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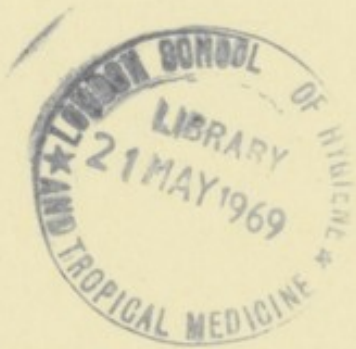
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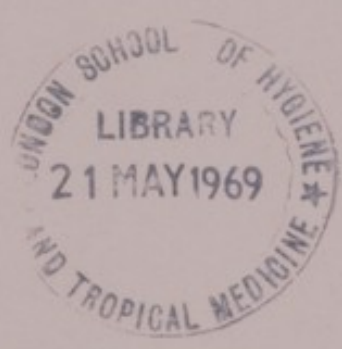


REPORT of the MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH Including the Report of the Public Analyst for the year 1958

M. I. Adams, B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

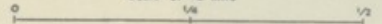
Medical Officer of Health

70675



STREET PLAN OF The Metropolitan Borough of FULHAM

A Town Hall
Scale of 1/2 mile
1/4 1/2



- CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956
Smoke Control Area
- No. 1 Area - came into operation 1.10.58
 - No. 2 Area - operative date 1.10.59
 - No. 3 Area - proposed operative date 1.10.60
 - General Industry Open Space



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METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF FULHAM

MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

(as at December, 1958)

Ex-Officio: Councillor Leonard George Fenton, J.P. (Mayor)
Chairman: Councillor John William Perotti
Vice-Chairman: Councillor Herbert George Rainger.

Aldermen

Abe James Bourne Desmore, M.A.
 Eric Leslie Hill

Councillors

Jack Herbert Clark	Miss Ella Myrtle Mann
Miss Phyllis May Cooper	Mrs. Laura May Mills
Mrs. Elizabeth Lydia Desborough	Henry James Rickards
Robert Halliday Gibbons	Francis James Rumsey

COUNCIL REPRESENTATIVES ON OUTSIDE COMMITTEES AND OTHER
 ORGANISATIONS CONNECTED WITH PUBLIC HEALTH WORK

Accident Prevention Committee:

Councillors Sidney Toms, Frank Desborough, Mrs. Elizabeth Lydia Desborough, Brian John Francis Galpin, Robert Halliday Gibbons, Alfred John Samuel Laver, and Henry James Rickards.

Fulham Old People's Welfare Committee:

Councillors Frank Desborough, Mrs. Rosemary Longstaff, Mrs. Laura May Mills, and Henry James Rickards.

L. C. C. Divisional Health Committee (Division 1):

Alderman Mrs. Helen Maude Fournier, Councillors Miss Phyllis May Cooper and Miss Ella Myrtle Mann.

London and Home Counties Clean Air Advisory Council:

Chairman of the Public Health Committee and The Medical Officer of Health.

National Society for Clean Air:

Councillors John William Perotti, Francis James Rumsey, and Mr. Frederick C. Payne, Inspector for Factories and Smoke Abatement.

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

at 31st December, 1958

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

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
Secretary to Medical Officer of Health	.. .. .	Miss R. P. Begg, Dip. Soc. S.
Clerks	.. .. .	R. A. Green
		Miss R. Reed
		J. R. McWhinnie
		Mrs. R. E. Edwards & J. Sweeney
Shorthand Typists	.. .. .	Mrs. C. M. Phillips
		Miss B. J. Clark
		Mrs. V. J. Warriar (Part-time)
Assistant (Housing Acts)	.. .. .	.. .. . (Vacancy)

Public Health Inspectors' Section:

Chief Public Health Inspector	.. .. .	G. W. Herrick, D.P.A. (1) (2)
Deputy to above and Officer-in-Charge Rodent Repression Service	.. .. .	F. E. Walsh (1) (2)
Senior Public Health Inspector (Special Duties)	.. .. .	A. W. Gammack (1) (2)
Senior Public Health Inspector (Food and Drugs) and Sampling Officer	.. .. .	.. .. . A. Clegg (1) (2)
Factories and Smoke Abatement Officer	.. .. .	F. C. Payne (1) (2) (3) (4)
Lady Public Health Inspector	.. .. .	Miss E. H. Sexton, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. (1)
District Public Health Inspectors	.. .. .	H. Hutchinson (1) (2)
		A. H. Newport (1) (2) (4)
		D. Brisk (1) (2)
		R. F. Griffiths (1)
		A. Grimston (1)
		A. Bell (1)
		D. Corfield (1)
		J. Clayden (1)
		H. Batson (1)
		(1 Vacancy)

Student Public Health Inspectors J. Deards
(2 Vacancies)

Clean Air Officer

B.C. Jago

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

DISINFECTING STAFF

Superintendent: R. J. Osmond

<i>Three Disinfectors:</i>	<i>One Motor Driver:</i>	<i>One Disinfecter/ Motor Driver:</i>
J. W. Smith A. R. Wilson R. Crowe (Temporary)	L. Howes	W. H. Parsons

RODENT CONTROL

<i>One Foreman Operative:</i>	<i>Two Operatives:</i>
K. Sawyer	G. H. Leaver V. Greenway (Temporary)

PUBLIC CONVENIENCE ATTENDANTS

<i>Fifteen Male Attendants:</i>	<i>Fifteen Female Attendants:</i>
G. H. Connor F. W. Davis A. E. Hawkins F. W. Hawkins R. C. Hewitt (Temporary) W. A. Howard A. A. Hulbert S. W. McKenzie H. C. Maggs S. G. Marshall R. J. Myles J. Pollard E. J. Tarry F. J. Taylor (1 Vacancy)	Mrs. M. Brewer Mrs. L. Cannon Mrs. E. R. B. Chick Mrs. D. E. Collis Mrs. K. Cook Mrs. E. Crowle Mrs. M. Cude Mrs. E. Edwards Miss B. M. Evans Mrs. A. Larking Miss V. M. Lewington Mrs. B. Llewellyn Miss E. O'Hara Mrs. M. A. Richards Mrs. A. N. Wade

MORTUARY KEEPER

G. Churchill

HOME BATHING ATTENDANTS

Mrs. M. D. Coxall
Mrs. L. M. Lankester
Mrs. M. M. Baines
(All part-time).

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF FULHAM

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
TOWN HALL, FULHAM, S. W. 6.

May, 1959.

To: *The Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the Metropolitan Borough of Fulham*

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you the annual report on the health and sanitary circumstances in the Borough for the year 1958, together with the report of your Public Analyst, T. McLachlan, Esq., A.C.G.F.C., F.R.I.C., M.I.Biol.

Statistics

The Registrar General's estimate gives the mid-year population of the Borough as 114,700, a decrease of 1,500. This is the largest decrease of the past 10 years. In 1949, the estimated population was 124,040 - an increase of 740 over the figure for 1948.

The birth rate is 15.39 - exactly the same as in 1957 and compares with a rate of 18.3 per 1,000 in 1949 ten years ago.

The infant mortality rate has dropped steeply - 18.13 in 1958 from 26.29 in 1957. This is the lowest infant mortality rate on record for the Borough and compares favourably with England and Wales (22.5).

The death rate is 11.16, the figure for 1957 being 11.04.

The death rate in Fulham from tubercular disease of 14.8 per 100,000 shows a fall compared with the figure of 19.8 for 1957. These figures show the steady decline which has taken place in the incidence and mortality of this disease. The same decline continues in the notification rate, which was 90.7 in 1958 and 106.7 in 1957. This shows the great improvement on ten years ago, when the figures for 1949 were: T.B. Death rate per 100,000 population, 48.4 and notification rate, per 100,000, 192.7.

I regret to report one maternal death during the year.

These statistics confirm that the state of good health was maintained in Fulham.

From the classification of causes of death, it will be seen that all diseases of the heart account for the largest number of deaths. The second largest number is due to all forms of cancer, which show a slight rise for both males and females in lung and bronchus cancer. Bronchitis and the pneumonias account for the third largest number of deaths.

Infectious Diseases

The incidence of infectious diseases was low and there was no serious epidemic during the year. There were 1,030 notifications received, which was less than half the 1957 figure. This is accounted for by the fact that in 1957, the expected epidemic of measles occurred, 1,531 notifications of the disease being received. Seven confirmed cases of poliomyelitis occurred, with one death (a Scottish adult male visitor, 26 years old). There was a rise in the number of dysentery cases notified. Such a rise was experienced generally. The disease was mild in nature, with a rapid recovery. As a result of immunization and anti-biotic drugs, the clinical character

and course of whooping cough have been greatly modified and the incidence of the disease reduced.

Housing and Slum Clearance

The Rent Act has had the effect of encouraging owners to maintain their property in an improved condition and much has been done regarding the remedying of defects. The effect of this has been that properties which otherwise have been ripening for clearance and development have been improved in many instances. There are few properties of the pre-war slum standard left in Fulham and it is pleasing to report that the joint 1951/60 slum clearance programme, agreed between the London County Council and Fulham Borough Council has been completed with one exception. The future position will be carefully reviewed at the time of the joint discussions with the London County Council to formulate the 1961/65 programme.

Clean Air

The Council continued its policy of implementation of the Clean Air Act, especially with regard to Smoke Control Areas, in their determination to make the air of Fulham clean as quickly as possible. This subject is dealt with fully in the main report. In this connection, I would like to record the good co-operation by the public in the matter of clean air - as in other public health matters - and this co-operation is facilitating the creation of smoke control areas.

Food Hygiene

One big food hygiene problem in the Borough is the large number of small cafes and restaurants, which have considerably increased the number of their customers. In many cases, where the accommodation was cramped or inadequate, it has required practical and thoughtful planning to get improved kitchen storage and other accommodation to meet this increase in the number of customers. Standards are improving. Proprietors, by persuasion or otherwise, are encouraged to make improvements to install up-to-date equipment and to modernise their establishments. Food hygiene education is quietly and steadily continuing and is beginning to bear fruit. Much has been done but much remains to be done. Persuasion and good relationships pay. Emphasis is now on the personal hygiene of the food handler and his reactions and co-operation in carrying out the Food Hygiene Regulations.

In this report I would like to record my thanks for the co-operation, kindness and help always extended to me in the service of the Borough by general practitioners, by medical colleagues in hospitals, by the London County Council Divisional Office and by all the Voluntary Associations who are doing such good work in the Borough.

I should also like to extend my thanks to all members of the Council, particularly the Chairmen of the Committees with which I have served, and to the Town Clerk and other Chief Officers and colleagues for their unfailing assistance and co-operation.

Finally, I would like to record my thanks and appreciation to my Deputy, the Chief Public Health Inspector, the Chief Clerk, my Secretary, and to all members of the Public Health "team" for their loyalty, efficiency and consideration, which has made possible the work of the department.

I have the honour to be,
Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

W. I. Adams
Medical Officer of Health.

Section A

General and Vital Statistics

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PHYSICAL FEATURES OF BOROUGH AND EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1958

The Borough of Fulham lies in a loop of the River Thames which forms the whole of its southern boundary and gives Fulham a very long riverside frontage. Its other boundaries are formed by the Boroughs of Hammersmith in the west, Chelsea in the east, and the Royal Borough of Kensington in the north. It is very flat and low lying being only 12-13 ft. above sea level. The subsoil is of flood plain gravel overlying London clay 20 to 40 ft. below. Subsoil water is rarely met within 15 ft. of the ground surface.

Fulham is principally a dormitory Borough with a fringe of heavy industrial undertakings on the riverside, and is well served with open spaces and parks which have been added to by post-war development. The slum clearance and redevelopment programmes are also having the dual effect of improving the standard of housing and the appearance of the Borough.

Population (estimated mid 1958)	114,700
Area of Borough	1,706 acres
Separate Dwellings (estimated at April 1958) ..	30,579
Rateable Value £1,728,382.	
Rate levied 17s. 0d. in the £. Estimated yield £1,438,200.	
A Penny Rate produces approximately £7,050 per annum.	
No. of assessments 33,711.	
830 Marriages were registered during the year.	

				<i>Total</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000 Population</i>	
							<i>1957</i>	<i>1958</i>
LIVE BIRTHS:								
Legitimate				1,620	800	820	13.94	13.89
Illegitimate				168	85	83	1.45	1.50
Totals				<u>1,788</u>	<u>885</u>	<u>903</u>	<u>15.39</u>	<u>15.39</u>
STILLBIRTHS:								
Legitimate				32	18	14	0.27	0.25
Illegitimate				5	2	3	0.04	0.04
Totals				<u>37</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>0.31</u>	<u>0.29</u>
DEATHS:				1,283	684	599	11.04	11.61
DEATH RATE of Infants under one year of age:								
All infants per 1,000 live births							26.29	18.13
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate births ..							25.31	18.20
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate births ..							35.71	17.44

1,332 Deaths
as follows:-

CLASSIFICATION OF CAUSES OF DEATH

	Under 1	Age Groups				Over 65	Total
		1-5	5-15	15-45	45-65		
Tuberculosis Respiratory	-	-	-	3	4	8	15
Tuberculosis, other	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Syphilitic Disease	-	-	-	-	1	3	4
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infections	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Measles	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cancer	-	-	-	18	106	155	279
Diabetes	-	-	-	-	3	7	10
Vascular lesions of nervous system ..	-	-	-	5	24	123	152
Coronary disease, angina	-	-	-	6	73	145	224
Hypertension with heart disease	-	-	-	-	-	16	16
Other heart disease	-	-	-	5	19	123	147
Other circulatory disease	-	-	-	-	10	52	62
Influenza	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Pneumonia	7	-	1	-	10	47	65
Bronchitis	1	1	-	3	28	91	124
Other diseases of respiratory system	-	-	-	-	3	10	13
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	-	-	-	1	6	14	21
Gastritis, enteritis, diarrhoea	-	-	-	1	-	3	4
Nephritis and nephrosis	-	-	1	1	3	7	12
Hyperplasia of prostate	-	-	-	-	-	9	9
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Congenital malformations	4	-	-	2	3	1	10
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	19	-	1	3	24	55	102
Motor vehicle accidents	-	-	-	4	2	5	11
All other accidents	1	-	-	1	3	18	23
Suicide	-	-	-	9	8	4	21
Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Totals	32	2	3	64	334	897	1,332

Infant Deaths

CAUSES OF DEATH IN CHILDREN UNDER ONE YEAR

	Under 24 hrs.	1 day-1 week	1-2 wks.	2-3 wks.	3-4 wks.	TOTAL Under 4 wks.	1-3 mths.	3-6 mths.	6-9 mths.	9-12 mths.	TOTAL
Accidental (Fall at home)	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1
Asphyxia	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Atelectasis	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Bronchitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Congenital Malformations	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	4
Haemolytic Disease	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Haemorrhage	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Pneumococcal Meningitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Pneumonia	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	3	-	-	5
Prematurity	5	6	1	-	1	13	-	-	-	-	13
Rhesus Incompatibility	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Totals	8	12	2	-	2	24	2	6	-	-	32

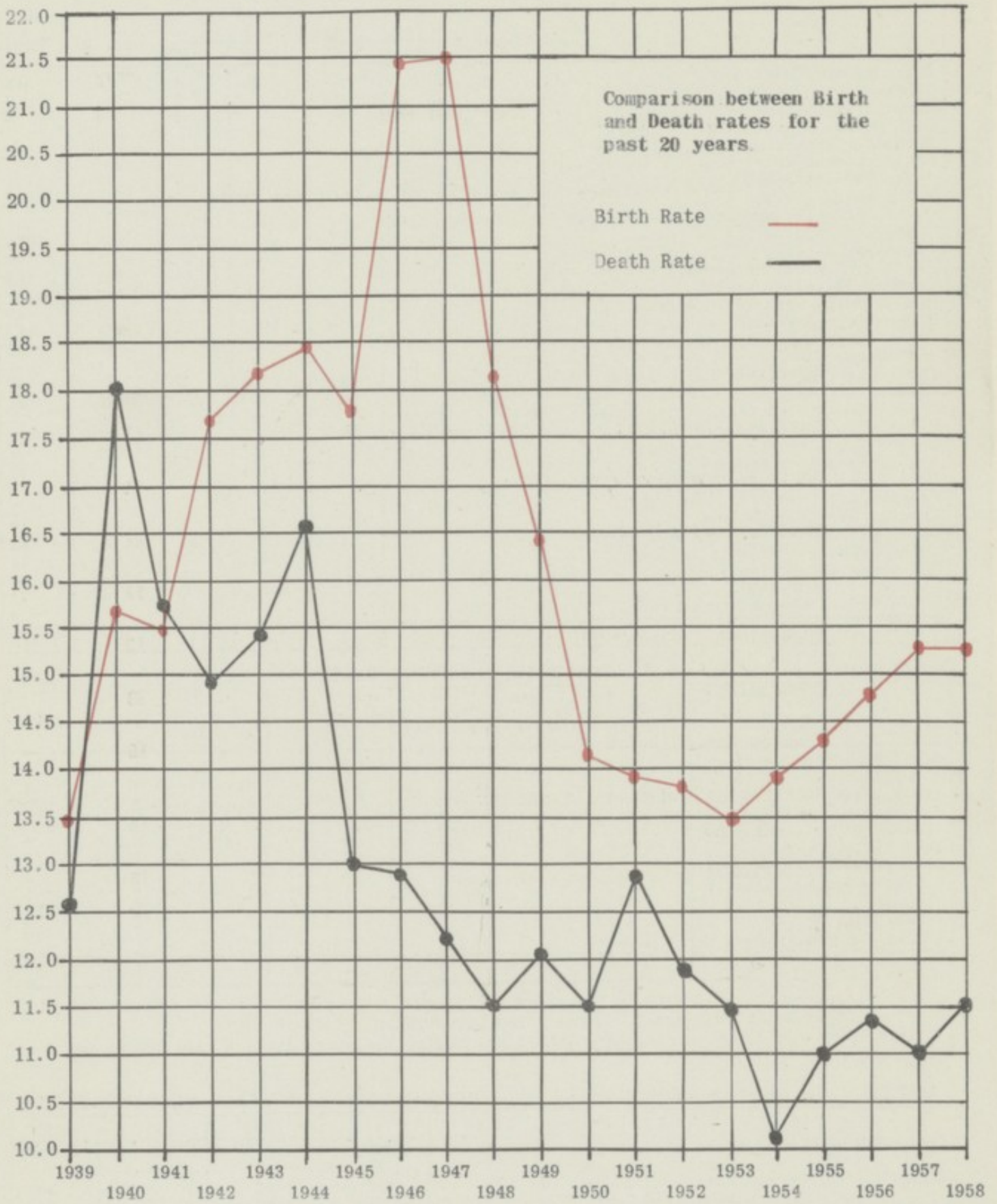
The large number of deaths in the first month are due to prematurity.

