

Annual report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1960.

Contributors

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Metropolitan Borough of Chelsea



Annual Report

of the

Medical Officer of Health

J. H. WEIR, M.D., B.S., B.Hy., D.P.H.

for the year

1960





METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF CHELSEA

PUBLIC HEALTH AND BATHS COMMITTEE
(at 31st December, 1960)

Chairman: Councillor J.S. Tatton-Brown

Vice-Chairman: Councillor J.A. Paterson-Morgan,
F.L.A.S., M.R.S.H., J.P.

Councillor Mrs. E.C. Blackett,
M.A.

Councillor Miss Aimee Gibbings

" J. Elliott Brooks

" Mrs. C. Mallet

" Mrs. G.K. Buxton

" M. Nadin

" J.C. Corder,
F.R.I.C.S.

Alderman Miss M.D. Shufeldt

Councillor A. H. Stevenson

" H. Denman

" Dr. Lucy Wills

Ex-Officio Members

The Worshipful the Mayor (Councillor Miss Katharine Acland, O.B.E.,
T.D., J.P.)

The Deputy Mayor (Alderman R.A. Lygon, B.A.)

Borough Representation on outside Committees
and other Organisations concerned with
Public Health work.
(At 31st December, 1960.)

<u>Chelsea Deanery</u> <u>Moral Welfare Association:</u>	Councillor Mrs. G.K. Buxton
<u>Chelsea Tuberculosis</u> <u>Care Committee:</u>	Councillor Mrs. G.K. Buxton
<u>London County Council</u> <u>Divisional Health</u> <u>Committee (Division I):</u>	Councillor Mrs. G.K. Buxton Councillor Dr. A.J. Glyn
<u>London County Council</u> <u>Divisional Tuberculosis</u> <u>Care Committee (Division I):</u>	Councillor Mrs. G.K. Buxton
<u>London and Home Counties</u> <u>Clean Air Advisory</u> <u>Council:</u>	Councillor J.S. Tatton-Brown Chief Public Health Inspector
<u>National Society for</u> <u>Clean Air:</u>	Councillor Mrs. G.K. Buxton Councillor J.S. Tatton-Brown
<u>Old People's Welfare</u> <u>Committee:</u>	The Worshipful the Mayor, (Councillor Miss Katharine Acland, O.B.E., T.D., J.P.) The Deputy Mayor, (Alderman R.A. Lygon, B.A.) Councillor J.A. Paterson-Morgan Councillor J.S. Tatton-Brown Councillor J. Elliott Brooks Councillor Miss Elisabeth Stockwell.

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

at 31st December, 1960.

Medical Officer of Health: J.H.WEIR, M.D., B.S., B.Hy., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health: Hastings E.A. CARSON, M.D., B.S.,
D.P.H. (resigned 28.8.1960)

D.J. SHEERBOOM, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.
(commenced duty 1.10.1960)

Chief Public Health Inspector: H. HOYLAND.

Deputy Chief Public Health
Inspector and Senior Housing
Inspector: S.W. BARKER.

Public Health Inspectors: H.F. LEACOCK.
T.W. CAMSEY. (commenced duty 1.10.1960)
A.J. WHITE.
E.R. YOUNG.
H.W. LUDLOW (resigned 1.5.1960)

Women Public Health Inspectors: (Miss) A.C.C. KAY.
(Miss) G.K. READER.

Drainage Assistant: E. BOSLEY.

Rodent Officers: J.F. COOKE.
P. DRURY.

Public Health Inspectors'
Assistant: F.G. RAWLINGSON.

Chief Disinfectors: L.H. BERRY (retired 13.7.1960)
F.W. HILL (commenced duty 14.7.1960)

Disinfectors: R.J. WESTON.

Cleansing Station Attendant: (Mrs.) J. LOBBAN.

Chief Clerk: J.C. BRYANT.

Clerical Officers: I.M. THOMSON.
H.G. HAMILTON.
L.A. POWELL.
(Mrs.) W. BAAR.
P.M. MARGETTS.
P.D. GRAINGER.

Social Worker: (Mrs.) O.M. BURKE.

Public Analyst: Thos. McLACHLAN, A.C.G.F.C.,
F.R.I.C., M.I.Biol.

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF CHELSEA

TELEPHONE:
FLAXman 8101

Public Health Department,
Town Hall,
King's Road,
CHELSEA, S.W.3.

July, 1961

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the Metropolitan Borough of Chelsea.

Your Worship, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the health and environmental circumstances of the Borough during the year 1960.

It was estimated by the Registrar-General that the mid-year population was 49,140, or 380 less than the total for 1959 (49,520) thus continuing the decline which has been apparent since 1950.

During the year 697 live births were recorded, giving a birth rate of 14.2 per 1,000 of the population. In the preceding year there were 722 live births which represented a birth rate of 14.6. For the current year the employment of an "area comparability factor" gave a birth rate of 10.8.

During the same period 729 deaths were registered, thus indicating a death rate of 14.8 per 1,000 of the population. In 1959 there were 726 deaths representing a death rate of 14.7. The application of an "area comparability factor" showed the current death rate to be 11.5, a return identical to that of England and Wales as a whole. In common with the past 6 years, none of the deaths recorded were associated with pregnancy or childbirth. Infant mortality was at the same level as in 1959.

The "area comparability factor" is a means of making allowance for the differing age and sex distribution of different populations. After the application of this factor, the corrected rate more accurately depicts the comparison with other areas.

The number of infectious disease notifications received in the Public Health Department totalled 216, as compared with 613 in 1959, a decline of 397. This pleasing state of affairs was wholly attributable to the small incidence of cases of Measles.

Four hundred samples of Food and Drugs were submitted to Mr. T. McLachlan, Public Analyst to this authority. In only ten instances (2½%) was it found that adulteration or labelling inaccuracies had occurred. All instances were thoroughly investigated and appropriate action taken. Details of the work carried out during the year are incorporated in this Report.

Food premises throughout the area continued to be subjected to regular inspections to ensure compliance with the requirements of the Food Hygiene Regulations.

The Council, on 16th November last, agreed to seek the consent of the Minister of Housing and Local Government to the making of a detailed survey of the Hans Town Ward with a view to its establishment as a Smoke Control Area. This is a further step to the ultimate object of extending Smoke Control to the whole of the Borough.

In submitting my Annual Report I would like to take the opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the interest and support received from all Members of the Council. I am particularly grateful for the help and co-operation which has always been forthcoming from the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee, as well as the Chief Officers and members of other departments. In conclusion I wish to express my gratitude to all members of the Public Health Department for their valued assistance throughout the year.

I am, Your Worship, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. H. Weir
Medical Officer of Health.

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF CHELSEA

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health
for the year 1960.

<u>Area of the Borough:</u>	659.6 acres		
<u>General Rate:</u>	17s.4d. in the £ (at 31st March 1960)		
<u>Product of a Penny Rate (gross)</u>	£7,867		
<u>Rateable value of Borough as at 31st March, 1960:</u>	£1,948,869		
<u>Population:</u>	Registrar-General's estimate of the population of the Borough (mid-year 1960).		
			49,140
	Density of population per acre:		74.58
<u>Live Births:</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Legitimate	599	293	306
Illegitimate	98	42	56
	<u>697</u>	<u>335</u>	<u>362</u>
	Birth rate per 1,000 of estimated population:		14.2
	Adjustment of birth rate by area comparability factor		10.8
	Birth rate for England and Wales - 17.1		
<u>Still Births:</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Legitimate	12	5	7
Illegitimate	3	2	1
	<u>15</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>8</u>
	Rate per 1,000 live and still births		21.1
<u>Maternal Mortality:</u>	No deaths associated with pregnancy or childbirth have occurred among Chelsea residents since 1954.		
<u>Deaths:</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
	729	318	411
	Death rate per 1,000 of estimated population (males 6.4; females 8.4)		14.8
	Adjustment of death rate by area comparability factor		11.5
	Death rate for England and Wales - 11.5		

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health
for the year 1960 (continued)

Deaths and death rates of
Infants under One year of age:

London				England & Wales (in thousands)			
Year	Births	Illeg.	Total	Births	Male	Female	Illeg.
1950	829	97	12	53,660	7,752	5,777	31
1951	819	93	12	52,387	7,597	5,777	32
1952	829	97	12	53,660	7,752	5,777	31
1953	819	93	12	52,387	7,597	5,777	32
1954	829	97	12	53,660	7,752	5,777	31
1955	819	93	12	52,387	7,597	5,777	32
1956	829	97	12	53,660	7,752	5,777	31
1957	819	93	12	52,387	7,597	5,777	32
1958	829	97	12	53,660	7,752	5,777	31
1959	819	93	12	52,387	7,597	5,777	32
1960	829	97	12	53,660	7,752	5,777	31

All infants per 1,000 live births 17.2
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births 20.0
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births NIL

Deaths of Infants under four
weeks of age:

London				England & Wales (in thousands)			
Year	Births	Illeg.	Total	Births	Male	Female	Illeg.
1950	829	97	12	53,660	7,752	5,777	31
1951	819	93	12	52,387	7,597	5,777	32
1952	829	97	12	53,660	7,752	5,777	31
1953	819	93	12	52,387	7,597	5,777	32
1954	829	97	12	53,660	7,752	5,777	31
1955	819	93	12	52,387	7,597	5,777	32
1956	829	97	12	53,660	7,752	5,777	31
1957	819	93	12	52,387	7,597	5,777	32
1958	829	97	12	53,660	7,752	5,777	31
1959	819	93	12	52,387	7,597	5,777	32
1960	829	97	12	53,660	7,752	5,777	31

Deaths rate of infants under four weeks of age
per 1,000 live births 12.9

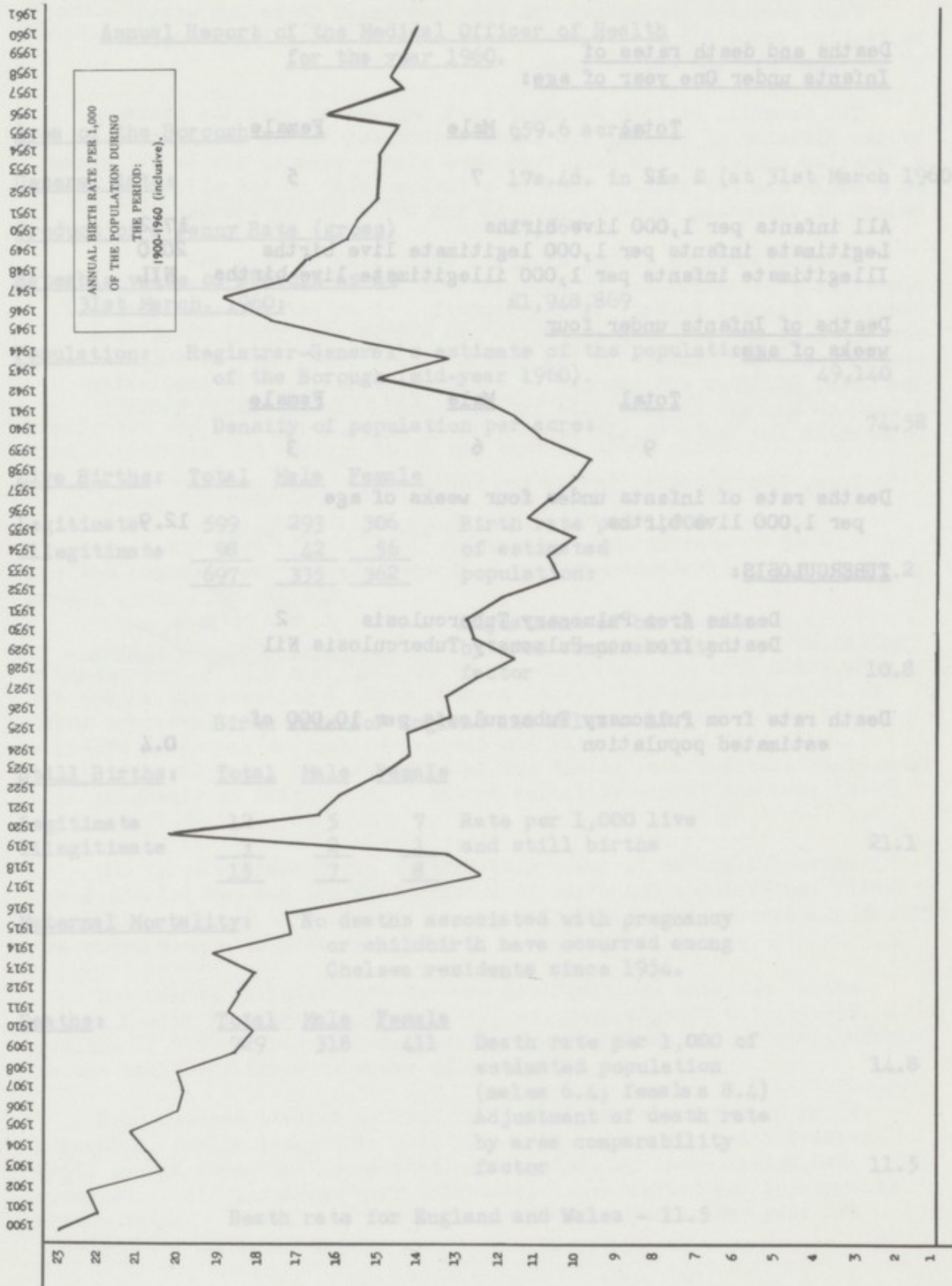
TUBERCULOSIS:

Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis 2
Deaths from non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis Nil

London				England & Wales (in thousands)			
Year	L.M.R.	Leg.	Illeg.	L.M.R.	Leg.	Illeg.	L.M.R.
1950	23.2	23.2	23.2	23.2	23.2	23.2	23.2
1951	23.2	23.2	23.2	23.2	23.2	23.2	23.2
1952	23.2	23.2	23.2	23.2	23.2	23.2	23.2
1953	23.2	23.2	23.2	23.2	23.2	23.2	23.2
1954	23.2	23.2	23.2	23.2	23.2	23.2	23.2
1955	23.2	23.2	23.2	23.2	23.2	23.2	23.2
1956	23.2	23.2	23.2	23.2	23.2	23.2	23.2
1957	23.2	23.2	23.2	23.2	23.2	23.2	23.2
1958	23.2	23.2	23.2	23.2	23.2	23.2	23.2
1959	23.2	23.2	23.2	23.2	23.2	23.2	23.2
1960	23.2	23.2	23.2	23.2	23.2	23.2	23.2

Death rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis per 10,000 of
estimated population 0.4

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health
for the year 1900 (continued)



It will be seen that the illegitimate births number 98 representing 14.1% of the total live births registered:-

