

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

Contributors

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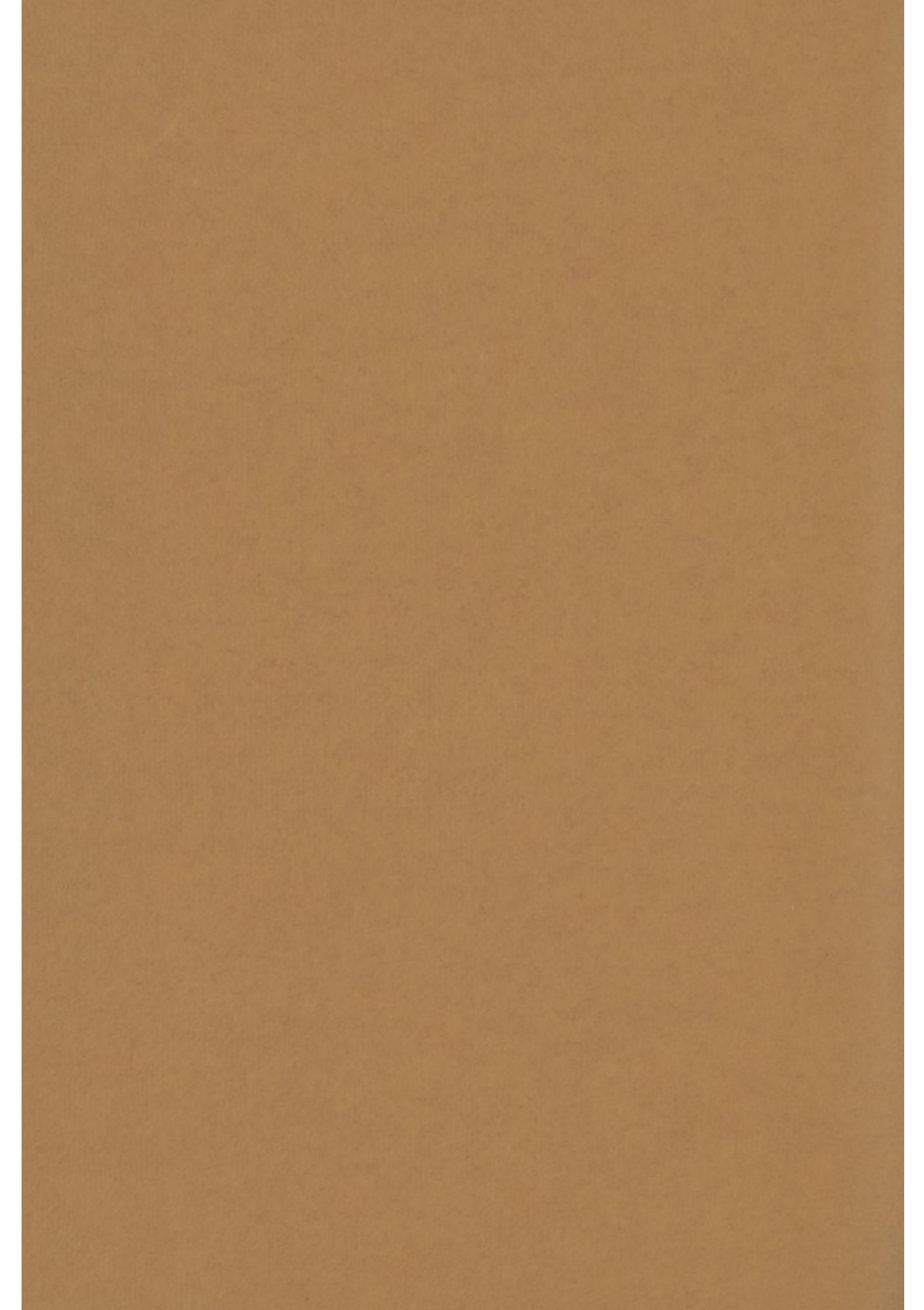
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Metropolitan Borough of Hackney



ANNUAL REPORT
on the
HEALTH OF THE BOROUGH
FOR THE YEAR 1959

John Fenton, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health



Metropolitan Borough of Hackney

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FOR THE YEAR 1959

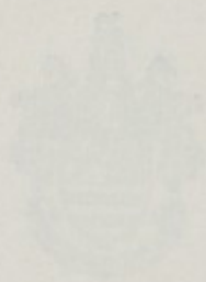
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Metropolitan Borough of Hackney



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FOR THE YEAR 1939

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Medical Officer of Health

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

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PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

From May, 1959

Ex-Officio - Councillor M. Blitz, J.P. (Mayor)

Chairman - Councillor Mrs. S. Sherman

Vice-Chairman - Councillor J. W. Hubbard

Alderman	L. Sherman	Councillor	S. F. Hand
Councillor	S. Clinton Davis	"	Mrs. J. M. Heath
"	M. Falk	"	R. E. Owen
"	A. Feldman	"	Miss H. M. B. Powis
"	Mrs. R. M. Fry	"	F. S. Shipp
"	Mrs. C. Gooch, J.P.	"	Mrs. O. B. Wager
"	Mrs. C. Gordon		

BOROUGH REPRESENTATIVES ON:

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL DIVISIONAL HEALTH COMMITTEE DIVISION 4

Councillor C. Bailey
" J. S. Dann
" S. F. Hand
" Mrs. S. Sherman

HACKNEY AND BETHNAL GREEN METROPOLITAN BOROUGHS' TUBERCULOSIS CARE COMMITTEE

His Worship the Mayor (Councillor M. Blitz, J.P.)
Councillor S. Clinton Davis
" F. S. Shipp

HACKNEY AND STOKE NEWINGTON METROPOLITAN BOROUGHS' TUBERCULOSIS CARE COMMITTEE

His Worship the Mayor (Councillor M. Blitz, J.P.)
Councillor S. Clinton Davis
" Mrs. R. M. Fry

NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR CLEAN AIR

(a) COUNCIL OF THE SOCIETY: -

Councillor Mrs. S. Sherman
" J. W. Hubbard
The Medical Officer of Health

(b) SOUTH-EAST DIVISIONAL COUNCIL: -

The Medical Officer of Health

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

Alderman L. Sherman
The Medical Officer of Health

LONDON AND HOME COUNTIES CLEAN AIR ADVISORY COUNCIL

Councillor Mrs. S. Sherman
" J. W. Hubbard
The Medical Officer of Health

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

STAFF

as at 31st December, 1959

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. E. M. Parker
Mrs. D. E. Fenton
F. D. Askew
G. W. Figgett
E. G. Hasler
Mrs. G. I. J. Sleet
B. E. Bignall
Mrs. C. Bradley
J. F. Mellish
Miss W. E. Muddiman
Miss A. E. Pickett
E. J. Sleet
Miss M. M. Stead
(Two vacancies)

Temporary Clerk

Miss M. A. Shepherd

Shorthand-typists

Miss E. G. Adrien
Miss M. O. Carter
Mrs. E. Judd
Mrs. C. M. Sargent

Part-time Shorthand-typist

Mrs. F. Gunn

Temporary Shorthand-typist

Mrs. F. Mundy

Public Health Inspectorate

Chief Public Health
Inspector T. A. WILSON
Senior District Inspector R. L. APPERLEY
Senior Housing Inspector W. H. BIGNELL
Food Inspectors .. J. B. H. JONES
A. S. WHITE
Clean Air and Factories
Inspector E. W. WARD

District Public Health Inspectors

J. J. Beagle
W. A. Brown
J. W. E. C. Dale
C. J. Gill
N. R. Jackson
C. J. Johnson
M. H. Parry
H. W. Peat
S. A. Riches
J. H. Riley
H. G. Stephenson
J. E. Watson
(Two vacancies)

Assistants (Clean Air)

A. J. Lidington
F. A. Stewart

Pupil Public Health Inspectors

W. G. Harris
J. V. Kaye
S. Rouse
P. J. Smith
R. South
(One Vacancy)

Disinfecting Station Superintendent	W. G. Nalson
Disinfecting Station Deputy Superintendent	W. E. Abbott
Mortuary Keeper	G. M. Grayling
Housing Assistant	Vacant
Assistant Storekeeper	A. J. Parfree
Rodent Officer and Drainage Foreman	J. W. Chatting
Cleansing Station and Visiting Nurse	Miss D. I. Dombre, S.R.N.

Employees

Drainage	7 men	Personal Cleansing and	
Rodent Control	5 men	Laundry	7 women and 1 man
Disinfection	5 men	Mortuary	1 man
Food and Drugs and Atmospheric Pollution			1 man

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

August, 1960.

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 presenting my Annual Report on the health and sanitary circumstances of the Borough for the year 1959. This report is the eighth which I have had the honour to submit and is the one hundred and fourth report in the series.

Statistics. The Registrar General estimated the mid-year population of the Borough to be 163,200 persons, 200 less than in the previous year; there would now appear to be an arrest in the decline in the population which has been evident for some years past. There were 970 male deaths and 939 female deaths, a total of 1,909 deaths from all causes, as compared with the previous year's total of 1,791. *The crude death rate* per thousand of the population was 11.7, whilst the corresponding rate for England and Wales was 11.6. The corrected Hackney death rate after the application of the "area comparability" factor of 1.08 was 12.63. This factor takes account of the age and sex distribution of the population, and the corrected rate is, therefore, the more accurate one for comparison with other areas.

Live Births. The total number of live births was 3,153 (2,787 in 1958), giving a birth rate of 19.32 per thousand of the population as compared with a rate of 16.5 for England and Wales; the corrected birth rate for Hackney after applying the appropriate "area comparability" factor of 0.93 was 17.97, as compared with a corrected rate of 15.86 for 1958. The number of deaths of infants under one year was 65 (56 in 1958), giving an infantile mortality rate per thousand live births of 20.61 (20.09 in 1958); the comparable rate for England and Wales was 22.2.

It is with very real regret I have to record four deaths of mothers from causes associated with pregnancy and child birth, resulting in a *maternal mortality rate* of 1.24 for the Borough, as compared with a rate of 0.38 for England and Wales.

Malignant disease. Malignant disease in all sites resulted in 394 deaths as against 357 in the previous year, giving a death rate from cancer of 2.41 per thousand of the population, as compared with a rate of 2.14 for England and Wales.

Malignant disease of the *lung and bronchus* was responsible for 100 deaths, resulting in a rate of 0.61 per thousand of the population for Hackney, against a rate of 0.64 for the County of London, and 0.46 for England and Wales.

Accidental deaths. Motor vehicle accidents were responsible for 19 deaths, including six persons aged 65 years and over, and two children under 5 years. Accidents from all other causes also accounted for nineteen deaths, and of these 17 occurred in the home.

Infectious disease. The reduced incidence of serious infectious disease in recent years was again manifest. Other than tuberculosis, some 2,299 notifications were received, and these included 1,592 cases of measles, 168 cases of dysentery, 166 cases of scarlet fever, 140 cases of puerperal pyrexia, 52 cases of pneumonia, 51 cases of food poisoning, and 36 cases of whooping cough. Some 357 cases of infectious disease received hospital treatment, and this total included 138 cases of puerperal pyrexia which actually occurred in hospital; of the scarlet fever cases only 29 received hospital treatment.

The diagnosis of *poliomyelitis* was confirmed in eight notified cases. but there were in addition four confirmed cases in Hackney residents diagnosed and treated in hospitals outside the Borough. Of the total twelve cases, ten were of the paralytic type and two were non-paralytic; unfortunately three cases, a man aged 21 and women aged 29 and 39 years respectively proved fatal.

With regard to *vaccination against poliomyelitis*, the Department co-operated to the full with the officers of the County Council in that Authority's intensive campaign to bring home to the public the great value of this protective measure and to secure that as many persons as possible in the appropriate age groups were vaccinated.

All the eight cases of *meningococcal infection* received hospital treatment and one case, that of a child aged 7 years, was fatal. Of the 168 cases of *sonne dysentery* notified, 56 were associated with day nurseries.

Tuberculosis. Notifications of cases of tuberculosis notified for the first time were 112 - 94 being pulmonary and 18 non-pulmonary. There were 17 male and two female deaths from this disease; in addition there were 29 deaths from other causes of persons suffering from tuberculosis. The death rate per thousand of the population from tuberculosis for Hackney was 0.12 compared with a rate of 0.08 for England and Wales.

Inspection and Supervision of Food. The only new legislation of particular importance concerning food and drugs made during the year were the *Ice Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations, 1959*, and the *Food Standards (Ice Cream) Regulations, 1959*. Both these Regulations were made under Section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and their provisions are fully set out in the food section in the body of the report.

Housing. The Borough Council's part in the current quinquennial slum clearance programme, which ends in December, 1960, was completed during the year. The Clearance Order made in 1958 in respect of eight houses in Maclaren Street was confirmed by the Minister. Three further areas, Hertford Road No. 1 Area comprising 20 houses, Hertford Road No. 2 Area of 52 houses, and the Homerton Grove area of 13 houses, were represented, and the necessary Orders made by the Council; the Minister's confirmation of these Orders is still awaited. In the case of the Hertford Road Areas objections have been lodged, and the Public Inquiry is expected to be held in November of this year.

A detailed survey of the whole of the Borough was carried out with a view to deciding what dwellings should be considered for inclusion in the Clearance Programme for the next quinquennial period 1961-65. The properties to be included and the allocation of same for clearance purposes are the subject of consultation with the London County Council, and the joint proposals of both Authorities will be submitted to the Minister of Housing and Local Government before the end of the year.

The 71 Closing Orders made included 51 individual underground rooms, 15 parts of premises and 5 houses; a Demolition Order was made in respect of one house. As a result of closing and demolition procedure 27 families were displaced - of these 23 were rehoused by the Borough Council, and 2 by the London County Council.

The *Housing (Underground Rooms) Act, 1959*, which restored to local authorities the necessary powers to deal with underground rooms which did not comply with Regulations made by them, was a very welcome piece of legislation. The Minister, however, circulated Draft Model Regulations, and in a letter accompanying this draft, requested local authorities to review their own existing Regulations. After the fullest possible consideration, this Council decided that its own Regulations provided for a much higher standard than the Model and informed the Minister that it wished to retain them. Unfortunately the Minister ruled that the Council's Regulations were no longer valid. The result of the Minister's subsequent consultations with the associations of local authorities on the Draft Model are not yet known.

An important piece of new legislation was the *House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959*, which, in addition to simplifying the system of discretionary improvement grants, made provision for the payment of standard grants.

In the introduction to my report for the year 1958, I referred to the *Rent Act, 1957* and to the difficulties which were being encountered in cases where tenants of de-controlled dwellings had signed agreements which involved them in full responsibility for carrying out repairs to structure and drainage as well as the usual internal repairs. In this connection cases have recently been brought to our notice where the agreements make tenants responsible for complying with all notices served by the local authority.

Atmospheric Pollution. In connection with the Council's Clean Air Campaign, an event of some importance during the year was the opening of the Clean Air Centre in a prefabricated bungalow in Florfield Road, at the rear of the Town Hall. This Centre provides office accommodation for the Clean Air Inspector and some other members of the staff of the Clean Air section of the Department, as well as being a permanent Exhibition and information bureau. The opening ceremony was performed by His Worship The Mayor, (Councillor A. Heath), on Saturday, 7th March, and was attended by Members of Parliament for Hackney and neighbouring boroughs, Members of the Council, representatives of the Gas and Electricity undertakings, fuel merchants, the Solid Smokeless Fuels Federation, the Womens' Advisory Council on Solid Fuels, the Coal Utilisation Council, the Press and of other interested bodies as well as Chief Officers of the Council. A short Address was given by the Chairman of the Public Health Committee, Alderman B. Cohen, who stressed the Council's very deep enthusiasm for a cleaner atmosphere, and the desire that the whole of the Borough be covered by Smoke Control Orders with the minimum delay. The Medical Officer of Health also spoke and explained what smoke control zones mean in practice, and particularly how they affect the individual householder.

In Circular No. 5/59 received from the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, the Minister expressed the hope that it would be possible to make faster progress in regard to the establishment of Smoke Control Areas, particularly in the "black areas" where pollution is worst. He requested Councils in these Areas to consider their domestic smoke problem as a whole, to decide on the number of Smoke Control Orders necessary, the order of priority in which they should be made, and the total number of years it would take to finish the job; he further asked that Councils should prepare a phased programme for the establishment of Smoke Control Areas over the next five years. Having considered the contents of this Circular, the Council accepted the Public Health Committee's recommendation that, subject to the requisite financial resources, the whole Borough be covered by Smoke Control Orders within a period of five years, ending in the Autumn of 1965. The position at the time of writing is that the Hackney No. 1 Central Smoke Control Order covering 150 acres has been operative since 1st September, 1959, the No. 2 Order covering some 208 acres will become operative on the 1st October next, and it is hoped that the Council will, in October of this year, make the necessary Order relating to the No. 3 Area comprising 689 acres, to become operative in October, 1961.

With regard to the administrative aspects of the establishment of Smoke Control Areas, our experience to date is that the processes involved are very detailed and extremely laborious both from the point of view of the Department's staff and the individual owner or occupier. One hopes that the Ministry of Housing and Local Government will, in the near future, approve some arrangement whereby standard grants or maximum approved costings be established on a national or possibly a regional basis.

The practice of the Department in all cases where solid fuel is to be used, is to encourage owners to install gas ignition wherever that procedure is reasonably practicable. If an occupant of a dwelling objects to gas ignition for personal reasons, or a gas supply is not readily accessible, the matter is not pressed. We do, however, consider gas ignition to be the simplest and most effective method of igniting solid smokeless fuels, and are of opinion that ignition by sticks and paper inevitably leads to the emission of smoke.

During the year it was observed that bituminous coal was being offered for sale in Smoke Control Areas; it is hoped that with the wider establishment of such Areas, local authorities may be given the necessary powers to prohibit this undesirable practice.

Public Health Inspection Staff. At the beginning of the year, the new post of Senior Housing Inspector was vacant, and there was also a vacancy for one district Inspector. During the year four district Inspectors obtained appointments with other authorities. The vacancy for the post of Senior Housing Inspector was filled by the promotion of a member of the existing staff. As a result of these changes, the number of vacancies at the end of the year on the new Public Health Inspection establishment of twenty was two. In October the establishment of the Clean Air Section of the Department was revised to provide for a staff comprising a Clean Air Inspector, two of the district Public Health Inspectors, one Senior Assistant and three Assistants. Since the system of PAID PUPILAGE was introduced in 1955, the six pupils trained in the Department have all been successful in obtaining the Public Health Inspectors Certificate at the first attempt.

The work of the department has again proceeded smoothly, and I trust efficiently, during the year under review, and I have nothing but praise for, and gratitude to, the members of the staff of the various sections who have carried out their ever increasing duties so loyally and so cheerfully. I am also pleased to express my thanks to the Chief Officers and members of the staffs of other Departments of the Council for their continued co-operation. The General Medical Practitioners in the borough, the staffs of the various hospitals, the Divisional Medical Officer and staff of the Divisional Health Office of the London County Council, and the various voluntary organisations dealing with health and welfare, both in and outside the borough, one and all gave the staff every possible help throughout the year, and I am very pleased to have the opportunity of thanking them.

Once again it affords me much pleasure to express to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee, and to the Members of the Council as a whole, my grateful appreciation of the help and encouragement which they gave to me personally, and to the staff generally, throughout the year.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN FENTON,

Medical Officer of Health.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND VITAL STATISTICS

Hackney, one of the County of London's twenty-eight Metropolitan Boroughs, is situated in the north-eastern part of the County. To the south are the Metropolitan Boroughs of Shoreditch, Bethnal Green and Poplar, to the west the Metropolitan Boroughs of Islington and Stoke Newington; the northern boundary adjoins the Municipal Borough of Tottenham, and the boroughs of Walthamstow and Leyton form the eastern boundaries.

Of the borough's total area of some 3,287 acres, some 628.66 form public open spaces. Responsibility for the maintenance of 614.66 acres lies with the County Council, and the Borough Council is responsible for the remaining 14 acres.

The borough is residential as well as industrial in character and is divided into 16 wards for local government electoral purposes, each ward being represented by three Councillors.

At the 1st April, 1959, the rateable value was £2,625,993, and the product of a penny rate for the financial year 1959-60 was estimated to be £10,600. The number of inhabited hereditaments at the end of the year was 40,682.

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

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

The following table sets out the Registrar General's estimated population of the borough over the past 25 years:-

	<i>Year</i>	<i>Estimated Population</i>		<i>Year</i>	<i>Estimated Population</i>
TEN YEARS	1935	210,600	TEN YEARS	1945	140,570
	1936	209,100		1946	166,560
	1937	206,700		1947	174,240
	1938	205,200		1948	172,900
	1939	195,300		1949	173,020
	1940	168,290		1950	172,100
	1941	123,720		1951	170,800
	1942	131,200		1952	171,000
	1943	136,270		1953	169,600
	1944	135,540		1954	168,600
			<i>Year</i>	<i>Estimated Population</i>	
FIVE YEARS			1955	167,200	
			1956	165,800	
			1957	165,000	
			1958	163,400	
			1959	163,200	

VITAL STATISTICS

Estimated Mid-Year Home Population - 163, 200

						<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
BIRTHS								
Live births - Legitimate	..	..	..	..	..	2,796	1,409	1,387
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	..	357	171	186
						<hr/>		
						3,153	1,580	1,573
						<hr/>		
						<i>Hackney</i>	<i>County of London</i>	<i>England and Wales</i>
LIVE BIRTH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION						19.32	17.3	16.5
Birth rate after applying "Area Comparability"								
Factor of 0.93						17.97	-	-
						<hr/>		
						<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Still births - Legitimate	..	..	..	..	..	62	31	31
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	..	15	10	5
						<hr/>		
						77	41	36
						<hr/>		
						<i>Hackney</i>	<i>County of London</i>	<i>England and Wales</i>
STILL BIRTH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION						0.47	0.34	0.35
Still birth rate per 1,000 live and still births						23.84	19.3	20.9
						<hr/>		
						<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Total live and still births -								
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	..	2,858	1,440	1,418
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	..	372	181	191
						<hr/>		
						3,230	1,621	1,609
						<hr/>		
INFANT DEATHS								
DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE								
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	..	56	30	26
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	..	9	5	4
						<hr/>		
						65	35	30
						<hr/>		
						<i>Hackney</i>	<i>County of London</i>	<i>England and Wales</i>
INFANT MORTALITY RATE								
All Infants per 1,000 live births						20.61	22.3	22.2
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births						20.03		
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births						25.21		
						<hr/>		
						<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
NEO NATAL MORTALITY (Deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age)								
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	..	41	20	21
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	..	6	4	2
						<hr/>		
						47	24	23
						<hr/>		

	Hackney	England and Wales
NEO-NATAL DEATH RATE		
All Infants per 1,000 live births	14.91	15.8
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	14.66	
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	16.81	
ILLEGITIMATE LIVE BIRTHS PER CENT OF TOTAL LIVE BIRTHS	11.32	
	Total	Total
MATERNAL DEATHS (including abortion)	4	291
	Hackney	England and Wales
MATERNAL MORTALITY - Death rates per 1,000 live and still births		
Maternal causes, excluding abortion	1.24	0.32
Due to abortion	-	0.06
	<u>1.24</u>	<u>0.38</u>
	Total	Male
PERINATAL MORTALITY (Still births and deaths of infants under 1 week of age)	118 (including 77 still births)	62
		56
	Hackney	England and Wales
PERINATAL DEATH RATE PER 1,000 live and still births	36.53	34.2
	Total	Male
DEATHS		Female
All causes	1,909	970
		939
	Hackney	County of London
DEATH RATE (CRUDE) PER 1,000 POPULATION	11.7	11.9
Death rate after applying "Area Comparability" factor of 1.08	12.63	-
TUBERCULOSIS DEATH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION	0.12	0.11
		0.08

MARRIAGES. Marriages to the number of 1,563 were solemnised in the borough, giving a marriage rate of 9.58 per thousand of the home population. The rate for England and Wales was 7.5.

CAUSES OF DEATH

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Tuberculosis, respiratory	17	1	18
Tuberculosis, other forms	-	1	1
Syphilitic disease	2	-	2
Diphtheria	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-
Meningococcal infection	-	1	1
Acute poliomyelitis	1	2	3
Measles	-	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases	4	4	8
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	30	26	56
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	89	11	100
Malignant neoplasm, breast	1	35	36
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	12	12
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	96	94	190
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	4	6	10
Diabetes	5	8	13
Vascular lesions of nervous system	69	118	187
Coronary disease, angina	184	136	320
Hypertension with heart disease	14	15	29
Other heart disease	74	158	232
Other circulatory disease	32	47	79
Influenza	6	15	21
Pneumonia	60	55	115
Bronchitis	135	52	187
Other diseases of respiratory system	8	7	15
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	12	6	18
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	4	3	7
Nephritis and nephrosis	6	14	20
Hyperplasia of prostate	5	-	5
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	4	4
Congenital malformations	7	8	15
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	65	73	138
Motor vehicle accidents	15	4	19
All other accidents	6	13	19
Suicide	16	9	25
Homicide, etc.	3	1	4
	<u>970</u>	<u>939</u>	<u>1,909</u>

AGE MORTALITY

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Under 1 year	35	30	65
1 - 4 years	8	4	12
5 - 14 "	3	4	7
15 - 24 "	10	4	14
25 - 44 "	44	31	75
45 - 64 "	267	159	426
65 - 74 "	274	234	508
75 years and over	329	473	802
	<u>970</u>	<u>939</u>	<u>1,909</u>

Infant mortality. There were 65 deaths of children under one year, giving an infant mortality rate of 20.61 per thousand live births, as compared with a rate of 22.3 for the County of London and 22.2 for England and Wales. The rate for England and Wales is the lowest ever recorded, being 0.4 per 1,000 below that for 1958, the previous lowest. Comparable infant mortality figures for Hackney, London, and England and Wales for the last five years:-

	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955
Hackney	20.61	20.09	20.27	17.81	23.18
London	22.3	22.6	21.9	21.4	23.20
England and Wales	22.2	22.6	23.1	23.8	24.90

From the following table it will be seen that of the 65 infant deaths, 47 occurred in the first four weeks of life and 25 of these occurred in the first 24 hours. Some 21 deaths were associated with prematurity, and congenital malformations accounted for ten.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN CHILDREN UNDER ONE YEAR

<i>Death classification</i>	<i>Under 24 hours</i>	<i>1 day to 1 week</i>	<i>1 - 2 weeks</i>	<i>2 - 3 weeks</i>	<i>3 - 4 weeks</i>	<i>Total under 4 weeks</i>	<i>1 - 3 months</i>	<i>3 - 6 months</i>	<i>6 - 9 months</i>	<i>9 - 12 months</i>	<i>Totals</i>
Acute capillary bronchitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Acute purulent pneumococcal meningitis ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Anoxia and placental insufficiency	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Anoxia and placental insufficiency. Small subdural haemorrhage	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Asphyxia neonatorum. Prematurity	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Asphyxia. Partial Atelectasis	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Atelectasis	4	3	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	7
Atelectasis. Prematurity	4	1	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	5
Atelectasis. Ante partum respiration of liquor and meconium	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Atelectasis. Erythroblastosis foetalis ..	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Bronchitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	4
Carbon monoxide poisoning due to inhalation of domestic gas at home (murder) ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Cerebral haemorrhage. Prematurity	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Congenital causes	1	2	1	2	-	6	1	2	1	-	10
Haemorrhagic disease of newborn	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Hyaline membrane disease. Caesarian section. Prematurity	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Intracranial haemorrhage	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Intra uterine asphyxia. Premature separation of placenta. Ante partum haemorrhage	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Liver necrosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Massive pulmonary haemorrhage. Prematurity	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Pneumonia	-	1	1	-	1	3	1	1	2	1	8
Prematurity	7	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	7
Prematurity. Maternal accidental haemorrhage	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Prematurity. Tentorial tear	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Pulmonary atelectasis. Cerebral oedema ..	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Pulmonary oedema due to fulminating virus infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Respiratory failure. Prematurity	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Subdural haemorrhage	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Totals ..	25	16	2	3	1	47	5	7	4	2	65

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

Age	Cause of Death
26	Acute myocarditis, accelerated by Pentothal anaesthesia for instrumental delivery at term (undelivered).
26	Haemorrhage. Vaginal tear during forceps delivery at term for uterine inertia.
27	Infection of pregnant uterus before delivery.
31	Inhalation of vomit anaesthesia (gas, oxygen and ether). Manual removal of macerated foetus (delivered) at term.

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

	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955
Hackney	1.24	Nil	0.37	0.40	1.68
England and Wales	0.38	0.43	0.47	0.56	0.64

Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea. The age and sex distribution of the seven persons certified as having died from these causes were:-

Age Groups	Males	Females	Total
25-44 years ..	1	-	1
45-64 years ..	-	1	1
65-74 years ..	3	1	4
75 years and upwards	-	1	1
	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>7</u>

Other infective and parasitic diseases. Eight deaths were classified under this group:-

<i>Males</i> - 2 months	Pulmonary oedema due to fulminating virus infection.
62 years	Amoebic hepatitis. Chronic amoebiasis of rectum.
79 years	Bronchopneumonia. Bronchiectasis. Pulmonary fibrosis (<i>Post sarcoidosis - Non-Industrial</i>)
79 years	Sub-acute virus hepatitis.
<i>Females</i> - 47 years	Post encephalitic Parkinsonism. <i>Encephalitis lethargica</i> . Decubitus ulcers [†]
56 years	Sub-acute virus hepatitis.
56 years	Cirrhosis of liver due to virus hepatitis.
63 years	Sub-acute virus hepatitis.

Leukaemia. Details of the four *male* and six *female* deaths classified under this group are as follows:-

<i>Males</i> - 23 years	Bronchopneumonia. Staphylococcal enteritis. Acute leukaemia.
67 years	Bronchopneumonia. Chronic lymphatic leukaemia. Diabetes mellitus.
75 years	Chronic lymphatic leukaemia.
78 years	Bronchopneumonia. Sub-acute lymphatic leukaemia.

<i>Females</i> - 3 years	Agranulocytosis. Marrow hypoplasia, <i>leukaemia</i> .
14 years	Acute Leukaemia (Blast cell type).
27 years	Respiratory depression. Anaemia. <i>Myeloid leukaemia</i> . Agranulocytosis, and ulcers of mouth and oesophagus.
51 years	Acute lymphatic leukaemia.
61 years	Chronic lymphatic leukaemia.
65 years	Acute myeloblastic leukaemia.

Influenza. Details of the twenty-one deaths associated with influenza are as follows:-

<i>Males</i> - 38 years	Respiratory failure, bronchopneumonia. <i>Influenza</i> . Post encephalitic Parkinsonism
57 years	Congestive heart failure. Bronchopneumonia. <i>Influenza</i> . Bronchitis and thyrotoxicosis.
78 years	Left ventricular failure. Acute bronchitis. <i>Influenza</i> .
82 years	<i>Influenza</i> . Bronchopneumonia.
83 years	Toxic myocarditis. <i>Influenza</i> .
88 years	Bronchopneumonia. Chronic bronchitis and emphysema. <i>Influenza</i> .

<i>Females</i> - 46 years	Cardiac failure. <i>Influenza</i> .
49 years	<i>Influenzal</i> bronchopneumonia. Abscess in the groin.
64 years	Toxic myocarditis. <i>Influenza</i> . Fatty heart.
66 years	Bronchopneumonia. <i>Influenza</i> . Anaemia.
67 years	<i>Influenzal</i> bronchopneumonia. Chronic bronchitis. Congestive cardiac failure.
68 years	Bronchopneumonia. <i>Influenza</i> . Carcinoma left breast (radical mastectomy 1948).
69 years	Bronchopneumonia. <i>Influenza</i> . Congestive cardiac failure.
72 years	Heart failure. Bronchopneumonia. <i>Influenza</i> . Chronic bronchitis and arterio sclerosis.
74 years	Acute bronchitis. <i>Influenza</i> .
74 years	Cardiac failure. <i>Influenzal</i> bronchitis.
76 years	Acute <i>influenzal</i> pneumonia. Cerebral thrombosis with right hemiplegia.
77 years	Bronchopneumonia. <i>Acute influenza</i> . Congestive heart failure.
77 years	Congestive heart failure. <i>Influenza</i> . Diabetes mellitus.
77 years	Heart failure. Bronchopneumonia. <i>Influenza</i> . Hypertensive congestive failure.
78 years	<i>Influenzal</i> pneumonia.

Suicide. There were twenty-five cases of suicide, sixteen men and nine women in the following age groups:-

Age groups	Males	Females	Total
15-24 years ..	1	-	1
25-44 years ..	5	1	6
45-64 years ..	6	6	12
65-74 years ..	3	2	5
75 years and over	1	-	1
	<u>16</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>25</u>

The causes of death in these cases were:-

<i>Males</i> - 20 years	(Labourer)	Asphyxia due to strangulation by a ligature.
27 years	(Factory Labourer)	Multiple injuries of the neck due to being struck by a train.
29 years	(General Dealer)	Coal gas poisoning.
32 years	(Electrician)	Coal gas poisoning.
34 years	(Lorry Driver)	Coal gas poisoning.
36 years	(General Labourer)	Coal gas poisoning.
47 years	(Master Painter and Decorator)	Poisoning by the ingestion of excessive amounts of barbiturate and amphetamine drugs.
51 years	(Cabinet Maker)	Carbon monoxide poisoning from inhalation of domestic gas. Paranoid schizophrenia.
54 years	(Packer)	Coal gas poisoning.
55 years	(Warehouseman)	Coal gas poisoning.
56 years	(Polishing Contractor)	Carbon monoxide (through coal gas) poisoning.
59 years	(Maintenance Engineer)	Aspirin poisoning.
65 years	(Barman)	Coal gas poisoning.
66 years	(Formerly a Switch-board Operator)	Barbiturate poisoning (oral).
74 years	(An Engineer - retired)	Coal gas poisoning. Coronary atheroma. Placed head in gas oven.
75 years	(Formerly a Sanitary ware fitter)	Barbiturate poisoning.
<i>Females</i> - 25 years	(Wife of a Joiner)	Carbon monoxide poisoning. Inhalation of domestic gas.
49 years	(Wife of a Ganger)	Coal gas poisoning.
49 years	(Spinster - Shirt Sorter)	Barbiturate poisoning (oral).
49 years	(Wife of a Gentleman's Hairdresser)	Carbon monoxide poisoning (coal gas).
55 years	(Wife of a Printer's Warehouseman)	Coal gas poisoning.
59 years	(Widow of a Jeweller)	Barbiturate poisoning.
62 years	(Fur Finisher - Spinster)	Barbiturate poisoning. Alcohol.
68 years	(Wife of Tailor's Machiner - Retired)	Coal gas poisoning.
70 years	(Widow of a Caretaker)	Tuinal poisoning.

Suicidal deaths in the borough during the past nine 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
1956	11	8	19
1957	10	11	21
1958	9	15	24
1959	16	9	25

Homicide. Four deaths were placed in this classification as follows:-

Age groups	Males	Females	Total
Under 1 year	-	1	1
1 - 4 years	2	-	2
45 - 64 years	1	-	1
	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>

The three children died of carbon monoxide poisoning, due to inhalation of domestic gas; there was a verdict of murder against the mother, who took her own life at the same time.

The cause of death, following an inquest, in the case of the adult male was given as coronary occlusion and atherosclerosis, precipitated by hurts he received, and the verdict was manslaughter.

