	38
	Non-paralytic	2	22	8	1	2	35	-	-
1950	Paralytic ..	-	4	5	2	2	13	2	23
	Non-paralytic	-	3	5	-	2	10	-	-
1951	Paralytic ..	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	2
	Non-paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1952	Paralytic ..	-	5	2	-	1	8	-	15
	Non-paralytic	-	1	4	-	2	7	-	-
1953	Paralytic ..	-	5	2	-	3	10	1	13
	Non-paralytic	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-
1954	Paralytic ..	-	2	2	-	-	4	-	7
	Non-paralytic	-	-	2	-	1	3	-	-
1955	Paralytic ..	1	5	6	4	4	20	-	35
	Non-paralytic	-	-	12	1	2	15	-	-

PUERPERAL PYREXIA. *The Puerperal Pyrexia Regulations of 1951*, require medical practitioners to notify to the Medical Officer of Health "any febrile condition occurring in a woman in whom a temperature of 100.4°F. has occurred within fourteen days after childbirth or miscarriage". Cases diagnosed in hospitals within the Administrative County of London are notified to the Medical Officer of Health for the district in which the hospital is situated.

Of the 90 notifications received in the department, only 40 related to residents of the borough, and the cases occurred as follows:-

Hospital confinements 85

Home confinements .. 5 (All subsequently removed to hospital)

In addition, copies of notifications were received relating to 28 cases of Puerperal Pyrexia in Hackney women confined in hospitals outside the borough. *The Puerperal Pyrexia (Amendment) Regulations, 1954*, which came into operation on 1st March, 1955, amend the 1951 Regulations by prescribing a new form of certificate which requires the cause of the disease, if known, to be stated.

SCARLET FEVER. Notifications of Scarlet Fever numbered 81 as compared with 130 in the previous year and 291 in 1953; twenty-six cases were admitted to hospital for treatment. The cases occurred in the following age groups:-

Under 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	4-5 years	5-10 years	10-15 years	15-20 years	20-35 years	35-45 years	Total
-	3	4	7	6	47	9	2	2	1	81

The illness was of a mild type and there were no deaths in notified cases. It will be noticed, however, that in the Vital Statistics Section of the Report one death classified under the heading of "Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases" was associated with Scarlet Fever; the onset of the disease in this particular case was some three years before death occurred.

INCIDENCE OF SCARLET FEVER 1946-1955

Year	Total cases	Cases notified												Admitted to hospital	Deaths
		At ages - Years													
		Under 1	1 - 2	2 - 3	3 - 4	4 - 5	5 - 10	10 - 15	15 - 20	20 - 35	35 - 45	45 - 65	65 and upwards		
1946	249	-	7	10	17	21	119	55	12	5	3	-	-	137	-
1947	313	-	6	20	30	29	141	70	9	6	2	-	-	125	-
1948	259	1	9	23	28	38	119	30	3	7	1	-	-	99	-
1949	267	-	10	25	29	29	145	21	4	1	2	-	1	107	-
1950	274	-	4	16	26	43	144	32	5	3	-	-	1	141	-
1951	316	-	2	12	29	48	183	29	8	5	-	-	-	137	-
1952	392	-	4	23	20	45	257	32	4	7	-	-	-	125	-
1953	291	1	4	19	25	40	181	15	2	4	-	-	-	99	-
1954	130	-	3	7	12	9	83	11	2	2	1	-	-	49	-
1955	81	-	3	4	7	6	47	9	2	2	1	-	-	26	-

SMALLPOX. No case of this disease occurred.

WHOOPIING COUGH. The number of cases notified was 295 as compared with 220 in 1954 and 736 in 1953; there were no deaths.

PUBLIC HEALTH BACTERIOLOGY. All public health bacteriology for the Department and for general medical practitioners in the borough was carried out by the Public Health Laboratory Service at that Authority's laboratory situate at County Hall. The service provided was again of the highest order. The 5,515 specimens submitted for examination were reported on as follows:-

Specimens	No.	Organisms	Results	
			Negative	Positive
Throat and Nose Swabs	186	Diphtheria Bacilli ..	145	1
		Haemolytic Streptococci..	106	38
		Monilia ..	-	3
		Staphylococcus Aureus ..	-	1
		Vincent's Angina ..	129	8
		Pathogenic Organisms ..	12	-
		H. Pertussis ..	4	3
Faeces and Rectal Swabs	4,783	Cl. Welchi ..	9	6
		Pathogens ..	3,763	-
		Salmonella Anatum ..	-	3
		Salmonella Dublin ..	-	1
		Salmonella Eastbourne ..	-	2
		Salmonella Flexneri W. ..	-	3
		Salmonella Newport ..	-	1
		Salmonella Paratyphi B ..	-	45
		Salmonella Thompson ..	-	4
		Salmonella Typhimurium ..	-	60
		Shigella Sonnei ...	-	885
Ear Swabs	3	Haemolytic Streptococci..	-	1
		Gram Positive Cocci ..	-	1
		Monilia ..	-	1
Sputum	5	Tubercle Bacilli ..	3	2
Urine	537	Salmonella Paratyphi B ..	-	154
		Salmonella Thompson ..	-	1
		Pathogens ..	521	-
Hair	1	Ringworm ..	1	-

INFECTIOUS AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASE NOTIFICATIONS IN AGE GROUPS,
ADMISSIONS TO HOSPITALS, AND DEATHS - 1955

Disease	At all ages	Under 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	3 to 4 years	4 to 5 years	5 to 10 years	10 to 15 years	15 to 20 years	20 to 35 years	35 to 45 years	45 to 65 years	65 and upwards	Admitted to Hospital	Deaths
Continued Fever	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	447	8	24	21	12	23	207	79	5	42	16	6	4	21	1
Encephalitis, infective ..	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Erysipelas	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	8	6	7	-
Food Poisoning	43	-	5	2	2	2	8	4	-	7	1	9	3	11	1
Malaria	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Measles	2, 141	55	235	283	299	308	913	19	12	16	1	-	-	78	1
Meningococcal infection ..	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	4	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	40	1	-	-	-	-	14	5	4	9	2	3	2	31	-
Pneumonia, Acute Primary ..	60	3	-	-	-	2	2	-	1	8	7	27	10	32	5
Pneumonia, Acute Influenzal	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	3	2	-
Poliomyelitis, Paralytic ..	20	1	2	2	1	-	4	2	4	3	1	-	-	20	-
Poliomyelitis, Non-paralytic	15	-	-	-	-	-	8	4	1	1	1	-	-	15	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	71	6	-	-	90	1
Scabies	23	-	1	-	1	1	3	3	2	7	2	2	1	-	-
Scarlet Fever	81	-	3	4	7	6	47	9	2	2	1	-	-	26	-
Whooping Cough	295	36	22	28	32	36	136	5	-	-	-	-	-	16	-
Totals	3, 293	106	292	340	354	378	1, 345	132	46	171	43	57	29	356	9

INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE IN ELECTORAL WARDS - 1955

Disease	Kenninghall	Pembury	Kingsland	Albion	Town Hall	Triangle	Chatham	Kingsmead	Wick	Victoria	Northfield	Springfield	Northold	Rectory	Leabridge	Rushmore	Totals
Continued Fever	1		1														1
Dysentery	5	7	31	144	134	60	12	10	1	17	3	2	5	3	7	6	447
Encephalitis, infective								1						1			2
Erysipelas	1	2	1	1	1		1	2	2	2	1	3	2	1	2		22
Food Poisoning	2	6	3	1	2	3	2	3	1	2	5	3	4	3	1	2	43
Malaria			1														1
Measles	115	163	53	60	110	165	239	152	140	147	122	110	178	80	136	171	2,141
Meningococcal Infection		1		1	1									1			4
Ophthalmia Neonatorum									1					1			2
Paratyphoid Fever		1		25	2	10			1	1							40
Pneumonia, Acute Primary	5	5	5	5	1	7	2	2	2	4	3	4	5	2	5	3	60
Pneumonia, Influenzal			2								2			2			6
Poliomyelitis, Paralytic	1				2	6	1	3	1			1	1		4		20
Poliomyelitis, Non-paralytic	1	1		3	2	2	2		1	1			1		1		15
Puerperal Pyrexia	34	2	1	1	4	2	1	5	26	2	5	1	1	3		2	90
Scabies		1		1		1		4	3	2	2		5	3		1	23
Scarlet Fever	7	3	4	5	6	13	4	4	4	6	6	3	3	2	5	6	81
Whooping Cough	4	28	2	12	11	41	16	23	26	26	8	23	9	4	19	43	295
Totals	175	220	104	259	276	310	280	209	209	210	157	150	214	106	180	234	3,293

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF INFECTIOUS AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASE NOTIFICATIONS - 1955

<i>Disease</i>	<i>Jan.</i>	<i>Feb.</i>	<i>March</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>
Continued Fever	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	25	13	276	74	19	12	6	6	2	3	8	3
Encephalitis, infective ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Erysipelas	4	2	-	1	-	2	2	2	5	-	2	2
Food Poisoning	-	2	4	1	3	2	5	13	7	5	-	1
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Measles	408	626	567	311	97	47	17	9	17	35	7	-
Meningococcal infection ..	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	1	1	-
Pneumonia, Acute Primary ..	6	3	9	10	3	4	4	3	1	2	10	5
Pneumonia, Acute Influenzal ..	3	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis, Paralytic ..	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	5	7	3	1	-
Poliomyelitis, Non-Paralytic ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	6	3	-	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	3	7	12	7	20	6	8	10	3	3	4	7
Scabies	1	3	1	2	1	3	3	-	1	5	2	1
Scarlet Fever	6	4	7	8	8	8	6	3	1	7	19	4
Whooping Cough	14	18	35	20	23	31	31	34	34	16	19	20
Totals ..	470	679	911	435	175	118	88	91	122	84	73	47

TUBERCULOSIS. Notifications of tuberculosis to the number of 209 were received. Of these, 185 related to pulmonary infection and 24 to non-pulmonary infection.

Age Groups	Primary notifications				Non-primary notifications			
	Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0 - 1 ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 5 ..	-	2	-	3	1	1	1	-
5 - 15 ..	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	-
15 - 25 ..	9	9	1	2	9	9	-	1
25 - 45 ..	20	22	3	2	17	19	3	-
45 - 65 ..	26	10	2	-	10	1	-	-
65 - 75 ..	8	-	-	-	1	2	-	-
75 and upwards	2	-	1	1	1	-	-	-
Totals	67	44	8	10	40	34	5	1

Primary notifications relate to cases not previously notified. Information of the 80 non-primary cases was received from:-

"Transfers" from other areas ..	75
Death Returns - Local Registrar ..	4
Registrar General ..	-
Posthumous notification ..	1

The attack rate per thousand of the population for all forms of tuberculosis notified for the first time was 0.77 as compared with 0.90 in 1954 and 1.08 in 1953.

The sites of the 18 primary non-pulmonary cases were:-

Males - 10 years	Cervical glands	Females - 2 years	Mediastinal glands
17 "	Wrist	2½ "	Meninges
33 "	Meninges	3 "	Glands of groin
33 "	Bladder	7 "	Cervical glands
41 "	Kidney and bladder	14 "	Spine
52 "	Kidney	15 "	Peritoneum
53 "	Kidney	21 "	Cervical glands
80 "	Neck glands	25 "	Cervical glands
		38 "	Endometrium (Uterus)
		82 "	Thigh

During the year 17 Hackney residents died from tuberculosis in the following age groups:-

Age Groups	Tuberculosis respiratory		Tuberculosis other forms	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
25 - 45 ..	1	-	1	-
45 - 65 ..	4	3	1	-
65 - 75 ..	2	2	-	-
75 and upwards	2	1	-	-
Totals	9	6	2	-

The Department's Tuberculosis 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	..	901	776	98	108	999	884
Add:							
Notifications .. .. .	..	67	44	8	10	75	54
Transfers from other areas ..	..	40	34	5	1	45	35
Returned to Hackney .. ..	..	8	1	1	-	9	1
Transferred from non-respiratory		1	-	-	-	1	-
Deduct:							
Deaths .. .. .	..	24	9	3	-	27	9
Left the Borough .. .. .	..	49	56	6	6	55	62
Recovered .. .. .	..	11	14	2	2	13	16
Diagnosis not confirmed ..	..	2	1	-	-	2	1
On Register at 31st December	..	931	775	100	111	1,031	886

NOTIFICATION OF TUBERCULOSIS 1931-1955

	Year	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Total	Rate per 1,000 population
TEN YEARS	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
	1939	213	34	247	1.27
	1940	197	26	223	1.32
TEN YEARS	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
	1949	246	21	267	1.54
	1950	210	32	242	1.41
FIVE YEARS	1951	163	20	183	1.07
	1952	167	15	182	1.06
	1953	169	15	184	1.08
	1954	133	19	152	0.90
	1955	111	18	129	0.77

DEATHS AND DEATH RATES FROM TUBERCULOSIS 1931-1955

Year		0-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65 & over	Total deaths	Rate per 1,000 Population
TEN YEARS	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
	1939	2	3	-	32	51	27	9	124	0.63
	1940	2	1	-	-	79	34	9	125	0.74
Totals ..		15	38	48	297	79 529	426	93	1,525	0.74 (av.)
TEN YEARS	1941	1	-	9	-	84	-	37	142	1.14
	1942	2	2	-	-	50	-	36	102	0.77
	1943	2	1	7	-	65	-	38	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
	1949	-	-	2	8	33	32	17	92	0.53
	1950	2	1	-	6	13	28	13	63	0.37
Totals ..		7	12	25	96	199 209	354	127	1,029	0.68 (av.)
FIVE YEARS	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
	1954	-	-	-	-	5	18	12	35	0.21
	1955	-	-	-	-	2	8	7	17	0.10
Totals ..		-	2	2	9	42	82	55	192	0.22 (av.)

MASS MINIATURE RADIOGRAPHY. A Mass Miniature Radiography Unit attached to the North East Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board visited Hackney from 31st January 1955 to 17th March, 1955. The visit was arranged in consultation with the Public Health Department. The staff of the Department gave every possible help and supplied information as to the factories in the area employing large staffs, for whom special appointment sessions could be arranged. The Department also assisted in making the visit known to the public by the display of posters, distribution of handbills and communications to the press.

The attendance figures were the highest recorded since mass radiography units first visited this borough in 1944.

I am indebted to the Medical Director of the Unit for the following report:-

"During the year 1955, 13,153 persons were examined by mass radiography; 5,210 were male and 7,943 were female. A centre for the examination of general public, industrial and other groups was set up at the Town Hall from 31st January to 25th February, and at St. James' Church Hall from 1st March to 17th March; 6,310 persons attended at the former centre and 3,263 at the latter.

A special survey of Hackney Downs School was carried out from 18th January to 20th January, during which 568 pupils were examined. No cases of active tuberculosis were discovered.

The scheme for the examination of expectant mothers was continued during the year. Four visits were made at approximately three-monthly

intervals to the Mothers' Hospital, Hackney, and five visits to Hackney Hospital. The number of examinations made at these locations were 1,461 and 1,381 respectively. The incidence of tuberculosis found in the expectant mothers examined was very low.

During the visits to Hackney Hospital routine X-ray examination of the staff was carried out. This included 54 male examinees.

TABLE I - Summary of persons examined

	Number examined		
	Male	Female	Total
Town Hall, Mare Street, Hackney	3,042	3,268	6,310
St. James' Church Hall, Clapton Pond	1,549	1,714	3,263
Hackney Downs School	537	31	568
Mothers' Hospital (4 visits)	-	1,461	1,461
Hackney Hospital (5 visits)	54	1,327	1,381
Total number examined	5,182	7,801	12,983

TABLE II - Number examined by age groups (this table includes 170 persons at the Queen Elizabeth Hospital, which is in the Borough of Bethnal Green)

	Under 14	14	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60-64	65-	Total
Male	395	275	510	439	1,230	1,092	766	198	153	152	5,210
Female	115	399	1,044	1,296	2,402	1,352	824	241	163	107	7,943
Totals	510	674	1,554	1,735	3,632	2,444	1,590	439	316	259	13,153
Percentage	3.87	5.12	11.81	13.19	27.61	18.58	12.09	3.38	2.40	1.94	

It will be noted from table II that there was a good coverage of all age groups between the ages of 15-55. The numbers examined over the age of 55 was rather low - approximately 7% of the total. As there is a shift of the incidence of tuberculosis towards the older age groups, it is hoped that in future surveys we will be able to attract more of the old population.

TABLE III - Analysis of Hackney Town Hall and St. James' Hall Surveys

Centres	Number examined			Active Tuberculosis			Cases of Carcinoma		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Hackney Town Hall	3,042	3,268	6,310	8	4	12	2	1	3
St. James' Church Hall, Clapton Pond	1,549	1,714	3,263	1	1	2	-	-	-
Totals	4,591	4,982	9,573	9	5	14	2	1	3
	Rates per 1,000			1.96	1.00	1.46	-	-	-

It will be seen that amongst the general public and industrial workers there was an incidence of active tuberculosis amongst males of 1.96 per thousand examinees, and amongst females of 1.00, the overall rate being 1.46 per thousand. These figures are gratifyingly low and may, to some extent, indicate the value of repeated visits of the Mass Radiography Unit. The special surveys of expectant mothers and Hackney Downs School pupils did not yield any significant figures."

SCABIES AND VERMINOUS CONDITIONS. There are facilities for the treatment of scabies and verminous conditions at the Cleansing Centre at Millfields Disinfecting Station.

Formal notification of scabies was received in respect of fourteen adults and nine children, but a total of 90 cases of scabies, as well as 279 cases of infestation by lice, were treated at the Centre.

The arrangement with the London County Council whereby the 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, a County Council school nurse was continued. At the request of the Boroughs of Walthamstow and Leyton and the Forest Divisional Executive of the Essex Education Committee, facilities have also been extended to these three Authorities for the treatment of scabies and verminous conditions in persons from their areas.

PERSONAL CLEANSING - METHODS OF TREATMENT.

(a) *Verminous Heads.* The hair is first combed with a Binn's comb and then Lethane is applied and allowed to remain in contact for about five minutes, when it is washed out. The hair is then soaked with a shampoo of borax and soft soap for about fifteen minutes, after which it is thoroughly combed with a Sacker's comb to remove all nits. After this there is a further shampoo: then the hair is thoroughly dried. If any nits still remain the above procedure is repeated.

(b) *Scabies.* The patient is thoroughly bathed, using soft soap, and then, after drying, is painted all over with Proscabin which is allowed to dry. One such treatment is usually sufficient but the patient is instructed to return after a few days for inspection. If he then is found to be still suffering from scabies the treatment is repeated.

Details of all cases treated:-

	Scabies		Head and body lice		Cleansing baths	
	Cases	Treatments	Cases	Treatments	Cases	Treatments
Children under 5 years	16	34	41	41	1	2
Children over 5 years	26	52	153	251	-	-
Adults	48	78	85	96	2	18
Totals ..	90	164	279	388	3	20

Preventive treatment was afforded to some fourteen persons who had been in close contact with sufferers from scabies.

DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION. The Borough Council's Disinfecting Station is situated in Millfields Road. The staff consists of a superintendent, a deputy superintendent, six drivers, a handyman, two disinfectors, two labourers, one apparatus attendant, one male cleansing attendant, and six women laundry and cleansing centre attendants. The Deputy Superintendent resides at the Lodge provided at the Station.

One block of buildings, consisting of four units of living accommodation, each containing three rooms, was provided some years ago for the isolation of contacts of cases of serious infectious disease. The two ground floor units of this block have been equipped as a Cleansing Centre, and are in daily use for that purpose, but the two first floor units are furnished and ready for occupation by contacts of infectious disease, should the need arise.

The *disinfection plant*, housed in another block, comprises two large steam disinfectors, a smaller steam disinfecter, a formalin chamber, a phenol chamber, airing and drying rooms, bathroom, laundry, stores and boiler house. *Disinfestation by hydrogen cyanide* is provided in three specially constructed brick chambers, two of which are sufficiently spacious to accommodate large furniture

vans. *Destruction of unwholesome materials, unsound foods, etc.*, is carried out by burning in a brick-built incinerator. Garage accommodation for the seven vehicles used by the Department is also available at the Station.

The LAUNDRY section of the Station deals with articles of clothing after disinfection, laundry of incontinent persons, as well as articles of clothing and bedding from the London County Council's welfare centres and day nurseries in the Borough.

METHODS OF DISINFECTION. On notification of a case of infectious disease requiring disinfection, after removal to hospital, the home is inspected and the following methods used:-

Rooms - The patient's room, the bathroom and w.c. and, where necessary, other rooms are sprayed with Izal solution, 1 part of Izal to 40 parts of water, and thereafter the doors and windows are kept closed for two hours.

Clothing and bedding are collected for treatment by steam, at a pressure of 15 to 20 lbs. per square inch for up to half an hour.

Other articles - which would be damaged by steam treatment - are exposed to Calvex vapour for 1½ hours.

Library and other books are treated by Formalin vapour.

Home Cases. In the case of certain infectious diseases treated at home, Izal disinfecting fluid is supplied by the Department for current disinfection. Where personal clothing and bed linen is being sent to a public laundry the articles are first collected and disinfected. At the conclusion of the illness the terminal disinfection of rooms, bedding, etc., described above is carried out.

DISINFESTATION OF FURNITURE. Cyanide treatment is carried out in those cases, mainly bug infestation, where it is necessary to disinfest the furniture of families moving to new dwellings on Housing Estates. The routine procedure is:-

- (a) Tenants are fully instructed as to the safety precautions to be taken by them.
- (b) Loaded van is driven into cyanide chamber and van doors and ventilators are fully opened.
- (c) Chamber is sealed.
- (d) Hydrogen cyanide is circulated for ¾ hour.
- (e) Van and contents remain standing in chamber for a further 1¼ hours.
- (f) Hydrogen cyanide extraction and intake of fresh air for a period of 1 hour.
- (g) Van driven out of chamber and left standing in the open with doors open for one hour.
- (h) Furniture is delivered to new address.
- (i) Van unloaded under supervision of Disinfecting Station staff.
- (j) All upholstered furniture and any other soft goods are placed in a vacant room with open windows; the door is then sealed and a danger notice displayed. Sometimes food, medicines, cleansing materials, etc., have been packed in van contrary to instructions, and these, too, are left in sealed room overnight.
- (k) If, on unloading van, any bedding or bedclothes accidentally included are discovered these are taken back to the Disinfection Station for airing.
- (l) After 24 hours the Superintendent or his Deputy opens sealed room and tests are carried out with *litmus* paper for any remaining Hydrogen cyanide.
- (m) Any food, etc. is removed for destruction but cleansing materials are left if free of Hydrogen cyanide.
- (n) Any other article still showing traces of Hydrogen cyanide is removed to Disinfecting Station for further ventilation.

The cyanide method of disinfestation is also employed for treating single articles of furniture on request from owners or occupiers.

DISINFESTATION OF VERMINOUS ROOMS. Architraves and skirting boards are eased from the walls, a Vermicine spray ($\frac{1}{2}$ gallon to 1,000 cubic feet) is used and doors and windows are kept closed for two hours.

CONTROL OF INSECT PESTS. Cockroaches, ants, silver fish, etc., are treated with Gammexane powder OR a mixture of D. D. T. and Pyrethrum powders.

The following is a summary of disinfection and disinfestation work carried out at the Station and elsewhere:-

(a) After the occurrence of infectious and contagious disease -	
Rooms disinfected	919
Bedding and clothing disinfected	21,487 articles
Bedding and clothing destroyed	101 "
Public Library and other books disinfected	16,109
(b) For the destruction of vermin -	
Rooms disinfested	456
Bedding, clothing, etc., destroyed	1,356 articles
Beds, mattresses, blankets, etc., treated in cyanide gas chambers	1,079 "
Furniture treated in cyanide gas chambers (including 9 loads treated on behalf of Tottenham Borough Council)	48 van loads
Disinfested by other means	1,949 articles
(c) For disinfection prior to export by private firms -	
Clothing	811,861 articles
Miscellaneous clothing	3½ tons
Felt hats	28,701
Sacks	13,620
Straw envelopes	2,191 bundles
Coconut matting	26 bales
Hatter's felt waste	23 tons
(d) Miscellaneous -	
Bedding dried and aired	27 articles
Unwholesome articles destroyed	122 van loads;
	142 bins
Bombed sites cleared (material burned and buried on site)	58
Wasps destroyed	12 nests
Bees destroyed	4 swarms
Static water tanks (sprayed)	5 tanks
Carpets and mats dried	32 articles
Articles dried after flooding	213 "

In certain circumstances, excluding infectious disease, charges are made for the disinfection and disinfestation of rooms, furniture and other articles. For these services £303 5s. 9d. was collected, including £155 10s. 4d. from the Council's Housing Department in respect of work carried out at the request of that Department. In addition, a sum of £162 19s. 9d. was received for the removal of articles from various premises and sites.

It will be noted that large quantities of *secondhand clothing* were, prior to export, disinfected at the request of private firms. For this service a sum of £1,479 4s. 4d. was received.