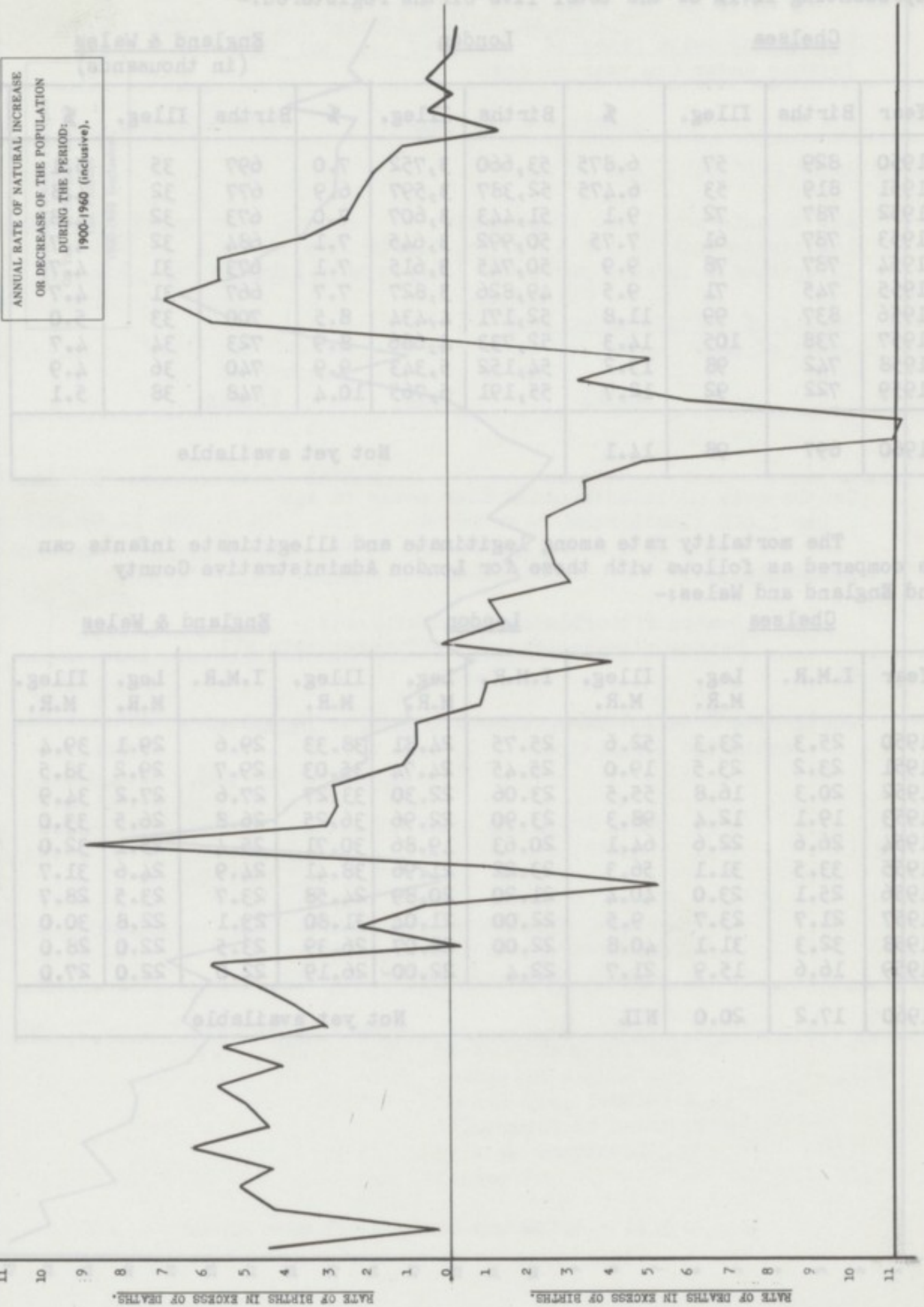
<u>Chelsea</u>				<u>London</u>			<u>England & Wales</u> (in thousands)		
Year	Births	Illeg.	%	Births	Illeg.	%	Births	Illeg.	%
1950	829	57	6.875	53,660	3,752	7.0	697	35	5.1
1951	819	53	6.475	52,387	3,597	6.9	677	32	4.8
1952	787	72	9.1	51,443	3,607	7.0	673	32	4.8
1953	787	61	7.75	50,992	3,645	7.1	684	32	4.7
1954	787	78	9.9	50,745	3,615	7.1	673	31	4.7
1955	745	71	9.5	49,826	3,827	7.7	667	31	4.7
1956	837	99	11.8	52,171	4,434	8.5	700	33	5.0
1957	738	105	14.3	52,733	4,686	8.9	723	34	4.7
1958	742	98	13.2	54,152	5,343	9.9	740	36	4.9
1959	722	92	12.7	55,191	5,765	10.4	748	38	5.1
1960	697	98	14.1	Not yet available					

The mortality rate among legitimate and illegitimate infants can be compared as follows with those for London Administrative County and England and Wales:-

<u>Chelsea</u>				<u>London</u>			<u>England & Wales</u>		
Year	I.M.R.	Leg. M.R.	Illeg. M.R.	I.M.R.	Leg. M.R.	Illeg. M.R.	I.M.R.	Leg. M.R.	Illeg. M.R.
1950	25.3	23.3	52.6	25.75	24.81	38.33	29.6	29.1	39.4
1951	23.2	23.5	19.0	25.45	24.74	35.03	29.7	29.2	38.5
1952	20.3	16.8	55.5	23.06	22.30	33.27	27.6	27.2	34.9
1953	19.1	12.4	98.3	23.90	22.96	36.25	26.8	26.5	33.0
1954	26.6	22.6	64.1	20.63	19.86	30.71	25.4	25.1	32.0
1955	33.5	31.1	56.3	23.22	21.96	38.41	24.9	24.6	31.7
1956	25.1	23.0	40.4	21.20	20.89	24.58	23.7	23.5	28.7
1957	21.7	23.7	9.5	22.00	21.04	31.80	23.1	22.8	30.0
1958	32.3	31.1	40.8	22.00	22.07	26.39	23.5	22.0	28.0
1959	16.6	15.9	21.7	22.4	22.00	26.19	22.0	22.0	27.0
1960	17.2	20.0	NIL	Not yet available					

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ANNUAL RATE OF NATURAL INCREASE
OR DECREASE OF THE POPULATION
DURING THE PERIOD:
1900-1960 (inclusive).



SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS

1947-1960 (inclusive)

Year	Registrar-General's Estimate of Population	Births		Deaths		Deaths under One Year		Maternal Deaths	
		No.*	Rate	No.*	Rate	No.*	Rate	No.*	Rate
1947	51,000	868	19.0	611	12.0	43	44	-	-
1948	50,890	883	17.4	597	11.7	35	40	-	-
1949	51,990	875	16.8	588	11.1	23	26	-	-
1950	52,490	829	15.8	638	12.2	21	25	-	-
1951	52,430	819	15.6	686	13.1	19	23	-	-
1952	52,140	787	15.1	669	12.8	16	20	-	-
1953	52,150	787	15.1	694	13.3	15	19	3	3.7
1954	52,060	787	15.1	734	14.1	21	27	2	2.5
1955	51,450	745	14.5	825	16.0	25	34	-	-
1956	51,070	837	16.4	815	16.0	21	25	-	-
1957	50,600	738	14.6	750	14.8	16	22	-	-
1958	50,190	742	14.8	730	14.5	24	32	-	-
1959	49,520	722	14.6	726	14.7	12	16	-	-
1960	49,140	697	14.2	729	14.8	12	17	-	-

Averages for the fourteen years 1947-1960:-

Births	794
Deaths	699
Deaths under one year of age	21.6
Maternal Deaths	0.36

* Totals arrived at after due allowance for inward and outward transfers.

DEATHS OF RESIDENTS DURING 1960.

Causes of Death	At all ages	Under 1 year	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
2. Tuberculosis, other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Syphilitic disease	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
4. Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Whooping-Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal infections	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Measles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	4
10. Malignant neoplasm stomach	20	-	-	-	-	-	9	11
11. Malignant neoplasm lung, bronchus	30	-	-	-	-	-	12	18
12. Malignant neoplasm breast	16	-	-	-	-	2	4	10
13. Malignant neoplasm uterus	9	-	-	-	-	-	5	4
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	82	-	-	-	1	5	32	44
15. Leukaemia and Aleukaemia	6	-	-	-	1	-	1	4
16. Diabetes	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	93	-	-	-	-	-	10	83
18. Coronary disease, angina	113	-	-	-	-	4	22	87
19. Hypertension with heart disease	10	-	-	-	-	-	2	8
20. Other heart diseases	112	-	-	-	1	2	9	100
21. Other circulatory diseases	41	-	-	-	-	-	5	36
22. Influenza	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
23. Pneumonia	41	1	-	-	-	-	8	32
24. Bronchitis	27	-	-	-	-	-	5	22
Carried forward	614	1	-	-	4	14	126	469

DEATHS OF RESIDENTS DURING 1960.

Causes of Death	At all ages	Under 1 year	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards
Carried forward	614	1	-	-	4	14	126	469
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	8	-	-	-	-	1	-	7
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	4
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31. Congenital malformations	6	2	1	1	1	-	1	-
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	43	9	2	-	-	2	3	27
33. Motor vehicle accidents	9	-	-	-	2	3	-	4
34. All other accidents	16	-	-	-	1	4	1	10
35. Suicide	18	-	-	-	1	4	12	1
36. Homicide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	729	12	3	1	9	28	145	531

From an examination of the following summary it will be apparent that deaths in particular age groups have tended to become stabilised, particularly having regard to the figures which applied in the first quarter of this century. Dramatic variations will, it is hoped, no longer be the rule.

Year	No. of Deaths	Deaths under 1 yr. of age	Percentage of Total deaths	Deaths at 65 years and over	Percentage of Total deaths
1900	1,737	333	19.17	442	25.44
1925	883	64	7.24	433	48.01
1950	638	21	3.29	434	68.02
1951	686	19	2.76	483	70.40
1952	669	16	2.39	470	70.25
1953	694	15	2.16	488	70.31
1954	734	21	2.86	547	74.52
1955	825	25	3.03	617	74.78
1956	815	21	2.58	643	78.89
1957	750	16	2.13	575	76.66
1958	730	24	3.28	544	74.52
1959	726	12	1.65	541	74.52
1960	729	12	1.65	531	72.84

ANALYSIS OF DEATHS

The percentages of the total deaths attributable to particular causes during the past five years are set out below. The figures in parentheses are to be read in association with those appearing in the main table of deaths shown on the preceding pages.

Coding	PERCENTAGE					
	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	Average for 5 years
(1)	0.12	0.27	0.55	0.41	0.27	0.32
(2)	-	-	0.14	-	-	0.03
(3)	0.49	0.40	0.27	0.14	0.41	0.34
(4)	-	-	-	-	-	-
(5)	-	-	-	-	-	-
(6)	-	0.13	-	-	-	0.03
(7)	-	-	-	-	-	-
(8)	-	0.13	0.14	-	-	0.05
(9)	0.12	0.40	0.27	0.14	0.68	0.32
(10)	2.21	2.27	2.88	1.51	2.74	2.32
(11)	3.81	2.93	3.84	4.94	4.11	3.93
(12)	2.60	1.73	2.46	2.20	2.19	2.24
(13)	0.86	1.07	0.41	0.69	1.23	0.85
(14)	9.96	9.07	9.04	8.13	11.25	9.49
(15)	0.61	0.40	0.28	0.83	0.82	0.59
(16)	0.73	0.27	0.96	0.14	0.27	0.47
(17)	13.41	14.52	13.42	11.16	12.76	13.01
(18)	10.60	9.73	12.20	14.19	15.50	12.44
(19)	2.21	2.80	2.05	2.20	1.37	2.12
(20)	14.51	15.20	12.60	13.77	15.36	14.29
(21)	8.36	10.13	6.85	8.13	5.62	7.82
(22)	-	0.92	0.96	3.03	0.27	1.04
(23)	7.75	7.20	5.07	9.23	5.62	6.97
(24)	4.80	4.93	6.44	4.13	3.70	4.80
(25)	1.23	0.80	0.82	0.69	1.10	0.93
(26)	1.35	1.07	0.96	0.83	0.68	0.98
(27)	-	0.53	0.41	0.28	0.55	0.35
(28)	0.37	0.70	0.41	0.55	0.27	0.46
(29)	0.61	0.40	0.41	0.55	0.55	0.50
(30)	-	-	-	-	-	-
(31)	0.86	0.80	0.96	1.38	0.82	0.96
(32)	9.47	6.80	10.00	6.34	5.90	7.70
(33)	0.61	0.93	0.82	0.69	1.23	0.86
(34)	1.48	1.87	2.19	2.34	2.19	2.01
(35)	0.86	1.50	2.19	1.24	2.47	1.65
(36)	0.24	0.13	-	0.14	-	0.10

CANCER OF THE LUNG AND BRONCHUS

Thirty deaths (Males 25 and Females 5) from this cause were recorded, as compared with thirty-six in 1959. The following table briefly gives details of the deaths of Chelsea residents during the years 1951 to 1960 (inclusive), and whilst over such a short period it is not clear that abstinence from the habit of "smoking" results in more satisfactory returns in respect to deaths, it would appear obvious that morbidity is steadily increasing from this cause.

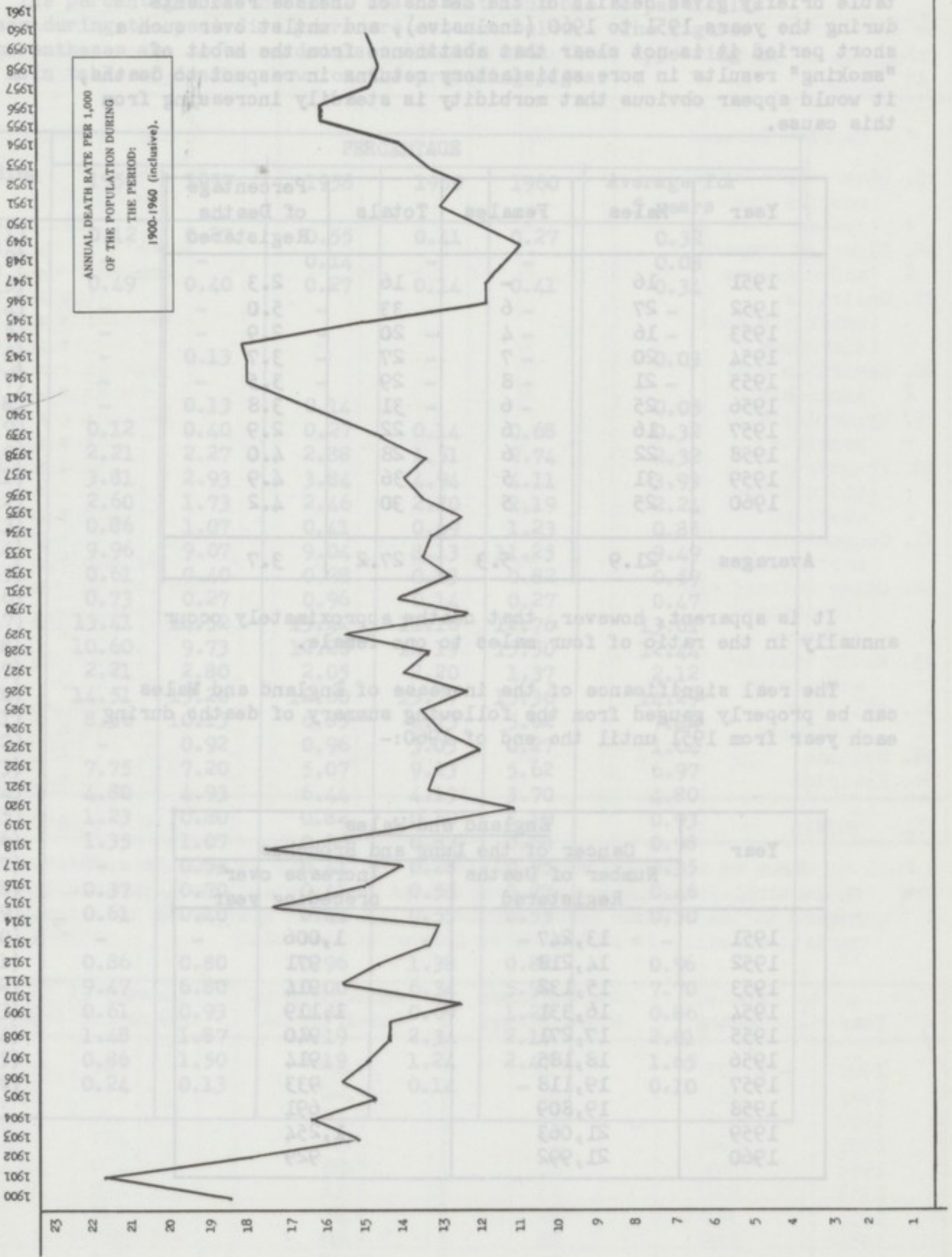
Year	Males	Females	Totals	Percentage of Deaths Registered
1951	16	-	16	2.3
1952	27	6	33	5.0
1953	16	4	20	2.9
1954	20	7	27	3.7
1955	21	8	29	3.5
1956	25	6	31	3.8
1957	16	6	22	2.9
1958	22	6	28	4.0
1959	31	5	36	4.9
1960	25	5	30	4.2
Averages	21.9	5.3	27.2	3.7

It is apparent, however, that deaths approximately occur annually in the ratio of four males to one female.