Coronary disease, angina pectoris. Deaths classified under this cause group totalled 320 or 16.76 per cent of the total deaths for the year. There were 304 deaths from this disease in 1958 and 288 in 1957. Comparative death rates per 1,000 population over the last ten 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
1956	1.90	1.70	1.67
1957	1.74	1.70	1.70
1958	1.86	1.84	1.86
1959	1.96	1.89	1.87

ACCIDENTS

Motor vehicle. The 19 lives lost as a result of motor vehicle accidents fell into the following age and sex groups:-

Age groups	Males	Females	Total
Under 1 year	-	-	-
1 - 4 years	1	1	2
5 - 14 years	1	-	1
15 - 24 years	4	1	5
25 - 44 years	1	1	2
45 - 64 years	3	-	3
65 - 74 years	2	1	3
75 years and upwards	3	-	3
	<u>15</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>19</u>

All other accidents. Apart from accidents due to motor vehicles, 19 deaths (31 in the previous year) are recorded in the Registrar General's statistics under the classification "all other accidents":-

Age groups	Males	Females	Total
Under 1 year ..	-	-	-
1 - 4 years ..	-	1	1
5 - 14 years ..	1	1	2
15 - 24 years ..	-	-	-
25 - 44 years ..	-	-	-
45 - 64 years ..	1	-	1
65 - 74 years ..	1	4	5
75 years and upwards	3	7	10
	<u>6</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>19</u>

Age

Cause of death

<i>Males</i> - 9 years	Drowning in River Lea.
52 years	Nembutal poisoning - taken in a medicinal overdose.
69 years	Asphyxia. Inhaled pieces of meat in food.
76 years	Coal gas poisoning. Found dead with gas tap turned on in room, in circumstances unknown.
79 years	Coal gas poisoning. Turned on gas tap and forgot to light it.
87 years	Fractured femur. Fell in getting into bed.

<i>Females</i> - 4 years	Bronchopneumonia. Burns of body. Clothing caught fire from fireplace at home.
7 years	Toxaemia, due to burns. Clothing caught fire at home.
68 years	Chronic bronchitis and emphysema, accelerated by fractured femur. Fell to floor.
68 years	Coal gas poisoning. Turned on gas in kitchen without lighting it.
70 years	Coal gas poisoning. Turned on gas in kitchen and failed to light it.
71 years	Cerebral laceration and intracranial haemorrhage. Fall from steps into area at home.
76 years	Carbon monoxide poisoning from inhalation of domestic gas at home.
83 years	Coal gas poisoning. Turned on gas tap and failed to light it.
83 years	Suppurative bronchitis following fracture of pelvis and ribs and diabetic coma - fall at home.
84 years	Drowning. Not fully nor further disclosed by evidence.
85 years	Coal gas poisoning. Turned on gas tap and failed to light it.
85 years	Cerebral softening resulting from carbon monoxide poisoning, due to the inhalation of coal gas.
86 years	Cerebral compression. Fractured skull and ribs. Fall to floor on stairs at home.

MALIGNANT DISEASE

(a) **All sites.** The 394 deaths in 1959 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	
Under 1 ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 4 ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 14 ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 24 ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
25 - 44 ..	1	1	3	2	-	2	-	1	7	5	22
45 - 64 ..	10	7	41	3	1	21	-	4	23	27	137
65 - 74 ..	10	11	32	2	-	4	-	5	40	31	135
75 and upwards	9	7	13	4	-	8	-	2	25	30	98
Totals	30	26	89	11	1	35	-	12	96	94	394

(b) **Lung and bronchus.** The following tables give details of the deaths and death rates from cancer of the lung and bronchus 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
1956	76	8	84	0.51
1957	96	16	112	0.68
1958	85	13	98	0.60
1959	89	11	100	0.61

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
1956 ..	0.51	0.58	0.41
1957 ..	0.68	0.61	0.43
1958 ..	0.60	0.64	0.44
1959 ..	0.61	0.64	0.46

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

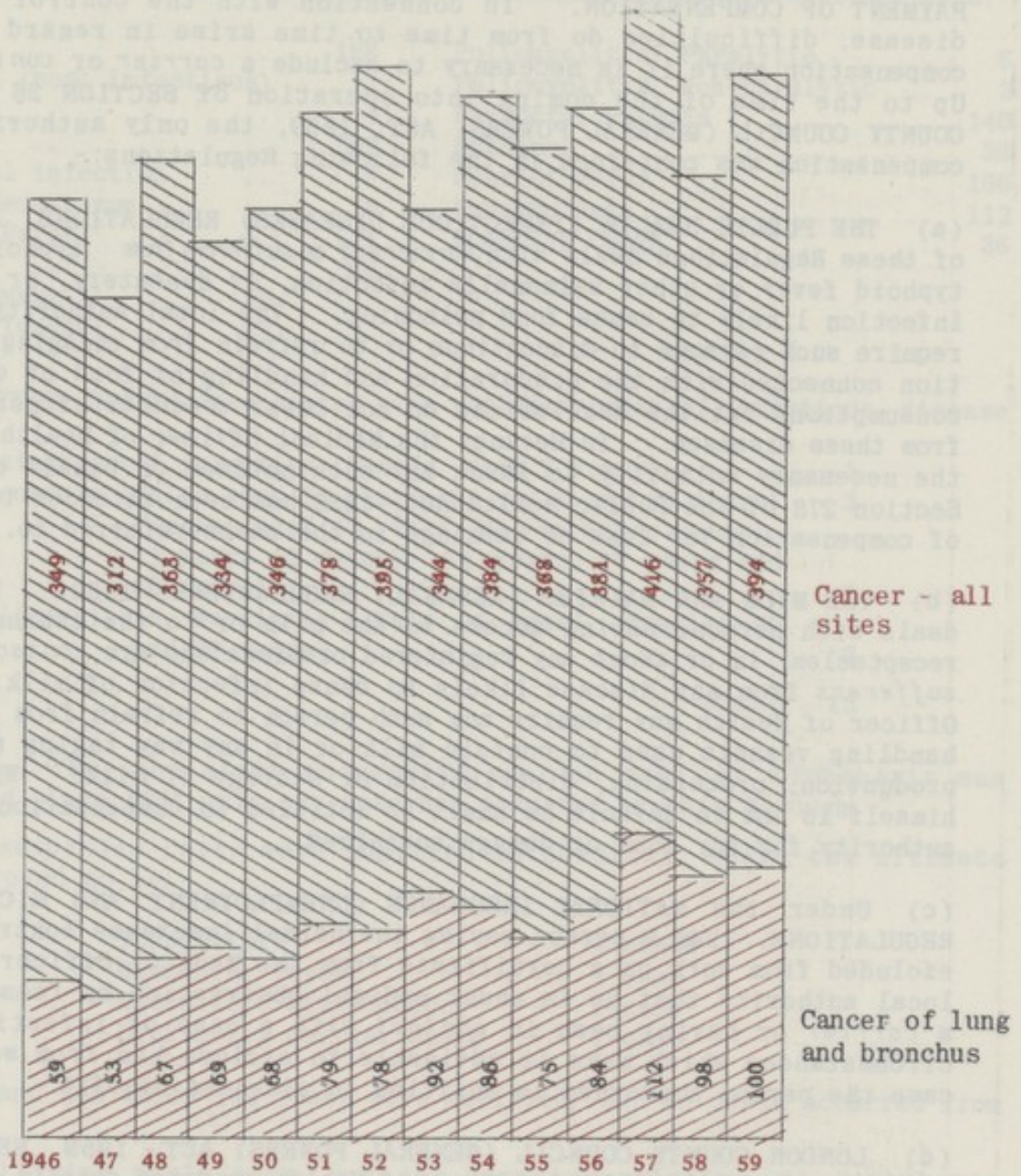
	Year	Estimated population	Age groups						Total deaths	Death rate per 1,000 population
			Under 1	1-4	5-14	15-44	45-64	65 & over		
TEN YEARS	1935	210,600	-	-	1	27	162	167	357	1.70
	1936	209,100	1	-	-	26	131	194	352	1.68
	1937	206,700	-	1	1	23	142	180	347	1.68
	1938	205,200	-	1	-	23	133	171	328	1.60
	1939	195,300	-	2	-	26	133	183	344	1.76
	1940	168,290	-	-	1	31	131	148	311	1.85
	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
Totals ..			1	5	7	238	1,302	1,617	3,170	1.88 (av.)
TEN YEARS	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
	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
Totals ..			1	7	6	256	1,367	1,878	3,515	2.10 (av.)
FIVE YEARS	1955	167,200	1	1	1	20	143	202	368	2.20
	1956	165,800	1	-	1	26	148	205	381	2.30
	1957	165,000	-	2	-	27	183	204	416	2.52
	1958	163,400	-	-	2	25	141	189	357	2.18
	1959	163,200	-	-	-	24	137	233	394	2.41
Totals ..			2	3	4	122	752	1,033	1,916	2.32 (av.)

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

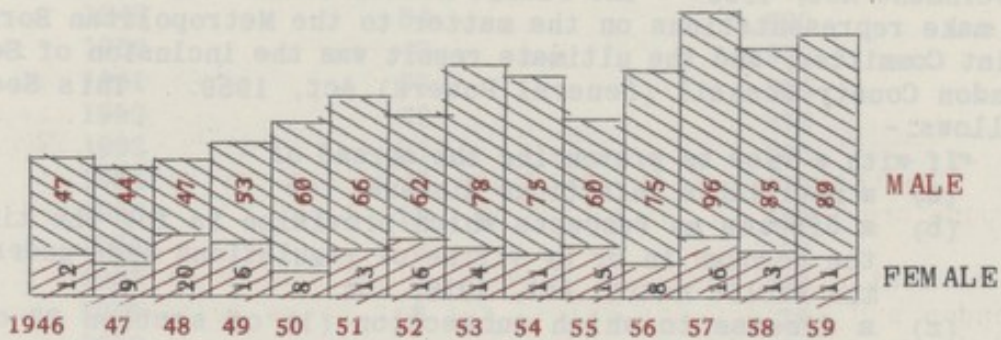
Statistics relating to births and deaths in Hackney, the County of London and England and Wales, for the years 1935-59, are set out on page 3 of the Appendix.

DEATHS FROM CANCER 1946-1959

All Sites and Lung and Bronchus



DEATHS (MALE AND FEMALE) FROM CANCER OF LUNG AND BRONCHUS 1946-1959



PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES

PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION. In connection with the control of infectious disease, difficulties do from time to time arise in regard to payment of compensation where it is necessary to exclude a *carrier* or *contact* from work. Up to the time of the coming into operation of SECTION 26 of the LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS) ACT, 1959, the only authority for paying compensation was contained in the following Regulations:-

(a) THE PUBLIC HEALTH (INFECTIOUS DISEASES) REGULATIONS, 1953. Part III of these Regulations deals with *carriers of* or *sufferers from* typhoid fever, paratyphoid fever or other salmonella infection, or dysentery, or staphylococcal infection likely to cause food poisoning. The local authority may by notice require such persons to discontinue or to refrain from engaging in any occupation connected with the preparation and handling of food or drink for human consumption, but the Regulations do not cover *contacts* of persons suffering from these diseases. In Hackney the Medical Officer of Health has been given the necessary authority to issue any such notices on behalf of the Council. Section 278 of the Public Health Act, 1936 has been extended to cover payment of compensation for loss of earnings in the cases referred to.

(b) THE MILK AND DAIRIES (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1959. Regulation 19 deals with persons having access to the milk or to the churns or other milk receptacles, in or about any registered premises who are *contacts, carriers of,* or *sufferers* from any disease likely to cause infection of milk. The Medical Officer of Health may require any such person to refrain from milking cows or handling vessels used to contain milk or in any way taking any part in the production, processing, distribution or storage of milk. Where the person himself is not in default he shall be entitled to compensation from the local authority for any loss or damage sustained.

(c) Under the NATIONAL INSURANCE (UNEMPLOYMENT AND SICKNESS BENEFIT) REGULATIONS, 1948 a person paying the normal insurance contributions may be excluded from work on a certificate from the Medical Officer of Health of a local authority that he is under medical observation by reason of his being a *carrier* or having been in *contact* with a case of infectious disease in circumstances which make it advisable to exclude him from work; in such a case the person concerned is entitled to sickness benefit.

(d) LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS) ACT, 1959, SECTION 26. In September, 1957 the Medical Officer of Health reported details of the case of a direct contact of smallpox where the woman in question would have suffered a total loss of income because she was not entitled to National Health Insurance benefit; in this particular case the Minister of Housing and Local Government authorised the payment of compensation under Section 228(1) of the Local Government Act, 1933. The Public Health Committee, at this meeting, decided to make representations on the matter to the Metropolitan Boroughs' Standing Joint Committee, and the ultimate result was the inclusion of Section 26 in the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1959. This Section reads as follows:-

"If with a view to preventing the spread of -

- (a) a notifiable infectious disease; or
- (b) a disease as respects which provision is for the time being made in the borough in or by virtue of regulations made under section 143 of the Public Health Act, 1936; or
- (c) a disease to which subsection (1) of section 23 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 applies;

a medical officer of health for a borough requests in writing a person to discontinue his employment the borough council may if they think fit compensate such person for any loss occasioned by his compliance with the request".

The following cases of infectious and contagious diseases were notified:-

Dysentery	168	Poliomyelitis, Paralytic ..	6
Encephalitis (post infectious)	1	Poliomyelitis, Non-paralytic ..	2
Erysipelas	14	Puerperal Pyrexia	140
Measles	1,592	Scabies	38
Meningococcal infection ..	8	Scarlet Fever	166
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	24	Tuberculosis	112
Paratyphoid Fever	1	Whooping Cough	36
Pneumonia	52		
(Acute Primary)	29		
Acute Influenzal	23)		

The FIFTEEN DEATHS associated with notified cases of infectious disease were:-

Meningococcal infection (Female, aged 7 years)	1
Pneumonia (Males aged 52 years, 81 years and 88 years)	3
(Females aged 40 years, 67 years (two cases), 71 years (2 cases), 74 years, 77 years and 80 years)	8
Poliomyelitis, Paralytic (Male 21 years, Females 29 and 39 years)	3
Total	15

DIPHTHERIA. For the sixth successive year no case of Diphtheria was notified, and since 1951 only one case has occurred in this Borough.

Seven *suspected* cases were admitted to hospital, where the ultimate diagnosis proved to be:-

Tonsillitis	-	4 cases
Glandular fever	-	1 case
Haemolytic streptococci	-	1 case
Diphtheria Carrier state	-	1 case.

In England and Wales 103 cases were notified, but no death occurred from the disease.

The following table sets out the position relating to Diphtheria notifications and deaths in England and Wales for the past twelve years:-

Year	Deaths	Corrected notifications
1948	156	3,575
1949	84	1,890
1950	49	962
1951	33	664
1952	32	376
1953	23	266
1954	9	176
1955	13	155
1956	8	53
1957	6	37
1958	8	79
1959	-	103

DYSENTERY (Sonne). Of the 168 cases of this disease which were notified, 56 cases were associated with outbreaks at day nurseries. In the previous year 254 cases were notified and there were 129 notifications in 1957.

ENCEPHALITIS (Post infectious). In the one case of this disease notified, the condition was a complication of mumps. The child, a boy aged 14 years, made an uneventful recovery.

MEASLES. This disease was prevalent throughout the year, but of the 1,592 cases notified, the greater proportion occurred in the first six months; 59 cases were admitted to hospital.

MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTION. There were eight confirmed cases of this disease, males aged 4 months, 3½ years and 8 years, and females aged 1 year, 1 year and 2 months, 1 year and 8 months, 7 years, and 46 years. All were admitted to hospital. The child aged 7 years died on the day she was admitted to hospital and the cause of death was certified as Meningococcal Septicaemia.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM. Twenty-four cases were notified -

Hackney mothers	..	7
Non-Hackney mothers	..	17

Of the Hackney cases, six made satisfactory recoveries, and the seventh case was lost sight of after change of address.

POLIOMYELITIS (Infantile paralysis). Some 27 persons were admitted to hospital suspected to be suffering from poliomyelitis, but the diagnosis was confirmed in only eight cases, six being of the paralytic type and two non-paralytic.

Details of the cases are as follows:-

<i>Paralytic</i>	<i>Site of paralysis</i>
Males - 5½ years	Left upper limb muscles and left diaphragm
21 years	Limbs and respiratory muscles
Females - 2 years	Left leg
5 years	Both legs
29 years	Bulbar
39 years	Upper limbs

Non-paralytic Male aged 4 years and Female aged 11 years.

In addition to the above, four persons normally resident in Hackney, were admitted to hospitals outside the Borough and diagnosed after admission as paralytic poliomyelitis:-

Males - 8 months	Legs
3 years	Spine
Females - 1½ years	Spine
26 years	Chest muscles and upper arms.

Details of the three deaths from Poliomyelitis:-

(1) *Male aged 21 years*

Date of onset of disease	-	10th September, 1959
Admitted to Hospital	-	12th September, 1959
Died	-	13th September, 1959
Cause of death certified as paralytic poliomyelitis		

(2) *Female aged 29 years*

Date of onset of disease - 10th July, 1959
 Admitted to hospital - 10th July, 1959
 Died - 12th July, 1959
 Cause of death certified as bulbar poliomyelitis

(3) *Female aged 39 years*

Date of onset of disease - 22nd July, 1959
 Admitted to hospital - 23rd July, 1959
 Died - 1st August, 1959
 Cause of death certified as acute pulmonary collapse; respiratory anterior poliomyelitis.

POLIOMYELITIS. Incidence and deaths of cases notified in the Borough of Hackney since 1950:-

Year	Type	Under 1 year	1-4 years	5-14 years	15-19 years	20 years and over	Totals	Total cases	Deaths
1950	Paralytic ..	-	4	5	2	2	13	23	2
	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	13	1
	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		-
1956	Paralytic ..	-	-	2	-	1	3	5	-
	Non-paralytic ..	-	-	1	-	1	2		-
1957	Paralytic ..	1	1	2	1	-	5	10	-
	Non-paralytic ..	-	1	3	-	1	5		-
1958	Paralytic ..	-	1	1	-	-	2	2	-
	Non-paralytic ..	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
1959	Paralytic ..	-	1	2	-	3	6	8	3
	Non-paralytic ..	-	1	1	-	-	2		-

PUERPERAL PYREXIA. Of the 140 notifications of Puerperal Pyrexia received 138 were associated with hospital confinements and two with home confinements. Only 77 notifications related to Hackney residents.

SCARLET FEVER. Notifications of this disease numbered 166 as compared with 179 in the previous year and 90 in 1957: 29 cases were admitted to hospital.

INCIDENCE OF SCARLET FEVER 1948-1959

Year	Total cases	Cases notified in age groups											Admitted to Hospital	Deaths	
		Under 1 year	1 - 2	2 - 3	3 - 4	4 - 5	5 - 10	10 - 15	15 - 20	20 - 35	35 - 45	45 - 65			65 and upwards
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	.
1956	130	1	2	5	13	30	71	6	1	1	.	.	.	37	.
1957	90	1	4	6	14	9	43	11	2	.	.	.	.	31	1
1958	179	.	2	10	16	11	116	23	1	.	.	.	.	29	.
1959	166	.	2	11	14	19	81	34	3	2	.	.	.	29	.

SMALLPOX. No case of smallpox occurred in the Borough during the year.

WHOOPIING COUGH. The number of cases notified was 36 as compared with 79 in 1958 and 179 in 1957.

PUBLIC HEALTH BACTERIOLOGY. Some 1,563 specimens were submitted for examination to the Public Health Laboratory, and were reported on as follows:-

Specimens	Number	Organisms	Results	
			Negative	Positive
Throat and Nose Swabs	195	Diphtheria Bacilli	158	1
		Haemolytic Streptococci	83	41
		Vincent's Angina	114	2
		Staphylococcus Aureus	.	2
Faeces and Rectal Swabs	1,348	Pathogens	1,061	.
		Salmonella Anatum	.	3
		Salmonella Bredeney	.	1
		Salmonella Enteriditis	.	1
		Salmonella Meleagridis	.	1
		Salmonella Munchen	.	7
		Salmonella Newport	.	10
		Salmonella Paratyphi B	.	1
		Salmonella Thompson	.	1
		Salmonella Typhimurium	.	50
		Shigella Sonnei	.	211
Staphylococcus Aureus	.	1		
Urine	18	Pathogens	17	.
		Salmonella Typhimurium	.	1
Sputum	2	Pathogens	2	.

In addition to the above, 20 samples of food were submitted for bacteriological investigation in connection with cases of food poisoning and food complaints.

**INFECTIOUS AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASE NOTIFICATIONS IN AGE GROUPS
ADMISSIONS TO HOSPITALS, AND DEATHS - 1959**

<i>Disease</i>	<i>At all ages</i>	<i>Under 1 year</i>	<i>1 to 2 years</i>	<i>2 to 3 years</i>	<i>3 to 4 years</i>	<i>4 to 5 years</i>	<i>5 to 10 years</i>	<i>10 to 15 years</i>	<i>15 to 20 years</i>	<i>20 to 35 years</i>	<i>35 to 45 years</i>	<i>45 to 65 years</i>	<i>65 and upwards</i>	<i>Admitted to Hospital</i>	<i>Deaths</i>
Dysentery	168	12	21	25	16	15	24	8	-	20	4	10	13	38	-
Encephalitis, Post Infectious	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Erysipelas	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	6	3	6	-
Food Poisoning	51	11	1	3	2	-	8	-	4	10	4	5	3	23	-
Measles	1,592	56	188	199	223	196	696	27	2	4	1	-	-	59	-
Meningococcal Infection	8	1	3	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	8	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	24	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-
Paratyphoid Fever	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Pneumonia, Acute Primary	29	1	-	2	-	-	4	-	-	4	2	4	12	12	8
Pneumonia, Acute Influenzal	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	11	10	7	3
Poliomyelitis, Paralytic	6	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	2	1	-	-	5	3
Poliomyelitis, Non-paralytic	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	140	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	105	13	-	-	138	-
Scabies	38	2	2	3	-	1	2	3	5	14	3	3	-	1	-
Scarlet Fever	166	-	2	11	14	19	81	34	3	2	-	-	-	29	-
Whooping Cough	36	4	5	8	4	3	11	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Totals ..	2,299	111	222	252	260	235	830	75	38	163	31	41	41	357	15

INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASE IN ELECTORAL WARDS - 1959

<i>Disease</i>	<i>Kenninghall</i>	<i>Pembury</i>	<i>Kingsland</i>	<i>Albion</i>	<i>Town Hall</i>	<i>Triangle</i>	<i>Chatham</i>	<i>Kingsmead</i>	<i>Wick</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Northfield</i>	<i>Springfield</i>	<i>Northwold</i>	<i>Rectory</i>	<i>Leabridge</i>	<i>Rushmore</i>	<i>Totals</i>
Dysentery	7	17	6	-	9	4	5	6	13	2	11	18	38	22	5	5	168
Encephalitis, Post Infectious ..	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Erysipelas	-	-	3	1	1	2	-	-	2	-	2	-	1	-	2	-	14
Food Poisoning	4	3	1	3	4	3	3	9	2	-	8	-	5	2	4	-	51
Measles	73	142	38	43	84	103	166	145	159	174	80	56	73	99	86	71	1,592
Meningococcal Infection	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	8
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	18	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	-	24
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Pneumonia, Acute Primary	4	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	1	3	5	2	4	3	29
Pneumonia, Acute Influenzal	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	1	-	3	2	7	1	23
Poliomyelitis, Paralytic	-	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Poliomyelitis, Non-paralytic	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	33	4	3	2	9	3	5	3	29	7	8	2	8	10	7	7	140
Scabies	3	5	5	4	1	2	2	1	-	2	1	2	5	3	2	-	38
Scarlet Fever	5	6	3	8	5	20	18	10	9	28	9	4	14	7	11	9	166
Whooping Cough	2	4	2	-	2	2	4	2	1	1	4	2	3	3	2	2	36
Totals	152	189	64	62	115	140	205	182	218	216	127	87	156	152	133	101	2,299

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF INFECTIOUS AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASE NOTIFICATIONS - 1959

<i>Disease</i>	<i>Jan.</i>	<i>Feb.</i>	<i>Mar.</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>
Dysentery	11	5	14	7	17	65	12	2	11	2	12	10
Encephalitis, Post Infectious	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	3	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	4	2
Food Poisoning	1	-	-	3	1	4	3	11	6	6	10	6
Measles	187	368	260	228	266	171	88	15	1	-	3	5
Meningococcal Infection	-	1	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	10	5	-	-	-	-	-	5	4	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia, Acute Primary	3	5	6	2	1	1	1	2	2	-	1	5
Pneumonia, Acute Influenzal	-	14	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis, Paralytic	-	1	-	-	-	1	3	-	1	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis, Non-paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	20	14	2	3	8	13	12	24	10	14	9	11
Scabies	5	-	6	-	3	1	2	-	3	2	7	9
Scarlet Fever	16	13	12	15	18	14	13	3	10	14	16	22
Whooping Cough	7	2	1	2	1	3	-	1	6	-	6	7
Totals ..	260	431	313	263	316	276	135	64	55	39	69	78

TUBERCULOSIS

Of the 223 notifications of Tuberculosis received, 199 related to pulmonary infection and 24 to non-pulmonary. The attack rate per thousand of the population for all forms of Tuberculosis notified for the first time (112 new cases) was 0.69 as compared with 0.73 in 1958 and 0.84 in 1957.

Details of the notified cases are as follows:-

Age groups	Primary notifications				Non-primary notifications			
	Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0 -	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 -	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
2 -	4	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
5 -	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	-
10 -	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	1
15 -	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	1
20 -	8	6	-	2	5	13	-	1
25 -	14	6	4	2	23	19	2	1
35 -	11	5	2	-	10	4	-	-
45 -	6	3	4	-	10	3	-	-
55 -	13	3	-	-	8	-	-	-
65 -	4	2	-	-	3	-	-	-
75 -	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Totals	64	30	13	5	64	41	2	4

Primary notifications relate to persons who had not been previously notified in the area of any authority. The sources of information of the 111 non-primary cases were:-

"Transfers" from other areas	.. ..	104
Death Returns	.. ..	4
Posthumous notifications	.. ..	3

In the primary non-pulmonary cases the site of the disease was:-

<i>Males</i>	-	1 year	Meninges
		4 years	Left Thigh
		7 years	Right Hip
		26 years	Spine
		30 years	Spine
		32 years	Right Tarsus
		34 years	Neck Glands
		35 years	Epididymitis
		44 years	Spine
		47 years	Pericardium
		49 years	Epididymis
		50 years	Left Kidney
		50 years	Kidneys
<i>Females</i>	-	9 years	Kidneys
		22 years	Kidneys
		24 years	Endometrium
		25 years	Left Knee
		25 years	Meninges

The Registrar General's Death Returns indicate that 19 persons in the following age groups, died from Tuberculosis:-

Age groups	Tuberculosis, respiratory		Tuberculosis, other forms	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
1 - 4	1	-	-	-
25 - 44	1	1	-	-
45 - 64	8	-	-	1
65 - 74	3	-	-	-
75 and over	4	-	-	-
Totals	17	1	-	1

The cause of death in the case of the male child (aged 1 year) in age group 1-4 years was certified as -

Tuberculous Meningitis
Miliary Tuberculosis
Primary Pulmonary Tuberculosis

and in the case of the female (aged 48 years) in age group 45-64 years, Tuberculosis, other forms -

Amyloid Disease
Psoas Abscess
Tuberculous Spine

In addition, 29 persons who were suffering from some form of Tuberculosis were certified as dying from other causes - 27 of these were on our Tuberculosis Register.

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

	Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary		Totals	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
On Register at 1st January ..	963	733	92	103	1,055	836
Add:-						
Notifications	63	31	13	5	76	36
Transfers from other areas, etc.	64	41	2	4	66	45
Returned to Hackney	9	8	-	-	9	8
Transferred to Pulmonary from Non-pulmonary	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deduct:-						
Deaths	40	5	2	1	42	6
Left the Borough	71	64	8	10	79	74
Recovered	43	34	1	5	44	39
Diagnosis not confirmed ..	2	1	-	1	2	2
Transferred from Non-pulmonary to Pulmonary	-	-	-	-	-	-
On Register at 31st December ..	943	709	96	95	1,039	804

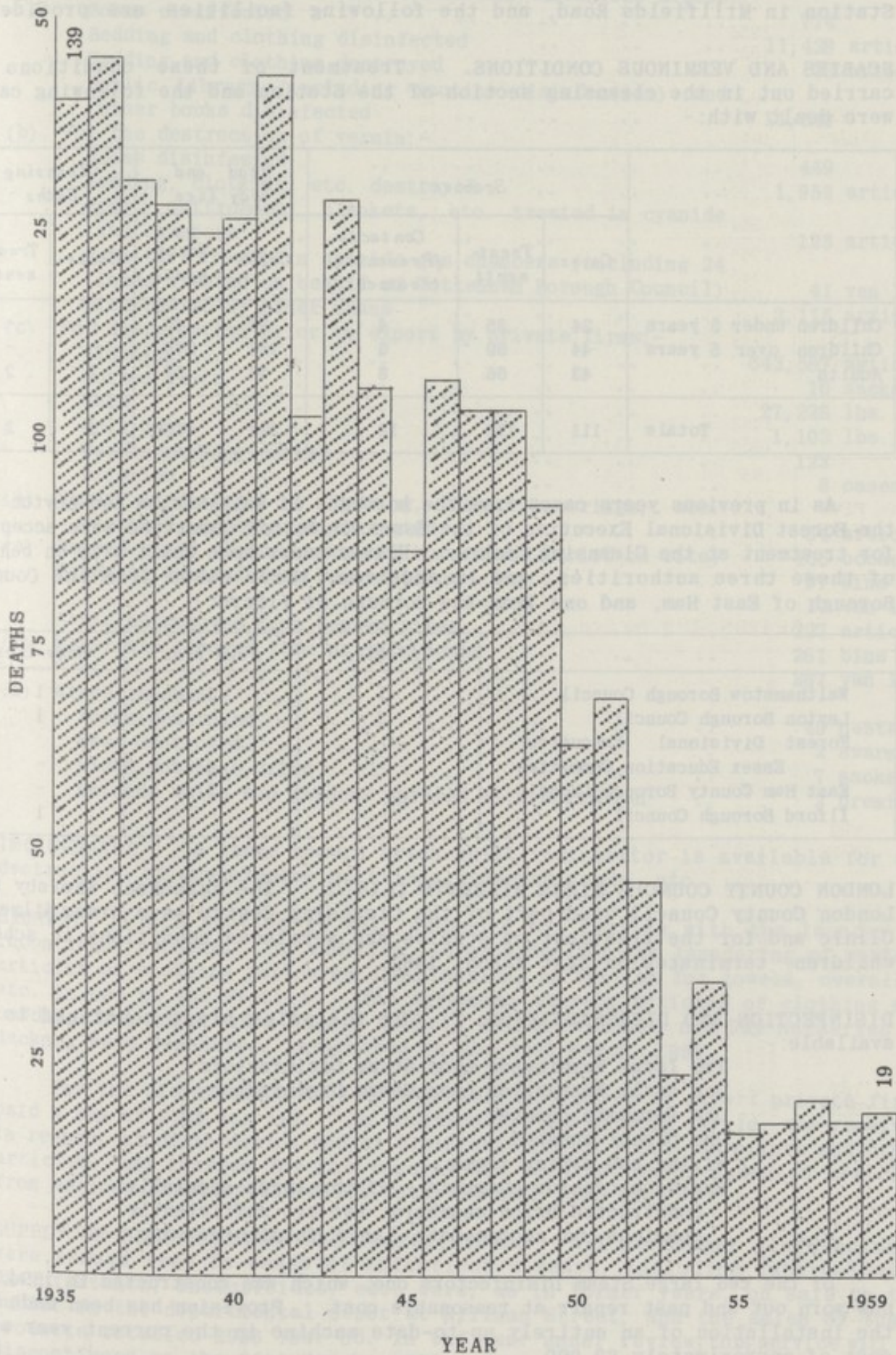
NOTIFICATION OF TUBERCULOSIS (NEW CASES) 1935-1959

	Year	Pulmonary	Non-pulmonary	Total	Rate per 1,000 population
TEN YEARS	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
	1941	194	32	226	1.82
	1942	244	35	279	2.12
	1943	229	28	257	1.88
	1944	237	41	278	2.05
TEN YEARS	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
	1951	163	20	183	1.07
	1952	167	15	182	1.06
	1953	169	15	184	1.08
	1954	133	19	152	0.90
FIVE YEARS	1955	111	18	129	0.77
	1956	114	9	123	0.74
	1957	127	12	139	0.84
	1958	112	7	119	0.73
	1959	94	18	112	0.69

DEATHS AND DEATH RATES FROM TUBERCULOSIS 1935-1959

	Year	0-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65 & over	Total Deaths	Rate per 1,000 population	
TEN YEARS	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
	1941	1	-	9	-	84	-	37	11	142	1.14
	1942	2	2	-	-	50	-	36	12	102	0.77
	1943	2	1	7	-	65	-	38	14	127	0.93
	1944	-	1	-	20	29	43	12	105	0.77	
Totals	..	12	21	32	155	278	277	385	1,265	0.75 (av.)	
TEN YEARS	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	
	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	
Totals	..	2	10	11	85	220	274	126	728	0.42 (av.)	
FIVE YEARS	1955	-	-	-	-	2	8	7	17	0.10	
	1956	-	-	-	-	1	10	7	18	0.11	
	1957	-	-	-	-	4	5	12	21	0.13	
	1958	-	-	-	-	5	3	10	18	0.11	
	1959	-	1	-	-	2	9	7	19	0.12	
Totals	..	-	1	-	-	14	35	43	93	0.11 (av.)	

TUBERCULOSIS DEATHS 1935-1959



MILLFIELDS DISINFECTING STATION

The Council maintains an up-to-date well-equipped Disinfecting and Cleansing Station in Millfields Road, and the following facilities are provided:-

SCABIES AND VERMINOUS CONDITIONS. Treatment of these conditions is carried out in the cleansing section of the Station and the following cases were dealt with:-

	Scabies			Head and body lice		Cleansing Baths	
	Cases	Treatments	Contacts (Preventive treatments)	Cases	Treatments	Cases	Treatments
Children under 5 years	24	35	4	28	49	-	-
Children over 5 years	44	69	6	166	370	-	-
Adults	43	66	8	40	57	2	2
Totals	111	170	18	234	476	2	2

As in previous years cases from the boroughs of Walthamstow and Leyton and the Forest Divisional Executive of the Essex Education Committee were accepted for treatment at the Cleansing Centre. Eleven cases were dealt with on behalf of these three authorities, and in addition, three cases from the County Borough of East Ham, and one from the Borough of Ilford:-

	Scabies	Head lice	Body lice
Walthamstow Borough Council ..	1	1	1
Leyton Borough Council ..	3	-	1
Forest Divisional Executive, Essex Education Committee	-	4	-
East Ham County Borough Council	-	3	-
Ilford Borough Council ..	-	-	1

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL MINOR AILMENTS CLINIC. The agreement whereby the London County Council used part of the Cleansing Centre as a Minor Ailments Clinic and for the treatment of scabies and verminous conditions in school children, terminates on 31st March, 1960.

DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION. The following plant continued to be available:-

- Two large Washington Lyon Steam Disinfectors
- One small Washington Lyon Steam Disinfectors
- One formalin chamber
- One phenol chamber
- Airing and drying rooms
- Hydrogen cyanide chambers - of the three specially constructed brick chambers, two are sufficiently spacious to accommodate large furniture vans.

Of the two large Steam Disinfectors one, which was constructed in 1894, is now worn out and past repair at reasonable cost. Provision has been made for the installation of an entirely up-to-date machine in the current year at a cost of approximately £2,000.

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

(a) After the occurrence of infectious and contagious disease:-		
Rooms disinfected	.. .. .	774
Bedding and clothing disinfected	.. .. .	11,428 articles
Bedding and clothing destroyed	.. .. .	73 articles
Public Library (including routine disinfection) and other books disinfected	.. .. .	11,549
(b) For the destruction of vermin:-		
Rooms disinfested	.. .. .	449
Bedding, clothing, etc. destroyed	.. .. .	1,953 articles
Beds, mattresses, blankets, etc. treated in cyanide gas chambers	.. .. .	125 articles
Furniture treated in cyanide gas chambers (including 24 loads treated on behalf of Tottenham Borough Council)	.. .. .	41 van loads
Disinfested by other means	.. .. .	2,115 articles
(c) For disinfection prior to export by private firms:-		
Clothing	.. .. .	642,587 articles
Cotton Waste	.. .. .	10 sacks
Rags	.. .. .	27,228 lbs.
Felt hats	.. .. .	1,103 lbs.
Wooden packing cases	.. .. .	123
Bristles	.. .. .	8 cases
(d) Sundry articles of bedding, floor coverings, etc. cleansed, dried or disinfected	.. .. .	84 articles
(e) Bombed sites cleared (material burned and buried on site)	.. .. .	105 occasions
Material removed from bombed sites	.. .. .	97 bins and 17 van loads
Articles removed from bombed sites	.. .. .	227 articles
(f) Materials removed from private homes	.. .. .	261 bins and 267 van loads
(g) Miscellaneous:-		
Wasps destroyed	.. .. .	49 nests
Bees destroyed	.. .. .	2 swarms
Cloth cuttings dried	.. .. .	7 sacks
Outside walls and gardens sprayed with Malathion	.. .. .	2 premises

INCINERATOR. A large modern brick-built incinerator is available for the destruction of unwholesome materials, unsound foods, etc.

LAUNDRY. This section is well equipped for dealing with the laundry of incontinent persons. In addition, it provides for the laundering of certain articles of clothing following disinfection, as well as for towels, overalls, etc. in use at the Station. The agreement whereby articles of clothing and bedding from the London County Council Welfare Centres and Day Nurseries in Hackney were laundered, terminated on the 31st March, 1959.

For the disinfection of *secondhand clothing prior to export* private firms paid a sum of £485 4s. 11d. In addition the sum of £320 3s. 1d. was received in respect of disinfection and/or disinfestation of rooms, furniture and other articles, and charges for the removal and destruction of unwanted articles from various premises and sites totalled £387 13s. 1d.

SUPPLY OF DISINFECTANTS AND INSECTICIDES. All necessary disinfectants were issued free to cases of infectious disease, including tuberculosis. Disinfectants, insecticides, etc. were, as in former years, on sale to the public in the departmental depot at Hillman Street, and the sales of these products totalled £936 13s. 6d. in the year under review; this service will be discontinued on the 31st March, 1960.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES

Action under the various public health enactments was taken during the year as follows:-

PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1936

SECTION 34 (*Drainage Bylaws*). The Public Health Committee approved a total of sixty-three plans of proposed drainage works. Informal notices were served in respect of *contraventions* of the bylaws at fifty premises and a total of forty formal notices were served. Legal proceedings were instituted in sixteen instances.

SECTION 40 (*Inspection of Drains*). Under sub-sections 1 and 2 notice of intention to examine drains was served in respect of 186 premises, and under sub-section 4 seventy-seven notices requiring the repair of defective drains were served.

Following the service of notices and in exercise of their default powers the Council carried out drainage work at the following twenty-nine houses at a total cost of £4,372 13s. 7d.

	£	s.	d.
60 Brooke Road	189	13	1
69 Chatsworth Road	97	0	3
71 Digby Road	13	3	6
1 Durlston Road	66	13	0
3 Durlston Road	66	13	0
32 Foulden Road	45	12	7
33 Glenarm Road	17	16	10
169 Graham Road	16	10	11
51 Groombridge Road	6	13	6
25 Marsh Hill	3	16	10
44 Montague Road	677	8	4
87 Northwold Road	57	18	2
85 Northwold Road	17	7	6
89 Northwold Road	40	10	8
89 Northwold Road	14	16	3
115 Osbaldeston Road	166	19	4
8a Powell Road	8	1	1
79 Shacklewell Lane	255	16	8
77 Shacklewell Lane	109	12	10
4 Sigdon Road	57	17	4
6 Sigdon Road	59	5	6
8 Sigdon Road	129	6	0
10 Sigdon Road	54	12	7
14-40 Spurstowe Terrace	2,000	15	8
65 Sydner Road	39	14	5
67 Sydner Road	39	14	5
69 Sydner Road	39	14	5
71 Sydner Road	39	14	5
73 Sydner Road	39	14	6

SECTION 44 (*Power of Borough Council to construct or alter drains by agreement*). Under the provisions of this section, as amended by Section 30 of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1958, the drainage staff of the Department, at the request of and expense of the owners concerned, carried out works of repair to drains at 249 premises; details of these works are set out on pages 4, 5 and 6 of the Appendix.

SECTION 82 (*Nuisances which may be dealt with summarily*). Following investigation of alleged nuisances, 1,761 intimation notices and 1,621 nuisance (Statutory) notices were served. Legal proceedings were instituted in 113 cases, including sixteen instances of non-compliance with Nuisance Orders, and one instance for non-compliance with a Nuisance Notice.

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 four premises, at a total cost of £390 5s. 3d.

	£	s.	d.
6 Culford Grove	294	17	9
24 Foulden Road	5	12	6
12 Handley Road	75	10	0
54 Montague Road	14	5	0

SECTION 87 (*Removal and Disposal of refuse*). This service is the responsibility of the Borough Engineer and Surveyor who has furnished the following information.

	Tons
Amount of house refuse collected and destroyed ..	43,051
Amount of trade refuse delivered by traders direct to Homerton Wharf	521
Metal salvaged	60
Waste paper salvaged	408
Miscellaneous Salvage (Rags, bottles, etc.) ..	46
Kitchen waste sold for conversion into pig food ..	2,702

Disposal was effected by removal from Homerton Wharf to a controlled tip at Mucking Creek in Essex.

SECTIONS 95-103 (*Water supply*). Certificates issued in respect of suitable and sufficient water supply for new dwellings totalled twenty-eight, and related to 439 units of living accommodation. The Metropolitan Water Board was notified regarding waste of water from defective fittings, etc. at 153 premises.

SECTION 107 (*Bylaws as to sanitary conveniences, etc.*)

(a) *Water closets, etc.* Informal notices were served in respect of contraventions found at thirty-six premises, followed in twenty-five instances by the service of formal notices. In two cases the institution of legal proceedings was necessary to enforce the requirements of the notices.

(b) *Dustbins.* Informal notices were served in respect of 109 premises at which owners had failed to maintain dustbins in a proper condition of repair. Formal notices were served in ninety-five instances, and in only five cases was it necessary to institute legal proceedings.

SECTION 109 (*Penalty for improperly making or altering sanitary conveniences, etc.*). Seventeen notices requiring the repair of defective sanitary conveniences and one notice requiring the reinstatement of a water supply were served.

SECTION 113 (*Provision of public conveniences*). The Borough Council maintain twelve conveniences for women and twelve conveniences and eight urinals for men and also maintain jointly with the Stoke Newington Borough Council a further convenience for men and women. No charge is made for the use of conveniences, and free hand-washing facilities are provided.

SECTION 122 (*Cleansing or destruction of filthy or verminous articles*). In two instances it was necessary to serve informal notices requiring the cleansing or destruction of verminous articles.

Verminous articles treated	2,240
Verminous articles destroyed	1,953
<i>Soiled laundry</i>	
Number of persons for whom service was provided during the year	126
Collections and deliveries made	2,543
Number of articles cleansed	25,682

Under an agreement made with Bethnal Green and Stoke Newington Borough Councils this service was also available for persons resident in the areas of those authorities.

SECTION 123 (*Cleansing of verminous houses*). At the request of and, in appropriate cases, the expense of owners or occupiers, the disinfection of 449 verminous rooms in 213 houses was carried out. Three notices were served.

SECTION 140 (*Restrictions on carrying on of offensive businesses*). Extensions of Establishment Orders were granted in respect of offensive businesses carried on at the following five premises at which the business of dresser of fur skins was carried out:-

26 Bower Road	Springfield Fur Works,
198 Daubeney Road	Springfield Gardens
73 Digby Road	8 Westgate Street

No contravention of the relevant London County Council's Bylaws was discovered during the course of the thirty-two inspections carried out.

SECTION 146 (*Bylaws with respect to certain businesses*). No contravention of the relevant London County Council bylaws was discovered during the course of inspections made of the fourteen premises at which the business of rag and bone dealer was carried on.

SECTION 157 (*Application for lodging house licences*). The Council again renewed the licence granted in respect of the one lodging house in the Borough, which has sleeping accommodation for 133 men.

SECTION 167 (*Provision of baths and washhouses*). The following facilities are provided by the Council:-

Slipper Baths	Lower Clapton Road Wardle Street Gayhurst Road Shacklewell Lane Englefield Road Eastway
Vapour and Aeratone Baths	Lower Clapton Road
Public Laundry	Eastway
Laundrette	The Council's first laundrette at 88-90, Oldhill Street was opened in 1958; twenty Bendix Automatic washing machines and six spin dryers are provided. A further Laundrette was under construction in Morning Lane at the end of the year.

SWIMMING BATHS. I am indebted to the General Manager, Baths and Civic Recreation Department, for the following report on the public swimming baths provided by the Borough Council:-

"The borough is served by three indoor swimming pools all situated at the Central Baths, Lower Clapton Road, E. 5 - the sizes of the pools are as follows:-

Large Mixed Pool - 120' x 42' containing 142,000 gallons of water.
 Gents Pool - 90' x 33' containing 84,000 gallons of water.
 Ladies Pool - 80' x 29' containing 66,000 gallons of water.

Water for the pools is supplied by the Metropolitan Water Board and is then heated to a comfortable temperature for swimming. Purification is by continuous circulation with a turn-over time of 3½ hours - the water passes through pressurised sand filters where pollution added by the bathers is removed. The water is chemically treated and efficiently sterilised by the latest chlorinating equipment. Alkalinity, pH and Chlorine Residual Tests are taken twice daily to ensure that the Ministry of Health standards are maintained. The Large Mixed Pool is converted to a Public Hall during the winter months."

The one *open air* swimming bath situate in London Fields is provided and maintained by the London County Council. Water is supplied by the Metropolitan Water Board, and during the summer season a mechanical system of filtration and chlorination is carried out. Copies of periodic chemical and bacteriological examination of samples carried out by the Scientific Branch of the Public Health Department at County Hall, are sent to me by the County Medical Officer.

SECTION 234 (Provision of Mortuaries). At the Council's Public Mortuary which adjoins the Churchyard of the Parish Church of St. John-at-Hackney, refrigerated accommodation is provided for fifteen bodies. There is a well equipped Post-Mortem Room and a Chapel/Viewing Room. During the year alterations were carried out whereby bodies can now be viewed through a window, so obviating the need for relatives to enter the Chapel. Also during the year a bungalow building providing waiting room and interviewing room for the use of the Coroner's Officers was erected on land adjoining the mortuary premises.

Since 1956 this Mortuary has received bodies from the boroughs of Hackney, Stoke Newington, Bethnal Green and Shoreditch and the cost of the Mortuary is borne on a population basis by the four authorities.

	Hackney residents	Shore- ditch residents	Bethnal Green residents	Stoke Newington residents	Residents of other areas	Total
Number of bodies received	265	70	79	86	73	573
(i) to await burial ..	2	-	6	-	1	9
(ii) to await post-mortem examination ..	263	70	73	86	72	564
Cause of death certified by Coroner	227	61	63	77	59	487
Number of inquest cases	36	9	10	9	13	77

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS) ACT, 1937

SECTION 66 (Noise Nuisance) enacts that a noise nuisance is a nuisance which may be dealt with summarily under the Public Health (London) Act, with the proviso that a complaint made to the court other than by a sanitary authority shall be of no effect unless it is made by no less than three persons being either householders or occupiers of premises within the hearing of the noise

nuisance which is the subject of the complaint. For the purposes of this Section a noise nuisance is deemed to exist where any person makes or causes to be made or continued any excessive or unreasonable or unnecessary noise which is injurious or dangerous to health.

Some fifty-six complaints were received necessitating 144 visits and observations being made, as a result of which eighteen nuisances were discovered and eight informal and one formal notice were served.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS) ACT, 1953

SECTION 17 (*Sampling of trade effluents*). Trade effluent samples to the number of seventy-seven were taken from sixty-seven premises and submitted to the Scientific Branch of the Public Health Department of the London County Council who undertake the analyses at a cost to the Borough Council of £1 per sample; fourteen of these samples were reported on as being unsatisfactory. The occupiers of the premises from which unsatisfactory samples were obtained were interviewed and advised as to the action necessary to remedy the unsatisfactory discharge. Copies of the reports on the analysis of all samples were sent to the Borough Engineer and Surveyor for his information and any action he might consider necessary.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS) ACT, 1954

SECTION 12 (*Obligation to provide dustbins*). Notices requiring the owners concerned to provide *additional* dustbins were served in respect of seven premises. Legal proceedings for failure to comply with notices were instituted in three instances.

SECTION 18 (*Hairdressers and Barbers*). Applications for registration received during the year:-

Persons	15
Premises	4
Inspections of registered premises	139

A total of 188 persons and 144 premises were on the Council's Register at the end of the year.

An informal notice was served in respect of one premises at which contraventions of the relevant Bylaws were found.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS) ACT, 1955

SECTION 25 (*Powers as to stopped-up or defective drains, etc.*). Under the provisions of this section, if it appears to the borough surveyor or medical officer of health or a public health inspector of a borough that on any premises in the borough a drain water-closet or soil pipe is stopped up he may by notice require the owner or occupier of the premises to remedy the defect within forty-eight hours from the service of the notice and if the notice is not complied with the borough council may themselves recover the expenses incurred in so doing from the person on whom the notice was served. One notice was served under this section, and in the owner's default, the stopped-up drains were cleared by the Council.

SECTION 27 (*Remedying of defective premises*). One notice was served in respect of premises where it was considered that unreasonable delay in remedying the defective state thereof would be occasioned by following the procedure prescribed in the Fifth Schedule to the Public Health (London) Act, 1936, and the Council carried out the necessary work in default.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS) ACT, 1956

SECTION 63 (*Bylaws as to artificial lighting of common staircases*). This section empowers a Borough Council to make Bylaws with respect to tenement houses and flats for the adequate artificial lighting of any common staircase in such premises. Bylaws which were made by the Council and confirmed by the Minister on the 28th March, 1958 came into operation on the 1st May, 1958, and require the occupier of every tenement house and the owner of every block of flats to provide adequate artificial lighting for common staircases -

- (a) from half an hour before sunset until half an hour before sunrise during the months of April, May, June, July, August and September;
- (b) from one hour before sunset until sunrise during the months of October, November, December, January, February and March; and
- (c) at other times as and when necessary if adequate means of natural lighting are not provided.

The Bylaws provide that any person offending against them shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding FIVE POUNDS, and in the case of a continuing offence to a further fine not exceeding FORTY SHILLINGS for each day during which the offence continues after conviction.

Under the provisions of these Bylaws one informal and one formal notice in respect of a tenement house, and one formal notice in respect of a block of flats were served.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS) ACT, 1959

SECTIONS 22 and 23 of this Act (*Control of Movable Dwellings*) which will come into operation on the 1st October, 1960, make it an offence after that date for any person to place or allow to be placed on any land caravans or similar movable dwellings (with certain exceptions) unless a licence to use the land for that purpose has been obtained from the borough council. The borough council may attach to any licence granted, such conditions as they think fit with respect to -

- (a) the number and classes of movable dwellings which may be kept at the same time on land to which the licence relates;
- (b) the space to be kept free between any such dwellings;
- (c) water supply;
- (d) fire protection arrangements;
- (e) securing sanitary conditions; and
- (f) the prevention of nuisance from noise.

Licences may be granted for such period (not exceeding three years) as the Council may think fit.

Before granting a licence the borough council must consult the town planning authority and give notice of its intention by advertising in a local newspaper and by exhibiting a copy of the notice on the land in respect of which the licence is desired and must consider any objections made to the proposal. There is an appeal to a court of summary jurisdiction against a refusal by the borough council to grant a licence.

For the purposes of these sections

"movable dwelling" includes -

- (a) a structure capable of being moved from place to place; and
- (b) a vehicle or other conveyance (whether on wheels or not);

used or intended to be used (whether temporarily or otherwise) for the purpose of human habitation;

"occupier" in relation to any land means the person entitled to the possession thereof and the expression "occupied" shall be construed accordingly;

"use" in relation to a movable dwelling includes the act of permitting another person to use such dwelling whether under a hiring agreement or otherwise.

SECTION 24 (*Refuse storage accommodation*) gives to metropolitan borough councils a measure of control over the arrangements for the storage of dustbins for house refuse in any building which is erected, re-built, converted or adapted on or after the 1st April, 1960, or in respect of which there is a change in the use or occupation of the same involving works of a structural nature.

In this section -

"building" includes a part of a building;

"refuse storage accommodation" in relation to a building means reasonable accommodation for the storage of dustbins containing or intended to contain the house refuse arising from the use or occupation of the building together with satisfactory means of access to a street.

The Council have decided that the enforcement of this section shall be a function of the Works and Open Spaces Committee.

SECTION 25 (*As to provision of sanitary conveniences at inns, refreshment houses, etc.*) gives power to a borough council to serve notices requiring the owner or occupier of any inn, refreshment house, or place of public entertainment within the borough, to provide and maintain in a suitable position such number of sanitary conveniences for the use of persons frequenting the premises as may be reasonable. The provisions of section 286 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936 apply in relation to any notices served under this section.

The borough council is also given power to enter into an agreement with the owner of any such premises to execute, at his expense, any works for the provision of sanitary conveniences for the use of persons frequenting those premises, and the provisions of section 8 of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951 which relate to the recovery of expenses shall have effect in its application to such an agreement, with the modification that in the case of an Order for the payment of expenses by instalments, there shall be substituted for the words "30 years", the words "5 years". The following premises are exempted from the application of this section -

- (a) premises in respect of which there is in force a licence granted under the Act of 1751 or the Cinematograph Acts, 1909 and 1952; or
- (b) premises which it is for the time being lawful to keep or use for the public performance of stage plays by virtue of letters patent or a licence granted under the Act of 1843; or
- (c) premises in respect of which there is in force a justices' licence for the sale of intoxicating liquor for consumption on the premises; or
- (d) premises forming part of a railway station.

Refreshment houses are defined in Section 6 of the Refreshment Houses Act, 1860 which enacts that "all houses, rooms, shops or buildings kept open for public refreshment resort and entertainment at any time between the hours of ten of the clock at night and five of the clock of the following morning, not being licensed for the sale of beer, cider, wine or spirits respectively, shall be deemed refreshment houses within this Act; and the resident, owner, tenant, or occupier thereof shall be required to take out a licence under this Act to keep a refreshment house."

SECTION 26 (*Compensation for stopping employment to prevent spread of disease*). If with a view to preventing the spread of -

- (a) a notifiable infectious disease; or
- (b) a disease as respects which provision is for the time being made in the borough in or by virtue of regulations made under section 143 of the Public Health Act, 1936; or
- (c) a disease to which subsection (1) of section 23 of the Food and Drugs Act 1955 applies;

a medical officer of health for a borough requests in writing a person to discontinue his employment the borough council may if they think fit compensate such person for any loss occasioned by his compliance with the request.

LITTER ACT, 1958

No action was taken by this Department under this Act which makes it an offence to leave litter out of doors in any place to which the public is allowed right of access without payment, or to throw down or drop litter from such a place, on to private land or into a garden.

LAND CHARGES ACT, 1925

Enquiries by prospective purchasers of property as to outstanding sanitary and other notices, orders or charges were dealt with in respect of 2,774 premises.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

SECTION 50 (*Burial or cremation of the dead*). This section places upon 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.

Number of burials carried out	40
Number of such burials referred by the Hackney Group (No. 6)	
Hospital Management Committee	14
Total cost of burials	£463 12s. 9d.
Full cost reclaimed (from liable relatives, death grants, deceased persons' estates and Hospital Management Committee)	33
Part cost recovered (from liable relatives, death grants, deceased persons' estates and other sources)	4
Full cost of burial borne by the Borough Council	3

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

Complaints of infestation received	1,475
Premises found to be infested	1,343
Baits laid (Quantities of materials used):	
Sausage Rusk	1,026 lbs.
Warfarin	54 lbs.
Drains examined	139
Drains smoke tested	116
Drains found to be defective	75

	Business Premises		Dwelling Houses		Other Premises		Totals	
Premises infested by	Rats	95	Rats	562	Rats	2	Rats	659
	Mice	80	Mice	603	Mice	2	Mice	685
		175		1,165		4		1,344
Premises cleared ..	Rats	79	Rats	535	Rats	1	Rats	615
	Mice	86	Mice	545	Mice	2	Mice	633
		165		1,080		3		1,248

No charge was made for the treatment of private dwellings but the sum of £489 8s. 10d. was recovered from the owners of business premises treated.

The Borough Engineer and Surveyor's Department undertake the treatment of sewers and one such treatment was carried out during the year.

SHOPS ACT, 1950

SECTION 38 (*Sanitary and other arrangements in shops*). As a result of Section 18 of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1958 which, with effect from the 1st January, 1959, transferred to Metropolitan Borough Councils responsibility for enforcing certain of the provisions of the Act previously enforced by the County Council, Metropolitan Borough Councils are now responsible for all the provisions of Section 38, as follows:-

Provision and maintenance of -

- (a) suitable and sufficient means of ventilation;
- (b) reasonable temperature;
- (c) suitable and sufficient sanitary conveniences;
- (d) suitable and sufficient means of lighting;
- (e) suitable and sufficient washing facilities;
- (f) suitable and sufficient facilities for the taking of meals.

One informal notice relating to failure to maintain suitable sanitary conveniences and washing facilities was served, and at the end of the year exemption certificates relating to sanitary accommodation continued in operation in respect of ten premises.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

No infringement of the conditions embodied in the annual licences granted by the Council was found in any of the eighteen licensed pet shops.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

Two new premises were registered for the use of filling materials, and annual licenses to store rag flock were renewed in respect of two premises.

Premises registered for the use of filling materials ..	38
Premises licensed for storage of rag flock ..	2
Samples of filling materials taken for analysis ..	57
Samples failing to satisfy the prescribed tests ..	Nil

HEATING APPLIANCES (FIREGUARDS) ACT, 1952

This Act prohibits the sale or letting of certain heating appliances without effective fireguards.

Visits to premises selling heating appliances ..	71
Electrical appliances submitted to the prescribed tests	296
Oil appliances inspected	234

No new appliances were found to be unsatisfactory, but four dealers in secondhand appliances were warned against selling appliances which might contravene the Regulations.

Dangerous Structures (*London Building Acts (Amendment) Act, 1939*). The advice of the District Surveyor of the London County Council was sought in respect of 142 structures, or parts of structures.

Licensed Premises. In connection with applications for the transfer of licences reports on the general sanitary conditions of forty-eight premises were sent to the Licensing Justices. As a result of the inspections made of these premises, sixteen were found to need attention, and ten notices under the Public Health (London) Act, 1936 and six notices under the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955, were served.

THE MOTOR CYCLES (PROTECTIVE HELMETS) REGULATIONS, 1957

Visits were paid to the five premises in the Borough selling protective helmets; all helmets offered for sale were found to bear the stamp of the British Standards Institution.

Vacant Sites. During the year twenty-two sites were built on and three partly built on; four additional sites were created by demolition, or dismantling of prefabricated bungalows.

Of the 124 sites kept under observation, thirteen were under the control of the Council and used as allotments, and five were utilised for the parking or storage of cars. Regular inspections of sites were carried out by Public Health Inspectors, and seventy-eight were found to be in a condition which required no action by this Department. Complaints during the year totalled thirty-five, and in six instances it was necessary to write to the owner. A petition was received from nearby residents regarding the condition of one site. As in previous years, the majority of nuisances on vacant sites arose from the dumping of refuse, mattresses and all kinds of unwanted household articles; these nuisances were dealt with by the Department by burning or burying on the site, or by removal. The condition of fifty-one sites necessitated action in 135 instances; some sites having been cleared on more than one occasion.

Static Water Tanks. Only two war-time static water tanks remain in the Borough and both required attention by the staff of the Department to prevent nuisance.

Storm Damage. A severe thunderstorm with torrential rain occurred during the afternoon of the 21st August, and caused considerable flooding with resultant distress to persons, and damage to dwellings, shops, factories and other premises in various parts of the Borough. Emergency measures were taken by staff and employees of this and other Departments of the Council to alleviate and deal with the distress and damage caused.

The following statistics relate to the premises affected and measures taken to deal with the emergency:-

Total number of premises affected	550
(a) by flooding	434
(b) by structural damage - leaky roofs, fallen ceiling plasters, etc.	145
Number of visits made by Public Health Inspectors ..	1,093
Number of flooded premises disinfected	133
Number of premises where drainage systems were cleared of obstructions	42
Number of premises from which bedding was removed for drying	43
Number of mattresses destroyed	10
Number of business premises where the basements were cleansed after flooding	7
Estimated weight of contaminated household effects, etc., removed for destruction	13 tons
Estimated weight of contaminated foodstuffs dealt with ..	4 to 5 tons

The work carried out by the Public Health Inspectors, other than in relation to food premises, is summarised as follows:-

DWELLING HOUSES

Inspections under the Public Health (London) Act, 1936:

Complaints	4,433
House to House	231
Infectious Disease	156
Verminous conditions	318

Inspections under the Housing Acts:

Demolition Orders	28
Closing Orders	818
Clearance Areas	575
Improvement Grants	14
Standard Grants	22

Inspections under the Rent Act, 1957:

Certificates of Disrepair	107
Revocation Certificates	75

OTHER VISITS:

Aged and infirm persons	1,498
Common lodging-houses	4
Drainage (General)	2,103
Drainage (Rat infestations)	585
Factories	1,732
Hairdressers' and Barbers' premises	139
Heating appliances	71
Noise investigations	10
Offensive Trades	32
Outworkers' premises	381
Pet shops	82
Premises discharging trade effluents	103
Premises registered or licensed under the Rag Flock and other Filling Materials Act, 1951	74
Shops Act, 1950 - Section 38	353
Smoke observations by district Public Health Inspectors ..	38
Vacant Sites and E. W. S. tanks	506
Water supplies (new buildings)	145

MISCELLANEOUS VISITS:

Appointments and Interviews	1,206
Attendances at Court	114
Builders' Notices (supervision of work)	386
Housing Applications	213
Other visits	727

RE-INSPECTIONS (ALL FORMS) 23,240

	NOTICES SERVED		NOTICES COMPLIED WITH	
	Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal
PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1936:				
Section 34 (Drainage Bylaws)	50	40	6	50
Section 40 (Repair of defective drains)	-	77	-	57
Section 82 (Nuisances)	1,761	1,621	63	1,310
Section 107:				
Water Closet Bylaws	36	25	2	32
Dustbin Bylaws	109	95	5	113
Section 109 (Defective sanitary fittings and water supply)	-	18	-	21
Section 122 (Verminous articles)	2	-	2	-
Section 123 (Verminous premises)	-	3	-	3
FACTORIES ACT, 1937				
	-	58	-	74
LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS) ACT, 1937:				
Section 66 (Noise)	8	1	8	1
LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS) ACT, 1954:				
Section 12 (Dustbins)	-	7	-	3
Section 18 (Hairdressers)	1	-	1	-
LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS) ACT, 1955:				
Section 25 (Stopped-up drains)	-	1	-	1
Section 27 (Defective premises)	-	1	-	1
LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS) ACT, 1956 (Lighting of Common Staircases)				
	1	2	1	2
SHOPS ACT, 1950:				
Section 38 (Sanitary and other arrangements in Shops)	1	-	1	-

RADIOACTIVITY

Considerable public concern has been voiced concerning the effect on health of radioactivity resulting from testing of nuclear weapons, as well as from the many new uses to which radioactive substances are now being put. In October, the Minister of Housing and Local Government circulated to local authorities a Memorandum setting out in some detail the various sources of radioactivity and the efforts which Central Government was making to deal with any risks arising therefrom. I submitted the following summary of this Memorandum to the December meeting of the Public Health Committee:-

**"MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT
MEMORANDUM ON GOVERNMENT ACTION ON RADIOACTIVITY
FOR THE INFORMATION OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES**

As instructed, I have pleasure in submitting the following summary of the above Memorandum:-

1. **SOURCES.** Apart from natural sources which have always been present there have developed in modern times a variety of man-made sources from which the public are or might be subject to irradiation. The Government regards itself as having a primary responsibility to ensure that the overall dose of radioactivity from all sources is properly assessed and, so far as possible, controlled.
2. **HAZARDS.** Possible hazards to people within establishments may arise from the use of X-ray apparatus or from radioactive materials used in medicine, industry or research.
 - (a) *Medical and dental equipment.* The largest contribution to the population's radiation dose is made by diagnostic X-rays. This aspect is kept under review by the Health Departments and a Committee under the Chairmanship of Lord Adrian is considering the present practice on diagnostic radiology and in radiotherapy of non-malignant conditions.
 - (b) *Factories.* The health and safety of workers in factories is the responsibility of the Ministry of Labour and National Service. Special regulations cover the use of luminising compounds in factories. Many factory inspectors have been specially trained in the precautions to be observed to ensure the safe handling and use of radioisotopes.
 - (c) *Research establishments.* These establishments do not come under the Factories Acts, but it has been decided that the safety and health of workers in such establishments using ionising radiations, other than hospital research establishments, should be the concern of the Ministry of Labour and National Service.
 - (d) *Shoe-fitting fluoroscopes.* The Medical Research Council considers that this equipment makes only a minor addition to the natural dose of radiation. The Home Office have agreed with the manufacturers and associations representative of users, protective measures to keep the radiation dose to a minimum.
 - (e) *Technical colleges and schools.* The supply of radioactive substances to schools is limited to those where the use has been authorised by the Ministry of Education and that Ministry has issued memoranda to local education authorities on procedures in technical colleges and schools.

3. **FALL-OUT.** The contribution made to the overall dose of radioactivity as a result of fall-out from weapon testing has received most publicity. For several years the Atomic Energy Authority has kept a continuous watch on the levels of radioactivity in the *atmosphere, rainwater, soil, and human and animal bones.* In 1957 the Agricultural Research Council was made responsible for monitoring *soil, herbage, farm animals, and milk and other foods,* and the Medical Research Council for measurements of radioactivity in *human bone.* The Atomic Energy Authority retains responsibility for the analysis of radioactivity in *air and rainwater,* and that Authority, in conjunction with the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, also measures the activity in selected sources of *drinking water.*

Countrywide and local surveys now being undertaken involve the annual collection of several thousand samples of *milk, water, green vegetables, potatoes and flour.* These surveys enable the Research Councils to keep a close and continuous watch on both the general level of radioactivity (particularly from strontium 90) in the national diet and also the levels in special areas where deposition is increased by high rainfall.

4. RADIOACTIVE WASTES.

(a) *United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority.* Under the Atomic Energy Authority Act, 1954, this Authority may not discharge any radioactive waste on or from its premises except in accordance with authorisations given by the Minister of Housing and Local Government and the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

(b) *Nuclear power stations and private nuclear reactors.* When the Nuclear Installations (Licensing and Insurance) Act, 1959 comes into force these installations will be subject to the same system of inspection and control by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government and the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food as applies to Atomic Energy Establishments. Pending this legislation the Central Electricity Generating Board have undertaken to submit to these controls.

(c) *Other discharges of radioactive waste.* The only present statutory controls over discharges of radioactive waste from any other sources are to be found in general legislation and it is considered that these controls would be altogether inadequate if the use of radioactive substances were to become widespread. On the 17th July, 1959, the Minister of Housing and Local Government and Minister for Welsh Affairs made the following statement in the House of Commons:-

"The Government have accepted recommendations by an expert Committee that the discharge of radioactive wastes should be under government control. It is proposed that the temporary control which now applies to discharges of radioactive waste from establishments of the Atomic Energy Authority, and which will by the Nuclear Installations (Licensing and Insurance) Act, 1959, apply to certain other types of nuclear installations, should be made permanent. It is also proposed that other discharges should require an authorisation from the appropriate Minister, and that a system of registration of users of radioactive substances should be introduced.

The Departments concerned are discussing with the interested bodies the means of implementing these proposals. I hope to make a more detailed statement later".

Meanwhile all sales of radioisotopes by the Atomic Energy Authority, and all applications for import licences in respect of radioactive materials are notified to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. This information is not being passed automatically to local authorities, but any delivery which seems likely to lead to a waste disposal problem is followed up. The Ministry records to date show that no hazard from radioactivity arises from sewage or sewage effluent anywhere in the country.

- 5. TRAINING. The training of Medical Officers of Health and Public Health Inspectors is the responsibility of the Ministry of Health, and the training requirements in the health and safety field are at present being examined by a Committee which is expected to report in the near future."

Some local authorities were giving serious consideration to the possibility of setting up their own comprehensive monitoring services for the measurement of radioactivity. The Minister, in a letter to the Associations of Local Authorities, pointed out that any measurements local authorities might make would only tend to duplicate the Government's own monitoring programme, and that money spent on the widespread institution of new and comprehensive local monitoring systems would not be justified.

With regard to local monitoring in London, the Metropolitan Water Board does a very complete monitoring of their own water supplies, and I am also informed that the London County Council have arrangements for monitoring of the atmosphere, some radio-chemical analysis of food especially milk, examination of trade effluents from premises where it is known that radioactive substances are in use and, with the co-operation of hospitals, examination in appropriate cases of hospital effluents. Apart from hospitals, there are in this Borough only two premises known to the Department where radioactive substances are in use, the one a big chemical manufacturing concern, and the other a workshop for the manufacture of compasses.

HOUSING

HOUSING ACT, 1957

In addition to the action taken under the Public Health (London) Act, 1936 in respect of nuisances in dwellings, the provisions of the Housing Act, 1957, set out below, were invoked in cases where it appeared that the dwellings concerned could more appropriately be dealt with thereunder.

Part II

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

SECTION 3 (*Duty of local authority to inspect district and keep records*). With a view to action being taken under the appropriate legislation, 552 premises were inspected and recorded in accordance with the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932 deemed to be made under this section.

SECTION 4 (*Definition of Standard of Fitness*). This section enacts that in determining for any purposes of this 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;
- (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 for human habitation 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 8 (*Information to be given to tenants of working class houses*). In ten instances notices were sent to persons who failed to enter in their tenants' rent books the name and address of the medical officer of health, and of the landlord or other persons responsible for keeping the houses in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation.