The Infant death rate was 18.13 per 1,000 live births (26.29 in 1957).

There was one death in pregnancy (abortion) during the year, giving a rate of .55 per 1,000 births (live and still).

DETAILS OF DEATHS FROM CANCER DURING THE LAST SIX YEARS SHOWING SITES

	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
LUNGS AND BRONCHUS - Male	43	61	59	68	61	70
Female	8	17	16	9	7	14
STOMACH - Male	25	22	22	13	6	15
Female	11	12	13	13	13	18
BREAST - Male	-	-	1	-	1	-
Female	22	18	21	21	13	25
UTERUS - Female	10	7	13	8	13	9
OTHER SITES - Male	84	59	65	78	61	65
Female	46	47	65	59	61	63
Totals	249	243	275	269	236	279



Section B

Prevalence and control of Infectious and
other Diseases

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INFECTIOUS DISEASE

The following infectious diseases are at present notifiable in Fulham:-

Acute Encephalitis	Malaria
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	Measles
Acute Primary Pneumonia	Membranous Croup
Acute Poliomyelitis	Meningococcal Infection
Anthrax	Ophthalmia Neonatorum
Cholera	Plague
Continued Fever	Puerperal Pyrexia
Diphtheria	Relapsing Fever
Dysentery	Scabies
Epidemic Diarrhoea (Under 5 years of age)	Scarlatina or Scarlet Fever
Erysipelas	Smallpox
Food Poisoning	Tuberculosis
Glanders	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers
Hydrophobia in Man	Typhus Fever
Leprosy	Whooping Cough

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Public Health Act, 1936 - Section 144(1) "When an inmate of any building used for human habitation is suffering from . . . every medical practitioner attending on, or called in to visit, that inmate (in this section referred to as "the patient") shall, as soon as he becomes aware that the patient is so suffering, send to the medical officer of health of the district in which the building is situate a certificate in the form set out in the second schedule to these regulations".

PUERPERAL PYREXIA

(Puerperal Pyrexia Regulations, 1951)

Fulham residents	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
Non-Fulham residents	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Total cases notified in Fulham	..	..	..	..	..	..	<u>25</u>
Fulham residents notified to other Authorities	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
Total number of Fulham cases	..	..	..	..	..	..	38

ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS

(The Public Health (Acute Poliomyelitis, Acute Encephalitis and Meningococcal Infection) Regulations, 1949)

Fulham residents						
Paralytic	..	5	..	..	..	..
Non-paralytic	..	<u>2</u>	..	..	<u>7</u>	..

FOOD POISONING

In January of this year the revised Memorandum of Food Poisoning was received and in consequence the local medical practitioners were circularised seeking their co-operation in informing the Public Health Department immediately a case of food poisoning was suspected.

During the year eighteen single cases were notified and in ten of these the causative agent was identified as follows:-

Agent Identified:	No. of Cases:
Salmonella Typhi-murium	7
" Newport	2
" St. Paul	1

There was no outbreak of Food Poisoning.

DYSENTERY

During the year 83.4% of the total number of cases (223) were notified in the first three months. This represents an increase on the 1957 figures.

The highest incidence occurred in the under 5 age groups, affecting some nursery classes in infant schools and also day nurseries.

Sensitivity tests were carried out by the Pathological Laboratory and in the majority of cases the organism was found to be resistant to sulphonamides. This information was transmitted to the private practitioners and greatly aided them in prescribing treatment for their patients. The character of the illness was mild and responded quickly to treatment, the majority of cases being clear after one course of treatment.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE, 1958

(In age groups)

	-1	1-2	3-4	5-9	10-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65-	Total
Scarlet Fever	-	2	9	29	8	3	-	-	-	51
Whooping Cough	9	18	4	18	1	-	1	-	-	51
Acute Poliomyelitis: Paralytic ..	-	2	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	5
Non-Paralytic	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
Measles	10	80	133	228	4	2	5	-	-	462
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Pneumonia	-	2	3	3	4	-	9	19	18	58
Dysentery	9	43	40	58	23	10	33	7	-	223
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Encephalitis Infective ..	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
Acute Encephalitis Post Infectious	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	1	7
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2
Food Poisoning	2	3	-	2	1	5	2	2	1	18
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	11	14	-	-	25
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Epidemic Diarrhoea	6	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Scabies	-	2	1	1	1	2	4	1	-	12
Tuberculosis Pulmonary	2	-	1	1	4	19	23	30	12	92
Tuberculosis Non-Pulmonary ..	-	-	1	1	-	2	3	2	2	11
	39	154	194	342	47	57	98	65	34	1,030

TUBERCULOSIS

Return for Year Ending 31st December, 1958

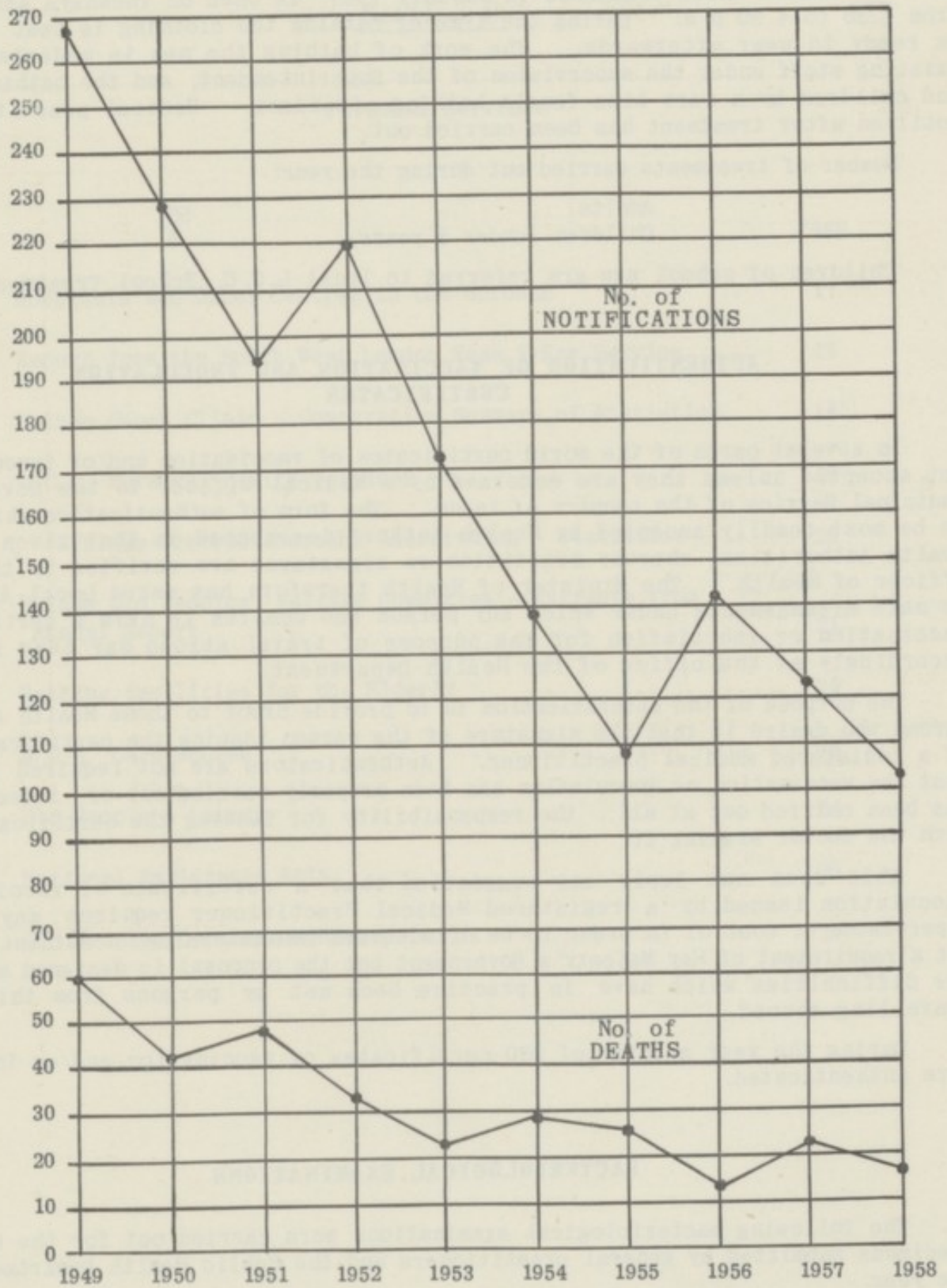
	PULMONARY				NON-PULMONARY			
	Men	Women	Children*	Total	Men	Women	Children*	Total
Notified cases on Register at 1st January, 1958	677	507	44	1,228	55	62	19	136
<i>Add:-</i>								
Notifications	51	35	9	95	3	6	-	9
Transfers from other areas ..	44	31	3	78	1	4	-	5
Children transferred to adults	8	2	-	10	1	2	-	3
<i>Deduct:-</i>								
Deaths (all causes)	22	8	-	30	-	-	-	-
Left the Borough	80	39	7	126	2	5	1	8
Recovered	10	25	5	40	2	10	2	14
Children transferred to adults	-	-	8	8	-	-	3	3
Other reasons	5	13	1	19	3	1	-	4
Notified cases on Register at 31st December, 1958	663	490	35	1,188	53	58	13	124

* For the purpose of this Return, children are recognised as adults upon attaining the age of 15 years.

T.B. Death Rate: 14.8 per 100,000 Population compared with 19.8 in 1957.

The Notification Rate has decreased from 106.7 in 1957 to 90.7 in 1958.

TUBERCULOSIS



SCABIES AND ALLIED CONDITIONS

(Treatment Centre - Disinfecting Station, Townmead Road)

The Centre which commenced in January 1957, is open on Tuesdays and Thursdays from 1.30 to 4.30 p.m. During the time of bathing the clothing is heat treated and is ready to wear afterwards. The work of bathing the men is undertaken by the existing staff under the supervision of the Superintendent, and the bathing of women and children by a part-time female bathing attendant. Medical practitioners are notified after treatment has been carried out.

Number of treatments carried out during the year:-

Adults	59
Children (under 5 years) ..	9

Children of school age are referred to local L.C.C. School Treatment Centres.

AUTHENTICATION OF VACCINATION AND INOCULATION CERTIFICATES

In several parts of the world certificates of vaccination and/or inoculation are not accepted unless they are endorsed by a Medical Officer in the Government or Municipal Service of the country of issue. The form of authentication which appears to be most readily accepted by Health Authorities abroad is that given by Public Health Authorities, whereby practitioners signatures are verified by the Medical Officer of Health. The Minister of Health therefore has asked Local Authorities to make arrangements under which any person who desires to have a certificate of vaccination or inoculation for the purpose of travel abroad may have it stamped accordingly at the office of the Health Department.

The purpose of the authentication is to provide proof to those Health Authorities abroad who desire it that the signature of the person issuing the certificate is that of a registered medical practitioner. Authenticators are not required to certify that the vaccination or inoculation has been properly carried out or, indeed, that it has been carried out at all; the responsibility for issuing the certificate remains with the doctor signing it.

This does not imply any suggestion that a certificate of vaccination or inoculation issued by a registered Medical Practitioner requires any official supervision or control in order to be of adequate medical value. Authentication is not a requirement of Her Majesty's Government but the proposal is designed as a remedy for difficulties which have in practice been met by persons from this country travelling abroad.

During the year a total of 560 certificates of vaccination and/or inoculation were authenticated.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS

The following bacteriological examinations were carried out for the Council on specimens submitted by general practitioners and the Public Health Department during the year:-

Nose and Throat Swabs	20
Faeces	1,742
Urines	3
Miscellaneous	5

Section C

Personal Services

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HOSPITALS AND OTHER CENTRES IN THE BOROUGH OF FULHAM

DETAILS SUPPLIED BY COURTESY OF THE FULHAM AND
KENSINGTON HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

(1) *Fulham Hospital* St. Dunstan's Road, W. 6.

A general hospital dealing with			
(a)	Acute Medical and Surgical cases	..	274 beds
(b)	Mental Observation Unit	.. ..	19 "
(c)	Chronic Sick	.. ..	87 "
Total number of staffed beds			380

plus Outpatient Department.

(2) *Fulham Maternity Hospital* 5-7, Parsons Green, S. W. 6.

Number of staffed beds - 30.

(3) *Western Hospital* Seagrave Road, S. W. 6.

An infectious disease hospital.			
	General infectious disease	.. ..	94 beds
	Poliomyelitis unit	.. ..	40 "
	T.B.	.. ..	58 "
	Rehabilitation unit (female)	.. ..	17 "
Total number of staffed beds			209

In addition the Royal Marsden Hospital have a unit based at this hospital consisting of 44 beds.

(4) *Fulham Chest Clinic* Western Hospital, Seagrave Road, S. W. 6.

Various types of clinic sessions held for the out-patient treatment of tuberculosis and other chest conditions.

(5) *Hurlingham Lodge* Hurlingham Road, S. W. 6.

London County Council Hostel for homeless infective tuberculous men. 28 beds.

(6) There is one Home registered by the London County Council in the Borough:-

94, Sedlescombe Road, S. W. 6. which is a private
home for blind men and women (6 residents).

REPORT FROM THE SOUTH WEST LONDON MASS X-RAY SERVICE

SUPPLIED BY COURTESY OF DR. F. A. NASH, MEDICAL DIRECTOR

The South West London Mass X-Ray Service continued throughout 1958 to hold regular sessions at The Central Mass X-Ray Centre, Western Hospital, Seagrave Road, Fulham. Public sessions are held weekly on Wednesday afternoons and evenings, and these are open without appointment to members of the public, patients referred by general practitioners, contacts, and employees of local firms and organisations. The total number x-rayed at this Centre in 1958 was 12,476, and of the total examined 5,451 were doctors' patients.

In addition to the x-ray examinations carried out at The Western Hospital, the mobile unit visited four firms as a result of which a further 1,290 x-ray examinations were made.

All firms in Fulham have been asked to encourage their male employees to use the six-monthly chest x-ray service for men over 45. This was started in South London in December, in an attempt to afford some protection against the hazards of lung cancer which is causing an increasing number of deaths, particularly in that age group.