The real significance of the increase of England and Wales can be properly gauged from the following summary of deaths during each year from 1951 until the end of 1960:-

Year	<u>England and Wales</u> Cancer of the Lung and Bronchus	
	Number of Deaths Registered	Increase over preceding year
1951	13,247	1,006
1952	14,218	971
1953	15,132	914
1954	16,331	1,119
1955	17,271	940
1956	18,185	914
1957	19,118	933
1958	19,809	691
1959	21,063	1,254
1960	21,992	929

ANNUAL DEATH RATE PER 1,000
OF THE POPULATION DURING
THE PERIOD:
1900-1960 (inclusive).



INFANT MORTALITY

During the year the number of deaths registered was twelve, the same as in 1959. Of this total, nine had not attained the age of four weeks.

Four hundred and sixty-five infants under the age of one year, died in the period 1925 to 1934, giving an annual average of 46.5, whilst during the years 1951 to 1960 deaths aggregated 181 and presented an annual average of 18.1.

It is of interest to indicate that deaths from this cause totalled twelve, as in the preceding year. This was mainly due to the fact that there were only two instances of prematurity, as against nine in 1958.

Mortality was attributed to the following causes:-

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
Congenital malformations	-	1
Respiratory failure	1	-
Cerebral vascular accident	1	-
Asphyxia	-	1
Prematurity	2	-
Atelectasis	1	1
Intestinal obstruction	1	-
Diabetes	1	-
Cerebral atrophy	-	1
Broncho-pneumonia	-	1

The actual periods at which mortality was recorded are as follows:-

	Under 1 week	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks to 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 to 12 months	Total under 1 year
Males	5	1	-	-	1	7
Females	3	-	1	-	1	5

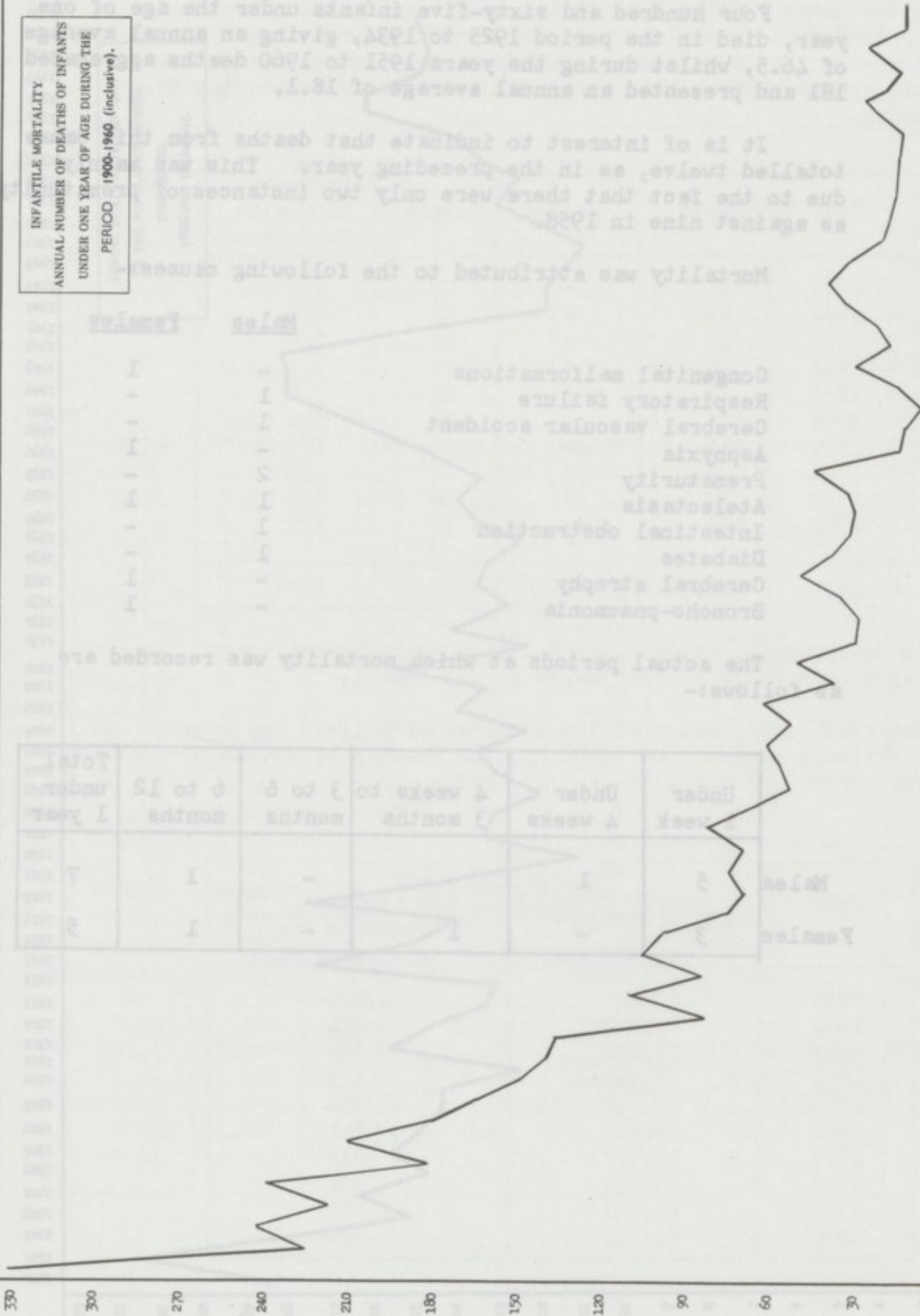
INFANT MORTALITY

During the year the number of deaths registered was twelve, the same as in 1959. Of this total, nine had not attained the age of four weeks.

INFANTILE MORTALITY
ANNUAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OF INFANTS
UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE DURING THE
PERIOD 1900-1960 (inclusive).

1961
1960
1959
1958
1957
1956
1955
1954
1953
1952
1951
1950
1949
1948
1947
1946
1945
1944
1943
1942
1941
1940
1939
1938
1937
1936
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1915
1914
1913
1912
1911
1910
1909
1908
1907
1906
1905
1904
1903
1902
1901
1900

Total	Under 1 year	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks to 3 months	3 months to 6 months	6 months to 1 year
1919	7	1	-	-	1
1917	5	-	1	-	1



INFANT MORTALITY RATES

ENGLAND AND WALES AND VARIOUS OTHER COUNTRIES

Deaths under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births.

Country	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	Average for 7 years
England & Wales	27	25	35	24	23	22	22	25.4
Sweden	19	19	17	17	17	15	15	17.0
Netherlands	22	21	20	19	17	17	17	19.0
New Zealand	20	22	22	19	20	19	20	20.2
Australia	23	22	22	22	21	20	22	21.7
Denmark	27	27	25	25	23	22	22	24.4
United States of America	28	27	27	26	26	27	26	26.7
Scotland	38	31	30	28	29	28	28	30.2
Republic of Eire	39	38	37	36	33	35	32	35.7
France	42	41	39	36	34	31	30	36.1
Italy	59	53	49	48	50	48	45	50.3

The above table has been prepared from information made available by the Registrar-General.

HOSPITALS AND NURSING HOMES

Excellent facilities for both general and special hospital treatment are available in the Borough, as will be seen from the following list:-

<u>HOSPITALS</u>	<u>TYPE OF INSTITUTION</u>
Brompton Hospital, Fulham Road, S.W.3.	Chest Diseases
Chelsea Hospital for Women, Dovehouse Street, S.W.3.	General
Granard House, 98, Dovehouse Street, S.W.3. (Part of Royal Marsden Hospital)	Malignant Diseases
Royal Marsden Hospital, Fulham Road, S.W.3.	Malignant Diseases
Royal Hospital, Royal Hospital Road, S.W.3.	Home for Pensioners
St. Luke's Hospital, Sydney Street, S.W.3.	Chronic Sick
St. Stephen's Hospital, Fulham Road, S.W.10.	General
Spastic Children, The Centre for 61, Cheyne Walk, S.W.3.	Treatment and research of cerebral palsy in the very young children
Victoria Hospital for Children, Tite Street, S.W.3.	Children's Diseases

NURSING HOMES

Belgravia-Chelsea Nursing Home, 39, Royal Avenue, S.W.3.	Private
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MATERNITY, CHILD WELFARE AND OTHER SERVICES

The London County Council is responsible for the day-to-day administration of these services, with the assistance of the Medical Officers of Health for the Boroughs of Chelsea, Fulham, Hammersmith and Kensington. Division 1 of the County Council comprises the above Boroughs, and Dr. B.E.A. Sharpe, Divisional Medical Officer, has kindly supplied the following information relating to Chelsea:-

WELFARE CENTRES

Attendances at Ante-natal and Post-natal Sessions	...	1,396
Attendances at Infant Welfare Sessions	...	6,818

HEALTH VISITING

Number of visits carried out by Health Visitors:-

<u>Expectant mothers:</u>	First Visits	...	293
	Total Visits	...	763
<u>Children under 1 year:</u>	First Visits (including visits paid to Premature Infants)	...	641
	Total Visits	...	2,431
<u>Children between 1 and 2 years:</u>	Total Visits	...	1,404
<u>Children between 2 and 5 years:</u>	Total Visits	...	2,319
<u>Still Births:</u>	Total Visits	...	9
<u>School Children:</u>	Total Visits	...	98
<u>Care of Old People:</u>	Total Visits	...	20
<u>Care of Other People:</u>	Total Visits	...	28
<u>Miscellaneous:</u>	Total Visits	...	266
<u>Unsuccessful:</u>	Total Visits	...	1,260
No. of children under 5 visited during the year	...	...	1,945
No. of households visited during the year	...	...	1,324

Foster Mothers:

Number of registered foster mothers	...	...	4
Number of children fostered	...	...	3

MATERNITY, CHILD WELFARE & OTHER SERVICES (Continued)

Diphtheria Immunisation:

Number of children who completed a primary
course of injections ... 460

Number of children receiving reinforcing
injections ... 502

Vaccination:

Number of children vaccinated at Violet
Melchett Infant Welfare Centre ... 266

Details of the facilities available at the Violet Melchett Infant
Welfare Centre, Flood Street, S.W.3., are as follows:-

CLINICS

Ante-natal and Post-natal: Monday p.m. (by appointment)

Relaxation & Ante-natal Exercises: Wednesday: 12 noon to 1 p.m.
Friday: 2 p.m. to 3 p.m.

Mothercraft Classes with
Demonstrations & Films: Friday at 3 p.m.

Infant Welfare: Tuesday & Thursday: 2 to 4 p.m.
Wednesday: 10.30 a.m. to 12 noon,
at the Community Centre,
385, King's Road, S.W.10.

Test Feeds arranged as required

Vaccination against Smallpox

Immunisation against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus and Polio

Tuesday at 10 a.m.

Special Toddlers By appointment on the first Thursday
in each month.

Dental Clinic (for children only)

Monday 9.30 a.m. (by appointment)

MATERNITY, CHILD WELFARE & OTHER SERVICES (Continued)

Health Visitors are available at the Centre for interview daily from 9 a.m. to 10.15 a.m. and from 4.30 p.m. to 5 p.m. and during these times may be contacted by telephone (FLAXman 8387)

- - - - -

A Welfare Foods Department, whereat National Dried Milk, Orange Juice and Cod Liver Oil may be obtained, functions at the above Centre from 1.30 p.m. to 4.45 p.m. Monday, Tuesday and Thursday; Friday 9 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.; closed on Saturday.

"PART III" ACCOMMODATION

A local authority is required, under Section 21 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, to provide -

(a) residential accommodation for persons who by reason of age, infirmity or any other circumstances are in need of care and attention which is not available to them, and

(b) temporary accommodation for persons who are in great need thereof, being need arising in circumstances which could not reasonably have been foreseen, or in such circumstances as the authority may in any particular case determine.

One institution - "King's Mead", Dovehouse Street is maintained by the London County Council in the Borough as "Part III" accommodation, and they are, in this particular respect, "the local authority".

It was considered essential to arrange for the reception of 11 persons in such accommodation during 1960, and all but 2 of these admissions were made at "King's Mead". In a number of the cases concerned, transfers were only effected after considerable persuasion.

WELFARE OF OLD PEOPLE.

The investigation of the circumstances and living conditions of each old person is undertaken by the Borough Council's officers. Every effort is made to ensure their well-being, with due appreciation of the fact that in most instances they prefer to remain in familiar surroundings.

The importance of regular visiting is fully realised and greatly appreciated by the beneficiaries.

At the close of the year 1,149 persons were on the registers of the Public Health Department.

The Borough Council makes a grant of £450 yearly to the Chelsea Old People's Welfare Committee, which is representative of and co-ordinates the activities of voluntary organisations working in this sphere of public service. It is obviously impossible to refer to all the facilities offered, but the following list illustrates the variety of assistance available for the well-being of those in need:-

Provision of Hot Meals. This service is efficiently administered by the Women's Voluntary Services from Monday to Friday in each week. During the year 12,971 meals were delivered, or an average weekly supply of 249. In 1959 the respective figures were 13,048 and 250. The delivery of hot meals at a regular hour was welcomed by recipients.

Chiropody. 124 persons were recommended for this service provided by two qualified chiropodists, and the number of treatments given totalled 505. A clinic has now been opened entirely for the use of old age pensioners at the Chelsea Community Centre. It is staffed by students from the London County Council's main chiropody clinic in Chelsea. This clinic is very popular and during the year 492 persons received attention, involving 1,928 treatments.

Holidays. The continuance of this scheme provided 116 persons with holidays at the sea or in the country. The majority stayed at homes controlled by the Women's Holiday Fund, and in a number of cases, escorts were provided to take people to and from railway stations. Married couples were accommodated at various seaside resorts early or late in the summer at special reduced rates for pensioners offered by the Hotel and Boarding Associations.

Library and Shopping Facilities - continued to be maintained by the British Red Cross Society, and the weekly visits by their officers are eagerly awaited by those who are housebound by their disabilities. The Society also provided escorts, when necessary, to accompany persons attending hospital for treatment. Shopping facilities are provided by the Women's Voluntary Services.

Difficulty in securing hospital accommodation for the chronic sick continues, but happy relationships have been maintained between the Council's officers and hospital authorities from whom willing co-operation and assistance has been received. It is pleasing to record that the patient efforts of hospital rehabilitation departments have resulted in people returning to their homes ready to live normal lives again.

Institutional care became necessary for 11 persons, all of whom settled down quite readily to a communal life.

The Women's Voluntary Services and other kind donors have continued to dispense much needed clothing to recommended cases, and 239 persons were so helped in this manner during the year, as compared with 241 in 1959. The National Assistance Board also gives every sympathy to persons in distress, and makes grants which ensure the securing of essential items.

A few people are found to be in enfeebled condition, and therefore unable to look after themselves properly. In such cases, personal cleansing is arranged. At the same time rooms are cleansed and superfluous items disposed of.

A laundry service has been inaugurated by the Council with the valued co-operation of Fulham Borough Council. Soiled linen is collected twice weekly from the homes of incontinent persons, and delivered to Fulham's disinfecting station where it is laundered and later collected for return to those using the scheme. During the year 34 persons have so benefited, and some 6,928 pounds of bedding, etc., laundered.

Christmas Dinners. Through the kindness of voluntary subscribers and a working committee, sufficient funds were secured to provide 528 housebound and lonely old folk with a Christmas parcel containing sweets, biscuits, chocolate, sugar, cake, tea and a miniature bottle of brandy. Voluntary helpers carried out the distribution of the parcels during Christmas week. In addition to this number it is known that over 200 other pensioners received some form of parcel or gift.