SECTION 17 (*Duty of local authority to make demolition or closing orders or to purchase house where no undertaking is accepted*). In pursuance of the provisions of this section, the following orders were made:-

Closing Orders:-	33 Bradstock Road
	30 Lamb Lane
	42 London Lane
	28 Ponsford Street
	67 Templar Road
Demolition Order:-	31 Warwick Villas

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

42 Holmbrook Street)	
Birchwood Cottage, Sanford Lane	)	by the owners
10 Shacklewell Lane)	
31 Warwick Villas	)	(by the Council in the owner's default).

SECTION 18 (*Power to make a closing order as to part of a building*). Closing Orders were made in the following thirty-eight cases:-

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 11 Ainsworth Road | - | Basement front and back rooms. |
| 37 Balls Pond Road | - | Part of house comprising basement front and back rooms and all appurtenances thereto. |
| 107 Balls Pond Road | - | Basement front and back rooms. |
| 107 Balls Pond Road | - | Ground, first and top floors. |
| 4 Buckingham Road | - | Part of house comprising basement front and back rooms and all appurtenances thereto. |
| 18 Chatham Place | - | Basement front and back rooms. |
| 24 Chatham Place | - | Basement front room. |
| 47 Cecilia Road | - | Part of house comprising basement front, back and back addition rooms and all appurtenances thereto. |
| 51 Clapton Common | - | Permitted use of the basement back and back addition rooms for the storage of personal furniture and chattels granted to the ground floor tenant. |
| 250 Dalston Lane | - | Basement front and back rooms. |
| 272 Dalston Lane | - | Part of house comprising basement front, back and back addition rooms and all appurtenances thereto. |
| 10 De Beauvoir Square | - | Basement front, back and back addition rooms. |
| 4 East Side,
London Fields | - | Part of house comprising basement front and back rooms and all appurtenances thereto. |
| 46 Glenarm Road | - | Basement back addition room. |
| 158 Graham Road | - | Part of house comprising basement front, back and back addition rooms and all appurtenances thereto. |
| 1 Isabella Road | - | Basement front and back rooms. |
| 5 Isabella Road | - | Basement front and back rooms. |
| 25 Jenner Road | - | Basement front, back and back addition rooms. |
| 30 Jenner Road | - | Basement front, back and back addition rooms. |
| 54 Kyverdale Road | - | Basement front and back rooms and kitchen. |
| 79 Lansdowne Drive | - | Part of house comprising the ground floor middle and back rooms. |
| 30 Maclaren Street | - | Basement front, back and back addition rooms. |
| 3 Malvern Road | - | Part of house comprising the basement front and back rooms and all appurtenances thereto. |
| 13 Malvern Road | - | Basement front and back rooms. |
| 50 Mare Street | - | Basement front and back rooms. |
| 94 Morning Lane | - | Basement middle and back rooms. |
| 35 Mortimer Road | - | Basement front, back and back addition rooms. |
| 11 Newick Road | - | Basement back room and front cellar/kitchen. Permitted use of back room as recreation room. |
| 7 Parkholme Road | - | Part of house comprising basement front north room and all appurtenances thereto. |
| 2 Rectory Road | - | Part of house comprising the basement front and back (north and south) rooms and all appurtenances thereto. |
| 136 Sandringham Road
("Lord Stanley" P.H.) | - | Basement back room. |
| 162 Sandringham Road | - | Part of house comprising basement front and back rooms and all appurtenances thereto. |
| 148 Stoke Newington
Road | - | Part of house comprising basement front and back rooms and all appurtenances thereto. |
| 79 Sydner Road | - | Basement back room and back addition scullery. |
| 14 Sylvester Road | - | Part of house comprising basement front, back and back addition rooms and all appurtenances thereto. |
| 15 Thistlewaite Road | - | Basement front and back rooms. |
| 52 Thistlewaite Road | - | Part of house comprising basement front and back rooms and all appurtenances thereto. |
| 345 Victoria Park
Road | - | Basement front, middle and back rooms. |

In lieu of making closing orders undertakings to render the following parts of premises fit for human habitation were accepted:-

- 46 Glenarm Road - Basement front and back rooms
- 54 Navarino Road - Basement front and back rooms

SECTION 20 (*Right of appeal*). The hearing of the appeals lodged against Closing Orders made in 1958 in respect of two houses, 171 and 173 Elderfield Road, was adjourned on several occasions and at the end of the year the appeals had not been determined. (These Orders were in fact confirmed on the 8th January, 1960 when the appeals were dismissed with costs to the Council.)

SECTION 24 (*Demolition orders: power to permit reconstruction of condemned house*). Demolition Orders made in respect of the undermentioned premises were revoked, the houses having been made fit for human habitation by reason of the works of repair and improvement carried out:-

- 28 Craven Walk
- 26 Horton Road
- 28 Northchurch Road
- 118 Southgate Road

SECTION 27 (*Closing Orders: general provisions*). Closing Orders made in respect of the undermentioned premises were *determined*, the owners having carried out the works necessary to render them fit for human habitation:-

- Houses:- 31 King Edward's Road
- 10 Richmond Road
- Part of 23 Alkham Road - Basement front room.
- Houses:- 16 Jenner Road - Basement front and back rooms.
- 82a Mortimer Road - Basement front (north and south) rooms and back (north) room.
- 26 Shore Road - Basement front (north and south) rooms and back (north and south) rooms.
- 6 Stamford Grove - Basement part of premises comprising West the basement front and back rooms, kitchen and all appurtenances thereto.

The undermentioned premises which were the subject of Closing Orders, or Undertakings not to use for human habitation, were *demolished* and the Undertakings or Closing Orders cancelled:-

- 4 Loddiges Road - Basement front and back rooms (Closing Order).
- 26 Lynmouth Road - Basement front (east and west) rooms and back (east and west) rooms (Closing Order).
- 18 Morpeth Road - Basement front room (Undertaking).
- 58 Ravensdale Road - Basement front and back rooms (Closing Order).
- 60 Ravensdale Road - Basement front and back rooms (Closing Order).
- 14 Stockmar Road - Basement front room (Closing Order).
- 16 Stockmar Road - Basement front room (Closing Order).
- 130A Stoke Newington Road - Basement front room (Undertaking).
- 134 Stoke Newington Road - Basement front room (Undertaking).

Approval was granted for the use, as indicated, in respect of the undermentioned premises which are the subject of Closing Orders:-

51 Clapton Common	-	Basement back and back addition rooms - Storage of personal furniture and chattels of the ground floor tenant.
11 Clapton Way	-	Basement front room - kitchen. Basement scullery - bathroom.
96 Dalston Lane (Clifton Lodge)	-	Basement front left and right rooms - occupational therapy.
77 Mount Pleasant Lane	-	Basement back room - kitchen.
11 Newick Road	-	Basement back room - recreation room.
56 Southgate Road	-	Basement front, middle and back rooms - storage.
345 Victoria Park Road	-	Basement front, middle and back rooms - Storage personal furniture and chattels granted to owner.

The owner of 242, Evering Road was prosecuted on two occasions for causing or permitting the basement to be used in *contravention of Closing Orders* made by the Council. The first summons resulted in the defendant being fined and ordered to pay the Council's costs; the second summons was withdrawn, the premises having been vacated prior to the date of hearing.

SECTION 36 (*Power to require execution of works or reduction of number of occupants of house*). Three notices were served under this section. One notice was complied with, the remaining two notices had not expired at the end of the year.

Proceedings were taken against the owner of one house on three occasions for failing to comply with the notice and resulted in penalties totalling £60 and seven pounds costs being imposed.

Part III

(Clearance and re-development)

SECTION 42 (*Power to declare an area to be a clearance area*). The Minister confirmed the following Clearance Order made by the Borough Council in 1958:-

Area	No. of houses	No. of families
Maclaren Street	8	10

Three further areas were represented and the Orders made but not confirmed at the end of the year:-

Hertford Road No. 1	20	38
Hertford Road No. 2	52	83
Homerton Grove	13	17

In the case of the Hertford Road areas the Council also made a Compulsory Purchase Order involving, in addition to the 72 unfit houses, a further 24 properties.

Part IV
(Abatement of overcrowding)

SECTION 76 (*Duty of local authority to inspect and to make reports and proposals as to overcrowding*). The number of overcrowded dwellings recorded in the department at the end of 1958 was 787; during the year 41 new cases were added to the register. Overcrowding was abated in 38 dwellings by rehousing, 13 families were rehoused by the London County Council and 25 by the Borough Council. In the remaining nine dwellings the overcrowding was abated by families finding other accommodation.

SECTION 78 (*Offences in relation to overcrowding*). In no case was statutory action taken in respect of any dwelling reported to be overcrowded. As in previous years where overcrowding was discovered, apart from any recommendation for rehousing which was sent to the appropriate housing authority, a summary of the relevant provisions of the Act, together with the permitted number for the dwelling, was sent to the landlord with a warning to the effect that when the present occupants were rehoused he must not permit the dwelling again to become overcrowded.

SECTION 86 (*Duty of medical officers to furnish particulars of overcrowding*). The following is a summary of the position as recorded in the department with regard to overcrowding during and at the end of the year:-

(a) (i)	Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year ..	787
(ii)	Number of families dwelling therein	1,238
(iii)	Number of persons dwelling therein	5,135
(b)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year ..	41
(c) (i)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year ..	47
(ii)	Number of persons concerned in such cases	217
(iii)	Number of families rehoused by the London County Council ..	13
(iv)	Number of families rehoused by the Borough Council ..	25
(v)	Number of families finding other accommodation	9
(d)	Particulars of any cases in which dwelling houses have again become overcrowded after the local authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	Nil

Part V
(Provision of housing accommodation)

New dwellings completed by the Borough Council in 1959	409
New dwellings under construction at the end of the year	660
Number of temporary hutments and bungalows remaining in use at end of year	157
Number of families occupying requisitioned property at end of year	1,301
Number of units in Purchased Property in 1959	511
Number of new dwellings completed by the London County Council	81
Number of units under construction at the end of the year	114

Housing Applications

Number of applicants on the Borough Council's Housing Department's register at the end of the year	6,627
New applicants added to the register	847
Number of families on the Borough Council's register rehoused (including transfer to other accommodation and mutual exchanges between tenants)	950
Number of families rehoused by the London County Council	576

HOUSING (FINANCIAL PROVISIONS) ACT, 1958

SECTION 43 (*Power of local authorities to make advances*). Applications for advances for the purpose of house purchase were granted by the Council in 264 instances.

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING ACT, 1947

Thirty-one objections by the Borough Council to applications for planning permission for development involving dwelling houses being used other than as dwellings were supported by the London County Council. All of the eight appeals dealt with by the Minister of Housing and Local Government were dismissed.

RENT ACT 1957

The downward trend in the number of *applications for certificates of disrepair* referred to in my Report for 1958 continued during the year under review. Applications received totalled 67; 30 Certificates were issued and in 6 instances the applications were refused, in two cases because the defects of which complaint was made did not justify the issue of a certificate of disrepair, and in four because the necessary work was carried out between the time of the issue of the Council's notice of proposal to issue a certificate of disrepair and the date on which such a certificate could have been issued. *Undertakings to remedy defects* given by landlords totalled 51, of which 45 were accepted and 6 were refused because the landlords concerned had failed to comply with undertakings given in respect of other properties in the Borough.

There were 38 applications for the *cancellation of certificates of disrepair* of which 18 related to certificates issued under the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954. A total of 28 certificates were cancelled, and cancellation was refused in 9 instances; one application was outstanding at the end of the year. It is of interest to note that 12 tenants objected to cancellation, but in 3 instances the objections were deemed to be unjustified.

Of a total of 103 *applications for certificates as to the remedying of defects*, 28 were received from tenants and 75 from landlords. Certificates issued totalled 107, including 4 relating to applications received in the previous year; the defects having been remedied in 56 cases and not remedied in 51 cases.

The action taken under this Act during the year is summarized in the following table:-

APPLICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES OF DISREPAIR OR CANCELLATION OF SUCH CERTIFICATES

(1) *Certificates of Disrepair*

Number of applications received (Form I)	67 (607)
Number of notices to landlords of proposal to issue Certificates of Disrepair (Form J)	65 (586)
Number of undertakings to remedy defects given by landlords (Form K)	51 (354)
Number of undertakings accepted	45 (338)
Number of undertakings refused	6 (16)
Number of certificates of disrepair issued (Form L)	30 (216)
Number of applications refused	6 (40)
Number of applications withdrawn	2 (10)

(2) *Cancellation of Certificates of Disrepair*

Number of applications received (Form M)	38 (157)
Number of such applications relating to certificates issued under the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954	18 (48)
Number of notices of proposal to cancel certificates of disrepair sent to tenants (Form N)	38 (157)
Number of objections received	12 (49)
Number of objections deemed to be justified	9 (37)
Number of objections deemed to be not justified	3 (10)
Number of certificates CANCELLED	28 (115)
Number of applications for cancellation refused	9 (37)

(3) *Certificates as to Remedying of Defects*

Number of applications received (Form O)	103 (293)
(a) from tenants	28 (95)
(b) from landlords	75 (198)
Number of certificates issued (Form P)	107 (293)
(a) that defects have been remedied	56 (138)
(b) that defects have not been remedied	51 (155)

The figures given in brackets are the totals since the 6th July, 1957 when the Act came into force.

HOUSE PURCHASE AND HOUSING ACT, 1959

The most important feature of this Act which came into operation on the 14th June, 1959, is the introduction of a new system of grants to supplement the existing improvement grants paid at the discretion of the local authority under the Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958.

The new grants, known as STANDARD GRANTS, are available towards the cost of improving a house which lacks all or any of the following amenities:-

- (a) a fixed bath or shower in a bathroom;
- (b) a wash-hand basin;
- (c) a hot water supply;
- (d) a water closet in or contiguous to the dwelling;
- (e) satisfactory facilities for storing food.

The amount of the standard grant payable in any particular case is half the actual cost of putting in the standard amenities which the house lacks subject to a maximum amount of £155, if all five amenities are installed.

If the house is already equipped with some of the standard amenities, the maximum amount of £155 will normally be reduced by a specified amount for each amenity already existing in the house. The amounts of these reductions are, if the house already has a -

	£
Bath (or shower) in a bathroom	25
Wash-hand basin	5
Hot water supply	75
Suitable water closet	40
Satisfactory food store	10

It is of no consequence how much of the expenditure incurred goes towards providing each of the amenities provided; the grant is calculated on the total cost. There is one exception to the general rule about deductions in respect of amenities with which a dwelling is already provided; in some cases the only reasonably practicable way of equipping a dwelling with all five amenities may involve removing an existing amenity and replacing it elsewhere; for example,

converting a scullery into a bathroom might make it necessary to remove an existing food store and replace it elsewhere. In such a case no deduction is made in arriving at the maximum grant on account of the amenity that had to be replaced. A local authority must, however, satisfy themselves that it would not have been reasonably practicable to do the work in some other way.

These grants can be claimed as a right subject to certain conditions which include:-

- (a) The dwelling must as a general rule have been built before the end of 1944, unless it was produced by the conversion of another house or building, in which case a grant is payable provided that the original building was built before the end of 1944 and the conversion was completed before the end of 1958;
- (b) the amenities must be for the exclusive use of the occupier of the particular dwelling;
- (c) the dwelling must, after improvement, be equipped with all five standard amenities;
- (d) if a hot water supply is provided it must be connected to a sink as well as to a bath or shower and wash-hand basin;
- (e) where the applicant for the grant is not the occupier of the dwelling, the occupier must give written consent to the making of the application;
- (f) the local authority must be satisfied that when the work proposed has been carried out the dwelling will be fit for human habitation, and is likely to remain fit and available for use as a dwelling for at least 15 years;
- (g) the applicant must hold the freehold interest in the land or be the lessee under a lease with a term at least of 15 years unexpired;
- (h) where the application relates to the provision of part only of the standard amenities, the dwelling must already be provided with the remainder.

In addition to making provision for the payment of standard grants the Act introduces new measures to simplify the system of discretionary improvement grants and to make these grants more attractive to owners.

HOUSING (UNDERGROUND ROOMS) ACT, 1959

Under the Housing Act, 1936 a local authority was able to close as being unfit for human habitation any underground room which was more than three feet below the surface of the part of the street adjoining or nearest to the room, or more than three feet below the surface of any ground within nine feet of the room, if either -

- "(a) the average height of the room from floor to ceiling is not at least seven feet, or
- (b) 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 rooms, and the protection thereof against dampness, effluvia or exhalation."

In the case of Hackney such Regulations have been in force since 29th January, 1914.

The Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954, however, introduced a new standard of fitness for human habitation, with the result that underground rooms could no longer be dealt with under the Regulations, and could be closed only if they infringed the new general standard. The provisions of the 1954 Act were repealed by but were re-enacted in the Housing Act, 1957.

The Housing (Underground Rooms) Act, 1959, which came into operation on the 14th May, 1959, restores to local authorities the power to deal with underground rooms in accordance with any Regulations made by the authority.

On the 26th June, 1959, the Ministry of Housing and Local Government's Circular No. 38/59 was issued in which the Minister drew the attention of local authorities to the Housing (Underground Rooms) Act. Draft Model Regulations, which it was said had been revised to bring them into conformity with present day standards for underground rooms, accompanied this Circular. The Circular asked local authorities with Regulations already approved to review them in the light of the revised Model, and to submit revised Regulations for the Minister's approval as soon as possible, and in any event not later than the end of the year. The Circular also pointed out that while the Act and Regulations were necessarily drawn in terms of prescribed general standards, it is important that local authorities should ensure that they are applied with care and discretion and that in determining whether a basement room which falls somewhat below the prescribed standards should be closed, it is relevant to consider the use to which the room is to be put.

Hackney, with other local authorities, objected to the new Regulations on the grounds that in some respects they fall far short of those already adopted by those authorities, and as a result of various representations made to the Minister about the new Draft Model Regulations, he decided to seek the views of local authorities' associations upon them. The result of these consultations have not yet been made known.

The following is a summary of the action taken under the Housing Act, 1957:-

SECTION 17

Demolition Orders made	1
Houses demolished	4
Closing Orders made	5

SECTION 18

Closing Orders made (including 51 individual underground rooms) ..	66
Undertakings to make fit for human habitation	1
Undertakings cancelled	Nil

SECTION 24

Demolition of houses deferred to permit execution of works ..	Nil
Demolition Orders revoked	4

SECTION 27

Closing Orders determined (Houses)	2
Closing Orders determined (Parts of premises)	5
Closing Orders cancelled - premises demolished	6
Undertakings cancelled - premises demolished	3

SECTION 36

Notices served	3
Notices complied with	3

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

For the past four years all the Department's summonses have been heard by a bench of Magistrates sitting at the Town Hall. During the year under review summonses issued under the Public Health (London) Act, 1936 and Byelaws made thereunder against owners of property totalled 137, including 96 complaints made to the Court with a view to obtaining *Nuisance Orders*. A total of forty-two such Orders were made, thirty-one with costs and eleven without costs. The Court also made an Order for costs in one case where the work was completed before the date of hearing. Of the fifty-one summonses which were withdrawn without costs, forty-nine were withdrawn because the notices had been complied with before the cases came up for hearing; the defendant in one of the remaining cases had left the country, and in the other case the premises had been vacated. Two summonses were adjourned sine die to test the efficacy of the work carried out; in both cases the work proved satisfactory and the summonses were not restored for hearing.

The one summons for *non-compliance with a Statutory Notice* resulted in the defendant being fined, but the Court made no order for costs.

Failure to comply with Nuisance Orders resulted in summonses being issued against sixteen owners; a penalty with costs was awarded against eleven, a penalty without costs against one, while one defendant having completed the necessary work was granted an absolute discharge. Three of the summonses were withdrawn without costs, in two instances because the work was completed before the service of the summons; the defendant concerned in the third case died before the date of hearing.

Sixteen summonses were issued in respect of *contraventions of the London County Council's Drainage Byelaws*; of the six summonses relating to the execution of drainage work without giving notice to the sanitary authority five resulted in the defendants being fined, two being ordered to pay the Council's costs, while the sixth case was withdrawn on payment of costs. Nine summonses related to the carrying out of drainage work not in conformity with the Byelaws: an absolute discharge was granted in one case; seven defendants were fined, six of them being ordered to pay the Council's costs, and the remaining case was withdrawn on payment of costs. Failure to maintain a soil pipe in a proper state of repair resulted in a fine with costs being imposed.

Of the five summonses relating to *contraventions of the London County Council's Ashpit Byelaws*, four resulted in a penalty with costs being imposed and the fifth was dismissed without costs.

The two owners prosecuted for *contraventions of the London County Council's Water Closet Byelaws* were fined and ordered to pay the Council's costs.

The defendants concerned in a summons issued under Section 137 of the Act in respect of a *nuisance arising from premises used for paint spraying and stove enamelling*, vacated the premises and the summons was withdrawn without costs.

The following is a summary of the proceedings taken under the Public Health (London) Act, 1936:-

SECTION 82 AND THE FIFTH SCHEDULE (NUISANCES)

Abatement Orders made - costs awarded	..	..	..	..	31
Abatement Orders made - no costs awarded	..	..	..	..	11
Work completed - costs awarded	..	..	..	..	1
Summonses adjourned sine die	..	..	..	..	2
Summonses withdrawn without costs, work completed	..	..	..	..	51
<i>Non-compliance with Statutory Notice</i>					
Penalty imposed - no costs awarded	..	..	..	..	1

Non-compliance with Nuisance Orders

Penalty and costs	11
Penalty imposed - no costs awarded	1
Absolute discharge granted, work completed	1
Summons withdrawn without costs:-	
work completed	2
Defendant deceased	1

SECTION 34 (DRAINAGE BY-LAWS) - CONTRAVENTIONS

Penalty and costs	8
Penalty imposed - no costs awarded	5
Absolute discharge granted	1
Summons withdrawn on payment of costs, work completed	2

SECTION 107 (ASHPIT BY-LAWS) - CONTRAVENTIONS

Penalty and costs	4
Summons dismissed - no costs awarded	1

SECTION 107 (WATER CLOSET BY-LAWS) - CONTRAVENTIONS

Penalty and costs	2
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SECTION 137 (NUISANCE ARISING FROM OFFENSIVE TRADES)

Withdrawn without costs, premises vacated	1
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LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS) ACT, 1954

SECTION 12 (*Provision of dustbins*). Three owners who failed to comply with notices requiring the provision of dustbins were prosecuted; in one case a fine and costs was imposed. The remaining two owners provided the dustbins, and one was granted an absolute discharge on payment of costs, the other provided the dustbins before the service of the summons which was dismissed without costs.

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

SECTION 1 (*Prohibition of dark smoke from chimneys*). The occupiers of two premises, the one a laundry and the other a plywood factory, were prosecuted under this section of the Act for permitting dark smoke to be emitted from a chimney; in both cases a penalty with costs was imposed.

HOUSING ACT, 1957

SECTION 27 (*Closing Orders: General Provisions*). Two summonses were issued for permitting premises to be occupied in contravention of Closing Orders; in one case a penalty without costs was imposed, while in the second case the summons was withdrawn without costs, the premises having been vacated before the date of hearing.

SECTION 36 (*Power of local authority to require execution of works or reduction of the number of occupants of a house in multiple occupation*). Three summonses for failing to comply with a notice served under this section in respect of one house were issued against one owner and resulted in a penalty with costs in each case.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937

SECTION 7 (*Sanitary conveniences*). Failure to provide suitable sanitary conveniences for the use of male and female employees resulted in the occupier of the factory concerned being fined and ordered to pay the Council's costs.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

SECTION 2 (GENERAL PROTECTION FOR PURCHASERS OF FOOD AND DRUGS) - (CONTRAVENTIONS)

Penalty and costs	3
Absolute discharge granted on payment of costs	4
Summons against <i>defendant</i> (vendor) dismissed. Producer fined and ordered to pay costs	1

SECTION 8 (PUNISHMENT FOR SALE ETC. OF FOOD UNFIT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION) - (CONTRAVENTIONS)

Penalty and costs	3
Absolute discharge granted on payment of costs	1

SECTION 16 (REGISTRATION OF PREMISES) (MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF ICE-CREAM AND OF SAUSAGES, ETC.)

Penalty and costs	1
Conditional discharge for 12 months granted on payment of costs	1

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS, 1955

Penalty and costs	6
Penalty imposed - no costs awarded	1

MILK AND DAIRIES (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1959

Penalty and costs	2
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Details of proceedings taken under this Act are referred to in the Food Section of this report.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

Since the 1st June, 1958, all sections of the Clean Air Act, 1956 have been in operation, and during the year under review action was taken under the following sections of the Act:-

SECTION 1 (*Prohibition of dark smoke from chimneys*) makes the emission of dark smoke from a chimney, including domestic chimneys, an offence. The emission itself is an offence, and the question of a nuisance being caused and having to be proved does not arise. (Maximum Penalty is - in the case of a chimney of a private dwelling £10, and in the case of any other chimney £100).

Under the provisions of subsection 2 of this section, the Minister of Housing and Local Government made the *Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations, 1958*, which came into operation on the 1st June of that year. Under these regulations emissions of dark smoke from any chimney are permitted for not longer than ten minutes in the aggregate in any period of eight hours, or, if soot-blowing is carried out within any such period for not longer than 14 minutes in the aggregate of that period. These periods are increased in the case of a chimney serving two or more furnaces. Notwithstanding these regulations (a) the continuous emission of *dark* smoke caused otherwise than by soot-blowing for a period exceeding four minutes, or (b) the emission of *black* smoke for more than two minutes in the aggregate in any period of 30 minutes is an offence.

Two offences under this section were discovered, and in both cases legal proceedings were instituted and the offenders were fined and ordered to pay the Council's costs.

SECTION 2 (*Temporary exemptions from section one*). No applications for certificates under the provisions of sub-section 2 of this section were received.

SECTION 3 (*Requirement that new furnaces shall be so far as practicable smokeless*) requires all new furnaces (including domestic installations with a maximum heating capacity of 55,000 or more B.Th.U's per hour) to be capable of being operated continuously without emitting smoke when burning fuel of a type for which they were designed. The installation of a new furnace *must* be notified to the local authority, and plans and specifications for a new furnace *may* be submitted for approval. Under the provisions of this section eight notifications of intention to install furnaces were received; in three of these cases applications for approval were also considered by the Committee and the plans and specifications were approved subject to conditions as to the type of fuel, maintenance, etc., being complied with.

SECTION 11 (*Smoke Control Areas*)

(a) **HACKNEY NO. 1 (CENTRAL) SMOKE CONTROL ORDER, 1958.** This Order, which came into operation on the 1st September, 1959, covers some 150 acres and includes 1,177 privately owned houses and flats, 2,775 municipally owned dwellings and 236 other premises. It was estimated that some 1,470 adaptations or conversions in dwellings would be necessary at a total cost of £17,815, of which the owners or occupiers would pay £5,344 10s. 0d., the Exchequer £7,126, and the Borough Council £5,344 10s. 0d. The estimated additional quantity of fuel necessary to cover the requirements of the area was in the region of 2,600 tons of smokeless fuel, 50,400 units of electricity and 16,000 therms of gas per year.

Under the terms of the Order, as confirmed by the Minister, the following buildings, fireplaces and classes of fireplaces in the area were exempted:-

BUILDINGS

Description

Chalgrove Road - Private dwellings
Nos. 94 and 114.

Homerton Terrace - Private dwellings
Nos. 8, 10, 12, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26.
Business premises - The Bell Public House.

Woodbine Terrace - Private dwellings
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.

Rivaz Place - Private Dwellings
Nos. 1 and 2.
St. Luke's Church Hall.

Chatham Place - Private dwellings
Nos. 30, 32 and 34.
Business premises - No. 36, Garage and
Warehouse.

Well Street - Business premises No. 183.
Nos. 133-137 (Cinema)
No. 151 (Ostler Public House)
and The Orchard Mission Hall

(These buildings were exempted because they are likely to be demolished or closed within the next five years by the London County Council).

FIREPLACES

Description

Conditions

F. A. Blackwell & Sons,
261, Well Street, E. 9.
Fishcurer.

The fireplace shall be that existing on the date of this Order which shall only be used for the purpose of curing fish.

A. Prevost,
227, Well Street, E. 9.
Fishcurer.

do.

CLASSES OF FIREPLACES

Description

Conditions

Mechanically fired coal furnaces having a heating capacity of more than 55,000 B.Th.U's. per hour.

(i) The fuel used must be of a type for which the mechanical stoker is designed.

(ii) The installation shall be required to be fitted with an efficient smoke alarm and recorder.

(iii) The furnace shall be constructed, installed, operated and maintained so as to minimise the emission of smoke.

(b) HACKNEY NO. 2 (CENTRAL) SMOKE CONTROL ORDER, 1959. This Order, which was made by the Council on the 28th October, 1959 and comes into operation on the 1st October, 1960, covers some 208 acres adjacent to the No. 1 area. The area contains some 1,769 units of accommodation in 1,389 private dwellings, as well as 890 London County Council flats and 422 Borough Council flats. A further 75 Borough Council flats are in the course of erection within the area. There are, in addition, 465 other buildings, including 80 industrial premises, 364 business premises, 18 churches, schools, etc., and three government department buildings. It was estimated that adaptations and conversions to the number of 2,648 would be necessary at a total cost of £32,027, of which £12,811 will be borne by the Exchequer, £8,641 by private owners and occupiers and £10,575 by the Borough Council. The cost included the provision of gas carcassing and gas points in connection with the installation of solid fuel or gas appliances. It also included fees payable to the District Surveyor under the London County Council (Building Constructional) Byelaws where structural alterations were considered necessary. The fees normally payable vary from £1 to £3 according to the cost of the work carried out.

The additional annual fuel requirements were estimated to be 2,100 tons of coke or other smokeless fuel, plus some 30,000 therms of gas and 100,000 units of electricity.

Under the terms of the Order, as confirmed by the Minister, the following fireplaces and classes of fireplaces in the area were exempted:-

FIREPLACES

<i>Description</i>	<i>Conditions</i>
D. Molen, Fish Curer, 178, Clarence Road, E. 5.	The fireplace shall be that existing on the date of the Order which shall only be used for the purpose of curing fish.

CLASSES OF FIREPLACES

<i>Description</i>	<i>Conditions</i>
Mechanically fired coal furnaces (other than furnaces fired by pulverised fuel) having a heating capacity of more than 55,000 B.Th.U' s. installed before the 31st day of December, 1956.	The furnace shall be so installed, operated, maintained and equipped so as to minimise the emission of smoke.

(c) HACKNEY NO. 3 SMOKE CONTROL AREA. This area, estimated details of which are given below, was approved by the Council in principle and submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government for provisional clearance in October, 1959.

The area, which comprises approximately 689 acres, is immediately South and South East of and adjacent to the Hackney No. 1 (Central) Smoke Control Area, and is contained within the following boundaries:-

- NORTH:- The South sides of Lamb Lane and Well Street; The East side of part of Morning Lane and the East side of Ponsford Street; South sides of Homerton High Street, Marsh Hill and Homerton Road and part of Eastway.
- EAST:- The Hackney/Leyton/West Ham boundaries.
- SOUTH:- The Hackney/Poplar/Bethnal Green boundaries.
- WEST:- The Liverpool Street/London Fields railway line.

(1) *Estimated number of Dwellings in the Area*(a) *Private Dwellings*

Private dwellings	4,587
Individual units of accommodation	7,140

(b) *Hackney Borough Council*

Flats, (Kenworthy Road; Marsh Hill; Nisbet House; Mabley Street; Minson Road; Church Crescent; Danesdale Road; Penshurst Road; Victoria Park Road; Wetherell Road; Parkside Estate; Lauriston House; Lauriston Road) ..	588
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(c) *London County Council*

Ballance Road; Bartrip Street; Benn Street; Bentham Road Estate; Cawley Road; Cowdry Street; Gascoyne Road; Molesworth Gate Bungalows; Victoria Park Road; Wick Road; Wyke Estate; Banbury Road; Gascoyne Estate; Templecombe Road Estate; Shore Place Estate	1,321
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Total number of units in the area	9,049
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(2) *Estimated number of Industrial Premises (Factories)* .. 101

(3) *Estimated number of Business Premises (Shops, Offices, Cafes, Public Houses, etc.)* 471

(4) *Estimated number of Churches, Synagogues, Charitable Institutions, Schools, etc.* 36

(5) *Estimated number of Government Buildings* 2

(6) *Estimated number of Conversions required (Dwellings)* .. 6,723

(a) Private dwellings (assuming 80% of the estimated units of accommodation require conversion) 5,712

(b) Hackney Borough Council (Nisbet House) 311

(c) London County Council (Gascoyne Estate; Banbury House; Templecombe Road Estate; Shore Place Estate) 700

(7) *Estimated cost of Conversions (Based on an average sum of £12 per conversion)*

	£	s.	d.	
(a) Owner or Occupiers contribution ..	23,083	0	0	(3/10ths)
(b) Exchequer's contribution	32,271	0	0	(4/10ths)
(c) Borough Council's contribution ..	25,322	0	0	(3/10ths
				& 6/10ths)
Total	£80,676	0	0	

(8) *Estimated Fuel Consumption*(a) *Domestic*

(i) *Present Annual Consumption of Coal:-* 6,300 tons

On the basis that approx. 70% of the 9,049 individual units of accommodation consume one ton of coal per annum, and approx. 30% use coke, electricity, gas or oil.

(ii) *Additional Solid Smokeless Fuels Required:-* 5,800 tons

On the basis that approx. 10% of present coal consumers will change to electricity, gas or oil on making of the Order.

(b) *Industrial*

(i) *Present Annual Consumption of Coal:-* 4,500 tons

(ii) *Present Annual Consumption of Coke:-* 2,000 tons

The Minister's provisional clearance of this area was received on January 4th, 1960, and it is hoped that the Council will be in a position to make the Order in October, 1960, and that the Order will become operative on the 1st October, 1961.

In exercise of his powers under subsection (4) of this section, the Minister of Housing and Local Government made the *Smoke Control Areas (Exempted Fireplaces) Order, 1959*. This order, which came into operation on 17th July, 1959 exempts from the provisions of section 11 the undermentioned classes of fireplaces on the conditions indicated:-

(1) <i>Class of Fireplace</i>	(2) <i>Conditions</i>
Fireplaces, other than fireplaces fired by pulverised fuel, constructed on or after 31st day of December, 1956, and equipped with mechanical stokers, or adapted on or after that date for use with such stokers.	The fireplaces shall be so installed, maintained and operated as to minimise the emission of smoke. No fuel shall be used other than that for which the mechanical stoker was designed.
The fireplace known as the Solid Fuel Ductair Unit, manufactured by Radiation Limited.	The fireplace shall be so installed, maintained and operated as to minimise the emission of smoke, and in any case in accordance with the manufacturers' instructions.
The fireplace known as the Fulgora Slow Combustion Stove, manufactured by Fulgora Stoves Limited.	The fireplace shall be so installed, maintained and operated as to minimise the emission of smoke, and in any case in accordance with the manufacturers' instructions. No fuel shall be used other than wood waste in clean condition.

The following *Circular No. 44/59* dated 16th July, 1959 accompanied the Order:-

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

*I. Smoke Control Areas (Exempted Fireplaces)
Order, 1959*

1. I am directed by the Minister of Housing and Local Government to draw the attention of the council to the enclosed copy of an order made under section 11(4) of the Clean Air Act, 1956 which he has laid before Parliament.

