

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

Contributors

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REPORT of the MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH for the year 1962



H. L. Settle, M.Sc., M.D., D.P.H., F.R.S.H., A.R.P.S.
Medical Officer of Health

The Metropolitan Borough of

FULHAM

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

Smoke Control Areas

HAMMERSMITH

KENSINGTON

Variation
Order, 1961.

□ Areas No. 1 to 6 all operative by 1. 10. 62.

■ Area No. 7. Operative date 1. 10. 63

■ Area No. 8 Proposed operative date 1. 10. 64

■ Area No. 9 Proposed operative date 1. 10. 65.

■ General Industry ■ Open Spaces

Scale of 1/2 mile

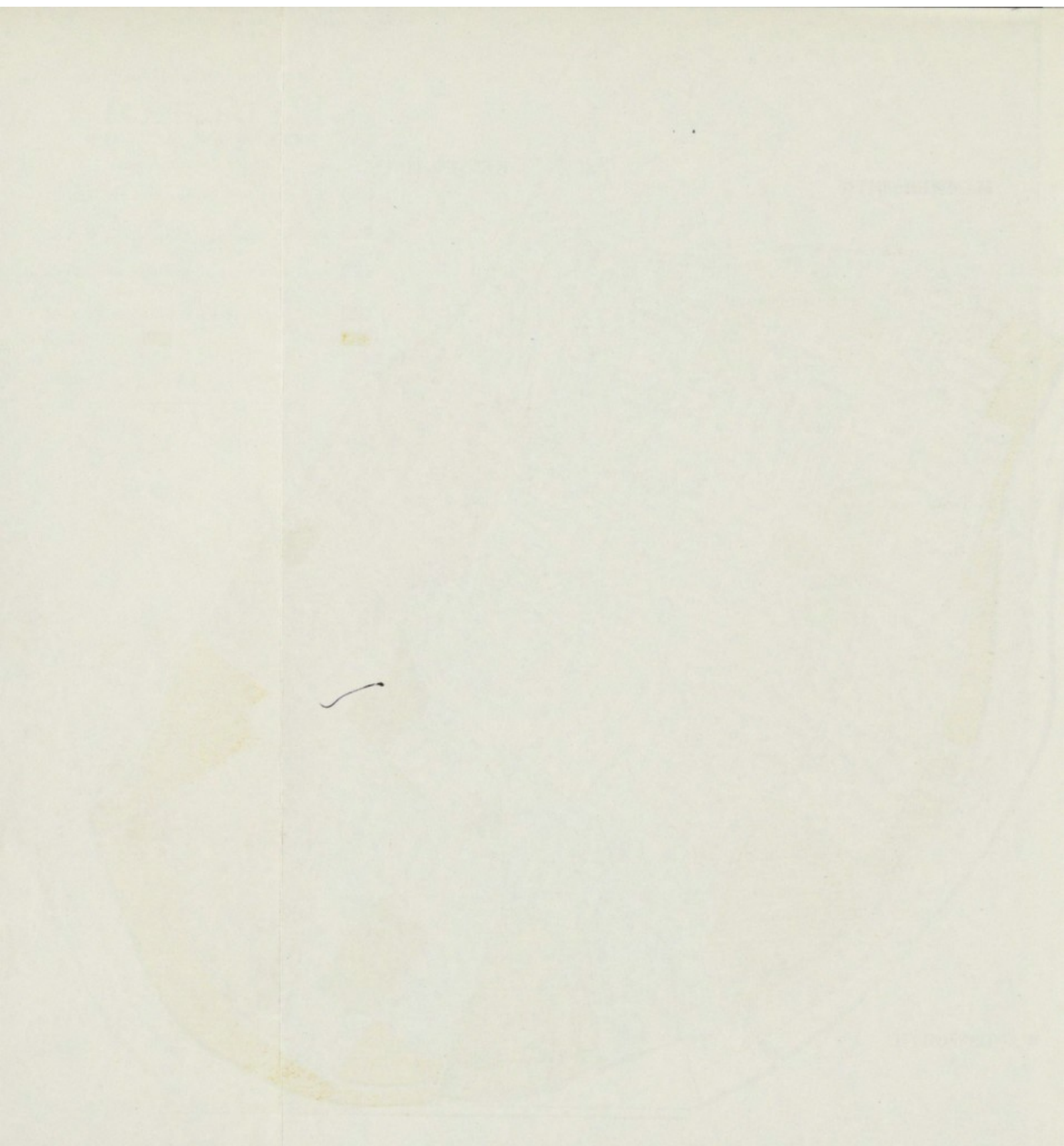
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CHELSEA