Old-Time Dancing Classes were held on one afternoon each week with the services of a fully qualified teacher and pianist supplied and paid for by the London County Council. A fee of 1/6d. per term is paid by each old person who attends. Membership of the class is now over 60 and all members thoroughly enjoy themselves and at the same time derive great benefit from dancing.

The Council's Social Worker made 1,944 visits to cases on the Council's registers. In a number of cases, visits were made to people whilst they were in hospital. Many visits were of a protracted nature, and led to the making of a variety of enquiries, the completing of which cannot be easily classified in a statistical report.

Outings. During the year, outings were arranged to the country through the kindness of various Women's Institutes and the Chelsea Rotarians. These opportunities are mainly confined to non-club members as the clubs have their own facilities during the year. The Welfare Officer makes every effort to ensure that only the lonely or those who seldom go out are invited, and on all occasions tea and entertainment is provided.

BOROUGH CREMATION SERVICE

The Borough Council, in October 1957, entered into an agreement with the General Cemetery Company whereby a reduced standard charge of four guineas would apply for each Chelsea resident in respect of whom cremation was carried out at the Kensal Green Crematorium. During 1960 these arrangements were made in respect of twenty-six persons.

In Great Britain the total number of cremations recorded last year was 204,034, an increase of over 13,000 in the figures for 1959. The total for 1960 represented 34.71% of the recorded deaths as compared with 32.30% for the preceding year.

It will be obvious from the following table that since 1952 the number of crematoria has considerably more than doubled, whilst since records were first maintained cremations have quadrupled.

The Progress of Cremation in Great Britain

Year	No. of Crematoria	No. of Cremations	Percentage of Deaths
1946	58	50,160	8.90
1947	58	61,160	10.47
1948	58	64,290	12.10
1949	58	79,607	13.86
1950	58	89,557	15.63
1951	59	107,161	17.43
1952	63	107,699	19.27
1953	68	116,728	20.76
1954	74	125,521	22.29
1955	82	141,353	24.37
1956	99	153,233	26.27
1957	108	163,368	28.36
1958	120	180,075	30.58
1959	131	190,819	32.30
1960	148	204,034	34.71

CENTRE FOR SPASTIC CHILDREN.

The Centre for Spastic Children was established at 61, Cheyne Walk in 1955, for the treatment and research of cerebral palsy in the very young child. It is part of the Chelsea and Kensington Hospital Group and has access to any facilities which may be required in the other hospitals in the group.

About 65 children attend regularly for treatment at the centre, either as out-patients, attending two or three days a week with their mothers, or as full day patients, when they spend the days in one of the two nursery classes or in the assessment unit, receiving daily therapy as required. The classes are recognised by the London County Council as a Special School and an outstanding feature of the centre is this combination of educational and medical care, the emphasis being on the latter.

A loop induction system has been installed in each class-room and in the garden, so that children with hearing losses or defects, may have an opportunity to be included with the normal hearing children in group activities. A teacher of the deaf also takes these children for individual tuition daily, and every child who is accepted for treatment at the centre is given a full audiometric test.

An electroencephalographic department forms part of the routine work of the centre; every patient being tested by the recordist as part of the initial examination.

The provision by the Association of Friends of the hostel for the weekly boarding of children from a distance or from difficult homes, and for a mother and child for a period of assessment and advice, has continued to be a valuable asset to the centre and is in constant use.

The provision of a therapeutic pool is under consideration and it is hoped to start pool therapy for the children by the summer of 1961.

Suitable children are accepted for treatment at the centre as out-patients as soon after birth as cerebral palsy is diagnosed, and may continue to receive treatment up to the age of seven, or longer if necessary. Children are considered for admission to the classes from the age of 2 up to the age of 7 years.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

A total of 45 medical examinations were carried out during the year 1960 on members and prospective members of the staff. One person was found to be unfit.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948.

Section 50 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, places responsibility upon a local authority to arrange the burial or cremation of any person in respect of whom no other suitable arrangements can be made.

The Borough Council does not, however, arrange for cremations to be carried out. In some instances it has not always been possible to trace any surviving relatives, although every conceivable line of enquiry has been pursued, but there is always the possibility that a member of the deceased's family might ultimately be contacted, and who would not express approval to cremation having been performed.

During the year it was necessary to arrange three interments as follows:-

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
(Aged)	79 years	87 years
		72 years

PUBLIC MORTUARY FACILITIES

A public mortuary has not been in existence within the Borough for some years. An agreement has been effected with the Hammersmith Borough Council whereby excellent facilities are available at their mortuary in Fulham Palace Road. During 1960, two hundred and fifty-seven post-mortems were carried out in respect of Chelsea residents.

MASS RADIOGRAPHY

The Central Mass X-Ray Centre at the Western Hospital, Seagrave Road, Fulham, S.W.6. is open without appointment, every Wednesday between 2.00 p.m. and 4 p.m., and from 5.00 p.m. to 7 p.m.

It was not possible to have a Mass X-Ray Centre functioning at the Chenil Galleries, King's Road, Chelsea, during the past year. A mobile unit made visits to three undertakings in the Borough and made its annual visit to the Chelsea Polytechnic. On the above occasions 1,782 examinees presented themselves.

Further, male employees of one firm in Chelsea, and over two hundred men drawn from offices and work places in this area co-operated in a special service for persons over 45 years of age, when volunteers are X-Rayed six-monthly in a pilot research survey by which an attempt is made to diagnose lung cancer in its early stages.

It is hoped to repeat these visits during 1961, and to arrange the attendance of Mobile Units in various parts of the Borough.

FACTORIES AND OUTWORKERS:

239	...	Factories other than Food Factories (Mechanical)
74	...	Factories other than Food Factories (Non-mechanical)
2	...	Outworkers
1	...	Other Visits
239	...	Drains tested: (a) by water
33	...	(b) by smoke
147	...	(c) by air

Carried forward

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION OF THE BOROUGH

SUMMARY OF THE WORK PERFORMED BY THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS
DURING THE YEAR 1960.

Number of complaints received during the year ... 607

INSPECTIONS AND RE-VISITS

DWELLINGS:

Inspections after complaints	...	...	...	...	2,127
Inspections after infectious disease	...	...	...	...	449
House-to-House inspections	...	...	...	...	9
Underground Rooms	...	...	...	...	184
Overcrowding and "Permitted Numbers"	...	...	...	...	69
Other Visits	...	...	...	...	46
					2,884

FOOD PREMISES:

Butchers	...	...	...	...	314
Fishmongers and Fish Friers	...	...	...	...	87
General Provision Shops	...	...	...	...	66
Dairies	...	...	...	...	208
Ice Cream Vendors	...	...	...	...	239
Ice Cream Manufacturers	...	...	...	...	5
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	43
Street Stalls and Barrows	...	...	...	...	93
Food Factories (Mechanical)	...	...	...	...	12
Hotels, Restaurants and Dining Rooms	...	...	...	...	1,134
Premises in connection with unsound food	...	...	...	...	105
Premises in connection with food sampling	...	...	...	...	144
Other food premises	...	...	...	...	158
					2,608

FACTORIES AND OUTWORKERS:

Factories other than Food Factories (Mechanical)	...	...	...	...	239
Factories other than Food Factories (Non-mechanical)	...	...	...	...	74
Outworkers	...	...	...	...	5
Other Visits	...	...	...	...	3
					321

DRAINAGE:

Drains tested: (a) by water	...	...	...	...	535
(b) by smoke	...	...	...	...	33
(c) by air	...	...	...	...	147
					715

Carried forward 6,528

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION OF THE BOROUGH

SUMMARY OF THE WORK PERFORMED BY THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS
DURING THE YEAR 1960

Brought forward

6,528

INSPECTIONS AND RE-VISITS (Continued)

MISCELLANEOUS:

Animals, Poultry and Birds	...	...	...	11
Open Spaces and Highways	...	...	...	57
Office Premises	...	...	...	3
Premises re Pharmacy and Poisons	...	...	...	49
Premises to enforce requirement of Shops Act	...	...	...	339
Premises re Voluntary Works	...	...	...	5,755
Visits to owners, agents and builders' offices	...	...	...	256
Smoke Observations	...	...	...	130
Food Poisoning	...	...	...	2
Visits to aged and infirm persons	...	...	...	122
Premises under Pet Animals Act, 1951	...	...	...	5
Atmospheric Pollution Recording	...	...	...	283
Visits resulting in "No access"	...	...	...	566
Other visits	...	...	...	1,345
Visits in connection with the Clean Air Act, 1956	...	...	...	1,731
Premises under Rag Flock Act, 1950	...	...	...	10
Inspections after Infectious Disease (other than dwellings)	...	...	...	3
Visits to Verminous Persons	...	...	...	2
				<u>10,676</u>
Total	...	...	...	<u>17,204</u>

WORKS SUPERVISED BY THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

	FACILITIES ACT, 1937		SHOPS ACT, 1950		PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1936		FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955		TOTAL
	N.	V.	N.	V.	N.	V.	N.	V.	
CLEANSING:									
Rooms: Walls & Ceilings cleansed & re- decorated	2	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	10
Passages & Staircases: Ceilings cleansed & re- decorated	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Rooms where Food is manufactured, stored or sold	-	-	2	1	-	-	19	13	35
GENERAL IMPROVEMENTS AND REPAIRS:									
Roofs:	-	-	-	-	51	3	-	-	54
Eaves, Gutters	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	24
Rain-water pipes	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	18
Yard and Area: Pavings	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3
Walls rendered or repaired	1	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	11
Rooms: Wall & Ceiling plaster	-	-	1	2	70	-	3	-	76
Passages & Staircases: Wall and Ceiling plaster	-	-	-	-	23	-	-	-	23
Floors	-	-	-	-	15	2	4	2	23
Stair Treads, Banisters & Balustrades	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	10
Window & Door Frames, fittings & sash cords	1	-	2	-	120	4	-	-	127
Dampness remedied	-	-	-	-	135	-	-	-	135
Fireplaces & Fire-ranges repaired	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	10
Natural Ventilation provided or improved	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3
Chimneys and Flues	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	6	-	2	-	8
Carried forward	6	-	13	3	498	10	30	15	575

WORKS SUPERVISED BY THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS (Continued)

	FACILITIES ACT, 1937		SHOPS ACT, 1950		PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1936		FOOD & DRUGS ACT, 1955		TOTAL
	N.	V.	N.	V.	N.	V.	N.	V.	
Brought forward	6	-	13	3	498	10	30	15	575
DRAINAGE:									
Total Reconstructions	-	1	-	-	-	18	-	-	19
Partial Reconstructions, repairs or alterations	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	1	15
Frontage Drains Reconstructed	-	-	-	-	5	2	1	-	8
Obstructions cleared	-	-	1	2	29	6	-	-	38
Inspection Chambers provided	-	-	-	1	-	41	1	-	43
Inspection Chamber covers renewed	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3
Interceptors provided	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	18
Soil & Ventilation Stacks provided or reconstructed	2	2	-	-	2	81	-	-	87
Soil & Ventilation Stacks repaired	-	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	5
Waste & Ventilation Stacks provided or reconstructed	2	2	-	-	2	73	-	1	80
Waste & Ventilation Stacks repaired	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
Fresh Air Inlets provided	-	-	-	-	-	24	1	-	25
Fresh Air Inlets repaired or renewed	-	-	-	-	5	2	-	-	7
Single Sinks provided	1	-	-	6	-	219	4	3	233
Single Sinks renewed	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	5
Double Sinks provided	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3
Baths provided	-	-	-	-	-	259	-	-	259
Wash-hand basins provided	2	9	9	10	-	204	-	7	241
Wash-hand basins renewed	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	5
Waste Pipes cleared of obstructions or repaired	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Untrapped waste pipes provided with traps	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	3
Miscellaneous	2	-	1	-	8	-	2	-	13
Carried forward	16	14	26	22	561	971	50	28	1688

WORKS SUPERVISED BY THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS (Continued)

	FACORIES ACT, 1937		SHOPS ACT, 1950		PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1936		FOOD & DRUGS ACT, 1955		TOTAL
	N.	V.	N.	V.	N.	V.	N.	V.	
Brought forward	16	14	26	22	561	971	50	28	1688
SANITARY CONVENIENCES:									
Additional Water Closets provided ...	2	14	-	8	-	294	1	10	329
Water Closet pans renewed	1	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	5
Water Closet pans cleansed	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	4
Water Waste preventers renewed or repaired	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	12
Water Waste preventers provided ...	2	14	-	8	-	294	1	10	329
Urinals repaired ...	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	3
Roofs repaired or renewed	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	3
Floors repaired or renewed	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3
Walls & Ceiling plaster cleansed, repaired or re- decorated ...	8	-	2	2	6	-	-	1	19
Natural Ventilation provided or improved ...	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Natural or Artificial Light provided or improved	4	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	8
Ventilated Lobby provided	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	3
Miscellaneous ...	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	3
WATER SUPPLY:									
Supplies provided to Tenements ...	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Taps supplied on main for drinking purposes ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burst Pipes repaired	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	6
Cisterns cleansed, covered or repaired ...	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Carried forward	36	44	31	43	597	1561	55	53	2420

WORKS SUPERVISED BY THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS (Continued)

	FACORIES ACT, 1937		SHOPS ACT, 1950		PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1936		FOOD & DRUGS ACT, 1955		TOTAL
	N.	V.	N.	V.	N.	V.	N.	V.	
Brought forward	36	44	31	43	597	1561	55	53	2420
<u>MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES</u>									
<u>PROVIDED:</u>									
Soap and Towels for staff	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Staff Rest & Changing rooms	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Constant Hot Water ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3
Bins, refuse ...	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	1	5
Covered Display and Counter Screens provided ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	6
<u>MISCELLANEOUS NUISANCES ABATED,</u>									
<u>ARISING FROM:</u>									
Offensive accumulations on open land and bomb sites	-	-	-	-	6	7	-	-	13
 GRAND TOTALS	 36	 44	 32	 43	 607	 1568	 61	 58	 2449

N = Work carried out under notice

V = Voluntary Works

INSPECTIONS, PROCEEDINGS, ETC.

Total number of houses in the Borough	16,441 (approx.)
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PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1936.

Number of houses inspected on account of complaints or illness	1,106
Number of statutory notices served	....	....	42
Number of intimation notices served	....	....	121
Number of houses repaired or nuisances remedied			126

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS - PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1936.

The institution of legal proceedings under the Public Health (London) Act, 1936, was necessary in one instance, details of which are set out below:-

<u>Premises</u>	<u>Offence</u>	<u>Result of Proceedings</u>
8, Luna Street	Non-compliance with Statutory Notice.	Abatement Order made for the work to be completed within twenty-eight days. Council awarded £1. 1s. Od. costs.

Carried forward

36 44 31 43 997 1581 55 53 2420

WATER SUPPLY

The provision of water for both commercial and domestic users is made by the Metropolitan Water Board. During the year one complaint regarding the unsatisfactory condition of the water supply was received. This complaint was referred to the Board who took samples of water from the tap, results of which showed that the water was of satisfactory hygienic quality and fit for human consumption.

As a result of investigation by the Council's Public Health Inspectors the following provisions were made :-

Supplies to tenements	...	...	2
Burst pipes repaired	...	...	6
Cisterns cleansed, covered or repaired			1

PUBLIC BATHS AND SWIMMING POOLS

These facilities are available at premises situate in Chelsea Manor Street, adjacent to the Town Hall.

They consist of two swimming pools - one 100' x 30' holding 100,000 gallons of water, and the other 97' x 27' holding 90,000 gallons of water, and personal baths. The supply of water is obtained from a deep well situated beneath the baths and is treated by chlorination and continuous filtration. During the day the water is changed every 4 hours.

Thirty-one samples of water were taken from baths, pools and sources of supply, for bacteriological examination. Of this total, one sample was adversely reported upon because of its high plate count. From investigation it appears that this was due to the cleaning of the filters. A further sample was taken and this was found to be satisfactory.