Exemption of Mechanical Stokers installed on or after 31st December, 1956

2. The order exempts from the provisions of section 11 of the Act (which relate to smoke control areas) furnaces installed on or after 31st December, 1956 which are equipped with mechanical stokers and do not burn pulverised fuel.

3. The exemption is conditional on installation, maintenance and operation to minimise the emission of smoke and on the use of fuels for which the mechanical stoker was designed. Generally, such fuels will correspond with those recommended for the class of mechanical stoker in "Firing Equipments and their Fuels" published in two sections by the Combustion Engineering Association, 70 Jermyn Street, London, S.W.1.

4. Furnaces installed on or after 31st December, 1956, are subject to the provision of section 3(1) of the Act that "no furnace shall be installed... unless it is so far as practicable capable of being operated continuously without emitting smoke when burning fuel of a type for which the furnace was designed..."; and in view of the other provisions of section 3 the local

authority will have been notified before the installation of the furnaces covered by the order and may in some cases have approved plans and specifications for them.

5. The conditions of exemption contained in the order are intended to ensure the proper and smokeless use of the furnace.

Exemption of the Radiation Ltd. solid fuel ductair unit and the Fulgora Ltd. slow combustion stove

6. These two appliances, if properly used, are virtually smokeless and are also exempted by the order. Here again the conditions of exemption are designed to ensure proper use.

II. Mechanically Fired Furnaces installed before 31st December, 1956

7. It is desirable that all coal burning furnaces fired by mechanical stokers which are capable of working as smokelessly in smoke control areas as those exempted by the above order, but which were installed before 31st December, 1956, should be exempted on similar conditions by local authorities under section 11(3) of the Act.

8. Furnaces fired by mechanical stokers consume efficiently considerable quantities of coal, particularly small coal which is in plentiful supply. Refusal to give exemption in suitable cases may lead to unnecessary demand for solid smokeless fuels or may put the owner of the furnace to unjustifiable conversion expenses.

9. Local authorities are, therefore, asked to arrange in proposed smoke control areas for the inspection of mechanically fired furnaces not exempted by the order and to consider whether the furnaces are capable of reasonably smokeless operation when using suitable coal and when properly maintained and operated. The possibility of securing alterations to plant to achieve this end should be considered.

10. Where in their opinion exemption on suitable conditions is undesirable they should report the facts to the Minister when submitting the smoke control order for confirmation.

III. Furnaces fired by pulverised fuel, wood waste, and large hand fired furnaces

11. Furnaces fired by pulverised fuel are not covered by the Smoke Control Areas (Exempted Fireplaces) Order, 1959, although frequently they are capable of almost smokeless operation. Local authorities should consider their exemption from the operation of smoke control orders in suitable cases, reporting to the Minister as in paragraph 10 where, in their view, exemption is not desirable.

12. Local authorities should also consider the exemption of stoves and furnaces used for burning wood waste (other than the stove listed in the exempted Fireplaces Order, 1959), particularly where these are installed on premises used by furniture manufacturers and other users of wood on a large scale. These stoves and furnaces not only minimise the manufacturer's fuel costs but also dispose of large quantities of wood waste for which it might be difficult to make other arrangements. Consideration may have to be given, however, to the amount of smoke produced from these appliances and in case of difficulty the firm concerned might be asked to seek advice from the National Industrial Fuel Efficiency Service or other fuel consultants.

13. In some proposed smoke control areas there may be large coal burning furnaces which are still fired by hand. The exemption granted by the Smoke Control Areas (Exempted Fireplaces) Orders of 1957 and 1959 now enables the owners to consider converting them to burn coal with the aid of a mechanical stoker or to burn oil."

Smoke Control Areas - Programme

On the 26th January, 1959, the Minister of Housing and Local Government issued *Circular No. 5/59* in which he stated that he had reviewed the progress made in establishing smoke control areas since the powers of section 11 of the Clean Air Act, 1956, became available to local authorities on 31st December, 1956. The Minister expressed the hope that it would be possible to make faster progress especially in removing the smoke pall from the "black areas" where air pollution is worst. The task of bringing under smoke control the large number of premises involved is a considerable one, and in the Minister's view it needs to be systematically planned and executed by local authorities. The Minister therefore asked that councils in "black areas" (which includes the Metropolitan area) should consider their domestic smoke problem as a whole (if they had not already done so) and decide on the smoke control orders that were needed, in what order of priority they should be made, and how many years it was likely to take to finish the job; and that they should then prepare a phased programme for establishing smoke control areas over the next five years.

Following consideration of this Circular, the Public Health Committee recommended that, *subject to the requisite financial resources being available, smoke control areas should be established as peripheral extensions to the present central smoke control areas, thereby in the course of five years covering the whole of the borough.* This recommendation was adopted by the Council on 24th June, 1959, and the following proposals were accordingly submitted to the Minister:-

These proposals envisaged the Council's programme as a seven year plan ending in 1965, and the financial implications were estimated as follows:-

Estimated Cost of Adaptations

Year	Smoke Control areas to be established	(a) Owner or Occupier's contribution			(b) Exchequer's contribution	(c) Borough Council's contribution		
		£	s.	d.		£	£	s.	d.
1959	1	5,344	10	0	7,126	5,344	10	0
1960	2	8,641	0	0	12,811	10,575	0	0
1961	3	26,935	0	0	37,654	29,547	0	0
1962	4	31,932	0	0	44,632	34,998	0	0
1963	5	26,531	0	0	37,895	30,311	0	0
1964	6	35,646	0	0	48,927	37,746	0	0
1965	7	29,521	0	0	44,833	37,728	0	0
Total estimated cost		£164,550	10	0	£233,878	£186,249	10	0

The estimated costs for the areas numbered 3 to 7 were based on an average of £14 per unit of accommodation and on the assumption that some 80% of the privately owned units would require adaptation.

The following is the proposed stage by stage programme for covering the whole of the borough by Smoke Control Orders.

Name of local authority: HACKNEY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL

Approximate number of premises in the local authority area: 64,954

Acreeage of local authority area: 3,287

Number of premises and acreage of land in smokeless zones and smoke control areas

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	<i>Covered by Orders made up to 31.12.58</i>	<i>Estimated additions covered by Orders to be made during 1959</i>	<i>Estimated additions covered by Orders to be made during 1960</i>	<i>Estimated additions covered by Orders to be made during 1961</i>	<i>Estimated additions covered by Orders to be made during 1962</i>	<i>Estimated additions covered by Orders to be made during 1963</i>	<i>Final objective (the total numbers it is intended ultimately to cover)</i>	<i>Target year for completion of programme</i>
Premises	3,011	3,565	9,714	10,543	9,116	12,814	64,954	1965
Dwellings	2,632	3,099	9,104	10,075	8,537	11,434	60,320	
Acres	150	208	689	661	326	547	3,287	

NOTE: "Premises" should be read as including subdivisions of buildings, e.g. separate flats in a block of flats or separate suite of offices in a block of offices. The list of hereditaments for rating purposes, other than land without buildings, may be useful in this connection. The total of premises should include the number of dwellings shown in the line below.

Proposed Stage by Stage programme for covering the whole of the Borough by Smoke Control Orders








	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6	No. 7
Report to Public Health Committee	16. 9. 57	12. 11. 58	14. 10. 59	Oct. 60	Oct. 61	Oct. 62	Oct. 63
Council's Approval in Principle	27. 11. 57	28. 1. 59	28. 10. 59	Oct. 60	Oct. 61	Oct. 62	Oct. 63
Provisional Clearance by Minister	2. 5. 58	14. 1. 59	4. 1. 60	Jan. 61	Jan. 62	Jan. 63	Jan. 64
Report to Public Health Committee on detailed Survey	9. 9. 58	14. 10. 59	Oct. 60	Oct. 61	Oct. 62	Oct. 63	Oct. 64
Order made by Council	26. 9. 58	28. 10. 59	Oct. 60	Oct. 61	Oct. 62	Oct. 63	Oct. 64
Order Confirmed	19. 12. 58	28. 1. 60	Jan. 61	Jan. 62	Jan. 63	Jan. 64	Jan. 65
Order Operative	1. 9. 59	1. 10. 60	1. 10. 61	1. 10. 62	1. 10. 63	1. 10. 64	1. 10. 65

The dates given above are factual up to the provisional clearance by the Minister of the No. 3 Area; thereafter the dates are tentative.

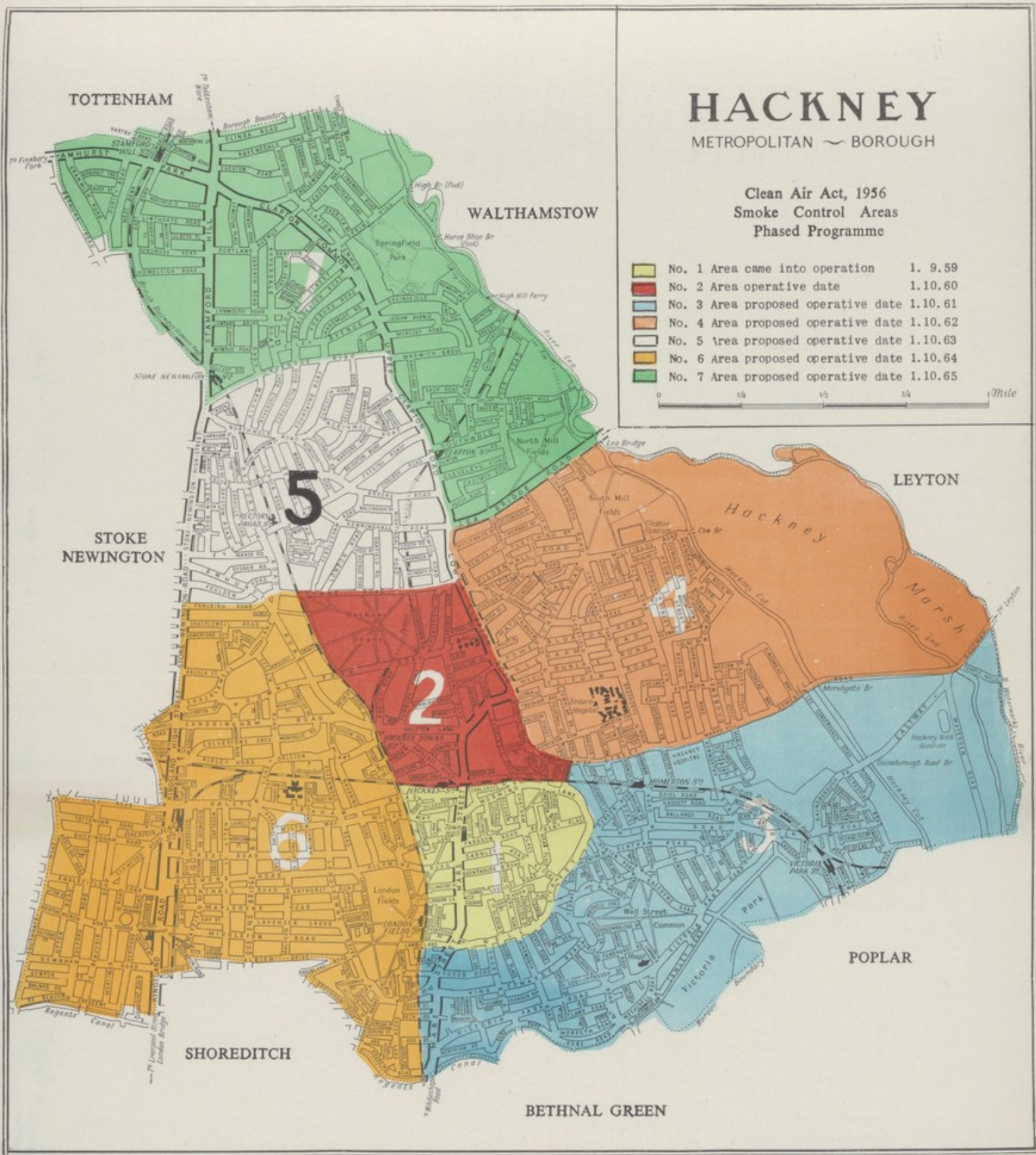
HACKNEY

METROPOLITAN ~ BOROUGH

Clean Air Act, 1956
Smoke Control Areas
Phased Programme

	No. 1 Area came into operation	1. 9. 59
	No. 2 Area operative date	1. 10. 60
	No. 3 Area proposed operative date	1. 10. 61
	No. 4 Area proposed operative date	1. 10. 62
	No. 5 Area proposed operative date	1. 10. 63
	No. 6 Area proposed operative date	1. 10. 64
	No. 7 Area proposed operative date	1. 10. 65

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SECTION 12 (*Adaptation of fireplaces in private dwellings*). A total of 1,180 formal notices were served on the owners of private dwellings in the Hackney No. 1 Central Smoke Control Area requiring the carrying out of adaptations in or in connection with the dwelling to avoid contraventions of the Orders made under the foregoing section. Some 324 tenants made alternative arrangements for heating their premises and decided that they did not wish to have their fireplaces adapted or converted.

Applications from three owners of private dwellings, one a private individual and two charities, concerned with a total of 24 properties, were made to the Council for grants in excess of the statutory 70%, but the Committee having considered the financial circumstances of the applicants, decided to refuse the applications from two of the owners; with regard to the third application, the Committee decided to pay the full cost of the thirteen adaptations necessary in accommodation specially provided for aged persons by a charitable trust.

SECTION 15 (*Power of local authority to make grants towards adaptations to fireplaces in churches, chapels, buildings used by charities, &c.*). Consideration was given to the implementation of this section, which empowers the Borough Council, on application by the owner or occupier, to make grants towards adaptations to fireplaces in churches, chapels, buildings used by charities, etc. and on the 21st April, 1959, the Borough Council took the following decisions applying general principles under which grants will be made by the Council as respects the premises set out in column (1) hereunder on the scale set out in column (2):-

(1)	(2)
(a) Any place of public religious worship being a place which belongs to the Church of England or which is for the time being certified as required by law as a place of religious worship;	Up to a maximum of 3/10ths of the approved expenditure.
(b) Any church hall, chapel hall or similar premises used in connection with any such place of public religious worship and so used for the purposes of the organisation responsible for the conduct of public religious worship in that place;	do.
(c) Any voluntary aided school, as defined in the Education Act, 1944;	do.
(d) Any premises or part of any premises occupied for the purposes of an organisation (whether corporate or un-incorporate) which is not established or conducted for profit and whose main objects are charitable or are otherwise concerned with the advancement of religion, education or social welfare.	Up to a maximum of 5/10ths of the approved expenditure.

The Public Health Committee considered an application for assistance in respect of one premises used primarily as a Youth Club and agreed to pay 50% of the cost of the works of adaptation considered to be reasonably necessary.

SECTION 16 (*Abatement of Smoke Nuisances*). This section so far as London is concerned, enacts that -

(1) Smoke other than -

- (a) smoke emitted from a chimney of a private dwelling; or
- (b) dark smoke emitted from a chimney of a building or from a chimney serving the furnace of a boiler or industrial plant attached to a building or for the time being fixed to or installed on any land,

shall, if it is a nuisance to the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, be deemed for the purposes of section two hundred and eighty-two of, and the Fifth Schedule to, the Public Health (London) Act, 1936, to be a nuisance which may be dealt with summarily under the Act.

The maximum penalty for failing to comply with an abatement or prohibition Order is a daily fine of £5.

The section also provides that if the local authority are satisfied that such a nuisance has occurred and, although it has ceased, is likely to recur, they may, without serving a nuisance notice, cause a complaint to be made to a Justice of the Peace, and the Magistrates' Court shall have the power on that complaint to make an Order prohibiting a recurrence of the nuisance.

A total of 62 nuisances were discovered and written notification of the offence was sent to the occupiers of 16 of the premises concerned, followed in four instances by the service of formal notices. In no case was it necessary to institute legal proceedings.

SECTION 25 (*Powers of local authorities as to research and publicity*). Under the provisions of this section the Council purchased from the Ministry of Housing and Local Government a prefabricated bungalow situate in Florfield Road at rear of Town Hall which had reached the end of its useful life as a dwelling; the land on which it stood, owned by the Council and formerly under the control of the Housing and Town Planning Committee, was, with the Minister's approval, appropriated from housing purposes to office purposes. The bungalow was equipped as a Clean Air Centre and, in addition to providing a permanent exhibition and information centre, also provides office accommodation for some of the staff of the Clean Air Section of the Department. The opening ceremony was held on Saturday 7th March, 1959, since when the Centre has remained open daily to members of the public. During the year some 2,700 people visited the Centre to obtain advice on such matters as the choice and installation of approved appliances, the use and availability of smokeless fuels, the procedure to be adopted when applying for grant aid, and other enquiries directly connected with the establishment of smoke control areas. I am indebted to Mr. J. E. Watson, a member of the public health inspection staff for the photograph on page 76 which shows a section of one of the two rooms used for the purpose of the exhibition.

As part of the general publicity campaign in support of the Council's clean air programme some nine lectures and film shows were given and details of these are set out in the part of the report dealing with Health Education.

The National Society for Clean Air. The Council renewed its annual subscription of twenty guineas to this Society.

The London and Home Counties Clean Air Advisory Council. The Council renewed its annual subscription of two guineas to this body. The Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Public Health Committee together with the Medical Officer of Health represented the Borough Council on each of these two bodies.

Specific publicity within smoke control areas is undertaken as follows:-

After the making of a pilot survey, report to the Public Health Committee and Council, and receipt of the Minister's provisional clearance, the undermentioned communications are sent:-

1. A letter to the *occupiers* of dwellings in the area informing them of the Council's proposal to make an Order, together with a booklet which gives in simple language a complete account of what smoke control means. This letter also informs the occupiers that an officer of the department will be calling to inspect their heating appliances.
2. On receipt of confirmation of the Order a further letter to *occupiers* of all private dwellings informing them of the fact that the Order has been confirmed and of the date of its operation. (Enclosed with this letter is a copy of the informal notice referred to in (3) below).
3. An informal notice to the *owners* of all dwellings in the area in which adaptations are necessary, informing them of the fact that the Order has been confirmed, and the date of its operation. This notice sets out details of the conversion of heating appliances considered to be necessary and also the method of claiming a grant. A form of application for approval of estimate accompanies this notice.
4. A letter to the *occupiers* of all industrial and business premises informing them of the operative date of the Order, as well as the classes of furnaces exempted therefrom, and the conditions on which such exemptions are granted.
5. Statutory notices (Section 12) are sent to owners, as necessary, if the required works have not been carried out.

Rent Increases consequent upon the carrying out of adaptations

During the course of the year it became apparent that tenants of rent controlled houses were not generally aware either that the landlord on carrying out necessary adaptation was entitled to increase the rent or the amount of such increase. In consequence, the Committee considered it desirable to give publicity to the fact that such adaptations might rank as improvements, and for the guidance of the tenants, the following examples of permitted increases were published:-

<u>3 Blank Road, E.8. CONTROLLED RENT £1 10s. 0d. per week</u>		£	s.	d.
Work required by the Council - Total Cost	.. .. .	10	0	0
Less 70% grant from the Council	.. .. .	7	0	0
		<u>£3</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

8% of £3 0s. 0d. - 4s. 9d. per annum or 1¼d. per week rent increase.

CONTROLLED RENT becomes £1 10s. 1¼d.

Alternatively, the Owner may, by agreement with the tenant, take this opportunity to carry out additional work or to install an appliance of superior finish at an additional cost of say, £10 0s. 0d. The rent would then be affected as follows:-

<u>3 Blank Road, E.8. CONTROLLED RENT £1 10s. 0d. per week</u>		£	s.	d.
Work required by the Council	.. .. .	10	0	0
(Eligible for a 70% grant)				
Additional work, not required by the Council and not eligible for grant	.. .. .	10	0	0
	Total Cost	£20	0	0
Less 70% grant from the Council	.. .. .	7	0	0
		<u>£13</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

8% of £13 0s. 0d. - £1 0s. 10d. per annum or 4¼d. per week.

CONTROLLED RENT becomes £1 10s. 4¼d. per week.

Recording of Atmospheric Pollution. Apparatus for recording atmospheric pollution was maintained at the following stations:-

- (a) Grit, soot and other particles, and sulphur dioxide (by the lead peroxide method):-

<i>Station</i>	<i>Instrument Installed</i>	<i>Maintained by</i>
Town Hall, E. 8.	Deposit Gauge and Lead Peroxide Instrument.	Hackney Borough Council
Buccleuch House, E. 5.	do.	Hackney Borough Council
Victoria Park, E. 9.	do.	London County Council

- (b) Smoke and Sulphur Dioxide (by the volumetric method):-

<i>Station</i>	<i>Apparatus Installed</i>	<i>Maintained by</i>
Hillman Street, E. 8.	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

(See also pages 73 and 74).

Tables showing the extent of atmospheric pollution as recorded at each of the six stations in the borough are set out on pages 13 and 14 of the Appendix.

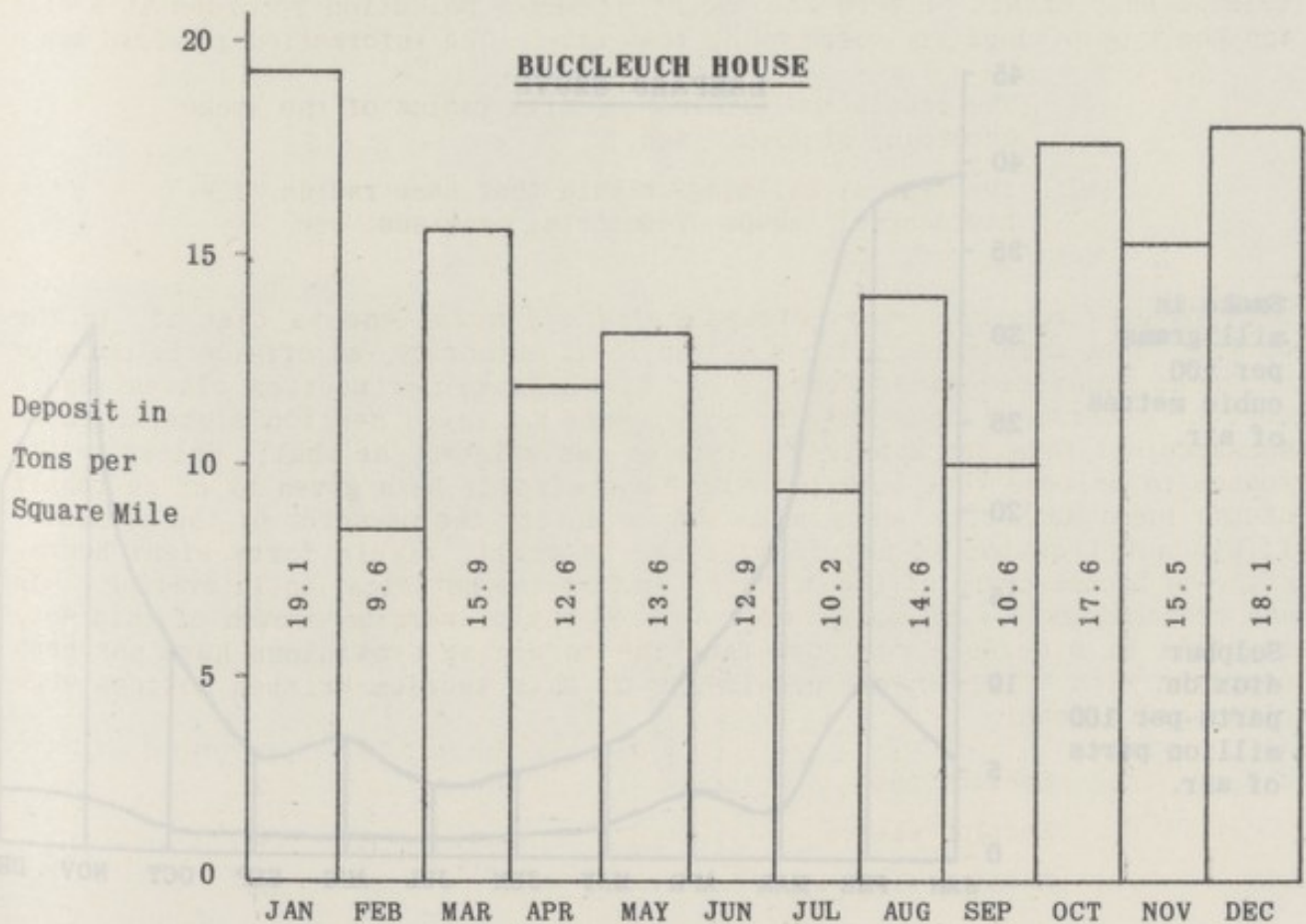
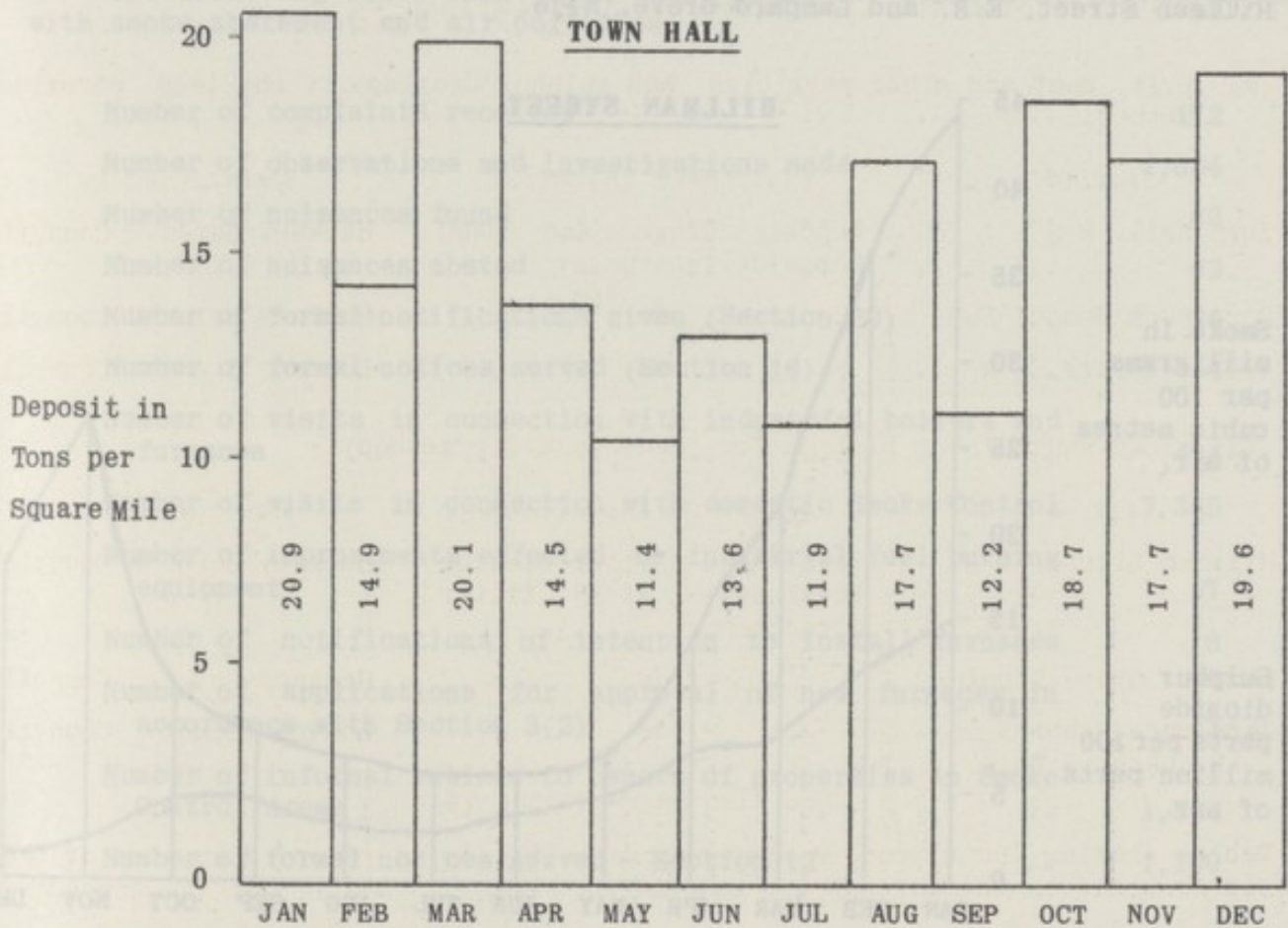
During the year a survey was carried out on behalf of the Department of Scientific Industrial Research, in areas of half mile radius around the volumetric recording stations. The object was to ascertain if any definite relationship exists between the amount of smoke pollution recorded at a site and the type of locality surrounding that site. The information required was -

- (i) The population within a $\frac{1}{2}$ mile radius of the smoke recording station; and
- (ii) the type of buildings within that same radius, i.e. residential, shops, industrial premises, etc.

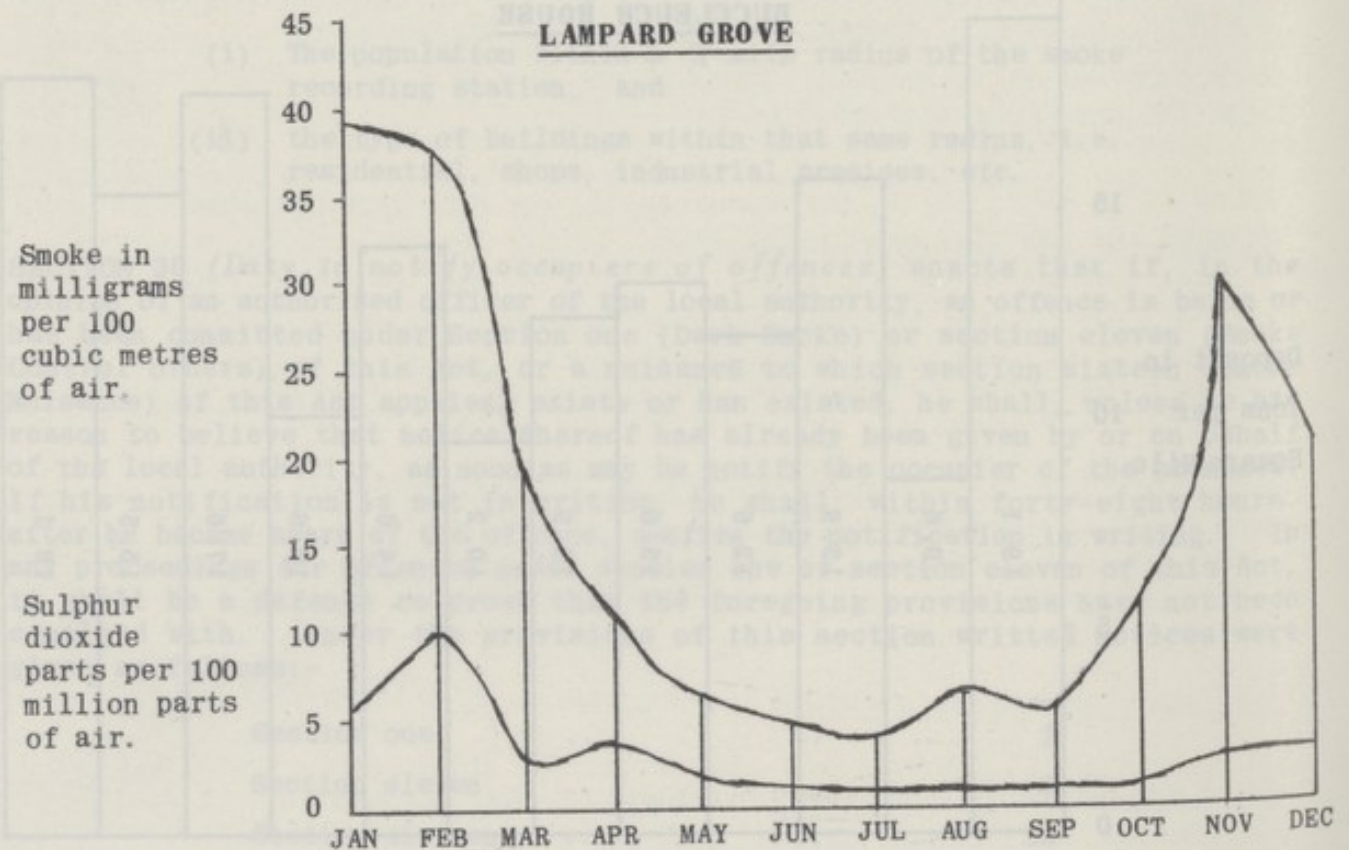
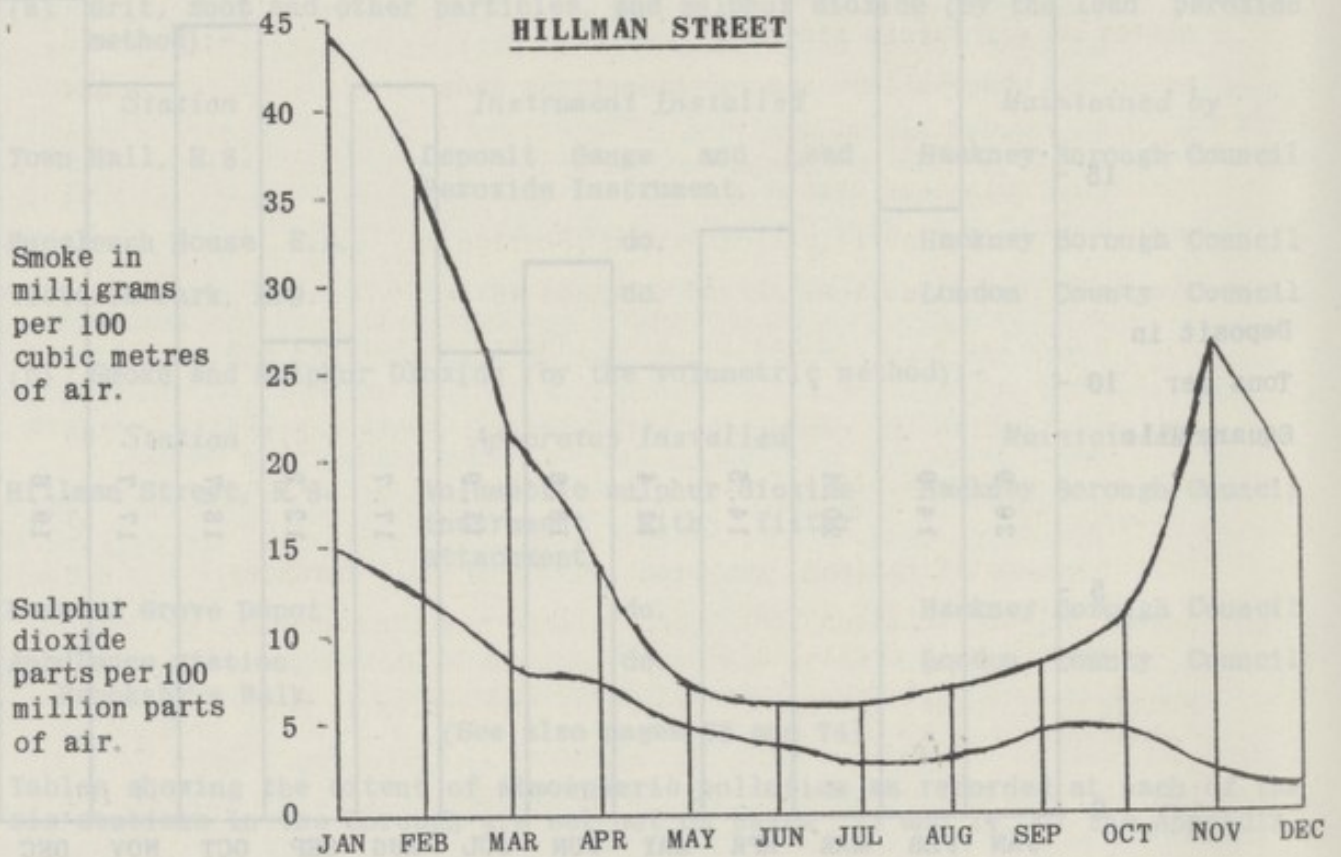
SECTION 30 (*Duty to notify occupiers of offences*) enacts that if, in the opinion of an authorised officer of the local authority, an offence is being or has been committed under Section one (Dark Smoke) or section eleven (Smoke Control Orders) of this Act, or a nuisance to which section sixteen (Smoke Nuisance) of this Act applies, exists or has existed, he shall, unless he has reason to believe that notice thereof has already been given by or on behalf of the local authority, as soon as may be notify the occupier of the premises. If his notification is not in writing, he shall, within forty-eight hours after he became aware of the offence, confirm the notification in writing. In any proceedings for offences under section one or section eleven of this Act, it shall be a defence to prove that the foregoing provisions have not been complied with. Under the provisions of this section written notices were given as follows:-

Section one	.. .. .	2
Section eleven	.. .. .	6
Section sixteen	.. .. .	16

Total monthly deposits recorded by Standard Deposit Gauges at the Town Hall and at Buccleuch House, Upper Clapton Road, E.5.