FULHAM CHEST CLINIC - COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF STATISTICS

SUPPLIED BY COURTESY OF DR. H. C. PRICE - CHEST PHYSICIAN

										1958	1957
<i>Number of new patients attending</i>											
* Non Tuberculous Cases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	175	(231)
Contacts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	177	(221)
Transfer-In Notifications	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	83	(52)
Others (Notified) by other units in area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	(11)
										<u>449</u>	<u>(515)</u>
<i>Number of New Notifications by Fulham Chest Clinic</i>										38	(54)
(Of this figure, 8 were referred by the M.R.U.)											
<i>Number of Clinic Attendances</i>											
Notified Cases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,207	(2,624)
Contacts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,842	(2,424)
* Non-Tuberculous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,187	(1,660)
∅ Refills	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	( 263)
										<u>6,236</u>	<u>(6,971)</u>
<i>Attendances at Laboratory for Investigation</i>											(912)
(These returns are now made through the hospital)											
<i>Total number of Notifications in Fulham Borough</i>											
Pulmonary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	95	(116)
Non-Pulmonary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	(8)
<i>Number of Deaths</i>											
Pulmonary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	(36)
Non-Pulmonary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	( 2)
<i>Number taken off Register as Cured, 1958</i>											
Pulmonary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	(41)
Non-Pulmonary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	(9)
<i>Number of visits by Chest Physician</i>										113	(105)
<i>Number of visits by Health Visitors</i>										3,537	(6,330)
<i>Number of X-rays taken</i>										5,788	(5,477)
<i>Number of Patients undergoing treatment at home</i>										8	(8)
<i>Number of B.C.G. Vaccinations</i>										136	(192)
<i>Number of Notified Cases on Register at 31.12.58</i>										1,312	(1,364)

* Patients attending Bronchitis Trials are included in these figures.

∅ Refill Sessions have now ceased.

NEW NOTIFICATIONS FOR 1958 IN AGE GROUPS

						Males	Females
Under 1	..	..	..	..	..	-	2
1 - 5	..	..	..	..	..	-	2
6 - 15	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
16 - 25	..	..	..	..	..	10	13
26 - 35	..	..	..	..	..	10	5
36 - 45	..	..	..	..	..	5	7
46 - 55	..	..	..	..	..	12	8
56 - 65	..	..	..	..	..	7	3
Over 65	..	..	..	..	..	9	5
						<u>56</u>	<u>48</u>
						<u>TOTAL - 104</u>	

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL - PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES

INFORMATION SUPPLIED BY COURTESY OF DR. B. E. A. SHARPE,
L. C. C. DIVISIONAL M. O.

Ante-natal clinics

Number of women who attended during the year 866

Maternal Deaths

Number 1

Infant Welfare Centres

Children aged 0-1 year

1st attendances	1,601
subsequent attendances	16,735
Total attendances	<u>18,336</u>

" " 1-2 years " " 2,822

" " 2-5 " " " " 1,135

Special Toddlers Sessions " " 1,001

Health Visitors

Number of infants under 1 year of age visited for the first time 1,795

Total visits to infants under 1 year 9,507

Total visits to children 1-5 years of age 13,313

Number of expectant mothers visited for the first time 1,049

Total visits to expectant mothers 2,060

Infant Life Protection

Number of foster mothers at 3rd January, 1959 55

Number of foster children at 3rd January, 1959 71

Child Minders (Daily Guardians)

Number of daily guardians minding children (voluntary) 53

Number of children minded 63

Care of Premature Infants

Number of Premature births during the year 126

Number of deaths under 1 month 22

Immunisation and Vaccination

Number of children immunised in L. C. C. clinics during the year 3,600

Number of children immunised by general practitioners 212

Number of children receiving boosting injections 1,269

Number of children vaccinated in L. C. C. clinics during the year 2,072

Home Help Service

Number of cases attended during the year

Maternity	(MAT)	11
Tuberculous	(TB)	34
Chronic sick (including aged and infirm)	(CSAI)	936
Others .. .. .	.. .. .	169

Day Nurseries: Eridge House, Fulham Park Rd. Mulgrave, Mulgrave Rd. Grove House, Bagley's Lane.

CLINIC SERVICES

Type of Clinic	5/7 Parsons Green	170 Wandsworth Bridge Road	90/92 Greyhound Road	62/63 Burne Jones House
Ante-Natal and Post-Natal	Wed. a.m. Mon. Thurs. p.m.		Fri. a.m. Wed. p.m.	Wed. p.m.
Artificial Sunlight, simple massage and Exercises	Mon. Tues. Wed. Thurs. & Fri. a.m. Thurs. p.m.			
Child Welfare	Fri. a.m. Mon. & Wed. p.m.	Tues. a.m. Tues. p.m.	Wed. a.m. Mon. p.m. Fri. p.m.	Thur. a.m. Mon. p.m. Thur. p.m.
Dental	Wed. & Fri. a.m. Mon. Wed. & Fri. p.m.			
Family Planning	Thurs. a.m.		Tues. p.m.	
Mothercraft			Tues. p.m.	
Toddlers			Thur. a.m. (Alternate)	Tues. p.m.
Vaccination		Thur. a.m.	Wed. a.m.	
Immunisation		Thur. p.m.	Tues. a.m.	

FULHAM DISTRICT NURSING ASSOCIATION

Nurses' Work

	1957	1958
Cases nursed	2,230	2,189
Visits to patients	57,449	56,714
Visits to patients over 65 years	41,206	42,816

New Cases

	1957	1958
Sent by Doctor	1,596	1,516
Sent by Hospital	556	592
Sent by T.B. Clinic	52	32
Sent by L.C.C.	1	3
Sent by B.R.C.	1	2
Sent by Public Health Department	4	12
Direct approach	20	30
Sent by Rabbi	-	2
	<u>2,230</u>	<u>2,189</u>

Results

	1957	1958
Cured	1,241	1,204
Died	129	143
Sent to Hospital	422	409
Transferred to other areas	6	21
Remaining on Books	432	412
	<u>2,230</u>	<u>2,189</u>

Diseases Nursed

	1957		1958	
	Cases	Visits	Cases	Visits
Medical	1,735	41,081	1,698	41,059
Surgical	267	11,849	298	11,815
Infectious Diseases	4	13	8	39
T.B. Medical and Surgical	82	3,720	58	3,049
Maternal complications	18	152	23	190
Under 5 years	108	642	84	527
Various	16	42	20	35
	<u>2,230</u>	<u>57,499</u>	<u>2,189</u>	<u>56,714</u>

The following figures show the steady increase in the number of visits paid to old people over 65 years of age:-

1954 ..	33,919
1955 ..	35,898
1956 ..	39,223
1957 ..	41,206
1958 ..	42,816

EXTRACTS FROM THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE FULHAM OLD PEOPLE'S WELFARE COMMITTEE

KINDLY SUPPLIED BY C. F. THATCHER, ESQ., LLB.,
HONORARY SECRETARY OF THE COMMITTEE

Meals on Wheels and Luncheon Clubs

The number of hot mid-day meals supplied by this service for the period January to December, 1958 was as follows:-

Meals on Wheels	8,188
Luncheon Clubs -	
Brunswick (Red Cross)	5,153
Coronation (W. V. S.)	2,932
Shamrock (W. V. S.)	2,705
	<u>18,978</u>
Total	<u>18,978</u>

The delivery of the meals to both housebound old people and luncheon clubs was undertaken by the W.V.S. and the lunches were supplied by the South London Catering Company for 1s. 9d. each, the old people paying 10d. and the London County Council 10d.

The remaining 1d. per meal plus the cost of transport were borne by the Committee out of the borough council's grant.

So far as the Meals on Wheels service is concerned, there is regular contact with hospitals, doctors and local organisations, statutory and voluntary, in an endeavour to satisfy the needs of old people who, through infirmity or illness, find difficulty in providing themselves with a hot meal at a price they can afford. Difficulty has again been experienced by the W.V.S. in recruiting voluntary help for the delivery service. There is an obvious need to increase the number of dinners supplied under the Meals on Wheels service and it is a great pity that in spite of appeals made from time to time more volunteers do not come forward to lend a hand in this vital service.

Invalid Meals

The Invalid Meals for London continues its delivery of meals to pensioners needing special diets. The service operates on five days a week and whilst not exclusively for elderly persons, pensioners form a large proportion of the recipients. The meals are prepared at the Munster Road Kitchen and are delivered only to those who qualify for them by reason of their physical condition which has to be supported by a medical certificate. The charge made varies according to circumstances, the minimum charge for each meal being 1s. 4d.

Chiropody

For some years the Committee has financed a scheme to provide chiropody treatment for elderly persons and at the present time clinics are held on the premises of the British Red Cross Society and Bishop Creighton House, as follows:-

British Red Cross Society, 52, New King's Road, S.W.6.

<i>Day</i>	<i>Time</i>	<i>Chiropodist</i>
Tuesdays	9 a.m. - 1 p.m.	Miss Hardman
"	2 p.m. - 4 p.m.	Mrs. Taylor

Bishop Creighton House, 378, Lillie Road, S.W.6.

<i>Day</i>	<i>Time</i>	<i>Chiropodist</i>
Tuesdays	10.30 a.m. - 12.30 p.m.	Mrs. Taylor
	1.30 p.m. - 5.30 p.m.	Miss Hardman

The number of treatments for the period 1st January, 1958 to 31st December, 1958, were as under:-

British Red Cross Society	..	530
Bishop Creighton House	..	473

At the time of issue of this report, the Minister of Health has authorised that he is now prepared to approve proposals by local health authorities to provide or extend chiropody services under Section 28(1) of the National Health Service Act, 1946. This announcement is widely welcomed by old people's organisations throughout the country who have for some time brought pressure to bear on the Ministry to sanction expenditure by local health authorities themselves on this important service.

The effect of this measure will be that as far as London is concerned the London County Council will in future be responsible for the provision of chiropody and the Minister's approval will be no longer required to contributions by health authorities to the funds of voluntary organisations providing this service.

No doubt the London County Council will survey the position in London and make

proposals for the whole of their area. Whilst existing services run by voluntary organisations will become the responsibility of the County Council, the Minister has suggested that health authorities may decide that a continuation of the voluntary clinics with appropriate financial assistance might be the most acceptable way of meeting the needs of old people for some time to come.

Social Clubs

Old People's Clubs in the Borough now number 11, 6 of which are run by the W.V.S., 2 by Bishop Creighton House and the remainder by other local voluntary organisations. All the clubs receive some measure of financial assistance from the Council towards their expenses in providing recreation. Their weekly meetings continue to be well attended and apart from the companionship which the meetings in themselves offer, there are always interesting activities for the members to look forward to in the way of outings, parties and Christmas celebrations. One W.V.S. Club which started a Choir last year gained first place in a choir competition organised as part of the Bethnal Green Festival of Art, and were proud to receive a silver cup as prize.

Throughout the year nearly all the clubs were visited by the Mayor and Mayoress (Alderman and Mrs. L. G. Fenton) who took a keen interest in their activities.

Holiday Scheme

Now in its tenth year this scheme is as popular as ever in offering a good cheap holiday to those over 60 years of age. The number of pensioners who participated in the early and late summer schemes and the charges therefor are shown below:-

	<i>Charge for Accommodation per week</i>	<i>Return Fare</i>	<i>Number who Participated</i>
September, 1958	£3 13s. 6d.	15s.	79
May/June, 1959	£3 17s. 6d.	15s.	114

The holiday party, despite the holiday period chosen, which incidentally enables them to enjoy much reduced charges, are rarely disappointed with the weather and the September period was no exception. The Committee co-operates closely with the Broadstairs Urban District Council in the allocation of suitable holiday accommodation at boarding houses and the party enjoys several concessions such as free use of deck chairs, reduced rates of admission to entertainments, etc. One great advantage of this scheme is that the pensioners are taken direct to and from their holiday addresses by coach and receive assistance if required by voluntary escorts.

Christmas Activities

The ninth successive Christmas Dinner and Party was provided for 150 lonely pensioners who were guests of the Mayor and Mayoress (Alderman and Mrs. L. G. Fenton) on Boxing Day. The expenses of the party, which amounted to approximately £80 were borne by the Mayor out of his Charity Fund. The names of the guests were selected from those submitted by 16 local organisations.

With the aid of a grant from the Mayor, the Committee this year was able to extend its scheme for issuing parcels to housebound old people in the Borough and a total of 170 was delivered a few days before Christmas by a local scout group. Here again the names of those who received parcels were selected from those recommended by local organisations including churches.

The Committee's thanks were expressed to the many helpers who gave up some of their Christmas holiday to enable these activities to be carried out successfully.

BATHING FACILITIES FOR THE ELDERLY

Public Baths

Old people may obtain without charge, a hot bath at the Fulham Baths on Tuesdays and Wednesdays between 10 a.m. and 12 noon, and 2 p.m. and 4 p.m.

I am informed by the Baths' Superintendent, Mr. R. C. Gerred, M.N.A.B.S., M.I.Mar. E. that 30-40 persons a week take advantage of these facilities.

Home Bathing

This service was commenced in April, 1954. It has proved immensely popular and not unduly costly.

	<u>1958</u>
Number of baths given	2,165
Number of persons receiving baths at end of year	90
Number of persons on waiting list at end of year	10

At the moment there are 3 female attendants engaged on this work paid on a sessional basis. It is hoped to increase the number of baths given as soon as additional suitable staff to carry out the duties can be found.

S. O. S. CARD SCHEME

The S.O.S. Card Scheme was started in August, 1953, with the object of getting help quickly to elderly people in emergency.

Total cards issued since scheme started ..	108
Total cards issued during 1958	7

OLD PEOPLE'S LAUNDRY

(Section 122 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936)

Service for Incontinent Persons:

A scheme under the provisions of this Section to cleanse the linen and bedding of aged, infirm and incontinent persons was commenced in March 1952, and is proving of real benefit. The work is carried out at the Disinfecting Station where modern equipment is enabling the staff to deal quickly and efficiently with the work.

By arrangement with Chelsea Borough Council the laundry of their old people is dealt with at the Station.

The following 16,804 articles of Fulham residents were cleansed during the year:-

Sheets	4,472
Pillow Cases	1,867
Towels	2,433
Underwear	5,449
Mattress Covers	341
"Pieces"	1,966
Blankets	276

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948, SECTION 47

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1951

Visiting of old people whose circumstances require assessment under the above Acts is carried out by the Public Health Department. There was one compulsory removal to a hospital under the Amendment Act during 1958. The Order was made for three weeks, the maximum permissible time under this Act. Brief details of this case, which is very typical, are as follows:-

Mrs. A. B. aged 90

The circumstances were referred by the patient's panel doctor. The husband, aged 82, had suffered two cerebral seizures and was unable to give the necessary care and attention. The patient was suffering from haemorrhages and refused to go to hospital when the ambulance, arranged by her doctor, arrived. She was therefore removed under the Amendment Act on the 28th March and died on the 12th April.

She was an accomplished musician, a member of a gifted musical family and had given musical tuition in her earlier days to members of the Royal Family. A long and interesting tribute to her appeared in the obituary column of "The Times"

Department Records of Old People

The details of old persons as they become known are recorded in the Department and the number, although fluctuating, is on the increase.

Number of primary visits for investigation in 1958	256
New cases recorded for supervision in 1958	136
Number of deaths recorded in 1958	60
Number of old people admitted to Hospitals, Homes and Institutions permanently	66
Re-visits	911
Total number of cases under supervision at end of year	443
Total number of cases recorded in Department	1,260
Number of cases referred to other Authorities and Organisations, or miscellaneous	25
Number left District	8
Hospital Liaison Visits	110

Section D

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area

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SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

There were four vacancies in the establishment for public health inspectors at the start of the year. During 1958 two inspectors left the service of the Council but, fortunately, during the later months five were appointed, including three who qualified under the Council's own pupil training scheme - a good performance. At the end of the year, therefore, house-to-house inspections were resumed.

Visits by Public Health Inspectors

Inspections after complaint	1,962
Re-inspections	6,983
Inspections after Infectious Disease	75
Re-inspections after Infectious Disease	13
Drains tested	121
Drains inspected	965
Intimation notices served	1,278
Statutory notices served	563
Intimation notices complied with	1,040
Statutory notices complied with	568
House-to-House	
Inspections	74
Re-inspections	175
Intimation notices served	23
Intimation notices complied with	46
Housing enquiries	99
Underground rooms	255
Owners, builders, etc.	768
Voluntary work	645
Certificates of Disrepair	675
Lighting of Common Staircases	112
Miscellaneous Visits	81
Ineffectual Visits	2,911
Clearance Areas	19
Hairdressing Establishments	44
Vermin (Re-housing Cases)	217

SUMMARY OF WORKS CARRIED OUT UNDER SUPERVISION OF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

Fresh Air Inlets	48
Soil and Vent Pipes repaired or renewed	28
Drains cleared	124
Drains repaired	67
Drains relaid	49
Rainwater gutters and pipes repaired or renewed	131
Traps cleansed, repaired etc.	6
Pans renewed	65
Seats repaired or renewed	20
Flushing cisterns repaired or renewed	66
Fastenings provided to doors, and doors repaired	14
Sinks provided, repaired or renewed	42
Sink and bath wastes repaired or renewed	60
New baths fitted	10
Drinking water cisterns cleansed etc.	12
Water supply pipes and fittings repaired	43

C/f. 785

	B/f.	785
Internal house repairs	1,342
Fireplaces repaired (nuisances from smoke etc.)	76
Kitchen ranges repaired or renewed (for cooking purposes)	13
Washing coppers repaired or renewed	4
Dampness remedied	697
Rooms provided with adequate light and ventilation	5
Staircases provided with light and ventilation and repaired	23
Ventilation provided under floors and repairs	98
Roofs repaired	469
Other external repairs	249
Accumulations of refuse removed	34
Dustbins	142
Yards, forecourts paved and drained	31
		<u>3,968</u>

HAIRDRESSERS AND BARBERS

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS) ACT, 1954 - SECTION 18

Operating from January 1st, 1957, hairdressers and barbers, and the premises in which they carry out their business, have required registration by the Council. Byelaws made by the Council to secure the cleanliness of premises, persons engaged and the instruments, towels, materials and equipment used, came into force on March 1st, 1957.