DETAILS OF NOTICES SERVED DURING THE YEAR

1. PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1936

(a)	Intimation	...	...	...	...	120
(b)	Nuisance Notices	..	...	...	...	33
(c)	Section 40 - Drainage	...	...	...	...	4

L.C.C. (General Powers) Act, 1954

Section 12 - Provision of dustbins - Intimations	1
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L.C.C. (General Powers) Act, 1955

Section 25 - Stopped up drains	5
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2. FACTORIES ACT, 1937

Health - general provisions	2
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3. FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Defects at food premises	38
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4. SHOPS ACT, 1950

Provision of suitable sanitary conveniences and ventilation	11
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5. CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

Adaptation of fireplaces in private dwellings	...	28
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T O T A L

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DETAILS OF NOTICES COMPLIED DURING THE YEAR

One hundred and eighty-four notices were complied with during the year of which one hundred and twenty-four were served under the Public Health (London) Act, 1936.

RENT ACT, 1957

During the year no applications were received or certificates issued in accordance with the provisions of the above Act.

HOUSING ACT, 1957 - PART IV - OVERCROWDING

New cases investigated and recorded	...	...	...	...	3
Number of families involved	...	...	...	...	3
Number of persons involved	...	...	...	...	19
Cases relieved by:-					

(a) Rehousing Authorities	NIL
---------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

(b) Informal or formal procedure	4
----------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

Such action resulted in 19 persons being adequately housed.

Cases on register at 31st December, 1960	...	...	...	...	25
Number of persons involved	...	...	...	...	153

APPLICATIONS FOR RE-HOUSING

To assist the Council's Property Manager in arriving at a just consideration of the merits of each application received a "pointing" system was evolved, and became effective in May, 1953.

As applicable, points were awarded under the following headings:-

Sub-standard accommodation;
Ill-health (excepting Tuberculosis);
Tuberculosis;
Overcrowding; and
Other circumstances.

During the year, 5 applications were referred to the Public Health Department, 4 originated from Chelsea residents and the remaining one from an applicant living in another area. Each case was investigated - 3 in connection with ill-health including tuberculosis, and 2 in respect of sub-standard accommodation, bringing the total number of cases since May, 1953, to 334 residents and 95 non-residents.

The cases of 15 licensees in requisitioned premises and 5 tenants in Council premises were also referred to this Department during the year for an opinion or pointing on medical grounds. A total of 340 such cases have been dealt with since 1955.

Factories Act, 1937.

Under Section 128 of the above Act, a Medical Officer of Health is required to report annually as to the administration of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces in his district. The following three tables indicate the work carried out by Public Health Inspectors during the year:-

1. INSPECTIONS OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities:	67	74	-	-
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authorities:	216	251	2	-
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authorities	43	43	-	-
TOTALS	326	368	2	-

NOTE:- Outworkers' premises are not included in (3) above.

* i.e. Electrical Stations - Section 103 (1),
Institutions - Section 104, and sites of
Building Operations and Works of Engineering
Construction - Sections 107 and 108.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937 (Continued)

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars	Number of cases in which Defects were found				Prose- cutions
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness (Section 1)	-	2	-	-	-
Overcrowding (Section 2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable Temperature (Section 3)	-	1	-	-	-
Inadequate Ventilation (Section 4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (Section 6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (Section 7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	9	14	-	3	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including Outworkers)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	9	17	-	3	-

FACTORIES ACT, 1937 (Continued)

OUTWORK

Sections 110 and 111

Nature of Work	No. of Outworkers in August list as required by Section 110 (1)(c)	No. of Cases of default in sending List to the Council	No. of Prosecutions for failure to supply Lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing Apparel making etc.	8	-	-	-	-	-
Household Linen	-	-	-	-	-	-
Curtains and furniture hangings	3	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture and Upholstery	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stuffed Toys	1	-	-	-	-	-
Lamp-shades	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jewellery	1	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	13	-	-	-	-	-

FOOD HYGIENE

Since the introduction of the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955, considerable progress has been made in structural improvements in food premises. A large number of food shops and restaurant kitchens have been completely reconstructed following notices from the Public Health Inspectors and, in addition, other shopkeepers and restaurant proprietors have voluntarily modernised their premises and in nearly all cases have sought and accepted the advice of the Inspectors before the alterations started.

An increasing number of provision shops are following the modern trend of self-service, and although this method ensures that almost all goods are wrapped and the majority displayed under refrigeration, special attention has now to be paid to the preparation rooms where the foodstuffs are weighed and packed. This has sometimes meant requests for additional washing facilities to be provided within or adjacent to the preparation room so that persons handling unwrapped butter, cheese and cooked meats can be encouraged to wash after opening tins, packing-cases and cartons.

With the advent of automatic food and milk vending machines and conversions to self-service stores, the pattern of the food retail business appears to be changing. During 1960, only two new food shops and one new restaurant were opened, and it has been noted that small family businesses continue to close down. In addition the occupiers of a number of small milk-shops which formerly provided a milk delivery service have now sold their milk-rounds to the larger combines.

SHOPS ACT 1950.

Health and Welfare Provisions

In the past responsibility for enforcement of the section of the above-mentioned Act dealing with the health and comfort of shop workers has been divided between the London County Council and the local Council, but as from 1st January, 1959, the London County Council's powers and duties in this respect were transferred to the Metropolitan Boroughs, making them responsible for the following:

1. Washing facilities
2. Sanitary conveniences
3. Lighting
4. Temperature
5. Facilities for taking meals

Taking into consideration the extensive shopping frontages of Sloane Street, King's Road and Fulham Road, these extra duties necessitated a considerable number of inspections and, in all 339 visits were made and 11 notices served.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Registers are maintained of all premises connected with the manufacture, storage, and sale of food.

Traders and their staffs are kept well informed of the latest methods adopted for the hygienic handling, wrapping and delivery of food, and the great majority are appreciative of such advice.

The following summary gives details of the type of businesses receiving the special attention of the Public Health Inspectors:-

Bakehouses	....	....	....	6
Butchers	....	....	....	26
Horse-flesh butcher	....	....	....	1
Food Factories (flour mills, bottling stores, ice cream factory)	....	....	....	7
Milk Retailers (including dairies)				53
General provision merchants (not selling milk)	....	....	....	27
Fruit and vegetable retailers	....			28
Hotels and Public Houses	....			} 188
Restaurants, Dining Rooms, Canteens				
Fried fish premises	....	....	....	3
Wet fish retailers	....	....	....	9
Miscellaneous premises (Bread and cake shops, sweets and confectionery shops, ice cream store)	....	....	....	53

As required under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, 123 premises are registered for the storage and sale of Ice Cream, and 30 premises for the sale of Preserved Food.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS - Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

During the year, ten complaints were received regarding the sale of foodstuffs not being of a satisfactory nature, but in each case the Public Health Committee directed that a warning letter be sent as the offences did not justify the institution of legal proceedings.

BACTERIOLOGY

During 1960, 80 samples were submitted for examination to the Bacteriological Laboratory of the Public Health Service, London County Council. These consisted of -

	<u>No. of Samples</u>
Ice Cream	32
Water	31
Milk	14
Meat Sandwiches	1
Bread Pudding	1
Ice Lolly	1
	<u>80</u>

One sample (meat sandwiches) was found to contain a growth of staphylococcus aureus, the cause of the food poisoning outbreak report on Page 60.

The ice cream samples submitted to the Laboratory gave the following results when subjected to the Methylene Blue test:-

Grade I:	18
Grade II:	10
Grade III:	1
Grade IV:	3
	<u>32</u>

MILK SUPPLY

Under the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959, a local authority is required to keep a register of all persons carrying on the trade of milk distributor, and of all premises used as dairies (other than dairy farms) in their district, and to remove from the register the name of any person who ceases to trade as a milk distributor, and of any premises which cease to be used as dairy premises.

On the 31st December, 1960, entries in the register were as follows:-

(a)	Number of registered distributors with premises in the Borough	...	...	...	...	45
(b)	Number of premises in the Borough, other than dairies from which milk is distributed	...	...	...	...	52
(c)	Number of premises in the Borough registered as dairies	...	...	...	...	1
(d)	Number of registered distributors other than those included in (a) above	...	...	...	...	16

During the year 148 applications were received, and principal licences were granted under the Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949 to 1954, and the Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised) Milk Regulations, 1949 to 1953, authorising the use of special designations in relation to milk sold at, or from premises within the Borough. 55 supplementary licences were granted in respect of milk sold by retail within the Borough from 22 premises not situated in the area of this authority.

Details of licences granted were as follows:-

Type of Licence	Tuberculin Tested	Pasteurised	Sterilised	Total
Principal	46	57	45	148
Supplementary	17	19	19	55

All retailers selling milk within the Borough have been licensed to use special designations in accordance with the provisions of Sections 37(1) and 41(1) of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951.

Two applications for the renewal of licences to keep Pet Shops in pursuance of Section 1 of the Pet Animals Act, 1951, were approved during the year.

Regular inspections were carried out by the Public Health Inspectors to ensure that all animals were being cared for and maintained in accordance with the conditions specified in the licence.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951.

Since the above-mentioned Act came into force on the 1st November, 1951, eleven premises used for upholstering and similar processes have been registered in pursuance of the provisions of Section 2 of the Act.

During the year six premises were using filling materials to which this Act applies. Thirteen samples of various filling materials were submitted to the Research Laboratories for analysis and in each case the Analyst issued a satisfactory certificate.

There are no premises in the Borough where rag flock is manufactured.

PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT, 1933.

The number of listed sellers of Part II Poisons, on the Council's Register was 46.

All applications are investigated to ensure that records are properly maintained, labelling efficiently performed, storage accommodation adequate, and that sales are only made by employees nominated on the application forms. In every instance it was found that the requirements of the Act and the Poisons Rules were being complied with, whilst it was apparent that all concerned were fully aware of their particular responsibilities.

As a general rule the poisons retailed were insecticides, rodent exterminants, hair dyes, and household ammonia.

Applications for inclusion and/or retention in the Council's Register are considered by the Public Health and Baths Committee each Spring, and when approval has been given, appropriate entries are made for a period of twelve months (1st May to 30th April.)

Aggregate of all foods consumed annually	2,661	2,760	2,290	2,230
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Average for the four years - 2,490 lbs.

STREET TRADING - Licensed and Unlicensed Stall-holders.

Traders are licensed annually to operate from established sites in the Borough in accordance with the provisions of Part IV of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1947, and providing requirements are fully observed, licences are renewed on receipt of applications.

A number of licensees are concerned with the retailing of food, and in such instances the Council's Public Health Inspectors are particularly attentive to the conditions prevailing at storage accommodation, whilst steps are taken to ensure that all equipment is hygienically maintained.

The practice of smoking while handling food has been considerably reduced as a result of the verbal and written warnings issued by the Public Health Inspectors throughout the year.

It is desirable that food displays should not be sited too near pavement surfaces, and it is stressed, under the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955, that the permitted minimum height of such displays is 18" from ground level.

Street trading from licensed sites in this Borough is carried out as follows:-

Fruit and vegetables	....	....	14
Refreshments (at coffee stalls)	....	....	3
Flowers	....	....	10
Newspapers	....	....	6

In addition there are 3 stalls which are sited on private forecourts. These are:

Fruit and vegetables	....	....	1
Shellfish	....	....	1
Clothing	....	....	1

Ninety-three visits were made to stalls during the year.

The institution of legal proceedings in respect of unsatisfactory conditions was not necessary.

UNSOUND FOOD

When it has been established that food is unfit for human consumption, it is surrendered to the Council's Public Health Inspectors, removed from the premises, and the necessary surrender certificates issued, the food being subsequently disposed of via the Council's refuse disposal service, after suitable treatment with liquid carbolic.

Approximately 2,230 pounds of unsound or diseased food were surrendered to and destroyed by the Council's Public Health Inspectors during the year, and for the purpose of comparison, details of the foods which have largely contributed to the annual totals during the years 1957 - 1960 (inclusive) are set out in the following table:-

UNSOUND FOOD SURRENDERED TO THE COUNCIL'S FOOD INSPECTORS DURING THE YEARS 1957 - 1960 (INCLUSIVE).

Commodity	1957 lbs.	1958 lbs.	1959 lbs.	1960 lbs.
Biscuits	-	-	-	119
Cheese	33	44	46	16
Currants	102	-	-	28
Fish, Tinned	11	-	114	32
Fish, Fresh	-	-	43	-
Flour	-	-	80	200
Fruit, Tinned	482	421	380	208
Fruit, juices	46	31	46	30
Fruit, Fresh	-	-	120	36
Fruit, dried	-	25	-	-
Ice Cream	-	-	99	-
Meat, Fresh	853	815	281	294
Meat, Tinned	520	910	635	314
Milk, Tinned	28	-	30	20
Potatoes	-	208	-	-
Preserves - Jams Marmalade, etc.	21	-	20	190
Rice	-	-	-	112
Sausages	23	-	-	-
Soups	16	16	30	55
Vegetables, Fresh	-	-	-	448
Vegetables, Tinned	410	125	328	103
Aggregates of all foods condemned annually	2,661	2,780	2,290	2,230

Average for the four years - 2,490 lbs.

RODENT CONTROL - The Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

The following are details of work carried out during the year by the Rodent Officers in connection with the destruction of rats and mice:

1. Treatment of Business and Private Premises.

	<u>Business</u> <u>Premises</u>	<u>Private</u> <u>Premises</u>
Number of visits	533	3,020
Number of infestations found ...	45	270
Number of treatments undertaken ...	40	256
Number of pre-baits laid		2,398
Number of poison baits laid ...		718
Number of complaints received ...		330

2. Sewer Maintenance Treatments.

					<u>No. of pre-</u> <u>baits laid</u>	<u>No. of</u> <u>poison</u> <u>baits</u> <u>laid</u>
No. 1 Treatment	...	...	...	...	1,355	421
No. 2 Treatment	...	...	...	...	1,180	281

There has been excellent co-operation from owners and occupiers of premises where treatments have been carried out.

It is of interest to record that a large number of rat infestations have been traced to defective frontage drains, this being the section of drain between the interceptor and the sewer, and such infestations have been completely eradicated on reconstruction or repair of the defective drain.

DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION

SUMMARY OF WORK CARRIED OUT BY THE COUNCIL'S DISINFECTING STAFF DURING THE YEAR 1960.

Under an arrangement with the London County Council, schoolchildren are treated at the Cleansing Station for Scabies and Verminous conditions.

SCABIES

CASES TREATED

Chelsea Residents	...	...	...	...	14
L.C.C. Schoolchildren	...	...	...	...	2

VERMINOUS CONDITIONS

Adults	...	...	...	...	73
Children	...	...	...	...	19
L.C.C. Schoolchildren	...	...	...	...	16

DISINFECTION OF ROOMS AND CONTENTS, CLOTHING ETC.

Number of Rooms Disinfected	...	...	...	204
Number of Articles Disinfected	...	...	...	2,355

DISINFESTATION OF ROOMS AND CONTENTS

Number of Rooms Disinfested	...	...	...	304
Number of Articles Disinfested	...	...	...	1,507

THE CHURCH (HANS TOWN WARD) SMOKE CONTROL AREA

The Council, at its meeting on the 15th November, 1960, agreed in principle to make Hans Town Ward its second Smoke Control Area, and the Town Clerk was authorised to supply the Minister of Housing and Local Government with all necessary particulars of the Council's proposals, in order to obtain his consent to a detailed survey of the Ward being undertaken.

Hans Town Ward covers approximately 110.6 acres, accommodating approximately 8,650 persons, and contains 3,294 domestic dwellings (including 320 Council dwellings), 366 commercial premises, 10 industrial premises, 4 schools, educational and cultural establishments, 6 Crown

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956 -

SMOKE CONTROL ORDERS

THE CHELSEA (CHURCH WARD) SMOKE CONTROL ORDER, 1959.