Concentration of Smoke and Sulphur Dioxide recorded by Volumetric Method at Hillman Street, E. 8. and Lampard Grove, N. 16.



The following table summarises the work of the department in connection with smoke abatement and air pollution:-

Number of complaints received	172
Number of observations and investigations made	1,084
Number of nuisances found	62
Number of nuisances abated	62
Number of formal notifications given (Section 30) ..	24
Number of formal notices served (Section 16)	4
Number of visits in connection with industrial boilers and furnaces	434
Number of visits in connection with domestic Smoke Control	7,365
Number of improvements effected to industrial fuel burning equipment	57
Number of notifications of intention to install furnaces	8
Number of applications for approval of new furnaces in accordance with Section 3(2)	3
Number of informal notices to owners of properties in Smoke Control Areas	1,504
Number of formal notices served - Section 12	1,180

HYDROGEN NEW CLEAN AIR CENTRE



HACKNEY'S NEW CLEAN AIR CENTRE

FACTORIES ACT, 1937

Sanitary authorities have only limited responsibilities in the enforcement of the provisions of the Factories Act; the main responsibility devolves upon H.M. Inspector of Factories. The provisions enforced by district councils are those relating to cleanliness, overcrowding, temperature, drainage of floors and sanitary conveniences in the case of non-power factories, and sanitary conveniences only in the case of power factories. District councils are also responsible for enforcing the provisions of the Act relating to Outwork.

At the end of the year the number of factories on the register was 1,516, of which 1,397 were *power* factories and 119 *non-power* factories. As a result of the 1,732 inspections made, action was found to be necessary as follows:-

SECTION 1 (*Cleanliness*). One notice was served under this section, and three notices, two of which were served in the previous year, were complied with.

SECTION 6 (*Drainage of floors*). One notice served under this section in the previous year was complied with.

SECTION 7 (*Sanitary conveniences*). Contraventions of the provisions of this section to the number of 60 were discovered and in all a total of 88 defects were remedied. In one case of failure to provide suitable sanitary conveniences for the use of male and female employees a summons was issued which resulted in the defendant being fined and ordered to pay the Council's costs.

SECTION 54 (*Basement Bakehouses*). Certificates of suitability continue to operate in respect of the following eight bakehouses:-

36 Chatsworth Road, E. 5.	200 Lower Clapton Road, E. 5.
94 Chatsworth Road, E. 5.	33 Rectory Road, N. 16.
72 Dalston Lane, E. 8.	18 Upper Clapton Road, E. 5.
219 Glyn Road, E. 5.	186 Well Street, E. 9.

In the case of one bakehouse which had not been used for a period of twelve months or more, the certificate of suitability was withdrawn. A total of 56 inspections were made of these bakehouses.

HOMEWORK - OUTWORKERS. SECTION 110 (*List of outworkers to be kept in certain trades*). An analysis of the lists received in August showed that there were 101 firms in the Borough employing outworkers, and the premises of 1,416 outworkers were recorded in the Department at the end of the year. The number of these outworkers employed by firms from outside the Borough was 555. Inspection of outworkers premises is undertaken by the district Public Health Inspectors who visited 381 premises.

Statistics relating to factories and outwork are set out on pages 15, 16 and 17 of the Appendix.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD AND FOOD PREMISES

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Food Complaints. Complaints to the number of 45 were received from residents who felt that they had been sold food which was unfit for human consumption. A full investigation was made of all these complaints and the vendors of the food in question were informed and invited to submit written explanations. In thirteen cases the complaints could not be substantiated and no action was taken; warning letters were sent to vendors in eighteen cases, and legal proceedings were taken in twelve cases - eight cases under *Section 2* and four cases under *Section 8*. The remaining two complaints related to dirty milk bottles, and legal proceedings were taken under the *Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959* against the vendors.

Departmental records contain details of the 1,573 food premises in the borough where the following food trades were carried on:-

Aerated water manufacture	..	..	..	..	..	2
Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	..	30
Bakehouses (Basement)	..	..	..	..	..	9
Bakers' shops (Sales only)	..	..	..	..	..	33
Bakers (Sundries manufacture)	..	..	..	..	..	1
Beer bottlers	..	..	..	..	..	2
Beer and Wines "Off" sales at grocers' shops	..	..	..	..	..	13
Butchers	..	..	..	..	..	134
Cake decoration manufacture	..	..	..	..	..	1
Canned soup manufacture	..	..	..	..	..	1
Cheese manufacture	..	..	..	..	..	1
Confectionery (Sweetshops)	..	..	..	..	..	376
Concentrated food manufacture	..	..	..	..	..	1
Fish curing	..	..	..	..	..	19
Fish (Wet)	..	..	..	..	..	31
Fish (Fried)	..	..	..	..	..	17
Fruit drink manufacture	..	..	..	..	..	2
Greengrocery	..	..	..	..	..	121
Grocery and provisions	..	..	..	..	..	367
Ice-cream manufacture	..	..	..	..	..	10
Ice-cream - retail sales	..	..	..	..	..	416
Jam manufacture	..	..	..	..	..	1
Jellied eels and pies - manufacture and sale	..	..	..	..	..	5
Milk distributor	..	..	..	..	..	218
Non-brewed condiment and vinegar manufacture	..	..	..	..	..	2
Public houses	..	..	..	..	..	175
Off licences	..	..	..	..	..	58
Onion peeling	..	..	..	..	..	9
Pickle manufacture	..	..	..	..	..	2
Restaurants and cafes	..	..	..	..	..	198
Sugar grinding	..	..	..	..	..	1
Sweets manufacture	..	..	..	..	..	7
Wholesale sweet storage	..	..	..	..	..	1
						2,264

STREET TRADING IN FOOD. The majority of 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*. All new applications for licences to trade in food are referred to this department, and other than fruit and/or

vegetables and wet and shell fish, licences are not granted unless the foods are sold "pre-packed". Frequent inspections of all stalls are made and storage accommodation is also inspected at the time of the initial application and later on as necessary. The position in regard to street traders licensed to engage in the sale of food commodities at December 31st was as follows:-

Foodstuffs sold	Place of Trading									Total number of stalls
	Ridley Road	Chatsworth Road	Well Street	Kingsland Road	Broadway	Garnham Street	Lauriston Road	Bradbury Street	Other sites	
Fruit and Vegetables	54	29	19	6	19	2	-	2	6	137
Fish (Wet, dry and shell) ..	10	5	4	1	3	1	1	-	1	26
Fish and Poultry	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3
Meat and Poultry	6	3	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	14
Grocery and Provisions	5	6	2	2	3	-	-	-	-	18
Sweets and Ice-cream	1	3	1	1	2	-	1	-	2	11
Soft Drinks	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Cakes and Biscuits	1	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	5
Refreshments (Coffee stalls) ..	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	4
Apple Fritters	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Eggs	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	5
Totals ..	81	51	29	14	31	3	2	4	11	226

SECTION 2 (General protection for purchasers of food and drugs). This section provides that a person selling to the prejudice of the purchaser any food or drug which is not of the nature, or not of the substance, or not of the quality demanded by the purchaser, shall be guilty of an offence. In eight cases legal proceedings were taken under this section with the results indicated:-

	Fines			Costs			
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Sold crumpets not of the quality demanded, being in a mouldy condition.	2	0	0	3	0	0	
Sold nougat not of the quality demanded, being infested with eggs of the ephestia moth.				Absolute discharge granted on payment of costs.	2	0	0
Sold a loaf of bread not of the quality demanded in that it contained dirty extraneous matter.				Absolute discharge granted on payment of costs.	3	0	0
Sold a bottle of cream soda not of the substance demanded in that it was contaminated with phenols.				Absolute discharge granted on payment of costs.	3	0	0
Sold a bread roll not of the quality demanded in that it contained dirty farinaceous matter.	5	0	0		7	7	0
Sold a loaf of bread not of the nature demanded in that it contained dirty farinaceous matter and dyed textile fibres.	5	0	0		10	10	0

	Fines			Costs		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Sold a bottle of orange drink not of the quality demanded in that it contained a dead fly.	Absolute discharge granted on payment of costs.			3	0	0
Sold a bottle of milk not of the quality demanded in that it contained vegetable debris, i.e. wild yeast cells and cotton fibres.		5	0	3	0	0

(In this case the summons against original defendant was dismissed and the supplier was fined and ordered to pay costs as set out).

SECTION 4 (*Regulations as to composition of food, etc.*)

(a) *The Ice-Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations, 1959.* These Regulations, which came into operation in April, consolidate and amend the *Ice-Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations, 1947 to 1952*, and require that ingredients used in the manufacture of ice-cream are to be pasteurised by one or other of three specified methods or sterilised and thereafter kept at a low temperature until the freezing process is begun. The Regulations make it an offence to sell or offer for sale ice-cream which has not been so treated or which has been allowed to reach a temperature exceeding 28°F. without again being treated. They exempt from the requirement as to pasteurisation or sterilisation certain types of water ices and ice lollies, which are sufficiently acid to make such treatment unnecessary.

(b) *The Food Standards (Ice-cream) Regulations, 1959.* These Regulations, which also came into operation in April, replace the *Food Standards (Ice-Cream) Order, 1953*. The standard of composition for ice-cream (whether or not it forms part of a composite article of food) shall be as follows:-

- (i) Ice-cream shall contain not less than 5 per cent fat and 7½ per cent. milk solids other than fat so, however, that where ice-cream contains any fruit, fruit pulp or fruit puree it shall either conform to the above standard or, alternatively, the total content of fat and milk solids other than fat shall be not less than 12½ per cent. of the whole including the fruit, fruit pulp or fruit puree, as the case may be, and such total content of fat and milk solids other than fat shall include not less than 7½ per cent. fat and 2 per cent. milk solids other than fat:

Provided that as respects any ice-cream sold, or offered or exposed for sale under any of the descriptions hereinafter specified, or under any such other description as is calculated to lead an intending purchaser to believe that he is purchasing ice-cream of any such description as is so specified, the standard of composition shall be as follows:-

- (1) Dairy Ice-Cream, Dairy Cream Ice or Cream Ice shall in each case contain not less than 5 per cent. milk fat and no other fat (save as may be introduced by the use as an ingredient of any egg, any flavouring substance or any emulsifying or stabilising agent) and not less than 7½ per cent. milk solids other than fat, so, however, that where any Dairy Ice-Cream, Dairy Cream Ice or Cream Ice contains any fruit, fruit pulp or fruit puree it shall either conform to the standard of composition for that ice-cream or, alternatively, the total content of milk fat and milk solids other than fat shall be not less than 12½ per cent. of the whole including the fruit, fruit pulp or fruit puree, as the case may be, and such total content of milk fat and milk solids other than fat shall include not less than

7½ per cent. milk fat and no other fat (save as may be introduced by the use as an ingredient of any egg, any flavouring substance or any emulsifying or stabilising agent) and not less than 2 per cent. milk solids other than fat.

- (2) Milk Ice or Milk Ice containing any fruit, fruit pulp or fruit puree shall contain not less than 2½ per cent. milk fat and no other fat (save as may be introduced by the use as an ingredient of any egg, any flavouring substance or any emulsifying or stabilising agent) and not less than 7 per cent. milk solids other than fat.
- (3) "Parev" (kosher) ice shall contain not less than 10 per cent. fat and no milk fat or other derivative of milk.

(ii) No ice-cream of any description shall contain any artificial sweetener.

(c) *The Condensed Milk Regulations, 1959.* These Regulations, made under Sections 4 and 7, and which came into operation in June, substantially re-enact in a consolidated and revised form the Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations, 1923, as subsequently amended. Certain new provisions have been introduced, the principal ones being:-

- (i) to provide for the sale of condensed partly skimmed (half cream) milk labelled "should not be used for babies except under medical advice";
- (ii) to define half cream milk as meaning milk which contains not less than 10.8 per cent. of milk solids including not less than 1.8 per cent. of milk fat;
- (iii) to prescribe minimum percentages of milk fat and milk solids including fat for condensed partly skimmed (half cream) milk.

(d) *The Arsenic in Food Regulations, 1959.* These Regulations, which came into operation in August, provide that, subject to certain exceptions, it shall be an offence to sell, consign or deliver, or import into England or Wales, any food which contains more than 1.0 part per million of arsenic. Lower limits are specified for beverages, some soft fruit concentrates and ice-cream and higher limits are specified for some foods which, generally, are either essences or ancillary foods.

(e) *The Fluorine in Food Regulations, 1959.* These Regulations, made in December and operative from the 14th March, 1960, replace the Fluorine in Food Order, 1947, and prescribe reduced maximum limits for the fluorine content of acidic phosphates used for food purposes and of foods containing acidic phosphates.

SECTION 6 (*False labelling or advertisement of food or drugs*). A person who gives with any food or drug sold by him, or displays with any food or drug exposed by him for sale, a label, whether attached to or printed on the wrapper or container or not, which

- (a) falsely describes the food or drug, or
- (b) is calculated to mislead as to its nature, substance or quality,

is guilty of an offence unless he proves that he did not know, and could not with reasonable diligence have ascertained, that the label was of such a character as aforesaid. No action was taken under this section.

SECTION 7 (*Regulations as to labelling and description of food*). Under this Section the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Minister of Health, acting jointly, made the *Labelling of Food (Amendment) Regulations, 1959*, which were operative from April 27th, 1959. They prohibit the labelling,

marking or advertising of ice-cream in a manner suggestive of butter, cream, milk or anything connected with the dairy interest unless the ice-cream contains no fat other than milk fat except such as may be introduced by the use as an ingredient of any egg, flavouring substance or emulsifying or stabilising agent, but permit the presence of skimmed milk solids to be declared. The regulations also provide that it will be an offence after 30th November, 1959, to sell under the description "ice-cream" any pre-packed ice-cream which contains fat other than milk fat unless it bears on the wrapper or container a declaration "Contains non-milk fat", or, if appropriate, "Contains vegetable fat" and minimum sizes of type are prescribed.

SECTION 8 (*Punishment for sale, etc. of food unfit for human consumption*). This section provides that any person who sells or offers or exposes for sale, or has in his possession for the purpose of sale any food intended for, but unfit for, human consumption, shall be guilty of an offence. Four successful prosecutions were taken as follows:-

	Fines			Costs		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Sold a packet of mixed cake fruit unfit for human consumption, being infested with insect larvae.	2	0	0	1	0	0
Sold a packet of "Ready Brek" unfit for human consumption, being infested with flour weevil and moth larvae.	5	0	0	3	0	0
Sold a wrapped loaf unfit for human consumption in that it was sour and mouldy.	Absolute discharge granted on payment of costs.			2	2	0
Sold a wrapped loaf unfit for human consumption in that it was mouldy.	2	0	0	1	0	0

SECTION 9 (*Examination and seizure of suspected food*). An authorised officer of a council may at all reasonable times examine any food intended for human consumption which has been sold, or is offered or exposed for sale, or is in 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 him to be unfit for human consumption may seize it and remove it in order to have it dealt with by a justice of the peace. No formal action was necessary, but the following is a list of foods which were *voluntarily surrendered* and destroyed:-

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Oz.
Bacon	1	5	2	-	-
Butter, lard and margarine	-	3	1	26	4
Cereals	-	16	3	12	12
Cheese	-	-	1	-	14
Fish	-	1	1	20	12
Flour	1	11	1	15	-
Fruit and Vegetables	7	16	1	3	12
Jam and Marmalade	-	2	-	20	14
Tinned Meat, Poultry and Game	-	16	3	1	6
Carcase Meat, Poultry and Game	1	1	-	-	4
Milk (Evaporated and Condensed)	-	2	1	24	12
Pickles and Sauces	-	2	2	26	3
Sugar	-	7	-	27	-
Sweets	-	-	2	11	6
Tea and Coffee	-	-	-	1	6
Miscellaneous	-	16	3	8	5
Total weight	15	5	-	4	14

DISPOSAL OF UNSOUND FOOD. Tins of unsound meat as well as carcass meat were disposed of in the incinerator at the Millfields Disinfecting Station. Tins of other types of unsound food were, after puncturing, taken to the Council's wharf for shipment to a controlled tip.

SECTION 13 (*Regulations as to Food Hygiene*). The following notices were served:-

Regulation 5 (<i>Food business not to be carried on at unsanitary premises, etc.</i>)	
Dirty condition of premises	19
Dirty condition of stall	3
Dirty condition of yard	5
Absence of dustbins	2
Regulation 6 (<i>Cleanliness of equipment, etc.</i>)	
Dirty condition of apparatus	10
Dirty condition of utensils	4
Regulation 8 (<i>Food to be protected from risk of contamination</i>)	
Failure to protect food from contamination	4
Regulation 9 (<i>Personal cleanliness</i>)	
Failure to observe cleanliness of clothing, etc.	1
Smoking whilst handling open food	7
Regulation 14 (<i>Sanitary conveniences</i>)	
Failure to keep sanitary conveniences clean	16
Sanitary conveniences so placed as to allow offensive odours to penetrate into food room	1
Absence of proper lighting and ventilation to sanitary conveniences	2
Failure to display notice "Now wash your hands"	4
Regulation 16 (<i>Wash hand basins to be provided</i>)	
Failure to provide wash hand basins	5
Absence of hot and cold water	16
Absence of soap, detergents, nail brushes, towels	5
Regulation 17 (<i>First-aid materials to be provided</i>)	
No provision of first-aid equipment	3
Regulation 19 (<i>Facilities for washing food and equipment</i>)	
No provision of sinks for washing food and equipment	2
No provision of hot and cold water	6
Regulation 21 (<i>Ventilation of food rooms</i>)	
Failure to maintain suitable and sufficient ventilation	1
Regulation 23 (<i>Cleanliness and repair, etc. of food rooms</i>)	
Failure to keep room in good state of repair	20
Regulation 24 (<i>Accumulation of refuse, etc.</i>)	
Failure to keep room free from accumulation of refuse	6
Regulation 25 (<i>Temperature at which certain foods to be kept</i>)	
Failure to keep certain foods at appropriate temperatures	1
Regulation 27 (<i>Covering of certain stalls, and receptacles for waste</i>)	
Lack of or inadequate covering of stalls	2

Notices served under these regulations related to defects at 54 premises as follows:-

Bakers	3
Butchers	6
Cafes and Restaurants	9
Canteens	6
Confectioners	3
Fishmongers	4
Greengrocers	4
Grocers and Provision Merchants	5
Public Houses	6
Stalls	8

Legal proceedings under the Food Hygiene Regulations. Legal proceedings were taken with the following results in respect of contraventions at four food premises:-

	Fines			Costs		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
(a) Used tobacco in a food room in which there was open food.	5	0	0	1	0	0
Used tobacco while handling open food.	5	0	0	1	0	0
(b) Failed to provide hot water to a wash-hand basin.	1	0	0	1	0	0
Failed to provide hot water to a sink.	1	0	0	-	-	-
(c) Failed to provide a fly-proof cover to a barrel of cured herrings.	5	0	0	2	0	0
Placed unwrapped bread in cardboard box on floor of shop.	5	0	0	2	0	0
(d) Used tobacco in a food room in which there was open food.	5	0	0	1	0	0

(a) *The Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) (Amendment) Regulations, 1959* made under Section 13 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 and Section 9 of the Slaughterhouses Act, 1958, amend The Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) Regulations, 1958, by adding to those regulations a reference to the Act under which private slaughterhouses in the administrative county of London are licensed, and thereby provide that the regulations shall apply in London in the same way as elsewhere in England and Wales.

(b) *The Meat (Staining and Sterilization) Regulations, 1959* provided for the staining and sterilizing of all meat which is unfit for human consumption and all meat from knackers' yards. They also prohibited the sale by retail of any unfit meat unless it had been sterilized, exceptions being made only for sales from slaughterhouses and knackers' yards to zoos, menageries and mink farms. In March these regulations, which were to become operative on April 1st, were revoked by the *Meat (Staining and Sterilization) (Revocation) Regulations, 1959*.

FOOD HYGIENE CODES OF PRACTICE. Two Codes of Practice, one relating to *The Hygienic Transport and Handling of Meat*, and the other relating to *Hygiene in the Retail Meat Trade*, were issued by the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

SECTION 15 (*By-laws as to handling and sale of food*). The By-laws relating to the handling, wrapping, etc., of food and sale of food in the open air made by the London County Council in 1952, continue to be operative, but since the coming into operation of the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955, action is rarely taken under the By-laws.

SECTION 16 (*Registration of premises - manufacture and sale of ice-cream and of sausages, etc.*). This section provides that no premises shall be used for 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 unless they are registered under this section for that purpose by the local authority.

Two prosecutions were taken for selling ice-cream at premises not registered under this section with the following results:-

	Fines			Costs		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
(i) Sold ice-cream at premises not registered for that purpose.	Conditional discharge			1	0	0
(ii) Sold ice-cream at premises not registered for that purpose.	1	0	0	2	2	0

(a) ICE CREAM. New applications to the number of twenty-seven for the sale of ice-cream were approved; one application was refused, following the Council's practice not to register for this purpose premises in which green-grocery is sold. At the end of the year the premises of 416 retailers and ten manufacturers were registered. Some 117 samples of ice-cream were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service for *Methylene Blue Test*, and were reported on as follows:-

Grade 1	-	82
Grade 2	-	19
Grade 3	-	10
Grade 4	-	6

In the Appendix attached to Circular 8/59 dealing with the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations, 1959, the Minister states he is satisfied that no available bacteriological test for ice-cream is precise enough to be made statutory. He recommends that local authorities should continue to look to the *Methylene Blue Test* for a provisional measurement of the bacterial cleanliness of ice-cream. He goes on to say that this test affords a simple and valuable means for routine grading and has proved useful in indicating the circumstances in which further investigation is called for into the practices of manufacturers, distributors and retailers. It is emphasised that bacteriological examination of samples of ice-cream is only one of several means of investigation which the health officer should apply.

The majority of samples from any one producer should fall into Grade 1 or Grade 2. If too many samples fall into Grade 2, cultures should be made to identify the prevalent organism. Organisms which are resistant to pasteurization may accumulate in the plant, and its thorough cleansing and sterilization may well be sufficient to remedy the trouble.

In endeavouring to identify the cause or causes of repeated low gradings, serial samples should be taken systematically along the production line; each section of the plant should be carefully inspected following dismantling and cleansing, and methods of handling should be carefully watched.

Where the ice-cream is of a satisfactory bacterial standard on leaving the producer, it should be followed up along the lines of distribution and retailing to the point at which poor results are being obtained.

There is no reason why *colony counts and coliform tests* should not be performed to investigate the cause of a discrepancy between the grading obtained from the *Methylene Blue Reduction Test* and the standards of cleanliness which the health officer has found by careful observation of the premises and staff, but they should not be used for the purpose of routine grading of the finished product.

(b) PREPARATION OR MANUFACTURE OF SAUSAGES OR POTTED, PRESSED, PICKLED OR PRESERVED FOOD INTENDED FOR SALE. There were no new applications, and at the end of the year the following 170 premises were registered:-

Preservation of meat and manufacture of sausages	..	119
Fish curing	.. .. .	19
Manufacture of meat pies and jellied eels	.. .. .	5
Manufacture of canned soups	.. .. .	1
Fish frying	.. .. .	17
Onion peeling	.. .. .	9
		<hr/>
		170
		<hr/>

SECTION 23 (*Prevention of spread of disease by ice-cream*). Every manufacturer of, or dealer in, ice-cream shall, upon the occurrence of certain diseases among the persons living or working in or about the premises on which the ice-cream is manufactured, stored or sold, forthwith give notice thereof to the Medical Officer of Health. If the Medical Officer of Health has reasonable ground for suspecting that any ice-cream or substance intended for use in the manufacture of ice-cream is likely to cause any disease communicable to human beings, he may give notice to the person in charge thereof that, until further notice, the ice-cream or substance in question, is not to be used for human consumption. No action was taken under this section.

SECTION 24 (*Sale of horseflesh*). No person shall sell, or offer or expose for sale, or have in his possession for the purpose of sale, any horseflesh for human consumption elsewhere than in premises, or in a stall, vehicle or place, over or on which a notice in legible letters stating that horseflesh is sold there is displayed in a conspicuous position. No person shall supply horseflesh for human consumption to a purchaser who has not asked to be supplied with horseflesh. No contraventions of this section were discovered.

SECTION 26 (*Cases of food poisoning to be notified*). Under this section a registered medical practitioner on becoming aware or suspecting that a person whom he is attending is suffering from food poisoning, shall forthwith notify same to the Medical Officer of Health of the district. There were positive bacteriological findings in 50 of the 51 cases notified:-

- (a) *Outbreaks due to identified agents*: The two small family outbreaks involving respectively four members and two members were caused by salmonella typhimurium. A further small outbreak involving five non-notified cases in a Home for mothers and babies was found to be due to salmonella Newport. The source of the infection was not traced in these outbreaks and the illness in all cases was slight and of moderate duration.
- (b) *Outbreaks due to undiscovered cause*. Two outbreaks occurred, following canteen meals, at local firms; one involved six members of the staff of 50 at risk, and in the other case eight members of a staff of 90 at risk were affected. In both these cases the bacteriological findings were negative, but the symptoms were highly suggestive of Cl. Welchii infection. The suspected food in one case

was braised liver, and in the second case was meat which had been cooked the previous day and re-heated by pouring warm gravy over it - it had also been stored under unsatisfactory refrigerated conditions. In both outbreaks the symptoms were of moderate severity but the duration of the illness was short.

- (c) *Single cases:* A positive organism was identified in 44 of the 45 individual notified cases.

Details of the bacteriological findings in the 50 positive cases are as follows:-

Organism	All ages	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	45 - 65 years	65 and over
Salmonella Anatum	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salmonella Bredeney	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salmonella Enteriditis	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Salmonella Munchen	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Salmonella Newport	7	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Salmonella Thompson	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Salmonella Typhimurium ..	35	2	1	3	2	-	7	-	2	6	4	5	3
Totals	50	11	1	3	2	-	8	-	4	9	4	5	3

SECTION 27 (*Inspection and control of infected food*). If the Medical Officer of Health of a district has reasonable ground for suspecting that any food of which he, or any other officer of the local authority of the district, has procured a sample under the provisions of this Act is likely to cause food poisoning, he may give notice to the person in charge of the food that, until his investigations are completed, the food, or any specified portion thereof, is not to be used for human consumption, and either is not to be removed, or is not to be removed except to some place specified in the notice. No action was necessary under this section.

SECTION 29 (*Milk and Dairies Regulations*)

(a) MILK AND DAIRIES (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1959. These regulations made under Sections 29, 30 and 87 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and operative from the 8th March, 1959, re-enact with amendments, the *Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949 to 1954*. The regulations require local authorities to keep a register of persons carrying on the trade of *distributor* at or from premises within their district (whether or not such premises are occupied by the distributor) and of premises within their district which are used as *dairies*, not being dairy farms, and to remove from such register the name of any person who ceases so to trade and the address of any premises which cease to be so used.

The following are among a number of changes made:-

- (i) The definition of "notifiable disease" has been amended by the inclusion of "food poisoning" (see also section 26 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955) and the omission of "dysentery". This disease became a notifiable disease by virtue of the Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations, 1953, which were made under the Public Health Act, 1936.

- (ii) Distributors are required to be registered only with the local authority in whose area the premises from which the milk is distributed are situated.
- (iii) Provision is made for the local authority to pay compensation to a person who sustains damage or loss through being debarred by the Medical Officer of Health from certain employment connected with milk because he is suffering, or has been in contact with a person who is suffering, from a disease liable to cause infection of milk.
- (iv) A notice served in respect of milk infected, or suspected of being infected, with tuberculosis will operate until it is withdrawn.
- (v) The Medical Officer of Health is required to notify the Minister of the withdrawal of an infected milk notice, as well as providing the Minister with a copy of notices served.
- (vi) Compensation will now be payable to a dairy farmer who has suffered loss or damage as a result of being served with an infected milk notice only when the notice has been wrongly served or has not been withdrawn as soon as possible.
- (vii) Persons engaged in the milking of cows or otherwise having access to milk in open containers must wear clean and washable head covering and overalls. Open cuts must be kept covered with a waterproof dressing and spitting and the use of tobacco is prohibited.
- (viii) Occupiers of dairies and dairy farms must provide first aid equipment.

The department's register of distributors of milk, and dairy premises, as at the 1st January, 1959, shows the following entries:-

Distributors of Milk

(i) From dairy premises outside the Borough	30
(ii) From dairy premises in the borough	26
(iii) From premises in the borough, other than dairies	189
	<u>245</u>

<i>Dairy premises</i>	26
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Legal action was taken against two distributors for offences under Regulation 27, namely, failing to ensure cleanliness of vessels used for containing milk, with the following results:-

	<i>Fines</i>			<i>Costs</i>		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Failed to ensure cleanliness of a vessel used for containing milk.	1	0	0	1	0	0
Failed to ensure cleanliness of a vessel used for containing milk.	3	0	0	1	0	0

(b) MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) (RAW MILK) REGULATIONS, 1949-1954. The following licences were issued by the Borough Council:-

Dealer's Licence - Tuberculin Tested Milk	36
Dealer's Supplementary Licence - Tuberculin Tested Milk	17

Thirteen samples of raw milk were submitted for biological examination for *tubercle bacilli* and all gave negative results.

(c) MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) (PASTEURISED AND STERILISED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1949-1953. The following licences were issued by the Borough Council:-

Steriliser's Licence	1
Dealer's Licence -	
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) Milk ..	50
Pasteurised Milk	156
Sterilised Milk	203
Dealer's Supplementary Licence -	
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) Milk ..	19
Pasteurised Milk	26
Sterilised Milk	29

"Pasteurised" milk is required to comply with the *Phosphatase Test* for adequate heat treatment, and with the *Methylene Blue test* for bacterial cleanliness. "Sterilised" milk is required to comply with the prescribed *turbidity test*.

The Public Health Laboratory Service reported that all the following samples satisfied the required tests:-

Pasteurised Milk ..	Phosphatase Test	394
	Methylene Blue Test	394
Tuberculin Tested ..	Phosphatase Test	100
(Pasteurised) Milk	Methylene Blue Test	100
Sterilised Milk ..	Turbidity Test	48

(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. Some 186 samples, 61 formal and 125 informal, were submitted to the Council's Public Analyst; the average content of these samples was 3.5 per cent. milk fat and 8.76 per cent. milk solids other than milk fat. There was only one adverse report and that related to a sample of sterilised milk which was reported to be deficient in milk fat to the extent of 13.3 per cent.; on receipt of an explanatory letter from the milk firm concerned, the Public Health Committee decided to deal with the case by way of warning letter.

SECTION 91 (*Powers of sampling*) and SECTION 92 (*Right to have samples analysed*). An authorised officer of a Council is empowered to procure samples for analysis or for bacteriological or other examination; if he considers such samples should be analysed, he shall submit them for analysis by the Public Analyst for the area in which the samples are procured.

Of the 652 samples taken, 374 formal and 278 informal, the Public Analyst reported as follows:-

	Genuine	Adulterated (or unsatisfactory)
(a) Formal		
Milk	61	1
Other foods	313	5
(b) Informal		
Milk	125	-
Other foods	153	3

A detailed statement of all foods analysed is given on pages 18-20 of the Appendix.

ADULTERATION. The following are details of the 9 adulterated or unsatisfactory samples:-

	<i>Nature and extent of adulteration</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
FORMAL		
Rum	Contained foreign matter.	Vendor warned.
Minced Chicken in Jelly	Meat content 63%.	Manufacturer warned.
Shredded Suet	6% fat deficiency.	No action taken.
Beef Sausages	Meat content 44%.	No action taken.
Minced Meat	Contained 1,000 p.p.m. Sulphur Dioxide.	Manufacturer warned.
Sterilised milk	13.3% milk fat deficiency.	Vendor warned.
INFORMAL		
Butter	Contained 0.3% excess water.	Formal sample taken - satisfactory.
Minced Meat	Contained 910 p.p.m. Sulphur Dioxide.	Formal sample taken.
"Rivella"	The List of Ingredients included "Lacto Serum" 40%, whereas the ordinary name for this substance viz. "Cheese Whey", should be used.	Manufacturer notified.

THE SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS (PREVENTION OF CRUELTY) (AMENDMENT) REGULATIONS, 1959. These Regulations came into operation on September 5th, 1959, and amend the Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations, 1958, by adding after paragraph (3) of regulation 2 thereof the following:-

"(4) In the application of these regulations to the administrative county of London, for the reference to Part IV of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, where it occurs in the definitions of 'occupier' and 'slaughterhouse licence' in paragraph (1) of this regulation and in regulation 37 hereof there shall be substituted a reference to sections one hundred and forty-four and one hundred and forty-five of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936."

This technical amendment to the principal regulations provides that those regulations shall apply in London in the same way as elsewhere in England and Wales.

THE SLAUGHTERHOUSE LICENCES (FORMS AND RECORDS) REGULATIONS, 1959. These regulations made on October 29th, 1959 under Section 1(5) of the Slaughterhouses Act, 1958, are operative from the 1st January, 1960. They prescribe the form of application for the grant or renewal of a slaughterhouse licence. The form of the licence is also prescribed and local authorities, who are responsible for licensing, are required to maintain records of licences granted by them.

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 names of 138 persons and the addresses of their business premises were entered in the authority's register for the sale of Part II poisons at the end of the year. The main business of these sellers was:-

Grocer	93
Hardware Store	27
Drug Store	10
Hairdresser	2
Disinfectant Manufacturer	1
Disinfectant Merchant	2
Mill Furnisher	1
Seed Merchant	1
Turpentine Bottler	1
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	138
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PHARMACY AND MEDICINES ACT, 1941. The provisions of this Act which a local authority has power to enforce, relate to the prohibition of the publication of advertisements concerning certain diseases, to the prohibition of the publication of any advertisement relating to abortion and to the disclosure of certain information as to the composition of medicines.