DISINFECTANTS AND INSECTICIDES. Stocks of disinfectants, insecticides, rat poisons, etc., are stored in the departmental depot in Hillman Street. No charge is made for disinfectants issued to cases of infectious disease, including tuberculosis. Various preparations are on sale to the public, and sales of disinfectants, insecticides and rat poison during the year totalled £826 10s. 10d.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

NEW LEGISLATION

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS) ACT, 1955

This Act, which received the Royal Assent on the 21st December, 1955, provides additional powers for the clearing and repairing of stopped-up or defective drains, the reinstatement of water supply discontinued by the Metropolitan Water Board by reason of the defective state of a supply pipe or the absence or defective state of any fittings, and for the execution of urgent works necessary to remedy defective premises.

SECTION 25 (*Powers as to stopped-up or defective drains*)

Subsection (1) (Stopped-up drains) empowers a Borough Surveyor, Medical Officer of Health or a Sanitary Inspector in respect of any premises on which a drain, water closet or soil pipe is "stopped up" to serve a notice requiring the owner or the occupier of the premises to remedy the defects within 48 hours from the service of the notice. If the notice is not complied with the Council may themselves carry out the necessary work and may recover the expenses incurred in so doing from the person on whom the notice was served.

Subsection (2) (Defective drains). A Borough Council where they consider that the cost of cleansing or repairing a defective drain will not exceed £100 may in lieu of serving a notice under subsection (4) of Section 40 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936, give not less than 7 days' notice to the owner or occupier of the premises of their intention to carry out such works. The expenses incurred by the Council (so far as they do not exceed £100) may be recovered from the owner or occupier of the premises.

In the case of action taken under either of the above subsections in any proceedings for the recovery of expenses the court may enquire whether -

- (a) in relation to any action taken under subsection (1) of this section any requirement contained in a notice served thereunder was reasonable;
- (b) in relation to any action taken under subsection (2) of this section the drain was in bad order and condition or required cleansing or repair;
- (c) in any case the works done by or on behalf of the borough council were reasonable in the circumstances;

(d) the expenses ought to be borne wholly or in part by the person or persons from whom they are sought to be recovered or by any other person having an estate or interest in the premises or a right to use the drain in respect of which the expenses were incurred,

and the court may make such order concerning the expenses or their apportionment as appears to the court to be just in the circumstances of the case.

Subsection (3) enables the Borough Council in the case of stopped-up and defective drains to remit payment of costs of work where they do not exceed £2.

SECTION 26 (*Supply of water to premises where supply is cut off*). Where the Metropolitan Water Board, by reason of the defective state of a supply pipe or the absence or defective state of any fittings cease to supply with water any building or part of a building occupied as a separate tenement being a building or part used for human habitation or as a place where persons are employed the sanitary authority may, after giving notice to the owner of their intention to execute such works, provide fittings, etc., to secure that the water supply is restored, and the expenses reasonably incurred in so doing shall be recoverable from the owner.

SECTION 27 (*Remedying of defective premises*). The sanitary authority may where they are satisfied that -

(a) any house in their district is in such a state (in this section referred to as a "defective state") as to be a nuisance or injurious or dangerous to health; and

(b) having regard to all the circumstances, unreasonable delay in remedying the defective state would be occasioned by following in relation to such house (in this section referred to as "the premises") the procedure prescribed in the Fifth Schedule to the Act of 1936;

instead of serving a nuisance notice under the said Fifth Schedule serve upon the person upon whom it would otherwise have been appropriate to serve the nuisance notice, a notice to the effect that the authority intend to remedy the defective state of the premises themselves. If the person upon whom the notice is served serves a counter-notice within SEVEN DAYS that he intends to carry out the work himself and within a reasonable time commences to execute the work, so long as the work progresses to the satisfaction of the authority no further action can be taken.

If no such counter-notice is served, the council may after the expiration of NINE DAYS after the service of their notice of intention to execute the works take such steps as may be necessary to remedy the defective state of the premises and recover the expenses reasonably incurred by them in so doing from the person upon whom the notice was served. In proceedings to recover the expenses it shall be a defence to prove that

- (i) the alleged defective state did not exist at the time of the service of the notice; or
- (ii) the need to abate the defective state was not so urgent as to justify the authority themselves executing such works and taking such steps without first complying with the provisions of the Fifth Schedule to the Act of 1936; or
- (iii) the person upon whom the notice was served having duly served a counter-notice under subsection (2) of this section commenced within a reasonable time and progressed reasonably with the execution of such works and the taking of such steps as were necessary to remedy the defective state of the premises.

Subsection 5 empowers the authority if they think fit to exercise the powers of this section in relation to such defects in the premises as may be specified in the notice notwithstanding the fact that other defects may exist in such premises, and in that case nothing contained in this section or done or executed thereunder shall prejudice or affect the powers of the authority under the Fifth Schedule to the Act of 1936 in relation to any such other defect in such premises.

The functions of a sanitary authority under this section may be exercised by the medical officer of health or a sanitary inspector of the authority.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE

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. The nine cesspools still in use, taking the drainage of four dwelling-houses, two business premises, a civil defence centre, and dressing rooms on playing fields, were emptied once or twice a week as circumstances required, and again gave no cause for complaint.

The main provisions relating to sewerage and drainage are contained in Part II of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936. Construction and maintenance of sewers vested in the Borough Council is the responsibility of the Borough Engineer and Surveyor's Department, and during the year that Department carried out the reconstruction of approximately 750 yards of sewers.

In my last report I referred to the near completion of Part I of the reconstruction of the Rendlesham Road Sewer which in the past has been a source of complaint of flooding caused by surcharging in times of abnormal rainfall.

The Borough Engineer informs me that at the end of 1955 Part II of this reconstruction was 40% complete and total completion has since been effected.

Approval has been received from the Ministry of Housing and Local Government to the scheme to alleviate flooding in the area served by the Clapton Station sewer, which includes the railway track by Clapton Station, part of Upper Clapton Road, Cricketfield Road, Ferron Road and Charnock Road.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS) ACT, 1953. The discharge of *trade effluents, etc.*, into sewers is regulated by the provisions of Part II of this Act, which 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.

Departmental responsibility for enforcing the provisions of this part of the Act is 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.

Sixteen samples of trade effluent were submitted to the Public Analyst and six proved to be unsatisfactory. In one instance it was found on investigation that the unsatisfactory discharge was direct into a London County Council sewer and the matter was therefore referred to that authority for necessary action. With regard to the remaining five unsatisfactory samples, the occupiers of the premises concerned were interviewed and took steps to remedy the unsatisfactory nature of the discharge. A further ten samples of trade effluent were taken from a dairy premises following the complete blockage of the drain. It was found that the blockage had been caused by the formation of chalk deposit arising from the use of excessively hard well water made alkaline

with caustic soda and a mixture of carbonate of soda and phosphate of soda. The drain was reconstructed and the firm carried out improvements to their water softening process. In all cases where samples of trade effluent are taken a copy of the Analyst's certificate is sent to the occupiers of the premises concerned, and also to the London County Council, into whose sewers the trade effluents ultimately discharge.

STAFF. The Public Health Department's drainage staff consists of a drainage foreman (part-time), a working foreman, one driver, and six 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, and 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.

The Public Health Committee approved a total of 69 plans of proposed works of construction of new drains to existing buildings, or reconstruction or alteration of existing drainage systems.

Informal notices were served in respect of contraventions of these by-laws at 104 premises, and in 107 cases it was necessary to serve formal notices. Legal proceedings were instituted in ten instances, and in respect of five summonses penalties were imposed and costs awarded to the Council. In two other cases a penalty without costs was imposed. Two summonses were withdrawn on payment of costs, the work having been carried out, and the remaining summons was withdrawn, the defendant having died.

SECTION 40 (Inspection of drains). Subsections (1) and (2) of this section give power to a local authority to inspect any drain and, after 24 hours' notice in writing, for that purpose to enter premises at all reasonable times by day and cause the ground to be opened wherever they think fit with the proviso that in a case of emergency these powers may be exercised notwithstanding that notice has not been given. In 221 instances drains were inspected after service of the requisite notices.

Subsection (4) of this section, as amended by the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951, provides that if, upon inspection, any drain appears to be in bad order and condition or to require cleansing, alteration, repair or filling up, the Borough Council shall serve on the owner or the 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 subsection 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 works themselves and recover the cost thereof by making it a charge on the premises. Notices to the number of 137 were served under this subsection.

Two summonses for failure to comply with the requirements of notices were

issued and in one case the defendant was fined and ordered to pay the Council's costs. The other summons was withdrawn, the defendant having died. Drainage work in default at the following 37 dwelling houses was carried out by the Council at a total cost of £2,090 19s. 7d.

			£	s.	d.
254 Amhurst Road .. ..	..	..	258	4	2
115 Balls Pond Road .. ..	..	..	183	0	0
206 Brooke Road .. ..	..	..	39	3	5
24 Brougham Road .. ..	..	..	58	7	5
63 Casimir Road .. ..	..	..	2	16	1
65 Casimir Road .. ..	..	..	2	16	0
67 Casimir Road .. ..	..	..	2	16	1
69 Casimir Road .. ..	..	..	2	16	0
56 Clapton Way .. ..	..	..	185	9	8
29 Cotesbach Road .. ..	..	..	64	0	6
12 Dunsmure Road .. ..	..	..	62	17	5
14 Dunsmure Road .. ..	..	..	62	17	5
18 Dunsmure Road .. ..	..	..	62	17	4
71 Foulden Road .. ..	..	..	193	4	9
265 Glyn Road .. ..	..	..	39	4	11
288 Glyn Road .. ..	..	..	24	7	5
1 Graham Road .. ..	..	..	137	15	3
3 Graham Road .. ..	..	..	94	3	6
5 Graham Road .. ..	..	..	94	3	6
7 Graham Road .. ..	..	..	133	19	5
Hackney Empire .. ..	..	..	25	10	2
54 Holmbrook Street .. ..	..	..	38	14	6
33 Horton Road .. ..	..	..	31	7	6
9 Lamb Lane .. ..	..	..	36	7	2
190 Lower Clapton Road .. ..	..	..	1	2	8
192 Lower Clapton Road .. ..	..	..	1	2	8
194 Lower Clapton Road .. ..	..	..	1	2	8
196 Lower Clapton Road .. ..	..	..	1	2	8
198 Lower Clapton Road .. ..	..	..	1	2	8
1 Median Road .. ..	..	..	45	14	8
3 Median Road .. ..	..	..	45	14	8
5 Median Road .. ..	..	..	45	14	7
62 Mortimer Road .. ..	..	..	19	0	
64 Mortimer Road .. ..	..	..	19	0	
66 Mortimer Road .. ..	..	..	19	0	
68 Mortimer Road .. ..	..	..	19	0	
"Sussex Arms", Culford Road ..	..	..	107	6	9

The drainage staff of the Department, at the request and expense of the owners concerned, carried out minor works of repair to drains at 186 premises. Details are set out on page 4 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, made under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, 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.

Informal notices drawing attention to contraventions of these by-laws were served in respect of 41 premises, and formal notices in respect of 38. Seven summonses were issued, a penalty and costs being imposed in each case.

SECTION 108 (*Examination of sanitary conveniences, etc.*). Under the provisions of this section a council may examine any sanitary convenience, ashpit or cesspool, and any water supply, sink, trap, siphon, pipe or other works or apparatus connected therewith, upon any premises within their district, and for that purpose, or for the purposes of ascertaining the course of a drain, may at all reasonable times by day, after twenty-four hours' notice has been served on the occupier of the premises or, if they are unoccupied, on the owner, or in a case of emergency without notice, enter on the premises, and cause the ground to be opened in any place they think fit. Two notices were served under this section.

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. Two formal notices for discontinuing a water supply were served and complied with.

The section also provides for the service of a notice upon the owner or occupier of premises at which any sanitary convenience, water supply, sink, trap, etc. appears to be in bad order or condition or to require cleansing, repair, alteration or filling up, requiring him to do what is necessary to place the work in proper order and condition. Penalties are provided for non-compliance with the notice, but the sanitary authority may themselves execute the work and recover their expenses. There is a right of appeal to a court of summary jurisdiction.

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 is liable to a fine not exceeding £20. No action was taken under this section.

Under the various sections of the Public Health (London) Act and the by-laws dealing with drainage, the condition of 6,114 drains and sanitary fittings was investigated. Defects to drainage systems were remedied at 525 premises.

ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES. SECTION 82. This Section, together with the Fifth Schedule to the Act, makes provision for securing the abatement of nuisances which are defined as

- (a) any premises in such a state as to be a nuisance or injurious or dangerous to health;
- (b) any pool, ditch, gutter, watercourse, cistern, sanitary convenience, cesspool, drain, dung-pit or ashpit so foul or in such a state as to be a nuisance or injurious or dangerous to health;
- (c) any accumulation or deposit which is a nuisance or injurious or dangerous to health;
- (d) any house or part of a house so overcrowded as to be injurious or dangerous to the health of the inmates, whether or not members of the same family.

Where a nuisance is found the sanitary authority has an obligation to serve upon the person by whose act, default or sufferance the nuisance arose or continues a notice requiring him to abate the nuisance within the time specified in the notice: with the proviso that where the nuisance arises from any want or defect of a structural character, or where the premises are unoccupied, the notice must be served on the owner of the premises.

If the person on whom the notice is served fails to comply therewith, the sanitary authority is required to make a complaint to a petty sessional court, and the court on hearing the complaint may make as respects the said person a summary Order referred to as a "Nuisance Order". A Nuisance Order may be an abatement order, a prohibition order or a closing order or a combination of such orders. A person failing to comply with the requirements of a notice is also liable to a penalty.

Failure to comply with the requirements of a Nuisance Order renders the person against whom it is made liable to a penalty; in such circumstances the Council may themselves execute the necessary works and recover the expenses incurred in so doing. There is no appeal against a Nuisance Order, unless it is or includes a prohibition order or a closing order, or requires the execution of structural works.

If in respect of any premises on which a nuisance exists neither the person by whose act, default or sufferance the nuisance arose or continues, nor the owner nor the occupier can be found, any nuisance order made by the court may be addressed to the sanitary authority and, if so addressed, shall be executed by them.

COMPLAINTS of alleged insanitary conditions or housing defects to the number of 5,496 were received and investigated. As a result of all inspections made, action under the Public Health Act was necessary in respect of 3,448 individual premises; 2,970 Intimation Notices relating to nuisances and 506 Informal Notices concerned with drainage, etc. were served under section 40 (4) and/or the various by-laws; defects at the remaining premises were dealt with by informal action. The number of Nuisance (Statutory) Notices served totalled 2,630, and other formal notices 473.

Legal proceedings were instituted in 207 cases and 117 Nuisance Orders, including one closing order and one prohibition order, were made. In 38 instances where work was completed before the date of hearing costs were awarded by the Court. Two summonses were adjourned sine die and 50 were withdrawn, in most cases by reason of the fact that the work was completed by the date of hearing and the Council's costs paid.

In 19 cases legal proceedings were taken for non-compliance with Nuisance Orders, and penalties and costs were obtained in 15 cases. Three summonses were withdrawn without costs, and one summons was adjourned sine die.

Defects were remedied at 3,108 premises, 2,552 following the service of formal Notices and 556 as a result of informal action. Notices complied with totalled 3,725, viz:

Nuisance Notices	2,574
Other formal Notices	430
Intimation Notices	360
Other Informal Notices	361

Work in default

In pursuance of their default powers the Council carried out the work necessary to comply with Nuisance Orders made in respect of the following sixteen premises, at a total cost of £1,056 3s. 8d.

	£	s.	d.
64 Colvestone Crescent	105	8	6
6 Daubeney Road	40	14	0
21 De Beauvoir Square	28	10	0
154 Elderfield Road	131	8	6
37 Elmcroft Street	17	8	0
41 Foulden Road	69	5	0
167 Glenarm Road	112	6	0
227 Glyn Road	99	4	10
65 Graham Road	150	4	2
113 Graham Road	133	5	2
45 Hassett Road	30	0	0
51 Hassett Road	59	10	6
33 Horton Road	9	4	0
24 Lynmouth Road	17	15	0
29 Norcott Road	40	0	0
84 Rectory Road	12	0	0

SECTION 87 (*Collection and disposal of refuse*). The Borough Engineer and Surveyor, upon whom devolves responsibility for this service, informs me that as in previous years house refuse was collected weekly from dwelling houses in the Borough, but in cases of blocks of flats collections were made at periods varying from weekly to daily according to the conditions and circumstances applicable.

The agreement with Islington Borough Council under which approximately half of the refuse collected in the Borough was disposed of by that Authority at their controlled tip in Hertfordshire was terminated in August. All refuse is now taken to Homerton Wharf, where it is barged and conveyed to a controlled tip in Essex. The amount of house refuse collected and destroyed totalled approximately 42,955 tons. In addition, some 797 tons of trade refuse were delivered by traders direct to Homerton Wharf. Materials salvaged totalled 32 tons of metal and 219 tons of waste paper.

Kitchen waste to the amount of 3,977 tons was sold to the Tottenham Borough Council for conversion into pig food.

SECTIONS 95-103 (*Water supply*). The statutory Authority for London's water supply is the Metropolitan Water Board, 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 12 wells are in use, but the water is used for drinking purposes in only three cases.

Under the provisions of Section 95 (2), 39 certificates were issued in respect of suitable and sufficient water supply for new or rebuilt flats and houses, comprising 607 separate units of living accommodation.

During the course of various forms of inspection, waste of water from defective fittings, etc. was observed at 128 premises and notifications thereof were sent to the Metropolitan Water Board.

SECTION 98 (*Notices to sanitary authority of water supply being cut off*) 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 action taken as appropriate.

SECTION 107 (*Dustbins*). This section requires the County Council to make By-laws with respect to, *inter alia*, ashpits. 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 place upon the owner of any premises an obligation to maintain in proper condition of repair every ashpit and the proper accessories thereof belonging to such premises. Section 304 of the 1936 Act defines "Ashpit" as any ashpit, dustbin, ashtub or other receptacle for the deposit of ash or refuse matter. *These by-laws are therefore invoked to secure the replacement of defective or worn-out dustbins.*

Informal notices were served in respect of 219 premises, and followed in 160 instances by the service of formal notices. Nine summonses were issued and a penalty with costs was imposed in one instance and a penalty without costs in another. The defendants named in four summonses having supplied the dustbins, three were ordered to pay the Council's costs and in the fourth case no costs were awarded. Three other summonses were withdrawn following provision of the dustbins; in one case on payment of costs.

SECTION 113 (*Provision of Public Conveniences*). Eleven conveniences for women and eleven conveniences and nine urinals for men are maintained 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 towels are provided.

SECTION 122 (*Cleansing or destruction of filthy or verminous articles*). This section enables a sanitary authority, on a report from a district medical officer of health that any article in a house in their district is in such a filthy, dangerous or unwholesome condition that health is affected or endangered

thereby, to cause the article to be cleansed, disinfected or destroyed and (if they think fit) removed for that purpose.

Verminous articles to the number of 1,079 were treated at Millfields Disinfecting Station, where a further 1,356 articles were destroyed.

The cleansing of *soiled laundry of incontinent persons* is deemed to be covered by the provisions of this section and is undertaken at the Disinfecting Station, the laundry being collected from the house and returned thereto by the Disinfecting Staff. This service was provided for 182 persons during the year, 1,611 collections and deliveries were made, and 16,197 articles cleansed. Under an agreement made with Stoke Newington Borough Council this service is also available for persons resident in the area of that authority.

SECTION 123 (*Cleansing of verminous houses*) requires a sanitary authority, on a report from a district medical officer of health that any house or part of a house in their district is infested with vermin, to serve a written notice on the owner or occupier of the house or part of the house, requiring him to take all such steps as may be necessary to eradicate the vermin. Failure to comply with such a notice renders the person on whom the notice is served liable to a fine and in default the Council may carry out the necessary work and recover their expenses from the offender.

The one notice served under this section necessitated the institution of legal proceedings, which resulted in the defendant being fined and ordered to pay the Council's costs.

At the request and, in appropriate cases, the expense of owners or occupiers, the disinfection of 456 verminous rooms in 230 houses was carried out.

SECTION 140 (*Restrictions on carrying on of offensive businesses*). The offensive businesses scheduled 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, and Tripe Boiler. No person may establish any of these businesses without the consent of the sanitary authority. London County Council bylaws made under SECTION 142 provide for the regulation of the conduct of such businesses. The business of Fur Skin Dresser was carried on at five premises and that of Poultry Slaughterer at one premises, as indicated hereunder.

<i>Fur Skin Dressers</i>	26 Bower Road
	198 Daubeney Road
	73 Digby Road
	Springfield Fur Works, Springfield
	8 Westgate Street.
<i>Poultry Slaughterer</i>	2 Cazenove Road

No contravention of the relevant bylaws was found at any of these premises.

SECTION 146 (*Bylaws with respect to certain businesses*). Powers for regulating the conduct of the business of a *vendor of fried fish, a fish curer or a rag and bone dealer* are derived from the bylaws 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. With regard to the business of rag and bone dealer, the relevant bylaws *inter alia* 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. All 14 premises in which the business of rag and bone dealer is carried on were inspected, and no contraventions of the bylaws were found.

SECTION 167 (*Provision of Public Baths and Wash Houses*). Public slipper baths are provided by the Council at Lower Clapton Road, Wardle Street, Gayhurst Road,

Shacklewell Lane, Englefield Road and Eastway.

The Council's three indoor swimming baths are 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. The General Manager of Baths and Civic Recreation is responsible for all the Council's bathing establishments.

The one open air swimming bath, in London Fields, is provided by the London County Council.

SECTIONS 234-238 (*Mortuary and Coroner's Court*). The Council's Public Mortuary and Coroner's Court adjoin the Churchyard of the Parish Church of St. John-at-Hackney. 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 Coroner's Court accommodation includes a Waiting Room, Court Room and Coroner's Office. The Mortuary Keeper resides in a lodge attached to the premises.

	<i>Hackney Residents</i>	<i>Non- Residents</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number of bodies received	308	162	470
(1) to await burial ..	6	1	7
(2) to await post-mortem examination ..	302	161	463
Cause of death certified by Coroner	277	140	417
Number of inquests held ..	25	21	46

An agreement with the Stoke Newington Borough Council provides for part use of the mortuary for an annual payment of £300; the bodies of 79 residents from the area of that Authority were received. The County Council paid an annual rental of £160 plus telephone charge for the use of the Coroner's Court accommodation.

BY-LAWS

The Department is responsible for enforcing, in appropriate cases, the following By-laws which although made under earlier legislation are now deemed to be made under the Sections of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936, indicated below.

By-laws made by Hackney Borough Council

PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1936

<i>Section 99</i>	Cleansing of water storage cisterns (Public Health (London) Act, 1891 - Section 50).
<i>Section 107</i>	Keeping water-closets supplied with sufficient water for effective action. (Public Health (London) Act, 1891 - Section 39).
	By-laws for Prevention of Nuisances. (Public Health (London) Act, 1891 - Section 16).
<i>Section 84</i>	Paving of yards and open spaces in connection with dwelling houses. Snow, ice, salt, dust, ashes, rubbish, offal, carrion, fish or filth or other matter or thing in any street.
<i>Section 118</i>	Keeping animals in such a manner as to be a nuisance or dangerous to health.
<i>Section 139</i>	Offensive matter running out of any manufactory, brewery, etc.

By-laws made by the London County Council

<i>Section 34</i>	Drainage. (Metropolis Management Act, 1855 - Section 202; Metropolis Management Acts Amendment (Byelaws) Acts, 1899).
<i>Section 84</i>	For prescribing the times for the removal or carriage by road of any faecal or offensive or noxious matter or liquid in or through London, etc. (Public Health (London) Act, 1891 - Section 16(2)).

- Section 107* Closing and filling up of cesspools and privies; and as to the removal and disposal of refuse, etc. (Public Health (London) Act, 1891 - Sections 16(2) and 39(1)).
 With respect to receptacles for dung. (Public Health (London) Act, 1891 - Section 39(1)).
 Water Closets, etc. (Public Health (London) Act, 1891 - Section 39(1); London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1928 - Section 24).
 Ashpits, etc. (Public Health (London) Act, 1891 - Section 39(1)).
- Section 142* Offensive businesses. (Public Health (London) Act, 1891 - Section 19):-
 Fat Melter or Fat Extractor.
 Knacker.
 Gut Scraper and Catgut Maker or Catgut Manufacturer.
 Glue and Size Manufacturer.
 Bone Boiler, Manure Manufacturer, or Tallow Melter.
 Soap Boiler.
 Dresser of Fish Skins.
 Fellmonger.
 Dresser of Fur Skins.
 Slaughterer of Poultry.
 Slaughterhouses. (Slaughterhouses, etc. (Metropolis) Act, 1874 and Local Government Act, 1888).
 Tripe Boiler (Slaughterhouses, etc. (Metropolis) Act, 1874 - Sections 37 and 38).
- Section 143* Conveyance of dead horses. (London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1903 - Section 54).
- Section 146* Rag and Bone Dealer (London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1908 - Section 9).
 Fish Curer. (London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1908 - Section 9).
 Vendor of Fried Fish. (London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1908 - Section 9).
- Section 162* Common Lodging Houses. (London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1902 - Section 53).

VACANT SITES. There are some 200 vacant sites, all of which were inspected from time to time during the year by the district sanitary inspectors. The majority of the nuisances on these sites arise from the dumping of refuse, mattresses and all kinds of household debris. This occurs in some cases even when the site is properly fenced, and in such cases the nuisances cannot be attributed to the owner. Twenty complaints of nuisances arising from deposited material on 15 sites were received, but action was necessary in respect of a total of 52 sites. Notices were served on the owners of three sites and on 71 occasions the clearance of sites was undertaken by the Public Health Department. Where the deposits were of a putrescible or potentially offensive nature they were dealt with by burning or burying on the site, and, where this was not possible, by removal for destruction elsewhere. The total amount of refuse removed was equivalent to 10 van loads and included mattresses, bed springs, bedsteads, bed settees, seats, dead cats and dogs.