Contraventions of the Act and Byelaws can attract substantial penalties, and the Court, in lieu of or in addition to imposing a fine, can order the suspension or the cancellation of the registration.

There are 89 registered hairdressing establishments in the borough. Co-operation in effecting improvements where found necessary was forthcoming and no recourse to the Court was necessary.

DISINFECTION, DISINFESTATION AND LAUNDRY SERVICES

PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1936

The following details relate to the services provided by the Disinfecting Superintendent and his staff during 1958:-

Number of rooms disinfected after Infectious Disease .. .. .	.. .. .	111
Number of articles stoved .. .. .	.. .. .	8,828
Number of rooms disinfested .. .. .	.. .. .	480
Number of wards and rooms disinfected in Maternity Hospital .. .. .	.. .. .	109

Laundry carried out for the Dust Destructor staff:-

Roller Towels	60	Dust Coats	52
Bath Towels	1,241	Boiler suits	10
Hand Towels	4		

The disinfecting staff have also dealt with many kinds of infestation such as cockroaches, beetles, ants, silver fish, moths etc.

List of verminous and stained articles destroyed during 1958:-

Bedsteads and Bedsprings	..	..	..	10
Mattresses	..	..	..	35
Beds	..	..	..	6
Bolsters	..	..	..	4
Pillows	..	..	..	22
Sheets	..	..	..	16
Blankets	..	..	..	14
Eiderdowns	..	..	..	2
Furniture	..	..	..	23
Cushions	..	..	..	7
Clothing	..	..	..	29
Rags and Pieces	..	..	..	8
				176
				176

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

During the year 53 summonses were heard at the Park Petty Sessional Division in respect of outstanding nuisances under the Public Health (London) Act, 1936.

The cases were dealt with as follows:-

<i>No. of Orders made</i>	<i>No. of cases where daily penalties were awarded</i>	<i>No. of cases withdrawn or adjourned sine die</i>
Public Health (London) Act, 1936 (9 cases)	2	42
In six of these cases costs of £2 2s. 0d. and in one case costs of £1 1s. 0d. were awarded.		

LAND CHARGES ACT, 1925

Enquiries as to any outstanding sanitary or other notices, and orders of charges were dealt with in respect of 3,727 premises.

In 42 cases notices were outstanding at the time of search, and these were declared accordingly.

WORKS IN DEFAULT

Public Health (London) Act, 1936

During 1958 the Council's contractors carried out works in default at 24 premises, the owners having failed to comply with Statutory Notices served under the Public Health (London) Act, 1936. The costs of the work varied in individual cases from £1 5s. 0d. to £57 0s. 0d., the total sum involved being £286 5s. 10d.

HOUSING ACT, 1957

DEMOLITION AND CLOSING ORDERS

No demolition orders were made during the year.

Eleven closing orders were made in respect of parts of buildings as follows:-

<i>Premises</i>	<i>Part closed</i>	<i>Date of Order</i>
12B, Castletown Road	Basement Back Room	30. 4. 1958
16, North End Road	Front & Back Basement Rooms	18. 6. 1958
12, North End Road	Two Basement Rooms	24. 9. 1958
14, North End Road	Two Basement Rooms	24. 9. 1958
20, North End Road	Two Basement Rooms	24. 9. 1958
22, North End Road	Two Basement Rooms	24. 9. 1958
24, North End Road	Two Basement Rooms	24. 9. 1958
26, North End Road	Two Basement Rooms	24. 9. 1958
28, North End Road	Two Basement Rooms	24. 9. 1958
668, Fulham Road	All Basement Rooms	24. 9. 1958
22, Greyhound Road	Front Basement Room	22. 10. 1958

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS (HOUSING ACT, 1949 - Section 20 as amended by Section 16 of the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954)

I am indebted to the Borough Architect and Director of Housing, Mr. J. Pritchard-Lovell, F.R.I.B.A., F.I.Arb., P.P.I.Hsg., for the following figures:-

	1957	1958
Number of applications received	7	25
Number referred to Public Health Department for comment	11	23
Number of Grants approved	10	21

The increase in the number of applications compared with last year would appear to be due to the publicity given to the conversions by the Council of properties in Cedarne Road. This has had the effect of encouraging owners of property to take advantage of the facilities available under the Act.

SLUM CLEARANCE PROGRAMMES 1951-60

During the year the London County Council took the following steps under the Housing Act, 1957, to implement the Slum Clearance Programmes already agreed with the Borough Council:-

The L.C.C. (Michael Road, Fulham) Order, 1957

Under this Order, confirmed by the Minister of Housing and Local Government during 1958, 6 premises were placed in the clearance area category, one further premises being added in order that the site would be properly redeveloped.

The L.C.C. (King's Road, Fulham) Order, 1957

Under this Order, confirmed by the Minister of Housing and Local Government during 1958, 5 premises were placed in the clearance area category.

The L.C.C. (Daves Road, Fulham) Order, 1958

Under this Order, confirmed by the Minister of Housing and Local Government, 6 premises were placed in the clearance area category.

The L.C.C. (Cumberland Crescent, Fulham) Order, 1958

This Order, comprising 24 premises in Cumberland Crescent and Gorleston Street, mentioned in my last report, was submitted to the Minister of Housing and Local Government during this year and his decision was being awaited at the end of the year.

The L.C.C. (Pearscroft Road, Fulham) Order, 1958

Under this Order, mentioned in my last report, 51 premises in Pearscroft Road and Sandilands Road were placed in the clearance area category, a further 46 premises being added in order that the site could be properly redeveloped. The Order was submitted to the Minister of Housing and Local Government during this year and his decision was being awaited at the end of the year.

RENT ACT, 1957

The administration regarding questions of certificates of disrepair under this Act continued to work smoothly. The examination of documents and giving of advice was undertaken in the Town Clerk's department, whilst inspections, preparations of forms and correspondence made necessary were carried out by the Public Health department staff.

When visiting premises it was often found that nuisances under the Public Health (London) Act existed, sometimes, but by no means always included in the tenant's notice (Form G). Independent statutory action was taken in these cases to secure abatement of the nuisances.

During the year no certificate of disrepair issued by the Council was challenged by any owner or occupier in the County Court. Judging by the very few cases brought to the Council's attention, landlord's undertakings to carry out their tenants' requests were usually honoured.

For the record, there are still 103 certificates issued under the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954 uncanceled.

Details of action taken between 1st January and 31st December, 1958, are as follows:-

Applications for certificates	224
Decisions not to issue certificates	4
Decisions to issue certificates	220
(a) in respect of some but not all defects	150
(b) in respect of all defects	70
Undertakings given by landlords	127
Undertakings refused by Council	1
Certificates issued	96
Applications by landlords to Council for cancellation of certificates	89
Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates	39
Council decisions to cancel in spite of tenants' objections	16
Certificates cancelled	66

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

During the year 4 certificates were issued in respect of 85 newly erected dwellings in the Borough.

REHOUSING OF FULHAM RESIDENTS

The situation in relation to the rehousing of Fulham residents remains substantially the same as last year, with priority being given to families displaced from slum clearance and compulsory purchase areas.

No. of families rehoused by London County Council	=	269
" " " " " Fulham Borough Council	=	134
		403
		403

**DWELLINGS COMPLETED BY THE COUNCIL,
between 1st January and 31st December, 1958**

Information supplied by the courtesy of the Borough Architect and Director of Housing.

<i>Estate and Block No.</i>	<i>Date Completed</i>	<i>Number of Dwellings</i>	<i>No. of rooms</i>						<i>Total Rooms</i>
			1	2	3	4	5	6	
Clem Attlee Court 'K'	20.1.58	9	2	-	7	-	-	-	23
Clem Attlee Court 'K'	7.2.58	40	19	-	21	-	-	-	82
Robert Owen House Extension	16.8.58	12	6	6	-	-	-	-	18
		61	27	6	28	-	-	-	123

**DRAINAGE OF NEW BUILDINGS
and
RECONSTRUCTION OF DRAINAGE**

Addition to existing buildings or additional sanitary accommodation		47
Reconstruction of drainage system	.. ..	2
Conversion of premises into flats	.. ..	12
New buildings	.. ..	17

RODENT CONTROL

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

The following is a summary of the work carried out by the Rodent Operatives during the year:-

	<i>Type of Property</i>			<i>Total</i>
	<i>Local Authority</i>	<i>Dwelling Houses</i>	<i>Business & Industrial Premises</i>	
1. No. of complaints received	-	615	88	703
2. No. of properties inspected	-	786	185	971
3. No. of properties found to be infested by rats:				
Major	-	-	-	-
Minor	-	373	26	399
4. No. of properties found to be infested by mice	-	242	56	298
5. No. of properties treated:				
(a) rats	-	373	26	399
(b) mice	-	242	56	298
6. No. of notices served under Section 4:				
(a) Treatment	-	-	-	-
(b) Structural works, i.e. Proofing	-	-	1	1
No. of notices served under Public Health (London) Act, 1936	-	-	-	-
7. No. of visits made by Rodent Operatives	-	6,149	659	6,808

The number of complaints received was 112 less than last year. A high percentage of rat infestations were found, upon investigation, to be due to either defects in house drainage or defective outlet drains between interceptor and sewers.

Two treatments of the sewers were carried out during the year on lines agreed with the Infestation Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

The results once again demonstrated that six-monthly treatments merely hold the rat population of the sewers in check and that to make any marked reduction, more frequent treatments are necessary (three, or possibly, four a year) using new poisons as they become available.

In a closely built-up area such as Fulham, the source of practically all infestations by rats is from the resident population of the sewers, and any reduction in this source should result in a reduction in surface infestation.

Mice infestations were found to be mostly of a minor character and in some cases are recurrent.

MEASUREMENT OF AIR POLLUTION

TABLE OF RESULTS OF RECORDINGS AND ANALYSES

Month	Site	Rainfall (in inches)	Insoluble Deposit	Soluble Deposit	Total Solids	Mg. of SO ₃ /Day collected by 100 sq. cm. of Batch "A" Lead Peroxide
		(Tons per Sq. Mile)				
January	Shell Wharf	1.22	28.32	12.31	40.63	3.74
	Manbre & Garton	1.81	191.6	12.77	204.4	-
	Queens Club	1.06	3.96	5.17	9.13	2.31
	Fulham Baths	-	-	-	-	3.68
February	Shell Wharf	1.94	41.31	18.60	59.91	3.54
	Manbre & Garton	2.09	139.89	11.89	151.78	-
	Queens Club	-	-	-	-	2.30
	Fulham Baths	-	-	-	-	3.37 **
March	Shell Wharf	0.71	14.79	9.18	23.97	3.20
	Manbre & Garton	0.83	69.95	7.97	77.92	-
	Queens Club	0.99	3.14	4.40	7.54	1.48
	Fulham Baths	-	-	-	-	3.83
April	Shell Wharf	1.26	13.77	13.60	27.37	2.66
	Manbre & Garton	1.50	3.92	8.35	12.27	-
	Queens Club	1.50	4.14	6.97	11.11	-
	Fulham Baths	-	-	-	-	3.01
May	Shell Wharf	2.29	38.90	19.04	57.94	1.94
	Manbre & Garton	2.21	63.86	5.17	69.03	-
	Queens Club	2.56	8.50	9.17	* 17.67	-
	Fulham Baths	-	-	-	-	2.04
June	Shell Wharf	4.53	11.05	16.46	27.51	1.49
	Manbre & Garton	4.30	69.61	13.31	82.92	-
	Queens Club	3.51	16.01	7.24	23.25	-
	Fulham Baths	-	-	-	-	1.85

Month	Site	Rainfall (in inches)	Insoluble Deposit	Soluble Deposit	Total Solids	Mg. of SO ₂ /Day collected by 100 sq. cm. of Batch "A" Lead Peroxide
		(Tons per Sq. Mile)				
July	Shell Wharf	1.62	18.53	16.49	35.02	1.34
	Manbre & Garton	1.14	3.72	7.74	11.46	-
	*Queens Club	2.17	7.47	5.34	12.81	0.76
	Fulham Baths	-	-	-	-	1.70
August	Shell Wharf	2.60	26.01	18.02	44.03	1.50
	Manbre & Garton	1.50	69.95	14.19	84.14	-
	*Fulham Cemetery	3.35	4.34	8.30	12.64	0.78
	Fulham Baths	-	-	-	-	1.62
September	Shell Wharf	2.32	17.34	13.16	30.50	1.91
	Manbre & Garton	2.13	18.08	8.24	26.32	-
	Fulham Cemetery	3.39	5.74	5.27	11.01	-
	Fulham Baths	-	-	-	-	2.58
October	Shell Wharf	3.66	19.55	17.14	36.69	2.50
	Manbre & Garton	3.19	116.24	30.54	146.78	-
	Fulham Cemetery	3.43	3.60	7.30	10.90	1.04
	Fulham Baths	-	-	-	-	2.04
November	Shell Wharf	0.35	5.78	6.29	12.07	3.41
	Manbre & Garton	0.32	3.51	3.85	7.37	-
	Fulham Cemetery	0.55	4.07	5.54	9.60	2.64
	Fulham Baths	-	-	-	-	3.20
December	Shell Wharf	2.29	21.08	15.37	36.45	-
	Manbre & Garton	1.62	3.58	7.57	11.15	-
	Fulham Cemetery	2.68	8.17	8.34	16.51	2.41
	Fulham Baths	-	-	-	-	2.22

** Changed to oil heating.

* A siting change was made on August 1st as there had been damage to the instruments by vandals at the Queens Club Grounds.

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

In my last report the main purposes of this Act were outlined followed by a statement giving the steps taken to implement those provisions which came into effect on the 31st December, 1956. The Clean Air Act, 1956 (Appointed Day) Order, 1958, brought the remaining provisions of the Act into operation on 1st June, 1958, on which date too, the Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations, 1958, became effective.

These Regulations were the subject of a letter sent to all factory managements likely to be affected. This communication was supplemented by visits by the Council's Smoke Abatement Officer and a special meeting at the Town Hall under the Chairmanship of Councillor J. W. Perotti (Chairman, Public Health Committee) attended by directors, managers and engineers of firms having large boiler installations. A plea for full co-operation in reducing industrial smoke emissions to a minimum was made by the Council's Officers, supported by representatives of the Ministry of Power, the National Industrial Fuel Efficiency Service and the National Coal Board. Advice was given on problems likely to arise, and the need and opportunities for training of boiler attendants was fully discussed.

Generally, there has been a striking improvement on the industrial side since the appointed day, though spasmodic cases have occurred requiring investigations and verbal warnings. The troubles were usually found to be caused by dirty oil burners or unsatisfactory fuel supplies. In one case of the latter happening a site conference convened by the Smoke Abatement Officer of representatives of the firm concerned, the National Coal Board and the coal distributor, resulted in more suitable fuel being made available and subsequent cessation of offences.

Regular observations on industrial chimney shafts are kept where necessary, using either micro-Ringelmann charts or the new Department of Scientific and Industrial Research "telesmoke" instrument. Cases arising of nuisance from smoke from rubbish burning in the open, in factory yards etc., have resulted in immediate remedial action on request.

One serious case of nuisance from dust over the area surrounding an asphalt works resulted, after much negotiation, in improvements in plant and techniques being effected. Another complaint from a number of residents referred to yellow staining of laundry, alleged to be due to nearby industrial emissions. Numerous test sheets were put out for periods in the area, but analyses were not possible owing to the paucity of the deposits obtained.

There has been a change over from coal to oil in connection with several boiler installations providing central heating to blocks of flats and in consequence a considerable drop in smoke emissions from these sources.

The ready co-operation of Industrialists was received in all cases.

SMOKE CONTROL AREAS

The year was one of much activity in pursuance of the Council's policy to make the whole of Fulham a Smoke Control Area in ten years.