The following is a summary of the work carried out under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955:-

Inspections

Registered Food Premises	2,225
Other Food Premises	1,338
Stalls	899
Markets	476
Food	334
Dairies and Milk Distributors' Premises	456

Investigations

Food complaints	45
Food Poisoning cases	51

Sampling

Samples - formal	374
Samples - informal	278
Graded Milks	555
Ice Cream (for bacteriological examination)	117

Notices served

All types of Food Premises	141
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DISTRIBUTION OF FOOD TRADES IN PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTION DISTRICTS

	Districts														Totals
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Aerated Water Manufacture	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
Bakehouses	1	3	-	3	1	1	3	2	2	4	1	3	5	1	30
Bakehouses (Basement)	-	-	1	1	-	3	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	9
Bakers Shops (Sales only)	3	3	1	4	2	-	8	4	1	1	-	4	1	1	33
Bakers Sundries Manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Beer Bottlers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Beer and Wines ("Off" sales at Grocers' shops) ..	1	1	1	1	2	1	-	1	-	2	-	2	1	-	13
Butchers)	3	7	2	9	7	4	13	14	10	4	3	5	6	6	93 *
Butchers)	7	2	3	5	3	1	6	3	3	-	1	3	4	-	41
Cake Decoration Manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Canned Soup Manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1 *
Cheese Manufacture	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Confectionery (Sweet shops)	17	28	16	24	22	24	37	50	38	20	18	27	28	27	376
Concentrated Food Manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Fish Curing	1	1	-	2	2	1	3	2	2	-	-	3	1	1	19 *
Fish (Wet)	2	4	2	3	2	2	7	3	2	-	-	3	1	-	31
Fish (Fried)	-	-	1	-	3	-	2	1	3	1	-	2	2	2	17 *
Fruit Drink Manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Greengrocery	9	12	5	10	7	8	17	13	9	1	7	9	7	7	121
Grocery and Provisions)	16	28	12	29	21	23	46	33	29	23	10	25	31	15	341
Grocery and Provisions)	-	-	1	2	2	2	2	1	6	-	-	3	1	6	26 *
Ice-cream - Manufacture and Sale	31	30	15	29	26	30	40	50	38	20	20	43	24	30	426 *
Jam Manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Jellied Eels and Pies - Manufacture and sale	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	5 *
Milk Distributor	6	10	9	13	11	16	23	26	17	12	13	18	23	21	218
Non-Brewed Condiment and Vinegar Manufacture ..	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Onion Peeling	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	1	2	3	9 *
Public Houses and Off Licences	6	9	8	14	15	10	24	30	16	20	23	24	19	15	233
Pickle Manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2
Restaurants and Cafes	13	12	8	8	10	14	28	25	11	16	7	24	8	14	198
Sugar Grinding	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Sweet Manufacture	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	7
Wholesale Sweet Storage	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Totals	116	150	87	158	137	142	267	259	192	124	108	199	171	154	2,264

* Registered Food Premises.

WELFARE OF AGED PERSONS

The activities of the Public Health Department relating to aged persons during the year included the following:-

Persons known to the Department at 31st December, 1958	..	366
New cases during 1959	.. .. .	153
Persons on register at 31st December, 1959	.. .. .	438
Total visits to aged persons	.. .. .	1,665
Action Taken:-		
Admitted to Homes	.. .. .	57
Admitted to Hospital	.. .. .	24
Home Help Service arranged	.. .. .	35
Meals arranged	.. .. .	10

Work in connection with the welfare of aged persons figures prominently in the day-to-day activities of most of the staff of the Department. The excellent co-operation which we continue to receive from the Hackney Association for the Welfare of Old People, the Hackney and District Nursing Association, and the Home Help Service provided by the County Council in its capacity as Local Health Authority, made it possible for many aged persons with various problems to continue to reside in their own homes. As a result of our continued satisfactory liaison with the Geriatric Department of the Hackney Hospital, no great difficulty was at any time encountered in finding a hospital bed for an aged person on a temporary or long-stay basis. The Officers of the Welfare Department of the County Council were again most helpful and co-operative, and aged persons no longer able to look after themselves in their own homes were admitted to Part III accommodation, urgent cases being dealt with with minimum delay, whilst the less urgent cases were placed on a waiting list. Mainly because of the co-operation received from the various voluntary and statutory bodies, I am happy to record that once again it was unnecessary to have recourse to the power provided by Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, to compulsorily remove persons in need of care and attention.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948. SECTION 31 (Contributions to Old People's Organisations).

(a) *Hackney Association for the Welfare of Old People.* The Borough Council made a grant of £1,250 to this Association, the activities of which include the following:-

Clubs. There are now twenty-three old people's clubs affiliated to this Association with a membership varying between 50 and 400.

Holidays. As in previous years financial assistance towards holidays was greatly appreciated; some 170 cases were helped and the amount of the grant was £1 10s. 0d. per person.

Chiropody for the Housebound. Chiropodists made 1,359 visits to 233 persons; in cases of hardship the Association met two-thirds of the cost of 7s. 6d. per visit.

Meals-on-Wheels. The number of meals served was 11,100, an increase of 1,100 on the previous year; a special Christmas meal was served at no cost to the old people. The meals were cooked at the Clapton Centre of the Invalid Meals for London Service at a cost to the Association of 1s. 10d. per meal, of which sum the old person paid 10d. and the London County Council 11d.; the Association was responsible for the remaining 1d. The meals were provided on four days per week, half of the borough being served on alternate days. The purchase of a new and larger van speeded up delivery and enabled a greater number of meals to be distributed.

(b) *Hackney Association for Workshops for the Elderly.* The Borough Council again made a grant of £400 to this voluntary association. This organisation, now in its fifth year, continues to prosper, and between 70 and 80 old people worked daily shifts of two hours.

During the year under review it was decided to provide an ad hoc building on a vacant plot of land in Ellingfort Road, E.8. A considerable sum of money has been raised towards the cost of this extension of the Association's activities, and it is hoped that work on the erection of the new premises will commence in the autumn of 1960.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS) ACT, 1953. SECTION 43 (*Power of sanitary authorities to cleanse aged and enfeebled persons in their own homes or elsewhere*). The 84 new applications for this service for 33 men and 51 women were made by General Practitioners, Home Nurses and Hospital Almoners. In all 132 old people were given 1,568 baths; 68 persons had 585 baths at Millfields and 53 persons had 779 baths in their own homes; in addition, 11 persons received 150 baths at the Cleansing Station, as well as 54 baths in their own homes.

HEALTH EDUCATION

Apart from the activities listed below, emphasis is always laid on health education in the day-to-day work of the Officers of the Department. In this connection it is felt that much can be achieved by the contacts members of the staff ordinarily make with people in their own homes, in shops, factories and elsewhere.

The showcases at the Hillman Street entrance to the Town Hall were again used for displays on various health subjects. Current health topics were dealt with throughout the year by the exhibition of posters, distribution of leaflets, book marks, etc., and in this connection I would like to record my appreciation of the valuable assistance we continue to receive from the Borough Librarian and his staff.

The following talks and film shows were given by the Department's Officers during the year:-

Organisation	Subject
St. Luke's Church Mothers' Union	Domestic Smoke Control (with films "Guilty Chimneys" and "The Future is Electric").
St. Michael's Church Women's Fellowship	Home Safety (with film strip on "The Work of the Public Health Inspector").
Hackney Central Conservative Association (Women's Section)	Smoke Abatement. The Clean Air Act, 1956 (Smoke Control Areas and Domestic Smoke Control).
Clapton Women's Co-operative Guild	Smoke Abatement. The Clean Air Act, 1956. Smoke Control Areas (with film "Smoke Abatement in Pittsburg").
Hackney and District Chamber of Commerce	Smoke Control (with particular reference to industrial boilers and furnaces) (with film on "Dust Collection and Smoke Abatement").

Organisation	Subject
Hackney Central Labour Party (Women's Section - Kingsmead Ward)	Smoke Abatement. The Clean Air Act, 1956. Domestic Smoke Control (with film "The Future is Electric").
Harmony Club	The Work of the Public Health Department.
National Guild of Co-operators, Clapton Branch	Atmospheric Pollution (with film strip).
Hackney Central Labour Party	Atmospheric Pollution (with film "Smoke Abatement in Pittsburg").
London Fields Fellowship Discussion Group	Smoke Control Areas (with film "Guilty Chimneys").
Clapton Park Men's Fellowship	Smoke Control Areas (with film "Guilty Chimneys").

CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS

The Chairman of the Public Health Committee (Alderman B. Cohen) and the Medical Officer of Health attended a Conference on *The Elderly in the Community*, held by The Central Council for Health Education at B.M.A. House, London, on Thursday, 22nd January, 1959.

The Chairman of the Public Health Committee (Alderman B. Cohen) and the Medical Officer of Health attended a *Joint Conference of Local Authorities (Clean Air Act, 1956)* at the Municipal Offices, Woodford, on Friday, 13th February, 1959.

The Chairman of the Public Health Committee (Alderman B. Cohen) and the Medical Officer of Health attended the *Health Congress of The Royal Society of Health* at Harrogate, from the 27th April to 1st May, 1959.

The Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Public Health Committee (Councillor Mrs. S. Sherman and Councillor J. W. Hubbard), the Deputy Medical Officer of Health, and the Clean Air and Factories Inspector, attended a *Joint Conference of Local Authorities (Clean Air Act, 1956)* at Walthamstow Town Hall, on Friday, 12th June, 1959.

The Vice-Chairman of the Public Health Committee (Councillor J. W. Hubbard) and the Chief Public Health Inspector, attended the *Annual Conference of the Association of Public Health Inspectors* at Margate, from the 15th to 18th September, 1959.

Alderman L. Sherman and the Medical Officer of Health attended the *Diamond Jubilee International Clean Air Conference and Exhibition of the National Society for Clean Air*, held in London from October 20th - 23rd, 1959.

The Medical Officer of Health attended a Sessional Meeting of the Royal Society of Health on *Social Workers and the Local Health and Welfare Authority*, held at Caxton Hall, London, on November 18th, 1959.

The Chief Public Health Inspector, the Senior District Public Health Inspector, and one Food Inspector attended a course of eleven weekly lectures from Monday, 6th January, 1959, on *Radioactivity and its Hazards*, held by the Sir John Cass College, London.

Three Public Health Inspectors attended a *Week-end School* arranged by the Association of Public Health Inspectors at Clacton-on-Sea from Friday evening to Sunday afternoon, 24th-26th April, 1959.

The Clean Air and Factories Inspector, and one Food Inspector, attended a two-day course for Public Health Inspectors on *Modern Methods of Presenting*

Health Education, arranged by the Central Council for Health Education, at the Town Hall, Islington, on the 9th and 10th March, 1959.

The Clean Air and Factories Inspector represented the Medical Officer of Health at the two meetings of the *Standing Conference of Bodies Co-operating in the Investigation of Atmospheric Pollution* -

- (a) At the new laboratory of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, Stevenage, on Monday, 11th May, 1959.
- (b) At the Institution of Civil Engineers, London, on Monday, 28th September, 1959.

SERVICES PROVIDED BY OTHER AUTHORITIES AND VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946

PART II (*Hospital and Specialist Services*). The North-East Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board is the authority responsible for the provision of hospital and specialist services in this area; the day-to-day administration of the hospitals is in the hands of two local Management Committees:-

The *Hackney Group (No. 6) Hospital Management Committee* is responsible for the following four hospitals:-

	<i>Bed complement</i>	<i>Beds open</i>
Hackney Hospital, E. 9. (General, chronic sick and maternity)	982	857
Eastern Hospital, E. 9. (Infectious disease, pulmonary tuberculosis, and dermatology)	621	212
German Hospital, E. 8. (General and maternity)	172	157
Mothers' Hospital, E. 5. (Maternity)	110	110

This Committee also administers the Hackney Physical Treatment Centre at Dalston Lane, E. 8, and it co-operates with the County Council in the provision of Ophthalmic Clinics for School Children at 13, Goulton Road, E. 5, and 29, Cadogan Terrace, E. 9.

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. The services provided include a *Chest Clinic* for the diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis, and a Centre for the diagnosis and treatment of *Venereal Diseases*.

PART III (*Health Services provided by Local Health Authorities*). The London County Council, as the local health authority, provides the following services:-

SECTION 22 (*Care of mothers and young children*). The six maternity and child welfare centres in Hackney are sited as follows:-

- 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.

In addition to *infant welfare consultations* which are held at all centres, *ante-natal and post-natal sessions* are held at Elsdale Street, Lower Clapton Road, Richmond Road and Upper Clapton Road, and *dental services* for expectant and nursing mothers and pre-school children are provided at Lower Clapton Road and Richmond Road. At the Elsdale Street and Richmond Road Centres *physiotherapy* and *artificial sunlight* treatments are available, and *foot clinics* are also held at both these Centres. A weekly *Family Planning Session* is held at Richmond Road Centre.

The following are details of the number of sessions held and the attendances at these Centres:-

	<i>No. of Sessions</i>	<i>Attendances</i>
Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics ..	201	3,488
Infant Welfare	938	39,189
Special Toddlers	171	1,566
Educational Classes	197	2,026
Physiotherapy	78	1,688
Chiropody	1,149	8,738
Family Planning	50	770

All the welfare centres in the borough serve as distribution points for welfare foods and vitamin preparations.

Day Nurseries. The four Day Nurseries in the borough provide the following accommodation:-

	<i>Approved Accommodation</i>		
	<i>0-2 years</i>	<i>2-5 years</i>	<i>Total</i>
Fernbank, 1a Fountayne Road, N.16.	27	29	56
Hillside, 135a, Holmleigh Road, N.16.	12	48	60
St. John's, Hackney Churchyard, E.8.	25	26	51
Wetherell, Wetherell Road, E.9.	12	38	50

SECTION 25 (*Home Nursing*). The Hackney District Nursing Association, which is affiliated to the Queens Institute of District Nursing, provides the home nursing service in this area on an agency basis for the County Council. The average number of staff employed throughout the year was 28.

	<i>General</i>	<i>Midwifery</i>	<i>Maternity</i>	<i>Total</i>
Total number of patients nursed	3,069	116	28	3,213
Total number of visits paid -				
Under 5 years	831			
5 - 65 years	22,644			
Over 65 years	60,234	83,709	4,043	87,752

The following is an analysis of the general visits made:-

Medical	71,186
Surgical	10,832
Infectious diseases ..	19
Tuberculosis	1,467
Maternal complications ..	165
Others	40

SECTION 26 (*Vaccination and Immunisation*)(a) *Immunisation against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus*

	Primary Immunisation	Reinforcing Dose
Number of children protected against whooping cough	25	8
Number of children protected against diphtheria ..	229	1,842
Number of children protected with a combined whooping cough and diphtheria prophylactic ..	66	534
Number of children protected with triple antigen (whooping cough, diphtheria and tetanus) ..	2,037	66

(b) *B.C.G. Vaccination**School children - 13 years*

Number of such children on rolls of Hackney Schools	2,255
Number for whom parental consent for vaccination was received ..	1,706
Number Mantoux tested	1,571
Number of positive reactors	109
Number of positive reactors who were subsequently X-rayed	94
Number of negative reactors who were subsequently vaccinated	1,462

Tuberculosis Contacts

Number vaccinated by Chest Physicians	147
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(c) *Poliomyelitis Vaccination.* From 1st April a weekly lunchtime session for poliomyelitis vaccination was held in the Reading Lane entrance foyer of the Hackney Town Hall. This particular session was inaugurated to facilitate attendances of young people at work during the lunchtime interval. The total number of attendances to the end of the year at this centre was 5,617. The following table shows the number of persons attending all centres in the borough who completed a course of two injections during the year, and also the number of persons who received a third injection.

	(a) Primary injections (2)	(b) Third injections
<i>Hackney Welfare Centres and Town Hall</i>		
Children	6,481	10,318
Expectant mothers	524	691
Young adults	5,694	2,292
<i>Hackney Schools</i>		
Children	162	2,349
<i>General medical practitioners and Hospital Ante-Natal Departments</i>		
Children	1,900	2,000
Expectant mothers	1,360	230
Young adults	1,800	690
Totals	17,921	18,570

(d) *Small-pox Vaccination*

	<i>0-15 years</i>	<i>Over 15 years</i>	<i>Total</i>
Primary vaccination	2,061	36	2,097
Re-vaccinations	17	190	207
Totals	2,078	226	2,304

SECTION 27 (*Ambulance Service*). The two ambulance stations in the borough are sited at Homerton Grove, E.9. and Paragon Road, E.9.

SECTION 28 (*Prevention of illness, care and after-care*). The borough is divided into three areas for the diagnosis, treatment and after-care of *tuberculous* patients. The three Chest Clinics are located at:-

- (a) The London Chest Hospital, Bonner Road, Victoria Park, E.2.
- (b) The Metropolitan Hospital, 335, Kingsland Road, E.8.
- (c) Rear of St. Leonard's Hospital, 204, Hoxton Street, N.1.

There is an After-Care Committee for each area, and the Medical Officer of Health is a member of the Committees representing the London Chest Hospital and Metropolitan Hospital Chest Clinic areas. The Borough Council is also represented by three members on each of these two Committees.

The funds at the disposal of the Committees are used for providing various amenities for *tuberculous* persons, and for helping to tide them over financial difficulties; relatives are, when necessary, assisted with fares to enable them to visit patients undergoing sanatorium treatment.

SECTION 29 (*Domestic help*). The cases dealt with during the year came in the following categories:-

Maternity	21
Tuberculosis	76
Chronic sick and aged persons ..	2,527
General	228

Other services provided by the County Council. In its capacity as Local Health Authority, the County Council also provides *health visiting* (SECTION 24) and *domiciliary midwifery* (SECTION 23) services. As Local Education Authority it is responsible for the provision of a comprehensive *school health service*, which includes facilities for the treatment of minor ailments in school children at the following centres in the borough:-

- 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. (to 31st March, 1960)

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

Part IV (*General medical and dental services, pharmaceutical services and supplementary ophthalmic services*). The London Executive Council is the authority responsible for the purpose of exercising functions with respect to the provision of services under this part of the National Health Service Act.

VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS

The activities of the *Hackney Association for the Welfare of Old People*, the *Hackney Association for Workshops for the Elderly*, the *Hackney District Nursing Association* and the *Tuberculosis Care Committees* are referred to elsewhere in this Report.

(a) **ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPICE**, Mare Street, E. 8. This Home, run by a community of Catholic Nuns, is provided primarily for persons in the last stages of illness; cases are admitted from the areas of all four Metropolitan Regional Hospital Boards, and occasionally from further afield. Of the total complement of 152 beds, 100 are available to the North-East Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board and 12 beds for women are at the disposal of the London County Council. During the year there were 321 female and 212 male admissions. Discharges and transfers to the number of 36 took place, and there were 484 deaths.

(b) **WOMEN'S VOLUNTARY SERVICES**. This organisation continued to provide a trolley library service at the Hackney Hospital and a tea trolley service at the German Hospital. Other activities included visits to patients in hospital, assistance to old age pensioners, Territorial Army canteen, arrangements for seaside holidays for children and old age pensioners, escort journeys, and the collection and distribution of clothing for persons in need of same.

(c) **ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE**. The total number of members increased from 19 to 22 during the year. The new members were men who rejoined the Division after a short absence. The following are the figures for duties performed:-

	Duties	Hours	Total cases treated	Hospital cases
Hackney Marshes	250	875	224	115
Regal Cinema	125	425½	-	-
Pavilion Cinema	87	304½	-	-
Victoria Park Lido	10	35	9	2
London Fields Lido	2	7	6	1
Clapton Stadium	105	367½	22	5
Miscellaneous	72	334½	34	6
Totals	651	2,349	295	129

(d) **BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETY**. The various Women's and Men's Detachments and Cadet Units functioned as in previous years.

(e) **HACKNEY, SHOREDITCH, STOKE NEWINGTON AND DISTRICT DIABETIC CLUB**. This organisation, now in its sixth year, continues to prosper and has a membership of some 160 persons. Club meetings were held at monthly intervals. The year 1959 marked the Silver Jubilee of the Foundation of the British Diabetic Association to which the local Diabetic Club is affiliated.

(f) **THE FAMILY PLANNING ASSOCIATION** holds Clinics on Monday and Wednesday evenings at the London County Council Welfare Centre situated at 28, Lower Clapton Road, E. 5.

(g) **HACKNEY AND STOKE NEWINGTON DEANERY MORAL WELFARE ASSOCIATION**. This Association continues to do most excellent work for the unmarried mother and her baby and other persons with moral difficulties. New cases dealt with during the year amounted to 165. Of the 117 maternity cases, 12 babies were sent for adoption, 3 were sent to residential nurseries and 4 to foster parents. The remaining mothers kept their babies and are living either in the homes of relatives or have found their own accommodation.

(h) **BRITISH HOME FOR DEAF AND DUMB WOMEN.** At the Home situate at 26, Clapton Common, E.5., 22 deaf and dumb persons were accommodated. Two of the older residents died in hospital during the year, and another was transferred to a more suitable home. Nine women spent their summer holiday with relations, and the remainder had a most enjoyable holiday at the Clapton Mission Holiday Home at Herne Bay. Several coach outings were arranged during the year and monthly film shows were given by the Variety Club of Great Britain.

(i) **FAMILY WELFARE ASSOCIATION - Area IV.** Of the 578 cases dealt with 105 were Hackney cases. The objects of the service provided are to assist people in difficulties and to co-operate with other agencies dealing with personal or family crises.

(j) **INVALID CHILDREN'S AID ASSOCIATION.** The area covered by Area II of this organisation includes the Boroughs of Bethnal Green, Finsbury, Hackney, Holborn, Poplar, St. Pancras, Shoreditch, and Stepney, and during the year ended 31st March, 1959, the following cases were helped in various ways:-

Residential Care (either sent away or for investigation and follow up)	.. .. .	184
Case Work Service	.. .. .	610
Advice, information and reports sent on request by hospitals, etc.	.. .. .	184
Amenities granted	.. .. .	246
Home visits and office interviews	.. .. .	3,813

(k) **ST. MARY'S, STAMFORD HILL.** This Home, run by a community of Anglican Nuns, provides accommodation for 22 unmarried mothers and their babies. The stay of girls is normally not less than four months, and during that time they are trained in all the important aspects of child welfare. Seventy-one girls were admitted; of the 68 girls discharged, 22 returned to their own homes with their babies, 2 went to mother and baby hostels, 11 babies were sent to residential nurseries, 4 were placed with foster parents, 23 adopted, and 3 babies were kept in hospital. There was 1 stillbirth, and two girls left the home before the birth of their babies.

(l) **ST. SCHOLASTICA'S RETREAT.** These self-contained flats are administered by a Board of Trustees. The number of flats provided is 38 and they are for "Catholics of either sex in reduced circumstances".

(m) **ST. FRANCIS CONVENT, 155, Richmond Road, E.8.** This small Home provides accommodation for some 17 aged bed-ridden women.

(n) **JOEL EMANUEL ALMSHOUSES, Egerton Road, N.16.** The Board of Guardians and Trustees for the relief of Jewish poor is responsible for the administration of these Almshouses, which provide accommodation for 44 persons, including married couples and single women or widows. There is a resident caretaker, but the residents look after themselves and have their own furniture, etc.

(o) **SALVATION ARMY.** The following three establishments in the Borough are administered by the Salvation Army:-

"Crossways", 9 Amhurst Park, Stamford Hill, N.16, provides accommodation for 26 unmarried mothers and for 19 babies. Some 47 cases were dealt with during the year.

"Lanark House", 13, Laura Place, Clapton, E.5. This hostel has accommodation for 28 girls aged 15 to 18 years, and some 57 persons were dealt with during the year.

"St. Oswald", 2, Lampard Grove, Stamford Hill, N.16. This young women's residence has accommodation for 17 persons, and 19 women were admitted during the year.

(A) BRITISH HOME FOR DEAF AND DUMB WOMEN. At the Home situated at 28, Clifton Common, E. 5, 22 deaf and dumb persons were accommodated. Two of the other residents died in hospital during the year, and another was transferred to a mental hospital. Nine women spent their summer holiday with relatives and the remainder had a most enjoyable holiday at the Clifton Nurses' Holiday Home at Herne Bay. Several coach outings were arranged during the year and monthly film shows were given by the Variety Club of Great Britain.

(B) FAMILY RELIEF ASSOCIATION. The objects of the service provided are to assist the poor and distressed and to operate with other agencies dealing with the same. The objects of the service provided are to assist the poor and distressed and to operate with other agencies dealing with the same. The objects of the service provided are to assist the poor and distressed and to operate with other agencies dealing with the same.

(C) STANFORD HILL. This Home, run by a community of Anglican nuns, provides accommodation for 22 unmarried soldiers and their babies. The day of this is normally not less than four months, and during that time they are trained in all the important aspects of child welfare. Twenty-one girls were admitted to the 22 girls discharged, 22 returned to their own homes with their babies, 2 went to mother and baby hospitals, 11 babies returned to residential nurseries, 4 were placed with foster parents, 23 adopted, and 3 babies were kept in hospital. There was 1 stillbirth and two girls left the Home before the birth of their babies.

(D) ST. FRANCIS CONVENT, 155, Richmond Road, E. 5. This small Home provides accommodation for some 17 aged bed-ridden women. The Board of Guardians, Eastern Road, E. 5. The Board of Guardians and Trustees for the relief of Jewish poor is responsible for the administration of these almshouses, which provide accommodation for 44 persons, including married couples and single women or girls. There is a resident caretaker, but the residents look after themselves and have their own furniture, etc.

(E) SALVATION ARMY. The following three establishments in the Borough are administered by the Salvation Army: "Crossways", 9 Ashurst Park, Stamford Hill, N. 16, provides accommodation for 26 unmarried soldiers and for 19 babies. Some 47 cases were dealt with during the year. "Lamb's Place", Clifton, E. 5. This hostel has accommodation for 28 girls aged 13 to 18 years, and some 57 persons were dealt with during the year. "The Cedars", Clifton, E. 5. This hostel has accommodation for 12 young women, 22 Standard Street, Stamford Hill, N. 16. This young women's residence has accommodation for 12 persons, and 18 women were admitted during the year.

(F) ST. FRANCIS CONVENT, 155, Richmond Road, E. 5. This small Home provides accommodation for some 17 aged bed-ridden women. The Board of Guardians, Eastern Road, E. 5. The Board of Guardians and Trustees for the relief of Jewish poor is responsible for the administration of these almshouses, which provide accommodation for 44 persons, including married couples and single women or girls. There is a resident caretaker, but the residents look after themselves and have their own furniture, etc.

APPENDIX

CAUSES OF DEATH IN AGE GROUPS OF HACKNEY RESIDENTS

Causes of Death	Sex	All ages	Under 1 year	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65-74	75-
Tuberculosis, respiratory ..	M	17	-	1	-	-	1	8	3	4
	F	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Tuberculosis, other forms ..	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Syphilitic disease	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infection ..	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	M	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
	F	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Measles	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases	M	4	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
	F	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
Malignant neoplasm, stomach ..	M	30	-	-	-	-	1	10	10	9
	F	26	-	-	-	-	1	7	11	7
Malignant neoplasm, lung ..	M	89	-	-	-	-	3	41	32	13
	F	11	-	-	-	-	2	3	2	4
Malignant neoplasm, breast ..	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	F	35	-	-	-	-	2	21	4	8
Malignant neoplasm, uterus ..	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	12	-	-	-	-	1	4	5	2
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	M	96	-	-	-	1	7	23	40	25
	F	94	-	-	-	1	5	27	31	30
Leukaemia, aleukaemia ..	M	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2
	F	6	-	1	1	-	1	2	1	-
Diabetes	M	5	-	-	-	1	1	-	3	-
	F	8	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	3
Vascular lesions of nervous system	M	69	-	-	-	-	-	11	18	40
	F	118	-	-	-	-	1	14	34	69
Coronary disease, angina	M	184	-	-	-	-	7	78	52	47
	F	136	-	-	-	-	-	16	48	72

CAUSES OF DEATH (Contd.)

Causes of Death	Sex	All Ages	Under 1 year	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65-74	75-
Hypertension with heart disease	M	14	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	4
	F	15	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	7
Other heart disease	M	74	-	-	-	-	4	10	14	46
	F	158	-	-	-	-	3	15	22	118
Other circulatory disease ..	M	32	-	-	-	-	-	7	13	12
	F	47	-	-	-	-	-	9	8	30
Influenza	M	6	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	4
	F	15	-	-	-	-	-	3	7	5
Pneumonia	M	60	7	-	-	1	2	14	11	25
	F	55	1	1	-	-	3	4	13	33
Bronchitis	M	135	1	-	-	-	-	26	43	65
	F	52	3	-	-	-	-	4	12	33
Other Diseases of respiratory system	M	8	1	-	-	-	1	3	2	1
	F	7	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	3
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	M	12	-	-	-	-	1	6	4	1
	F	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	M	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
Nephritis and nephrosis ..	M	6	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	1
	F	14	-	-	1	-	1	3	4	5
Hyperplasia of Prostate ..	M	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pregnancy, childbirth, Abortion	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	4	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
Congenital malformations ..	M	7	4	1	-	-	1	-	1	-
	F	8	6	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	M	65	21	3	1	-	6	7	9	18
	F	73	19	-	-	-	2	9	13	30
Motor vehicle accidents ..	M	15	-	1	1	4	1	3	2	3
	F	4	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-
All other accidents	M	6	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	3
	F	13	-	1	1	-	-	-	4	7
Suicide	M	16	-	-	-	1	5	6	3	1
	F	9	-	-	-	-	1	6	2	-
Homicide and operations of war	M	3	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-
	F	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total all causes	M	970	35	8	3	10	44	267	274	329
	F	939	30	4	4	4	31	159	234	473

**BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN HACKNEY, THE COUNTY OF LONDON,
AND ENGLAND AND WALES - 1935-1959**

	Year	LIVE BIRTHS				DEATHS			
		Births and Birth Rates Hackney		Birth Rate County of London	Birth Rate England and Wales	Deaths and Death Rates Hackney		Death Rate County of London	Death Rate England and Wales
TEN YEARS	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
	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
TEN YEARS	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
	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	11.3
FIVE YEARS	1955	2,329	13.93	15.1	15.0	1,743	10.42	11.5	11.7
	1956	2,470	14.90	15.9	15.6	1,845	11.13	11.7	11.7
	1957	2,614	15.84	16.2	16.1	1,818	11.02	11.4	11.5
	1958	2,787	17.06	16.7	16.4	1,791	10.96	11.8	11.7
	1959	3,153	19.32	17.3	16.5	1,909	11.7	11.9	11.6

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

PRIVATE OWNERS:

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
19, Abbott Street		17	11	37, Cricketfield Road		18	0
9, April Street	5	1	2	80-82, Dalston Lane	1	9	10
13, Alcester Crescent		17	11	59, De Beauvoir Road	1	2	9
33, Alkham Road	1	4	11	25, De Beauvoir Square	1	0	6
33, Alkham Road		18	1	25, De Beauvoir Square	1	6	2
33, Alkham Road		17	11	23, Denver Road	2	2	5
33, Alkham Road	1	6	2	34-36, Detmold Road	2	14	0
3, Alkham Road	1	15	1	17, Downs Road		15	0
65, Alkham Road	1	4	5	113, Downs Road	14	19	5
87-91, Alkham Road		15	0	113, Downs Road	1	3	1
55, Alvington Crescent	2	1	9	37, Dunsmure Road	1	4	9
2-4, Amhurst Park	2	11	1	39, Dunsmure Road		19	11
5, Amhurst Park		18	1	59, Dunsmure Road	1	1	3
50, Amhurst Road		18	1	63, Dunsmure Road	12	5	2
106, Amhurst Road		18	1	88, Dunsmure Road		18	1
111, Amhurst Road		18	1	88, Dunsmure Road		19	8
124, Amhurst Road		18	2	1, Durlston Road	2	7	7
174, Amhurst Road		18	1	95, 99, 101, Durlston Road	1	2	0
223, Amhurst Road	2	12	6	28, Durley Road		17	11
239, Amhurst Road	1	15	0				
248, Amhurst Road	1	0	1	9, Egerton Road		18	1
				28, Elderfield Road	2	0	0
41-47, Bayston Road		19	8	9, Ellingfort Road	3	5	9
Belfast Road - Invicta Works		18	1				
25, Belfast Road	1	16	11	62, Filey Avenue	1	19	7
20, Belsham Street	1	4	9	28-30, Firsby Road	1	4	3
20-22 Belsham Street	1	4	8	32, Firsby Road	1	7	10
29-33, Berger Road	5	1	5	20, Fletching Road	1	17	1
132, Bethune Road	1	6	6	20, Fletching Road		17	1
162, Bethune Road	1	8	5	2-8, Fortescue Avenue	1	6	3
164, Bethune Road		17	11	32A, Fortescue Avenue	1	6	0
6, Broadway Market		19	11	32A, Fortescue Avenue	1	6	3
18, Broadway Market	5	1	0	14C, Fremont Street		18	5
176, Brooke Road		15	0	14, A, B & C Fremont Street	2	0	5
Brougham Road - St. Paul's Infant School	7	13	3				
82, Brougham Road		19	9	53, Garnham Street	1	12	10
32-34, Castlewood Road	1	13	4	53-63, Garnham Street	3	6	10
13, Cazenove Road	1	7	3	10-12 Geldeston Road	19	17	8
24-38 Cazenove Road and 5-15 Alkham Road	30	11	3	7, Gilda Crescent		19	11
96, Cazenove Road	1	6	0	28-34, Gilda Crescent	1	6	2
10, Cecilia Road		17	11	15, Glaserton Road	1	0	2
26, Chailey Street	1	5	3	Glaskin Mews Willerbys	3	5	4
36, Chailey Street	1	4	1	9, Glebe Road	1	10	8
36-44, Chailey Street	1	13	7	33, Glenarm Road	17	1	3
40-48, Chapman Road	12	1	5	49-51 Graham Road	1	14	0
52, Chapman Road	9	18	0	123, Graham Road	1	14	11
63, Chardmore Road	1	16	4	20, 20A, Gransden Avenue		18	1
11, Chatsworth Road		17	10	79, Greenwood Road		18	1
62, Chatsworth Road	1	1	5	83, Greenwood Road	1	12	9
123, Clapton Common		18	1				
145, Clapton Common		18	11	138, Holmleigh Road	1	18	8
160, Clapton Common		18	1	16, Ickburgh Road	4	18	2
53, Clapton Way	2	12	6	46, Ickburgh Road		17	11
56, Clapton Way		15	0	66, Ickburgh Road		17	11
85, Clapton Way		18	1	69, Ickburgh Road	1	6	7
1, Clevedon Street		17	11	75, Ickburgh Road	1	8	2
30, Colberg Place		17	11	19, Jenner Road	1	5	6

PRIVATE OWNERS (Contd.)