STATIC WATER TANKS. Three of the six war-time static water tanks still existing in the Borough gave rise to nuisances from the accumulation of water and obnoxious matter. After removal of the offending matter appropriate treatment to prevent nuisances was carried out by the staff of the Department.

DANGEROUS STRUCTURES (London Building Acts (Amendment) Act, 1939). The advice of the District Surveyor of the London County Council was sought in respect of 234 structures, or parts of structures.

LICENSED PREMISES. Requests for reports on the general sanitary condition of 59 licensed premises were received from the Licensing Justices, to whom applications for transfer of licences had been made. Following inspection of the premises concerned, reports were sent to the Justices, and in respect of 11 premises at which defects were found notices were served under the Public Health (London) Act, 1936.

LAND CHARGES ACT, 1925

Enquiries by prospective purchasers of property as to outstanding sanitary and other notices, and orders or charges were dealt with in respect of 1,721 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, Fisheries and Food, 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 operatives carried out this work.

Following investigation of 1,176 complaints of infestations received, 933 dwelling houses and 139 business premises were found to be infested by rats and mice. Some 50,600 baits were laid and as a result 1,000 premises were cleared. In cases where defective drains appeared to be a factor in the infestation, examination of the drains was carried out by the district sanitary inspectors. A total of 124 drains were examined, tests were applied to 100 and 89 were found to be defective.

The following is a summary of the premises found to be infested and treated:-

	<i>Business Premises</i>		<i>Dwelling Houses</i>		<i>Other Premises</i>		<i>Totals</i>
Premises infested	Rats	56	Rats	495	Rats	-	Rats 551
	Mice	83	Mice	438	Mice	1	Mice 522
		<u>139</u>		<u>933</u>		<u>1</u>	<u>1,073</u>
Premises cleared	Rats	56	Rats	433	Rats	-	Rats 489
	Mice	79	Mice	431	Mice	1	Mice 511
		<u>135</u>		<u>864</u>		<u>1</u>	<u>1,000</u>

The sum of £202 10s. 1d. was recovered from the owners of the business premises treated.

As in previous years, the staff of the Borough Engineer and Surveyor's Department dealt with infestation in the Council's sewers.

SHOPS ACT, 1950

The Borough Council are responsible for enforcing the following provisions of this Act:-

SECTION 38 (*Sanitary and other arrangements in shops*).

(1) In every part of a shop in which persons are employed about the business of the shop -

- (a) suitable and sufficient means of ventilation shall be provided and suitable and sufficient ventilation shall be maintained;
- (b) suitable and sufficient means shall be provided to maintain a reasonable temperature and a reasonable temperature shall be maintained.

(2) In every shop, not being a shop exempted from the provisions of this subsection, there shall be provided and maintained suitable and sufficient sanitary conveniences available for the use of persons employed in or about the shop.

(6) A shop shall be exempted from the provisions of subsection (2) of this section if there is in force a certificate exempting the shop therefrom

granted by the authority whose duty it is to enforce those provisions.

Any such certificate shall remain in force until it is withdrawn by the authority, but no such certificate shall be granted with respect to any shop unless the authority are satisfied that by reason of restricted accommodation or other special circumstances affecting the shop it is reasonable that such a certificate should be in force with respect thereto, and that suitable and sufficient sanitary conveniences are otherwise conveniently available, and subject as hereinafter provided, a certificate in force with respect to any shop shall be withdrawn if the authority at any time cease to be so satisfied as aforesaid.

Provided that, if the occupier of a shop is aggrieved by the withdrawal of such a certificate, he may appeal to the county court for the district in which the shop is situated and that court may make such order concerning the certificate as appears to the court, having regard to the matters aforesaid, to be just and equitable.

A notice relating to failure to maintain a reasonable temperature at one premises was served and legal proceedings which followed resulted in the defendant being fined and ordered to pay the Council's costs.

No applications under Section 38 (6) for exemption from the provisions relating to sanitary accommodation were received during the year, but exemption certificates continue in operation in respect of eight premises.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

This Act provides that all premises at which pets are sold, or kept for the purpose of sale, must be licensed by the local authority. The authority is required to make conditions for securing 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 will not be 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.

Conditions covering these points are embodied in licences granted by the Council, and no infringement was found at any of the 22 Pet Shops licensed.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

This Act requires

(a) the *registration* with the local authority of all premises where such filling materials as are specified in the Act are used. A local 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;

(b) the *licensing* annually by the local authority of all premises in which rag flock is manufactured or stored. The authority may refuse to license 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. There is a right of appeal to the Minister of Housing and Local Government against a refusal to license.

The *Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Regulations, 1951* deal with 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. The *Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Regulations, 1954* effect a minor amendment in the standards of cleanliness prescribed by the earlier regulations for certain types of woollen felt and woollen mixture felt.

At the end of the year 39 premises were registered for the use of filling materials and two premises were licensed for storage of rag flock.

Two of the four samples of filling material taken for analysis failed to satisfy the prescribed tests. The materials in question were feathers and secondhand eiderdowns used for filling cushions. on the instruction of the Public Health Committee a warning letter was sent to the trader, who ceased using these materials; a later sample was found to be satisfactory.

HEATING APPLIANCES (FIREGUARDS) ACT, 1952

This Act prohibits the sale or letting of certain heating appliances without effective fireguards. *The Heating Appliances (Fireguards) Regulations, 1953* require fireguards to be fitted to gas fires, electric fires and oil heaters sold or let after 30th September, 1954, and 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 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.

As a result of visits to 187 premises some 530 appliances were subjected to the prescribed tests; two appliances found to be unsatisfactory were withdrawn from sale by the traders concerned.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS) ACT, 1954

SECTION 11 (*Power to sanitary authority to provide dustbins*) empowers a sanitary authority to provide, maintain, repair, cleanse, or renew such number of dustbins in premises in their district as may be considered necessary. In addition, the sanitary authority are empowered, if they think fit, to make an annual charge in respect of each dustbin so provided, maintained, repaired, cleansed or renewed by them.

SECTION 12 (*Obligation to provide dustbins*). If it appears to the Borough Council that any house in their district is without a sufficient number of dustbins of suitable material, size and construction, and in proper condition, they may serve a notice on the owner of the house requiring him to provide such number of suitable dustbins as may be specified in the notice. The provisions of *Section 286 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936* (relating to appeals against the enforcement of certain notices) apply to any such notice. The 1954 Act provides that the owner may also appeal on the ground that the house to which the notice relates is occupied by some other person and that any obligation to comply with the notice ought to fall upon the occupier of the house.

Notices requiring the provision of *additional* dustbins were served in respect of 28 premises and all were complied with. In one case the owner entered an appeal against the notice but subsequently provided the dustbin and withdrew his appeal.

SECTION 18 (*Hairdressers and Barbers*) enacts that as from the appointed day no person shall carry on the business of hairdresser or barber at any premises in a borough unless he and those premises are registered by the Borough Council. A Borough Council may make bylaws for the purpose of securing

- (a) the cleanliness of premises registered and all the instruments, towels, materials and equipment used therein; and
- (b) the cleanliness of persons employed in such premises in regard to both themselves and their clothing.

The person registered is required to keep displayed in the premises in respect of which he is registered a copy of his certificate of registration and of any bylaws made by the Borough Council, and penalties are provided for failure to do so.

The Borough Council resolved that the 1st February, 1955 be the appointed day for the purpose of registration, and on the 27th July made the following bylaws which were confirmed by the Minister of Housing and Local Government on the 21st September and came into operation on the 1st November.

BYELAWS AS TO HAIRDRESSERS AND BARBERS MADE BY THE
HACKNEY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL UNDER SECTION 18 (4) OF THE
LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS) ACT, 1954

1. (1) In these byelaws, unless the context otherwise requires - "hairdresser or barber" means any person carrying on the business of a hairdresser or barber on premises registered under section 18 (1) of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1954:

"day" means a day on which business is carried on.

(2) The Interpretation Act, 1889, applies to the interpretation of these byelaws as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

2. For the purpose of securing the cleanliness of the premises, a hairdresser or barber shall comply with the following provisions:-

(a) all internal walls, partitions and ceilings shall be painted, dis-tempered, whitewashed, papered, decorated, furnished or otherwise treated and shall be capable of being kept clean, kept in good repair and cleansed as necessary;

(b) the floor and any coverings shall be kept in good repair, and shall be cleansed at least once a day and swept as necessary to prevent the accumulation of hair clippings, neck wool or other litter;

(c) all such sweepings and all other litter shall be placed in suitable covered receptacles, which shall be emptied as necessary and at least once a day, and kept clean;

(d) every chair or seat shall be cleansed as necessary;

(e) every shelf, table, cabinet, washbasin and other fitting shall be kept clean.

3. For the purpose of securing the cleanliness of any instruments, towels, materials and equipment used in the premises, a hairdresser or barber shall comply with the following provisions:-

(a) before use in connection with any customer -

(i) any gown, wrap, overall or other protective clothing shall be clean;

(ii) any paper or other covering placed on the back of a chair and any towel, cloth, hairnet, neck wool or other article which is applied to the face, head or neck shall be clean, and shall not previously have been used in connection with any other customer unless it consists of a material (other than paper or wool) which can be, and has been, adequately cleansed;

(iii) any metal instrument shall have been sterilized or otherwise adequately cleansed;

(iv) any hairbrush, comb or similar instrument shall be clean, and shall have been sterilised, or otherwise adequately washed or cleansed, at least once a day;

(v) any soap in solid form shall have been adequately rinsed;

(b) a fresh supply of water shall be used for purposes of shaving, shampooing or washing each customer, and all articles used for purposes of shaving (including any styptic in solid form) shall be adequately cleansed immediately after use;

(c) there shall be provided washing facilities which are adequate for the purposes of any cleansing carried out in pursuance of this byelaw.

4. For the purposes of securing the cleanliness of persons employed in the premises, in regard to both themselves and their clothing, a hairdresser or barber shall -

- (a) cause every such person to keep his hands and clothes in a clean condition;
- (b) provide and maintain suitable and sufficient washing facilities for the use of such persons;
- (c) cause any overalls worn to be clean;
- (d) cause every such person who has an open boil or sore on an exposed part of the body to keep such open boil or sore effectively covered by an impermeable dressing while attending to any customers.

At the end of the year 128 persons carrying on the business of hairdresser or barber at 112 premises were registered. Inspections of hairdressing establishments totalled 56, and in three instances it was necessary to draw the attention of occupiers to infringements of the byelaws.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

SECTION 50 (*Burial or cremation of the dead*) places upon (in London) the sanitary authority an obligation to cause to be buried or cremated the body of any person who has died or been found dead in their area, in any case where it appears to the authority that no suitable arrangements for the disposal of the body have been or are being made otherwise than by the authority. Cremation must not be undertaken where the authority has reason to believe that it would be contrary to the wishes of the deceased. The authority is empowered to recover from the estate of the deceased person or from any person who, for the purpose of the National Assistance Act, 1948, was liable to maintain the deceased immediately before his death, expenses incurred in carrying out the burial or cremation and to receive from the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance death grants payable under Section 22 of the National Insurance Act, 1946.

As a result of Circular 13/49 issued by the Minister of Health, the following arrangements operate in the case of certain persons whose burial a local authority might otherwise be required to undertake:-

Persons dying in hospital

1. Burials to be arranged and paid for by Hospital Management Committees or Boards of Governors of Teaching Hospitals in the case of

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

2. Where "liable" relatives fail to carry out their responsibility to arrange for the burial, the matter is referred to the local authority upon whom the residual duty rests under Section 50 of the Act, in view of the powers of recovery from the liable relatives conferred upon them by subsection (4) of the Section.

In eleven instances the Hackney Group (No. 6) Hospital Management Committee referred applications for burial to this Department.

Persons dying in Part III accommodation

Arrangements for the burial of persons dying in accommodation for aged and other persons provided by the County Council under Part III of the National Assistance Act, 1948 are made by that Authority.

Burials to the number of 30 were arranged by the Department at a total cost of £289 12s. 6d. and at the end of the year the cost or part cost thereof had been recovered as follows:-

	£	s.	d.
(1) Full cost recovered in 17 cases:			
(a) from liable relatives, death grant and deceased persons' estates (14)	133	15	0
(b) from death grant, etc., balance from Hackney Hospital (3)	26	12	0
(2) Part cost recovered in 6 cases from liable relatives, death grants, deceased persons' estates and other sources:	45	5	2
(a) account outstanding (1)	4	18	0
(b) balance irrecoverable - no liable relative (5) ..	15	17	10
(3) No payment made in 7 cases:			
(a) account outstanding (2)	15	8	0
(b) no liable relative (3)	33	15	0
(c) "written off" by Public Health Committee (2) ..	14	1	6

HOMERTON HIGH STREET STORES. The Public Health Department has the use of the second floor of the Borough Council's depot at 186 Homerton High Street. The department's stores are housed on this floor, and also, pending disposal, the furniture and effects of deceased persons who have been buried by the Council in accordance with the provisions of the National Assistance Act, 1948.

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

Inspections of Dwelling Houses:-

Complaints	5,079
Housing Acts, 1936-1949	745
Housing Applications	401
<i>Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954 -</i>	
Certificates of Disrepair and Revocation Certificates	517
Infectious Disease	132
New Buildings (Water Certificates)	607
Vermin	239

Other Inspections:-

Appointments, interviews and special visits	1,273
Common Lodging Houses	12
Factories Act, 1937 - Factories	1,201
Outworkers' premises	1,295
Offensive Trades	29
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949	413
Rag and Bone Dealers' Premises	54
Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951	65
Shops, other than food premises	328
Smoke Nuisance - observations	1,971
Static Water Tanks	78
Vacant sites	342
Effluvia investigations	159
Noise investigations	185
Premises in which defects were found	3,448
Reinspections (all forms of inspection)	28,820
<i>Notices served:-</i>	
Contraventions of Bylaws	506
Examination of Drains	221
Factories Act, 1937	74

Notices Served:- (Contd.)

Intimation Notices	2,970
Noise Nuisance - Intimation Notices	5
Statutory Notices	Nil
Repair of Drains	137
Shops Act, 1950	1
Smoke Nuisance - Intimation Notices	14
Statutory Notices	3
Effluvia Nuisance - Intimation Notices	3
Statutory Notices	2
Statutory Notices	2,630
Premises in which defects were remedied	3,108
Drainage Work:	
Drainage and sanitary fittings tested and examined	6,114
Drains relaid or repaired	525
National Assistance Acts, 1948-1951	
- Visits to Aged Persons	883
Attendances at Court	268

HOUSING

Apart from their responsibilities for securing the abatement of nuisances, local authorities have specific duties under the Housing Acts with regard to the repair, closure or demolition of unfit houses. These duties, together with the action taken during the past year, are set out below:-

HOUSING ACT, 1936

PART II

(Provisions for securing the repair, maintenance
and sanitary condition of houses)

SECTION 4 (*Information to be given to tenants*) requires the inscription in rent books of the name and address of the medical officer of health for the district, and of the landlord or other person responsible for keeping the house in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation. Eight contraventions were reported, and notices drawing attention to the omissions and warning that failure to comply with the requirements of the section would result in legal proceedings were sent to the persons concerned, who then made the necessary entries.

SECTION 5 (*Duty of local authority to inspect their district and keep records*) This section places upon the local authority the obligation to cause an inspection of their district to be made from time to time in order to ascertain whether any house therein is unfit for human habitation, and for that purpose to comply with such regulations and to keep such records as the Minister may prescribe. *The Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932*, require the inspection to be made by the Medical Officer of Health or an officer designated by the local authority and working under his direction and supervision. These regulations also enumerate the items to which particular attention is to be directed when carrying out an inspection of a house, the records to be kept and the statistics relating to such inspections which the Medical Officer of Health is required to include in his Annual Report.

STANDARD OF FITNESS FOR HUMAN HABITATION. By Section 9 of the *Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954* it is now enacted that "IN DETERMINING FOR ANY OF THE PURPOSES OF THE PRINCIPAL ACT WHETHER A HOUSE IS UNFIT FOR HUMAN HABITATION, REGARD SHALL BE HAD TO ITS CONDITION IN RESPECT OF THE FOLLOWING MATTERS, THAT IS TO SAY:-

- (a) repair;
- (b) stability;
- (c) freedom from damp;
- (d) natural lighting;
- (e) ventilation;
- (f) water supply;
- (g) drainage and sanitary conveniences; and
- (h) facilities for storage, preparation and cooking of food and for the disposal of waste water;

AND THE HOUSE SHALL BE DEEMED TO BE UNFIT AS AFORESAID IF AND ONLY IF IT IS SO FAR DEFECTIVE IN ONE OR MORE OF THE SAID MATTERS THAT IT IS NOT REASONABLY SUITABLE FOR OCCUPATION IN THAT CONDITION."

SECTION 9 (*Power of local authority to require repair of insanitary house*). This Section enacts that where a local authority are satisfied that a house which is unfit for human habitation is capable of being rendered fit at a reasonable expense they shall serve upon the person having control of the house a notice -

- (a) specifying:
 - (i) the works required;
 - (ii) the time (not less than 21 days) within which the work is to be executed; and
- (b) stating the opinion of the authority that those works will render the house fit for human habitation.

Copies of this notice may be served on any other person having an interest in the house, e.g. as freeholder, mortgagee or lessee. In determining whether a house can be made fit at a reasonable expense, regard must be had to the estimated cost of repairs and to the value the house will have when the works are completed.

In case of default the local authority may execute the works and recover any expenses incurred by action or summarily as a civil debt or by declaration that such expenses be payable with interest by weekly or other instalments within a period not exceeding 30 years. (Section 10).

Where, on appeal against the notice, the judge finds that the house cannot be made fit at a reasonable expense, the local authority may purchase the house by agreement or by compulsory purchase order and if the house is purchased compulsorily the authority shall forthwith carry out the works specified in the notice. (Section 16).

No action was taken under Section 9 during the year.

SECTION 11 (Power of local authority to order demolition of insanitary house). This section requires the local authority to take the following action in the case of a house which in their opinion is unfit and cannot be made fit at a reasonable expense.

1. Notice shall be served upon the person having control of the house and upon all owners thereof and, so far as is reasonably practicable, mortgagees, to attend a meeting, not less than 21 days after the service of the notice, at which the condition of the house and proposals for the execution of works or for the future user of the house will be considered. Every person upon whom notice has been served is entitled to be heard.
2. The local authority may accept an undertaking from an owner or mortgagee (a) to do such works as will render the house fit within a specified period, or (b) that the house will not be used for human habitation until the authority on being satisfied that it has been rendered fit for that purpose, cancel the undertaking.
3. If an undertaking is not accepted or is broken, a demolition order is forthwith to be made requiring (a) vacation in not less than 28 days from the date when the order becomes operative and (b) demolition within six weeks of vacation.

In case of default the local authority shall demolish and sell the materials and may recover expenses. (Section 13).

Penalties are provided against persons who, knowing that a demolition order has become operative, enter into occupation or permit other persons to enter into occupation. (Section 155).

Additional powers to deal with individual unfit houses are given to the local authority by Sections 3, 5 and 6 of the *Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954*. Section 3 (Power to purchase for temporary accommodation in lieu of making demolition orders) empowers local authorities to acquire an individual unfit house for temporary accommodation (and to patch it if necessary) instead of making a demolition order "if it appears to them that the house is or can be rendered capable of providing accommodation of a standard which is adequate for the time being". The procedure up to the stage where the house is purchased by agreement, or a compulsory purchase order is made, is similar to the procedure for the making of and appeal against a demolition order. The basis of compensation is the value of the land as a cleared site.

Section 5 (Power to permit reconstruction of condemned house) empowers a local authority to postpone in certain circumstances the date by which, under an operative demolition order, a house is required to be demolished. They must first be satisfied that works which the owner proposes to carry out would produce a house or houses fit for human habitation. When the works have been completed to their satisfaction the local authority must revoke the order.

Section 6 (Licences for temporary occupation of houses subject to existing demolition or clearance orders) enacts that the local authority may license the occupation of a house which is subject to a clearance order or a demolition order made before 30th August, 1954, and which is capable in their view of providing accommodation of a standard which is adequate for the time being. The licence may specify the period during which the house may be occupied, and will cease to have effect on 30th August, 1957, unless, upon an earlier request by the local authority, the Minister allows a longer period in a particular case. The licence may be revoked by the local authority at any time and must be revoked by them if the house falls below the standard they regard as adequate for the time being.

The licence may specify the number of persons permitted to occupy the house, and the terms (as to rent, repairs and other conditions) upon which it may be occupied.

A local authority may purchase and retain for temporary accommodation a house in respect of which the licence has been revoked or has ceased to have effect.

Demolition Orders in respect of the following houses were made:-

88 Alkham Road	25 Sanford Lane
Nursery Cottage, Landfield Street	164 Southgate Road
28 Northchurch Road	221 Wick Road

In lieu of making demolition orders, undertakings to render the under-mentioned premises fit for human habitation were accepted:-

57 Hertford Road	31 King Edward's Road
2 Richmond Road	this house was made fit in the year under review and the undertaking cancelled.

The following four houses, the subjects of demolition orders, were demolished by the owners:-

1 Culford Road	Nursery Cottage, Landfield Street
22 Kingshold Road	25 Sanford Lane

Further powers for dealing with individual unfit houses are contained in the *Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953. Section 10 (Closing Orders in respect of certain buildings)* empowers a local authority to make a closing order in lieu of a demolition order on an individual unfit house where it is considered that demolition would be inexpedient having regard to the effect of the demolition upon any other house or building.

The provisions of Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936, which direct that the approval of the local authority with regard to the use of the house other than for human habitation shall not be unreasonably withheld and provide for the determination of a closing order, apply to any order made under this section.

Pursuant to this Section closing orders were made in respect of the following houses:-

1 Lenthall Road
37 Mortimer Road
95 Mortimer Road
1a Prince Edward Road

4 Richmond Road
7 Sheep Lane
48 Terrace Road
102 Tottenham Road

Closing Orders made in respect of the following premises were determined, following the completion of works necessary to render the houses fit for human habitation:-

37 St. Mark's Rise

62 Templar Road

SECTION 12 (*Power to make a closing order as to part of a building*). This Section requires the local authority, in the case of a part of a building or an underground room which is unfit, to make a closing order prohibiting the use of the part or the room for any purpose other than a purpose approved by the local authority. The Section provides that

- (a) the approval of the authority shall not be unreasonably withheld
- (b) the authority shall determine a closing order on being satisfied that the part of the building or room to which it relates has been rendered fit for human habitation.

UNDERGROUND ROOMS. A room, the floor of which is more than 3 feet below the surface of (a) the part of the street adjoining or nearest to the room, or (b) any ground within 9 feet of the room, shall be deemed to be unfit for human habitation if -

- (i) the average height of the room from floor to ceiling is not at least 7 feet, or
- (ii) the room does not comply with such regulations as the local authority with the consent of the Minister may prescribe for securing the proper ventilation and lighting of such room and the protection thereof against dampness, effluvia or exhalation.

The provisions of Section 14 (*Penalties for using premises in contravention of a closing order or of an undertaking*) apply to any order made under this section.

The procedure to be adopted under Section 12 is the same as that for a demolition order under Section 11 described above.

Closing Orders were made in respect of *underground* rooms at:-

49 Clapton Common	- basement front and back rooms
16 Clapton Passage	- basement front, back and back addition rooms
125 Clarence Road	- basement front and back rooms
264 Dalston Lane	- basement front, back and back addition rooms
25 De Beauvoir Square	- basement front room
9 Elsdale Street	- basement front and back rooms
81 Forest Road	- basement front and back rooms
4 Lenthall Road	- basement front and back rooms
82 Mapledene Road	- basement front and back rooms
28 Martello Street	- basement front and back rooms
38 Martello Street	- basement front and back rooms
55 Oldhill Street	- basement front room
270 Queensbridge Road	- basement front left and right rooms
100 Southgate Road	- basement front and back rooms and scullery
11 Welbury Street	- basement front and back rooms
15 West Side, London Fields	- basement front and back rooms:

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

176 Southgate Road - front and back attic rooms

In lieu of making a closing order, an *undertaking* to render the following parts of premises fit for human habitation was accepted:-

55 Hertford Road - ground floor back room and scullery,
first floor front and back rooms, and
top floor front and back rooms.

An *undertaking* not to use the basement front and back rooms at 39 Clapton Common for human habitation was cancelled, the owner having carried out the work necessary to render the rooms fit for that purpose.

SECTION 15 (*Appeals*). Any person aggrieved by -

- (a) a notice under this Part of this Act requiring the execution of works;
- (b) a demand for the recovery of expenses incurred by a local authority in executing works specified in any such notice;
- (c) an order made by a local authority with respect to any such expenses;
- (d) a demolition order made under this Part of this Act;
- (e) a closing order, or a refusal to determine a closing order;
- (f) a withholding of approval in relation to the use for any purpose of premises in respect of which a closing order is in force;

may, within twenty-one days after the date of the service of the notice, demand or order, or after the refusal, as the case may be, appeal to the County Court within the jurisdiction of which the premises to which the notice, demand, or order relates are situate, and no proceedings shall be taken by the local authority to enforce any notice, demand or order in relation to which an appeal is brought before the appeal has been finally determined. On an appeal, a County Court Judge may confirm, quash or vary the notice, order or demand, and may accept any such undertaking as might have been accepted by the local authority, but cannot accept any offer to carry out works which have not been submitted previously to the local authority under Section 11 (2). If the judge allows an appeal against a notice under Section 9 requiring the execution of repairs, he may be required by the local authority to include in his judgment a finding whether the house can or cannot be rendered fit for human habitation at a reasonable expense.