WANDSWORTH

THAMES RIVER

Based upon the Ordnance Survey Map with the sanction of The Controller of H.M. Stationery Office.



CONTENTS

Public Health Committee - Members	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Public Health Department - Staff	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Introduction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
<hr/>										
SECTION A.	General and Vital Statistics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
SECTION B.	Prevalence and Control of Infectious and Other Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
SECTION C.	Personal Services	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
SECTION D.	Sanitary Circumstances of the Area	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
SECTION E.	Inspection and Supervision of Food, including Report by Council's Public Analyst, T. McLachlan, Esq.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
SECTION F.	Miscellaneous Services	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66
<hr/>										
APPENDIX A.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75

An index is given at the beginning of each Section, with a detailed index at the end of the Report.

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF FULHAM

MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

(as at December, 1962)

Ex-Officio:	The Worshipful the Mayor, (Councillor Miss Phyllis May Cooper, J.P.)
Chairman:	Councillor Mrs. Florence Charlotte Pusey
Vice-Chairman:	Councillor Miss Eileen Naylor, B.A.

Councillors

Anthony R. Chapman	Mrs. Birte Little
Mrs. Elizabeth Lydia Desborough	John Douglas Frederick Martyn, B.Sc. (Sociology)
Mrs. Gladys Irene Dimmick, B.Sc., A.R.I.C.	Sidney Albert Matthews
Ian Gray	George Henry Shell
Charles William Howard	John Arthur Tagg

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

Accident Prevention Committee

Councillor Jack James Ireland (Chairman), Alderman Thomas Michael Cox, Jr., (Vice-Chairman) (ex-officio), Councillor Mrs. Elizabeth Lydia Desborough, Alderman Percy E. Fenne, Councillor Mrs. Florence Charlotte Pusey, Councillors George Henry Shell and John Arthur Tagg.

Fulham Old People's Welfare Committee

Councillors John Murrie Browning, Jack Herbert Clark, Mrs. Elizabeth Lydia Desborough, Laurence Giovene, B.A. (Cantab.), James Thomas Horton, M.B.E., J.P., and John Arthur Tagg.

L.C.C. Divisional Health Committee (Division I)

The Worshipful the Mayor (Councillor Miss Phyllis May Cooper, J.P.) and Councillor Mrs. Elizabeth Lydia Desborough.

London and Home Counties Clean Air Advisory Council

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

National Society for Clean Air

Councillors Mrs. Florence Charlotte Pusey and Miss Eileen Naylor, B.A., and Mr. Frederick C. Payne, Inspector for Factories and Smoke Abatement.

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT
(at 31st December, 1962)

Medical Officer of Health	...	Herbert Leslie Settle, M.Sc., M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H., F.R.S.H., A.R.P.S.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health	...	Caroline A. Meade, M.B., B.S. (Lond.) D.P.H.
Public Analyst		Thomas McLachlan, D.C.M., 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
		Mrs. F. Andrews
		H.Y. Burchell
Shorthand Typists	...	Mrs. C.M. Phillips
		Mrs. L. Birdseye
		Miss R. Dawkins
Assistant (Housing Acts)	...	(Vacancy)