The Council's first Smoke Control Order (The Chelsea (Church Ward) Smoke Control Order, 1959) was confirmed, without modification, by the Minister of Housing and Local Government on the 26th January, 1960, and became operative on the 1st November, 1960. The area covered by the Order comprises approximately 93 acres and is bounded on the north by the centre of Fulham Road, on the east by the centres of Draycott Avenue, Whitehead's Grove and Markham Street, on the south by the centre of King's Road and on the west by the centre of Old Church Street. Included in the area are 3,948 domestic dwellings, 196 commercial premises and 14 industrial premises.

Immediately after receipt of the Minister's confirmation, a circular letter was sent to all householders in the area where fireplaces required adaptation or replacement, notifying them accordingly, and advising as to the procedure for obtaining grant. During the early months after the Order had been confirmed few applications for approval of proposed works were received. It was decided therefore, in late June, to circularise all householders, reminding them that in order to rank for grant works of adaptation or conversion must be approved and carried out before 1st November, 1960. This action brought about a considerable improvement in the number of applications submitted and by the end of the year approvals had been issued in respect of 1419 dwellings concerning 1564 appliances, which represented 73% of the total fireplaces requiring adaptation or replacement. In addition to the works approved by the Council, there were some 53 dwellings where the occupiers had not applied for grant-aid, having carried out the necessary works at their own expense or provided alternative means of heating by supplying portable oil or electric appliances.

In accordance with the provisions of Section 12(2) of the Clean Air Act, 1956, 28 notices were served requiring works of adaptation to fireplaces which were considered reasonably necessary to avoid contravention of the provisions of Section 11 of the Act.

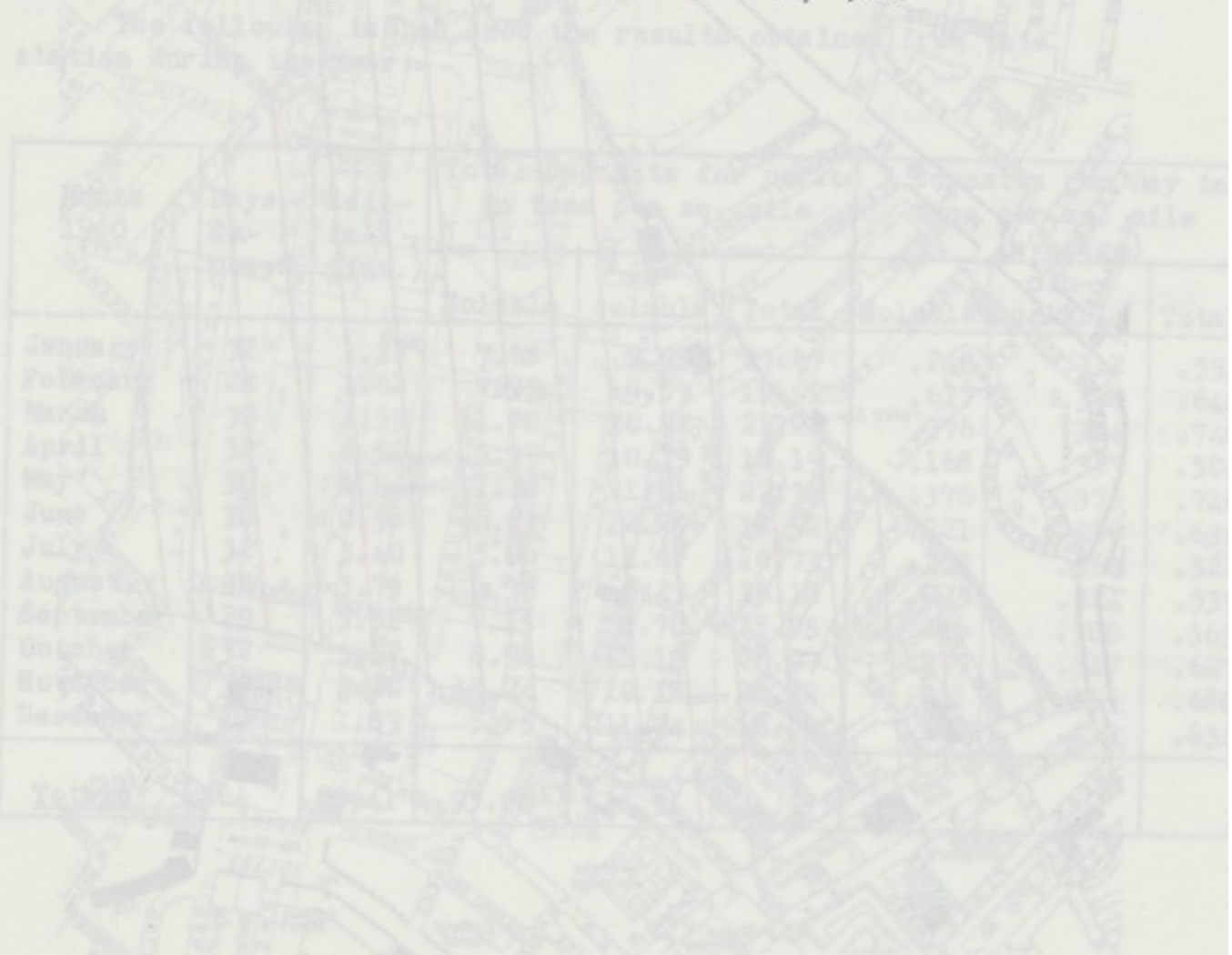
THE CHELSEA (HANS TOWN WARD) SMOKE CONTROL AREA.

The Council, at its meeting on the 16th November, 1960, agreed in principle to make Hans Town Ward its second Smoke Control Area, and the Town Clerk was authorised to supply the Minister of Housing and Local Government with all necessary particulars of the Council's proposals, in order to obtain his consent to a detailed survey of the Ward being undertaken.

Hans Town Ward covers approximately 110.6 acres, accommodating approximately 8,620 persons, and contains 3,294 domestic dwellings (including 320 Council dwellings), 366 commercial premises, 10 industrial premises, 4 schools, educational and cultural establishments, 6 Crown

properties and 3 churches and religious establishments. The area is bounded on the north-west by the centres of Walton Street, Walton Place, Basil Street, Hooper's Court, Brompton Road and Knightsbridge; on the east by the centres of William Street, the east carriageway of Lowndes Square, Lowndes Street, the west carriageway of Chesham Place, Chesham Street, Eaton Place and West Eaton Place; on the south by the centres of Ellis Street, Cadogan Gardens and Cadogan Street; and on the south-west by the centre of Draycott Avenue. (A map of the Ward appears on page 50).

Subject to receiving the Minister's early consent to the carrying out of a detailed house-to-house survey in the area, it is anticipated that the survey will be completed in time to enable the required information to be submitted to the Council at its meeting in October or November, 1961. The Order will than be made by the Council and submitted to the Minister for confirmation. In the event of the Order being confirmed by January, 1962 it will come into operation on the 1st November, 1962.



THE CHISWICK (HANS TOWN WARD) SMOKE CONTROL AREA

The Area is bounded on the north-west by the centres of Walton Street, Walton Place, Basil Street, Hooper's Court, Brompton Road and Knightsbridge; on the east by the centres of William Street, the east carriageway of Lowndes Square, Lowndes Street, the west carriageway

HANS TOWN WARD SMOKE CONTROL AREA



THE CHELSEA (HANS TOWN WARD) SMOKE CONTROL AREA

The Area is bounded on the north-west by the centres of Walton Street, Walton Place, Basil Street, Hooper's Court, Brompton Road and Knightsbridge; on the east by the centres of William Street, the east carriageway of Lowndes Square, Lowndes Street, the west carriageway of Chesham Place, Chesham Street, Eaton Place and West Eaton Place; on the south by the centres of Ellis Street, Cadogan Gardens and Cadogan Street; and on the south-west by the centre of Draycott Avenue.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION RECORDING

The Council maintain two measurement and recording stations. The readings are submitted to the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, who issue monthly bulletins indicating the national picture as regards atmospheric pollution.

The stations are situated at the Chelsea Polytechnic, Manresa Road, and the Chenil Galleries, King's Road.

Chelsea Polytechnic

The apparatus situated on this station consists of a standard deposit gauge for collecting the amount of soluble and insoluble deposits, and a lead peroxide apparatus for measuring the sulphur content of the air. The deposited matter is collected at the end of each month and forwarded to The Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene for analysis.

The following tables show the results obtained from this station during the year:-

Month 1960	Days Ex- posed	Rain- fall (ins.)	Total Deposits for period in tons per sq. mile			Deposits per day in tons per sq. mile (average)		
			Soluble	In- soluble	Total	Soluble	In- soluble	Total
January	32	1.37	7.68	9.99	17.67	.240	.312	.552
February	28	1.62	7.33	10.59	17.92	.617	.378	.640
March	30	1.53	11.30	10.92	22.22	.376	.364	.740
April	32	0.52	5.39	10.79	16.19	.168	.337	.505
May	30	1.54	11.28	11.11	22.39	.376	.373	.746
June	30	0.98	6.63	12.29	18.92	.221	.496	.630
July	32	3.40	5.06	11.67	16.73	.158	.364	.522
August	30	3.73	6.75	9.43	16.18	.225	.314	.539
September	29	3.51	7.15	8.70	15.85	.246	.300	.563
October	32	5.12	8.94	11.13	20.07	.279	.347	.627
November	30	3.20	10.24	10.18	20.42	.341	.339	.680
December	29	1.89	5.25	11.74	16.99	.171	.450	.634
<u>Totals</u>	364	28.41	93.00	128.54	221.55			

Estimation of Atmospheric Sulphur
Milligrams of Sulphur Trioxide per Day.

Month	Days Exposed	Chelsea Polytechnic
January	32	5.02
February	28	4.99
March	30	4.75
April	32	2.54
May	30	2.69
June	30	2.05
July	32	1.79
August	30	1.45
September	29	2.28
October	32	3.25
November	30	3.70
December	29	4.27
Average for year:		3.23

Chenil Galleries

This station measures the amount of smoke suspended in the air and the sulphur dioxide content of the atmosphere. The apparatus consists of a smoke filter and a hydrogen peroxide bubbler.

Readings are taken daily by an officer of the Public Health Department and the results are averaged to produce figures for each month.

All information obtained from these readings is forwarded to the Fuel Research Station for correlation with the results obtained from other sites throughout the country.

Atmospheric Pollution Recording (Continued)

The following table shows the results obtained from this station during the year :-

VOLUMETRIC ANALYSIS - SMOKE AND SO ₂		
Month	Average daily total	
	Smoke mg/100 m ³	SO ₂ p.p.100 m.
January	40	16.7
February	34	13.5
March	27	17.2
April	13	9.4
May	12	7.6
June	13	5.8
July	5	4.8
August	7	4.6
September	16	6.5
October	18	10.6
November	25	9.5
December	33	13.6

The undermentioned diseases are notifiable to the Medical Officer of Health by general practitioners:-

Anthrax	Meningococcal Infection
Cholera	Ophthalmia Neonatorum
Continued Fever	Plague
Diphtheria	Pneumonia, Acute Influenzal
Dysentery	Pneumonia, Acute Primary
Encephalitis, Acute	Polio-myelitis, Acute
Enteric (Typhoid or Para typhoid)	Puerperal Pyrexia

EPIDEMIOLOGY

Incidence and Notification
of Infectious Disease

Erysipelas	Relapsing Fever
Food Poisoning (or Suspected)	Scabies
Glanders	Scarlatina or Scarlet Fever
Hydrophobia	Smallpox
Leprosy	Tuberculosis
Malaria	Typhus Fever
Measles	Whooping Cough
Membranous Group	

NOTIFICATIONS. The following table shows the total (corrected) number of cases of Infectious Diseases received during the year.

Disease	Under 1 year	1 and under 5 yrs	5 and under 15 yrs	15 and under 25 yrs	25 and under 45 yrs	45 and under 65 yrs	65 yrs and over	TOTAL
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Dysentery (Boydii type 2)	-	-	-	-	2	1	14	17
Dysentery (Flexner)	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Dysentery (Sonne)	1	17	15	2	13	2	-	50
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	3
Food Poisoning	-	-	9	3	2	1	-	15
Measles	1	6	7	1	-	-	-	15
Meningococcal Infection	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	3
Pneumonia: Ac.Influenzal	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4
Ac.Primary	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Poliomyelitis: Paralytic	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Non-paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	11	8	-	-	19
Scabies	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	3
Scarlet Fever	-	6	12	1	1	-	-	20
Whooping Cough	3	28	30	-	-	-	1	62
TOTALS	5	59	73	20	31	7	21	216

SUMMARY OF NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS
DISEASES RECEIVED DURING THE YEARS
1956 - 1960 (inclusive)

Disease	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	Average for five years
Dysentery	349	71	111	62	69	132.4
Erysipelas	5	3	1	1	3	2.6
Food Poisoning	85	13	7	5	15	25
Measles	183	406	217	416	15	247.4
Meningococcal Infection	3	1	1	2	3	2
Pneumonia:						
Ac.Influenzal	12	19	4	9	4	9.6
Ac.Primary	24	24	11	9	2	14
Poliomyelitis						
Paralytic	8	3	3	2	1	3.4
Non-paralytic	6	-	-	1	-	1.4
Puerperal Pyrexia	63	31	46	36	19	39
Scabies	15	8	6	6	3	7.6
Scarlet Fever	38	34	16	31	20	27.8
Typhoid Fever	-	-	2	-	-	0.4
Whooping Cough	72	69	20	33	62	51.2

DIPHTHERIA

No notifications were received during the year. Two cases were confirmed in 1955, being the only cases since 1949, whilst there have been no deaths for fifteen years.

Immunisation has played a major part towards the present excellent position; nevertheless it is constantly necessary to publicise the efficacy of such a service. Details of services provided during the year will be found on page 18.

DYSENTERY

During 1960, sixty-nine notifications were submitted as compared with 62 in 1959, and 111 in 1958.

MEASLES

Fifteen notifications of measles were received during 1960, as compared with 416 and 217 in 1959 and 1958 respectively.

POLIOMYELITIS

One notification of poliomyelitis was received, and was of a paralytic type.

This case concerned an American businessman who had returned to this country from abroad two weeks previously, and was ill the week prior to notification, which was at the time thought to be influenza. Partial paralysis of the left arm developed and the diagnosis of acute poliomyelitis was confirmed by a neurologist. He was nursed at home and made a very satisfactory recovery.

Vaccination against poliomyelitis was commenced by the London County Council in 1956, and was only available to children in certain age groups, but as the supply of vaccine improved, the Ministry of Health extended the programme, and it is now available to everyone over the age of six months. In view of the decrease in the number of cases since 1956, it is hoped that every unvaccinated person will make a special effort to avail themselves of this service. Details of vaccination centres can always be obtained from this department, for persons under 40 years of age.

SCARLET FEVER

Twenty notifications of scarlet fever were received in the Public Health Department during 1960, as compared with 31 in 1959.

SMALLPOX

No case of smallpox has been notified to this Department as having occurred in the Borough since 1928, and there have been no deaths from this disease for over fifty years.

Information was received during the year regarding one contact who resided in the Borough. He was vaccinated by another authority before returning home, when it was arranged with his employer for him to remain indoors for the last seven days of the surveillance period. He received a medical check each day and remained perfectly well.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA

Puerperal Pyrexia means a febrile condition in a woman in whom a temperature of 100.4° Fahrenheit (38° Centigrade) or more has occurred within fourteen days after childbirth or miscarriage.

Nineteen cases were notified during the year and all except one occurred in hospital. Twelve notifications referred to patients residing outside the Borough.

Herewith is a brief summary of the actual causes of the above cases: 2 cases were due to genital tract infection, 8 to breast involvement, 4 urinary tract infection, 2 respiratory tract infection, 1 associated with Caesarean section, and causes not known - 2.