17 Hindrey Place - an appeal was lodged against the demolition order made in respect of these premises but at the end of the year had not been finally determined.

SECTION 51 (*Certificates as to the condition of houses*). Provision is made under this section for an owner wishing to carry out works of improvement (other than by way of decoration or repair) or structural alteration, to submit a list of the proposed works to the local authority and to ask them to state whether, in their opinion, such works will make the house fit for human habitation, and that with reasonable care and maintenance it would remain so fit for a period of at least five years. The authority may accept the specification as submitted or suggest additional works and if the owner executes the work to their satisfaction must, on request, furnish him with a certificate that the house is fit and will remain so for a period of not less than five years and not more than ten years, as they may determine. Whilst this certificate remains in force the Council cannot take action in respect of the house under Part III (which relates to clearance and redevelopment areas) or Sections 11 and 12 of the Act. No such application was made during the year.

PART III (Slum Clearance)

SECTION 25 (*Power to declare an area to be a clearance area*). The first post-war five-year programme for slum clearance in Hackney covered the years 1951-1955, and provided for the clearance of approximately 39 houses in nine areas

by the Borough Council and 57 houses in three areas by the County Council, but the latter Authority's programme was subsequently considerably extended.

Four areas included in the Borough Council's programme were represented by the Medical Officer of Health during 1952, two in 1954 and three in 1955, and clearance orders were made by the Council. One area (Lea Bridge Road) was cleared by the owners before the Order was submitted to the Minister for confirmation. The Minister's confirmation of the remaining eight orders has been received.

Area				No. of Houses	No. of inhabitants
REPRESENTED IN 1952					
Jackson's Buildings ..	..	..	..	4	13
Shacklewell Lane (No. 1)	..	..	..	3	12
Wardle Street ..	..	..	..	6 (1 unoccupied)	12
Wallis Road ..	..	..	..	3	9
REPRESENTED IN 1954					
Lea Bridge Road ..	..	..	..	3 (1 unoccupied)	6
Shacklewell Lane (No. 2)	..	..	..	3	10
REPRESENTED IN 1955					
Dunn Street ..	..	..	..	2	9
Homerton High Street	..	..	..	3	9
Tottenham Road ..	..	..	..	7	25

I understand that the position in regard to the County Council's programme at the end of the year was as follows:-

Area			No. of Houses	
Welshpool Street ..	12	Order confirmed.		
Tottenham Road ..	25	Inquiry held - confirmation of order awaited,		
Trowbridge Road ..	182	Order made but not yet confirmed.		

In accordance with the provisions of Section 1 of the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954, which require a metropolitan borough council to submit to the Minister, jointly with the London County Council, proposals for dealing under Parts II and III of the Housing Act, 1936, with houses which appear to the authority to be unfit for human habitation or with any other houses within that district which in the opinion of the authority ought to be included, a survey of the borough to enable the return to be made, was commenced in 1953, and completed in 1955. Proposals for the quinquennial period 1st September, 1955 to 30th August, 1960, envisaging the clearance or demolition of some 527 houses, including the balance of houses to be dealt with under the current programme, were submitted to the Minister jointly by the London County Council and the Borough Council. These proposals require the Minister's approval and may be approved by him with or without modification.

The following table gives the comparative slum clearance proposals for the Administrative County of London and for each of the metropolitan boroughs:-

	Total Unfit Houses	ACTION IN FIRST 5 YEARS				
		Number of houses to be dealt with by:-				
		LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL (Clear- ance Areas)	BOROUGH COUNCILS			
			Total	(a) Clear- ance Areas	(b) Indiv- idual Houses	No. of houses to be retained for temporary accommo- dation
Administrative County of London	20,947	12,528	7,666	6,436	1,230	616 to be retained
BOROUGHES						
Battersea ..	728	474	254	254	-	100
Bermondsey ..	1,289	702	587	478	9	
Bethnal Green ..	2,434	1,711	723	675	48	
Camberwell ..	999	761	238	184	54	
Chelsea ..	72	-	72	-	72	
Deptford ..	614	436	178	178	-	516
Finsbury ..	486	170	316	311	5	
Fulham ..	356	232	124	120	4	
Greenwich ..	613	415	198	195	3	
HACKNEY ..	527	312	215	95	120	
Hammersmith ..	144	144	-	-	-	
Hampstead ..	82	3	79	79	-	
Holborn ..	36	19	17	12	5	
Islington ..	834	342	492	92	400	
Kensington ..	784	66	718	152	50	
Lambeth ..	1,418	1,219	199	99	100	
Lewisham ..	418	174	244	228	16	
Paddington* ..	422	299	6	-	6	
Poplar ..	1,330	1,168	162	71	91	
St. Marylebone ..	250	126	124	105	19	
St. Pancras ..	371	196	175	172	3	
Shoreditch ..	412	325	87	87	-	
Southwark ..	1,240	748	492	403	89	
Stepney* ..	2,645	1,600	288	262	26	
Stoke Newington ..	12	-	12	12	-	
Wandsworth ..	868	447	421	417	4	
Westminster ..	121	-	121	115	6	
Woolwich ..	1,442	596	846	746	100	

* Indicates that all unfit houses cannot be dealt with in the five years 1956-1960.

These proposals may at any time, with the Minister's approval, be amplified or modified.

With regard to the individual unfit houses, so far as Hackney is concerned these are houses having basic defects and which in our opinion are incapable of being rendered fit at a reasonable expense, and so qualify for demolition procedure under the provisions of Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936. It may well prove to be the case, however, that not all of these houses will be demolished because at the time action is taken under Section 11 the owners may in some instances submit offers to carry out the works necessary to render the houses fit for human habitation and the Council in lieu of making demolition orders will accept such undertakings.

Section 2 of the *Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954* enables a local authority to postpone the demolition of houses purchased by or belonging to them in a clearance area if in their opinion the houses are or can be rendered

capable of providing accommodation of a standard which is adequate for the time being. The local authority may carry out any works necessary to bring them up to, and keep them at, that standard. This process is referred to as "patching".

Where houses in a clearance area are retained for temporary accommodation the local authority may postpone purchasing or ordering the clearance of any other buildings in the area. The demolition of other houses in the area may also be deferred if they are required to provide support for houses providing temporary accommodation or for some other special reason connected with the retention of such houses.

PART IV (Abatement of overcrowding)

This Part of the Act together with the Fifth Schedule thereto sets out the standard for measuring overcrowding and (*Section 57 - Duty of local authority to inspect and to make reports and proposals as to overcrowding*) makes provision for local authorities to carry out surveys of their districts in order to ascertain which houses are overcrowded. Surveys for this purpose were carried out in 1935 and 1937 but it is the duty of the authority to cause a further inspection to be made if it appears that the occasion has arisen therefor; or the Minister so directs.

The various offences in respect of overcrowding are enumerated, together with penalties for contravention of the provisions, and safeguards are provided for tenants who were in occupation on the day the overcrowding provisions became operative. (*Section 59 - Offences in relation to overcrowding*).

Local authorities are given power to grant licences permitting a temporary increase in the permitted number (*Section 61 - Power of local authority to authorise the temporary use of a house by persons in excess of the permitted number*) and it is their duty to enforce the overcrowding provisions (*Section 66 - Enforcement of Part IV*) and to require the inclusion in rent books of permitted numbers and a summary of the overcrowding provisions of the Act (*Section 62 - Entries in rent books, information and certificates with respect to the permitted number*). An obligation is placed upon the landlord to notify the local authority if his house becomes overcrowded (*Section 64 - Duty of Landlord to inform local authority of overcrowding*) and upon medical officers of health to make annual returns to the Minister as to overcrowding in their districts. (*Section 67 - Duty of medical officers to furnish particulars of overcrowding*).

SECTION 58 (Definition of overcrowding). The overcrowding standard consists of two parts. Sub-section (1) (a) provides that there must be sufficient sleeping accommodation in a house to secure proper sex separation. Sub-section (1) (b) is a standard of capacity, and in conjunction with Schedule V fixes in relation to the accommodation in any particular house the maximum number of persons, irrespective of sex, who may be permitted to sleep in that house at one time.

The two tables in the Fifth Schedule to the Act are reproduced:-

TABLE I

Where a house consists of ..						The permitted number of persons is
(a)	One room	..	..	..	..	2
(b)	Two rooms	..	..	..	..	3
(c)	Three rooms	..	..	..	..	5
(d)	Four rooms	..	..	..	..	7½
(e)	Five rooms or more	..	..	..	..	10

with an additional 2 in respect of each room in excess of five.

(In using this Table, a room of less than 50 square feet is not counted as a room).

TABLE II

Where a room in a house has a floor area of -				The permitted number of persons is	
(a)	110 sq. ft. or more	..	..	..	2
(b)	90 sq. ft. or more, but less than 110	..	..	..	1½
(c)	70 sq. ft. or more, but less than 90	..	..	..	1
(d)	50 sq. ft. or more, but less than 70	..	..	..	½
(e)	Under 50 sq. ft.	..	..	..	Nil

In the application of these tables account is only to be taken of rooms which are normally used in the locality either as a living room or as a bedroom.

In applying Table II, each room of the size mentioned is to be reckoned as capable of accommodating the number set out in the Table, and the aggregate for all the rooms in the house is ascertained in this manner. The "permitted number" for the house is the aggregate number so obtained or the number given by Table I, whichever is the smaller.

It will be seen that if all the rooms in a house to which the Tables are to be applied are of 110 square feet or more in area only Table I will have to be used. Table II is to be applied only when one or more of these rooms is between 50 and 110 square feet in size; in such a case, the total number of persons which would be allowed under Table II according to the size of the rooms in the house is calculated. The number so reached will be the permitted number if it is less than the number given by Table I.

In considering the application of the standard in relation to particular families it is to be noted -

- (i) that in the case of a house part of which is sub-let, the rooms occupied by the sub-tenant constitute a separate house; (Section 68 defines "dwelling-house" as any premises used as a separate dwelling by members of the working classes or of a type suitable for such use);
- (ii) that children between the ages of 1 and 10 years count as half a person and that a child under 1 year of age does not count at all (Section 58 (2));
- (iii) that apart from the number of persons who may occupy a house there is an overriding condition that the accommodation available for a particular family must be such that no two persons both of 10 years of age or over of opposite sexes, except persons living together as husband and wife, must sleep in the same room (Section 58 (1) (a));
- (iv) that only rooms normally used in the locality for sleeping or living purposes are counted as rooms, so that bathrooms, sculleries, etc., are not counted as part of the accommodation (Section 68 defines a "room" as not including any room of a type not normally used in the locality either as a living room or as a bedroom).

At the end of 1954 overcrowded dwellings to the number of 756 were recorded in the department and 70 new cases were added to the register during the year under review. Overcrowding in 19 cases was abated by rehousing by the London County Council and in 24 instances by the Borough Council; in 11 instances the overcrowding was abated by families finding other accommodation.

When cases of overcrowding are discovered, apart from any recommendation for rehousing which is sent to the appropriate housing authority, 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 again to become overcrowded.

PART V (Provision of housing accommodation)

Nine compulsory purchase orders made by the Borough Council were confirmed in 1955. The land involved totalled 9.527 acres on which were 73 dwelling

houses. The total number of dwelling houses included in orders confirmed between the 1st July, 1945 and the 31st December, 1955 is 686.

Some 485 new dwellings were completed by the Borough Council during the year and 486 were under construction at the end of the year. Since 1920 the Borough Council has provided 5,091 dwellings, including 657 temporary hutments and bungalows. At the end of the year 364 of these bungalows and 70 hutments remained in use, and families to the number of 3,218 were housed in properties held under requisitioning powers. In the same period the County Council has erected 5,620 units of living accommodation in the borough as well as 414 units of temporary accommodation. During the year that Authority completed 126 units, and a further 539 were under construction on December 31st.

HOUSING APPLICATIONS. New applications for housing accommodation totalled 1,393 and at the end of the year there remained on the Borough Council's Housing Department's register 5,998 applicants. Including the transfers to other accommodation and mutual exchange between tenants, a total of 937 families on the Borough Council's housing register were rehoused and 416 families were rehoused by the London County Council.

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 (*Power of local authorities to make advances for purpose of increasing housing accommodation*) 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 (*Grants to persons other than local authorities for improvement of housing accommodation*) 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.

The Ministry of Housing and Local Government Circular 36/54 revised the standard of fitness to which a dwelling must conform in order to qualify for a grant and also reduced the qualifying minimum expenditure from £150 to £100.

The requirement in Section 15 (2) of the Act that in order to qualify for grant a dwelling must provide satisfactory housing accommodation for at least thirty years is amended by *Section 16 of the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954* to allow the Minister or the local authority, as the case may be, to approve proposals if satisfied that they are likely to provide satisfactory accommodation for more than fifteen years and "that it is expedient in all the circumstances that the proposals should be approved". The same section removes the limit of a maximum expenditure of £800 per dwelling and substitutes therefor a maximum to the grant itself of £400, with the proviso that where the

local authority and the Minister are satisfied that there is good reason to do so the £400 maximum grant may be raised.

In seventy-eight instances the Council made advances under Section 4 of the Act, but no grants were made under Section 20.

SMALL DWELLINGS ACQUISITION ACTS, 1899 to 1923

Applications for advances for the purpose of house purchase were granted by the Council in 103 instances.

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING ACT, 1947

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 latter 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 36 cases, objections by the Borough Council to the proposed change of user were supported by the County Council.

Of appeals dealt with by the Minister of Housing and Local Government, two were upheld and ten were dismissed.

HOUSING REPAIRS AND RENTS ACT, 1954

PART I

SECTION 11 (*Houses let in lodgings; securing fitness for occupation by number of families accommodated*) replaces the power to make by-laws relating to houses let in lodgings or occupied by more than one family by a general power to require an adequate provision of the services and amenities set out in paragraphs (d) to (h) of Section 9 (1), viz: natural lighting, ventilation, water supply, drainage and sanitary conveniences, and facilities for storage, preparation and cooking of food and for the disposal of waste water. The local authority may serve a notice on the person having control of the house, setting out the works which they consider necessary to make it suitable for multiple occupation, *and requiring him in default of carrying out the works to take steps to reduce the number of people accommodated or of households or of both.* An appeal against a notice may be made to the county court.

Possession may be obtained, despite the provisions of the Rent and Mortgage Interest Restrictions Acts, 1920 to 1939, in order to comply with a requirement to reduce the occupancy. A person failing to comply with a requirement of a notice served under this section by the local authority is made liable to a fine on summary conviction.

SECTION 12 (*Houses let in lodgings; prevention of overcrowding*) replaces the power to make by-laws fixing the number of persons who may occupy a house let in lodgings or to more than one family. It empowers a local authority where it appears that excessive numbers are being accommodated in such a house, to serve on the occupier, or anyone having the control or management, a notice stating the maximum number of persons who may use any room as *sleeping accommodation.* Special maxima may be fixed where some of the occupants are under such age as may be specified in the notice. Any person who contravenes any notice served on him under the section or who permits the house to be occupied by such a number of persons that it is not possible to provide for the proper separation of the sexes is made liable to a fine on summary conviction.

PART II

(Repairs increase in respect of controlled dwelling-houses
and other amendments of the Rent Acts, etc.)

The following are the sections of this Part of the Act with which the Public Health Department deals:-

SECTION 23 (*Repairs increase for dwelling-house in good repair*). Where a dwelling-house is let under a controlled tenancy or occupied by a statutory tenant, and the landlord is responsible, wholly or in part, for the repair of the dwelling-house, then, subject to the provisions of this Part of this Act -

- (a) if and so long as the following conditions (hereinafter referred to as "the conditions justifying an increase of rent") are fulfilled, that is to say -
 - (i) that the dwelling-house is in GOOD REPAIR; and
 - (ii) that it is REASONABLY suitable for occupation having regard to the matters specified in paragraphs (b) to (h) of subsection (1) of section 9 of this Act; and
- (b) if in accordance with the Second Schedule to this Act the landlord has produced satisfactory evidence that work of repair to the value specified in that Schedule has been carried out on the dwelling-house during the period so specified

the rent recoverable from the tenant shall be increased

SECTION 26 (*Determination whether conditions fulfilled to justify increase of rent*) provides that on the service of a notice of increase of rent or at any subsequent time the tenant may apply to the local authority for a certificate (CERTIFICATE OF DISREPAIR) if either or both "the conditions justifying the increase of rent" are not fulfilled. If this certificate is granted, and the tenant has served a copy on the landlord or his agent, then so long as the certificate is in force, no sum is recoverable by way of repairs increase in respect of the premises.

If, after the local authority have granted a certificate of disrepair, the landlord executes to their satisfaction the necessary works, the landlord is entitled to have the certificate revoked by the local authority. In that event, the repairs increase will again become payable as from the date of the revocation of the certificate.

SECTION 30 (*Responsibility of landlord for repairs*). This section provides that the landlord shall be deemed as between himself and the tenant to be wholly responsible for the repair of a dwelling-house in any case where the tenant is under no express liability to carry out repairs. Subsection 3 states that where neither the landlord nor the tenant is under an express liability to carry out internal decorative repairs the landlord may make an election not to be responsible for such repairs, and if he has served notice of such election on the tenant, the local authority, in considering the granting of a certificate of disrepair, is required to disregard the state of the internal decorative repair unless it is such as to make the premises not reasonably suitable for occupation.

SECTION 31 (*Supplementary provisions as to repair*). This section provides -

- (a) that in considering whether or not a house is in good repair, there is to be disregarded any defect due to any act, neglect or default by the tenant but the local authority are not however required to go into the respective obligations of the landlord and tenant when deciding to grant or revoke a certificate of disrepair;
- (b) that in the case of a dwelling-house which is a part only of a building, the house shall not be treated as in good repair unless any entrance, staircase or other part of the building which the tenant

of the dwelling-house requires to use in connection with his occupation of the dwelling-house is also in good repair.

SECTION 49 (*Interpretation of Part II*) gives the following definitions:-

"Good Repair", in relation to any premises, means that having regard to the age, character and locality of the premises, they are in good repair both as respects structure and as respects decoration.

"Repair" includes maintenance, but does not include improvement or structural alteration or the provision of additional or improved fixtures or fittings, and "repairs" shall be construed accordingly.

SECTION 26 (*Issue and revocation of Certificates of Disrepair*)

(a) *Applications for certificates of disrepair*

A total of 264 applications (six related to "old control" premises) for certificates of disrepair were received and 60 were outstanding from the previous year. Certificates to the number of 293 were granted. Twelve applications were refused because the condition of the premises did not justify the issue of a certificate, and in 16 instances the tenants withdrew their applications for various reasons. Three applications were outstanding at the end of the year.

(b) *Applications for revocation of certificates of disrepair*

Of the 209 applications for revocation of certificates of disrepair 173 were granted, 23 refused, and thirteen were outstanding at the end of the year.

The following is a summary of action taken under the Housing Act, 1936, the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953, and the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954.

Housing Act, 1936

SECTION 4. Failure to include prescribed information in rent books,
warning notices served 8

SECTION 11 (*and Sections 10 and 11 of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953*)

Demolition Orders made 6

Houses demolished 4

Undertakings

(a) undertakings to render premises fit for human habitation
accepted by Council in lieu of making Demolition Orders .. 3

(b) premises made fit in pursuance of undertaking .. 1

Closing Orders made 8

Closing Orders determined 2

SECTION 12

Closing Orders made 34

(a) Underground Rooms 33

(b) Parts of Premises 1

Undertaking to render premises fit for human habitation accepted in
lieu of making Closing Order 1

SECTION 25

Areas represented 3

Number of houses therein 12

PART IV. Overcrowding:

(a) (i)	Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year ..	772
(ii)	Number of families dwelling therein	1,224
(iii)	Number of persons dwelling therein	5,034
(b)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year ..	70
(c) (i)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year ..	54
(ii)	Number of persons concerned in such cases	236
(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

Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954

SECTIONS 26 and 27

(1) *Certificates of Disrepair*

Number of applications received	264
" " certificates issued	293
" " applications refused	12
" " applications withdrawn	16
" " applications outstanding	3

(2) *Revocation Certificates*

Number of applications received	209
" " " granted	173
" " " refused	23
" " " outstanding	13

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

For some time concern had been felt with regard to the delay, often amounting to four to six weeks, in the hearing of legal proceedings, caused by the full lists at the Stipendiary Magistrates Courts, and also the amount of time it was necessary for sanitary inspectors to spend in the Courts waiting for their cases to be heard. The results of this delay became more apparent in August, 1954, when the new procedure for securing the more speedy abatement of nuisances was put into operation. This procedure was to some extent nullified by the fact that it was often necessary to wait six to eight weeks after the expiration of the statutory notices before any action other than obtaining a nuisance order could be taken; as a result there was delay in obtaining non-compliance summonses and in carrying out work in default.

The matter was taken up with the Town Clerk, who discussed with the Clerk to the Justices of the Tower Division the possibility of the hearing at special court sittings by the Justices of that Division of summonses for the abatement of nuisances under the Public Health (London) Act and of other summary cases with which this Council was concerned. As a result of these discussions arrangements were made for such cases to be heard at the Town Hall and the first of these courts was convened in April, 1955, since when they have sat two or three times a month. This new arrangement has proved extremely satisfactory and has resulted in the early hearing of cases and also in a considerable saving of sanitary inspectors' time.

Public Health (London) Act, 1936 and By-laws. Summonses issued against owners of property during the year totalled 256 as compared with 240 in 1954. Of this number, complaints made to the Courts with a view to obtaining nuisance orders were 207, as against 180 in the previous year, and there were nineteen summonses for non-compliance with Magistrates' Orders as compared with sixteen in 1954. The Public Health Committee again gave sympathetic consideration to the difficulties experienced by owners in poor financial circumstances in complying with notices, and in fifteen instances Nuisance Orders were obtained to enable the Council to carry out the necessary work in pursuance of their default powers.

No case was dismissed, and in thirty-nine instances costs were awarded to the Council notwithstanding the fact that the work had been carried out before the summonses were heard. In another thirty-nine cases, where the owners had carried out the necessary work and paid the Council's costs before the date of hearing, the summonses were withdrawn. Of the three summonses which were adjourned sine die, one related to a summons for non-compliance with a nuisance order. Before the case was heard the owner offered to sell the property to the Council and the adjournment was sought to enable the Council to consider this proposition. The Council did not accept the offer of the owner, who subsequently carried out the necessary work, and the summons was not restored for hearing. The other two adjourned summonses related to applications to the Courts for nuisance orders. In one case the adjournment was sought to enable the owner to settle an outstanding war damage claim and in the other case to enable the Council to consider action under the Housing Acts. In the latter case the Council subsequently made a Closing Order under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936, and the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953.

There was one appeal to the Quarter Sessions - against a penalty for non-compliance with a Nuisance Order; the appeal was dismissed with costs to the Council.

Of 256 summonses taken under the Public Health (London) Act and By-laws, judgments were given in 192 cases, 59 were withdrawn, 3 adjourned sine die, and in two instances the summonses were not served. The following is a detailed summary of these proceedings:-

SECTION 82 AND THE FIFTH SCHEDULE (NUISANCES)

Abatement Orders made - costs awarded	101
Abatement Orders made - no costs awarded	14
Closing Order made - costs awarded	1
Prohibition Order made - costs awarded	1
Costs awarded - Work carried out before dates of hearing ..	38
Summonses adjourned sine die	2
Summonses withdrawn on payment of costs - work carried out ..	35
Summonses withdrawn without costs:-	
Work completed before service of summonses	13
Change of ownership	2

NON-COMPLIANCE WITH NUISANCE ORDERS

Penalties and costs	15
Summons adjourned sine die	1
Summons withdrawn without costs:-	
Work completed before service of summons	1
Defendants deceased	2

SECTION 34 (DRAINAGE BY-LAWS) - CONTRAVENTIONS

Penalties and costs	5
Penalties without costs	2
Summonses withdrawn on payment of costs - work carried out ..	2
Summons withdrawn - defendant deceased	1

SECTION 40 (REPAIR OF DEFECTIVE DRAINS) - NON-COMPLIANCE WITH NOTICE

Penalty and costs	1
Summons withdrawn - defendant deceased	1

SECTION 107 (ASHPIT BY-LAWS) - CONTRAVENTIONS

Penalty and costs	1
Penalty without costs	1
Costs awarded - dustbins supplied before date of hearing ..	3
No costs awarded - dustbin supplied before date of hearing ..	1
Summons withdrawn on payment of costs - dustbin supplied ..	1
Summonses withdrawn without costs - dustbins supplied	2

SECTION 107 (WATER CLOSET BY-LAWS)

Penalties and costs	7
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SECTION 123 (CLEANSING OF VERMINOUS HOUSES)

Penalty and costs	1
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LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS) ACT, 1953

SECTION 12 - (PROVISION OF DUSTBINS)

Summons withdrawn on payment of costs - dustbin supplied before date of hearing	1
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Full details of the above proceedings are set out on pages 5 to 13 of the Appendix.

