

[Report of the Medical Officer of Health for Fulham Borough].

Contributors

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METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF FULHAM



REPORT
of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
for the year
1951

M. I. ADAMS
B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health

FULHAM BOROUGH COUNCIL



*With the Compliments of the
Medical Officer of Health.*

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TOWN HALL,
FULHAM, S.W.6.

(1)

pc ack.
8/7/52.

MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

(as at December, 1951)

Ex-officio: Councillor Percy Edward Fenne, J.P. (Mayor)

Chairman: Councillor Christopher Lancaster, J.P.

Vice-Chairman: Councillor John William Perotti, J.P.

Alderman: Mrs. Helen Maude Fournier.

Alderman: Mr. Walter Rankin.

Councillors

Vivian Arthur Baron.

Alexander Montgomery Greaves Beattie.

Arthur Andrew Clark.

Thomas Michael Cox, J.P.

Albert James Frost.

Mrs. Laura May Mills.

Herbert Henry Poulter.

Thomas Alfred Winstanley.

(2)

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

(December 1951)

Medical Officer of Health	-	Mary I. Adams, B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health (Part-time)	-	Caroline A. Meade, M.B., B.S.(Lond.), D.P.H.
Public Analyst (Paid by fees)	-	Thomas McLachlan, A.C.G.F.G., F.I.C.

Administrative and Clerical Section.

Chief Clerk	-	J.E. Burton, D.F.M.
Second Clerk	-	J.W. Chance, A.I.Hsg., Dip. R.I.P.H.H.
Administrative Clerk	-	B.C. Bolton.
Clerk	-	S.T. Ansell.
Clerk	-	R.G. Larcher, A.B.I.
Clerk	-	S. Wright, Dip.R.I.P.H.H.
Clerk	-	Vacant.
Secretary to M.O.H.	-	Mrs. H.A. Stapp.
Shorthand-Typist.	-	Mrs. C.M. Phillips.
Clerk-Typist.	-	Vacant.
Clerk-Typist.	-	Miss R. Reed.

Sanitary Inspectors' Section.

Chief Sanitary Inspector	-	G.W. Herrick, D.P.A. (1) (2)
Deputy to Chief Sanitary Inspector and Officer -in-charge Rodent Repression Service	-	F.E. Walsh, (1) (2)
Factories and Smoke Abatement Officer	-	F.C. Payne, (1) (2) (3) (4)
Lady Sanitary Inspector	-	Miss E.H. Sexton, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. (1)
District Sanitary Inspector	-	H. Hutchinson (1) (2)
do.	-	C.J. Price (1) (2)
do.	-	I. Jones (1)
do.	-	R.D. Richards (1)
do.	-	C.W. Owens (1)
do.	-	G. Bailey (1) (2)
do.	-	Vacant
do.	-	B.J. Parsons (1)

Food & Drugs Section.

Senior Sanitary Inspector	-	A.W. Gammack (1) (2)
Sanitary Inspector	-	W.G. Thurgood (1) (3)
do.	-	A.H. Newport (1) (2)
do.	-	A.G. Patterson (1) (2)

- (1) Certificate Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Joint Board.
- (2) Meat & Other Foods Certificate, Royal Sanitary Institute.
- (3) Diploma of the Royal Institute of Public Health & Hygiene.
- (4) Smoke Certificate, Royal Sanitary Institute.

DISINFECTING STATION.

Superintendent: J.H. Hughes.

Three Disinfectors. One Motor Driver. One Disinfector - Motor Driver.

RODENT CONTROL.

One Foreman Operative. Three Operatives.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

Fifteen Male Attendants.

Fifteen Female Attendants.

MORTUARY KEEPER.

G. Churchill.

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF FULHAM.

Public Health Department,
Town Hall,
FULHAM, S.W.6.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF FULHAM.

Your Worship, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the health of the Borough for the year 1951.

On the 31st March, 1951, Mr. T.H. Robey, Chief Sanitary Inspector, retired after 42 years conscientious and capable service with this Council. Mr. Robey who had a detailed knowledge of housing and sanitation, was a "character" in the life of the Borough. His friendly manner made him acceptable to citizens, contractors, builders, and the staff alike. Many tributes to his unobtrusive kindness and consideration are still being received.

It is a pleasure to record the appointment of Mr.G.W.Herrick,D.P.A., Ollett Gold Medallist, to fill the vacancy. Mr. Herrick was a Sanitary Inspector in the Borough from 1927 to 1929, and since then has had wide and varied experience in the West London area.

Dr. Caroline A. Meade was appointed Deputy Medical Officer of Health on the 1st October in a part-time capacity. Dr. Meade has had extensive experience in public health, more especially epidemiological work, in this country and abroad.

During the year special medical examinations and reports called for by Employing Committees have continued to be done by myself. Since the 1st November all the medical examinations of the Council's newly appointed staff and employees have been carried out by your Medical Officers. Previously these examinations were carried out by Dr. O.Watts-Tobin, and I would like to record my appreciation of his co-operation in arranging appointments and furnishing speedy and efficient reports on the persons examined.

The yearly statistics show that the health of the Borough continues to be maintained at a very satisfactory standard which compares favourably with London and the country as a whole, In 1951, as in 1950, no case of diphtheria occurred.

There was a decrease in the notification of all forms of tuberculosis but an increase in the number of deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis during the year. A large number of infective tubercular patients have still to share a bed, and an even greater number a room. Whilst a considerable number of children and young adults are living in overcrowded conditions, owing to housing difficulties, they run a high risk of being infected. It is hoped that B.C.G. vaccination, which is now being carried out on those most susceptible to tubercular infection and where there is an existing tubercular patient in the home, may prove highly effective in raising the immunity in these cases, thus lessening the risk of infection.

Extracts from the Annual Report of Dr. H.C. Price, Chest Physician, Fulham Clinic, have been included on pp. 30 to 32, which outline the tuberculosis position in Fulham.

As in the country generally, poliomyelitis in the Borough declined. There were six cases; four of these were the paralytic type but considerable recovery of function followed rehabilitation work in these cases. There were no fatalities.

Again, in company with many other areas in the country, cases of paratyphoid B. occurred between June and August. It was found on investigation that in the seven cases notified during this period, there were five different "types" of the microbe concerned. Each year different "types" are making their appearance in this country, for example, the type "Kentish" first appeared on the south coast from the continent and has gradually "travelled" to London, taking about two years to make the journey.

From the table on page 14 the infectious group of diseases will be seen to be more or less the same as in 1950, with three notable exceptions, viz: dysentery, measles and acute pneumonia, which show a steep rise in this year's records. Firstly, dysentery (*Bacillus Dysenteriae* Sonne) showed a marked increase. It has been found that this microbe inhabits the alimentary tract of the common cockroach and may infect food and utensils. Personal hygiene is therefore of the utmost importance in the home and food factory. This outbreak was practically confined to Sands End district. Extensive investigations were made in each case and every precaution taken. There is no doubt these precautions, along with the course of preventive treatment carried out on request by medical practitioners concerned, were responsible for bringing the outbreak under control as quickly as possible. The disease does not usually prove fatal and no deaths occurred.

Measles also increased, there being 1948 notifications including one death, that of an infant under one year. In the previous measles epidemic in 1949 there were 1099 notifications and one death. Records dating from the beginning of the century show that in 1926 Fulham experienced its worst epidemic, there being 3700 cases with 47 deaths. During the five years 1944/1948 no deaths from measles occurred.

The incidence of acute pneumonia also increased by 38 cases over the 1950 figures. These occurred during an epidemic of influenza which took an unusually heavy toll of the elderly. In the previous years the death rate due to pneumonia decreased with the single exception of 1947, when there was a rise, again in conjunction with influenza; not unexpectedly the older age groups were most affected.

The number of old people requiring investigation by the Public Health Department and the number of visits paid to them has increased markedly. It is notable that 110 old people voluntarily entered hospital for treatment or were admitted to Homes for the Aged. This is a tribute to the persuasive methods used and the tact and skill of the Lady Sanitary Inspector. Thanks are due for the excellent co-operation given by the following Societies and people; Bishop Creighton House Voluntary Workers, British Red Cross Society, District Nursing Association, Family Welfare Association, General Practitioners in the district, the Women's Voluntary Services, the many kindly neighbours and relatives of the old people and especially to Dr. Wyman and the staff of Fulham Hospital and the Welfare Officer at King's Mead Institution, without whose help such splendid results could not have been achieved.

The year has seen continuous and increasing efforts to interest people in public health. Two types of propaganda used are worthy of special mention - (1) the number of Film Shows at the Central Library was increased and given a wider scope to include talks on topical health subjects. These have been well received by attendances almost to the capacity of the hall. (2) As part of the Festival of Britain celebrations an open-air "Health Week", which was declared open by the Rt Hon. Hilary Marquand, M.P. at the time Minister of Health, was held in June at Lillie Road Recreation Ground. The weather was good and the items included a marquee exhibition, demonstrations and displays. This novel form of exhibition was most successful, the evening open-air displays proving especially popular and drawing large attendances.

As in London generally the inspection of tenement houses forms a major part of the work of the District Sanitary Inspectors. Quoting from

the Housing Survey carried out in the Borough in 1947 "Fulham was largely built around 1890, a time when speculative building was rampant, and 62 years of life completed with a poor initial job and a rising demand for an improved standard of amenities have resulted in many areas in the Borough falling well below standard". This deterioration continues, as does the difficulty to maintain satisfactory standards. This is reflected in the number of defects requiring to be dealt with through statutory action. As in 1950 there was again a marked increase in the occurrence of the more serious defects such as leaking roofs and other damp conditions. There is, however, a more encouraging side to the housing question, for to quote from information kindly supplied by the Director of Housing and Public Buildings, 190 family units were newly constructed by the Council during 1951, and a further two units by a private owner. In addition, 256 dwellings were under construction at the end of the year, schemes were in preparation for imminent development in connection with 96 family units and plans were in active consideration regarding a further 477 units. A number of other schemes were either being discussed at officer level with the Ministry of Housing and Local Government or the London County Council as at 31st December, 1951.

The relationship between the officers of the Divisional London County Council Health Service and the Department has continued on a cordial and co-operative footing.

I am indebted to all the members of the Fulham Borough Council for their help and co-operation and especially to the Chairmen, Vice-Chairmen and Members of the Public Health and Staff Committees of the Council for their sympathetic consideration of the medical problems of the Council's staff and employees.

I would like to record my appreciation to all the Chief Officers and the members of their Departments for their unfailing assistance and take this opportunity of conveying to every member of my Department my thanks for the loyalty and efficiency with which everyone has carried out his or her duties.

I have the honour to be,
Your Worship, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

R. I. Adams

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1951.

POPULATION (estimated) ... 122,400

SEPARATE DWELLINGS ... 32,048
(estimated at 1.10.51)

A Penny rate produces approx: £4,870 p.a.