Public Health Inspectors Section

Chief Public Health Inspector	...	G.W. Herrick, D.P.A.	(1)	(2)
Senior Public Health Inspector	...	F.E. Walsh	(1)	(2)
Senior Public Health Inspector (Food and Drugs) and Sampling Officer	...	A. Clegg	(1)	(2)
Public Health Inspector for Factories and Smoke Abatement	...	F.C. Payne	(1)	(2) (3) (4)
District Public Health Inspectors	...	A.W. Gammack	(1)	(2)
		A.H. Newport	(1)	(2) (4)
		D. Corfield	(1)	(2)
		J. Deards	(1)	(2) (4)
		D. Wells	(1)	
		M. Cander		
		D. Franklin		
		J. Looman		
Student Public Health Inspectors:	...	R. Southerby		
		J. Sweeney		
		D. Roach		
Clean Air Officer:	...	B.C. Jago		
Lady Visitor - Old People	...	Miss J. Sands, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.		
Enquiry Officers:- Smoke Control Area Surveys	...	H. Edwards		
		Mrs. B. Vane		

(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: J. W. Smith

Operatives:

W. H. Parsons
A. E. Leach
T. W. Rains
A. J. Alderman
E. A. Flack
Mrs. M. Celino - (Part-time)

RODENT CONTROL

Foreman Operative:

K. Sawyer

Operatives:

G. H. Leaver
V. Greenway

PUBLIC CONVENIENCE ATTENDANTS

Male Attendants:

W. J. Allsop
J. L. Andrews
A. J. Bullock
R. W. Cambridge
J. P. Chandler
S. G. Clements
G. H. Connor
F. H. Davis
F. W. Davis
W. J. Duffield
F. W. Hawkins
R. C. Hewitt (Temporary)
A. A. Hulbert
F. McKeown
F. J. Murray
J. Pollard
F. J. Taylor

Female Attendants:

Miss L. M. Bates
Mrs. M. Brewer
Mrs. W. M. Clarke
Mrs. E. R. B. Chick
Mrs. D. E. Collis
Mrs. M. Cude
Mrs. E. Edwards
Miss B. M. Evans
Mrs. A. Larking
Miss V. M. Lewington
Mrs. R. A. Molloy
Mrs. N. F. Osborne
Miss D. E. E. Reynolds
Mrs. M. A. Richards
Mrs. A. N. Wade

HOME BATHING ATTENDANTS

(all Part-time)

Mrs. J. Burke
Mrs. M. D. Coxall
Mrs. I. Day

Mrs. L. M. Lankester
Mrs. E. M. Moore

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF FULHAM



TOWN HALL,

FULHAM, S.W.6.

TELEPHONE: FULHAM 1212

H. L. SETTLE

M.Sc., M.D., D.P.H., F.R.S.H.

Medical Officer of Health

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 1962. The report of the Public Analyst T. McLachlan, Esq., D.C.M., A.C.G.F.C., F.R.I.C. is included.

1962 was uneventful from the infectious disease point of view and the health of the inhabitants of the Borough has again been satisfactory. The number of notified cases of infectious disease fell by one thousand compared with the previous year, when an outbreak of measles occurred. There were three occasions when smallpox contacts had to be vaccinated and/or kept under surveillance. Fortunately none developed the disease.

Miss E. H. Sexton, S.R.N., S.C.M. H.V. Cert., Lady Public Health Inspector, and a member of the staff for 32 years, retired during the year. Miss Sexton had for many years dealt with problems involving the elderly and supervised the home bathing service for the infirm and elderly. She was succeeded by Miss J. Sands, S.R.N., S.C.M. H.V. Cert. Mr. A. Grimston a District Public Health Inspector with three years service at Fulham, resigned on obtaining a post with Lambeth Metropolitan Borough Council and Mr. D. Roach was appointed a Student Public Health Inspector. Two student Public Health Inspectors, Messrs. J. Looman and D. Franklin qualified as Public Health Inspectors and were transferred to posts of District Public Health Inspector. Miss R. Dawkins replaced Mrs. E. I. Reid as a Shorthand/Typist when the latter transferred to the staff of the Town Clerk's Department.

Mr. H. Burchell joined the staff as Junior Clerk.