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
36, Jenner Road		17	11	58, Mount Pleasant Lane		17	11
11, Junction Place		17	11				
55, Kenninghall Road		17	11	40, Narford Road	1	7	5
21, King Edward's Road		15	0	48-54, Narford Road	1	18	4
29, Kingshold Road		17	11	19, Navarino Road		17	11
35, Kingshold Road	2	2	11	33, Navarino Road	9	14	6
208-214, Kingsland High Street		3	2	47-49, Nightingale Road		19	1
21, Kyverdale Road	1	13	9	80, Nightingale Road		19	11
45-53 & 44-52 Kyverdale Road (Pre-fab. Site)	14	18	7	88, Nightingale Road	1	5	6
				9, Northchurch Road	33	0	7
72, Lea Bridge Road		18	1	131, Osbaldeston Road		19	5
Lea Bridge Road - Jewish School	1	0	5	10-11, Osborne Road	22	18	10
21-29, Leadale Road	2	3	5				
33, Leadale Road	1	6	0	1-18 Percy Terrace	12	1	8
33, Leadale Road		18	1	21-28, Percy Terrace	19	9	0
12, 14, 16, Leaside Road	1	6	7	59-67, Powerscroft Road	1	13	10
10, Leswin Road	1	0	1	11, Powell Road	1	5	10
49, Leswin Road	1	8	7				
28, Lingwood Road	1	3	2	29, Queensdown Road		18	1
56, Lingwood Road		17	11	397, Queensbridge Road	1	1	5
59, Lingwood Road		18	1	29, Queensdown Road		17	11
66, Lingwood Road	1	15	1	29, Queensdown Road	1	4	9
53-59, Linthorpe Road	1	0	1				
44, London Lane	1	0	5	21, Ramsgate Street		19	5
23-23A, Lower Clapton Road		15	6	85, Richmond Road	6	19	3
34, Lower Clapton Road		17	11	193, Richmond Road		19	8
53, Lower Clapton Road	2	2	7	47b, Ridley Road		15	0
59, Lower Clapton Road		18	1	194-200, Ridley Road		18	1
197, 199, Lower Clapton Road	1	12	6	204-206, Ridley Road		18	0
Lower Clapton Road Ritz Cinema	13	17	7	Rosina Street - "Deauragon Arms"			
20, 22, Lynmouth Road		17	11	P.H.		18	1
				"Deauragon Arms" P.H.		19	8
30, Maclaren Street		18	1	37-45, Sandringham Road	1	18	0
30, 32, 34, Maclaren Street	1	17	7	37-45, Sandringham Road	6	11	3
31, Marcon Place		15	0	48-50, Sandringham Road	1	1	2
169, Mare Street	2	4	5	106, Sandringham Road	1	18	1
259, Mare Street	1	6	2	144, Sandringham Road		18	11
295, Mare Street	1	12	6	10, Sanford Terrace		17	10
295, Mare Street	1	13	11	3, Sewdley Street	1	13	10
316, Mare Street	14	11	6	16, Shacklewell Lane	1	6	0
317, Mare Street	1	3	11	121A, Shacklewell Lane		18	1
378, Mare Street		15	0	22, Sharon Gardens	1	19	7
402, Mare Street	1	12	9	2B, Sigdon Road		18	1
405, Mare Street	1	18	6	37, Smalley Road		18	1
420, 422, Mare Street	10	10	7	23, 25, Spurstowe Terrace	1	5	3
50, 52, Marsh Hill		19	11	30, St. Mark's Rise	1	5	0
51, Maury Road	1	8	3	204, Stamford Hill	2	13	1
77, Median Road	1	7	5	236, Stamford Hill		19	8
79, Median Road	1	5	3	236, Stamford Hill	2	15	8
399, Mentmore Terrace	1	5	0	294, Stamford Hill		18	1
12-18, Middleton Road	1	12	9	138, Stoke Newington Road		17	11
84, Middleton Road	1	0	1	83, Swinnerton Street	1	15	11
49, Morpeth Road		18	1	57, Sydner Road	1	6	5
113, Mortimer Road	1	2	2	8A, Sylvester Path		18	1
25, 27, 29, Mount Pleasant Lane	1	17	1				
				27, 29, 31, Terrace Road		17	9
				18, Thornby Road		19	8
				55, Thornby Road		17	11
				26-30, Tottenham Road	22	16	2
				18-22, Trowbridge Place	4	16	10

PRIVATE OWNERS (Contd.)

	£	s.	d.
24-30, Trowbridge Place	7	6	6
16-22 & 34-42, Trowbridge Road	20	6	7
43-47, Trowbridge Road	6	17	3
20, Upper Clapton Road		18	11
73, Upper Clapton Road - Upper Clapton Road - Hornsey Chambers	1	17	2
		15	0
6, Walsingham Road		17	10
11, Warneford Street	3	2	6
12, 14, 16, Wattisfield Road	1	11	8
216, 218, 220, Well Street		17	11
11, Welbury Street		18	2
6, Westgate Street		17	11
25, 27, Westgate Street	2	13	6
63, Westgate Street Wilton Way "White Hart" P.H.	1	4	6
54, Woodland Street	2	12	6

£639 7 4

HOUSING DEPARTMENT:

	£	s.	d.
8, Ainsworth Road	1	3	10
Beecholme Estate	11	5	4
207, Brooke Road	5	12	1
57, Cecilia Road	2	7	1
80, Clifden Road		16	8
De Beauvoir Town C.P.O.	18	8	0
Downham Road Clearance Site	66	12	2
93-97, Durlston Road		14	9
72, Evering Road	2	11	1
54, Fletching Road	1	4	0
2, Fortescue Avenue		8	10
33, Hackney Grove	2	14	6
12, Homerton Row	1	3	4
23, 23A, Lower Clapton Road	1	11	1
21, Prince Edward Road	2	4	9
9, Queensgate Villas	27	1	8
14, St. Mark's Rise	2	19	7

£138 18 9

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS, 1959

PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1936

Address	Complaint or Offence	Result	Fine		Costs	
			£	s. d.	£	s. d.
<i>Section 34 (Drainage Byelaws) (Contraventions)</i>						
74, Alkham Road	Carrying out drainage work without serving notice of intention to do so on sanitary authority.	Fine and costs imposed	1	0 0	1	0 0
do.	Carrying out drainage work not in conformity with the byelaws.	Absolute discharge granted	-	- -	-	- -
do.	Carrying out drainage work without serving notice of intention to do so on sanitary authority.	Fine imposed. No costs awarded	10	0 -	-	- -
do.	Constructing waste pipe not of suitable materials.	Fine imposed. No costs awarded	10	0 -	-	- -
do.	Improperly connecting a lead branch pipe to an iron waste pipe.	Fine imposed. No costs awarded	10	0 -	-	- -
17, Clapton Common	Carrying out drainage work without serving notice of intention to do so on sanitary authority.	Withdrawn on payment of costs Work completed	-	- -	1	1 0
do.	Improperly connecting waste pipe to discharge into a rainwater pipe.	Withdrawn on payment of costs Work completed	-	- -	-	- -
23 Fletching Road	Carrying out drainage work without serving notice of intention to do so on sanitary authority.	Fine imposed. No costs awarded.	1	0 0	-	- -
do.	Carrying out drainage work not in conformity with the byelaws.	Fine and costs imposed	1	0 0	1	0 0
427 Kingsland Road	Carrying out drainage work without serving notice of intention to do so on sanitary authority.	Fine imposed. No costs awarded	1	0 0	-	- -
do.	Improperly constructing a sink waste pipe.	Fine and costs imposed	1	0 0	1	0 0
36 Spurstowe Road	Defective soil ventilating pipe.	Fine and costs imposed	5	0 0	1	0 0
60 Templar Road	Carrying out drainage work without serving notice of intention to do so on sanitary authority.	Fine and costs imposed	2	0 0	1	0 0
do.	Constructing a waste pipe not of proper materials.	Fine and costs imposed	2	0 0	1	0 0
do.	Constructing a waste pipe so as to discharge improperly.	Fine and costs imposed	2	0 0	1	0 0
do.	Improperly jointing a waste pipe.	Fine and costs imposed	2	0 0	1	0 0

Legal Proceedings - contd.

Address	Complaint or Offence	Result	Costs		
			£	s.	d.
<i>Section 82 and the Fifth Schedule (Nuisances)</i>					
39 Albion Drive	Portions of staircase timbers rotted.	Withdrawn without costs Work completed ..	-	-	-
28 Albion Square	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 14 days	1	0	0
25 Alkham Road	Damp Wallplaster.	Adjourned sine die to test work. Not restored for hearing as work satisfactory ..	-	-	-
33 Alkham Road	Obstructed water closet pan.	Withdrawn without costs Work completed ..	-	-	-
do.	Accumulation of rubbish in garden; wastepipe discharging so as to cause a nuisance.	Withdrawn without costs Work completed ..	-	-	-
do.	Defective soil pipe.	Abatement Order - 7 days	1	0	0
53 Alkham Road	Keeping a dog in such a manner as to be a nuisance.	Withdrawn without costs Nuisance abated. ..	-	-	-
74 Alkham Road	Accumulation of rubbish in rear garden.	Withdrawn without costs Work completed ..	-	-	-
2, Alvington Crescent	General insanitary conditions.	Adjourned sine die. Not restored for hearing as work completed ..	-	-	-
78 Amhurst Road	Railings to steps in disrepair.	Withdrawn without costs Work completed ..	-	-	-
2, Ardleigh Road	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement order - 21 days	1	0	0
46 Balcorne Street	Flooring in disrepair.	Work completed. Costs awarded ..	1	0	0
45 Barnabas Road	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 28 days No costs awarded ..	-	-	-
76 Berkshire Road	do.	Withdrawn without costs Work completed ..	-	-	-
110 Berkshire Road	Defective flooring.	Withdrawn without costs Work completed ..	-	-	-
44 Bocking Street	General insanitary conditions.	Withdrawn without costs Work completed ..	-	-	-
102 Brook Road	Defective rainwater gutter.	Withdrawn without costs Work completed ..	-	-	-
5 Cazenove Mansions	Damp wall and ceiling plaster; Defective window frame.	Abatement Order - 21 days	1	0	0
65 Cazenove Road	General insanitary conditions.	Withdrawn without costs Work completed ..	-	-	-
10 Cecilia Road	do.	Abatement Order - 21 days	1	0	0
10 Cecilia Road	Defective flooring; defective Ceiling plaster.	Abatement Order - 21 days	1	0	0
22 Cecilia Road	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 28 days	1	0	0
15 Chardmore Road	Rotted flooring.	Withdrawn without costs Work completed ..	-	-	-
24 Chatham Place	Defective and unusable stove.	Abatement Order - 14 days	1	0	0
43 Clapton Common	Damp wallplaster	Withdrawn without costs Work completed ..	-	-	-
43 Clapton Common	Choked gully causing flooding.	Withdrawn without costs Work completed ..	-	-	-
53 Clapton Common	General insanitary conditions.	Withdrawn without costs Work completed ..	-	-	-
74 Colvestone Crescent	do.	Abatement Order - 21 days	1	0	0
92 Colvestone Crescent	Defective wallplaster.	Abatement Order - 21 days No costs awarded ..	-	-	-
111 Culford Road	Defective roof; damp and defective ceiling plaster.	Abatement Order - 21 days	1	0	0
84 Digby Road	General insanitary conditions.	Withdrawn without costs Work completed ..	-	-	-

Legal Proceedings - contd.

Address	Complaint or Offence	Result	Costs		
			£	s.	d.
15 Downs Park Road	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 28 days	1	0	0
17 Downs Park Road	do.	Abatement Order - 28 days	1	0	0
24 Dunlace Road	Defective and leaky roof; Broken sashcords	Abatement Order - 14 days	1	0	0
30 Durlston Road	Damp wallplaster.	Withdrawn without costs	-	-	-
		Work completed ..	-	-	-
171 Elderfield Road	Absence of sufficient supply of water.	Abatement Order - 7 days	1	0	0
92 Eleanor Road	General insanitary conditions.	Withdrawn without costs	-	-	-
		Work completed ..	-	-	-
94 Eleanor Road	do.	Abatement Order - 14 days	-	-	-
		No costs awarded ..	-	-	-
96 Eleanor Road	do.	Abatement Order - 7 days	-	-	-
		No costs awarded ..	-	-	-
8 Enville Court	do.	Withdrawn without costs	-	-	-
		Work completed ..	-	-	-
53 Farleigh Road	do.	Withdrawn without costs	-	-	-
		Work completed ..	-	-	-
50 Filey Avenue	Defective rainwater pipe.	Withdrawn without costs	-	-	-
		Work completed ..	-	-	-
58 Filey Avenue	Defective rainwater pipe.	Withdrawn without costs	-	-	-
		Work completed ..	-	-	-
6 Forburg Road	General insanitary conditions.	Withdrawn without costs	-	-	-
		Work completed ..	-	-	-
49 Forburg Road	Defective window frame; defec- tive rainwater pipe.	Withdrawn without costs	-	-	-
		Work completed ..	-	-	-
78 Forest Road	General insanitary conditions.	Withdrawn without costs	-	-	-
		Work completed ..	-	-	-
24 Foulden Road	Defective window sash.	Abatement Order - 7 days	-	-	-
		No costs awarded ..	-	-	-
24 Foulden Road	Damp ceiling.	Abatement Order - 7 days	-	-	-
		No costs awarded ..	-	-	-
46 Fountayne Road	Defective roof; damp ceiling; damp wallplaster.	Abatement Order - 21 days	1	0	0
43 Geldeston Road	General insanitary conditions.	Withdrawn without costs	-	-	-
		Work completed ..	-	-	-
16 Groombridge Road	do.	Abatement Order - 28 days	-	-	-
		No costs awarded ..	-	-	-
1 Handley Road	Leaky eaves gutter	Withdrawn without costs	-	-	-
		Work completed ..	-	-	-
2 Handley Road	General insanitary conditions.	Withdrawn without costs	-	-	-
		Work completed ..	-	-	-
12 Handley Road	do.	Abatement Order - 7 days	-	-	-
		No costs awarded ..	-	-	-
3 Holcroft Road	Damp walls; defective pointing	Withdrawn without costs	-	-	-
		Work completed ..	-	-	-
43 Jenner Road	Defective main roof.	Abatement Order - 14 days	-	-	-
		No costs awarded ..	-	-	-
429 Kingsland Road	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 28 days	1	0	0
429 Kingsland Road	do.	Abatement Order - 28 days	1	0	0
21 Kyverdale Road	do.	Withdrawn without costs	-	-	-
		Premises vacated ..	-	-	-
33 Kyverdale Road	Defective main and back addi- tion roofs; broken sashcords.	Withdrawn without costs	-	-	-
		Work completed ..	-	-	-
12 Laura Place	General insanitary conditions.	Withdrawn without costs	-	-	-
		Work completed ..	-	-	-
66 Lauriston Road	do.	Abatement Order - 42 days	1	0	0
34 Maclaren Street	do.	Withdrawn without costs	-	-	-
		Work completed ..	-	-	-
50 Manse Road	do.	Abatement Order - 28 days	1	0	0

Legal Proceedings - contd.

Address	Complaint or Offence	Result	Costs		
			£	s.	d.
20 Mortimer Road	Defective main roof; damp and bulging ceiling plaster.	Abatement Order - 7 days No costs awarded ..	-	-	-
27 Mount Pleasant Lane	Damp flank wall; rear door allowing water to enter.	Withdrawn without costs Work completed ..	-	-	-
59 Northwold Road	Defective rainwater pipe; Defective water waste preventer	Abatement Order - 14 days	1	0	0
30 Osbaldeston Road	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 21 days	1	0	0
94 Osbaldeston Road	Defective valley gutters. Defective eaves gutters.	Withdrawn without costs Work completed ..	-	-	-
100 Osbaldeston Road	Defective main roof and valley gutter; defective bay roof;	Abatement Order - 21 days No costs awarded	-	-	-
106 Osbaldeston Road	Defective main roof and parapet gutter.	Abatement Order - 21 days	1	0	0
106 Osbaldeston Road	Defective eaves gutter.	Withdrawn without costs Work completed ..	-	-	-
127 Osbaldeston Road	General insanitary conditions.	Withdrawn without costs Work completed ..	-	-	-
151 Osbaldeston Road	Defective window frame.	Withdrawn without costs Work completed ..	-	-	-
157 Osbaldeston Road	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 21 days	1	0	0
158 Osbaldeston Road	Defective rear zinc roof.	Withdrawn without costs Work completed ..	-	-	-
1 Penpoll Road	Defective and leaky eaves gutter	Withdrawn without costs Work completed ..	-	-	-
3 Penpoll Road	General insanitary conditions.	Withdrawn without costs Work completed ..	-	-	-
75 Redwald Road	do.	Withdrawn without costs Work completed ..	-	-	-
43 Reighton Road	Defective flue.	Withdrawn without costs Work completed ..	-	-	-
1 Rowhill Mansions	Damp walls and wallplaster.	Abatement Order - 21 days	1	0	0
7-12 St. Andrew's Mansions	Accumulation of rubbish in rear yard	Withdrawn without costs Work completed ..	-	-	-
34 St. Mark's Rise	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 21 days	1	0	0
34 St. Mark's Rise	do.	Abatement Order - 28 days	1	0	0
97 Sandringham Road	do.	Abatement Order - 28 days	1	0	0
98 Shrubland Road	do.	Abatement Order - 42 days	1	0	0
115 Southwold Road	Defective flushing apparatus.	Withdrawn without costs Work completed ..	-	-	-
36 Spurstow Road	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 21 days	1	0	0
41 Spurstow Road	Defective main and back addition roofs; damp and defective walls.	Abatement Order - 7 days	1	0	0
191 Well Street	Defective and leaky main and back addition roofs;	Withdrawn without costs Work completed ..	-	-	-
70 Wick Road	General insanitary conditions.	Withdrawn without costs Work completed ..	-	-	-
72 Wick Road	Defective entrance door; broken sashcords.	Withdrawn without costs Work completed ..	-	-	-
107 Wick Road	Defective and dangerous floor; defective and dangerous threshold step; perished wallplaster.	Abatement Order - 14 days	1	0	0
31 Windus Road	Damp wallplaster	Withdrawn without costs Work completed ..	-	-	-
33 Windus Road	Defective soot plate and cowl to flue of fireplace.	Withdrawn without costs Work completed ..	-	-	-
43 Windus Road	General insanitary conditions.	Withdrawn without costs Work completed ..	-	-	-

Legal Proceedings - contd.

Address	Complaint or Offence	Result	Fine			Costs		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Non-compliance with Statutory Notice</i>								
171 Elderfield Road	-	Fine imposed. No costs awarded	2	0	0	-	-	-
<i>Non-compliance with Magistrates' Orders.</i>								
10 Cecilia Road	-	Fine and costs imposed	5	0	0	1	0	0
57 Culford Road	-	Fine and costs imposed	5	0	0	1	0	0
57 Culford Road	-	Fine and costs imposed	1	0	0	1	0	0
171 Elderfield Road	-	Fine imposed. No costs awarded	10	0	0	-	-	-
45 Hassett Road	-	Withdrawn without costs Defendant deceased	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 Horton Road	-	Fine and costs imposed	5	0	0	1	0	0
29 London Lane	-	Fine and costs imposed	5	0	0	1	0	0
31 London Lane	-	Fine and costs imposed	5	0	0	1	0	0
54 Montague Road	-	Fine and costs imposed	5	0	0	1	0	0
54 Montague Road	-	Fine and costs imposed	10	0	0	1	0	0
31 Navarino Road	-	Withdrawn without costs Work completed before service of summons.	-	-	-	-	-	-
106 Osbaldeston Road	-	Withdrawn without costs Work completed before service of summons.	-	-	-	-	-	-
34 St. Mark's Rise	-	Fine and costs imposed	5	0	0	1	0	0
115 Sandringham Road	-	Fine and costs imposed	5	0	0	1	0	0
36 Spurstowe Road	-	Fine and costs imposed	5	0	0	1	0	0
107 Wick Road	-	Absolute discharge granted. Work completed	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Section 107 (Ashpit Byelaws) (Contraventions)</i>								
49 Alkham Road	Defective dustbin	Fine and costs imposed	1	0	0	1	0	0
1 Fountayne Road	do.	Fine and costs imposed	2	0	0	1	0	0
1-134 Gibson Gardens	do.	Fine and costs imposed	5	0	0	1	0	0
271 Glyn Road	do.	Summons dismissed. No costs awarded	-	-	-	-	-	-
191 Wick Road	do.	Fine and costs imposed	2	0	0	1	0	0
<i>Section 107 (Water-closet Byelaws) (Contraventions)</i>								
107 Wick Road	Failed to maintain water closet in proper working order.	Fine and costs imposed	10	0	0	1	0	0
107 Wick Road	do.	Fine and costs imposed	10	0	0	1	0	0
<i>Section 137 (Nuisance arising from Offensive Trades)</i>								
130A King Edward's Road	Used premises for paint spraying and stove enamelling so as to be a nuisance.	Withdrawn without costs Premises vacated	-	-	-	-	-	-

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS) ACT, 1954

Section 12 (Provision of Dustbins) (Contraventions)

33 Alkham Road	Failed to comply with a notice requiring the provision of two dust- bins.	Fine and costs imposed	2	0	0	1	0	0
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Legal Proceedings - contd.

Address	Complaint or Offence	Result	Fine			Costs		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
33 Alkham Road	Failed to comply with a notice requiring the provision of two dustbins.	Absolute discharge on payment of costs .. Dustbins provided	-	-	-	1	0	0
50 Cazenove Road	Failed to comply with a notice requiring the provision of two dustbins.	Summons dismissed Dustbins provided before service of summons	-	-	-	-	-	-

FACTORIES ACT, 1937

Section 7 (Sanitary conveniences) (Contraventions)

67 Clapton Common	Failed to provide suitable sanitary conveniences for the use of male and female employees.	Fine and costs imposed	5	0	0	2	0	0
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CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

Section 1. (Prohibition of Dark Smoke from Chimneys)

Factory, Brett Passage, Brett Road.	Caused dark smoke to be emitted from a chimney.	Fine and costs imposed	5	0	0	1	0	0
Laundry, Richmond Road	Caused dark smoke to be emitted from a chimney.	Fine and costs imposed	5	0	0	2	0	0

HOUSING ACT, 1957

Section 27 (Closing Orders) (General Provisions)

242 Evering Road	Contravention of Closing Order.	Fine imposed. No costs awarded	10	0	0	-	-	-
242 Evering Road	Contravention of Closing Order.	Withdrawn without costs Premises vacated	-	-	-	-	-	-

Section 36 (Power to require Execution of Work or Reduction of Number of Occupants of House)

44 Downs Park Road	Failure to comply with a notice.	Fine and costs imposed	5	0	0	3	0	0
do.	Failure to comply with a notice	Fine and costs imposed	50	0	0	2	0	0
do.	Failure to comply with a notice.	Fine and costs imposed	5	0	0	2	0	0

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.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
<i>Town Hall</i>												
* Rain	43	0	42	43	12	22	31	74	0	40	62	70
/ Insoluble Deposit	10.5	8.8	11.5	8.0	6.7	8.2	7.1	8.7	7.1	11.3	7.8	9
/ Soluble Deposit	10.4	6.1	8.6	6.5	4.7	5.4	4.8	9.0	5.1	7.4	9.9	10.6
∅ Sulphur Dioxide (etc.) ..	6.9	6.2	4.5	3.5	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.9	3.0	4.7	4
<i>Buccleuch House</i>												
* Rain	43	1	45	38	12	16	26	83	0	44	60	73
/ Insoluble Deposit	9.0	5.7	9.0	7.5	9.7	8.7	6.4	6.6	7.4	10.4	6.7	8
/ Soluble Deposit	10.1	3.9	6.9	5.1	3.9	4.2	3.8	8.0	3.2	7.2	8.8	10.1
∅ Sulphur Dioxide (etc.) ..	4.6	3.9	2.5	2.2	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	2.4	3.0	2.8
<i>Victoria Park</i>												
* Rain	-	-	47	-	-	-	-	88	2	48	73	-
/ Insoluble Deposit	-	-	35	-	-	-	-	9.8	13	24.1	9.4	-
/ Soluble Deposit	-	-	8.7	-	-	-	-	7.7	6.2	6.2	7.5	-
∅ Sulphur Dioxide (etc.) ..	3.2	-	1.9	1.9	0.9	0.9	-	1.0	-	1.5	2.4	-

* Rainfall in millimetres per month.

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

∅ 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.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
<i>Brooksby's Walk, Ambulance Station</i>												
<i>Smoke</i>												
Monthly Average	-	-	32	22	-	-	-	9	12	23	55	-
Highest Daily Average ..	-	-	78	47	-	-	-	14	24	41	152	-
<i>Sulphur Dioxide</i>												
Monthly Average	-	-	7	6	-	-	-	3	5	6	12	-
Highest Daily Average ..	-	-	17	15	-	-	-	6	10	13	39	-
<i>Hillman Street</i>												
<i>Smoke</i>												
Monthly Average	44	37	21	15	7	6	5	6	7	11	27	17
Highest Daily Average ..	121	144	39	34	27	13	12	12	19	23	83	57
<i>Sulphur Dioxide</i>												
Monthly Average	15	13	8	8	5	3	2	3	4	4	2	2
Highest Daily Average ..	48	67	14	23	11	7	6	7	8	7	4	3
<i>Lampard Grove</i>												
<i>Smoke</i>												
Monthly Average	39	38	19	12	6	4	4	6	5	11	30	19
Highest Daily Average ..	125	134	51	30	21	6	6	13	14	30	78	52
<i>Sulphur Dioxide</i>												
Monthly Average	7	10	3	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
Highest Daily Average ..	27	46	8	14	6	3	3	2	3	3	7	5

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

FACTORIES AND OUTWORK

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health 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.	119	35	-	Nil
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	1,397	1,697	58	1
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority. (excluding outworkers' premises).	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	1,516	1,732	58	1

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) ..	1	3	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)..	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ..	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective draining of floors (S.6)	-	1	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) ..					
(a) Insufficient	2	2	-	1	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	56	85	-	20	1
(c) Not separate for sexes	2	1	-	1	-
Other offences against the act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	61	92	-	22	1

3. Outwork:-

Nature of work	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of outworkers 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 unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing Making, etc. apparel Cleaning and washing ..	1,018	-	-	-	-	-
Household linen ..	48	-	-	-	-	-
Fur Pulling	5	-	-	-	-	-
Umbrellas	2	-	-	-	-	-
Artificial flowers ..	89	-	-	-	-	-
Paper bags	-	-	-	-	-	-
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper	143	-	-	-	-	-
Brush making	20	-	-	-	-	-
Carding, etc. of buttons etc.	41	-	-	-	-	-
Stuffed toys	6	-	-	-	-	-
Cosaques Christmas crackers, Christmas stockings, etc.	40	-	-	-	-	-
Lampshades	4	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	1,416	-	-	-	-	-

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

	Residing in the Borough	Residing outside the Borough	Total
Number of outworkers employed by firms in the Borough	536	490	1,026
Number of outworkers employed by firms outside the Borough	555	-	555
Number of outworkers employed by firms in and outside the Borough	12	-	12
TOTAL	1,103	490	1,593

5. Types of home work carried out by Hackney residents:-

Trade	No. of Outworkers	Trade	No. of Outworkers
Artificial Flowers ..	38	Fancy Stationery.. ..	-
Belts, Bags and Leather Goods	13	Fancy Goods, Small Wares etc.	-
Blouses, Dresses, Robes etc.	47	Feathers	7
Boots and shoes	73	Fur	6
Brassieres and Corsets ..	3	Hats	2
Brushes and Bristles ..	13	Hosiery and Knitted Goods	7
Button Carding and Covering	39	Household Linen Goods ..	9
Cardboard Boxes and Paper Bags, etc.	123	Mantles and Costumes ..	18
Children's Clothing ..	16	Millinery.. .. .	10
Christmas Crackers, Stockings, Carnival Goods, etc.	23	Overalls	-
Clothing	527	Pyjamas and Shirts ..	2
Coathanger Covering ..	1	Shoe Trimmings	5
Collars	-	Tailoring	22
Dolls and Toys	29	Ties and Neckwear	6
Dressing Gowns	6	Trimmings	35
		Umbrellas	5
		Miscellaneous	18
		TOTAL	1,103

FOOD SAMPLES - SUMMARY OF ANALYSES

Description of Article	Formal samples		Informal samples	
	Number taken	Number Adulterated	Number taken	Number Adulterated
Apple and Strawberry Jam ..	1	-	-	-
Apples	-	-	2	-
Apricot Jam	2	-	-	-
Aspro	1	-	-	-
Baked Farfals	1	-	-	-
Beef Sausages	8	1	2	-
"Bev"	2	-	-	-
Bicarbonate of Soda	2	-	-	-
Bisto	1	-	-	-
Blackcurrant Jam	1	-	-	-
Black Pudding	1	-	-	-
Blancmange Powder with added Glucose	-	-	1	-
Bourne-Vita	-	-	1	-
Bramble Seedless Jelly Preserve	1	-	-	-
Brandy	3	-	-	-
Brawn	2	-	-	-
Bread Sauce	-	-	1	-
Breakfast Sausage	2	-	-	-
Bubble Gum Sweets	-	-	1	-
Bumper Fish Stick	-	-	1	-
Butter	43	-	10	1
Buttered Brazils	-	-	1	-
Butterkist	1	-	-	-
Certo Liquid Fruit Pectin	-	-	1	-
Cheese Spread	1	-	1	-
Cherry B	-	-	1	-
Children's Aspirin	1	-	-	-
Chocolate Eclair with Pure Dairy Cream	-	-	1	-
Chocolate Spread	1	-	-	-
Chop Suey	-	-	1	-
Cloves	1	-	-	-
Cocoa	3	-	-	-
Coffee	3	-	-	-
Coffee and Chicory Essence	8	-	5	-
Condensed Chicken Soup	-	-	1	-
Condensed Tomato Soup.. .. .	-	-	1	-
Cooking Fat	1	-	-	-
Cornflour	1	-	-	-
Corn Meal	1	-	-	-
Cream Cheese	-	-	1	-
Cream Coconut	1	-	-	-
Creamed Rice	1	-	-	-
Cream of Mushroom Soup	-	-	1	-
Cream of Tomato Soup	-	-	1	-
Curry Powder	1	-	-	-
Custard Powder	3	-	1	-
Cut Peel	2	-	1	-
Cut Mixed Peel	2	-	-	-
Dairy Ice Cream	-	-	6	-
Dandelion Coffee Essence	-	-	1	-
Desiccated Coconut	1	-	-	-
E.D.S. Brown (Soup Powder)	1	-	-	-
Egg Mundelech	1	-	-	-
Fish Cakes	-	-	1	-
Fish Paste	7	-	1	-
C/f.	113	1	46	1

FOOD SAMPLES (Contd.)

Description of Article	Formal samples		Informal samples	
	Number taken	Number Adulterated	Number taken	Number Adulterated
B/f.	113	1	46	1
Flaked Tapioca.. ..	-	-	1	-
Fruit Cocktail in Heavy Syrup	-	-	3	-
Fruit Pie	2	-	1	-
Full Cream Evaporated Milk ..	-	-	1	-
Garlic Salt	-	-	1	-
Gelatine	-	-	1	-
Gin	8	-	-	-
Glace Cherries.. ..	1	-	-	-
Golden Raising Powder.. ..	1	-	-	-
Gooseberry Jam.. ..	-	-	1	-
Grated Cheese	1	-	1	-
Ground Almonds.. ..	1	-	-	-
Ground Ginger	3	-	-	-
Ground Nutmeg	1	-	-	-
Ground Nut Oil	1	-	-	-
Grox (Gravy thick)	1	-	-	-
Halva (Sweet Meat)	1	-	-	-
Horseradish	1	-	-	-
Horseradish Sauce	1	-	-	-
Hungarian Paprika	1	-	-	-
Ice Cream	-	-	29	-
Ice Cream Lolly	-	-	7	-
Instant Coffee	1	-	-	-
Instant Knorr Cube with Meat Extract	-	-	1	-
Instant Whip	1	-	-	-
"Kokozade"	1	-	-	-
Lard	2	-	1	-
Lemon Curd	1	-	-	-
Lemonade Powder	1	-	-	-
Lemon Pie Filling	1	-	-	-
Liver Sausage	1	-	-	-
Luncheon Sausage	1	-	-	-
Malt Vinegar	8	-	-	-
Margarine	10	-	1	-
Marmalade	4	-	1	-
Marzipan	-	-	1	-
Matzo Farfals	1	-	-	-
Matzo Meal	1	-	-	-
Meat Paste	2	-	1	-
Milk (Channel Islands)	1	-	-	-
Milk (Pasteurised)	38	-	125	-
Milk (Sterilised)	20	1	-	-
Milk (T.T. Pasteurised)	2	-	-	-
Minced Chicken in Jelly	1	1	-	-
Minced Meat	1	1	1	1
Minced Turkey in Jelly	-	-	1	-
Mincemeat	2	-	-	-
"Mivvi" Ice Cream	-	-	1	-
Mixed Fruit Jam	-	-	3	-
Mixed Herbs	1	-	-	-
Mixed Spice	5	-	-	-
Mustard.. ..	3	-	-	-
Nescafe.. ..	2	-	-	-
Nestea	1	-	-	-
Non-Brewed Condiment	13	-	2	-
Olive Oil	1	-	-	-
Orange Marmalade	1	-	1	-
Oranges.. ..	-	-	1	-
C/f.	265	4	233	2

FOOD SAMPLES (Contd.)

Description of Articles	Formal samples		Informal samples	
	Number taken	Number Adulterated	Number taken	Number Adulterated
B/f.	265	4	233	2
Orange Squash	1	-	-	-
Oxtail Soup	-	-	1	-
Pancake Mixture	2	-	1	-
Pepper	14	-	1	-
Piccallili	1	-	-	-
Pork Pie	3	-	-	-
Pork Sausages	7	-	5	-
Potted Salmon with Butter ..	-	-	1	-
Powidel (Conserve)	-	-	1	-
Pudding Mix, Sweetened Suet ..	1	-	-	-
Raspberry Jam	1	-	-	-
Ravioli in Tomato Soup	-	-	1	-
Redcurrant Jelly	-	-	-	-
Red Plum Jam	1	-	-	-
Rice Milk Pudding	1	-	-	-
"Rivella"	-	-	1	1
Rum	9	1	-	-
Salad Cream	4	-	1	-
Salami	-	-	1	-
Salmon Spread	1	-	-	-
Sandwich Spread	1	-	-	-
Sauce	6	-	2	-
Sausage Rolls	1	-	-	-
"Sausalatas"	-	-	1	-
Savoree Sausage	-	-	1	-
Savoury Welsh Rarebit	1	-	-	-
Scone Mixture	1	-	-	-
Self-Raising Flour	11	-	1	-
Semolina	1	-	-	-
"Seven Up"	-	-	1	-
Shredded Beef Suet	2	1	1	-
Shredded Coconut in Syrup	-	-	1	-
Shredded Horseradish	1	-	-	-
Shredded Suet	2	-	-	-
Soup Powder	2	-	3	-
Spaghetti Milanese	-	-	1	-
"Splendo" (Gravy Thick)	1	-	-	-
Sponge Mixture	-	-	1	-
Spread Orange	1	-	-	-
Sterilised Cream	-	-	1	-
Stewed Steak with Gravy	-	-	1	-
Stoned Raisins.. .. .	1	-	-	-
Strawberries in Syrup.. .. .	-	-	1	-
Strawberry Jam.. .. .	2	-	1	-
Table Jelly	10	-	5	-
Table Salt	2	-	-	-
Tea	3	-	3	-
Tea Cake Mixture	1	-	-	-
Tinned Cream	-	-	1	-
Turkey Croquette	-	-	1	-
Water Ice	-	-	3	-
Whisky	13	-	-	-
TOTALS	374	6	278	3