LIVE BIRTHS:

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Rate per 1,000 Population.</u>	
				<u>1951</u>	<u>1950</u>
Legitimate	1,590	787	803	12.99	13.3
Illegitimate	129	58	71	1.05	1.05
Totals	1,719	845	874	14.04	14.35

STILLBIRTHS:

Legitimate	37	14	23	0.3	0.23
Illegitimate	5	4	1	0.04	0.04
Totals	42	18	24	0.34	0.27

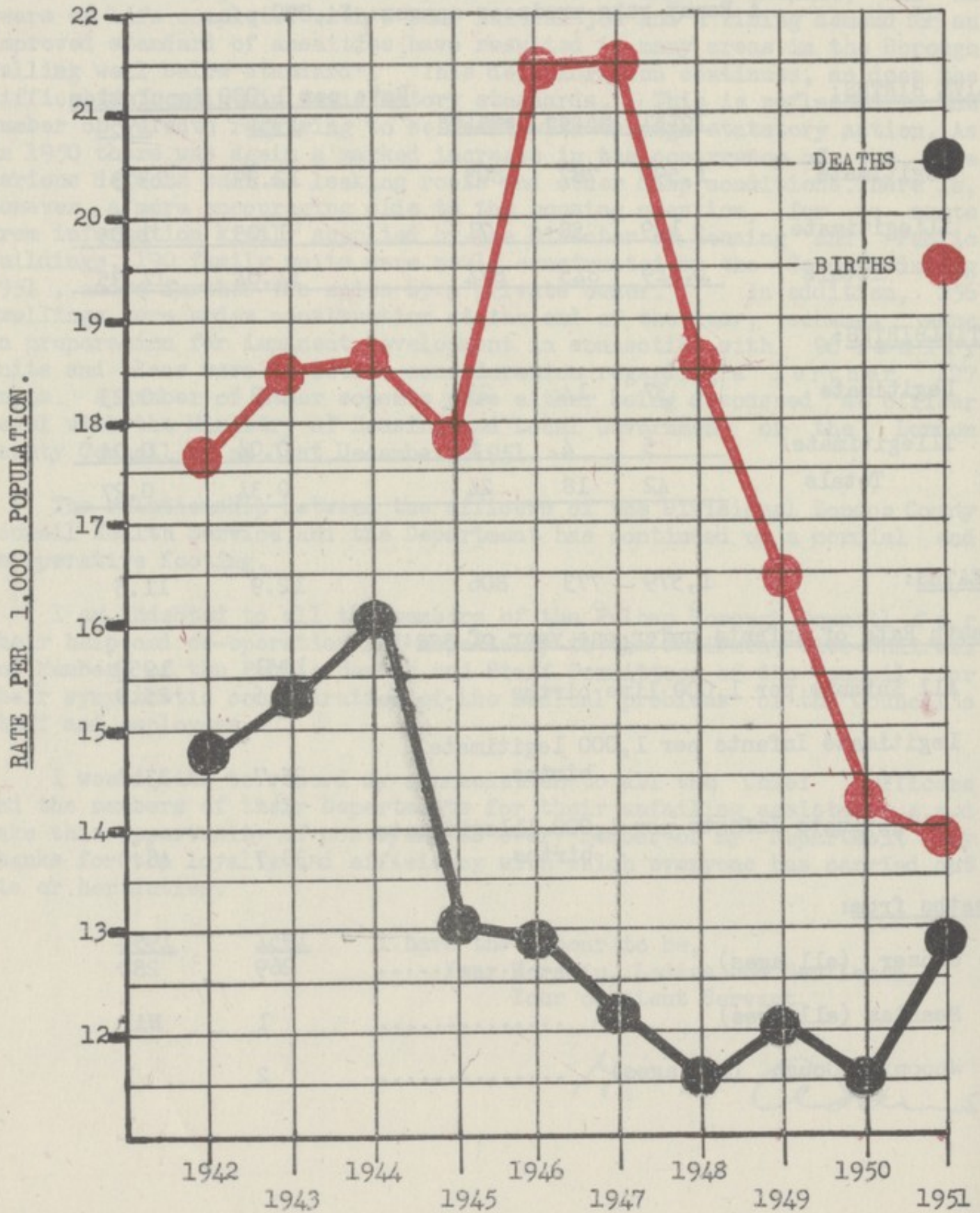
DEATHS: 1,579 773 806 12.9 11.5Death Rate of Infants under one year of age:

	<u>1951</u>	<u>1950</u>
All infants per 1,000 live births	26.5	25.0
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate births	25.7	23.8
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate births	38.7	46.0

Deaths from:

	<u>1951</u>	<u>1950</u>
Cancer (all ages)	269	280
Measles (all ages)	1	Nil
Whooping Cough (all ages)	2	1

GRAPH SHOWING COMPARISON BETWEEN BIRTH AND DEATH RATES
FOR LAST TEN YEARS.



CLASSIFICATION OF CAUSES OF DEATH

1579 Deaths as follows:-

	under 1	Age Groups		Over 45	Total
		1 - 5	5 - 45		
Tuberculosis Respiratory	-	-	13	31	44
Tuberculosis other	-	-	3	2	5
Syphilitic Disease	-	-	1	9	10
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	2	-	-	2
Meningococcal Infections	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	1	-	-	-	1
Other infective & paralytic diseases	-	-	3	-	3
Cancer	-	1	24	244	269
Diabetes	-	-	3	9	12
Vascular lesions of nervous system	-	-	3	150	153
Coronary disease	-	-	4	150	154
Hypertension with heart disease	-	-	1	63	64
Other heart disease	-	-	6	239	245
Other circulatory diseases	-	-	1	62	63
Influenza	-	1	2	27	30
Pneumonia	3	2	5	76	86
Bronchitis	-	-	5	139	144
Other diseases of respiratory system	-	1	-	9	10
Ulcer of stomach & duodenum	-	-	3	19	22
Gastritis, enteritis, diarrhoea	2	-	-	6	8
Nephritis & nephrosis	1	-	1	12	14
Hyperplasia of prostate	-	-	-	13	13
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	-	1	1
Congenital malformations	7	-	2	5	14
Other ill-defined and defined diseases	32	3	15	105	155
Motor vehicle accidents	-	1	-	7	8
All other accidents	-	-	1	27	28
Suicide	-	-	-	20	20
Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-	1	1
	46	11	96	1426	1579

INFANTILE DEATHS:

There were 46 deaths of infants under the age of one year. A large number of deaths in the first month being, as is usual, due to prematurity, immaturity and congenital malformation.

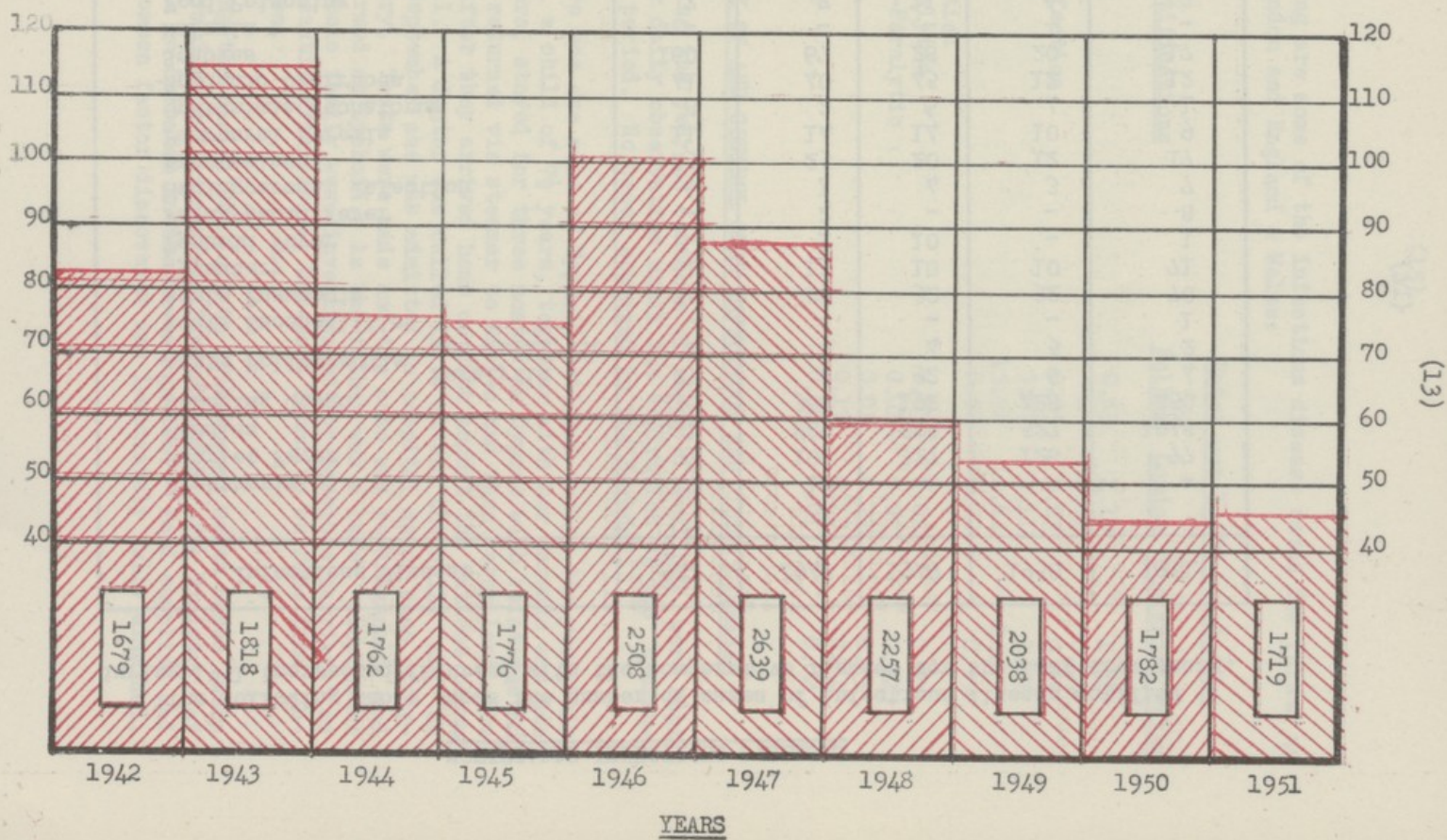
<u>Cause of Death</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1950</u>
Measles	1	-
Whooping Cough	-	1
Pneumonia	8	5
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	4
Prematurity	16	12
Asphyxia	2	1
Atelectasis	2	5
Congenital Malformations	4	10
Meningitis	-	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	-	-
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	-	1
Want of attention at birth	-	1
All other causes	<u>12</u>	<u>4</u>
	<u>46</u>	<u>45</u>

The Infant Mortality rate was 26.7 per thousand live births (25 in 1950).

There was 1 maternal death in 1951 giving a rate of .58 per thousand births (live and still) (1.7 in 1950).

GRAPH SHOWING INFANT DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR FOR THE LAST TEN YEARS.

The figures given in the columns are the number of
Live Births in that year.



NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following table shows the number of cases of infectious disease notified during 1951 (corrected figures) with the comparative figures for the last five years.

Infectious Disease	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
Diphtheria	17	10	6	-	-
Scarlet Fever	93	100	327	126	77
Measles	631	889	1099	527	1948
Whooping Cough	236	368	192	428	450
Acute Poliomyelitis	27	2	32	6	4
Paralytic	8	-	4	5	2
Non-Paralytic	-	-	-	-	1
Acute Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	1
Acute Pneumonia	75	28	32	32	70
Dysentery	1	13	10	10	71
Typhoid Fever	-	1	10	-	1
Paratyphoid Fever	-	2	-	-	8
Meningococcal Infection	6	1	4	3	7
Erysipelas	23	25	20	12	17
Puerperal Pyrexia	11	14	14	10	9
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	8	2	6	4	1
Epidemic Diarrhoea	41	40	45	12	12
Scabies	160	67	28	20	17
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	7	7	11	6	2
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	226	203	245	209	172
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	33	23	23	19	24
	1603	1795	2108	1429	2893

The following are some of the infectious disease rates for Fulham as compared with London and England & Wales:

<u>Notifications</u>	<u>Rates per 1,000 population</u>		
	<u>Fulham</u>	<u>London</u>	<u>England & Wales</u>
Scarlet Fever	0.63	1.10	1.11
Diphtheria	-	0.01	0.02
Meningococcal Infection	0.05	0.03	0.03
Whooping Cough	3.67	3.11	3.87
Measles	15.91	14.64	14.07
Pneumonia	0.57	0.72	0.99
Acute Poliomyelitis:			
Paralytic	0.03	0.02	0.03
Non-Paralytic	0.01	0.02	0.02
Food Poisoning	0.01	0.23	0.13
Erysipelas	0.13	0.15	0.14
Paratyphoid Fever	0.06	0.01	0.02

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Smallpox: During the year 28 contacts of cases of smallpox were kept under daily observation until the expiration of the quarantine period. No cases occurred in the Borough.