Six cases were brought to the notice of this Department by other local authorities; these concerned Chelsea residents whose confinements took place in hospitals in their areas.

WHOOPING COUGH

Sixty-two cases were notified during the year against 33 in 1959.

FOOD POISONING

Fifteen cases were notified as compared with 5 in 1959 and 7 in 1958. A summary of all cases occurring during the year under review is set out in identical form to that supplied to the Ministry of Health.

ANNUAL RETURN OF FOOD POISONING

FOOD POISONING NOTIFICATIONS (CORRECTED) AS RETURNED TO REGISTRAR GENERAL.

First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Total
6	9	Nil	Nil	15

CASES OTHERWISE ASCERTAINED.

First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Total
1	Nil	Nil	Nil	1

SYMPTOMLESS EXCRETORS

First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Total
1	Nil	Nil	Nil	1

FATAL CASES

First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Total
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

PARTICULARS OF OUTBREAKS

	No. of outbreaks		No. of cases		Total No. of cases
	Family outbreaks	Other outbreaks	Notified	Otherwise ascertained	
Salmonella saint paul	-	1	6	1	7
Staphylococci	-	1	9	-	9
(This outbreak concerned other authorities, bringing the total number of cases to 20, and of these 17 were notified.)					

FOOD POISONING

Other than family outbreaks (2)

1. Seven Cases and One Carrier

Illness followed the Nurses' Christmas dinner at a local hospital. Symptoms diarrhoea and vomiting, and at the time was thought to be gastric flu.

Five nurses out of ten sitting at one table were ill within a few hours to six days after attending the dinner. Two mess waitresses (one living outside Chelsea) also had symptoms, while a mess orderly was found to be a symptomless excreter. *Salmonella saint paul* was isolated from all cases and the carrier.

All were excluded from carrying out their usual duties until cleared of the infection, but the organism was so persistent, that in three cases they had to be found alternative employment in the hospital, the last one being cleared four months after infection.

There was no infection in the kitchen or wards, and mouse faeces found in the food store and sent to the laboratory were reported negative.

Christmas dinner is the only time when all the nurses congregate together, and two of those affected lived out and did not normally take meals in the hospital.

Probable origin of infection or contamination of food was a waitress in the Nurses' Mess who presumably contaminated food served to those affected at the Christmas dinner.

2. Nine Cases

During June, a party of army cadets from a grammar school in the provinces came by coach to watch the Royal Tournament at Earl's Court, and during the performance a number of them were taken ill with suspected food poisoning.

The party had been provided with luncheon packets which included meat sandwiches and pasties. Lunch was eaten on the coach at noon, and those affected commenced vomiting between 5 and 5.30 p.m., and some developed diarrhoea shortly afterwards. Most of them had recovered by 7 p.m.

Nine of the boys were admitted to a general hospital in Chelsea and were notified to this Borough. These lads had abdominal pains and vomiting which were quite severe, but recovery was rapid.

The remains of two parcels of sandwiches were recovered and sent to the Public Health Laboratory at County Hall where *staphylococcus aureus* was isolated in both cases. One faecal specimen taken at the hospital was negative.

In all eighteen were affected in London and 2 adults at the school.

Origin and preparation of food causing illness was in the kitchen of the grammar school. A fresh beef joint was supplied to the school and cooked the same day. After cooling it was kept in the refrigerator overnight. The next day it was (in part) sliced up and served with gravy for a luncheon meal. The consumers of this meal remained fit. Most of the remainder of the joint was then minced, mixed with the remaining gravy from lunch and spread into sandwiches. The sandwiches were kept overnight on the shelf of the pantry and issued for use the following morning to the two locally notified cases and to thirty-four boys and staff visiting London that day.

Probable origin of infection or contamination of food was the kitchen, contributory factors being unsatisfactory food storage arrangements on the night before the party came to London. Although present, refrigeration accommodation was inadequate for the purpose on that occasion.

Results of laboratory investigation carried out at the school were as follows:-

Vomit	-	Staphylococcus untypable isolated.
Faeces	-	negative.
Food Samples	-	Sliced cold beef - staphylococcus aureus isolated.
Food Handlers	-	Negative with the exception of one handler - Nose swab - staphylococcus of a different type to the food samples was isolated.

SALMONELLOSIS

8 cases of salmonella infection were brought to the notice of this Department during the past twelve months. These are cases which have symptoms and although a food poisoning organism is isolated from the faecal specimens, food is not considered to be the vehicle of the infection, which is caused through case-to-case contact or by cross-infection.

A summary of these cases is now supplied annually to the Ministry of Health. A copy of this year's return is submitted below.

SALMONELLA INFECTION, NOT FOOD BORNE

Salmonella (type)	Outbreaks		No. of cases (Outbreaks)	Single Cases	Total No. of Cases (outbreaks and single cases)
	Family	Other			
Brandenburg	-	-	-	1	1
Infantis	-	-	-	1	1
Typhimurium	-	-	-	5	5
Not specified	-	-	-	1	1

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE BY WARDS

	North Stanley	South Stanley	Cheyne	Church	Hans Town	Royal Hospital	TOTALS
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Dysentery (Boydii type 2)	-	-	-	17	-	-	17
Dysentery (Flexner)	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Dysentery (Sonne)	4	3	20	18	2	3	50
Erysipelas	-	1	-	2	-	-	3
Food Poisoning	9	-	-	6	-	-	15
Measles	-	2	4	5	2	2	15
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	2	1	-	3
Pneumonia: Acute Influenzal Acute Primary	1	2	-	-	1	-	4
	-	1	-	1	-	-	2
Poliomyelitis: Paralytic Non-paralytic	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	18	1	-	-	-	-	19
Scabies	-	2	-	1	-	-	3
Scarlet Fever	4	3	1	7	1	4	20
Whooping Cough	12	20	12	12	3	3	62
TOTALS	48	35	37	71	13	12	216

TUBERCULOSIS

45 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified during the year. These were made up of 25 primary notifications, 18 "inward transfers" and 2 from other sources. There were also 3 non-pulmonary cases, 2 being primary notifications and one "inward transfer". The accompanying tables present details of cases at present on the Tuberculosis Register.

VARIATIONS IN REGISTER DURING 1960.

	PULMONARY		NON-PULMONARY		TOTAL CASES
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
(a) Number of cases remaining on register at 1st January, 1960	200	163	16	31	410
(b) Number of new cases notified	20	7	-	2	29
(c) Inward Transfers	8	10	-	1	19
<u>Removals</u>					
(d) Outward Transfers	21	20	2	5	48
(e) Cases recovered	6	8	-	2	16
(f) Cases gone abroad	5	2	-	1	8
(g) Cases lost sight of	5	11	1	1	18
(h) Deaths	4	2	-	-	6
(j) Cases remaining on the Register at 31st December, 1960	187	137	13	25	362

CHelsea TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY, Brompton Hospital, S.W.3.

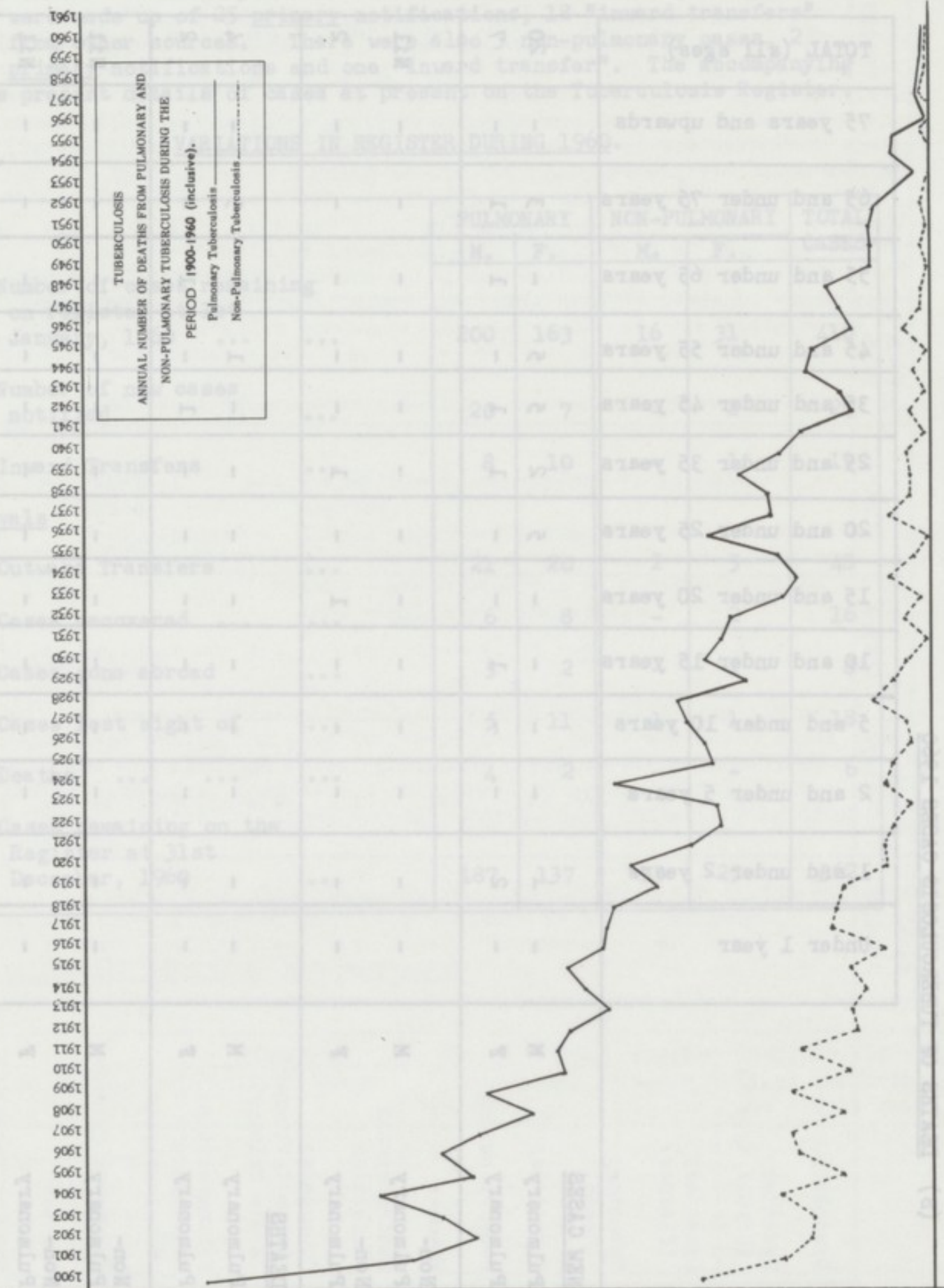
(A) NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS 1960
(B) DEATHS OF TUBERCULOSIS CASES 1960

TOTAL (all ages)	20	7	Nil	2	4	2	Nil	Nil
75 years and upwards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 and under 75 years	3	1	-	-	3	-	-	-
55 and under 65 years	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
45 and under 55 years	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
35 and under 45 years	5	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
25 and under 35 years	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
20 and under 25 years	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 and under 20 years	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
10 and under 15 years	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 and under 10 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 and under 5 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 and under 2 years	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(A) NEW CASES	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Pulmonary								
Pulmonary								
(B) DEATHS								
Pulmonary								
Pulmonary								
(B) DEATHS								
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Pulmonary								

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TUBERCULOSIS
ANNUAL NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM PULMONARY AND
NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS DURING THE
PERIOD 1900-1960 (inclusive).
Pulmonary Tuberculosis —————
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis - - - - -

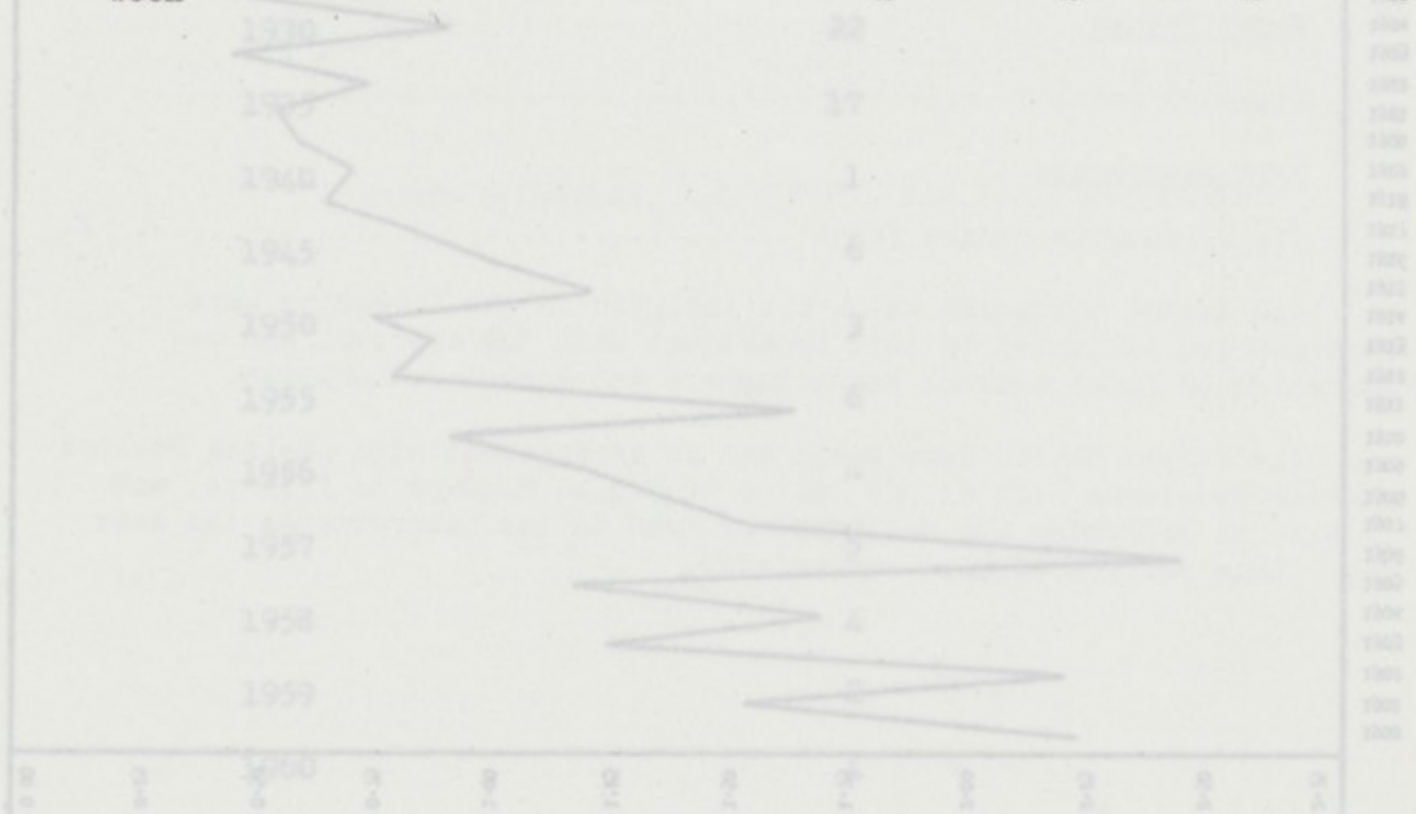
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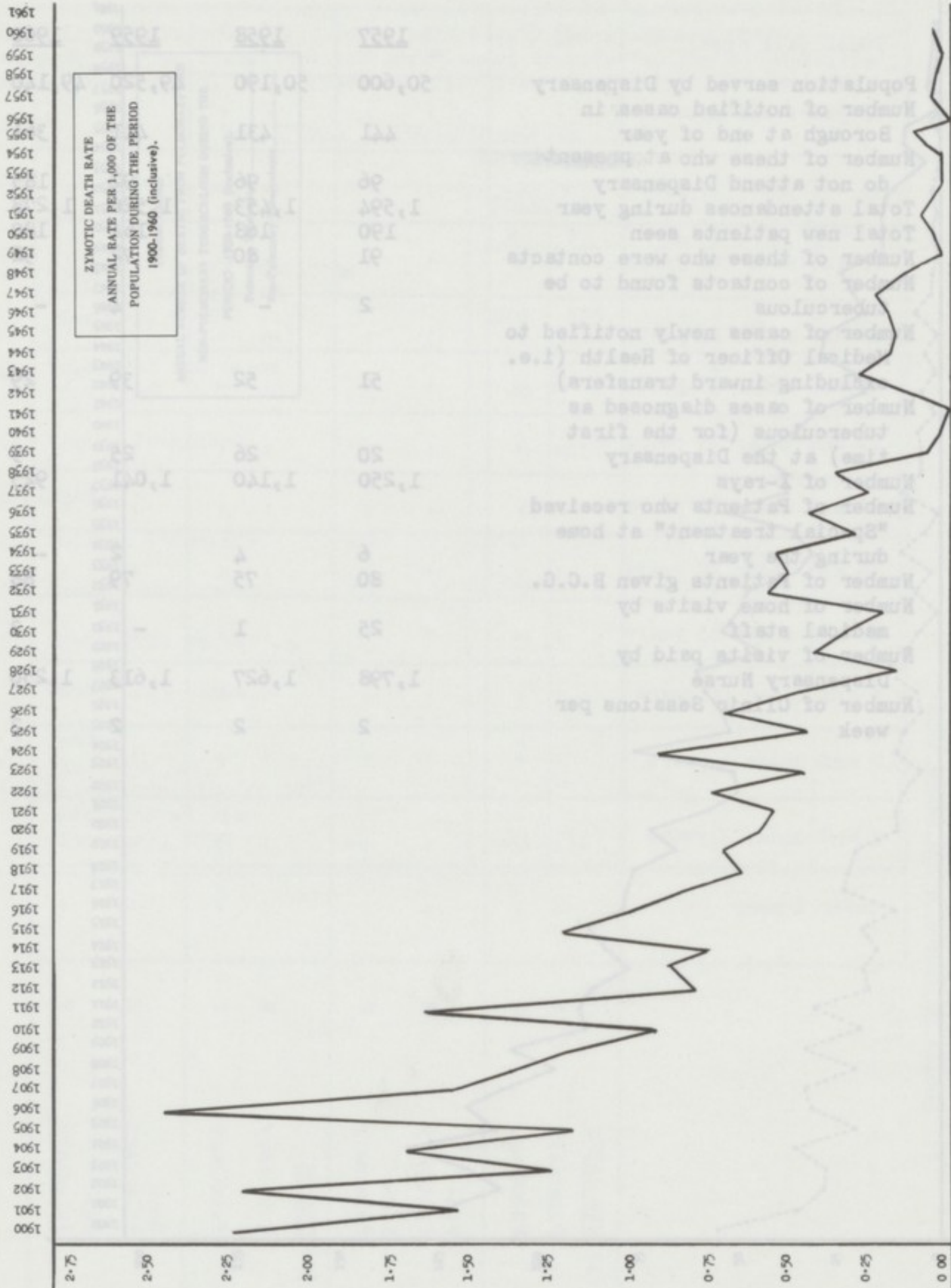
DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS (A)