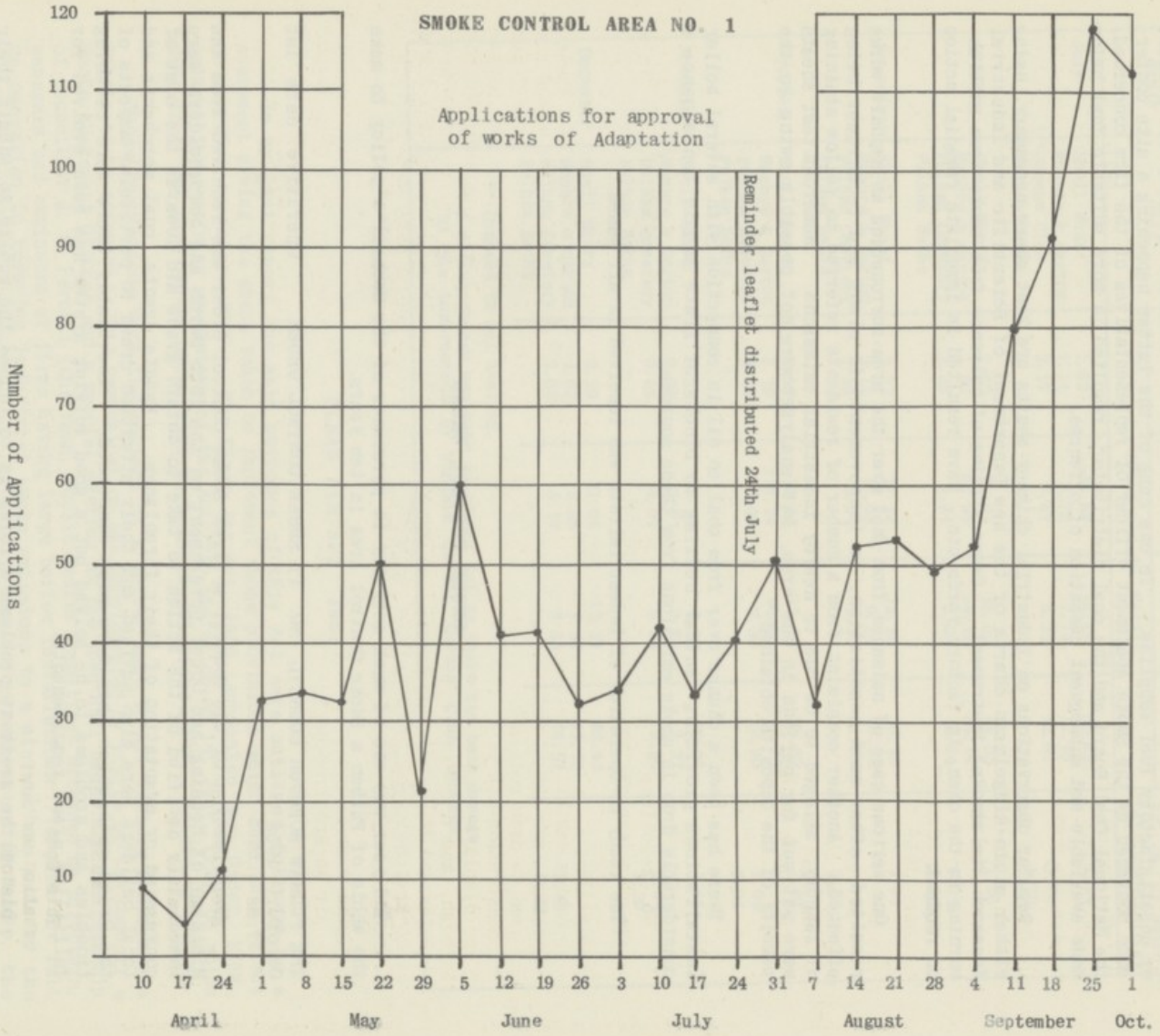
THE FULHAM BOROUGH COUNCIL (NO. 1) SMOKE CONTROL ORDER - Operative date 1st October, 1958

Confirmation of the Council's first Smoke Control Order was received from the Ministry of Housing and Local Government on the 13th March and householders were immediately notified of the action to take to obtain grant aid towards the cost of conversion or adaptation of their fireplaces. Estate Agents, coal merchants and local builders were also advised and their attention drawn to particular aspects of the Order with which they were most concerned. Inevitably there were teething troubles and problems to be solved but a good working system has been evolved for fulfilling grant requirements.

One of the greatest problems arising is to induce the public to submit their proposals at an early date and not to leave them until just before the Smoke Control Order becomes operative. The following graph on page 37 shows the rate of applications for the first area:-

SMOKE CONTROL AREA NO. 1

Applications for approval
of works of Adaptation



The best solution to this problem would appear to be to allow a longer period between the date of confirmation of the Order and its date of operation. This has been achieved in the second Smoke Control Area.

Late Applications:

The Council decided to serve notices specifying the required adaptations on all householders whose applications were received after the 1st October to enable them to receive the normal grants and the Council to reclaim its proportion from the Ministry.

Open-fire gas coke is the only fuel in ample supply and is quite satisfactory when used on a suitable type grate in the correct way. Excellent co-operation has been received from the Chairman of the Society of Coal Merchants' Local Clean Air Committee.

THE FULHAM BOROUGH COUNCIL (NO. 2) SMOKE CONTROL ORDER - Operative date 1st October, 1959

The preliminary survey of this area (25 per cent) was finished in April and the final survey (96 per cent) in October, a Smoke Control Order being made at the Council meeting on the 22nd October. The Order covers an area of approximately 160 acres and extends from the north edge of the first area to the Borough boundary covering the district known as West Kensington. The principal details of the area are:-

Industrial premises	..	..	..	51
Commercial premises	..	..	..	248
Dwellings	..	..	..	5,520
Other premises	..	..	..	7

No exemptions were sought and the Minister was asked to confirm the Order to become operative on the 1st October, 1959.

Publicity:

Mobile exhibition units of the North Thames Gas Board, the Solid Smokeless Fuels' Federation, and the London Electricity Board toured No. 1 area and a loud speaker van was used to draw residents' attention to the units. The Coal Utilisation Council had a demonstration hut in May Street which was open on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons. Foyer displays were used at the Public Baths, Town Hall and the two cinemas in the Borough, and one cinema also showed a slide. The local press were given many articles and the confirmation of the Order was announced on the B.B.C. Television and Radio Regional News programmes. A reminder notice was distributed to all householders in July, asking them to submit their proposals as soon as possible.

The Council and its officers were invited to take part in the creation of a film "The Air We Breathe" being made for the Gas Council by the Realist Film Corporation Ltd. Scenes were taken at a Council meeting showing Councillors making a Smoke Control Order, of office routine and of householders in their homes discussing their problems with an Enquiry Officer and the Clean Air Officer.

Every effort will be made to continue to keep the public advised of the Council's plans and the reasons for the creation of Smoke Control Areas. Unless the willing co-operation of the public is obtained the Clean Air Act will fail in one of its major objects, viz., to prohibit the use of bituminous coal in domestic premises.

WEST LONDON INTER-BOROUGH SMOKE CONTROL LIAISON COMMITTEE

This Committee, which has both Councillors and Officers, was formed to exchange information and keep Boroughs informed of action taken to enable Smoke Control Areas to be planned to the best advantage. Prior to the formation of the Committee Medical Officers of Health of the surrounding Boroughs of Hammersmith, Kensington, Chelsea and Wandsworth had been notified by letter of the progress made in creating Smoke Control Areas in Fulham.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937 - PART I

SECTION 8

<i>Premises</i>	<i>Inspections</i>
Factories without mechanical power (initial visits)	79
Factories with mechanical power (initial visits)	69
Other premises under the Act (building operations and works of engineering construction)	-
Number of re-inspections of all factories	1,132
Total	<u>1,380</u>

No. of cases in which defects were found:

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Found</i>	<i>Remedied</i>
Want of cleanliness	25	25
Inadequate ventilation	11	11
Inadequate lighting	10	10
Ineffective drainage of floors	12	12
Sanitary Conveniences:		
(a) Insufficient	6	6
(b) Unsuitable or defective	41	41
(c) Not separate for the sexes	-	-
Total	<u>105</u>	<u>105</u>

No prosecutions were instituted under the Factories Act, 1937, during 1958.

Factory Drainage:

Number of drains inspected	56
Number of existing drains tested	17
Number of new drains water tested	14
Number of drains cleared	16
Number of sinks renewed	38

FACTORIES ACT, 1937 - PART VIII

SECTION 110

OUTWORK

<i>Nature of Work</i>	<i>No. of Outworkers on List</i>
Boot making	1
Wearing Apparel	54
Leatherwork	2
Upholstery	3
Toy making	10
Lampshades	15
Fancy Goods	12
Paper Bags	1
Button Carding	4
Millinery	7
Artificial Jewellery	6
Total	<u>115</u>

190 visits were made to Outworkers during the year.

Noise Nuisances:

Number of complaints received	5
Number of complaints remedied	2
Number of re-inspections made	39

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956.

Publicity for Smoke Control Areas.

Portable Foyer Display.

Fulham Borough Council
Smoke Control Area No 1

THE NEED FOR ACTION

AIR
POLLUTION

Caused 4,000 deaths in Greater London during the 'Smog' of 1952.
Costs the nation £152 million per annum (Laundry, painting, cleaning & depreciation of buildings other than houses, corrosion of metals, damage to textiles and other goods).
Caused loss of efficiency of a further £100 million per annum. (Agriculture, manufacturing industry, transport).

THIS LOSS OF LIFE
AND MONEY MUST BE
REDUCED

WHAT CAN BE DONE

CLEAN AIR
ACT, 1956

The Act gives the Government a power to:-

Smoke Control Areas to be created thereby giving authorities power to:-

Control of the emission of smoke from agricultural, industrial, trades and vehicles.

SMOKE MEANS A
WASTE OF MONEY
AND LIFE

All enquiries to Public
Health Department Town
Hall Fulham S.W.6

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956 — Smoke Control Areas.

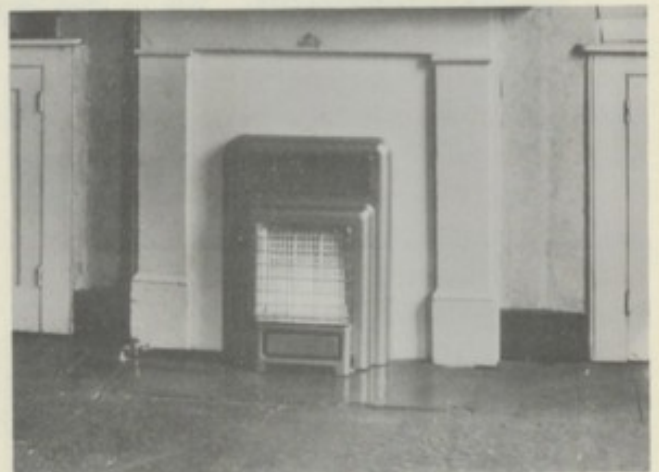
Some typical fireplace conversions.



Open fire with gas ignition fitted in place of stool bottom grate.



Open fire with gas ignition and new 6-piece brick set fitted in cast iron register grate.



Fire opening filled in and convector type gas fire fitted.

"FRIENDS OF FULHAM HOSPITAL" CARNIVAL

Prize winning FOOD HYGIENE Float



Sides of float covered by enlargements of Ministry of Health Posters. Photographs on cab and vehicle show street market scenes.



Actors, left to right :

The prisoner Hands ; judge, prosecuting counsel and policeman.



When store yards are not used, it's handy to let vegetables stay on the ground.



Constant traffic keeps dust and dirt on the move.

Section E

Inspection and Supervision of Food

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INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

There are no offensive trades, slaughterhouses or licensed slaughtermen in the Borough.

Examination of Food and Seizure of Unsound Food

Certain articles of food which are liable to be adulterated are controlled by sampling and chemical analysis by the Public Analyst, but foods which deteriorate in quality and become unfit for human consumption are supervised by inspection and seizure with subsequent condemnation by a Justice of the Peace and destruction.

Voluntary Surrender of Food

In practice, shopkeepers make very little attempt to sell to the public any food-stuff which is unfit for human consumption and it is customary for retailers who find food they have purchased from wholesalers to be unsound at the time they receive it or to have become unfit after storage on their premises to notify the local authority, and request an inspection by the district public health inspector who will, if satisfied after examination that the food is unfit, issue a certificate to that effect and arrange for its removal to, and destruction at, the Council's Refuse Destructor.

During 1958, 909 Certificates of Condemnation were issued by the public health inspectors relating to the undermentioned voluntarily surrendered foods:-

Tinned Packeted and Bottled Food	..	..	8,848 items
Cereals	..	..	1 cwt.
Milk Powder	..	..	12 tons
Sugar	..	..	11 lbs.
Fish Paste	..	..	72 lbs.
Potatoes	..	..	224 lbs.
Sauerkraut	..	..	112 lbs.
Chicken	..	..	134 lbs.
Salt	..	..	10 lbs.
Fruit	..	..	1 ton 3 cwts.
Fish	..	..	50 stone
Meat	..	..	817 lbs.
Ox Kidneys	..	..	468 lbs.
Offal	..	..	365 lbs.

COMPLAINTS

During the year under review, 17 complaints were received from members of the public regarding food. Each complaint was fully investigated and the following are details of the action taken.

No.	Nature of Complaint	Action taken
1	Foreign matter in bottle of milk.	Letter to Producers.
2	Mouldy jam sandwich.	Prosecution Park Petty Sessions 20.5.58. Absolute discharge. Two guineas costs.
3	Mouldy jam roll.	Letter to Producer.
4	Drawing pin in lunch.	Letter to Retailer.
5	Chocolate contained grub.	Letter to Producer.
6	Insect in cereal.	No action. Source of supply not proved.
7	Foreign matter (tooth or pebble) in loaf.	No action. Stone from dried fruit.
8	Foreign matter (string) in bread.	Letter to Producer.
9	Mouldy cake.	Letter to Retailer and Producer.
10	Coffee sponge cake - substance green.	Cake not unfit. Circumstances investigated with Producer.
11	Peculiar flavour of pint of milk.	Letter to Producer/Retailer.
12	Foreign matter (bandage) in bread loaf.	Prosecution 17.3.59. Park Petty Sessions. Penalty £2 0s. 0d. and costs £2 2s. 0d.
13	Lemon squash with funny taste.	No action. Contents satisfactory.
14	Metal in pork pie.	Letter to Producer.
15	Mineral water with paraffin taste.	Letter to Producer.
16	Foreign matter (milk bottle top) in bottle of milk.	Letter to Producer/Retailers.
17	Foreign matter (insect) in biscuits.	Interviewed Retailer.

Sale of Milk Regulations, 1939

The above Regulations state that where a sample of milk contains less than 3% of milk fat and less than 8.5% of solids not fat, until the contrary is proved the sample shall be deemed to be not genuine. The following table sets out the monthly statement of the number of samples taken, together with the fatty and non-fatty solids contents.

Month	No. of Samples	Average %	
		Fat	Non-fatty solids
January	4	3.72	8.72
February	15	3.54	8.65
March	9	3.51	8.61
April	11	3.41	8.53
May	15	3.47	8.64
June	12	3.36	8.65
July	18	3.61	8.68
August	10	3.55	8.60
September	14	3.65	8.68
October	11	3.72	8.67
November	16	3.85	8.74
December	8	3.79	8.63
Monthly Average		<u>3.60</u>	<u>8.65</u>

In the early part of the year there was a deficiency in the amount of solids - not - fat present in a high proportion of samples taken from a local producer-retailer. Attendance at the point of production, coupled with process sampling during treatment, and greater care on the part of those concerned in the handling of the milk, resulted in a return to normal standards.

**Milk and Dairies (Channel Islands and South Devon Milk)
Regulations 1956**

These Regulations prohibit the sale for human consumption of milk described as "Channel Islands" or "Jersey" or "Guernsey" or "South Devon" if it contains less than 4% milk fat. The following table shows the details of samples taken.

No. of samples	Average %	
	Fat	Non-fatty solids
16	4.43	8.38

In no case did a sample fall below the minimum of 4% milk fat.

**Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk)
Regulations, 1949-1953**

Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949-1954

The following table gives details of samples taken under these Regulations:-

Grade of Milk	No. of Samples tested	Phosphatase test		Methylene test			Turbidity test	
		Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed	Void	Passed	Failed
Pasteurised ..	82	82	-	82	-	-	-	-
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) ..	28	28	-	28	-	-	-	-
Sterilised ..	19	-	-	-	-	-	19	-

The following are details of licences granted for the year 1958:-

Number of licences to retail Tuberculin Tested Milk	.. ..	84
Number of supplementary licences to retail Tuberculin Tested Milk		11
Number of licences to Pasteurise milk	.. ..	1
Number of licences to retail Pasteurised milk	.. ..	121
Number of supplementary licences to retail Pasteurised milk	.. ..	11
Number of licences to retail Sterilised milk	.. ..	127
Number of supplementary licences to retail Sterilised milk	.. ..	10

Registration of Purveyors of Milk

The arrangement whereby milk was sold from retail shops continued and there were on the register at the end of the year 127 number of premises so engaged.