Typhoid: There was one case of Typhoid notified during the year. This case, a child of 7½ years, together with her parents and two sisters, stayed for three months in Cyprus with relatives and then returned via steamer to Naples and then over land. The day after they arrived home on 26th August the patient became unwell. A doctor was called in to attend the child and on 7th September she was admitted to hospital as a case of dysentery. Tests were made and the case was re-diagnosed and confirmed as typhoid. As the father was a cafe proprietor the whole family were investigated for possible carriers as a precautionary measure, but were found to be free from infection.

Paratyphoid: During the period 9th July to 20th August seven cases were confirmed as suffering from Paratyphoid B. The Ministry of Health co-operated in the investigation. Food supplies and any common factor discovered was immediately fully examined.

The seven cases were not confined to one area of the Borough and the phase typing of each case did not help in any way as, out of the seven cases, there were five different types, i.e. 'Taunton', 'Dundee', 'Group One', 'Group Two' and 'Kentish'.

No paratyphoid organisms were found in any of the samples taken for bacteriological examination and, as no further cases occurred, the investigation was closed. There were no deaths.

Sonne
Dysentery:

71 cases of Sonne Dysentery were notified during the year. Of these, 52 notifications occurred in the fourth quarter, when Sonne showed increased prevalence in London and elsewhere.

Of these 52 notifications, 47 were in respect of the Sand s End area, the age distribution being:-

Under 5 years	.....	17
5 to 14 years	.....	18
15 to 44 years	.....	16
65 years +	.....	1

28 families were affected.

Visits were made at the homes of notified cases which were fully investigated and specimens from all members of the household (contacts) were examined where co-operation could be gained.

This resulted in the discovery of a number of minor cases, and symptomless carriers who had not consulted their private practitioner, and accounts for the relatively high proportion of adult notifications. Doctors were informed and willingly co-operated by prescribing routine treatment.

By these means, and by exclusion from school and day nursery etc., the control of the epidemic was secured.

Polio-
myelitis:

19 suspect cases of poliomyelitis were admitted to hospital during the year. Of these, 4 cases were confirmed as suffering from paralytic poliomyelitis and 2 cases confirmed as suffering from non-paralytic poliomyelitis.

Of the total number of cases, 3 occurred in children under 5 years, 2 occurred in children of school age, and the remaining case was a person over school age.

Food

Poisoning:

There were no outbreaks but two cases were notified. One death occurred, *Salmonella typhi* murium being isolated in an elderly patient who died 24 hours after admission to hospital. This person lived alone and did his own cooking.

There is no doubt that a considerable amount of food poisoning exists which is not notified as those suffering from it do not consult their doctor unless seriously ill. It is then too late and usually impossible to obtain and investigate samples of suspected articles of food.

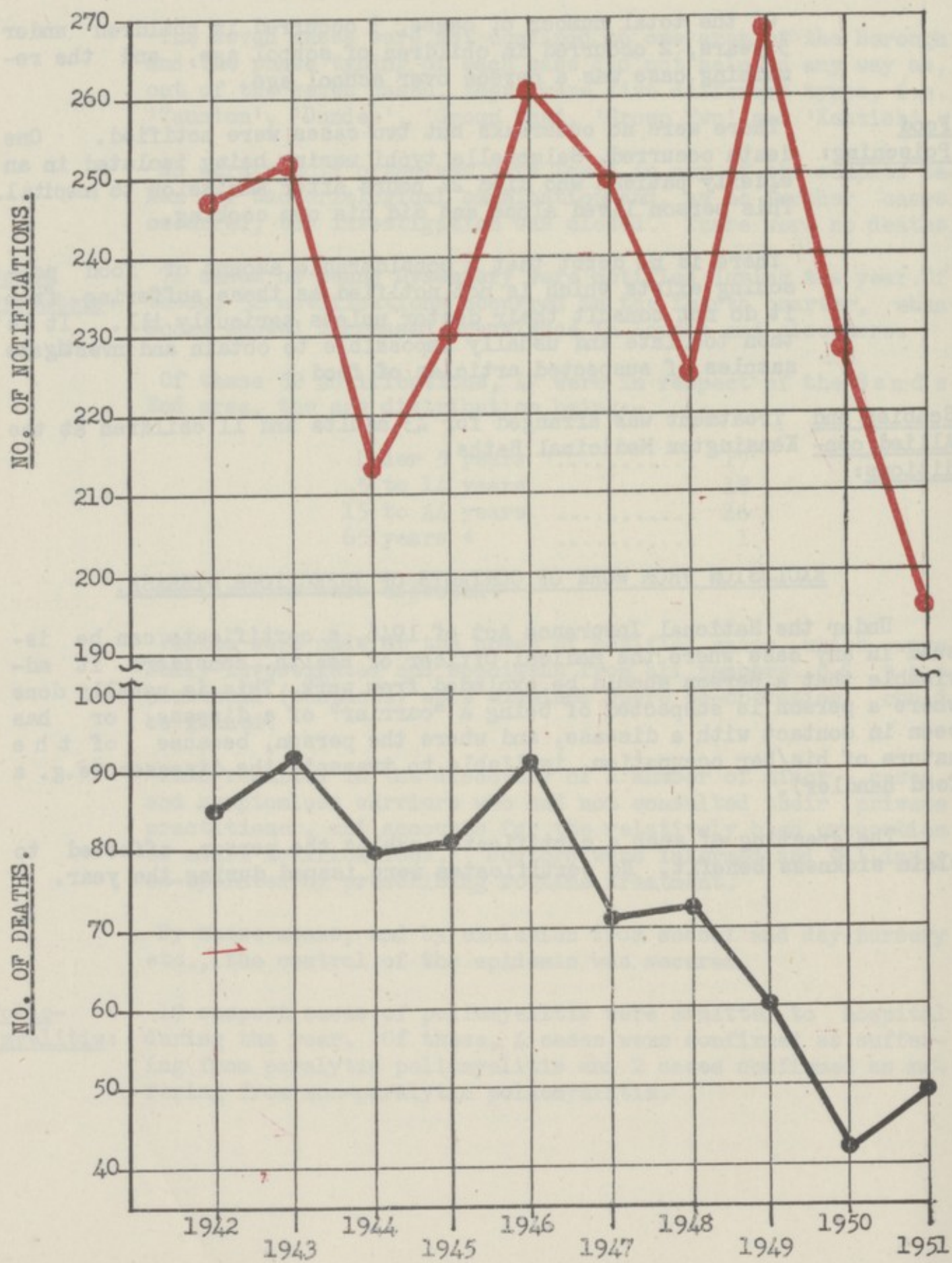
Scabies and Allied conditions:

Treatment was arranged for 43 adults and 11 children at the Kensington Medicinal Baths.

EXCLUSION FROM WORK OF CONTACTS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Under the National Insurance Act of 1946, a certificate can be issued in any case where the Medical Officer of Health considers it advisable that a person should be excluded from work. This is usually done where a person is suspected of being a "carrier" of a disease, or has been in contact with a disease, and where the person, because of the nature of his/her occupation, is liable to transmit the diseases (e.g. a food handler).

The granting of such a certificate enables the person affected to claim sickness benefit. No certificates were issued during the year.

TUBERCULOSIS.

HOSPITALS IN THE BOROUGH OF FULHAM

Details supplied by courtesy of the Fulham & Kensington
Hospital Management Committee.

1. Fulham Hospital:
St. Dunstan's Road, W.6.

An acute general hospital for medical and surgical cases; mental observation unit; chronic sick wards; out-patient department. Number of staffed beds - 384.
2. Fulham Maternity Hospital:
5-7, Parsons Green, S.W.6.

Number of staffed beds - 30.
3. Western Hospital:
Seagrave Road, S.W.6.

A hospital for the treatment of infectious diseases of all kinds; poliomyelitis unit; pulmonary tuberculosis wards. Number of staffed beds - 172.
4. Fulham Chest Clinic:
114, New King's Road, S.W.6.

Various types of clinic sessions held for the out-patient treatment of tuberculosis.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS

The following bacteriological and other examinations were carried out during the year 1950 at the West London Hospital for the Council:

Nose & Throat swabs	.....	198
Urines	.....	67
Faeces	.....	504
Miscellaneous	.....	7

PUBLIC CONVENIENCESWAR DAMAGE REPAIRS.

At the beginning of the year there were two War Damage claims outstanding on the Public Conveniences; the one on Effie Road Convenience was agreed and the necessary work was commenced by the Director of Housing in June. Owing to various unforeseen factors, including a delay in delivery of materials, the work was not finally completed until February, 1952. However, the Convenience was kept open as much as possible whilst the work was in progress and the public were not greatly inconvenienced.

The remaining claim on Lillie Road Convenience has not yet been "agreed", but it is anticipated that this will be settled and the work carried out in 1952.

THEFT OF LEAD.

Another matter which arose during the year was the stealing of lead from the public conveniences. At four men's conveniences thefts occurred; several other unsuccessful attempts were also made to remove lead fittings. In all cases the police were immediately notified, but both they and the attendants have been unable to apprehend anyone.

FREE WASH FACILITIES.

The free washing facilities, which have now been in operation for two years, continue to be used and appreciated by the public, although of course, some still prefer the "3d. wash and brush up" which remains in operation.

The cost of the free wash service, in paper towels and soap, for the year was £85., an increase of 18% over last year's cost. This is offset, however, by an increase in free washes of 18.6% - 39,913 washes being provided during the year as against 33,650 washes in 1950.

I consider the number of washes compared to the cost involved very satisfactory.

PUBLIC MORTUARY

The following number of bodies were admitted to the Mortuary during the year:-

By order of the Coroner 271

Convenience Cases (i.e. admitted
at the request of Undertakers)..... 176

Total .. 447

Number of Post-Mortem
Examinations conducted 271

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948.Section 50: Burial or Cremation of the Dead.

Eleven funerals were arranged under the provisions of this Section. The funerals were carried out by Mr. J. Goulborn of 62, Greyhound Road, the Council's official Contractor.

Details of the cost of the Burials are as follows:-

*11 Funerals as per contract£88. 8s. 6d

Less amount recovered from estate of
deceased, or by gifts, or
responsible relatives traced£23. 6s. 9d.

Balance being cost to Council£65. 1s. 9d.

*The cost of the funerals varies slightly, the average
cost of an adult being approximately £10.

Section 47: Removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention.

No removals were made under the provisions of this Section.

OLD PEOPLES WELFARE.

Figures available show that people live to an advanced age in Fulham and as the provisions for them become better known, so increasing numbers of old people are brought to the notice of the Public Health Department. This year the number of visits made was much in excess of last year, increasing from 379 in 1950 to 816 in 1951.

The initial ascertainment visits may be difficult and protracted. Old people are often suspicious of visitors, slow to react and stubbornly independent. A sensitive and gentle approach is essential to acquire the necessary particulars regarding their relatives, friends and private resources.

These visits often reveal the most appalling squalor and self-neglect and although old people may be very independent by nature, they are often found to be living in insanitary conditions, sometimes so gravely ill or infirm that they are not able to devote proper care and attention to themselves or, receiving no help from others, become a source of injury to health or trouble to their neighbours. Removal to a Home or Hospital is then necessary.