CLEAN AIR

The Council's 'Clean Air' programme has been fully maintained and No. 7 Smoke Control Order has been made by the Council and confirmed by the Minister of Housing and Local Government.

Whilst in no way belittling the considerable lessening of atmospheric pollution which will derive from the completion of the national clean air campaign, it is certain that, even when the whole country is subject to Smoke Control Orders, there will still remain an unavoidable, relatively considerable, amount of pollution in the atmosphere. This is fundamental as long as energy is

derived from the burning in air of fuels, whether solid, liquid or gaseous. Any reduction in this 'unavoidable minimum' of pollution can only be brought about by the more efficient use of fuel and by reducing the total amount of fuel burned, particularly that used for space heating, especially in houses. Today far too much of the fuel burned, even in modern appliances, is wasted by allowing the heat produced to perform no useful function and to escape through the walls, roof and windows. The majority of houses in this country are constructed of traditional materials and in a way which allows most of the heat intended to warm the house to escape rapidly. All this wasted heat is wasted fuel and the extra fuel burned to make good these heat losses produces unnecessary atmospheric pollution. Windows are a most important channel for heat loss and the trend today is to provide enormous areas of glass windows in modern buildings through which the heat losses must be correspondingly large.

By attention to proper heat insulation in the construction of all new buildings and conversions with the provision of double glazing to all windows, and the use of more efficient heating methods, e.g. central heating or closed stoves in lieu of open fires, the total amount of fuel burned in the country for space heating could be significantly reduced. This would make a valuable contribution towards reducing unavoidable atmospheric pollution and at the same time would have economic advantages.

Another important source of heat wastage, and thus of avoidable atmospheric pollution, is the traditional provision of slipper baths in most new houses and conversions. A slipper bath takes a relatively large volume of hot water and heating this requires the burning of fuel either in the home, at the power station or at the gas works. The more hot water we use the more the atmospheric pollution produced. On the other hand, shower baths use only a small amount of hot water and by providing these instead of slipper baths in all new houses and conversions over the country, saving in fuel would result with, again, considerable benefits from further reduction in atmospheric pollution.

There has recently been concern in official quarters about the adequacy of the country's water supplies for the future and the need to conserve these has been emphasised. It frequently happens, where hot water supplies are concerned, that heat wastage and water wastage go hand in hand, e.g. a shower bath compared with the slipper bath mentioned above. A few years ago a special tap was introduced for use in the lavatories of schools and factories, etc., with the primary object of economising water and heat consumption. Seven wash-hand basins at a technical college, fitted with these sprinkler mixing taps saved 43,000 gallons of water in a year, of which 39,000 gallons was hot water. This saving in hot water represented a saving of one ton of coal in a year and this from only seven wash-hand basins! The widespread introduction of improved plumbing devices of this sort over the whole country would result not only in an immense saving of water and fuel but would also give an equally valuable reduction in atmospheric pollution. The cost of the appliances would be offset by the saving in fuel and water.

In my opinion it is none too early to be looking ahead along these lines and adopting throughout the country these modern developments if the atmosphere of the future is to be improved and kept as far as possible pure. This surely should be our aim.

Although measurements of smoke and sulphur dioxide are made in large numbers at sites all over the country, these are made virtually at ground level and there is no information available as to how the concentrations of these contaminants vary in a vertical direction at a given point. With the building in this Borough of the Empress State Building, which is over 300 feet high, an opportunity was offered for investigating this interesting problem. It was the writer's hope that a number of collecting stations could have been installed on different floors. Unfortunately the building was taken over by a Government department and the idea had to be abandoned. However, the suggestion was passed to the Warren Spring Laboratory of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research in the expectation that it would be possible to interest a private undertaking with a similar tall building in another part of London to permit the experiment to be carried out there.