Number of Inspections of milk shops	.. ..	110
Number of Inspections of Dairies	.. ..	97

Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations, 1947-1952

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 should the temperature rise above 28°F. the ice cream must be subject to further heat treatment and kept at a temperature not exceeding 28°F. The Methylene Blue Test is recommended as a guide for ascertaining the bacteriological cleanliness of ice-cream, the time taken to decolourise Methylene blue being recorded and the samples graded as follows:-

<i>Provisional Grade</i>	<i>Time taken to reduce Methylene Blue</i>
1	4½ hours or more
2	2½ to 4 hours
3	½ to 2 hours
4	Less than ½ hour

During 1958, 35 samples of ice cream were examined with the following results:-

<i>Grade</i>	<i>Wrapped</i>	<i>Bulk Supply</i>	<i>Total</i>
1	23	10	33
2	-	1	1
3	-	1	1
4	-	-	-
	<u>23</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>35</u>

In addition to the above 25 ice lollies were examined all of which satisfied the requirements of Grade 1.

A noticeable feature of the sale of ice cream today compared with only 5 or 6 years ago is the decreasing use of the gallon can for supply purposes, and the increasingly widespread sale of the pre-wrapped bar or block. Even cafes and restaurants are showing a growing tendency to substitute the sale of wrapped blocks for the supply from the hand server. From the view point of control of cleanliness this is an encouraging movement.

The other item calling for comment is the wide acceptance of the ice lolly as a refreshment by all ages of the population. The sales and variety of choice increase each year.

The Food Standards (Ice Cream) Order, 1953

This Order lays down the following standards for Ice Cream:-

Fat	..	..	..	..	..	5%
Sugar	..	..	..	..	..	10%
Milk solids other than fat	..	..	..	..	..	7.5%

During 1958, 28 samples of ice cream were purchased for chemical analysis by the Public Analyst all of which were reported to be genuine, a summary of the results being:-

Percentage of fat	No. of samples
Less than 5%	-
5% - 7½%	9
7½% - 10%	11
Over 10%	8

The average fat content of all samples was 8.50%.

Food and Drugs Sampling

During the year 800 samples of food and drugs were purchased by the Sampling Officer and submitted to the Public Analyst for chemical analysis. The Public Analyst commented adversely on 75 or 9.3% of the samples examined.

Legal proceedings were instituted in respect of one sample only.

- (1) Section 2 - Bread loaf (Sample No. 1498) contaminated by vegetable oil. Absolute discharge. Defendant to pay 2 guineas costs.

The following case was also taken:-

- (2) Section 2 - Sandwich cake contained mould. Absolute discharge. Defendant to pay 2 guineas costs.

In last year's report reference was made to special sampling being undertaken of canned meat and sausage rolls. The details are set out below.

Australian Canned Meats

Commodity	No. of samples	Suggested standard for total meat	No. reaching standard	No. below standard
Stewed Steak	8	95%	5	3
Stewed Steak in Gravy	3	75%	-	3
Casserole Steak	8	75%	1	7
Beef Steak with Gravy	5	75%	-	5
Total	24		6	18

The following table shows the same samples when compared with the Australian Export Regulations where applicable:-

Commodity	No. of samples	Australian Reg. Standard	No. reaching standard	No. below standard
Stewed Steak in Gravy	3	65%	2	1
Beef Steak with Gravy	5	65%	1	4
Total	8		3	5

There are no Export Regulations in Australia in respect of stewed steak or casserole steak.

8 samples of canned meat from other sources were obtained with the following results:-

Commodity	No. of samples		Suggested total meat standard	No. reaching standard		No. below standard	
	English	Other		English	Other	English	Other
Stewed Steak ..	2	5	95%	1	2	1	3
Stewed Steak with Gravy	2	-	75%	1	-	1	-
Casserole Steak..	1	-	75%	1	-	-	-
Total	5	5		3	2	2	3

Further consideration was being given to the position at the end of the year.

Sausage Rolls:

A statistical table of samples and costs follows:-

Number of samples obtained	50	100%
Number where filling less than $\frac{1}{3}$ rd weight of roll	12	24
Number where meat content of filling less than $\frac{1}{2}$	19	38
Number where meat in roll less than 20%	25	50
(This figure comprised 1 below 10% and 24 between 10% and 20%)		
Number where meat in roll more than 20%	25	50
(This figure comprised 23 between 20% and 30% and 2 over 30%)		
Number where meat in roll more than 15% but less than 20%	18	36
" " " " " " " 20% " " " 25%	16	32
Total " " " " " " 15% " " " 25%	34	68

Costs

Number of samples	@ 3d.	7
" " "	@ 3½d.	9
" " "	@ 4d.	20
" " "	@ 4½d.	10
" " "	@ 5d.	2
" " "	@ 5½d.	2
		<u>50</u>

ADULTERATIONS AND IRREGULARITIES

Article	Result of Analysis	Action taken or recommended
Christmas Puddings (Nos. 1540, 1552, 1564)	No. 1540 contained 43.8% sugar as sucrose and 5.5% fat. No. 1552 contained 44.3% sugar as sucrose and 7.3% fat. No. 1564 contained 44.6% sugar as sucrose and 6.4% fat. Public Analyst of opinion fat content should not fall below 7.5%.	Letters to producers.

Article	Result of Analysis	Action taken or recommended
Stewed Beef Steak (No. 1569)	Contained 85% total meat. Public Analyst of opinion meat content should be not less than 95%.	Letter to producers.
Marzipan (No. 1590)	Contained ground almonds 12%, sucrose 78.5%, other constituents 9.5%. Public Analyst of opinion ground almond content should be 25%.	Letter to Manufacturer/retailer.
Sugar Confectionery (Cream Milk) (No. 1614)	Boiled sweet containing 0.13% of fat, 0.122% protein and flavoured with imitation butter-milk flavouring. Public Analyst of opinion that title "Cream Milk" is misleading.	Produce of Holland. Letter to producers.
Pork Sausage (Nos. 1576, 1624)	No. 1576. Total meat content 59%. No. 1624. Total meat content 61%. Public Analyst of opinion meat content should be not less than 65%.	Letter to producer/retailer after result of No. 1576, was followed by a visit and discussion after result of No. 1624. Subsequent sample (No. 1670) reported by Public Analyst to contain 65% total meat.
Beef Steak with Gravy (Nos. 1625, 1667)	No. 1625. Total meat 60%. No. 1667. Total meat 70%. Public Analyst of opinion this commodity should contain not less than 75% total meat.	Australian products. For subsequent reference to Senior Trade Commissioner.
Sausage Rolls (Nos. 1666, 1668, 1669)	No. 1666. Total meat 18.8%. No. 1668. Total meat 16.9%. No. 1669. Total meat 17.1%. Public Analyst of opinion meat content should be not less than 20%.	Letters to three producers concerned.
Apples (Nos. 1672, 1673, 1675, 1676, 1690, 1691, 1692, 1693, 1695)	Contaminated by arsenic and lead in amounts varying between 0.3 and 7.0 p.p.m. arsenic, and between 2.0 and 14.0 p.p.m. lead. Food Standards Committee's Reports suggest maximum content of 1 p.p.m. arsenic and 2 p.p.m. lead.	Product of Lebanon. Apples cleansed locally.
Irish Stew (No. 1708)	Inferior. Contained 16.3% loose fat in a solid block at top of can. Total meat content 36%.	No action. Total meat content satisfactory.
Stewed Steak with Gravy (No. 1698) Casserole Beef Steak (No. 1733)	No. 1698. 69% total meat. No. 1733. 65% total meat. Public Analyst of opinion each of these products should contain not less than 75% total meat.	Australian produce for subsequent reference to Senior Trade Commissioner.
Milk (Nos. 1722, 1748, 1751)	No. 1722 - Fat 3.48% Solids-not-fat 8.42% No. 1748 - Fat 3.30% Solids-not-fat 8.39% No. 1751 - Fat 3.40% Solids-not-fat 8.49% Sale of Milk Regulations require Fat 3.0% Solids-not-fat 8.50%.	Small deficiencies. Letter to producer concerned.

Article	Result of Analysis	Action taken or recommended
Sausage Rolls (No. 1752)	Contained total meat percentage of 12.8 - Public Analyst of opinion meat percentage should reach 20.	Letter to producer/retailer. Earlier sample (No. 1551) had meat content of 15.1%.
Sunny Spread (No. 1756)	Satisfactory, but Public Analyst of opinion wording on label liable to mislead.	Letter to producers, who agreed to amend.
Sausage Rolls (Nos. 1764, 1765)	No. 1764 - 18.6% total meat. No. 1765 - 17.7% total meat. Public Analyst of opinion meat content should be at least 20%.	Further sample of No. 1764 to be obtained. Letter to producer/retailer of No. 1765.
Stewed Steak (No. 1776)	Contained 59% total meat. Public Analyst of opinion meat content should be not less than 75%.	Australian produce for subsequent reference to Senior Trade Commissioner.
Mint Sauce (No. 1777)	Sweetened with saccharin. Public Analyst of opinion mint sauce must be sweetened with sugar.	No action.
Glace Cherries (No. 1781)	Contained 54 p.p.m. S.O ₂ undeclared. S.O ₂ content must be declared.	Letter to producers.
Buttered Cheese Spread (No. 1811)	Contained 30.1% fat, equivalent to 20.6% fat in original cheese a comparatively low figure.	No action.
Pickled Red Cabbage (No. 1814)	Acidity not high but contents insipid, soft and inferior.	Letter to producers.
Milk (Nos. 1844, 1845, 1858, 1869, 1870)	No. 1844 - Fat 3.49% Solids-not-fat 8.46% No. 1845 - Fat 3.39% Solids-not-fat 8.44% No. 1858 - Fat 3.34% Solids-not-fat 8.36% No. 1870 - Fat 3.36% Solids-not-fat 8.36% Sale of Milk Regulations require Fat 3.0% Solids-not-fat 8.50%.	With exception of Sample No. 1858 these are recurring slight deficiencies from one producer. Investigations taking place at plant. Letter to second producer concerned.
Minced Beef (canned) (No. 1766)	Labelled as "Minced Beef" without qualification. Contains total meat 89%. "Minced Beef" without qualification means that it contains no added water and should therefore contain at least 95% meat.	Letter to producers.
Dried Apricots (No. 1877)	Contained 2,600 p.p.m. sulphur dioxide. Limit under Preservatives etc. in Food Regulations is 2,000 p.p.m. Thorough aeration before sale should evaporate excess.	Letter to retailer.
Casserole Steak (No. 1883)	Total meat 66%. Public Analyst of opinion meat content should be not less than 75%.	Australian produce. For subsequent reference to Senior Trade Commissioner.
Sausage Rolls (No. 1884)	Meat content 15.2%. Public Analyst of opinion meat content should be not less than 20%.	Letter to producer/retailer.

Article	Result of Analysis	Action taken or recommended
Fish Paste (Nos. 1893, 1894)	No. 1893 contained tin 89 p.p.m. - fairly Satisfactory. Inferior sample. No. 1894 contained tin 645 p.p.m. - very excessive. Adulterated sample.	Result reported to retailer. Stock surrendered.
Cheese (No. 1922)	Minute crystals of tyrosine present. Harmless constituent of protein but should not be present in properly matured cheese.	No action.
Coffee (No. 1942)	Supplied in bags labelled "TEA".	Letter to retailers.
Glucose Drink (No. 1943)	Label describes as "Sweetened Mineral Water". Sample contains 596 p.p.m. benzoic acid. Mineral water may not contain more than 120 p.p.m. benzoic acid.	Letter to producers.
Sausage Rolls (No. 2035)	Total meat 16.7%. Public Analyst of opinion meat content should be not less than 20%.	Letter to producer/retailer.
Stewed Steak (No. 2036)	Total meat 88%. Filler 1%. Added Water 11%. Public Analyst of opinion Stewed Steak should contain 95% meat.	No action at present.
Condensed Sweetened Skimmed Milk (No. 2053)	Contained lumps of discoloured matter and taste unpleasant.	Retailer withdrew remaining stock.
Casserole Steak (Nos. 2071, 2094)	Total meat No. 2071 65%, No. 2094 56%. Public Analyst of opinion Casserole Steak should contain not less than 75% meat.	Produce of Australia. For reference to Senior Trade Commissioner.
Marzipan (No. 2072)	Artificial dye not disclosed on label.	Letter to producers.
Glucose Tablets (No. 2121)	Minor error in declaration of ingredients.	Letter to manufacturers.
Processed Peas (canned) (Nos. 2130, 2131, 2132)	Lactobacillic fermentation.	Consignment of peas surrendered.
Irish Stew (No. 2145)	Total meat content 24%. Public Analyst of opinion this percentage is low.	No action.
Casserole Steak (Nos. 2167, 2190, 2202)	No. 2167 - Total meat 68%. No. 2190 - " " 61%. No. 2202 - " " 57%. Public Analyst of opinion meat content should be not less than 75%.	Australian produce. For reference to Senior Trade Commissioner.
Beef Steak and Gravy (No. 2205)	Total meat 64%. Public Analyst of opinion meat content should be not less than 75%.	Australian produce. For reference to Senior Trade Commissioner.
Coffee Gateau (No. 2171)	Green discolouration of cake substance due to alkaline reaction on other constituents.	Circumstances investigated in collaboration with baker and adjoining Local Authority.
Canned Salmon (No. 2201)	Rancid taste due to salmon not having been properly cleaned.	Letter to producers.

Article	Result of Analysis	Action taken or recommended
Bread Loaf (No. 2246)	Contained pieces of bandage.	Legal proceedings instituted. Producer fined £2 and £2 2s. 0d. costs.
Mincemeat (No. 2252)	Slightly inferior - contained 64% solids.	Further sample purchased. See No. 2342
Celery Salt (No. 2318)	Contained 30% celery seed - normal content 3%. Inferior.	No action.
Stewed Steak with Gravy (No. 2324)	Contained total meat 71%. Public Analyst of opinion meat content should be not less than 75%.	British produce. No action at present.
Mincemeat (No. 2342)	Slightly inferior. Contained 63% solids. Food Standards (Preserves) Order, 1953 requires percentage of solids to be not less than 65%.	Follow-up of sample No. 2252 which contained 64% solids. Letter to producers.
Crab Spread (No. 2344)	Contained added salt which should be declared on label.	Letter to producers.
Roll and Butter (No. 2362)	Roll was spread with margarine.	Legal proceedings instituted. Defendant fined £1.
Cream Soda (No. 2376)	The contents of the bottle possessed an odour - taste of petroleum.	Letter to producers.
Minced Steak (No. 2392)	Contained 100 p.p.m. S.O ₂ . Preservatives are forbidden in this commodity - (Public Health (Preservatives, etc. in Food) Regulations, 1925).	Letter to producer/retailer.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF CREAM CONFECTIONERY

Because of the excellent medium for the transmission of illness which cream filled confectionery forms; a constant check is kept on the cleanliness of the filler. Samples are taken at bakeries before the filler is placed into the confection, and also at retail bakers' premises. When faecal coliform bacilli or staph. aureus are found, an immediate return visit is made, circumstances checked and follow-up samples obtained.

During the year 180 samples were taken, three being found to be clear of staph. aureus and B. Coli. Non-faecal coliforms were present in 177 of these samples but this year no sample was found to contain the faecal type.

The following table shows the full results:-

Free from B. Coli and Staph.	..	..	3
B. Coli (non faecal) present	..	..	177
B. Coli (faecal) present	..	..	Nil
Staph. aureus positive	..	..	10
Staph. aureus negative	..	..	170

FOOD ESTABLISHMENTS

Regular inspections were carried out during the year. In no case was it found necessary to institute legal proceedings.

<i>Type of Business</i>	<i>No. of premises</i>	<i>No. of Inspections</i>
Bakehouses (non-basement)	28)	
Bakehouses (basement)	9)	63
Bread and Cake shops	11	66
Butchers' shops	73	269
Confectionery	76	64
Cooked Meat shops	14	31
Milk Pasteurising Establishments	1)	
Bottled Milk Depots	2)	194
Milk shops	127)	
Eel and Pie shops	3	3
Food Factories	6	32
Fishmongers' shops	28	80
Fried Fish shops	31	76
General Food shops	228	613
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	118	140
Horseflesh butchers	3	7
Ice Cream (Manufacturers and Dealers)	193	248
Licensed Premises	105	71
Restaurants and Dining rooms	142	482
Stalls	100	953
Stallholders' Storage premises	44	25
Other Food Premises	12	258
	<u>1,354</u>	<u>3,665</u>

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

Wash-hand basins	20
Water heaters	22
New sinks provided	21
New W.C.'s provided	6
W.C.'s repaired and cleansed	14
Kitchens, preparation rooms etc. redecorated	79
Floors renewed or repaired	13
Shops fronts repaired or redecorated	21
New dustbins	28
Counter cases for the protection of food	11
Improvements to ventilation	4
Counter refrigerators	8
Gas stoves repaired or renewed	7
New refrigerators	8
New counters	7
Yards cleaned and repaired	18
Refuse removed	13
First Aid Kits provided	17
Renewal of work benches	4
Clothes Stores provided	4

Under the provisions of Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, parts of premises used for the preparation of certain specified articles of food must be registered with the local authority.