In such circumstances they are sympathetically advised to enter a home or hospital for their own good. Persuasion, if sometimes difficult, is well repaid when they voluntarily agree to make a change and settle down happily in their new surroundings. The numbers persuaded to enter homes and hospitals testify to the success of these methods; twenty-five cases being voluntarily removed to Homes and eighty-five to Hospitals in the year under review.

When persuasion fails it may be necessary to resort to statutory action under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, by applying for a Magistrate's Order for compulsory removal. If at all possible or desirable, a further trial at home is given to the old people. The necessary domiciliary and social services co-operate in the effort. Home Helps are arranged, Meals on Wheels, Home Nursing and also the help of supplementary grants of money to enable the purchase of clothing, bedding etc. Friendly visits to the old folk by voluntary visitors of various associations are a real help in combating loneliness.

A brief note on the conditions of two of the old people visited during the year may be of interest:-

Case A. 70 odd; completely deaf, frail and unsteady in gait; living in two rooms, but occupying only one. His landlady reported that he kept falling down six or seven times a day and was unable to cook, clean or care for himself. He left the water tap running, having flooded the room below on several occasions.

When visited he was found in a very neglected and unwashed condition, wearing only a thin cotton shirt on a bitterly cold day. The room occupied was in a dirty and disorderly state and literally packed and stocked with books, many of which were first editions. There was also an abundance of pictures of horses and football teams all stacked to some feet high. A broken wire mattress spring propped up on books served as a bed, while one tattered blanket and an old overall was his only bedding.

He was persuaded to enter a home for old people and after a stay of some months returned to occupy one room on the ground floor of the same house, having disposed of some of his collection of books and pictures.

Case B. 72 years old; had a three-roomed flat but used only one room. The sub-tenant complained that she made noises, prowling around this room at night, keeping the other members of the household awake. She did not feed herself properly, would not buy matches, bread etc. She received the Old Age Pension but no Supplement. The sub-tenant cooked meals for her and provided her with other necessities, small sums of money etc. but was tired of so doing and appealed to the Town Hall.

A visit was made and the old lady found to be in an unwashed and unkempt condition. Her room was dusty and unclean. She seldom changed her garments and slept in a chair in the room.

It was necessary to report her to the Duly Authorised Officer with a view to certification, and she was removed to hospital, where it was discovered that her handbag contained £4,000.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1951.

In September of this year the National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951, came into force. This provides an emergency method of applying to Court for compulsory removal of aged and infirm persons to a hospital or other suitable place for a maximum period of three weeks, by dispensing with the seven clear days' notice to the person concerned or in charge of him, as required in Section 47 of the National Assistance Act. The Amendment Act is designed to cover cases where a delay of even a few hours might prove decisive. It was agreed by the Public Health Committee that the Medical Officer of Health be authorised to make any applications necessary under this Act.

REHOUSING OF FULHAM RESIDENTS ON L.C.C. HOUSING ESTATES.

During the year 420 families were visited by the Sanitary Inspectors at the request of the London County Council in connection with applications for alternative accommodation.

Of this number 162 cases applied on the grounds of overcrowding and the remaining 258 on medical grounds and the insanitary condition of their living accommodation.

102 families were found to be living in overcrowded conditions, and reports were sent to the Director of Housing and Valuer, London County Council, recommending them for alternative accommodation on the L.C.C. Housing Estates.

49 families were known to have been rehoused during the year.

The scheme inaugurated the previous year of linking applicants on the Fulham Borough Council Housing List with the London County Council system of awarding a priority for overcrowding has been continued, the Sanitary Inspectors visiting premises and interviewing applicants as indicated by the Housing Department; and where necessary forms certifying the overcrowding being forwarded to the London County Council.

There is close co-operation between the Housing and Public Health Departments on all matters relating to housing.

PUBLIC HEALTH PROPAGANDAFILM SHOWS.

During the Metropolitan Boroughs' Golden Jubilee Exhibition held at the Public Baths the film "Another Case of Food Poisoning" was shown, and members of the public were invited to spot the food handling faults in the film. This competition was a success and it was decided to give film shows to the public as a means of conveying some of the "do's and don't's" of health and hygiene.

Although not intended purely for juveniles the first show, held at the Central Library, was organised on behalf of a local Youth Club and was very poorly attended.

A second show given to a Social Club on their premises produced a larger audience, 61 persons being present.

Whilst still determined to run these shows it was realised that some form of attraction would have to be employed to obtain better attendances, and it was decided to use commercial feature films for this purpose. Arrangements were therefore made with a Film Company to supply feature films, and since they have been exhibited the shows have been extremely successful. The average attendance at the four shows, one a month from September to December inclusive, was 138, and as the seating capacity of the hall is only 150 and a certain wastage is inevitable, these figures are considered very satisfactory.

Educational films on health subjects are shown before the feature films, which themselves are from a specially selected group with an educational flavour, e.g. "Madame Curie".

Alternatively, a speaker addresses the audience on a particular subject, usually followed or preceded by a short film on the subject, e.g. Speaker on the Mass X-Ray Service - film on Tuberculosis. (The shows last for approximately two and a half hours and are given from 7 p.m. to 9.30 p.m.).

The shows, which are to mixed audiences, are introduced by a member of the Public Health Committee and suggestions, comments and criticisms from the audience are invited. They are all held at the Central Library and I would like to record my appreciation of the co-operation of the Libraries Committee, the Librarian and his staff.

In view of their success, the Committee plan to increase the number of shows given next season (September to March) from seven to twelve. They will be organised on the same lines as those of last season.

HEALTH WEEK.

(June 18th - 23rd inclusive).

LILLIE ROAD RECREATION GROUND.

This outdoor Health Week staged during the afternoons and evenings as part of the Council's Festival of Britain activities proved a great attraction. It was opened by the Minister of Health, the Right Honourable Hilary Marquand, M.P. on the 18th June. The Mayor presided and the two members of Parliament for the Borough, Dr. Edith Summerskill and Mr. Michael Stewart, were present. The opportunity was taken to demonstrate the work of both local and National Health Services. Evening Institutes and the majority of the voluntary societies and organisations operating within the Borough took part. The Health Week was divided into two sections.

(1) Marquee Exhibition.

This housed a Clean Food pictorial exhibit from the Ministry of Health and exhibits from the British Red Cross Society; Blood Transfusion Service; the Fulham and Kensington Hospital Service; Mass X-Ray Service; St. John Ambulance Brigade and the London County Council Day Nursery Service. Another feature of the Exhibition was a display of paintings, leatherwork and other articles made by patients, both in hospitals and at home, and this wonderful rehabilitation work proved a popular attraction.

(2) Open Air Displays.

A demonstration square was marked out in the Recreation Ground and P.T. displays were given by members of the R.A.F. (School of Physical Training, Cosford); Langford Road Recreation Institute; King Edward VII Nautical School; Munster Women's Institute; Church Lads' Brigade and the Boys' Brigade. The British Red Cross and St. John Ambulance Brigade gave demonstrations throughout the week of their work in dealing with casualties and the finer points of First Aid. Other attractions included exhibitions of badminton and basket-ball matches and Highland dancing; while 'Old Tyme' dancing was first demonstrated and then the public invited to join in the dancing. Music was provided in the evenings by the Fulham Borough Silver Band; A.T.C. Massed Bugle Band; the Sea Cadet Corps Band, and the bands of the local groups of the Church Lads' Brigade and the Boys' Brigade.

The public showed great interest in the exhibitions and demonstrations arranged. It was estimated that 15,000 people attended the demonstrations and that 6,000 people saw the Exhibition. The week was undoubtedly a great success.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL - HEALTH SERVICES

The Maternity and Child Welfare Services since July 1948 are the responsibility of the London County Council. Division I of the London County Council consists of the Metropolitan Boroughs of Chelsea, Fulham, Hammer-smith and Kensington. The Divisional Medical Officer is assisted in each of the four Boroughs in the day to day administration of the Maternity and Child Welfare Services by the respective Borough Medical Officers.

Dr. Violet I. Russell, the Divisional Medical Officer, has kindly supplied the following information regarding these services for the year 1951:-

Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics.

Number of women who attended during the year:

Ante-Natal clinics	...	...	...	1,107
*Post-Natal clinics	...	...	...	113

*Special Post-Natal Clinic discontinued during the year.

Maternal Deaths.

There was 1 maternal death during the year.

Infant Welfare Centres.

Total number of children who attended centres during the year	3,787
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Health Visitors.

Number of infants under one year of age visited for first time	1,446
Total visits to infants under one year	...	...	...	6,607
Total visits to children 1 - 5 years	...	...	...	10,895
Number of expectant mothers visited for first time	...	...	...	688
Total visits to expectant mothers	...	...	...	1,155

Infant Life Protection.

Number of Foster mothers at 31st December 1951	40
Number of Foster children	55

Child Minders (Daily Guardians).

Number of daily guardians (voluntary)	....	67
Number of children minded	... ..	52

Care of Premature Infants.

Number of premature births during the year	....	110
Number of deaths under one month	... ..	16

Dental Clinic.

Number of expectant and nursing mothers treated		193
Number of cases in which general anaesthetic was administered	... ..	68
Number of teeth extracted	... ..	271
Number of children under five years treated	....	381
Number of cases in which general anaesthetic was administered	... ..	102
Number of teeth extracted	... ..	190

Immunisation and Vaccination.

922 children were immunised in London County Council clinics during the year, a further 431 being immunised at schools and by private doctors. 1045 received boosting injections. The percentage of the child population immunised against diphtheria at the end of the year was 73%

898 children were vaccinated in London County Council clinics during the year.

Diphtheria Immunisation.

The percentage of the child population (1 - 15 years) immunised in this Borough is 73% compared with 70% for 1950; whilst for children under 5 years who have completed a course of immunisation it is only 52.8%, compared with 53.7% for the County of London as a whole.

Note: These figures speak for themselves. A generation has arisen which has not seen a case of diphtheria, not to mention a n outbreak of the disease, and every effort should be made to encourage vaccination of all children in infancy followed up with a booster dose before five years of age.

SERVICESAnte-Natal

5/7 Parsons Green
170 Wandsworth Bridge Road
90/92 Greyhound Road
62/63 Burne Jones House

Mornings

-
Wednesday
Friday
Friday

Afternoons

Tuesday, Thursday
-
Thursday
Wednesday

Family Planning

90/92 Greyhound Road
5/7 Parsons Green

-
Thursday

Tuesday
-

Infant Consultation

5/7 Parsons Green
170 Wandsworth Bridge Road
90/92 Greyhound Road

Wednesday, Friday
Tuesday
-

Monday, Wednesday.
Tuesday
Monday, Wednesday
and Friday
Monday, Thursday

62/63 Burne Jones House

Thursday

Toddlers' Clinic

62/63 Burne Jones House
90/92 Greyhound Road
170 Wandsworth Bridge Road

-
Thursday
Tuesday

Tuesday
-
-

Vaccination

90/92 Greyhound Road
170 Wandsworth Bridge Road

Wednesday
Thursday

-
-

Immunisation

90/92 Greyhound Road
170 Wandsworth Bridge Road

Tuesday
-

-
Thursday

Day Nurseries

Eridge House, Fulham Park Road.
St. James, Maxwell Road.

Grove House, Bagley's Lane.
Mulgrave, Mulgrave Road.

23, Broomhouse Road.

Home Help Service.

(Office where application may be made - 129, Fulham Palace Road).

Number of cases attended during the year:-

Maternity	...	...	...	...	...	30
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	52
Others (including aged and infirm persons)						777

EXTRACTS FROM THE ANNUAL REPORT OFDr. H.C. PRICE, Chest Physician,FULHAM CHEST CLINIC, 114, New King's Road, Fulham, S.W.6.INTRODUCTION.

All of us are, naturally, very pleased to hear from official sources that the number of people who die from Tuberculosis has fallen in the last year. In the main, this good news is due to the widespread use of the two drugs, Streptomycin and P.A.S.