CHELSEA TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY, BROMPTON HOSPITAL, S.W.3.

	1957	1958	1959	1960
Population served by Dispensary	50,600	50,190	49,520	49,140
Number of notified cases in Borough at end of year	441	431	411	361
Number of these who at present do not attend Dispensary	96	96	92	185
Total attendances during year	1,594	1,453	1,526	1,278
Total new patients seen	190	168	164	180
Number of these who were contacts	91	80	72	92
Number of contacts found to be tuberculous	2	-	4	-
Number of cases newly notified to Medical Officer of Health (i.e. excluding inward transfers)	51	52	39	29
Number of cases diagnosed as tuberculous (for the first time) at the Dispensary	20	26	25	5
Number of X-rays	1,250	1,140	1,041	925
Number of Patients who received "Special treatment" at home during the year	6	4	2	-
Number of Patients given B.C.G.	80	75	79	88
Number of home visits by medical staff	25	1	-	3
Number of visits paid by Dispensary Nurse	1,798	1,627	1,613	1,250
Number of Clinic Sessions per week	2	2	2	2



ZYMOTIC DEATH RATE
ANNUAL RATE PER 1,000 OF THE
POPULATION DURING THE PERIOD
1900-1960 (inclusive).



BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS

ZYMOTIC DISEASES

An examination of statistics provided by the Registrar-General for the year 1960 showed that four deaths were attributable to "Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea," representing a death rate of 0.08 per 1,000 of the population.

Formerly the term "zymotic" was applied to "epidemic or contagious" ailments but later became limited to such diseases as cholera, diarrhoea, diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, smallpox, typhoid fever and typhus fever.

Mortality from these infections has declined to a remarkable extent since the beginning of the century, as will be seen from the following summary:-

<u>Year</u>	<u>Number of deaths</u>
1900	219
1905	98
1910	66
1915	76
1920	41
1925	29
1930	22
1935	17
1940	1
1945	6
1950	3
1955	6
1956	-
1957	5
1958	4
1959	2
1960	4

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS

All bacteriological examinations are carried out at the Public Health Laboratory at County Hall under its Director, Dr. A.J.H. Tomlinson.

No charge is made to the Council for these examinations and during the year 1960 were made as follows:-

Throat/Nose Swabs

Vincent's organisms found.....	1
Diphtheroids found	1
Haemolytic Streptococci found	12
Staphylococcus aureus found	1
Haemophilus pertussis found	1
Pneumococci found.....	1
Negative results	50

Faeces

Shigella boydii type 2 found	20
Shigella sonnei found	97
Salmonella brandenburg found	4
Salmonella infantis found	1
Salmonella saint paul found	24
Salmonella typhimurium found	4
Pathogenic Bact. coli 026 found	4
Pathogenic Bact. coli 055 found	3
Pathogenic Bact. coli 0119 found	18
Giardia lamblia found	2
Trichuris trichiura found	1
Negative results	1362

Mouse Faeces

Negative results	1
------------------------	---

Meat Sandwiches

Staphylococcus aureus found	2
-----------------------------------	---

540 faecal specimens which are included in the foregoing were arranged and collected by this Department with the approval and co-operation of local medical practitioners and school authorities.

The Public Health Department has an arrangement with Chelsea Doctors whereby specimens left at the office by 3 p.m. Mondays to Fridays, and 11 a.m. on Saturdays are delivered by hand to the Laboratories the same day. This service is used extensively.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councilors of
The Corporation of Glasgow.
and to the members of the Glasgow City Council.
Your Worship, Ladies and Gentlemen,

During the year 1960, 200 samples of food were examined, 19
of which were taken from the Glasgow City Council.
Adverse comments were made in regard to the foodstuffs
of which the Corporation of Glasgow is the proprietor.
The Corporation of Glasgow is the proprietor of the foodstuffs
of which the Corporation of Glasgow is the proprietor.
The Corporation of Glasgow is the proprietor of the foodstuffs
of which the Corporation of Glasgow is the proprietor.

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

PUBLIC ANALYST

for the year ended 31st December, 1960.

THOMAS McLACHLAN, A.C.G.F.C., F.R.I.C., M.I.Biol.

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

Your Worship, Ladies and Gentlemen,

During the year 1960, 400 samples of food were examined, 19 of which were taken formally and 381 informally.

Adverse comments were made against 10 samples and the incidence of adulteration or incorrect labelling may be classified as follows:-

	<u>Number of samples examined.</u>	<u>Number of samples adulterated.</u>
Milk	200	1
Other food	200	9

A sample of milk contained a few small pieces of bread and some bread crumbs, but from the condition of the milk and the bottle it was thought that the bottle had been through the cleansing machine. It was impossible to say how the crumbs had gained access, but they appeared to have entered the milk after bottling.

A milk cocoa beverage contained 15.3 per cent of total solids, but only 1.36 per cent of total fat, including the fat present as cocoa butter. The quantity of separated milk was therefore greater than that of the full cream milk and the order of disclosure of the ingredients was incorrect. The packers later stated their attention had been drawn to the matter previously and agreed to amend the label accordingly when new bottles were obtained. The label of a Strawberry Milk Shake was considered incorrect in that it contained more artificial flavour than natural flavour. The word "Flavour" should be included in the description.

A complaint was received concerning the condition of "new-laid" eggs purchased in Chelsea, and a fried egg and its shell and an unbroken egg were submitted for examination. The fried egg contained a large purple-brown body adjoining the yolk of the egg, which consisted of a chick embryo. An embryo of this size may develop within 2 to 3 days if a hen is allowed to sit on the egg.

A slice of bread contained foreign matter which was found to consist of burnt starch, probably derived from a baking tin, which had worked its way just inside the loaf as it rose in the oven.

A piece of rump steak was submitted because of a complaint that it was contaminated with insect eggs. Examination showed that frying oil for cooking had been poured onto the steak while frozen, and that minute globules of the solid stearin of the fat had frozen out as a result.

The sample was satisfactory. A can of corned beef contained what appeared to be a portion of a bluebottle, but part of the body was missing. The contamination must have taken place in the canning factory, probably in a machine.

A steak and kidney pie contained areas of mould affecting the pie on the outside upper crust and the inside of the pie on the pastry and pastry/meat interface. The mould growth consisted of a *Penicillium* species and an unidentified mould of the *Fusarium* type. If the pie had been kept cold at least seven days would have been required for this stage of growth to be reached but if kept at normal temperature under the then weather conditions it could have been reached in four days.

A sample of Pale Ale was contaminated with yeast and mould growth. This contamination sometimes occurs through the rubber gasket on the stopper not having been properly washed and although in this case the gasket appeared to be in good condition it had not been fitted properly onto the stopper. There was also a chip on the inside of the neck of the bottle.

Adverse comment was made on two samples of soup powder. They were considered to be incorrectly labelled as, in your analyst's opinion, they should be labelled "Appetizer Soups" since the concentration of the prepared soups are only half that of corresponding canned soups, and the calorific value of the Lobster Bisk was only 72 calories per 250 mls., approximately half pint portion, while that of the Vegetable Soup was only 56 calories.

One complaint concerned the condition of tinned Asparagus which possessed an unpleasant smell when heated. A portion of the cooked asparagus mixture was submitted and this had undergone some bacterial decomposition. The odour was unpleasant and a smear showed a massed mixed bacterial flora, but it was impossible to state whether this bacterial decomposition had occurred before or after opening the tin. Had the asparagus been bad in the can one would expect it to have been decomposed and it was not.

Another complaint concerned a Dundee cake which was thought to be contaminated with paint. The foreign matter submitted was examined and consisted of pieces of burnt vegetable tissue. The bulk of this tissue contained starch and was evidently from a seed or nut, which could not be readily identified. It was a high oil containing nut, probably almond or walnut.

Some ice lollies had made children feel ill, but examination revealed no excess of lead, zinc or arsenic. The dye was a permitted colour, and the pH was 3.17. Similar cases had been reported elsewhere, but no explanation could be found for the circumstances and the samples were reported as satisfactory.

Some tomatoes were submitted because the complainant alleged that they were covered with a chemical powder which affected the taste

of the fruit. Examination showed the deposit to consist of fine particles of soil.

During the year several other samples were submitted as complaints by members of the public, but were in fact satisfactory.

Food Legislation.

The year brought little change in food legislation, although the Food Standards Committee issued two long reports, of which mention will be made later.

The Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960, No. 1601, consolidated and amended the previous regulations. One amendment extends the regulations to cover the cleaning of food utensils and equipment, but it is remarkable that no regulations have yet been made to cover the material of which food handling utensils and equipment are made. Over many years attention has been drawn to the risk involved in using articles such as enamelware coated with antimony enamels and toasting prongs coated with lead, but it is still necessary to show that the food stored in or treated with this equipment has been contaminated before any action can be taken.

The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960, No. 1542, prescribe modifications of the existing Methylene blue test, provide a fresh Phosphatase test for pasteurised milk, and also provide a new test, the Clot-on-Boiling Test for tuberculin tested milk.

The Skimmed Milk with Non-Milk Fat Regulations, 1960, No. 2331, cover fresh ground in food law inasmuch as they provide for the sale of milk, condensed milk, and dried milk, from which the original milk fat has been removed and replaced by other fats or oils. Fats and oils used for this exchange are generally of vegetable origin and are intended primarily for persons suffering from coronary disease, and the reconstituted milk products are not to be used for babies. The Regulations are unfortunate in that they "do not apply to any food intended at the time of sale for export from the United Kingdom", because certain foreign governments accept foods, which comply with the requirements of the British Food and Drugs Act to be admitted into their countries and accept the certificates either of any public analyst or of certain recognised public analysts to this effect. Any Regulations should, therefore, be so worded that they apply only to countries where there are no restrictions. Another unfortunate provision in these regulations is that the labelling requirements do not apply to sales to catering or manufacturing businesses or to sales for immediate consumption. One would have thought that the casual consumer or eater-out is as much entitled to know what he is consuming as the purchaser buying a pre-packed food for use in the home.

The Arsenic in Food (Amendment) Regulations, 1960, increase the amount of arsenic in brewers' yeast to be used in manufacture from 2.0 to 5.0 parts per million when calculated on the dry matter, but make no other alteration to the existing regulations.

The Report of the Departmental Committee on "Milk Composition in the United Kingdom" occupies some 86 pages and makes 23 main recommendations,

which may be summarised as follows:-

(a) Milk should continue to be sold as it comes from the cow except for separated and other grades, which must be clearly labelled:

(b) Efforts should be made to improve the quality of milk both with regard to fat and solids-not-fat, though the committee is more concerned about the solids-not-fat than the fat content:

(c) The presumptive minimum standards should in five or ten years time become minimum legal standards for sale to the consumer:

(d) The Hortvet Freezing test should be made legal subject to certain provisos:

(e) Differential payment schemes should be introduced according to the quality of the milk:

(f) Better provision should be made for the testing both of bulk and of individual cow milks.

The Food Standards Committee Report on Bread and Flour occupies 19 pages and includes 24 general recommendations regarding flour and 10 regarding bread, but it also contains 51 pages of Appendices. The main provisions are that all flour required to be fortified at present should continue to be fortified for the present and that no change should be made in the quantities prescribed, that all sampling should be made at mills or docks, and that only certain bleaching and improving agents should be permitted. It is recommended that there should be a statutory list of ingredients permitted to be used in bread, that descriptions of "protein", "milk" and "Slimming" breads should be controlled, and that exaggerated claims for enrichment or energy-producing qualities of bread should be prohibited.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS McLACHLAN, A.C.G.F.C., F.R.I.C.,
M.I.Biol.

Public Analyst.

Article	Taken Informally	Taken Formally	Total Analysed	Adulterated etc.
Ale	1		1	1
Bread	1		1	1
Butter	18		18	
Cake	1		1	
Chicken in Jelly	1		1	
Confectionery	3		3	
Conserve	1		1	
Eggs	1		1	1
Fish, canned	4		4	
Fish Paste	22		22	
Fish Potted	8		8	
Flour	3		3	
Fruit Juice	5		5	
Ice Cream	7		7	
Ice Lolly	1		1	
Jam	21		21	
Jelly	2		2	
Margarine	4		4	
Marmalade	15		15	
Meat	1		1	1
Meat, canned	1		1	
Meat Paste	20		20	
Meat Pie	1		1	1
Milk	200		200	1
Milk Beverage	1		1	1
Milk Shake Syrup	2		2	1
Soft Drinks	19		19	
Soup Powder	2		2	2
Spirits	-	19	19	
Suet	2		2	
Tomatoes	1		1	
Turkey in Jelly	1		1	
Vegetables, canned	1		1	
Vinegar	8		8	
Yoghourt	2		2	
TOTALS	381	19	400	10

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The Report of the Departmental Committee on "Milk Composition in the United Kingdom" comprises some 85 pages and makes 23 main recommendations,

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