Food and Drugs Act, 1938. Thirteen summonses for contravention of the various provisions of Section 13 of the Act were issued. Seven related to unsatisfactory conditions in a sweet factory and a penalty and costs were imposed in respect of each summons. Four summonses, each of which resulted in a penalty with costs being imposed, were issued in respect of one food shop because of unhygienic conditions. Of the two remaining summonses one related to failure

of the proprietor of a cafe to provide a sufficient supply of hot water for use of persons employed in the preparation of food for human consumption, and the other to the dirty condition of a room in a butcher's shop in which food was deposited for sale; in each of these two cases a penalty with costs was imposed.

Milk and Dairies Regulations 1949 to 1954. Dirty milk bottles - all three summonses for failure to ensure cleanliness of vessels used for containing milk were successful, a penalty with costs being imposed in each case.

The following table summarizes the results of the proceedings under the Food and Drugs Acts:-

SECTION 13 (PRECAUTIONS AGAINST CONTAMINATION OF FOOD)

Penalty and costs	13
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SECTION 20 (MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS, 1949-1954)

Penalty and costs	3
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Shops Act, 1950 - Section 38 (Sanitary and other Arrangements in Shops)

The one summons issued under this Act related to failure to provide suitable and sufficient means of maintaining a reasonable temperature in a shop and resulted in the defendant being fined and ordered to pay the Council's costs.

SMOKE ABATEMENT AND AIR POLLUTION

The legal powers for dealing with smoke abatement and air pollution in a metropolitan borough in the Year under review were those contained in the PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1936.

SECTION 137 (*Nuisance arising from offensive trade*). 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 (*Furnaces and steam vessels to consume their own smoke*). 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, brewhouse, sugar refinery, bakehouse, gasworks, waterworks or other building used for the purpose of trade or manufacture (although a steam engine is not used therein), must be constructed so as to consume or burn as far as practicable the smoke arising from the furnace, and provision is made 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 noxious or offensive effluvia, or otherwise annoys the neighbourhood or inhabitants, without using the best practicable means for preventing or counteracting the effluvia or annoyance.

SECTION 148 (*Smoke nuisances*) 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, dyehouse, 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 seagoing 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 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.

SECTION 154 (*Application to Crown*) enacts: If it appears to a sanitary authority that a smoke nuisance exists on any premises within their district occupied for the public service of the Crown, they shall report the circumstances to the appropriate government department, and if the Minister responsible for that department is satisfied after due inquiry that such a nuisance exists, he shall cause such steps to be taken as may be necessary to abate the nuisance and to prevent a recurrence thereof.

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. the smelting of ores and minerals and the manufacture of glass, are carried on are *exempted* from the provisions of the By-laws.

Since the resignation of the Factories Sanitary Inspector on the 30th September the District Sanitary Inspectors have been responsible for all aspects of smoke abatement including emissions from factories on their respective districts; an employee continues to give part-time assistance as observer.

Apart from the complaints relating to a large hospital in the Borough, 28 complaints of smoke nuisance were received, a total of 1,837 smoke observations were made, and in 19 instances nuisances were found to exist. Informal notices were served in 14 instances and in three cases these were followed by the service of statutory notices. No legal proceedings were taken.

The boiler-house chimney of the hospital referred to above has been a source of complaint over the past few years. The complaints received have related not so much to smoke as to the emission of grit. Tenants of houses in the vicinity of the hospital complained that the grit penetrated into all their rooms and settled on yard surfaces, and that they were unable to hang washing out of doors. The nuisance has increased considerably since the installation of automatic stoking equipment in 1954, which installation incorporated forced draught equipment. Another factor was the necessity for the employment of unskilled labour because of the shortage of skilled stokers.

Observations in 1954 totalled 124 and smoke nuisances in varying degrees were observed on no fewer than 80 occasions. During the course of 134 thirty-minute observations made in 1955 the number of nuisances recorded was 190.

In reply to a communication from this Department in the autumn of 1954, the Secretary stated that the Management Committee were concerned in the matter of smoke emission from the hospital chimney stack; he pointed out that the trouble had only arisen since the installation of the automatic stoking equipment, and added that he was seeking the advice of the Hospital Board's architect, the manufacturers of the equipment, and the National Industrial Fuel Efficiency Service.

Further correspondence ensued and in March, 1955 a letter from the Secretary stated that secondary air equipment had been fitted to one boiler and had resulted in a considerable reduction of smoke emission. Delivery of the

equipment for the remaining three boilers was awaited, and the Committee also had under consideration a proposal for fitting Photo Electric Cell equipment to each boiler so that an audible alarm would be given when smoke was emitted.

During 1955 eight individual written complaints and one petition signed by 45 residents of a street in the vicinity of the hospital were received, and the matter was discussed by the Public Health Committee at several of its meetings.

The Committee decided in July to give notice of the existence of the nuisance to the Ministry of Health pursuant to Section 154 of the Public Health (London) Act. A reply from the Ministry dated the 16th August, 1955 stated that the Hospital Board were taking steps to deal with the nuisance. In September the Minister was informed that in the opinion of the Committee his reply was unsatisfactory and was requested to direct that a full investigation be made; the fact that no provision had been made for the installation of grit arrestor equipment was brought to his notice. In reply the Minister stated that he had been informed by the Regional Hospital Board that this matter was under active consideration and the Board were considering the possibility of converting equipment at the hospital to burn fuel oil.

A letter received from the Regional Hospital Board, dated 25th October, 1955, stated that it was now thought that it should be possible to eliminate the smoke and grit nuisance without converting the hospital boilers to oil fuel. Immediate steps were being taken to improve the existing boilers and the National Industrial Fuel Efficiency Service were to arrange for tests to be carried out on the boilers, after which it was hoped that the Board would be able to take such measures as would result in the complete elimination of the nuisance.

On the 31st October, 1955 a sample of grit from this chimney was sent to the Council's Analyst, who expressed the view that the grit contained some 21 per cent. of combustible material, the other main ingredients being silica and oxide of iron; therefore, assuming the constituents of the grit remained fairly constant, even with perfect combustion in the premises, the grit nuisance would only be reduced by one-fifth.

Observations continued to be made by officers of the Public Health Department, but at the end of the year this serious nuisance was, unfortunately, still unabated.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION RECORDING

(a) *Grit, soot and other particles and sulphur dioxide* (by the lead peroxide method). Measurements of these constituents of the atmosphere are made at the following three stations:-

Station	Instruments installed	Maintained by:
Town Hall	Deposit Gauge and) Lead Peroxide Instrument)	Hackney Borough Council
Buccleuch House	do.	Hackney Borough Council
Victoria Park	do.	London County Council

The British Standards Deposit Gauge collects the liquid (usually entirely rainwater) and solids falling in an accurately measured area of little less than one square foot. A monthly analysis of the contents of the gauge determines the amount of soluble and insoluble deposit and the total solids deposited. The results are expressed in terms of grammes of deposit per 100 square metres or in tons per square mile. This method of measurement does in general give a useful indication of the extent of pollution by deposited matter. *The Lead Peroxide Instrument* is a small cylinder coated with lead peroxide and exposed to the air, although protected from rain. The sulphur dioxide in the air reacts with the coating to form lead sulphate ($Pb + SO_2 = Pb SO_4$) which is determined by analysis after a suitable period of exposure. The analyst's findings are expressed as "milligrammes of sulphur trioxide fixed per day per 100 square centimetres of Batch "A" standard lead peroxide." By the use of

this method it is possible to compare the intensity of pollution of the air by sulphur at different places and times.

Samples from the Council's two stations are sent to the Council's Public Analyst at monthly intervals and the results of the analyses are reported to the Public Health Committee and also sent to the Director of Fuel Research, the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, Fuel Research Station, East Greenwich. That Department publishes a monthly "Bulletin" in which are reported the results of analyses from all stations throughout the country. A table of monthly findings from the Atmospheric Recording Stations in Hackney is given on Page 14 of the Appendix.

(b) *Smoke, and Sulphur dioxide* (by the volumetric method). Measurements of these constituents are made at the following three stations:-

Station	Apparatus installed	Maintained by:
Hillman Street Stores	Volumetric sulphur dioxide) instrument with filter) attachment)	Hackney Borough Council
Lampard Grove Depot	do.	Hackney Borough Council
Ambulance Station, Brooksby's Walk	do.	London County Council

The *Volumetric Sulphur Dioxide Instrument* consists of an electrically operated air pump which draws a measured quantity of air through a test tube containing a solution of hydrogen peroxide which retains the sulphur in a form suitable for determination by titration with alkali. The sulphur dioxide combines with the hydrogen peroxide to form sulphuric acid ($\text{H}_2\text{O}_2 + \text{SO}_2 = \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$). The amount of alkali needed to neutralise the sulphuric acid is measured and the average concentration of sulphur dioxide during the period under test is then calculated by reference to a formula. Measurement of the concentration of smoke in the atmosphere is made by inserting a filter paper between the air intake and the test tube. Air passing through the filter paper produces a stain the shade of which is dependent upon the amount of smoke in the atmosphere. Once a day, or at such other intervals as may be appropriate, the filter paper is changed and the "shade value" of the stain assessed by comparing it visually with a set of standards. The smoke concentration is calculated from the shade value and the quantity of air passed.

The readings and the necessary calculations are made daily, excluding Sundays. These also are sent to the Department of Scientific and Industrial Fuel Research and reported in the "Bulletin".

A table setting out the monthly average and highest daily average for each month of the concentration of smoke and sulphur dioxide is given on page 15 of the Appendix.

PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1936 - SECTION 147 (1) (*Nuisances arising from offensive trades*). Eight complaints relating to effluvia from trade premises were received, and three informal notices, two of which were followed by a formal notice, were served. All three nuisances were abated without recourse to legal proceedings. The total number of investigations made in connection with offensive trades was 159.

FACTORIES AND OUTWORK

(Factories Act, 1937)

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 of 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 precincts of which the work is carried on by way of trade or for the purpose of gain. 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, book-binding, bottle washing or filling, are also included in the definition of factory.

There are two classes of factories, those in which *mechanical power is used*, and those in which *mechanical power is not used*. By section 152 of the Act a factory in which mechanical power is used only for the purpose of heating, ventilating or lighting the workrooms or other parts of the factory, is not deemed to be a factory in which mechanical power is used.

Responsibility for the enforcement of general health and welfare provisions in 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.

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

SECTION 1 (*Cleanliness*) 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 (*Overcrowding*) enacts that a factory may not be so overcrowded as to cause risk of injury to the health of persons employed therein.

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

SECTION 4 (*Ventilation*) relates to the provisions 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 the work carried out.

SECTION 6 (*Drainage of floors*) 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 (*Sanitary conveniences*) 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 factory the requirements of Section 5, which relate to the provision and maintenance of suitable and sufficient lighting.

SECTIONS 101 (*Tenement factories*) AND 102 (*Premises where part of building is separate factory*) define the responsibility 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.

SECTIONS 107 (*Building operations*) AND 108 (*works of engineering construction*) apply the provisions of SECTION 7 (*sanitary conveniences*) to building operations and works of engineering construction 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. SECTION 114 (*Posting of abstract of Act and notices*) provides that 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 his Annual Report to his Authority a report of the administration of the sections of the Factories Act for which the Authority is responsible, and to send a copy of the Report, or so much of it as deals with these matters, to the Minister of Labour and National Service.

At the end of the year there were 1,486 factories operating in the Borough and the number of persons employed in these factories varied from one to 1,000. The industries employing the largest numbers of persons are those connected with clothing, chemicals, furniture, paint, cardboard and metal boxes, shoes, plastic and rubber articles, fountain pens and pencils.

Prior to the resignation of the Factories Sanitary Inspector on the 30th September responsibility for the inspection of factories was shared by that inspector, who dealt with factories employing 50 or more persons, and the district sanitary inspectors, who were responsible for factories in which fewer than 50 persons were employed. Since 1st October the district Sanitary Inspectors have undertaken the inspection of all factories in their respective districts.

Visits to the number of 2,574 were made to 1,201 factories.

Informal notices were sent to the occupiers of 74 factories in respect of 80 contraventions found, and defects to the number of 75 were remedied without recourse to legal proceedings. Notification of contraventions at 56 premises was received from H.M. Inspector of Factories.

Alleged nuisances arising from factory operations relating to noise from machinery, smoke fumes and effluvia emanating from factories formed the subjects of a number of complaints received in the department.

SECTION 66 of the *London County Council (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 enables a noise nuisance to be dealt with summarily as a nuisance under the Public Health (London) Act, 1936 by a sanitary authority.

In connection with twenty-one new complaints of noise nuisances and the follow-up of old complaints 185 investigations were made; in five instances informal notices drawing the attention of the occupiers of the premises concerned to the existence of a nuisance were served. In six cases nuisances were abated without recourse to formal action.

Nuisances from effluvia are dealt with under the provisions of Sections 137 and 147 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 Regulating the Emission of Smoke*. Action taken under these sections is set out in the part of this Report relating to air pollution.

Home Work - Outworkers. The classes of outwork to which the provisions of the relevant sections of the Act apply are specified by Regulations made by the Secretary of State.

SECTION 110 of the Factories Act, 1937 (*Lists of outworkers to be kept in certain trades*) 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 officer duly authorised by the District Council. A copy of the list is required to be submitted to the District Council in February and August of each year.

SECTION 111 (*Employment of person in unwholesome premises*) provides that where the outworker's premises are injurious or dangerous to health the District Council may give notice in writing 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.

The lists received in August showed there were 122 firms in the Borough employing outworkers, and the premises of 1,458 outworkers were recorded in the department: nearly half of these outworkers were employed by firms whose premises were outside the Borough. The inspection of outworkers' premises is undertaken by the district sanitary inspectors, who visited 1,295 premises; in no instance was work in unwholesome premises discovered.

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by sanitary inspectors):—

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		Occupiers prosecuted
		Inspections	Written Notices	
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	125	14	3	Nil
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	1,361	1,187	71	Nil
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority. (excluding outworkers' premises)	-	-	-	Nil
TOTAL	1,486	1,201	74	Nil

2. Cases in which defects were found:-

Particulars	Defects		Referred		Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ..	8	6	-	7	-
Overcrowding (S.2) ..	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature ..	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ..	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective draining of floors (S.6) ..	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient ..	3	2	-	2	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective ..	67	65	-	46	-
(c) Not separate for sexes ..	2	2	-	1	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ..	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ..	80	75	-	56	-

3. Outwork

Nature of work	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in un-wholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing Making, etc. Cleaning and washing ..	710	-	-	-	-	-
Household linen ..	101	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture and Upholstery	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fur Pulling	1	-	-	-	-	-
Artificial flowers ..	140	-	-	-	-	-
Paper bags	8	-	-	-	-	-
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper	295	-	-	-	-	-
Brush making	8	-	-	-	-	-
Carding, etc. of buttons etc.	39	-	-	-	-	-
Stuffed toys	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chocolates and sweet-meats (wrapping) ..	28	-	-	-	-	-
Cosaques, Christmas crackers, Christmas stockings, etc. ..	26	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ..	1,356	-	-	-	-	-

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	726	703	1,429
Number of outworkers employed by firms outside the Borough	711	-	711
Number of outworkers employed by firms in and outside the Borough	21	-	21
TOTAL ..	1,458	703	2,161

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	55	Fancy Stationery	5
Belts, Bags and Leather Goods	18	Fancy Goods, Small Wares, etc.	4
Blouses, Dresses, Robes, etc.	90	Feathers	2
Boots and Shoes	102	Fur	9
Brassieres and Corsets ..	5	Hats	5
Brushes and Bristles ..	19	Hosiery and Knitted Goods ..	16
Button Carding and Covering..	52	Household Linen Goods ..	24
Cardboard Boxes and Paper Bags, etc.	224	Mantles and Costumes ..	42
Children's Clothing	50	Millinery	14
Christmas Crackers, Stockings, Carnival Goods, etc.	14	Overalls	2
Chocolates and Sweetmeats (wrapping)	13	Pyjamas and shirts	2
Clothing	423	Shoe Trimmings	10
Coathanger Covering	2	Tailoring	55
Collars	1	Ties and Neckwear	5
Dolls and Toys	93	Trimmings	56
Dressing Gowns	13	Umbrellas	9
		Miscellaneous	14
		TOTAL ..	1,458

Basement Bakehouses. SECTION 54 of the *Factories Act, 1937*, defines a "basement bakehouse" 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.

The section places an obligation on district councils to in every fifth succeeding year after the commencement of this Act carry out an examination of every basement bakehouse in respect of which a *certificate of suitability* had 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. The occupier may appeal to a Court of Summary Jurisdiction against the decision of the local authority to withdraw the certificate of suitability and may further appeal to the Quarter Sessions.

On the 31st December certificates of suitability remained in operation in respect of the following 12 basement bakehouses:-

239 Amhurst Road	167 Homerton High Street
36 Chatsworth Road	71 Lower Clapton Road
94 Chatsworth Road	200 Lower Clapton Road
72 Dalston Lane	33 Rectory Road
178 Dalston Lane	18 Upper Clapton Road
219 Glyn Road	186 Well Street

The number of inspections of basement bakehouses totalled 72.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD AND FOOD PREMISES

FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS, 1938-1950

During the year much publicity was given nationally to the unsatisfactory nature of imported egg products and particularly those of Chinese origin. Large consignments of these products were found, at the port of entry and elsewhere, to be contaminated with organisms of the Salmonella group, and in more than one instance there was very strong evidence that they were responsible for outbreaks of paratyphoid fever.

Two wholesale food warehouses and one sweet manufacturer in this borough deal in imported egg products in large quantities and on receipt of information, from port health and other authorities, a number of consignments were investigated by the staff of this Department. The work involved in tracing, sampling, supervision of disposal, and communications to other authorities was very considerable, and took up much of the time of more than one member of the staff.

Distribution from suspected consignments was immediately stopped by mutual arrangement with the wholesaler concerned. Albumen in flaked form formed the bulk of the supplies dealt with and this was received by wholesalers in 100 lb. sealed airtight tins. The routine procedure adopted was for two samples to be taken from each tin in a suspected consignment and individual tins were only released on receipt of two negative bacteriological reports. Contaminated tins were voluntarily surrendered but were subsequently released to other areas, with the consent of the authorities concerned, for heat treatment.

Considerable difficulty was experienced in tracing contaminated supplies as many consignments had already been distributed in small quantities to bakers and confectioners up and down the country; eventually, however, all were traced.

The following samples were taken for bacteriological examination, with the results indicated:-

Total number of samples taken.....	73
Negative -	63
Positive -	10
Salmonella Newport	1
Salmonella Potsdam	1
Salmonella Thompson	8

The following is a copy of a letter which was sent to the Managers of all bakeries in the borough:-

"Imported Egg Products

I understand that imported egg products are widely used in bakeries up and down this country.

I am writing to draw your attention to the fact that samples of Chinese egg products including frozen whole egg, frozen white of egg, dried egg, and powdered and flaked egg albumen have been found to be extensively contaminated with disease-producing bacteria of the Food Poisoning group, including occasionally the germ responsible for Paratyphoid Fever.

The fullest hygienic precautions should, of course, at all times be taken in bakehouses, but where the egg products referred to are being used special vigilance is particularly required. I would, therefore, draw your attention to the following suggestions:-

- (1) It is most advisable that these egg products should only be used in cases, for example hard-baked cakes, where high oven temperatures are necessary.

(2) Their use in products such as creams and other uncooked "fillings", in icing, and in meringues, etc., where high baking temperatures are not used should be avoided.

(3) The products in question should be dealt with in separate mixing equipment which is set apart entirely for this purpose and *not used for other bakehouse products*. All this equipment should be thoroughly washed after each use and should, after washing, be sterilised by boiling in water for at least five minutes.

(4) *Savoy Bags* - special care is required in regard to the use of savoy bags. They should be thoroughly washed in soap and water and boiled for at least five minutes after each use.

This matter is of the very greatest importance to the health of the community. In recent outbreaks of Paratyphoid Fever in London there is much evidence to suggest that the infection was conveyed by egg products of the type referred to above and which were used in uncooked bakery products or in those which had not been subjected to high oven temperatures.

Should you require any further information or advice on this matter, please do not hesitate to get in touch with this department."

Departmental records contain details of 1,546 premises in the borough where the following food trades are carried on:-

Aerated water manufacture	2
Bakehouses	34
Bakehouses (Basement)	13
Bakers' shops (sales only)	34
Bakers (sundries manufacture)	1
Beer bottlers	2
Beer and Wines "Off" sales at grocers' shops	18
Butchers	127
Cake decoration manufacture	1
Canned soup manufacture	1
Cheese manufacture	1
Confectionery (Sweetshops)	373
Concentrated food manufacture	1
Fish curing	21
Fish (Wet)	34
Fish (Fried)	27
Fish (Wet and Fried)	1
Fruit drink manufacture	1
Greengrocery	137
Grocery and provisions	404
Ice-cream manufacture	12
Ice-cream - retail sales	376
Jam manufacture	1
Jellied eels and pies - manufacture and sale	5
Milk distributor	227
Non-brewed condiment and vinegar manufacture	2
Public houses	180
Off licences	63
Pickle manufacture	2
Restaurants and cafes	221
Sugar grinding	1
Sweets manufacture	9
Sweets packing and wrapping	1
	<u>2,333</u>

STREET TRADING IN FOODSTUFFS. Most street traders operate from approved pitches and are licensed by the Borough Council under *Section 21 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 on 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. Stalls are visited at very frequent intervals by the food inspectors, and storage accommodation used in connection with these stalls is visited every three months.

The following table shows details of licensed street traders engaged in the sale of food at 31st December.

Foodstuffs sold	Place of trading							Total number of stalls
	Ridley Road	Chatsworth Road	Well Street	Kingsland Road	Broadway	Garnham Street	Other Sites	
Fruit and vegetables	57	34	18	6	24	3	11	153
Fish (Wet, dry and shell)	10	5	7	1	6	-	4	33
Meat and poultry	10	1	2	-	6	1	1	21
Grocery and provisions	6	4	3	-	3	-	-	16
Sweets and ice-cream	2	3	1	-	2	-	2	10
Soft drinks	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	3
Cakes and biscuits	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	4
Refreshments (Coffee stalls)	1	-	-	1	-	-	4	6
Apple fritters	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Eggs	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Totals	87	49	32	11	42	4	23	248

In addition to the above licensed pitches there are scattered throughout the borough some eight stalls selling foodstuffs on odd sites not controlled by the Council; these also are regularly inspected by officers of the Department.

SECTION 3 (Prohibition against sale of any food or drug not of the nature, substance or quality demanded). Thirty-two complaints of foreign bodies in various types of foodstuffs were received; all were fully investigated, written explanations requested from the vendors, and in fifteen instances warning letters were sent. No legal proceedings were taken.

DEFENCE (SALE OF FOOD) REGULATIONS, 1943. The following Order relating to food was made under these Regulations:-

The Food Standards (Table Jellies) (Amendment) Order, 1955

This Order provides for the use of low setting gelatine and allows, as an alternative to the present standard of 84 per cent. sugar content in jelly crystals, a content of not less than 2½ oz. sugar per pint of prepared table sweet.

SECTION 9 (Penalty for sale, &c., of unsound food). This section provides that a person who sells, or offers, or exposes for sale, or has in his possession for the purpose of sale or of 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 but unfit 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 or of preparation for 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.

No food was formally seized but the following foodstuffs were voluntarily surrendered and destroyed:-

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Oz.
Bacon				8	0
Bread, cakes and pastries					12
Butter, lard and margarine			2	9	6
Cereals			2	19	7
Cheese	5	0	0	9	12
Eggs and dried egg powder		19	3	20	0
Fish		6	0	9	9
Flour			2	26	0
Fruit and vegetables	6	16	1	1	4
Jam and marmalade	1	6	2	14	15
Tinned meat, poultry and game	2	14	2	12	12
Carcase meat, poultry and game	2	2	2	13	9
Milk (Evaporated and condensed)	5	0	5	9	0
Pickles and sauces			3	4	6
Sweets				18	10
Tea and coffee					12
Miscellaneous		5	0	13	1
	24	15	2	23	3

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, or 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.

SECTION 15 (*Byelaws with respect to the handling, wrapping, &c. of food, and the sale of food in the open air*). Byelaws made by the London County Council pursuant to their powers under this section provide for the observance of sanitary and cleanly conditions and practices in connection with the handling, wrapping and delivery of food sold or intended for sale for human consumption, and in connection with the sale or exposure for sale in the open air of food intended for human consumption.