But the fall in the death rate does not mean that the problem of Tuberculosis has been solved. Far from it. It does mean, however, that as many of us have been saying, Tuberculosis can be wiped out in this generation. What has to be done to do this? First and foremost, by tackling the root cause of this disease, not just treating the people who already have it.

Tuberculosis is an infectious disease that can affect anyone, but we know from experience that it is the working population who are attacked most.....Young people, in particular, are very prone to attack by Tuberculosis. From childhood to adolescence they need extra food to cope with their growth, and good living conditions. All of which are lacking in many cases today.

TUBERCULOSIS IN FULHAM.

Reference to the statistical table will show the total number of notifications have fallen from 228 in 1950 to 197 in 1951, but the total number of deaths has risen from 42 in 1950 to 49 in 1951. The considerable fall in the number of deaths which were registered during 1950, and which many attributed to the effects of the extensive use of streptomycin which tended to prolong the life of otherwise hopeless cases, did not continue during 1951.

THE WORK OF THE FULHAM CHEST CLINIC.GENERAL.

Further reference to the table will show that the flow of work of the clinic has increased steadily since 1949. The fact that the attendance of new cases has practically doubled, has been due to the increased vigilance on the part of the clinic staff, and local general practitioners and also to the much greater use that has been made in the last two years of Mass Radiography.

CONTACT EXAMINATION.

There has been a considerable improvement in the work of examination and follow-up of contacts, leading to a number of child contacts being vaccinated with B.C.G. The vaccination is available to all mantoux negative student nurses commencing their training at the Fulham, Western and St. Mary Abbot's Hospitals, and the majority avail themselves of this form of protection. A number of investigations amongst school children have been undertaken in conjunction with the Divisional School Medical Officer of the London County Council In line with similar investigations elsewhere, it has been found that the school s t a f f s and school leavers are most probably the sections that are most exposed t o risk and those which need to be closely investigated as a regular routine.

TREATMENT OF NEW CASES AT HOME, IN HOSPITALS AND SANATORIA.

The clinic treatment sessions and especially the A.P.sessions and the home visiting, have expanded tremendously, and there is every indication that they will continue to do so until the Tuberculosis problem in Fulham is under control. The better use of the eight treatment beds in the Western Hospital has been instrumental in the last three years in reducing the numbers of patients admitted to Sanatoria. A very good liaison h a s been created between this clinic and King George V. Sanatorium, Godalming. It is now a modern surgical unit, resulting in the more rapid intake o f early treatable cases which are suitable for sanatorium or surgical treatment. This has accordingly reduced the waiting list for this type of patient to within the region of two or three months. Unfortunately, it is not true that similar liaison with Sanatoria dealing with female patients has been established, with a result that the waiting period for this sex i s often up to six months.

CONVALESCENCE.

The need for a number of good Convalescent Homes in this area of London is still very great. Many patients who have successfully completed their home treatment are capable of returning to work after a varying period of convalescence without resort to sanatorium treatment. Again many patients not requiring domiciliary chemo-therapy, but whose homes are unsuitable, could return to work after a period of convalescence without occupying a sanatorium bed. Much greater priority needs to be given to this side of the problem in the future.

CHRONIC SICK.

The problem of the chronic tuberculous patient still remains to be adequately tackled. Many beds that were available to chronic cases are now only accepting patients in early stages of the disease, and there is increasing failure to realise that many so-called chronic cases are amen-

able to modern methods of treatment and can often be returned home after they are sputum negative. We require many more beds for such chronic cases and these beds should be situated in the same Hospital unit as those dealing with the earlier and more acute cases.

Reference cannot be made to the problem of the chronic sick without mention of the great need for hostels for these patients. In this area of London we require hostel accommodation, firstly for those patients who are ambulant and fit for some types of work, and secondly for those who are semi-ambulant and unfit for any type of work.

RETURN TO WORK.

Little, if nothing, has been done in this sphere in the last year. In spite of the 1944 Rehabilitation Act, the Ministry of Labour are still unable to find work for sputum positive cases, and are not very successful even with the sputum negative. The increasing difficulties now arising in the labour market following the end of full employment are aggravating these problems and it appears that this particular difficulty will increase in the near future. We still require a sheltered workshop and re-training centre in this area of London, in order to begin to tackle this problem.

CONCLUSION.

The problem of tuberculosis is now recognised as capable of solution. In order to achieve this we must first of all step up our measures to prevent the disease. This means not only providing Mass Radiography examinations, but also by raising the standard of living and rehousing the population. Secondly we must find and treat every infectious patient in the community.....

STATISTICAL REPORT.

	1949/50	1950/51	1951/52
No. of new patients	738	639	791
No. of new attendances	5,690	7,058	10,610
No. of patients who have attended, old and new	1,686	1,532	2,006
No. of clinic notifications	268	228	197
No. of notified cases on Records 31st Mar. 1952.	1,096	1,131	1,233
No. of deaths	60	42	49
No. of contacts examined	361	397	516
No. of home visits by medical staff.....	110	327	375
No. of home visits by nursing staff.....	2,420	2,935	2,606
No. of letters written	11,127	11,519	10,524
No. of X-rays	2,546	2,666	3,048
No. of Tomograms	91	116	130
No. of patients sent to Sanatoria	278	215	62
No. of B.C.G. vaccinations	-	-	62
No. of patients undergoing chemo-therapy during current year	-	45	163

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

The tendencies commented upon in previous Annual Reports persisted during 1951. There was again a slight falling off in the number of complaints received regarding insanitary conditions, but a sharp rise in the number of sanitary defects found calling for statutory action. This rise was again particularly noticeable in the case of the more serious nuisances, e.g. defective drains, roofs and gutters and damp walls.

It must still be appreciated that the continued housing shortage makes it necessary to maintain premises which from the public health point of view would be better demolished.

One circumstance which is becoming more and more apparent is worthy of note. Many properties in the borough are now held on v e r y short leases. As reversion dates get near many owners seize the opportunity to be rid of their approaching obligations by giving away or selling at nominal rates their leasehold interests to individuals who have no sense of responsibility either to the public or their tenants. When these persons take over it soon becomes apparent that their sole aim is the collection of rent. Attention to repairs, no matter how urgent, plays no part in their scheme of operation until the utmost pressure is brought upon them. Sanitary Notices are ignored and even Court Orders often receive no attention in the first instance.

The activities of these individuals, by no means confined to Fulham, cause serious hardship and misery to large numbers of families, and present a challenge to the department which has been firmly taken up. Every step within the law is actively pursued in the minimum possible time. It does seem, however, that the ultimate remedy lies with the Magistrates, who have power to make this anti-social behaviour financially unattractive.

Inspections after complaint	4,646
Re-inspections	16,819
Inspections after Infectious Disease	375
Re-inspections after Infectious Disease	237
Drains tested	548
Drains inspected	1,498
Inspections of Outworkers' Premises	202
Inspections of Food Premises	5,016
Other Visits	1,241
Intimations served	3,667
Statutory Notices served	2,021
Intimations complied with	2,224
Statutory Notices complied with	1,658

SUMMARY OF WORKS CARRIED OUT UNDER SUPERVISION OF
SANITARY INSPECTORS.

Fresh Air Inlets	42
Soil and Vent pipes repaired or renewed	135
Drains cleared	388
Drains repaired	172
Drains relaid	92
Rainwater gutters and pipes repaired or renewed	875
Drains sealed off	3
Disused drains excavated	4
Traps cleansed, repaired etc.	84
Pans renewed	304
Seats repaired or renewed	102
Flushing cisterns repaired or renewed	210
Additional W.C. accommodation provided	3
Fastenings provided to doors, and doors repaired	178
W.C. apartments ventilated	2
Sinks provided, repaired or renewed	236
Sink and bath wastes repaired or renewed	327
New baths fitted	7
New lavatory basins fitted	18
Baths cleansed	12
Drinking water cisterns cleansed etc.	48
Water supply pipes and fittings repaired.....	212
Water supply provided to separate floors	14
Rooms cleansed	4,836
Decorations and internal house repairs	8,587
Fireplaces repaired (nuisances from smoke etc.)	935
Kitchen ranges repaired or renewed (for cooking purposes)	318
Washing coppers repaired or renewed	13
Dampness remedied	3,980
Rooms provided with adequate light and ventilation	23
Staircases provided with light and ventilation and repaired	189
Ventilated food cupboards provided	2
Ventilation provided under floors and repairs	825
Roofs repaired	2,318
Other external repairs	750
Accumulations of refuse removed	35
Dustbins	217
Yards, forecourts paved and drained	81
Animals in state of nuisance	2
Rat runs traced	11
Bombed sites	8
Other nuisances	121
Total	26,719

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS
PUBLIC HEALTH NUISANCE SUMMONSES

During the year ended 1951, 461 Summonses were down for hearing at the West London Magistrates Court and the Kensington Divisional Petty Sessions with regard to cases where Owners had failed to comply with Statutory Notices served under the Public Health (London) Act, 1936. The cases were dealt with as follows:-

No. of Summonses served	No. of Orders made	No. of cases withdrawn or adjourned sine die
461	62	399

WORKS IN DEFAULT

During 1951 works in default of owners of 40 premises failing to comply with the requirements of the Public Health (London) Act 1936, were carried out by contractors to the Council. The costs of work varied in individual cases from 13s.6d. to £136. 15s. 0d., the total sum involved being £970. 4s. 6d.

In addition works were carried out by the Council's contractor when an owner failed to comply with a notice served under Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1936. The costs in this case were £146. 18s. 0d.

RENT RESTRICTIONS ACTS

During the year 21 applications for a Certificate of Disrepair were received. In 14 cases the premises were found not to be in a reasonable state of repair, and certificates were issued. In 5 cases the property was outside the scope of the Acts, and in the remaining 2 cases the state of the premises did not warrant the issue of a certificate of disrepair.

2 Revocation Certificates were issued to owners during the same period on satisfactory completion of the necessary repairs.

HABITATION CERTIFICATES UNDER SECTION 95 (2) OF
THE PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1936.

During the year 217 certificates were issued in respect of newly erected and rebuilt premises in the Borough.

PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1936 - SECTION 122.

2 Certificates under the above-named Act and Section were issued requiring the cleansing or destruction of filthy and / or verminous articles.

DISINFECTION, DISINFESTATION & LAUNDRY SERVICES.

The following details relate to the services provided by the Disinfecting Superintendent and his staff during 1951:-

Number of rooms disinfected after Infectious Disease ...	191
Number of articles stoved	4,097
Number of rooms disinfested	646
Number of inspections made of prospective Council tenants	392

Laundry carried out for the Dust Destructor staff:-

Roller towels ...	14	Dust Coats	53
Bath towels ...	1,879	Boiler Suits ..	8
Hand towels	88	Overalls	4

The Disinfecting Superintendent has also dealt with many kinds of infestation such as cockroaches, beetles, ants, silver fish, moths etc.

LIST OF VERMINOUS & STAINED ARTICLES DESTROYED
DURING 1951.

Bolsters	8
Mattresses	59
Overlays	6
Beds	37
Divans	4
Pillows	49
Sheets	16
Blankets	21
Quilts	8
Cushions	6
Clothing	381
Furniture	41
Trunks	7
Miscellaneous Pieces	84
Total	<u>727</u>

DRAINAGE OF NEW BUILDINGS & RECONSTRUCTION OF DRAINAGE.

During the year 107 applications for approval of drainage works were received and approved.

Of these 42 were in connection with additions to existing buildings or the provision of additional sanitary accommodation; 20 were for the reconstruction of existing drainage systems and 11 others were in connection with the rebuilding of premises demolished as a result of enemy action.