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH AND THE PUBLIC HEALTH MEDICAL OFFICER

The future of environmental health is a vital one for mankind. Rapid changes occur constantly in our way of life and in our environment. These changes can bring potential dangers, the effects of which may not be revealed until later. Even greater problems will arise in the future. Unfortunately very few persons are investigating these problems and some who are, are handicapped by having a limited scientific interest and lack knowledge and experience of preventive medicine. This problem has recently been recognised in America, where a book has been published which lists a number of problems in environmental health calling for urgent investigation, in the hope that scientists from other fields will be attracted to investigate one or other of the problems. This is a disturbing state of affairs.

In the early days of public health, the Public Health Medical Officer did much pioneer research work in the field of preventive medicine, with outstanding benefits for all. Unfortunately, in the intervening years, the Public Health Medical Officer has acquired many non-public health responsibilities which have effectively prevented him playing any significant part in public health research and development. This is most unfortunate, as he is the only person who has exhibited, by his choice of vocation and by training, his interest in preventive medicine. He, more than most people, should have the potential for seeing a health problem broadly in all its aspects and for detecting possible relationships in apparently unrelated spheres. He is the obvious person from whom to expect, and to whom to look for advances to benefit mankind and he should have a place in every investigation of environmental problems. There should be readily available to suitable Public Health Medical Officers facilities for, and encouragement to undertake investigation into the problems of environmental health. Unless there is early recognition of these needs and a re-appraisal of the duties and possibly the training of Public Health Medical Officers, mankind will miss many benefits which would otherwise be enjoyed and will suffer misery and discomfort which could have been avoided.

One of the spectacular developments of recent years has been the application of electronics to a wide variety of fields with outstanding success and benefits. With two or three notable exceptions in the diagnostic field, medicine has tended until recently to lag behind in making use of electronics, whilst public health has so far virtually neglected the techniques of this relatively new science. The following are two examples from among recent applications of electronics to medicine which serve to show the dramatic benefits which can accrue - by means of small electronic devices, adults totally deaf from birth can now hear, whilst persons who had been incontinent and a burden to themselves and their families for more than 20 years, have been restored to a normal life.

Electronics offers a most useful field of investigation for Public Health Medical Officers who have the necessary interest and scientific training with a view to applying its techniques, where possible, to the work of the public health department, even if this can only be done at the price of relinquishing other non-technical activities which nowadays occupy so much of the time of the Public Health Medical Officer. The ultimate benefits to the public could be considerable.

PROTECTION AGAINST INFLUENZA.

Epidemics of influenza (to be distinguished from the common cold) are liable to occur at any time. These outbreaks are important to the community, as they can cause many deaths and lead to an enormous increase in absence from work. The debilitating after-effects often cause prolonged sick leave and sometimes there are permanent disabling after-effects. The economic effects on the individual and the nation are also important. In recent years influenza outbreaks in some towns have seriously interrupted public services.

Nowadays effective mixed vaccines are available which can give a high degree of protection against influenza after a single injection and the Borough Council agreed to the suggestion that such protection should be offered free of charge to all the Council's staff and employees. It is gratifying to report that 348 persons took advantage of the offer. The injections were given at the Town Hall or appropriate working place, e.g. building sites, parks, depots, etc. wherever most convenient for the department concerned.

FOOD HYGIENE

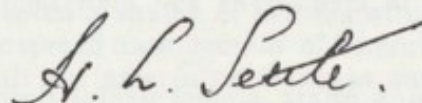
I referred in my annual report last year to the problem of certain foreign nationals, employed in the food trade, who speak and understand little English and the difficulty experienced in conveying to them the meaning of food hygiene.

It seems to me to be wrong to allow persons to come to this country from those where the national standards of general and personal hygiene are known to be low and engage in food handling without any training or prior checking to see that they understand our basic hygiene requirements. Many small cafes and restaurants employ persons who have been brought up in countries where rats and flies are accepted as part of the normal every day scene. It is often very difficult to get these persons to appreciate the serious view taken by the public health authorities in this country of the potential danger of these pests and their relationship to uncovered dustbins, etc. This problem does not, of course, affect the large food factories where proper standards of hygiene and supervision are practised.