Following the re-inspection and registration of premises under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, the number on register at the end of the year were as follows:-

Premises registered for preparation of preserved food ..	77
Premises registered for manufacture, storage and ice cream	3
Premises registered for storage and sale of ice cream ..	190

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS 1955

"You can lead a horse to the water but you cannot make him drink". . So runs the adage. And you can provide all the facilities for the maintenance of high standards of hygiene in foodshops, and they may still remain unappreciated by some members of the staff.

More and more shops during the year were transformed from sometimes forbidding appearance to havens of bright lights, cleanly fixtures and attractive displays, many changing from the service-by-assistant to self service at the same time. The cleanliness and smartness of the staff can harmonise with the new surroundings, but it is distressing when they do not. Is anything more unfortunate that to enter such a shop and be assisted by someone whose apparel is out of tune with the cleanly shelves and bright displays, or whose hair hangs in a limp mass on to the shoulders, or whose hands and finger nails indicate that use is not being made of the hot water, soap and nail brushes provided?

Once more, the proprietor, or the manager of food premises (and usually one or two senior members of the staff in the latter case) seem to be the ones who are willing to make the Regulations work and consciously take pride in the manner in which they handle foodstuffs. They are often assisted by others whose interest does not extend beyond the rate-for-the-job and the ensuing wage packet, and it is amongst this type of person where continuous education is most necessary and most difficult.

The case was never stronger for the inclusion in the curriculum of those in their last year at school, for instruction in food handling, and how loss and waste can be avoided by care and cleanliness.

The tendency noted last year for members of the public to voice their feelings where food was being unsatisfactorily handled, or cleanliness was of a low order continued, and this is greatly welcomed by public health department officers.

During the year, the first prosecution in Fulham for smoking in a foodshop was taken when a local trader was charged in respect of two incidents. He was fined 5s. on each charge.

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL ANALYST -

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

During the year 1958, 800 samples of food and drugs were examined. Of these 218 were taken formally and 582 informally.

The number adulterated or about which some comment was made was 75.

The incidence of complaint may be classified as follows:-

	<i>Number of samples examined</i>	<i>Number of samples adulterated, etc.</i>
Milk	165	9
Other foods	620	65
Drugs	15	1

Seven samples of milk contained less than 8.5 per cent. of milk solids not fat. They contained 8.36, 8.36, 8.36, 8.39, 8.42, 8.44 and 8.46 per cent. respectively. These were reported as adulterated, and another sample containing 8.49 per cent. was reported as inferior. A further sample was found to be contaminated with detergent from the washing machine.

Some sweetened condensed skimmed milk contained lumps of brownly coloured matter, and the milk had an unpleasant taste. No mould or yeasts could be detected in the lumps. It was presumably old stock.

A sample of boiled sweets labelled "Cream Milk" contained only 0.13 per cent. of fat and 0.122 per cent. of protein, and were flavoured with imitation buttermilk flavour. The description "Cream" milk was therefore misleading.

A sliced white loaf contained pieces of an adhesive medicated bandage. A sample purchased as a roll and butter was found to be spread with margarine instead of butter.

Some crystals found in a sample of cheese consisted of "tyrosine". Tyrosine crystals are frequently found in meat and fish products and are quite harmless, but their presence is seldom reported in cheese.

A Buttered Cheese Spread contained 30.1% of fat, and assuming that it contained 15 per cent. of added butter, the original cheese spread could have contained only 20.6 per cent. of fat. The labelling of a sample of "Crab Spread with Butter" was interesting. The spread contained butter as stated, but also contained added salt. If it were sold simply as a crab paste or spread it would be exempt from a declaration of the constituents, but as it was called a Spread with butter your analyst feels that the ingredients should be declared. The Food Manufacturers Federation are not in agreement with this view, although they agree that whilst corned beef would be exempt from a disclosure of ingredients, corned beef with cereal would not be so exempt. The product itself was entirely satisfactory. The label of a spread made with invert sugar was also considered to be misleading. The label stated "As with many choice honeys, "Spread" is subject to "Frosting" which affects appearance but it is a natural condition". The average housewife would tend to read this as meaning "as with many other choice honeys". The Food and Drugs Act states that a label may be held to be misleading notwithstanding that it contains a true statement of fact.

Several samples of apples contained excess lead or arsenic, but it was considered that if they were washed or wiped before sale they would be satisfactory.

Eight samples of Sausage Rolls contained less than 20 per cent. meat which is the quantity public analysts believe should be present. They contained 12.8, 15.2, 16.7, 16.9, 17.1, 17.7, 18.6 and 18.8 per cent. of meat respectively. As a result of representations the meat content of sausage rolls sold in Fulham is being increased.

Two samples of Mince-meat contained respectively 63 and 64 per cent. of soluble solids instead of the 65 per cent. required by the Food Standards Preserves Order.

Seven samples of Casserole Steak contained less than 75 per cent. of meat, namely 56, 57, 61, 65, 66, and 68 per cent.

Seven samples of Stewed Steak with Gravy similarly contained only 59, 60, 64, 64, 69, 70 and 71 per cent. of meat. Casserole Steak and Stewed Steak with Gravy must contain not less than 75 per cent. of meat.

A sample of Stewed Steak contained flour and other ingredients. One would not expect to find flour in Stewed Steak, and the total meat content was 88 per cent. Stewed Steak should contain not less than 95 per cent of meat.

An Irish Stew contained 24 per cent of total meat whereas a reasonable standard was considered to be 35 per cent. Another sample contained 36 per cent of meat, but was reported as inferior because of the presence of 16.3 per cent of loose fat, which, of course, has to be calculated as part of the meat content.

A tin of Minced Beef contained 89 per cent of meat, and 10 per cent. added water. If labelled "Minced Beef" without qualification it must contain no added water and the meat content should be at least 95 per cent.

Some fresh minced steak contained 120 parts per million of sulphur dioxide. The Preservatives, etc. in Food Regulations prohibit the addition of any preservative in meat products, but recently your analyst has examined a large number of samples of minced beef containing sulphur dioxide. It acts not only as a preservative against bacteria, it gives the meat a very fresh colour.

A sample of Pork Sausages contained only 61 per cent. of meat and were therefore 6.5 per cent. deficient.

A can of salmon consisted of small pieces of genuine salmon, but these possessed a rancid taste due probably to the fish not having been properly cleaned before it was canned. The label carried an illustration of a prime cutlet of salmon.

Two tins of Brisling Paste were examined on account of a complaint. One of these contained 645 parts of tin per million of paste and was badly sprung, the other contained only 89 parts of tin and was fairly, but not entirely satisfactory. The whole of this stock was condemned.

A sample of Advocaat contained only 26.5 per cent. of proof spirit instead of 30 per cent.

A bottle of Cream Soda possessed an odour and taste of petroleum due to the bottle having been improperly used for petrol or paraffin, and, although it had been washed, the rinsing had been insufficient to remove the last traces of petrol.

A "still" Orange drink appeared to be slightly carbonated, and on pouring into a container there was a definite evolution of carbon dioxide. Many soft drinks manufacturers are at present putting up mildly carbonated drinks as "still" drinks, but this is not a correct description.

A sample of Glucose Drink contained 596 parts per million of benzoic acid. Since it would appear to be a sweetened mineral water rather than a Non-alcoholic Wine, Cordial, or Fruit Juice, it must not contain more than 120 parts per million of benzoic acid.

Some Celery Salt consisted of 30 per cent. celery seed and was reported as inferior. Celery salt normally contains about 3 per cent. of celery seed, but, of course, it will be appreciated that the cost of celery seed is much greater than that of salt.

Some Coffee submitted for examination was contained in a packet labelled "tea". This is a contravention of the Labelling of Food Order.

The contents of four cans of processed peas were decomposed due to improper processing and the consequent growth of bacteria.

A sample of Marzipan was stated on the label to have been prepared from sugar, almonds, glucose, and flavouring, whereas it had been artificially coloured by the addition of a dye.

Some Glace Cherries contained 54 parts per million of Sulphur dioxide which is permitted, but it was not declared on the label. According to the Labelling of Food Order the presence of sulphur dioxide must be declared, but most manufacturers overlook this point. Some dried apricots contained 2,600 parts per million of sulphur dioxide, whereas the limit permitted by the Preservatives Regulations is 2,000.

A sample of Pickled Red Cabbage was reported as inferior on account of the very acid, but insipid taste. The cabbage itself was soft, although the acidity was only 1.91 per cent. as acetic acid.

Some mint sauce possessed a satisfactory flavour, but had been prepared with saccharin instead of sugar.

A coffee sponge cake was submitted for examination because it possessed a green colour. This was thought to be due to the use of an alkaline baking powder. Alkaline baking powders frequently cause discolouration of coffee cakes.

There was a minor error in the labelling of some Glucose Tablets inasmuch as fruit acid was disclosed as an ingredient. The name of the acid must be disclosed.

New Legislation

The year 1958 probably witnessed less fresh legislation for food and drug administration than any year since the outbreak of the 1939 war. It would appear that the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food has more to think about than he can manage at the present time and since there is almost invariably a tremendous amount of controversy about any fresh legislation, the Minister probably feels that the safest policy is to do little.

The Public Health (Preservatives etc. in Food) Regulations

The most important changes affected the Preservatives Regulations. The Public Health (Preservatives etc. in Food) (Amendment) Regulations, 1958, and The Public Health (Preservatives etc. in Food) (Amendment No. 2) Regulations, 1958 permit the treatment of certain fruit with anti-mould agents. Fruit has for long caused trouble owing to its perishable nature and consequent attack by moulds between collection and consumption. With greater dependence on foreign imports and with the food laws of other countries permitting what are considered to be harmless quantities of preservatives on the skins of fruits this country has been more or less forced to come into line. As a result the fruits named below may now contain the following added preservatives:-

Citrus fruits,	
Diphenyl	not more than 100 parts per million,
or	
Orthophenylphenol	not more than 70 parts per million or proportionate quantities of the two together.
Orthophenylphenol in	
Apples, Pears, and	
Pineapples,	not more than 10 parts per million,
Peaches,	not more than 20 parts per million,
Melons,	not more than 125 parts per million,

and foods made with any of these fruits may contain proportionate quantities of these permitted preservatives, except that foods containing melon may not contain more than 10 parts of orthophenylphenol for every million parts of melon in the food. It is difficult to understand why melons are permitted to be treated with 125 parts per million of orthophenylphenol. The skin of melons, like that of the related squash families, is hard, and therefore more resistant to attack than that of many other

fruits, but the melon is a very juicy fruit and many consumers of melon are apt to spoon up the juice from their plates, thereby consuming a large proportion of the preservative. It does not seem to have been realised, moreover, that the area of the skin of a fruit is proportional to the square of the radius, whereas the weight, or volume, is more or less proportional to the cube of the radius, so that the larger the fruit the less should be the quantity of preservative in parts per million required to cover the area of the skin.

The Antioxidant in Food Regulations, 1958

These regulations provide for the sale and importation of certain foods, which contain propyl, octyl, and dodecyl gallates, butylated hydroxyanisole and butylated hydroxytoluene within certain limits. Essentially these regulations permit the addition of these compounds to anhydrous edible oils and fats, to vitamin oils and concentrates, to butter for manufacturing purposes, and to essential oils and their flavouring constituents. Since ingredients are allowed to contain anti-oxidants provision is made for the resultant foods to do so. With our present knowledge it is extremely difficult to determine the quantity of anti-oxidants in oils and the difficulty of doing so in prepared foods is much greater. There has been a considerable amount of discussion as to whether legislation should or should not be enacted before it is capable of being fully implemented, but if one were always to adopt the practice that legal requirements must follow the development of scientific knowledge to enable their ready enforcement, food laws would lag even further behind than they do at the present time. It is generally found that science manages to catch up with legislation and public analysts owe much to the willing help received from their colleagues in industrial laboratories for information on some of these delicate matters.

Labelling of Food (Amendment) Regulations, 1958

This amendment revokes Article 8 (d) of the Labelling of Food Order, so that alcoholic cocktails need no longer contain 40 per cent. of Proof Spirit, but they will need to be labelled with the quantity of spirit which is present.

Copper in Foods

The Ministers of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and of Health duly considered the Report of the Food Standards Committee and decided not to issue any fresh Regulation, but recommended limits, which they hope will be adopted. In general it has been found that recommendations of this type are accepted for enforcement purposes and are not disputed by trade interests.

Tea Examination

Greater vigilance is necessary regarding the purity of tea following the issue of Circular FSH 16/58, informing Local Authorities that H.M. Customs and Excise have discontinued sampling tea on importation for adulteration and unfitness, but it is not anticipated that this will cause any inconvenience to normal sampling and analysis.

The Therapeutic Substances (Supply of Substances for Analysis) Regulations, 1958

These regulations came into force as the result of an oversight in the drafting of the Therapeutic Substances Act, 1956, and enabled public analysts and others likely to be responsible for testing products containing antibiotics, to obtain samples for control and for test.

THOMAS McLACHLAN,

Public Analyst.

DETAILS OF SAMPLES ANALYSED

Article	Number examined				Number adulterated, etc.			
	Formal	Informal	Private	Total	Formal	Informal	Private	Total
Ale	4			4				
Baking Powder		3		3				
Bicarbonate of Soda		4		4				
Bread		1		1		1		1
Bread Roll and Butter	2			2	1			1
Butter	1	17		18				
Cake		1		1		1		1
Cake (sponge)		1		1				
Celery Salt		1		1		1		1
Cheese		9		9		1		1
Cheese (cream)		1		1				
Cheese (processed)		1		1				
Cheese (spread)		4		4		1		1
Chicken (minced)		1		1				
Chocolate (drinking)		2		2				
Cocoa		4		4				
Coffee		3		3		1		1
Coffee Essence		1		1				
Confectionery		6		6		1		1
Conserve		2		2				
Cooking fat		2		2				
Cornflour		4		4				
Cream	19	5		24				
Cream Soured		1		1				
Cream of Tartar		3		3				
Custard Powder		7		7				
Fish Cakes		2		2				
Fish Canned		6		6		1		1
Fish (dressed crab)		2		2				
Fish Paste		18		18		2		2
Fish Spread		1		1		1		1
Flour	1	12		13				
Fruit (dried)	1	30		31		1		1
Fruit (fresh)		23		23		9		9
Fruit (glace)		3		3		1		1
Fruit (juice)		1		1				
Fruit (syrup)		1		1				
Gelatine		1		1				
C/f.	28	184		212	1	22		23

Article	Number examined				Number adulterated, etc.			
	Formal	Informal	Private	Total	Formal	Informal	Private	Total
B/f.	28	184		212	1	22		23
<i>Herbs (dried)</i>								
Garlic		1		1				
Mint		2		2				
Mixed		1		1				
Parsley		2		2				
Sage		2		2				
Thyme		4		4				
Honey		14		14				
Ice cream		28		28				
Ice cream Mix		3		3				
Ice Lolly		8		8				
Jam		29		29				
Jelly		17		17				
Lard		4		4				
Lemon Cheese		1		1				
Lemon Curd		3		3				
Margarine		7		7				
Marmalade		26		26				
Marzipan		4		4		1		1
Meat (canned)		34		34		18		18
Meat (fresh)	1	4		5	1			
Meat Paste		12		12				
Meat Pie		2		2				
Milk	164	1		165	8	1		9
Milk (condensed)		3		3		1		1
Milk (evaporated)		2		2				
Milk (skimmed)		1		1				
Mince-meat	4	8		12		2		2
Mustard		2		2				
Non-Brewed Condiment		3		3				
Oatmeal		1		1				
Olive Oil		1		1				
Onions, flaked		1		1				
Orange Curd		1		1				
Parsley Sauce Powder		1		1				
Peas (canned)		3		3		3		3
Peel - cut - mixed		5		5				
Pickles		1		1		1		1
Pie Filling		1		1				
Pudding (meat, canned)		1		1				
C/f.	197	428		625	10	49		59

Article	Number examined				Number adulterated, etc.			
	Formal	Informal	Private	Total	Formal	Informal	Private	Total
B/f.	197	428		625	10	49		59
Pudding, Christmas		10		10				
Rice		4		4				
Sauce, Horseradish		2		2				
Sauce, Mint		2		2		1		1
Sauce, Onion		1		1				
Sausages		3		3		1		1
Sausage Meat		1		1				
Sausage Rolls		19		19		8		8
Soft Drinks	3	47		50		3		3
<i>Spices</i>								
Curry		4		4				
Ginger		6		6				
Mixed		1		1				
Nutmeg		2		2				
Pepper	1	8		9				
<i>Spirits</i>								
Advocaat	1			1	1			1
Brandy	2			2				
Cherry Brandy	1			1				
Gin	2			2				
Rum	3			3				
Whisky	4			4				
Spread Savoury		2		2				
Spread Sweet		1		1		1		1
Stuffing		1		1				
Sugar		3		3				
Tapioca	1	2		3				
Tea	2	13		15				
Tripe in Sauce		1		1				
Turkey Minced in Jelly		1		1				
Vinegar		6		6				
<i>Drugs</i>								
Aspirins		4		4				
Boracic Acid		1		1				
Borax and Honey		2		2				
Epsom Salts		3		3				
Glucose Tablets		1		1		1		1
Liquid Paraffin		3		3				
Zinc and Caster Oil Cream		1		1				
Total	217	583		800	11	64		75

Section F

Miscellaneous Services

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**ACTS OF PARLIAMENT, STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS and CIRCULARS
ISSUED BY GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS RELATING TO THE
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES during 1958**

ACTS:

- Slaughterhouses Act, 1958.
Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958.
London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1958.