32 applications were for the erection of new buildings, the majority of which will occupy gap sites in the Borough and developed by the Housing Department, but also included the first stage of the Avenues Redevelopment Area comprising 65 flats in three blocks, and the erection by the Borough Council of 33 flats designed for the occupation of elderly persons.

Two further approved applications were of some interest as they were in connection with the development by the London County Council of two new parks. One, which will be known as Normand Park, situated north of Lillie Road utilising a badly bombed area and providing a much needed "lung" in an otherwise heavily built up area, and another, to be known as Hurlingham Park, which is that portion of the Hurlingham Club Grounds acquired by the London County Council which will be laid out as a public park and sports arena.

RODENT CONTROL.

The Council's Rodent Repression Service continued its campaign against rats and mice during the year. This year was the first full year of operation of the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

A total of 802 complaints, or notifications of the existence of rats or mice, were received by the Department, which represents a slight increase over those of last year. Investigation of these complaints, including routine inspections of riverside premises necessitated 7,767 visits by the staff.

The number of infestations by mice were again in excess of those by rats. In the case of dwelling houses a total of 746 were treated, 445 for mice and 301 for rats. A total of 56 business premises were treated for either rats or mice, which is lower than last year.

In accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and with the co-operation of the Borough Engineer and Surveyor's Department, two treatments of the public sewers were carried out during the year.

Assessed results of these treatments and comparison with those of the last two years indicate that the rat population of the sewers is not increasing but is being held in check, and this fact coupled with the continued discovery and repair of defective outlet drains has resulted in a reduction of surface infestations.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

Most of the larger factories are grouped along the extensive river frontage of the Borough and usually have residential premises only the width of the roadway from their external walls. Regular inspections of both mechanical and non-mechanical factories have been carried out, during the course of which emissions from factory shafts, airborne deposited impurities, and noises and smells which may cause a nuisance to people living in the vicinity have received attention.

Where smoke emissions are concerned, consideration is given to the density and colour of the smoke and the length of time of the emanations. Where it is considered that a nuisance is taking place an immediate inspection of the factory is made and the attention of the management is drawn both to the danger to health and to the waste of fuel. Visits are paid to the boiler rooms and the methods of stoking are checked.

To control nuisances from "airborne deposited impurities" (otherwise "grit") very careful observations are regularly made, petrie dishes being placed at strategic points in the Borough to collect any deposits. These actions make it possible both to track down the likely source of any particular nuisance and also to draw comparisons as between one part of the Borough and another. Deposits are heavier in the East Division, particularly in Sands End (North, East and South), where most of the industries involving extensive use of coal and coke and other dusty materials are situated. In the West Division the deposits are heaviest in Margravine West Ward, conditions improving as one passes through Munster Ward to Town Ward. It can be said, however, that whilst appreciating that the presence of dust and other airborne deposits to some extent is almost inevitable in any industrial area, the regular and close watch which is being kept in Fulham is resulting in marked improvements.

Much of the time of the Inspector for Factories and Smoke Abatement has been taken up in investigating complaints of noise. Some of these complaints are from individuals, but sometimes they take the form of petitions from a number of residents. It is not surprising that with the drive for increased production and exports, creating a good deal of night work in some of our factories, that complaints have been received regarding such things as noisy ventilating fans, heavy presses, electric saws and squeaky bearings. In some cases noise is caused by newly installed additional machinery still subject to final adjustments by the contractors.

All these complaints are fully investigated, observations being made by day or night as required. Where complaints are considered to be justified a visit is paid to the management concerned to seek remedies. It can be recorded that as regards both these types and the other types of nuisance from factories to which I have referred, ready co-operation has always been forthcoming. Defects are quickly remedied, experiments are put in hand to minimise nuisance as far as possible and often the re-arrangement either of the work or of the siting of offending pieces of machinery is undertaken.

An example may be of interest, which concerns a machine being used at night for the first time on urgent work after several years of day use without complaint. The complaint that loss of sleep was being caused was found to be justified. A late evening meeting was arranged between the director of the firm and the Council's Inspector which resulted in the party wall between the factory and the residence concerned being efficiently sound-proofed.

The following gives details of inspections made and action taken throughout the year under review:-

Premises	Inspections	Number of written Notices
Factories without mechanical power.	125)	14
Factories with mechanical power	79)	
Other premises under the Act (building operations and works) of engineering construction.	11	-
Number of re-inspections of all factories.	1,489	-
Total	1,704	14

Number of cases in which defects were found.

Particulars	Found	Remedied	Complaints referred	
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector
Want of cleanliness	30	27	-	1
Inadequate ventilation	8	7	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors	19	17	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences:				
(a) Insufficient	3	2	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	18	11	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including those relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-
Total	78	64	-	1

No prosecutions were instituted under the Factories Act 1937 during 1951.

FACTORY DRAINAGE

No. of drains inspected	646
No. of drains tested	297
No. of drains water tested	71
No. of drains cleared	16
No. of sinks renewed	47

SMOKE ABATEMENT

Total No. of Observations and Inspections made	1,016
Complaints received	27
Observations (external)	665
Inspections (internal)	351

WINDBORNE DEPOSITS OF GRIT, ASH & SOOT.

No. of complaints received 11

No. of re-inspections 272

NOISE.

No. of complaints received 13

No. of complaints remedied 5

No. of re-inspections made 161

PART VIII. of the FACTORIES ACT.OUTWORK

Nature of Work	No. of Outworkers on list
Boot making	8
Wearing Apparel	72
Paper Bags	3
Upholstery	3
Toy making	101
Lampshades	3
Fancy goods	22
Miscellaneous	9
Total	221

202 Visits were made to Outworkers during the year.

RAG FLOCK
AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS.

The Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951, and the Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Regulations, 1951, came into operation on 1st November, 1951, and repeal the Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928, and Section 136 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936.

Under the new Act, it is unlawful in the course of a business to use filling materials to which the Act applies in any form of upholstering, the stuffing or lining of toys, baby carriages or of articles of such other kinds as may be prescribed, except on premises registered by a local authority (in London a Metropolitan Borough Council).

The remaking or reconditioning of any article or any upholstering in connection with railway carriages, road vehicles, ships or aircraft are specially exempt.

The fee for registration is £1 and once registered the premises do not have to be re-registered although any change of occupier must be notified to the local authority.

The occupier of registered premises may only obtain supplies from premises licensed by a local authority to manufacture or store rag flock for distribution to registered premises. A fee of £1 is payable for a licence to manufacture or store rag flock and a licence once granted remains in force for a maximum period of one year only. The local authority may refuse to grant or renew a licence if on inspection the premises do not comply with prescribed standards.

Any person aggrieved by the decision of the local authority has the right of appeal to the Ministry of Local Government and Planning.

The occupier of registered premises must keep accurate records of all filling materials consigned to his premises and of all second-hand articles containing filling materials conveyed to or from the premises.

The occupier of premises licensed to manufacture rag flock must keep records of all rag flock consigned from the premises and the occupier of premises licensed to store rag flock must keep records of all rag flock consigned to or from the premises.

It is an offence to possess for sale, offer or expose for sale or sell any article other than second-hand articles which:-

- (1) is upholstered or otherwise lined or stuffed with filling materials to which the Act applies which are not clean, and
- (2) is of a kind which ought to be upholstered or stuffed or lined on premises registered under the Act.

It is the duty of the local authority to enforce the Act and provision is made for a duly authorised officer to take samples of any materials appearing to him to be filling materials to which the Act applies.

The Regulations set out the tests which are to be applied to samples of the various filling materials, the fees payable for the examination of samples and the names and addresses of prescribed Analysts to whom samples are to be submitted.

As there are no premises in the Borough of Fulham where Rag Flock is manufactured or stored preparatory to distribution to upholsterers, no applications for licences were received.

All premises in the borough which might be liable to registration under the Act were visited but in five instances only was the manufacture of new articles of upholstery etc. undertaken, the remainder merely remaking or reconditioning secondhand furniture etc., and were therefore exempt from the provisions of the Act regarding registration.

During 1951, four samples of Rag Flock which were examined by the Council's Public Analyst were reported to be satisfactory.

PHARMACY & POISONS ACT, 1933.

THE POISONS RULES

PHARMACY & MEDICINES ACT, 1941.

A résumé of the above was included in my Annual Report for 1950 and at the end of 1951, there were 174 names on the Council's List of Persons entitled to sell Part II Poisons.

243 visits of inspection were made during the year under review and 14 samples of Part II Poisons were submitted for analysis none of which calls for special comment.

SWIMMING BATH WATER SAMPLES, 1951.

Samples of swimming bath water, details of the analyses of which follow, were uniformly good.

Date	Bath	Time	Bac- teria per c.c.	B. Coli.	Free Chlor- ine parts per million
April 24th	Ladies	Morning	2,800	No Coli	0.25
"	Ladies	Afternoon	Nil	"	0.7
June 21st	Gents.	Morning	Nil	"	0.64
"	Gents.	Afternoon	Nil	"	0.74
"	Ladies	Morning	Nil	"	0.70
"	Ladies	Afternoon	Nil	"	0.80
"	Mixed	Morning	Nil	"	0.48
"	Mixed	Afternoon	Nil	"	0.62
October 3rd	Ladies (inlet)	Morning	Nil	"	0.25
"	Ladies (outlet)	Morning	370	"	0.23
"	Ladies (inlet)	Afternoon	Nil	"	0.38
"	Ladies (outlet)	Afternoon	Nil	"	0.28

INSPECTION & SUPERVISION OF FOOD.SLAUGHTERMEN'S LICENCES.

The Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933, provides that no animal shall be slaughtered in a slaughterhouse or knacker's yard by any person who is not a holder of a licence granted by a local authority.

A licence may only be granted to a person aged 18 years or upwards who is, in the opinion of the local authority, a fit and proper person to hold a licence. A licence remains in force for a period up to three years and may be renewed from time to time at the discretion of the local authority.

During 1951, two such licences were issued to slaughtermen resident in the Borough of Fulham.

There are no slaughterhouses in the Borough and no animals are killed for human consumption.

UNSOUND FOOD.

During 1951, 1,395 Certificates of Condemnation were issued by the Food Inspectors relating to the under-mentioned voluntarily surrendered food:-

Meat	4,234 lbs.
Ham	1,801 lbs.
Sausages	46½ lbs.
Fish	69 stone.
Tinned Goods	16,929 tins.
Other Goods	13,084¾ lbs.

The large amount of tinned ham which the Council's Food Inspectors were called upon to deal with during the year gave rise to some concern among the members of the Public Health Committee to whom details of all foodstuffs condemned as unfit for human consumption are regularly given.

On the instructions of the Committee the matter was brought to the notice of the appropriate department of the Ministry of Food who pointed out that the Ministry was not responsible for the purchase, importation or distribution of tinned hams, these being brought in by private traders on open general licence. The Ministry was, however, concerned with the "official certificate" which is recognised for the purposes of the Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations 1937 and 1948 and which is a guarantee that in the country of origin every precaution has been taken in the preparation of the canned ham so as to prevent any possible danger to public health.

The Ministry stated that the matter had already been taken up with the governments of the countries concerned and in order to assist them in tracing the manufacturers, particulars of the brand and country of origin of all tins dealt with in Fulham were forwarded to the Ministry.

COMPLAINTS.