Under Section 13 and the Byelaws, notices relating to defects were served in respect of the following premises:-

Bakers	8
Butchers	12
Cafes and restaurants	15
Confectioners	5
Fishmongers	1
Greengrocers	3
Grocers and Provisions Merchants	4
Public Houses	7
Stalls	8
	<u>63</u>

The following items were included in the notices served:-

Absence of dust and refuse bins	1
Absence of hot water supply	3
Accumulation of refuse	2
Dirty condition of apparatus and utensils	4
Dirty condition of premises	29
Dirty condition of yard	3
Food inadequately protected against contamination	5
General structural defects	14
Insanitary condition of water-closet	7
Insufficient supply of hot water	6
Lack of washing facilities	3
Plucking poultry in shop	1

Legal proceedings were taken in respect of four premises:-

<i>Offence</i>	<i>Result of Proceedings</i>	<i>Fines</i>			<i>Costs</i>		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
(a) Floor of room used for depositing food for sale littered with chicken feathers and other refuse.	Fine and costs imposed	5	0	0	1	0	0
(b) Walls and ceiling of room used for depositing food for human consumption not kept in a clean condition.	Fine and costs imposed	2	0	0	1	0	0
Wallplaster of room used for depositing food for human consumption not kept in a proper state of repair.	Fine and costs imposed	2	0	0	1	0	0
Walls and windows of room used for preparation of food for human consumption not kept in a clean condition.	Fine and costs imposed	2	0	0	1	0	0
Sanitary convenience so placed as to allow offensive odours to penetrate into room used for depositing food for human consumption.	Fine and costs imposed	5	0	0	1	0	0
(c) Sufficient supply of hot water not provided for use of persons employed in preparation of food for human consumption.	Fine and costs imposed	3	0	0	1	0	0
(d) Wall of room used for preparation of food for human consumption not kept in a clean condition.	Fine and costs imposed	10	0	0	1	1	0
Entrance door of room used for preparation of food for human consumption not kept in a clean condition.	Fine and costs imposed	10	0	0	1	1	0
Suitable means for storage of trade refuse not provided.	Fine and costs imposed	10	0	0	1	1	0
Floor of room used for preparation of food for human consumption not kept in a clean condition.	Fine and costs imposed	10	0	0	1	1	0
Wall of room used for preparation of food for human consumption not kept in a proper state of repair.	Fine and costs imposed	10	0	0	1	1	0
Cleanliness not observed in regard to refrigerated conveyor.	Fine and costs imposed	10	0	0	1	1	0
Accumulation of trade refuse and litter in yard adjacent to room used for preparation of food for human consumption.	Fine and costs imposed	10	0	0	1	1	0

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, 22 new applications for registration were approved by the Public Health Committee, and at the end of the year the premises of 376 retailers and 12 manufacturers were registered. Samples of ice-cream to the number of 63 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	..	35
Grade 2	..	13
Grade 3	..	9
Grade 4	..	6

In the case of samples falling in Grades 3 and 4, further samples were taken and the methods of manufacture and handling at all stages were investigated.

The Food Standards (Ice Cream) Order, 1953. This Order provides for the food content of ice-cream to be not less than 5 per cent. fat, 10 per cent. sugar and 7½ per cent. milk solids other than fat. Of the ten formal and forty-four informal samples taken for analysis, two informal samples did not comply with these standards:-

- (a) 13.3% deficient in non-fatty milk solids;
- (b) 5.3% deficient in milk solids.

Follow-up formal samples in these two cases were satisfactory.

Ice Cream (Heat Treatment, &c. Regulations) 1947-1952. 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. Five premises were removed from the register following cessation of the trade for which they were registered and the following two new registrations were approved:-

Manufacture of Sausages ..	..	1
Manufacture of Canned Soups ..	..	1

At the end of the year 146 premises were registered:-

Preservation of meat and manufacture of sausages	119
Fish curing	21
Manufacture of meat pies and jellied eels ..	5
Manufacture of Canned Soups	1

SECTION 17 (*Notification of cases of Food Poisoning*). A medical practitioner, on becoming aware that a person is suffering from or suspected to be suffering from food poisoning, is required to send a notification of this information to the Medical Officer of Health.

Details of the 43 cases notified during the year are as follows:-

- (a) Outbreaks due to Identified Agents - Of six small outbreaks, in five instances two members of a family were involved, and the sixth affected three schoolboys, making a total of thirteen cases. In four of these outbreaks the causal organism was *Salmonella Typhimurium*, in the fifth *Salmonella Anatum*, and in the case of the three schoolboys, who were found collapsed in the street, a diagnosis of Staphylococcal Food Poisoning was made but was not confirmed bacteriologically.
- (b) Outbreak of Undiscovered Cause - This outbreak involved a man and wife.
- (c) Single Cases - The bacteriological findings in the remaining twenty-eight individual cases were

<i>Salmonella Typhimurium</i>	15
<i>Salmonella Thompson</i>	1
<i>Salmonella Anatum</i>	1
Unidentified <i>Salmonella</i> Infection	2
Negative	7
No specimens submitted	2

SECTION 20 (*Milk and Dairies Regulations*)

(a) MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS, 1949-1954. 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 production, treatment, handling and storage of milk. At the end of the year 258 persons were registered as "distributors", 26 operating from registered "dairy premises" in the borough, 31 from "dairy premises" outside the borough, and 201 were selling milk in unopened containers from retail shops.

Legal action was taken against one distributor for three separate offences:-

Offence	Result of proceedings	Fine			Costs		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
(i) Failing to ensure cleanliness of vessel used for containing milk.	Fine and costs imposed	1	0	0	7	7	0
(ii) Failing to ensure cleanliness of vessel used for containing milk.	Fine only imposed	1	0	0	-	-	-
(iii) Failing to ensure cleanliness of vessel used for containing milk.	Fine only imposed	1	0	0	-	-	-

(b) THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) (RAW MILK) REGULATIONS, 1949-1954. "*Tuberculin Tested*" is the only designation now permitted by these Regulations.

Producers' licences under the Regulations are granted by the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and Dealers' licences by the local authority.

The following licences were issued by the Borough Council:-

Dealer's Licence - Tuberculin Tested Milk	..	..	42
Dealer's Supplementary Licence - Tuberculin Tested Milk			21

During the year nineteen 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 1949-1953. Milk sold under the special designation "pasteurised" must be treated by one of the three following methods:-

- (i) 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 immediately cooled to a temperature of not more than 50°F., or
- (ii) heated to a temperature of not less than 161°F., held at that temperature for at least 15 seconds and immediately cooled to a temperature of not more than 50°F., or
- (iii) 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 the *Phosphatase Test* for adequate heat treatment and with the *Methylene Blue Test* for bacterial cleanliness.

The following samples were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service for tests under these Regulations:-

Pasteurised milk	..	..	..	Phosphatase Test	436
				Methylene Blue Test	436
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) Milk				Phosphatase Test	104
				Methylene Blue Test	104
Tuberculin Tested Milk	..	..		Methylene Blue Test	1

Two samples of Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) milk and three samples of Pasteurised milk failed to comply with the requirements of the *Methylene Blue Test*, but in each case the test was void owing to the atmospheric shade temperature on the day of sampling exceeding 65°F.

One sample failed to satisfy the *Phosphatase Test* but a follow-up sample taken proved satisfactory.

"Sterilised" milk is milk which has been filtered or clarified and homogenized 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 51 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	..			43
Pasteurised Milk	..	..	..	148
Sterilised Milk	..	..	..	221
Dealer's Supplementary Licence -				
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) Milk	..			19
Pasteurised Milk	..	..	..	27
Sterilised Milk	..	..	..	30

(d) THE SALE OF MILK REGULATIONS, 1939. These Regulations require milk to contain not less than 3% milk fat and 8.5% milk solids other than milk fat. All the 211 formal and informal samples submitted to the Public Analyst complied with the Regulations. The average content of samples taken was 3.5% milk fat and 8.74% milk solids other than milk fat.

SECTION 68 (*Powers of Sampling*). Formal samples to the number of 407 as well as 298 informal, making a total in all of 705 samples, were submitted to the Public Analyst, who reported as follows:-

			<i>Genuine</i>	<i>Adulterated</i>
(a)	Formal			
	Milk	.. ..	61	-
	Other foods	.. ..	341	5
(b)	Informal			
	Milk	.. ..	150	-
	Other foods	.. ..	145	3

A detailed statement of all foods analysed is given on pages 16-18 of the Appendix.

Adulteration. The following are details of the 8 adulterated samples:-

<i>Description</i>	<i>Nature and Extent of Adulteration</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
<u>FORMAL</u>		
Glauber Salts	Contained 84.3% of Anhydrous Sodium Sulphate instead of from 43 to 48.5%.	Vendor warned. (No remaining stocks).
Glauber Salts	Contained 99.6% Anhydrous Sodium Sulphate instead of from 43 to 48.5%.	Manufacturer and Vendor warned. (Old stock withdrawn from sale).
Ham Paste	7.3% Deficient in Meat.	Manufacturer warned.
Baking Powder	48.8% Deficient in available Carbon Di-Oxide.	Manufacturer warned. (Old stock withdrawn from sale).
Crab Paste	Did not taste of Crab.	Follow-up sample satisfactory.
<u>INFORMAL</u>		
Ice Cream	13.3% Deficient in Non-fatty Milk Solids.	Formal sample satisfactory.
Meat Paste	16.4% Deficient in Meat.	Formal sample satisfactory.
Ice Cream	5.3% Deficient in Milk Solids.	Formal sample satisfactory.

PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT, 1933. SECTION 18 (*Prohibitions and Regulations with respect to sale of Poisons*) enacts that, except in the case of an authorised seller of poisons selling from premises duly registered under Part I 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 applicable are laid down in this Section 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 poisons 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 156 persons listed as sellers of Part II Poisons were on the register at the end of the year. The main business of these sellers was:-

Grocer	..	..	..	109
Hardware Store	..	..	..	29
Drug Store	..	..	..	9
Hairdresser	..	..	..	2
Disinfectant manufacturer	..	..	..	1
Disinfectant merchant	..	..	..	2
Mill furnisher	..	..	..	1
Soap manufacturer	..	..	..	1
Seed merchant	..	..	..	1
Turpentine Bottlers	..	..	..	1

PHARMACY AND MEDICINES ACT, 1941. A Food and Drugs Authority has power to enforce the following provisions of this Act:

SECTION 8, prohibits the publication of advertisements relating to certain diseases.

SECTION 9, prohibits the publication of any advertisement relating to abortion. (Prosecutions for contravention of these sections cannot be instituted without the consent of the Attorney General or Solicitor General).

SECTION 11, (*Disclosure of composition of medicines*) provides that no person shall -

- (a) sell by retail any article consisting of or comprising a substance recommended as a medicine; or
- (b) supply any such article as a sample for the purpose of inducing persons to buy by retail the substance of which it consists or which it comprises;

unless there is written so as to be clearly legible on the article or a label affixed thereto,

- (i) the appropriate designation of the substance so recommended, or of each of the active constituents thereof, or of each of the ingredients of which it has been compounded; and
- (ii) in a case where the appropriate designation of each of the active constituents or the ingredients is written as aforesaid, the appropriate quantitative particulars of the constituents or ingredients;

This subsection does not apply to any article made up and supplied for the use of a particular person, being an article prescribed by reference to the needs of that person.

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

Bakehouse inspections	178
Registered Food Premises:-	
Inspections of ice cream premises	1,309
Inspections of other registered premises (preserved food, etc.) ..	714
Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924-1948:-	
Inspections of butchers' shops	564
Inspections of butchers' stores	372
Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949-1954:-	
Inspections of dairies and milk distributors' premises	268
Other Food Premises, Inspections of:-	
Confectioners'	228
Fried fish shops	186
Food factories	94
Greengrocers'	186
Markets	997
Provision stores (excluding registered premises shown above) ..	529
Public Houses	421
Restaurants and cafes	656
Street traders' food stores	217
Wet fish shops	224
Miscellaneous	168
Notices served (all types of food premises)	63
Sampling:-	
Formal samples	407
Graded Milks	611
Ice cream (for bacteriological examination)	63
Informal samples	298
Food complaints investigated	32
Food Poisoning Cases investigated	43

DISTRIBUTION OF FOOD TRADES IN SANITARY INSPECTION DISTRICTS - 1955

	District														Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Aerated Water Manufacture	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
Bakehouses	1	3	-	5	-	1	3	1	2	4	2	4	5	3	34
Bakehouses (basement)	-	-	1	2	1	3	-	1	2	1	1	-	1	-	13
Bakers' shops (sales only)	2	4	2	3	4	-	6	3	2	2	-	4	2	-	34
Bakers' sundries manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Beer bottlers	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
Beer and wines, "Off" sales at Grocers' shops	1	3	1	2	2	1	-	1	1	2	-	2	1	1	18
Butchers)	2	7	3	8	7	4	12	14	8	4	3	5	7	5	*89
Cake decoration manufacture	7	4	2	5	3	1	6	1	3	-	1	1	4	-	38
Canned Soup manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Cheese manufacture	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Confectionery (sweets shops)	14	26	18	24	22	28	37	45	39	24	18	23	30	25	373
Concentrated food manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Fish Curing	1	1	-	2	2	2	3	2	2	-	-	4	1	1	*21
Fish (Wet)	2	5	2	4	2	2	7	3	2	-	-	4	1	-	34
Fish (Fried)	-	-	1	1	3	1	2	3	5	1	-	5	2	3	27
Fish (Wet and fried)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Fruit drink manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Greengrocery	8	17	8	12	9	11	13	12	8	1	9	10	12	7	137
Grocery and Provisions)	14	30	12	29	23	24	48	37	36	26	12	30	33	20	374
Ice cream - manufacture and sale	1	1	1	4	2	1	4	3	3	1	-	4	1	4	*30
Jam manufacture	22	30	14	26	24	30	38	41	29	22	20	36	24	32	*388
Jellied Eels and pies - manufacture and sale	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	*5
Milk distributor	3	11	9	13	14	16	23	27	22	16	11	16	23	23	*227
Non-Brewed Condiment and Vinegar Manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Public houses and off-licences	6	10	9	15	14	11	26	32	16	20	23	26	18	17	243
Pickle manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2
Restaurants and cafes	9	13	9	12	13	13	28	25	12	21	9	31	10	16	221
Sugar Grinding	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Sweets manufacture	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	2	-	2	-	9
Sweets packing and wrapping	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

* Registered Food Premises

WELFARE OF AGED PERSONS

With the continued ageing trend of the population, welfare of old people becomes more and more a social service of increasing importance. The statutory duties of a local sanitary authority, as opposed to those of a local health and welfare authority, are limited, but in actual practice much work in this field is done in Hackney by the Council as well as by local voluntary agencies. The problems associated with growing old are many and it is no easy task to provide the assistance which old people require to enable them to maintain a reasonable standard of living and also to retain that independence of spirit which they so ardently cherish. The worker in this branch of social service must, in addition to many other qualities, be endowed with tact, as gaining the confidence of the aged person is of the utmost importance. Many aged persons readily take offence when it is suggested to them that there is, for example, a bathing service at their disposal - they resent the implication that their own level of personal cleanliness is low, though that may well be the case.

The statutory powers for, in certain circumstances, the compulsory removal of aged persons from their own homes are, of course, essential but in practice authorities and their officers are extremely loth to use these powers, and in the vast majority of cases where removal is essential it can be brought about voluntarily by persuasion. In most cases old people do long to spend the eventide of their lives in their own homes, and from the point of view of the State this is more economical than the provision of many units of residential accommodation. The many services, such as welfare visiting, meals-on-wheels, chiropody and bathing, which are now available do make it possible for many old people, who otherwise would have to be removed, to continue to live in their own homes. There are, however, a number of cases where removal to a geriatric unit of a hospital or to an old people's home is the only solution as the physical or mental condition of the person makes it impossible for him to manage on his own even with the services available. Regarding the admission of old people to a hospital or to a home, we in this Department continue to receive the wholehearted co-operation of the staff of the geriatric unit of the Hackney Hospital and also of the staff of the Welfare Department of the London County Council.

The Hackney Association for the Welfare of Old People plays a part of paramount importance in the welfare of aged persons in this Borough. The continuing close liaison which exists between this Organisation and the staff of the Public Health Department results in many of the problems concerning old people being solved without recourse to statutory action. We also continue to receive the utmost co-operation from the home help service of the London County Council and from the Hackney District Nursing Association and it will be readily appreciated that these two services do play parts of vital importance in the welfare of the elderly.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

SECTION 31 (*Contributions to old people's organisations*). This section empowers a local authority to make contributions to the funds of any voluntary organisation whose activities consist in or include the provision of recreation or meals for old people.

HACKNEY ASSOCIATION FOR THE WELFARE OF OLD PEOPLE. In the year ending 31st March, 1956, the Council made a contribution of £850 to this voluntary organisation. The Association is represented on the Central Consultative Committee for the Welfare of the Aged, and the following are extracts from the Association's Annual Report for the year ending 31st March, 1956.

"We are glad to report another year of full activity in the interests of the Elderly Folk of Hackney. A full year's experience of the services of our Secretary, Mrs. R. E. Varney, has proved of value, and it is good to report a year of comparatively smooth working.

CLUBS: We report 19 Clubs now affiliated to the Association. Over 7,000 Old Folk are reported in membership of these Clubs. Once more we must pay tribute and gratitude to the Club Leaders and Helpers for their devoted continuance of this great work. The Association made a grant of £5 to each Club in affiliation at Christmas, 1955, and continue to provide, free of charge, subscription cards, games, etc.

MEALS ON WHEELS: Extended facilities came into operation on 10th February, 1956, from which date some 50 meals per day have been served on four days a week (Tuesday to Friday). Total number served during the year was 6,920. On the same date Mrs. Woodward was appointed on a permanent part-time basis for the daily distribution of the meals, making for much smoother working of the service. The association is deeply indebted to the voluntary helpers who helped to maintain this service prior to the appointment of Mrs. Woodward. Sincere gratitude is also due to the van drivers, especially Mr. Jesson and the Rev. F. J. Morris, who, together with helpers, have turned out without fail in the foulest of weather to keep this service going. Warm appreciation must also be expressed for the splendid co-operation of the Committee of the Stoke Newington Borough Council Staff Canteen and their Kitchen Staff for the provision of the meals. This service is becoming more costly to run each year because of (a) increased cost of meals which the Association bears, (b) the greater number of meals now being served; but it is felt that this part of the work of the Association is one in which we must be prepared for still more extension. (The cost of a meal is 1s. 9d, towards which sum the recipient pays tenpence, threepence is paid by the Association, and the balance by the London County Council).

HOLIDAYS: Three hundred and twenty week's holidays were arranged by the Association during the summer, the majority of which were taken at Herne Bay Holiday Home of Clapton Methodist Mission, and at the Eventide Home at Westcliff. The cost to the pensioner was 15s. per week plus fare, the average cost per week to the Association being 25s. per pensioner.

CHIROPODY: Total of 183 home visits were made during the year to 62 patients, all of them housebound.

CASE WORK: Three hundred and thirty five cases were visited throughout the year, typical cases from our files follow:-

(1) A pensioner of 73 whose case had been notified to the Association by the Town Hall was in dire need; she was not in receipt of an Old Age Pension and she was ignorant of the procedure necessary in acquiring one. An immediate domiciliary visit was made and it was found that the old lady was living in a house which she owned, but had no savings. The rents of the rooms that were let only just covered the outgoings. As she had no other income, contact was made with the National Assistance Board, who visited and made an immediate allowance. In the meantime I notified the Ministry of Pensions and claimed on her behalf a main pension which was in time received by her, back-dated six months. The pensioner, in good health, is now visited at regular intervals, and is managing quite well on her pension.

(2) Notification was received from a neighbour of an old lady aged 88 who was unable to care for herself. A visit was made and it was found the old lady had for a long time been unable to clean her room, or even her person. Arrangements were made to have her room fumigated and the old lady was able to buy new bedding and clothing as there was no urgent need for money in this case. She was bathed and it was found that, through neglect, gangrene had attacked one of her toes and it was necessary for her to enter hospital. She is now out of hospital and is having regular visits and meals from the Association.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS: In addition to those specifically mentioned in the foregoing, the Association desires to record its grateful appreciation of the help by generous grants given by the Hackney Borough Council, the L.C.C., Sunday Cinema Fund, the Hackney Parochial Charities, the London Council of Social Service, and to those who have donated to the Association Funds, through our Christmas Appeal and to all who, having the interest of Old People at heart, have given their time and money to help forward the objects of the Association.

The Association has been glad to know of the formation of the Hackney Association for the Workshops for the Elderly, on whose Committee our Chairman is our representative. Without a doubt the future will provide opportunities for the Associations to work in close harmony in the interest of the able-bodied elderly people of Hackney, but one of the chief concerns of our Association is, and must always be, for those aged folk who, in the main, are unable to help themselves. If this Association existed for no other purpose than to visit the sick and housebound, we feel that the Association would continue to receive the commendation and support of all good hearted citizens. As it is, the work of the Association can truly be said to be a fully extended service to the Old People of Hackney and we are confident that its work commends itself to all.*

SECTION 47 (*Removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention*). Under the provisions of this section, if a Medical Officer of Health certifies in writing to the appropriate authority that he is satisfied, after thorough enquiry and consideration, that a person is

- (a) suffering from grave chronic disease, or being aged, infirm or physically incapacitated, is living in insanitary conditions, and
- (b) is unable to devote to himself/herself, and is not receiving from other persons, appropriate care and attention;

the authority may apply to a court of summary jurisdiction for an order for the compulsory removal of such a person to, and his/her detention in, a suitable hospital or other place. Seven days' notice of intention to apply to the court for such an order must be given to the person it is proposed to remove and to the manager of the establishment to which the person's admission is sought. An order granted by the court under this section can require a person's detention for a period not exceeding three months.

No action under this section was necessary.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1951

Section 1 of this Act enables action similar to that under Section 47 of the 1948 Act to be taken in respect of persons whose removal, in the opinion of a medical officer of health and a registered medical practitioner, should be effected without delay. The application for the compulsory removal order may in such cases be made to either a court of summary jurisdiction having jurisdiction in the place where the premises are situated in which the person in respect of whom the application is made resides, or by a single justice having such jurisdiction. The period of detention under such an order must not exceed three weeks, and the requirement to give the person concerned seven days' notice is waived. The Borough Council has delegated to the Medical Officer of Health power to take action under this section, but no case requiring the exercise of these powers was reported.

The number of persons brought to the notice of the department as possibly being in need of care and attention totalled 127. The circumstances of all such persons were investigated and the sanitary inspectors made some 850 visits to these and other elderly persons.

In 139 cases the following arrangements were made:

Admitted to private Home	1
Admitted to Mental Hospital	1
Voluntary removal to Old People's Home ..	52
Voluntary removal to hospital	34
Domestic help	14
Meals on Wheels	5
Cleansing treatment	32

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS) ACT, 1953. SECTION 43. (*Power to sanitary authority to cleanse aged and feeble persons in their homes or elsewhere*). Under the powers contained in this section, where it appears to a sanitary authority upon a report from the medical officer of health or a sanitary inspector for their district that any aged person within their district -

- (a) is verminous or is for any other reason in need of cleansing in order to prevent injury or the danger of injury to health; and
- (b) is so enfeebled that he is unable to avail himself of any facilities for cleansing himself provided by the authority under any enactment or to cleanse himself properly;

the authority may on the application or with the consent of that person (but not otherwise) cause him to be cleansed free of charge at the place where he resides or at any other suitable place. A sanitary authority may make all such arrangements and provide all such apparatus and things as may be necessary for the convenient exercise of these powers.

During the year 24 persons were given a total of 165 baths at Millfields Cleansing Centre; transport to and from the Centre was provided by the Department. In addition, eight persons were given a total of 61 baths in their own homes.

HEALTH EDUCATION

The continuous programme of health education outlined in previous Annual Reports was maintained during the year. The two principal features of the campaign were

(a) a display of exhibits on various topics concerned with health and hygiene in the two permanent display cabinets situate in the vestibule of the Hillman Street entrance to the Town Hall;

(b) talks and film shows given from time to time by members of the staff of the Department to various local organisations, such as women's guilds, scout companies, ranger companies, etc.

The London County Council, in its capacity as Local Health Authority, is also active in the field of health education, and the officers of this Department co-operated fully with the Divisional Medical Officer of the County Council and his staff in the display and distribution of health education material provided by the County Council.

With regard to displays, care has to be exercised in the selection of exhibition material; matters requiring detailed description or much technical knowledge are not always appropriate; some manufacturers are ready to supply photographs and models but caution has to be exercised in order to avoid the possibility of the Department advertising proprietary articles. Certain firms, however, do provide displays in which advertising is conspicuously absent, and further enquiries for that type of exhibit are being made.

With a view to assisting in the detailed production of health education campaigns we have asked the Central Council for Health Education to set up a 'central catalogue' showing where materials on various topics may be obtained; such a 'catalogue' should make possible an interchange of material between various bodies to the mutual benefit of all concerned.

The following topics were featured during the year:-

Milk Production. This display showed the great precautions taken at farm and dairy to provide a clean and safe milk supply, and exhorted the public to take reasonable precautions in the handling and storage of milk in the home.

Care of the Feet. A display provided by the Foot Health Bureau of the Central Council for Health Education gave simple advice on footwear and care of the feet generally.

Care of the Eyes)

Care of the Teeth) These two topics were dealt with in a display of posters, illustrated panels and models.

Prevention of Accidents in the Home. This display set out models of rooms showing the hazards to be avoided in the home.

Food Hygiene. The importance of cleanliness in the home and in food premises, and the risks of contamination of food were illustrated by posters and photographs.

Air Pollution. The display showed various types of smokeless fuels and appliances for their combustion as well as pictures of visible pollution of the atmosphere.

Tuberculosis. Photographs displayed the use of mass radiography in the early detection of the disease, and a series of photographs showed patients in the various stages of treatment.

The offer to provide speakers on various aspects of the Public Health Service was again made to local organisations. A number accepted this offer and a few made repeated requests for talks. Our thanks are due particularly to the North Thames Gas Board who provided films, equipment and operators when-

ever requested; the film "Guilty Chimneys" has been greatly appreciated and has been a factor of no small importance in the campaign for the abatement of smoke and for cleaner air. Other subjects dealt with have been various facets of food hygiene, food inspection, prevention and control of infectious disease, general health services and the work of the Public Health Department.