Once again it is my pleasure to thank the Council and the Chairman and members of the Public Health Committee for their interest and support in the work of the department. In the complexities of modern life it is often impossible for a Health Department to achieve its objective without the assistance of others and in this respect I would like to record my indebtedness to my Chief Officer colleagues and their staffs; medical colleagues in hospitals and general practice; Dr. B. E. A. Sharpe, Divisional Medical Officer, London County Council, and her staff; and, lastly, the various voluntary and other local organisations with which the department collaborates from time to time.

Finally, I offer my sincere thanks to the staff of the Health Department for their loyalty at all times.

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



August, 1963.

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION A

General and Vital Statistics

	Page
Physical Features of Borough	9
Population and Area	9
Rateable Value and Product of 1d. Rate	9
Marriages	9
Births and Stillbirths, number and rate per 1,000 population	9
Deaths, number and rate per 1,000 population	10
Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age	10
Maternal Mortality	10
Deaths, Classification of causes of	10
Deaths, Infant Table of causes of	11
Deaths, Cancer Table of last 10 years	11

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF BOROUGH AND EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1962

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 sub-soil 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.

Area of Borough	1,706 acres
Population (estimated mid-1962)	110,570
Separately Rated Dwellings	30,361
Rateable Value	£1,954,272
Rate levied - £1:0s:4d. in the £ - Estimated Yield	£2,086,400
A Penny Rate produces approximately	£8,150
Number of assessments	34,382

The Registrar General's estimate gives the mid-year population of the Borough as 110,570 - a decrease compared with 1961 of 930. Ten years ago, in 1952, the estimated population was 122,800.

The birth rate is 17.14 compared with 16.32 in 1961. Ten years ago the birth rate was 13.

The infant mortality rate has increased to 26.12 compared with 19.40 in 1961. The figure for England and Wales in 1962 is 21.6.

The death rate in 1962 shows a slight increase compared with 1961 - being 11.93 as compared with 10.98. Heart disease continues to be the main 'killer', with cancer the next most important.

Sex	LIVE BIRTHS			STILL BIRTHS		
	Total	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total	Legitimate	Illegitimate
Males	979	875	104	17	16	1
Females	935	813	122	14	12	2
Totals	1,914	1,688	226	31	28	3

Number of Marriages Registered during year	981
Birth Rate (crude) per 1,000 population	17.31
Birth Rate (adjusted) per 1,000 population	17.14
Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 live and still births	15.94
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total Live Births	11.81

DEATHS (All Ages)	Total	Males	Females
	1,375	721	654

Death Rate (crude) per 1,000 population ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12.43
Death Rate (adjusted) per 1,000 population ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.93

INFANT DEATHS (Under 1 year)	Total	Males	Females
	50	33	17

Infant Mortality Rate:-

All Infants per 1,000 Live Births ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26.12
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26.66
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22.12
Neonatal (first 4 weeks) Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20.90

MATERNAL DEATHS

There were no maternal deaths during the year.

CLASSIFICATION OF CAUSES OF DEATH

1,375 Deaths as follows

	Under 1	Age Groups				Over 65	Total
		1-5	5-15	15-45	45-65		
Tuberculosis, Respiratory ...	-	-	-	-	1	3	4
Tuberculosis, Other ...	-	-	-	1	-	1	2
Syphilitic Disease ...	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Diphtheria ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infections ...	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases ...	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Cancer ...	-	1	1	13	109	161	285
Diabetes ...	-	-	-	-	1	6	7
Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	-	-	-	4	27	135	166
Coronary disease, angina ...	-	-	-	2	71	162	235
Hypertension with heart disease ...	-	-	-	-	2	15	17
Other heart disease ...	-	-	-	4	17	124	145
Other circulatory disease ...	-	-	-	1	13	69	83
Influenza ...	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Pneumonia ...	7	-	1	3	7	56	74
Bronchitis ...	1	-	-	-	21	92	114
Other diseases of respiratory system ...	-	1	-	-	4	9	14
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	-	-	-	-	3	15	18
Gastritis, enteritis, diarrhoea ...	-	-	-	1	4	2	7
Nephritis and nephrosis ...	-	-	-	1	1	3	5
Hyperplasia of prostate ...	-	-	-	-	-	8	8
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congenital malformations ...	10	-	-	-	2	-	12
Other defined and ill-defined diseases ...	31	1	-	6	17	62	117
Motor vehicle accidents ...	-	-	-	2	2	5	9
All other accidents ...	-	1	-	7	5	10	23
Suicide ...	-	-	-	16	4	4	24
Homicide and operations of war ...	-	-	-	-	1	-	1