During 1951, twenty-two complaints were received from members of the public regarding foreign matter etc. in food, each of which was fully investigated and reported to the Public Health Committee. The following are details:-

No.	Nature of Complaint	Action taken on recommendation of Public Health Committee.
1	Wood in Toffee	No Action - Complainant refused to supply name and address of vendor
2	Mouse (?) foot in sausage	No Action - Certified by Analyst to be piece of gristle
3	Horseflesh sold as Grilled Steak	Legal Proceedings. Summons dismissed.
4	Beetle in Fruit Tart	Warning Letter.
5	Mites in Loaf.	do.
6	Cement in Milk Bottle	do.
7	Nail in Loaf	Legal Proceedings. Baker fined £3. and £3. 3.0. costs.
8	Cigarette end in Loaf	No action - Complainant unwilling to appear in Court.
9	Mouse excreta in Loaf	Warning Letter.
10	Glass in jar of jam	do.
11	Disc in Milk Bottle	do.
12	Dirty Loaf of Bread	do.
13	Nail in Cake	No action - anonymous complaint.
14	do.	Warning Letter.
15	Cigarette end in Loaf	do.
16	Grease in Loaf	do.
17	Mouse excreta in Loaf	do.
18	Mouldy Meat Pie	do.
19	Button in Loaf	do.
20	Cement in Milk Bottle	do.
21	? Horseflesh sold as Beef Steak	No action - Certified as beef by Public Analyst.
22	Rope in Loaf	Warning Letter.

FOOD & DRUGS ACTS, 1938 - 1950.

During the year under review one thousand samples of food and drugs purchased by the Sampling Officer were submitted to the Council's Public Analyst for chemical analysis.

The samples, which are taken under the various Acts, Orders and Regulations relating to foodstuffs, are divided into two classes, viz:-

- (a) formal samples, or those in the purchase of which the legal procedure laid down in the Food & Drugs Act 1938, relating to declaration of identity, division into three parts, sealing etc. of the sample is carried out. In these cases legal proceedings can be instituted when the samples are certified to be adulterated;
- (b) informal samples, which are samples purchased without carrying out the legal formalities and merely serve to indicate the conditions obtaining without disclosing to the vendor the object of the purchase.

Adverse reports were received from the Public Analyst on forty-two or 4.2% of the samples examined and in only one instance were legal proceedings instituted, viz:-

Sample No.	Article	Result of Analysis	Result of Proceedings
59	Grilled Steak (Private sample)	Certified to be horseflesh.	Summons dismissed.

The following are details of the forty-one articles which were reported to be not in accordance with accepted standards and the action taken:-

Sample No.	Article	Result of Analysis	Result of Proceedings
3	Artificial Cream powder	Not artificial cream	Referred to Ministry of Food
17	Fizzade Dabs	Did not effervesce. Strongly alkaline. Yellow colouring present but not declared on label.	Taken up with manufacturers.

Sample No.	Article	Result of Analysis	Action taken
29	Canned Rhubarb	Can badly lacquered	Reported to Cannery
32	Effervescing Soft Drink powder	Incorrectly declared composition	Taken up with manufacturers
64	Soft Drink Tablets	Contained talc but not declared on label	do.
79	do.	do.	do.
88	Christmas Pudding	Slight mould growth	Arranged for sale at cheaper rate
102	Dry Mince Meat	Not dry Mince Meat as defined by Dried Fruits Order, 1951.	Referred to Ministry of Food.
110	Cut Dried Peel	Deficient in sugar	do.
131	Dry Fruit Mince	Should be called Dry Fruit Mix	do.
145	Non-Brewed Vinegar	Should be described as non-brewed condiment	Remainder of labels amended.
167	Beef Sausage Meat	10.8 % deficient in meat	Referred to Ministry of Food
179	Compound Syrup of Figs	Not compound Syrup of Figs of the B.P.C.	Matter taken up with packers.
184	Pepper compound	Incorrectly labelled	do.
220	Semolina	Too fine	Matter already receiving consideration of Ministry of Food.
222	do.	do.	do.
281	Sherbet Suckers	Contained maize starch	Matter taken up with manufacturers

Sample No.	Article	Result of Analysis	Action taken
286	Ground Almonds	Rancid	Remainder of stock returned to wholesalers
267	Semolina	Too fine	No action.
268	do.	do.	do.
312	Tapioca dessert	Misleading description	do.
322	Sherbet Sucker	Excess starch and alkali	Taken up with manufacturers
338	Dessert Gelatine	Contained no sugar	No action
386	Chocolate Cream Biscuit	Not sufficient chocolate to warrant description	Taken up with manufacturers
442	Sherbet Sucker	Excess starch and alkali	Taken up with manufacturers
446	Cream	Deficient in fat	No action
447	do.	do.	do.
453	Orange Squash	Deficient in sugar	Referred to Ministry of Food
455	Ice Cream	Improper emulsification and should contain a stabiliser	Manufacturer advised
460	Chocolate Cream Biscuit	Not sufficient chocolate to warrant description	Taken up with manufacturer
520	Semolina	Too fine	No action

Sample No.	Article	Result of Analysis	Action taken
537	Madeira Cake	Rancid	Remainder of stock withdrawn
547	Lemonade Powder	Composition not declared	No action
617	Ice Cream Lolly	Deficient in fat	Vendor warned not to describe as "Ice Cream" Lollies
646	do.	do.	do.
703	Non-Brewed Vinegar	Misdescription	Labels amended
712	N.B. Condiment	Deficient in acetic acid	Two further formal samples taken and both genuine
768	Semolina	Too fine	No action
773	Mince Meat	Deficient in sugar	Taken up with manufacturers
775	Semolina	Too fine	No action
963	Fondants (off points)	Contained sucrose and glucose	No action

DETAILS OF SAMPLES OF FOOD & DRUGS EXAMINED BY THE COUNCIL'S PUBLIC ANALYST

Articles	Formal	Adulter- ated	Informal	Adulter- ated	Total		Percentage Adulterated
					Samples	Adulterated	
Milk	278	-	7	-	285	-	-
Almonds Ground	9	1	-	-	9	1	11.1
Baking Powder	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Batter Mixture	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Biscuits (chocolate)	1	1	1	1	2	2	100.0
Breadcrumbs	2	-	2	-	4	-	-
Butter	49	-	-	-	49	-	-
Black Pudding	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Blanc Mange	1	-	1	-	2	-	-
Cachous	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Cake Mixture	2	-	4	-	6	-	-
Cake Decorations	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Cheese	6	-	-	-	6	-	-
Chicory	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Coconut (Desiccated)	3	-	-	-	3	-	-
Colouring Cochineal	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Coffee & Chicory Essence	12	-	-	-	12	-	-
Confectionery	24	6	10	-	34	6	17.6
Cooking Fat	11	-	-	-	11	-	-
" " (Kosher)	3	-	-	-	3	-	-
Cornflour	1	-	1	-	2	-	-
Cream	-	-	2	2	2	2	100.0
Artificial Cream Powder	1	1	-	-	1	1	100.0
Custard Powder	1	-	1	-	2	-	-
Dessert Powder	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Dripping	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Faggots	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Flour	7	-	1	-	8	-	-
Carried Forward	420	9	31	3	451	12	-

Articles	Formal	Adulter- ated	Informal	Adulter- ated	Total		Percentage Adulterated
					Samples	Adulterated	
Brought forward	420	9	31	3	451	12	-
Fishcakes	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Fruit (Dried)	7	-	-	-	7	-	-
Fruit (Glace Cherries)	3	-	-	-	3	-	-
Galantine	2	-	-	-	2	-	-
Gelatine Dessert	-	-	1	1	1	1	100.0
Gravy Powder	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Ginger	2	-	-	-	2	-	-
Ice Cream	21	2	27	1	48	3	6.2
Jam	4	-	-	-	4	-	-
Jelly	3	-	2	-	5	-	-
Lard	12	-	-	-	12	-	-
Lentils	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Malt Extract Tablets	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Macaroni	7	-	-	-	7	-	-
Madeira Cake	1	1	-	-	1	1	100.0
Margarine	8	-	-	-	8	-	-
Marmalade	2	-	-	-	2	-	-
Meat Pie	9	-	1	-	10	-	-
Meat (Canned)	5	1	2	-	7	1	14.2
Mint	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Mincemeat	19	1	-	-	19	1	5.2
Mince Dry	8	2	-	-	8	2	25.0
N.B. Condiment	14	-	1	1	15	1	5.2
N.B. Vinegar	1	1	1	-	2	1	50.0
Nutmeg	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Oatmeal	6	-	-	-	6	-	-
Oats	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Paprika	-	-	2	-	2	-	-
Carried forward	558	17	71	6	629	23	-

Articles	Formal	Adultera- te d	Informal	Adulter- ated	T o t a l		Percentage Adulterated
					Samples	Adulterated	
Brought forward	558	17	71	6	629	23	-
Pastry Puff	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Peas	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Peel (Cut)	7	1	-	-	7	1	14.2
Pepper Cayenne	-	-	2	-	2	-	-
" Compound	-	-	9	1	9	1	11.1
Pickles	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Pulses	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Pudding Mixture	2	-	-	-	2	-	-
" (Christmas)	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Rhubarb (Canned)	1	1	-	-	1	1	100.0
Rice	14	-	-	-	14	-	-
Saccharin	12	-	-	-	12	-	-
Sauce	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Sage	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Sago	3	-	-	-	3	-	-
Sausages	106	-	-	-	106	-	-
Sausage Roll	5	-	-	-	5	-	-
Sausage Meat	1	1	-	-	1	1	100.0
Syrup	2	-	-	-	2	-	-
Semolina	7	7	-	-	7	7	100.0
Soup Powder	-	-	2	-	2	-	-
Spice	-	-	2	-	2	-	-
Suet	5	-	-	-	5	-	-
Tapioca	20	-	-	-	20	-	-
Tapioca Dessert	-	-	2	1	2	1	50.0
Tea	9	-	-	-	9	-	-
Vegetables (Dried)	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Vinegar (Malt)	21	-	-	-	21	-	-
Ammon. Quinine	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Carried forward	778	27	92	8	870	35	-

Articles	Formal	Adulter- ated	Informal	Adulter- ated	Total		Percentage Adulterated
					Samples	Adulterated	
Brought forward	778	27	92	8	870	35	-
Aspirin	-	-	2	-	2	-	-
Boric Ointment	1	-	4	-	5	-	-
Calomine Ointment	-	-	5	-	5	-	-
Cough Lozenges	1	-	1	-	2	-	-
Seidlitz Powder	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Sulphur Ointment	1	-	5	-	6	-	-
Syrup of Figs	-	-	4	1	4	1	25.0
Vaseline	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Lemon Barley Water	6	-	-	-	6	-	-
Blackcurrant Cordial	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Cherry Wine	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Cider	3	-	-	-	3	-	-
Grapefruit Squash	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Ginger Wine (N.A.)	9	-	-	-	9	-	-
Lime Juice Cordial	4	-	-	-	4	-	-
Lemon Squash	3	-	-	-	3	-	-
Orange Squash	9	1	-	-	9	1	11.1
Pineapple Squash	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Raisin Wine	2	-	-	-	2	-	-
Strawberry Cordial	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Soft Drink Tablets	1	1	3	1	4	2	50.0
Soft Drink Powder	2	2	1	-	3	2	66.6
Ale	29	-	-	-	29	-	-
Brandy	3	-	-	-	3	-	-
Rum	5	-	-	-	5	-	-
Gin	3	-	-	-	3	-	-
Sherry	3	-	-	-	3	-	-
Whisky	12	-	-	-	12	-	-
Grilled Steak	-	-	1	1	1	1	-
Totals	881	31	119	11	1,000	42	4.2

ICE CREAM (HEAT TREATMENT, etc.) REGULATIONS,
1947 - 1951.

These Regulations control the preparation and subsequent treatment of ice cream. Ice Cream must be kept at a temperature of not more than 28°F., and if the temperature has risen above 28° F. the ice cream must be subject to further heat treatment and again kept at a temperature not exceeding 28°F. A modified Methylene Blue test is recommended as a provisional test of bacterial cleanliness and four grades have been defined.