Leaflets on a wide variety of subjects have been distributed over the enquiry counters in the Public Health Department. Book-marks incorporating information on various health education subjects have also been distributed with the co-operation of the Library services, and have proved very popular.

The best thanks of the Authority are due to the officers of the Central Council for Health Education who have at all times throughout the year given every possible help.

Food Hygiene Pictorial Exhibition. The Ministry of Health, in co-operation with this Borough and the Boroughs of Shoreditch, Bethnal Green, Finsbury, Stepney, Poplar and Stoke Newington, arranged a pictorial exhibition on Food Hygiene at Shoreditch Town Hall over a period of two days in November. The object of this exhibition was to emphasize modern methods whereby food premises could be brought up to good hygienic standards and to give guidance and advice to traders on food hygiene generally and on the legislation affecting food handling and food premises. Photographs of hygienic food premises were taken in the Boroughs participating and were exhibited in trade groups in the respective sections of the Exhibition allotted to each Authority. Personal invitations were sent to all food traders and they were urged to arrange for as many members of their staffs as possible to visit the Exhibition. Members of the Staff of the Public Health Department were present during the Exhibition to answer questions and give advice on food handling, on the merits of various fitments and on the planning and layout of food premises. Literature on various aspects of health education in relation to food hygiene was available for distribution.

SERVICES PROVIDED BY OTHER AUTHORITIES AND VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES

(i) **HOSPITALS.** The North-East Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board is the Authority responsible for the hospital services in this area but two local Management Committees, appointed under the provisions of the National Health Service Act, 1946, are responsible for the day-to-day administration of these hospitals:-

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

	Bed complement	Beds open
Hackney Hospital, E.9. (General and chronic sick, and maternity)	1,022	841
Eastern Hospital, E.9 (Infectious disease - including pulmonary tuberculosis; and dermatology)	621	246
German Hospital, E.8. (General and maternity)	218	157
Mothers' Hospital, E.5 (Maternity)	110	110

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

Central Group (No. 5) Hospital Management Committee. The Metropolitan Hospital, with a complement of 146 general medical and surgical beds, is the only hospital of this Group in the borough.

Chest clinics for the diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis are provided at the Metropolitan Hospital and the London Chest Hospital, Victoria Park.

A venereal diseases treatment centre functions at the Metropolitan Hospital.

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

The London County Council, as the Local Health Authority under the National Health Service Acts, is responsible for:-

(a) *Ambulance Service.* The two Ambulance Stations in this borough are sited at Homerton Grove, E.9, and Paragon Road, E.9.

(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.
- West Hackney Church Hall, Evering Road, N.16.

Infant welfare consultations are held at all centres and ante-natal and post-natal sessions at the Elsdale Street, Lower Clapton Road, Richmond Road and Upper Clapton Road Centres. Dental treatment for expectant and nursing mothers and pre-school children is provided at Lower Clapton Road and Richmond Road. Physiotherapy is available at the Elsdale Street and Richmond Road Centres, and artificial sunlight, simple massage and exercise clinics are also held at these two Centres. At the Richmond Road Centre there is a foot clinic at which two whole-time chiropodists are employed.

(c) *Prophylaxis at Welfare Centres and Schools in Hackney. Immunisation against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough*

	<i>Immunised</i>	<i>Boosted</i>
Number of children protected against whooping cough	29	275
Number of children protected against diphtheria ..	297	2,483
Number of children protected with a combined whooping cough and diphtheria prophylactic ..	1,262	288

(d) *B.C.G. Vaccination*

13 year old schoolchildren

(i) Number of such children on rolls of Hackney Schools	1,847
Number for whom parental consent for vaccination was received	1,073
Number Mantoux tested	943
Number of positive reactors, all of whom were subsequently X-rayed	83
Number of negative reactors, all of whom were subsequently vaccinated	860

(ii) *Vaccination of child contacts by Chest Physicians*

Number of child contacts vaccinated	195
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(e) *School Health Service Treatment Centres.* Facilities for the treatment of minor ailments in school children 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 school children include dental, nutrition, ophthalmic, ear, nose and throat, and physiotherapy clinics.

(f) *Day Nurseries.* Six day nurseries, accommodating a total of 331 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.

St. John's, Hackney Churchyard, E.8.

Wetherell, Wetherell Road, E.9.

The Nursery at Kingsmead, Mabley Green, E.9 was closed in December, 1955.

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

VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS

(a) *HACKNEY ASSOCIATION FOR THE WELFARE OF OLD PEOPLE.* Particulars of the activities of this Association are set out in the section of this report which deals with the welfare of aged persons.

(b) *HACKNEY DISTRICT NURSING ASSOCIATION.* This Association, affiliated to the Queen's Institute of District Nursing, provides, by arrangement with and on behalf of the County Council, a free home nursing service. The Association had an average staff of twenty-nine nurses who paid 116,323

visits to 2,542 patients. The Superintendent informs me that there was a considerable decrease in injections during the year owing to the oral administration of penicillin and mersalyl, but nursing cases discharged from hospital required more nursing care.

(c) **TUBERCULOSIS CARE COMMITTEES.** The Borough Council appoints three members to both the Hackney and Bethnal Green Care Committee and to the Hackney and Stoke Newington Care Committee. The Medical Officer of Health is also a member of both these Committees. These Committees play no small part in the campaign against tuberculosis; they enable tuberculous persons to have the advantage of the many additional amenities which might almost be described as necessities but which, nevertheless, are not available to them through the agency of statutory bodies.

(d) **ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPICE,** situated in Mare Street, is administered by a Community of Catholic Nuns. It admits persons suffering from chronic and incurable diseases, and large numbers of persons end their days there in the best possible atmosphere in such circumstances.

(e) **WOMEN'S VOLUNTARY SERVICES.** The local branch of this organisation again included in its activities a hospital trolley library service, assistance to old age pensioners in shopping, cooking, etc., distribution of welfare foods, escort journeys, arrangements for seaside holidays for children and old age pensioners, and the collection of clothing which is distributed to hardship cases. A tea trolley service, operating in the Casualty and Out-patients' Departments of the German Hospital, was commenced during the year.

(f) **ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.** The membership of the No. 5 (Hackney Division) was maintained and the duties carried out during the year, covering some 3,056 hours, are summarized as follows:-

	<i>Duties</i>	<i>Hours</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Hospital cases</i>
Hackney Marsh	367	1,288	321	72
Hackney Empire	50	150	9	2
Regal Cinema	231	814	15	1
Pavilion Cinema	11	39	0	0
Hare and Hounds	43	129	20	1
Clapton Stadium	114	342	17	0
Victoria Park Lido	14	56	155	0
London Fields Lido	27	108	54	2
Miscellaneous	28	130	38	1
Totals	885	3,056	629	79

In addition, some 2,000 home and factory cases are dealt with each year.

(g) **BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETY.** Five detachments, one Cadet Unit, a Junior Link, and two Cadet Units under formation, totalling in all 182 members, comprise the Hackney Division. The services provided included lectures on first aid, home nursing, loan of medical supplies, a limited car service, and the transporting and guiding of patients. Other work of the Division included duties at theatres, cinemas, sports events and hospitals; and a hospital trolley shop.

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	9	..	..	..	..	1	4	2	2
	F	6	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	1
Tuberculosis, other forms	M	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syphilitic disease ..	M	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
	F	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Diphtheria	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meningococcal Infection .	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acute Poliomyelitis ..	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	M	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other infective and parasitic diseases ..	M	3	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..
	F	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	M	31	..	..	..	..	1	14	9	7
	F	28	..	..	..	..	..	8	8	12
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	M	60	..	..	..	..	3	36	16	5
	F	15	..	..	..	..	1	4	5	5
Malignant neoplasm, breast	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	42	..	..	..	..	6	17	13	6
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	12	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	4
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ..	M	91	1	1	1	1	4	18	38	27
	F	89	..	..	..	..	4	41	22	22
Leukaemia, aleukaemia ..	M	5	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	..
	F	5	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	1
Diabetes	M	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
	F	11	..	..	..	..	..	3	5	3
Vascular lesions of nervous system	M	75	..	..	..	..	2	20	22	31
	F	103	..	..	..	1	..	15	30	57
Coronary disease, angina.	M	182	..	..	..	..	7	58	71	46
	F	95	..	..	..	..	1	19	38	37
Hypertension with heart disease	M	16	..	..	..	..	..	3	5	8
	F	47	..	..	..	..	1	3	8	35
Other heart disease ..	M	84	..	..	..	1	4	9	19	51
	F	107	..	..	..	..	3	13	17	74

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>
Other circulatory disease	M	39	-	-	-	-	2	6	13	18
	F	39	-	-	-	-	1	6	5	27
Influenza	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	F	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Pneumonia . . .	M	34	2	1	-	-	1	1	12	17
	F	40	1	-	-	1	1	4	8	25
Bronchitis	M	134	2	1	-	1	4	34	47	45
	F	34	-	-	-	-	-	2	8	24
Other diseases of respiratory system ..	M	5	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-
	F	8	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	6
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	M	29	-	-	-	-	1	11	9	8
	F	12	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	5
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
	F	6	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	3
Nephritis and nephrosis .	M	14	-	-	1	1	3	2	4	3
	F	7	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	2
Hyperplasia of Prostate .	M	7	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	4
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	4	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
Congenital malformations.	M	10	6	-	-	2	-	1	1	-
	F	7	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
Other defined and ill-defined diseases ..	M	55	21	-	3	-	2	7	7	15
	F	67	15	-	-	-	3	14	11	24
Motor vehicle accidents .	M	7	-	-	-	1	-	3	2	1
	F	6	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	1
All other accidents ..	M	16	1	-	3	-	4	3	1	4
	F	10	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	4
Suicide	M	6	-	-	-	-	1	4	1	-
	F	8	-	-	-	-	1	5	1	1
Operations of War ..	M	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total all causes ..	M	925	33	3	9	7	45	244	288	296
	F	818	21	1	-	3	30	174	201	388

**BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN HACKNEY, THE COUNTY OF LONDON,
AND ENGLAND AND WALES - 1931-1955**

	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	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
	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
TEN YEARS	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
	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
FIVE YEARS	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
	1954	2,394 14.20	15.24	15.20	1,715 10.17	10.68	11.30
	1955	2,329 13.93	15.1	15.0	1,743 10.42	11.5	11.7

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

PRIVATE OWNERS:

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
37 Adley Street			15 0	24/30 Graham Road	1	19	6
29 Alconbury Road			15 0	20 Groombridge Road	11	2	5
95 Alkham Road	1	11	10	64/70 Halidon Street	1	1	0
29 Amhurst Park	12	1	7	92 Hertford Road		15	0
72 Amhurst Park			18 8	3 Heyworth Road		15	2
24 Amhurst Road	1	15	0	16 Holly Street		17	2
81/87 Amhurst Road			19 1	154 Holmleigh Road	1	1	1
161/167 Amhurst Road	4	17	8	167 Homerton High Street		15	0
13/21 Arcola Street			15 8	191 Homerton High Street		15	0
Arch 334/5, Ash Grove			15 0	7 Ickburgh Road	22	14	1
64 Barnabas Road			15 0	33 Kenninghall Road		15	0
12/18 Benthall Road	3	6	3	52 Kenninghall Road		15	0
14/18 Benthall Road			11 8	86/88 King Edward's Road	8	11	6
31/39 Berkshire Road	1	15	8	67 Kingsland High Street		15	0
40 Braydon Road			9 11	293 Kingsland Road		16	1
13/23 Brenthouse Road	1	1	3	326/328 Kingsland Road	1	9	10
13/23 Brenthouse Road	1	4	7	400 Kingsland Road	23	6	11
50 Brenthouse Road	1	9	4	486 Kingsland Road		15	0
37/45 Brooke Road			18 8	522 Kingsland Road	27	1	8
40/44 Brooke Road			18 8	Kingsmead Estate	4	17	4
42/44 Brooke Road	32	7	0	43 Lea Bridge Road		15	0
91 Brooke Road			15 0	20 Leabourne Road		15	0
168 Brooke Road	3	10	11	32/38 Leadale Road		15	0
68 Buckingham Road			15 0	16 Lesbia Road		15	0
9 Carlton Mansions, Holmleigh Road	1	14	10	6 Leswin Road		15	0
28 Chalgrove Road	1	15	1	6 Leswin Road		15	0
20 Chatham Place			15 0	29 Leweston Place		15	0
27 Chatham Place			15 0	29 Leweston Place		15	0
27 Chatham Place			15 0	31 Leweston Place		15	0
133/137 Chatsworth Road	5	9	0	57 Lingwood Road		15	0
43 Clapton Common			16 10	66 Lingwood Road		15	0
53 Clapton Common	1	18	6	196 Lower Clapton Road		15	0
65 Clapton Common	1	10	7	Rear of 9/11 Lyme Grove		17	2
6 Cotesbach Road			18 9	44 Lynmouth Road		15	0
21 Cotesbach Road			15 0	157/159 Mandeville Street	11	11	
26 Cotesbach Road			15 7	203/213 Mare Street		15	0
26 Cotesbach Road			15 0	4 Market Parade		15	1
29 Cotesbach Road			15 0	37/39 Marsh Hill		15	0
6 Crossette House, Harrington Hill			15 0	48 Marsh Hill		15	0
5 Cricketfield Road	4	3	4	17 Meeson Street		15	0
140 Daubeney Road			15 0	13 Meynell Gardens		8	0
180 Daubeney Road			15 0	91 Mildenhall Road		15	0
75 Downs Road			15 0	9 Moresby Road		15	0
Duncan House, Sheep Lane			15 10	9 Moresby Road		15	0
69 Durlston Road			15 0	94 Morning Lane		18	0
69 Durlston Road			18 9	2, 3, 4, Morpeth Grove	5	12	6
32 East Side, London Fields	1	2	5	20 Mortimer Road	1	14	6
9 Ellingfort Road			15 0	36 Mount Pleasant Lane		15	0
41 Fletching Road			15 0	18/24 Narford Road		15	0
34 Forburg Road			15 0	38/40 Narford Road	1	2	7
97 Forburg Road			15 0	4 Navarino Road		15	0
42/50 Foulden Road	1	0	7	19 Navarino Road		15	0
17 Gilda Crescent			15 0	19 Navarino Road		15	0
15 Glaserton Road	1	16	5	48 Northfield Road		15	0
64 Glyn Road	3	19	5	120/128 Olinda Road		15	0
80/86 Glyn Road	2	4	6	142 Osbaldeston Road		15	0
131 Glyn Road			15 0	52 Osborne Road		15	0
300/304 Glyn Road	31	13	4	77 Overbury Street	1	11	6
				5/7 Overlea Road		15	0
				60 Percy Terrace		15	0

PRIVATE OWNERS (Contd.)

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Right of way adjoining				30/40 Shacklewell Lane ..	1	14	9
451 Queensbridge Road ..	1	2	4	22 Shore Road ..		15	0
2/3 Ram Place ..	1	16	1)	22 Southwold Road ..		15	0
	4	0	3)	166 Stamford Hill ..		15	0
2/3 Ram Place ..	5	13	11	34 Stoke Newington Road ..	1	10	5
66/68 Rectory Road ..	2	5	5	41, 64, 65 Stoneham Road and			
3 Rendlesham Road ..	8	4	9	43, 49 Rossington Street ..		19	2
Richmond Works, Richmond				27/29 Terrace Road ..		15	0
Road ..		18	0	7 Thistlewaite Road ..		15	0
Richmond Works, Richmond				35 Thornby Road ..		15	0
Road ..		19	4	42 Thornby Road ..		15	0
7 Ridley Road ..		15	0	42 Thornby Road ..		15	0
75 Ridley Road ..		15	0	14 Triangle Road ..		15	0
204 Ridley Road ..		15	0	143/143a, 143b, Upper			
26/32 Roding Road ..	38	1	2	Clapton Road ..		16	9
"The Deuragon Arms",				21 Victoria Park Road ..		15	0
Rosina Street ..	2	3	7	11 Welbury Street ..		15	0
30 St. Mark's Rise ..		15	0	Rear of 43 Well Street ..		15	0
44 Sandringham Road ..		15	0	231 Well Street ..		15	0
46 Sandringham Road ..	3	13	10	27 West Bank ..		15	1
48 Sandringham Road ..		15	0	8 Westgate Street ..	4	7	5
80 Sandringham Road ..		15	0	33/39 Westgate Street ..	1	7	5
127 Sandringham Road ..		15	2	105 Wick Road ..		15	0
22/27 Sanford Terrace and				1 York House, London			
6/10 Clevedon Street ..	2	1	10	Lane ..	1	7	10
				Total ..	397	16	8

HOUSING DEPARTMENT:

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
12 Benthall Road ..	1	2	1	58 Navarino Road ..		16	8
12 Benthall Road ..		3	10	72 Nightingale Road ..	8	0	8
42 Braydon Road ..		9	11	5 Presburg Street ..		13	5
115 Chatsworth Road ..	4	1	2	36 Rectory Road ..		7	11
53 Clapton Common ..	1	11	3	198 Ridley Road ..		18	7
85 Clarence Road ..		11	4	45/47 Rossington Street ..		11	5
29 Ellingfort Road ..		17	2	10 Stamford Grove East ..	1	3	10
31 Leswin Road ..		4	2	10 Stamford Grove East ..		8	11
31 Leswin Road ..		8	7	7 Trelawney Road ..	2	0	3
46 Lockhurst Street ..	1	1	6	15 Trelawney Road ..		8	9
161/163 Mandeville Street..		10	11	57 Tudor Road ..		16	11
10/12 Meynell Gardens ..	1	4	2	134 Upper Clapton Road ..	1	3	10
145 Mount Pleasant Lane ..	1	4	0	29/31 Westgate Street ..		14	10
42/46 Narford Road ..		12	9				
				Total ..	31	18	10

PRIVATE OWNERSHIP OF LAND IN THE DISTRICT OF NORTHAMPTON NORTHAMPTON AND DISTRICT LAND OWNERSHIP ACT 1936

PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT 1936

No.	Name of the land	Area	Owner	Occupier	Date of valuation	Rateable value	Notes
1	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2	101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200	200	200	200	200	200	200
3	201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300	300	300	300	300	300	300
4	301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400	400	400	400	400	400	400
5	401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500	500	500	500	500	500	500
6	501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600	600	600	600	600	600	600
7	601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700	700	700	700	700	700	700
8	701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800	800	800	800	800	800	800
9	801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900	900	900	900	900	900	900
10	901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1936

Address	Complaint or Offence	Result	Fine	Costs
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Section 34 (Drainage By-laws) (Contraventions)				
24, Blackstone Road	Defective sink waste pipe.	Fine and costs imposed	2 0 0	1 0 0
123, Brooke Road	Defective fresh air inlet to manhole, defective manhole cover and defective clearing eye to interceptor.	Fine and costs imposed	10 0 0	1 0 0
13, Clapton Way	Defective sink waste pipes.	Fine and costs imposed	5 0 0	1 0 0
24, Darville Road	Defective soil ventilation pipe.	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done	-	1 11 6
40, Downs Park Road	Defective sink waste pipes.	Fine and costs imposed	5 0 0	3 3 0
40, Downs Park Road	Defective sink waste pipes.	Withdrawn. Defendant deceased	-	-
5, Graham Road	Defective eaves gutters, rain water pipe and sink waste pipe.	Fine imposed. No costs	10 0 0	-
123, Graham Road	Defective rain water pipes and sink waste pipe.	Fine imposed. No costs	12 0 0	-
94, Rushmore Road	Defective rain water pipe and soil ventilation pipe.	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done	-	2 2 0
144, Stoke Newington Road	Execution of drainage work without notifying sanitary authority of intention to do so.	Fine and costs imposed	10 0	1 1 0
Section 40 (Repair of Drains)				
54, Graham Road	Defective clearing arm, gully and branch drain.	Fine and costs imposed	50 0 0	2 12 6
150, Graham Road	Defective gully branch drain and soil branch drain.	Withdrawn. Defendant deceased	-	-
Section 82 and the Fifth Schedule (Nuisances)				
82, Adley Street	General insanitary conditions.	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done	-	1 1 0
53, Alkham Road	do.	Work done. Costs awarded	-	1 0 0
11, Alvington Crescent	Damp and defective walls and ceiling.	Abatement Order - 14 days	-	2 12 6
169, Amhurst Road	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 21 days	-	2 12 6
268, Amhurst Road	do.	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done	-	2 12 6
291, Amhurst Road	do.	Abatement Order - 7 days	-	3 3 0
293, Amhurst Road	do.	Work done. Costs awarded	-	2 2 0
303, Amhurst Road	do.	Abatement Order - 21 days	-	1 0 0

Legal Proceedings - contd.

Address	Complaint or Offence	Result	Costs
			£ s. d.
304, Amhurst Road	General insanitary conditions.	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done ..	2 12 6
335, Amhurst Road	Damp wall and leaking hopper head.	Withdrawn on payment of costs	2 2 0
38, Aspland Grove	General insanitary conditions.	Work done. Costs awarded	1 0 0
14, Atherden Road	do.	Abatement Order - 28 days	1 0 0
25, Bayston Road	Defective main roof.	Work done. Costs awarded	4 4 0
130, Bethune Road	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 84 days	1 0 0
10, Bradbury Street	do.	Abatement Order - 28 days	1 0 0
24, Braydon Road	Defective water closet seat and water supply pipe.	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done ..	1 0 0
31, Braydon Road	General insanitary conditions	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done ..	1 0 0
52, Broadway Market	do.	Summons not served by date of hearing. Work completed. Summons not restored for hearing..	-
102, Brooke Road	do.	Abatement Order - 21 days	1 0 0
102, Brooke Road	Defective and leaky sink waste pipe.	Work done. Costs awarded	1 0 0
65, Cazenove Road	General insanitary conditions.	Work done. Costs awarded	2 12 0
103, Cazenove Road	Defective wallplaster and stone step.	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done ..	1 0 0
106, Cazenove Road	Defective sink waste pipe and flooring.	Work done. Costs awarded	1 0 0
118, Cazenove Road	Defective eaves gutters and sashcords.	Work done. Costs awarded	1 0 0
64, Cecilia Road	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 14 days	1 0 0
64, Cecilia Road	Dry rot in flooring.	Abatement Order - 14 days	1 0 0
66, Cecilia Road	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 28 days	1 0 0
37, Chapman Road	Defective and leaky roofs and damp and flaking ceilings.	Work done. Costs awarded	1 0 0
53, Chapman Road	Defective water waste preventer and absence of flush pipe.	Withdrawn without costs. Work done before service of summons ..	-
55, Chapman Road	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 21 days	1 0 0
6, Chardmore Road	do.	Work done. Costs awarded	1 0 0
15, Chardmore Road	Damp walls and defective reveals and sills.	Work done. Costs awarded	5 5 0
19, Churchill Walk	Damp walls.	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done ..	2 2 0
43, Churchill Walk	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 21 days	1 0 0
43, Clapton Common	do.	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done ..	2 12 6
49, Clapton Common	Defective ceiling plaster and gutter.	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done ..	2 12 6
49, Clapton Common	Defective roof.	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done ..	1 0 0
49a, Clapton Common	Defective eaves gutter.	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done ..	2 12 6
51, Clapton Common	Defective wallplaster and perished brickwork.	Withdrawn without costs. Work done before service of summons ..	-

Legal Proceedings - contd.

Address	Complaint or Offence	Result	Costs
			£ s. d.
17, Clapton Square	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 28 days	1 0 0
13, Clapton Way	do.	Abatement Order - 28 days	1 0 0
13, Clapton Way	Choked eaves gutter.	Abatement Order - 7 days	1 0 0
79, Clarence Road	Excessive noise from power operated sewing machines.	Prohibition Order ..	2 2 0
Clevedon House, Clevedon Street	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 14 days	1 0 0
1, Clevedon House	do.	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done ..	2 2 0
10, Colvestone	do.	Abatement Order - 28 days	1 0 0
Crescent			
47, Colvestone	do.	Abatement Order - 21 days	1 0 0
Crescent			
83, Culford Road	Defective staircase.	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done ..	2 2 0
101, Culford Road	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 21 days	1 0 0
24, Darville Road	do.	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done ..	1 1 0
6, Daubeney Road	do.	Abatement Order - 21 days	
14, De Beauvoir Road	do.	No costs	-
21, De Beauvoir Road	Sink and drinking water in water closet apartment.	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done ..	2 12 6
23, De Beauvoir Road	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 28 days	
108, De Beauvoir Road	do.	No costs	-
21, De Beauvoir Square	Roof leaking; wall and ceiling plaster dilapidated and dirty.	Abatement Order - 28 days	2 12 6
15, Downs Park Road	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 7 days	1 0 0
60, Downs Park Road	Ventilation pipe not carried to sufficient height; accumulation of rubbish.	Abatement Order - 14 days	1 0 0
70, Dunlace Road	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 14 days	1 0 0
53, Durlston Road	Defective roof and sash-cords.	Work done. Costs awarded	2 2 0
36, Elmcroft Street	General insanitary conditions.	Work done. Costs awarded	1 0 0
154, Elderfield Road	Defective and leaky roof.	Work done. Costs awarded	1 0 0
2, Englefield Road	Defective and leaky roof and eaves gutter/hopper head overflowing.	Abatement Order - 14 days	
85, Evering Road	General insanitary conditions.	No costs	-
11, Farleigh Road	do.	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done ..	2 2 0
77, Farleigh Road	do.	Abatement Order - 7 days	1 0 0
25, Fassett Square	Defective roof; damp walls and ceiling.	Abatement Order - 28 days	1 0 0
23, Ferncliff Road	Defective front steps and fireplace.	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done ..	2 12 6
4, Forburg Road	Defective eaves gutter.	Abatement Order - 14 days	1 0 0
		Work done. Costs awarded	3 3 0
		Work done. Costs awarded	1 0 0

Legal Proceedings - contd.