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS:

- The Public Health (Preservatives etc. in Food) (Amendment) Regulations, 1958.
The Public Health (Preservatives etc. in Food) (Amendment No. 2) Regulations, 1958.
The Labelling of Food (Amendment) Regulations, 1958.
The Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) Regulations, 1958.
The Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations, 1958.
The Poisons Rules, 1958.
The Poisons (No. 2) Rules, 1958.
The Poisons List Order, 1958.
The Poisons List (No. 2) Order, 1958.
The Clean Air Act, 1956 (Appointed Day) Order, 1958.
The Alkali, etc. Works Order, 1958.
The Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations, 1958.

CIRCULARS:*(Ministry of Health)*

- No. 5/58 Revised Memorandum - Investigation of Food Poisoning.

(Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food)

- Nos. FSH. 1/2/7/10/20/1958 Milk and Dairies Regulations 1949-1954 - Approved Oxidising or Preservative Agents.
No. FSH. 5/58 Labelling of Food (Amendment) Regulations, 1958.
No. FSH. 6/58 Chemical Compounds used in Agriculture and Food Storage.
No. FSH. 8/58 Meat Content and Price of Sausages.
No. FSH. 12/58 The Public Health (Preservatives etc. in Food) (Amendment) Regulations, 1958.
No. FSH. 13/58 Copper in Foods.
No. FSH. 16/58 Tea Sampling on Importation.
No. FSH. 18/58 The Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) Regulations, 1958 - The Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations, 1958.
No. FSH. 19/58 The Public Health (Preservatives etc. in Food) (Amendment No. 2) Regulations, 1958.

(Ministry of Housing and Local Government)

- No. 24/58 Clean Air Act, 1956 - Alkali, etc. Works Regulation Act, 1906.
No. 6/58 Clean Air Act, 1956 - Date of operation of remaining provisions; byelaws under Section 24; miners' concessionary coal; approval of new furnaces.

HEALTH EDUCATION

The following activities were carried out during the year, the majority of them taking place during the winter months. A circular letter to all organisations in the Borough was sent out in September, telling them of the facilities available.

Seventeen Talks were given on the following subjects to 463 persons. Average attendance: 27.

'Hygiene in the Home'	'Insect Pests and Disinfestation'	'Infectious Disease'
'Clean Air Act'	'Anatomy'	'Work of a Public Health Inspector'
'Food Sampling'	'Infectious Disease and Disinfestation'	'Clean Air Act - Smoke Control Areas'
'Atmospheric Pollution'	'Old People's Welfare'	'Care of Old People'
'Water Supply'	'How Your Body Works'	
'Rehabilitation of the Aged'		

Five Discussion Groups were also held on the following subjects. 67 people attended. Average attendance: 13.

'Divided Loyalties'	'Mother, Can I Go Out Tonight'
'A Mother's Place....'	'Fog Is Officially Forecast'

In addition, three Health Films were supplied for a Film Show at the Fulham Palace Road Congregational Church.

Leaflets and Posters

Every opportunity was taken to distribute leaflets and posters relating to Health Education. There is a display stand at the Public Health enquiry counter, and there are poster sites under this Department's control.

Friends of Fulham Hospital Carnival, June 1958

An invitation was received from the Committee responsible for organising the above, to take part in any of the activities for this occasion. The Department decided to enter a float to form part of the carnival parade, the theme of the float being 'Clean Food' based on a series of Ministry of Health Posters.

Enlargements of these posters screened the sides and back of the vehicle and the heading over the driver's cab was taken from one of the posters "Is Hands guilty of food poisoning?". The tableau on the float depicted a court room scene with a judge, the prisoner Hands, prosecuting counsel and police constable.

Photographs of the North End Road street market, taken by the Ministry of Health were mounted on the radiator and doors of the vehicle.

Clean Air Act, 1956

Details of the publicity undertaken in connection with the Council's programme to make the Borough a Smoke Control Area are given on page 38 in the section dealing with Atmospheric Pollution.

FULHAM MORTUARY

The Mortuary was kept in use during the year to accommodate convenience cases, i. e. those put in by undertakers before interment.

100 Convenience cases were admitted during the year.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

Section 50 - Burial or Cremation of the Dead

10 Funerals (9 Adults and 1 child) were arranged under the provisions of this Section of the Act. The cost of the funerals varies slightly, the average cost of an adult being approximately £15 8s. 0d.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

There are seven Public Conveniences, each with a Mens and Womens Section, under the control of the Public Health Department, which have been constructed at various times between 1900 and 1939.

All the conveniences have both a free and paid wash for the convenience of the public, the only exception being at Wyfold Road, where there is a free wash only. These facilities are well used and appreciated.

New Convenience - Corner of Ismailia and Townmead Roads, Wandsworth Bridge

At the end of the year permission was received from the Ministry of Housing and Local Government to invite tenders for building this convenience. It is anticipated, therefore, that if no complications arise the convenience will be ready for use in 1959.

Replacement of Gibb's Green Convenience

It is proposed to replace the old underground convenience at Gibb's Green with a modern convenience as soon as possible, and a suitable site near the existing convenience has been found. Negotiations with the Ministry of Housing and Local Government commenced at the end of the year and it is hoped that the building of this new convenience will commence in 1959.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

During the year 129 medical examinations were carried out. These included the examination of new entrants to the Council's service, to determine their suitability for acceptance under the Superannuation Scheme, and of others referred because of sick leave or accident. The latter usually required specialist investigation and resulted in quite a considerable amount of correspondence with private doctors and hospitals.

PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT, 1933 - THE POISON RULES
PHARMACY AND MEDICINES ACT, 1941

The retail sale of poisonous substances by shopkeepers who are not registered pharmacists is controlled by the Acts and rules made thereunder.

The Poisons List, which has been prepared by the Poisons Board and confirmed by the Home Secretary, prescribes two Lists of Poisons - Part I and Part II. The sale of poisons included in Part I is restricted to registered pharmacists whilst those included in Part II may be sold to the general public not only by registered pharmacists, but also (subject to certain conditions) by ordinary traders whose names are entered on a List of Persons entitled to sell such poisons, kept by the Local Authority.

The Acts and Rules lay down certain requirements regarding type of container, labelling, storage, transport and sale of poisons, penalties being prescribed for non-compliance. Fees are payable to the local authority by persons whose names are entered on the List.

At the end of 1958 there were 156 names on the Council's List and the following changes took place in the Register during the year:-

Number of listed sellers on Council's register at 1.1.58 ..	155
Number added during the year	19
	174
Number who transferred their business or discontinued the sale of poisons	18
	156

105 Visits of inspection were made during the year under review.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

This Act, which came into operation on 1st April, 1952, regulates the sale of pet animals and empowers a local authority (in London a Metropolitan Borough) to grant licences to keep a pet shop on payment of a fee not exceeding ten shillings.

During 1958, twelve licences were renewed.

No contraventions of the Act were found during 42 routine inspections.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

Under this Act it is unlawful in the course of business to use filling materials to which the Act applies in any form of upholstery, 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). Eight premises are registered in Fulham.

During 1958 the following samples of filling materials were purchased by the Sampling Officer and submitted to the Prescribed Analyst for the purpose of the Act:-

Feathers	..	..	..	..	..	1
Horse Hair	..	..	..	..	..	1
Rag Flock	..	..	..	..	..	6
Coir Fibre	..	..	..	..	..	2
Kapok	..	..	..	..	..	5
Cotton Millpuff	..	..	..	..	..	1
Hair and Fibre mixture	..	..	..	..	..	1
Algerian Fibre	..	..	..	..	..	2
Re-cleansed Hair	..	..	..	..	..	1
"Lyx Hair" Fibre	..	..	..	..	..	1
Sized Wadding	..	..	..	..	..	1
					-----	22
					=====	

All the samples of filling materials submitted for examination were reported to be satisfactory.

FULHAM CHEST CLINIC,
Western Hospital,
Seagrave Road,
S.W.6.

ANNUAL REPORT - 1958.

The year 1958 was yet another milestone in the history of the Fulham Chest Clinic for during April the Clinic moved from its old home at 114, New King's Road to reconstructed premises in the grounds of the Western Hospital, Seagrave Road. The process of moving and becoming established in the new quarters interfered considerably with the routine work during the June quarter.

Considerable discussion had taken place since 1948 regarding a possible future site for the Clinic. The isolated site in the New King's Road was satisfactory when tuberculosis was the only disease treated at that Dispensary and the general attitude pre-war both medical and lay towards tuberculosis as an infectious disease decreed its separation from the rest of general medicine.

Three factors influenced the final settlement to develop the Clinic at the Western Hospital.

A radical change has taken place in the public attitude to this erstwhile killing disease due to the vastly improved prognosis resulting from the introduction and standardisation of chemotherapeutic methods of treatment which has also made it possible now to treat this disease much more rapidly and effectively in all its forms in general hospitals. This change of attitude especially amongst the younger age groups has done much to overcome their reluctance to come forward for x-ray and investigation at Mass X-Ray Units and Chest Clinics and to accept treatment. The Chest Clinic or Tuberculosis Dispensary came into being within the old poor law system of treatment for the heedy and developed as a part of the Local Authority Health Services with their emphasis on the prevention and epidemiological aspects of the disease. The poor response by patients to any known therapy tended to accentuate the clinical isolation of the old tuberculosis from the main stream of medical science.

The introduction of the National Health Service in 1948 with the integration of the tuberculosis service into the Hospital service coincided with the first use of streptomycin therapy sounded the knell of the old type of chest service. All these factors pointed to Fulham Hospital as the obvious choice for the final development of the Chest Clinic in the area, but this depended on the rebuilding of this Hospital and especially of its Out-Patient Department. When it became obvious that the original plans for Fulham Hospital were unlikely to materialise in the immediate future, to which was added the uncertainty as to whether the Hospital would remain in the Fulham and Kensington Hospital Management Committee area, finally the logical development that has taken place generally in the Chest Service with the widening of the clinical scope to include all diseases of the chest and heart it was, therefore, decided to develop the Chest Clinic in the grounds of the Western Hospital.

TUBERCULOSIS:

The fall in the notifications of pulmonary tuberculosis (116 to 95) in Fulham continued with very little change during the year, whilst the number of non-tuberculosis cases remained the same. A significant fall in the number of deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis (36 to 30) occurred during the year. This year there were no deaths in the non-pulmonary group. Total Clinic attendance figures are somewhat down mainly due to the moving of the Chest Clinic and to the discontinuance of the artificial pneumothorax refill clinics which occurred at the end of 1957.

Greater use has been made of B.C.G. vaccine this year, especially in the new born, this will assist in the final abolition of T.B. meningitis particularly in the under 5 age group.

NEW CLINIC ARRANGEMENTS

The provision for the first time in the 42 years history of the Clinic of a full size X-Ray Department as an integral part of the Clinic building will enable all patients to be x-rayed and the wet film to be examined together with the patient at the first attendance. This routine enables the Clinic to issue a provisional report to the General Practitioner on the day when the patient first attends. This improvement of the service is not yet complete for all Clinic sessions owing to the pressure of work on the single-handed Hospital radiographer. The possible provision of an extra pair of hands in this Department in the near future would enable an x-ray to be taken for all new patients attending and re-attendances as well as for the special General Practitioner referral cases.

There are many instances where a report cannot be given either to the patient or their medical adviser, but every effort should be made to do this where possible, particularly where a doubt arises as to the possibility of bronchial carcinoma, and this will help to reduce the interval from the patient's first attendance to the time when the surgery could take place. Earlier reporting enables the General Practitioner to pursue other diagnostic avenues and avoids the unnecessary situation where patients have to make several attendances before they can be told that nothing abnormal has been discovered.

CONTACTS:

The number of new contacts attending has fallen along with the new number of notifications but the attendance figures of contacts have increased with the greater use of B.C.G. vaccine. As the number of tuberculosis cases fall so the task of weeding out the remainder and closely following up their contacts will become more difficult.

AFTER CARE:

After care facilities were used by over 700 tuberculosis and non-tuberculosis patients and covered a wide field from financial help, provision of clothes etc. to boarding out of children, convalescence and holidays.

The pottery workshop has maintained its work throughout the year but because it has remained next door to the original Clinic in New King's Road it is now cut off from the parent Clinic following the latter's transfer to the Western Hospital. This separation enabled some gangs of local youths to break in on several occasions and destroy much of the interior including the finished and partly finished work. However, in spite of two energetic instructors and a core of 5 enthusiastic patients attendances have sometimes fallen to three or four per session. This is not surprising when it is remembered that during the winter months most of these respiratory cripples are unable to come out of doors or may even be in Hospital. Weather conditions likewise prevent other bronchitics from taking their place, in order to maintain attendance figures. However, even in the winter period there may be long spells of relatively mild weather, especially just before Christmas when the class can continue as usual. These facts are not appreciated in certain quarters and the class has remained under a threat of extinction for the last year.

NON-TUBERCULOSIS CHEST DISEASES:

Chronic respiratory disease in the form of chronic bronchitis killed 124 people in Fulham in 1958 compared with 117 people in 1957. To these must be added the 84 deaths from carcinoma of the bronchus. They were all partially due to atmospheric pollution and the smoking of tobacco. These deaths were all unnecessary. The bronchial cancer deaths during the last two years are as follows:-

1957		1958	
Male	Female	Male	Female
61	7	70	14

More bronchial cancers are being diagnosed at the Wednesday afternoon bronchoscopic clinic than used to be the case 10 years ago, but to date we have not discovered a single non-smoker with cancer of the bronchus

BRONCHITIS:

Deaths in the country have remained about 30,000 per year but the deaths from bronchial carcinoma have risen from 5,000 in 1939 to 20,000 in the current year. If the present rate is allowed to continue it will exceed that for bronchitis before the end of the next dicennium.

In the acute phase patients presenting with acute bronchiolitis require immediate chemotherapy in order to deal with the infecting organisms which in many cases is the factor which has triggered off the acute attack. The associated bronchospasm and excessive sputum can be dealt with most effectively by means of "tipping" and breathing exercises. This latter is one of the most effective forms of therapy we have in dealing with respiratory distress when the patient cannot be removed away from the poisonous city air, either to an air-conditioned ward or to the country. This physiotherapy is continued after discharge from Hospital in the breathing exercise classes held daily at the Chest Clinic. Patients are also referred to these classes at the request of the General Practitioner.

Patients may attend for allergy sensitivity tests at the Allergy Clinic on Friday afternoons and for bronchograms on Thursday afternoons to discover any latent bronchiectasis.

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR ANNUAL REPORT 1958

Number of New Patients attending:

Non-Tuberculosis Cases	175	(231)
Contacts	177	(221)
Transfer-In Notifications	83	(52)
Others (Notified) by other units in area	14	(11)
	<u>449</u>	<u>(515)</u>

Number of New Notifications by F.C.C.

Of this figure 8 (13) were referred by the M.R.U. 38 (54)

Number of Clinic Attendances:

Notified cases	2207	(2624)
Contacts	2842	(2424)
Non-Tuberculous	1187	(1660)
Refills (Discontinued now)	----	(263)
	<u>6236</u>	<u>(6071)</u>

Attendances at Laboratory for Investigation

These returns are now made through the Hospital ---- (912)

Total Number of Notifications in Fulham Borough

Pulmonary	95	(116)
Non-Pulmonary	9	(8)

Number of Deaths

Pulmonary	30	(36)
Non-Pulmonary	-	(2)

Number taken off Register as Cured 1958

Pulmonary	40	(45)
Non-Pulmonary	14	(9)
Number of visits by Chest Physician	113	(105)
Number of visits by Health Visitors	3537	(6330)
Number of X-rays taken	5788	(5477)
Number of patients undergoing treatment at home	8	(8)
Number of B.C.G. Vaccinations	136	(192)
Number of Notified Cases on Register at 31.12.1958	1312	(1364)

(Figures in brackets are the comparable figures for 1957)