During 1951, the following samples of ice cream were examined:-

Grade	Wrapped	Taken from Bulk	Total
1	28	17	45
2	7	6	13
3	1	6	7
4	4	2	6
Totals	40	31	71

In addition to the above, nineteen ice lollies were examined, eighteen of which satisfied Grade I and one of which was placed in Grade 2.

Samples falling within Grade I and 2 are regarded as satisfactory whilst Grades 3 and 4 indicate carelessness in hygiene at some stage in the manufacture, handling or storage of the ice cream. It is the practice in Fulham to investigate when samples fall within the latter grades.

THE FOOD STANDARDS (ICE CREAM) ORDER, 1951.

Under this Order ice cream (but not water ices or ice lollies) must contain not less than 5% fat; 10% sugar, and milk solids (other than fat) 7½%. These standards do not apply to ice cream which contains a high proportion of fruit, fruit pulp or fruit puree or to "Kosher" ices.

During the year under review forty-eight samples of ice cream were purchased for chemical analysis by the Public Analyst and a summary of results is given below:-

<u>Percentage of Fat.</u>	<u>No. of Samples.</u>
Less than 5%	3
5% - 7½%	9
7½% - 10%	26
Over 10%	10

FOOD & DRUGS ACTS, 1938 - 1950.MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) (PASTEURISED & STERILISED MILK)
REGULATIONS, 1949/1950.MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) (RAW MILK) REGULATIONS 1949/1950.BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK.

The tests prescribed for Pasteurised Milk are:-

- (a) The Phosphatase test for efficient heat-treatment which is satisfied by milk which gives a reading 2.3 Lovibond Blue units or less, and
- (b) The Methylene Blue test for keeping quality which is satisfied by milk which fails to decolourise Methylene Blue in thirty minutes.

The Turbidity test is prescribed for Sterilised Milk, the presence of any signs of turbidity indicating that the milk has not been heated to sterilisation temperature.

During 1951, one hundred and twenty-five samples of milk were purchased by the Sampling Officer and submitted for the appropriate tests. Of these, forty-two were taken at the early morning delivery to the hospitals in the Borough and twenty-one were taken at schools under the control of the London County Council.

The following table gives details of these samples:-

Grade of Milk	No. of Samples tested	Phosphatase Test		Methylene Test		Turbidity Test
		Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed	Passed
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	12	12	-	12	-	-
Pasteurised	106	105	1	106	-	-
Sterilised	7	-	-	-	-	7

It will be seen that only one sample of pasteurised milk failed to satisfy the phosphatase test for efficient heat-treatment. This case was reported to the Milk Division of the Ministry of Food to whom a monthly return is submitted of the samples taken in the Borough together with the results of the appropriate examinations.

The milk now retailed in Fulham is either the product of "tuberculin tested" herds or has been "pasteurised" or "sterilised" in accordance with the provisions of the above Regulations. The use of these special designations is only permissible by persons duly licensed by the local authority.

Licences issued under these Regulations are renewable annually on the 1st January, principal licences being granted to retailers occupying premises within the Borough, whilst supplementary licences are issued to purveyors who distribute milk within the Borough of Fulham from premises situate outside.

The following are details of licences granted for the year 1951:-

No. of Licences to retail Tuberculin	
Tested milk	49
No. of Supplementary Licences to	
retail Tuberculin Tested	
milk	11
No. of Licences to retail Pasteurised	
milk	80
No. of Supplementary Licences to retail	
Pasteurised milk	11
No. of Licences to retail Sterilised	
milk	89
No. of Supplementary Licences to	
retail Sterilised milk.....	11

THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) (SPECIFIED) AREAS ORDER, 1951.

The above-mentioned Order made by the Minister of Food, under Section 23 of the Food & Drugs (Milk, Dairies & Artificial Cream) Act, 1950, specifies areas within which milk sold by retail must conform to the requirements of the Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised & Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949 and 1950, and the Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949 and 1950.

The Order, which became operative on 1st October, 1951, specifies two areas - the "London" area and the "Portsmouth" area. From that date all milk sold in these areas must be special designated milk, i.e. tuberculin tested milk, pasteurised milk, sterilised milk or accredited milk from a single herd.

No accredited milk is retailed in Fulham, all tuberculin tested milk and sterilised milk being supplied to local dairymen in sealed bottles. A large proportion of the pasteurised milk distributed in the Borough is also delivered to retailers in bottles. Some dairymen, however, purchase milk in bulk from wholesalers by whom it has been pasteurised in accordance with the requirements of the Regulations. This is bottled in local registered dairies and prior to the coming into force of this Order such milk was not retailed under the special designation "Pasteurised". On and after 1st October, 1951, however, this designation has been included on the disc or other device used for sealing bottles.

SALE OF MILK REGULATIONS, 1939.

During 1951, two hundred and eighty-five samples of milk were purchased by the Sampling Officer and submitted to the Council's Public Analyst for chemical analysis. Of these, one hundred and eighty-two were purchased from milk vendors in the streets of the Borough during the early delivery, forty-five were purchased on Sundays and forty-two were taken at the early morning delivery to the hospitals in the Borough. It is satisfactory to record that no adulterations were reported.

The following table gives the monthly average composition of all samples of milk and it will be seen that the quality of the milk retailed in Fulham is well maintained and compares very favourably with the legal standards laid down in the Sale of Milk Regulations, 1939:-

Month	No. of Samples	Fat %	Solids not Fat %
January	35	3.56	8.68
February	25	3.39	8.65
March	24	3.37	8.67
April	24	3.43	8.60
May	25	3.23	8.61
June	20	3.23	8.74
July	21	3.40	8.71
August	6	3.38	8.72
September	35	3.53	8.75
October	19	3.58	8.80
November	26	3.74	8.83
December	25	3.69	8.78
	285	3.47	8.71
Legal Standards		3.00	8.50
Average Composition of normal cows' milk		3.76	8.84

The time of the year is one of the chief circumstances on which the variations in the composition of cows' milk depends and the year may be divided into four periods according to the character of the milk yielded.

Thus during period I, i.e. November, December and January, milk is rich in fat and solids-not-fat. During the second period, February, March and April, the fat figure falls whilst the solids-not-fat content remains practically the same. At the beginning of the third period, May to August, the fat content is less but tends to rise towards the end of the period; and September and October, the fourth period, sees an increase in both fat and solids-not-fat.

It will be seen that Fulham's milk supply appears to follow the normal rise and fall.

The arrangement whereby samples of milk are taken either at, or in course of delivery to the hospitals, institutions, schools, etc., in the Borough was continued during 1951 and the following were taken for chemical analysis:-

Institution	No. of Samples
Fulham Hospital	18
Western Fever Hospital	24
L.C.C. Schools	48
Meal Kitchens, etc.	9
Fulham Maternity Home	1
Total	100

REGISTRATION OF PURVEYORS OF MILK.

The following are details of changes which occurred during the year:-

No. of dairymen on Register at 31st December 1951 ...	47
No. of registrations granted during 1951	1
	<u>48</u>
No. who transferred their business or discontinued selling milk during 1951	3
Total on Register at 31st December 1951	<u>45</u>

In addition there were seventy-four shop-keepers at the end of 1951 registered to sell milk which is not supplied otherwise than in the properly closed and unopened receptacles in which it is delivered to their premises as compared with fifty-nine at the commencement of the year.

During the year 1951, two hundred and sixty-one visits of inspection were made to these dairies and milkshops, in addition to visits for the purpose of taking samples.

FOOD ESTABLISHMENTS.

Regular inspections were carried out during the year 1951 resulting in the service of 116 written Notices, and 217 verbal intimations to the persons responsible requiring the execution of essential work. In no case was it necessary to institute legal proceedings, a tribute to the success of the Council's Food Inspectors in obtaining the co-operation of the traders.

My last report drew attention to the fact that the majority of the eating-houses in the Borough are of the smaller type owned and conducted by a single individual. The business in many has outgrown the facilities available, and the kitchens and food-preparing rooms are inadequate, resulting in a great deal of congestion. This is re-stated owing to the relevance of such conditions to standards of food hygiene.

Details of the more important improvements which have been effected in food premises during the year are given below:-

Water heaters installed	21
New sinks provided	19
New W.C.'s provided	8
W.C.'s repaired or cleansed	12
Kitchens, preparation rooms, etc., redecorated	101
Floors renewed or repaired	12
Shop fronts repaired or redecorated..	33
Shop fronts rebuilt	7
New dustbins provided	26
Counter cases for protection of food provided	4

INSPECTIONS OF FOOD PREMISES.

Type of Business	No. on Regis- ter	No. of Inspe- ctions	NOTICES		complied with
			Written	Verbal	
Bakehouses (Non- Basement)	26	151	8	4	5
Bakehouses (Basement)	10	55	1	2	3
Bread and Cake Shops	11	114	10	3	5
Butchers' Shops	72	650	6	24	19
Cooked Meat Shops	7	65	2	-	2
Dairies	45)				
Purveyors of Bottled Milk	) 74)	243	-	1	1
Eel and Pie Shops	5	36	1	-	-
Food Factories	3	59	2	-	2
Fishmongers Shops	21	197	7	15	5
Fried Fish Shops	33	237	4	4	8
General Food Shops	289	862	25	24	35
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	94	375	13	46	22
Horseflesh Butchers	2	15	2	-	2
Ice Cream (Manufac- turers and Dealers)	195	205	3	6	4
Licensed Premises	85	171	7	9	7
Restaurants and Working Class Dining Rooms	137	1,124	19	73	40
Stallholders' Storage Premises	35	227	1	3	1
Other Food Premises	25	230	5	3	4
Totals	1,169	5,016	116	217	165

PREMISES USED FOR THE PREPARATION OF FOOD.

Under the provisions of Section 14 of the Food & Drugs Act, 1938, premises used for the preparation of certain specified articles of food must be registered with the local authority.

At the end of 1951 there were fifty-eight premises on the Register concerned in the preparation of preserved foods and one hundred and ninety-five premises on the Register relating to the manufacture or sale and storage of Ice Cream, as follows:-

Premises registered for manufacture, storage and sale of Ice Cream	2
Premises registered for storage and sale of Ice Cream	193

"CREAM" CONFECTIONERY.

During the year under review, seventy-nine samples of "cream"-filled cakes, doughnuts, eclairs etc. were purchased for bacteriological examination.

The fact that the "cream" filling used in this type of confectionery is not subject to any form of cooking before consumption makes it most important that scrupulous cleanliness be observed by persons handling the cakes. Proper sterilisation of the utensils etc. used for containing the "cream" is also desirable.

Satisfactory reports were received from the laboratory regarding seventy-seven of the samples, whilst two showed the presence of faecal coli. In both instances the matter was taken up with the bakers concerned, advice on food hygiene given, and subsequent samples proved satisfactory.

INSPECTION OF BAKEHOUSES AND BAKERS SHOPS.

At the end of 1951, there were thirty-six bakehouses in the Borough, ten of which are "basement" bakehouses.

In addition, there were eleven retail bakers' shops without bakehouses attached.

During the year under review two hundred and six inspections were made.

PREMISES USED FOR THE PREPARATION OF FOOD

Under the provisions of Section 14 of the Food & Drugs Act, 1938, premises used for the preparation of certain specified articles of food must be registered with the local authority.

At the end of 1951 there were fifty-eight premises on the Register concerned in the preparation of preserved foods and one hundred and thirty-five premises on the Register concerned in the manufacture or sale and storage of ice cream.

Premises registered for manufacture, storage and sale of ice cream

Address	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2918	2919	2920	2921	2922	2923	2924	2925	2926	2927	2928	2929	2930	2931	2932	2933	2934	2935	2936	2937	2938	2939	2940	2941	2942	2943	2944	2945	2946	2947	2948	29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