Address	Complaint or Offence	Result	Costs
68, Forburg Road	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 21 days	£ s. d. 2 12 6
94, Forburg Road	Leaking gutter and defective fireplace.	Abatement Order - 7 days	2 2 0
104, Forburg Road	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 28 days	1 0 0
2a, Foulden Road	do.	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done ..	1 0 0
34, Foulden Road	do.	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done ..	2 2 0
71, Foulden Road	do.	Abatement Order - 7 days	1 1 0
73, Foulden Road	do.	Abatement Order - 28 days	2 2 0
76, Foulden Road	do.	Abatement Order - 14 days	1 0 0
9, Gainsborough Square	do.	Abatement Order - 21 days	1 0 0
19, Gainsborough Square	Defective roof.	Abatement Order - 7 days	2 0 0
20, Gainsborough Square	Defective and leaky roofs.	Abatement Order - 7 days	2 0 0
43, Geldeston Road	Damp walls.	Work done. Costs awarded	2 12 6
5, Gilpin Road	General insanitary conditions.	Closing Order obtained	2 2 0
165, Glenarm Road	do.	Abatement Order - 28 days	1 0 0
167, Glenarm Road	Badly broken concrete floor.	Abatement Order - 21 days	1 0 0
174, Glenarm Road	Leaky roof.	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done ..	2 2 0
174, Glenarm Road	General insanitary conditions.	Work done. Costs awarded	1 0 0
5, Graham Road	do.	Abatement Order - 28 days	1 0 0
24, Graham Road	do.	Abatement Order - 21 days	2 2 0
26, Graham Road	do.	Abatement Order - 14 days	1 0 0
26, Graham Road	do.	Abatement Order - 21 days	2 2 0
28, Graham Road	do.	Abatement Order - 21 days	2 2 0
74, Graham Road	Defective yard paving and absence of sub-floor ventilation.	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done ..	3 3 0
107, Graham Road	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 21 days	1 0 0
123, Graham Road	do.	Abatement Order - 21 days	2 12 6
131, Graham Road	do.	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done ..	2 12 6
136, Graham Road	do.	Abatement Order - 21 days	2 12 6
136, Graham Road	do.	Abatement Order - 14 days	1 0 0
150, Graham Road	do.	Abatement Order - 28 days	2 12 6
93, Greenwood Road	do.	Work done. Costs awarded	1 0 0
122, Greenwood Road	do.	Abatement Order - 35 days	1 0 0
10, Grove Mansions, Stamford Grove West	Defective woodwork to window frame.	Work done. Costs awarded	1 0 0
49, Hassett Road	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 21 days No costs awarded ..	-
5, Hilsea Street	do.	Abatement Order - 14 days	2 2 0
24, Holcroft Road	Leaky roof.	Work done. Costs awarded	1 0 0
28, Holcroft Road	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 21 days	1 0 0
33, Holly Street	Defective roof and leaky skylight.	Abatement Order - 7 days	1 0 0
33, Horton Road	Damp walls; defective wallplaster.	Abatement Order - 7 days No costs awarded ..	-
34, Horton Road	General insanitary conditions.	Summons not served. Defendant in hospital (since deceased) ..	-

Legal Proceedings - contd.

Address	Complaint or Offence	Result	Costs
75, Ickburgh Road	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 28 days	£ s. d. 2 12 6
11, Inver Road	Damp, dirty walls.	Abatement Order - 28 days	1 0 0
8, Isabella Road	General insanitary conditions.	Work done. Costs awarded	1 0 0
33, Kenninghall Road	Defective main roof; defective window bead- ing.	Abatement Order - 7 days No costs awarded ..	-
65, Kenworthy Road	General insanitary conditions.	Summons not served by date of hearing. Work since completed ..	-
435, Kingsland Road	do.	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done ..	1 0 0
479, Kingsland Road	do.	Abatement Order - 28 days	3 3 0
479, Kingsland Road	do.	Abatement Order - 56 days	1 0 0
87, Kyverdale Road	do.	Abatement Order - 21 days	1 0 0
40, Lampard Grove	do.	Abatement Order - 21 days	1 0 0
42a, Lauriston Road	do.	Abatement Order - 28 days	1 0 0
46, Lauriston Road	Improperly discharging sink waste pipe.	Abatement Order - 7 days	1 0 0
59, Lauriston Road	Leaky main roof and broken rainwater pipe.	Work done. Costs awarded	1 0 0
72, Lynmouth Road	General insanitary con- ditions.	Work done. Costs awarded	1 0 0
81, Mapledene Road	Defective wall and ceil- ing plaster.	Abatement Order - 21 days	1 0 0
82, Mapledene Road	General insanitary con- ditions.	Work done. No costs awarded, the property having changed hands	-
5, Marcon Place	Damp and dirty walls; Choked gutters.	Abatement Order - 28 days	1 0 0
43, Maury Road	Defective ceiling plas- ter.	Summons not properly served. Work since completed ..	-
142, Middleton Road	Defective gutter causing dampness.	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done ..	1 0 0
156, Middleton Road	General insanitary con- ditions.	Abatement Order - 3 weeks	3 3 0
161, Morning Lane	do.	Abatement Order - 21 days	2 12 6
12, Mortimer Road	do.	Abatement Order - 28 days	1 0 0
94, Mortimer Road	Damp, perished wall- plaster.	Adjourned sine die, pending decision re Closing Order under the Housing Acts ..	-
95, Mortimer Road	General insanitary con- ditions.	Abatement Order - 7 days No costs awarded ..	-
106, Mortimer Road	do.	Work done. Costs awarded	3 3 0
110, Mortimer Road	do.	Work done. Costs awarded	3 3 0
34, Mount Pleasant Lane	Defective main roof.	Work done. Summons with- drawn ..	-
1, Mundford Road	General insanitary con- ditions.	Abatement Order - 28 days	1 0 0
9, Mundford Road	do.	Abatement Order - 28 days	1 0 0
13, Mundford Road	do.	Abatement Order - 28 days	1 0 0
21, Mundford Road	do.	Abatement Order - 28 days	1 0 0
25, Mundford Road	do.	Abatement Order - 28 days	1 0 0
29, Norcott Road	do.	Abatement Order - 7 days No costs awarded ..	-
31, Norcott Road	Damp and defective ceil- ing plaster.	Withdrawn without costs. Work done before ser- vice of summons ..	-

Legal Proceedings - contd.

Address	Complaint or Offence	Result	Costs
			£ s. d.
44, Norcott Road	Defective eaves gutter.	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done ..	2 2 0
51, Norcott Road	Fractured wallplaster.	Abatement Order - 7 days	1 0 0
11, Northchurch Road	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 28 days	2 12 6
11, Northchurch Road	do.	Abatement Order - 7 days No costs awarded ..	-
28, Northchurch Road	do.	Abatement Order - 7 days	2 12 6
22, Northwold Road	Defective side entrance door.	Work done. Costs awarded	1 0 0
59, Northwold Road	Defective main roof.	Work done. Costs awarded	1 0 0
58, Oakfield Road	General insanitary conditions.	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done ..	1 0 0
38, Oldhill Street	Damp wall.	Abatement Order - 14 days	1 0 0
115, Olinda Road	Defective front area paving.	Abatement Order - 21 days No costs awarded ..	-
20, Osbaldeston Road	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 21 days	2 12 6
55, Osbaldeston Road	do.	Abatement Order - 21 days	2 2 0
99, Osbaldeston Road	Defective and dangerous balcony.	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done ..	1 1 0
151, Osbaldeston Road	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement order - 21 days	1 0 0
1, Penpoll Road	do.	Abatement Order - 28 days	1 0 0
4, Plover Street	Defective eaves gutter.	Work done. Costs awarded	1 0 0
10, Plover Street	General insanitary conditions.	Work done. Costs awarded	1 0 0
16, Plover Street	do.	Abatement Order - 21 days	1 0 0
18, Plover Street	do.	Abatement Order - 7 days	1 0 0
13, Rectory Road	do.	Work done. Costs awarded	1 0 0
35, Rectory Road	do.	Withdrawn without costs. Ownership not established ..	-
47, Rectory Road	Defective wallplaster.	Summons not served as work had been completed	-
66, Rectory Road	Defective rainwater pipe.	Work done. Costs awarded	2 2 0
98, Rectory Road	General insanitary conditions.	Adjourned sine die. War damage claim pending	-
76, Reighton Road	do.	Abatement Order - 21 days No costs awarded ..	-
96, Reighton Road	Defective eaves gutter.	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done ..	2 2 0
100, Reighton Road	General insanitary conditions.	Work done. Costs awarded	1 0 0
19, Rendlesham Road	do.	Withdrawn without costs. Ownership not established ..	-
83, Rushmore Road	Leaky main roof and damp ceiling.	Withdrawn without costs. Work done before service of summons ..	-
94, Rushmore Road	Defective and leaky main roof.	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done ..	2 2 0
9, St. Andrew's Mansions	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 14 days	1 0 0
7, St. Mark's Rise	do.	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done ..	1 14 6
34, St. Mark's Rise	do.	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done ..	2 12 6
38, St. Mark's Rise	do.	Work done. Costs awarded	3 3 0
2, St. John's Church Road	do.	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done ..	1 1 0
6, Sandringham Road	do.	Abatement Order - 28 days	1 0 0

Legal Proceedings - contd.

Address	Complaint or Offence	Result	Costs
37, Sandringham Road	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 28 days	£ s. d. 2 12 0
47, Sandringham Road	do.	Abatement Order - 7 days	1 0 0
75, Sandringham Road	Wallplaster defective; walls and ceiling dirty.	Withdrawn on payment of costs	2 12 6
86, Sandringham Road	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 14 days	1 0 0
86, Sandringham Road	do.	Abatement Order - 7 days No costs awarded ..	-
87, Sandringham Road	Defective flues.	Abatement Order - 14 days	10 0
89, Sandringham Road	Defective flues.	Abatement Order - 14 days	1 0 0
96, Sandringham Road	General insanitary conditions.	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done ..	1 0 0
97, Sandringham Road	Defective roof and gutter.	Abatement Order - 7 days	1 0 0
140, Sandringham Road	Leaking roofs, defective rainwater pipe and broken glazing.	Abatement Order - 21 days	2 12 6
40, Shacklewell Lane	Defective ceiling and broken sashcords.	Abatement Order - 21 days	2 12 6
100, Southgate Road	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 28 days No costs awarded ..	-
164, Southgate Road	do.	Abatement Order - 14 days No costs awarded ..	-
67, Southwold Road	do.	Abatement Order - 28 days	1 0 0
69, Southwold Road	do.	Abatement Order - 28 days	1 0 0
71, Southwold Road	do.	Abatement Order - 28 days	1 0 0
39, Spurstowe Road	Damp walls and ceilings and defective guttering.	Withdrawn without costs. Work done before service of summons ..	-
13, Stamford Road	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 14 days	1 0 0
6, Theydon Road	Leaky roof and defective wallplaster.	Abatement Order - 21 days	1 0 0
29, Theydon Road	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 28 days	1 0 0
4, Thornby Road	do.	Work done. Costs awarded	1 0 0
20, Trederwen Road	Defective and dangerous fireplace surrounds.	Withdrawn without costs. Work done before service of summons ..	-
20, Tresham Avenue	Damp walls.	Work done. Costs awarded	1 0 0
4, Trowbridge Place	Defective and loose wallplaster.	Abatement Order - 14 days	1 0 0
203, Victoria Park Road	General insanitary conditions.	Work done. Costs awarded	1 0 0
21, Welbury Street	Defective roofs.	Abatement Order - 56 days	1 0 0
23, Welbury Street	Defective roof.	Abatement Order - 56 days	1 0 0
23, Welbury Street	Rainwater pipe defective	Abatement Order - 14 days	1 0 0
52a, Well Street	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 21 days	1 0 0

Legal Proceedings - contd.

Address	Complaint or Offence	Result	Fine	Costs
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<i>Non-compliance with Nuisance Orders</i>				
13, Clapton Way	-	Fine and costs imposed	1 0 0	1 0 0
40, Downs Park Road	-	Fine and costs imposed	7 0 0	3 3 0
40, Downs Park Road	-	Withdrawn without costs. Defendant deceased	-	-
11, Farleigh Road	-	Fine and costs imposed	1 0 0	1 0 0
19, Forburg Road	-	Withdrawn without costs. Work completed. (Sanitary inspector concerned left Council's service)	-	-
68, Forburg Road	-	Fine and costs imposed	5 0 0	1 0 0
94, Forburg Road	-	Fine and costs imposed	1 0 0	4 4 0
73, Foulden Road	-	Adjourned sine die (for consideration of owner's offer to sell property to the Council)	-	-
5, Graham Road	-	Fine and costs imposed	20 0 0	10 10 0
75, Ickburgh Road	-	Fine and costs imposed	5 0 0	1 0 0
75, Ickburgh Road	-	Fine and costs imposed	5 0 0	1 0 0
121, King Edward's Road	-	Withdrawn without costs. Defendant deceased	-	-
87, Kyverdale Road	-	Fine and costs imposed	5 0 0	1 0 0
54, Montague Road	-	Fine and costs imposed	5 0 0	3 3 0
54, Montague Road	-	Fine and costs imposed	10 0 0	3 3 0
54, Montague Road	-	Fine and costs imposed	10 0 0	3 3 0
37, Sandringham Road	-	Fine and costs imposed	20 0 0	1 0 0
115, Sandringham Road	-	Fine and costs imposed	10 0 0	3 3 0
23, Welbury Street	-	Fine and costs imposed	1 0 0	1 0 0
<i>Section 107 (Ashpit Byelaws)</i>				
90, Ballance Road	Defective dustbin.	Dustbin supplied. Costs awarded ..	-	1 0 0
108, Chapman Road	do.	Dustbin supplied. No penalty or costs imposed	-	-
23, De Beauvoir Road	do.	Dustbin supplied. Costs awarded ..	-	1 0 0
89, Evering Road	do.	Summons not served by date of hearing. Dustbin supplied ..	-	-
50, Filey Avenue	do.	Fine and costs imposed	2 0 0	1 0 0
34, Mallard Street	do.	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Dustbin supplied	-	1 0 0
62, Osborne Road	do.	Fine imposed. No costs awarded ..	1 0 0	-
58, Parkholme Road	do.	Withdrawn without costs. Dustbins supplied before service of summons	-	-
30, Trehurst Street	do.	Dustbin supplied. Costs awarded ..	-	1 0 0

Legal Proceedings - contd.

Address	Complaint or Offence	Result	Fine £ s. d.	Costs £ s. d.
<i>Section 107 (Water Closet Byelaws)</i>				
121, King Edward's Road	Failure to maintain W.C. in proper working order (basement)	Fine and costs imposed	1 0 0	1 0 0
121, King Edward's Road	Failure to maintain W.C. in proper working order (entrance floor).	Fine and costs imposed	1 0 0	1 0 0
26-28, Ridley Road	Failure to maintain adequate lighting in W.C.'s.	Fine and costs imposed	2 0 0	1 0 0
88-90, Ridley Road	Failure to maintain W.C.'s and urinals in sanitary condition.	Fine and costs imposed	5 0 0	1 0 0
88-90, Ridley Road	Failure to maintain Adequate lighting in W.C.'s.	Fine and costs imposed	2 0 0	1 0 0
120, Ridley Road	Failure to maintain adequate lighting in W.C.'s.	Fine and costs imposed	2 0 0	1 0 0
144-146, Ridley Road	Failure to maintain adequate lighting in W.C.'s.	Fine and costs imposed	2 0 0	1 0 0
<i>Section 123 (Cleansing of verminous houses)</i>				
11, Alvington Crescent	Failure to cleanse room and to remove and destroy vermin.	Fine and costs imposed	2 0 0	10 6

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<i>Section 12 (Provision of Dustbins)</i>				
103, Cazenove Road	Failure to provide five dustbins.	Withdrawn. Dustbins provided. Costs paid	-	2 12 6

AIR POLLUTION

Table I: Monthly Deposit Recorded by the Deposit Gauge, and Sulphur Dioxide by the Lead-Peroxide Method, at Atmospheric Pollution Recording Stations

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
<i>Town Hall</i>												
* Rain	52	28	20	14	85	51	4	21	46	64	10	41
/ Insoluble Deposit	15.54	5.19	13.21	11.6	11.0	8.7	6.0	9.7	7.5	7.6	9.1	12.1
/ Soluble Deposit	12.31	5.66	7.57	4.6	8.3	6.0	3.2	4.7	5.0	7.1	5.4	7.7
/ Total Solids	27.85	10.85	20.78	16.2	19.3	14.7	9.2	14.4	12.5	14.7	14.5	19.8
δ Sulphur Dioxide (etc.) ..	5.89	4.69	3.3	2.7	2.3	1.8	1.2	1.8	2.3	3.9	5.1	3.6
<i>Buccleuch House</i>												
* Rain	38	29	19	19	83	47	4	21	45	57	13	39
/ Insoluble Deposit	11.70	4.82	11.44	8.5	9.0	6.6	11.7	7.9	6.0	5.4	8.4	9.4
/ Soluble Deposit	9.05	5.86	6.94	3.9	6.9	4.8	2.9	3.8	3.8	6.5	5.8	7.3
/ Total Solids	20.75	10.68	18.38	12.4	15.9	11.4	14.6	11.7	9.8	11.9	14.2	16.7
δ Sulphur Dioxide (etc.) ..	4.73	3.02	3.3	1.9	1.2	1.0	0.6	1.0	1.0	2.8	3.2	3.6
<i>Victoria Park</i>												
* Rain	66	34	24	22	100	55	10	27	54	72	14	46
/ Insoluble Deposit	16.13	12.05	11.65	11.8	9.6	8.6	13.8	11.2	10.5	9.0	10.9	11.9
/ Soluble Deposit	10.59	6.43	6.31	4.7	7.2	5.7	4.1	4.8	7.3	7.1	6.8	6.2
/ Total Solids	26.72	18.48	17.96	16.5	16.8	14.3	17.9	16.0	17.8	16.1	17.7	18.1
δ Sulphur Dioxide (etc.) ..	2.71	2.59	1.7	1.5	1.2	1.0	1.6	0.8	1.0	1.6	1.9	2.4

* 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.

δ 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."

AIR POLLUTION

Table II: Concentration of smoke, and Sulphur Dioxide by the Volumetric Method

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
<i>Brooksby's Walk, Ambulance Station</i>												
<i>Smoke</i>												
Monthly Average	70	51.1	43	24	16	10	9	11	15	43	59	64
Highest Daily Average ..	224	95	96	52	25	16	18	19	23	92	139	203
<i>Sulphur Dioxide</i>												
Monthly Average	9.5	7.3	8	6	4	3	3	3	4	10	12	11
Highest Daily Average ..	50.6	19.6	18	12	6	6	6	5	6	23	45	33
<i>Hillman Street</i>												
<i>Smoke</i>												
Monthly Average				33	30	19	11	24	37	51	77	70
Highest Daily Average ..				96	57	62	33	89	105	103	209	195
<i>Sulphur Dioxide</i>												
Monthly Average				8	5	4	3	4	6	11	12	11
Highest Daily Average ..				20	9	9	8	7	11	30	34	28
<i>Lampard Grove</i>												
<i>Smoke</i>												
Monthly Average						14	9	17	27	71	69	72
Highest Daily Average ..						50	29	58	77	222	157	224
<i>Sulphur Dioxide</i>												
Monthly Average						2	2	3	4	9	12	9
Highest Daily Average ..						4	4	5	9	21	35	22

Figures for Smoke are expressed in "milligrams per 100 cubic metres", for Sulphur Dioxide in "parts per 100 million parts of air."

FOOD SAMPLES - SUMMARY OF ANALYSES

Description of Article	Formal samples		Informal samples	
	Number taken	Number adulterated	Number taken	Number adulterated
Apple Pie	1	-	-	-
Baking Powder	3	1	1	-
Barley	1	-	-	-
Batter Mixture	1	-	-	-
Beechams Powder	1	-	-	-
Bev	5	-	-	-
Bi-Carbonate of Soda	4	-	-	-
Biscuits	1	-	-	-
Bisto	2	-	-	-
Blackcurrant Syrup Spread..	1	-	-	-
Blanc Mange Powder	1	-	-	-
Bread Crumbs	-	-	1	-
Butter	23	-	5	-
Cake Mixture	7	-	1	-
Carmelle Dessert	1	-	-	-
Castor Oil	-	-	1	-
Cheese	1	-	1	-
Chocolate Drink	1	-	-	-
Chandy	1	-	-	-
Chico	1	-	-	-
Cinnamon	1	-	1	-
Cocoa	6	-	4	-
Coffee and Chicory	2	-	1	-
Coffee and Chicory Extract	7	-	3	-
Cooking Fat	8	-	-	-
Cornflour	2	-	-	-
Corned Beef	1	-	2	-
Cream	3	-	-	-
Cream Lolly	-	-	2	-
Cremola Foam Crystals	1	-	-	-
Custard Powder	3	-	-	-
Desiccated Coconut	1	-	-	-
Dessert Powder	1	-	-	-
Dressed Crab	2	-	4	-
Dried Mushrooms	1	-	-	-
Dried Yeast	1	-	-	-
Dripping	1	-	-	-
Egg Mundelets	1	-	-	-
Epsom Salts	1	-	-	-
Fish Paste	18	1	3	-
Flavouring Essence	-	-	1	-
Flour (Batter)	1	-	-	-
French Mustard	1	-	-	-
Gin	11	-	-	-
Glace Cherries	-	-	1	-
Glauber Salts	2	2	1	-
Ground Cloves	1	-	-	-
Ground Ginger	2	-	-	-
Ground Nutmeg	1	-	-	-
Gravy Browning	1	-	-	-
Herrings in Sauce	-	-	1	-
Honey	2	-	-	-
Horseradish Cream	1	-	-	-
Ice Cream	10	-	44	2
Ice Lolly	-	-	6	-
Instant Pudding	1	-	-	-
Instant Whip	1	-	-	-
Jam	6	-	3	-
c/f.	158	4	87	2

FOOD SAMPLES (Contd.)

Description of Articles	Formal samples		Informal samples	
	Number taken	Number adulterated	Number taken	Number adulterated
B/f.	158	4	87	2
Jelly	13	-	5	-
Ketchup	1	-	-	-
Lard	4	-	-	-
Lemon Pie Filling	1	-	-	-
Lemon Curd	2	-	-	-
Lemon Juice	-	-	1	-
Liver Salts	2	-	-	-
Luncheon Meat	-	-	3	-
Luncheon Sausage	1	-	-	-
Margarine	29	-	2	-
Marmalade	1	-	-	-
Marmite	-	-	1	-
Meat Paste	8	1	2	1
Milk	50	-	150	-
Milk (Sterilised)	11	-	-	-
Milk Lolly	-	-	3	-
Mincemeat	2	-	3	-
Mint	1	-	-	-
Mixed Spice	2	-	-	-
Mustard	2	-	-	-
Nescafe	1	-	-	-
Non-Brewed Condiment	8	-	-	-
Oxo	1	-	-	-
Orange Drink	-	-	4	-
Orange Juice	-	-	1	-
Orange Squash	-	-	2	-
Pepper	10	-	1	-
Pie Filling	1	-	-	-
Pickles	1	-	1	-
Picnic Mustard	1	-	-	-
Pickling Spice	1	-	-	-
Pork Luncheon Meat	1	-	-	-
Pork Pie	1	-	-	-
Processed Peas	-	-	1	-
Prunes	1	-	-	-
Pudding Mixture	2	-	1	-
Rice	1	-	-	-
Rum	2	-	-	-
Saccharin Tablets	-	-	1	-
Sage	2	-	-	-
Sauce	6	-	1	-
Sausages and Beans in Sauce	1	-	-	-
Sausages (Beef)	7	-	1	-
Sausages (Pork)	7	-	2	-
Semolina	2	-	-	-
Soup	4	-	1	-
Spaghetti in Tomato Sauce	1	-	-	-
Sponge Mixture	6	-	-	-
Stewed Steak	-	-	2	-
Still Orange	1	-	-	-
Still Lemon	1	-	-	-
Suet	5	-	-	-
Sugar	1	-	-	-
Sugar Coconut	1	-	-	-
C/f.	365	5	276	3

FOOD SAMPLES (Contd.)

Description of Articles	Formal samples		Informal samples	
	Number taken	Number adulterated	Number taken	Number adulterated
B/f.	365	5	276	3
Sultanas	1	-	-	-
Sweets	2	-	10	-
Tea	2	-	-	-
Tea Cake Mixture	1	-	-	-
Tinned Carrots	-	-	1	-
Tinned Tomatoes	-	-	1	-
Vesop	2	-	-	-
Vinegar	6	-	1	-
Vinegar (Malt)	5	-	-	-
Water Lolly	-	-	9	-
Welsh Rarebit	1	-	-	-
Whisky	22	-	-	-
Total	407	5	298	3