Infant Deaths

CAUSES OF DEATH IN CHILDREN UNDER ONE YEAR

	Under 24 hours	1 day- 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	TOTAL Under 4 weeks	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	TOTAL
Acute anaphylactic tracheo bronchitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Atelectasis	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Bronchitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Congenital Malformations ...	2	3	2	1	-	8	1	-	-	1	10
Duodenal Stenosis	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Haemorrhage	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Meconium Ileus	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	3
Meningococcal meningitis ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Pneumonia	-	3	-	-	-	3	2	2	-	-	7
Placenta Praevia	2	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3
Prematurity	13	4	1	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	18
Progressive spinal muscular atrophy	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Rhesus Incompatibility	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Totals	18	15	4	3	-	40	4	3	1	2	50

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

			1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
LUNGS AND BRONCHUS	- Male	...	43	61	59	68	61	70	80	72	69	65
	- Female	...	8	17	16	9	7	14	16	23	26	12
STOMACH	- Male	...	25	22	22	13	6	15	14	17	18	24
	- Female	...	11	12	13	13	13	18	17	15	11	9
BREAST	- Male	...	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
	- Female	...	22	18	21	21	13	25	23	19	24	21
UTERUS	- Female	...	10	7	13	8	13	9	16	13	15	7
OTHER SITES	- Male	...	84	59	65	78	61	65	72	58	73	71
	- Female	...	46	47	65	59	61	63	62	53	63	76
Totals			249	243	275	269	236	279	300	271	299	285

SECTION B

Prevalence and control of Infectious and other Diseases

	Page
Infectious Disease	13
Diseases notifiable	13
Puerperal Pyrexia	13
Acute Poliomyelitis	13
Infectious Disease notifications	14
Tuberculosis	14
Fulham Chest Clinic - Report	15
South West London Mass X-Ray Service - Report	18
Food Poisoning	19
Scabies and Allied Conditions	20
Vaccination and Inoculation Certificates, Authentication of	20
Bacteriological Examinations	20

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'.

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

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

PUERPERAL PYREXIA

(Puerperal Pyrexia Regulations, 1951)

Fulham residents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Non-Fulham residents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-
Total cases notified in Fulham	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Fulham residents notified to other Authorities	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Total number of Fulham cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE, 1962
(In age groups)

	-1	1-2	3-4	5-9	10-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65	Total
Scarlet Fever	-	2	2	11	1	-	-	-	-	16
Whooping Cough	3	10	5	12	2	-	-	-	-	32
Acute Poliomyelitis: Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Paralytic:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	7	39	46	71	1	1	-	-	-	165
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Pneumonia	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	3	3	10
Dysentery	7	28	22	45	9	7	13	6	1	138
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Encephalitis Infective	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Encephalitis Post Infectious	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3
Meningococcal Infection	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Food Poisoning	4	3	-	2	1	4	3	2	33	52
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	5
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Scabies	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2
Tuberculosis, Pulmonary	-	2	-	-	3	11	30	16	13	75
Tuberculosis, Non-Pulmonary	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	1	2	8
Totals	24	85	75	145	19	30	52	29	54	513

The incidence of infectious disease was low.

There were 513 notifications - a decrease of 1,035 compared with the figure (1,548) for 1961.

Whooping Cough continues to be a relatively unimportant disease - the nation-wide vaccination against this disease having effectively reduced the liability to this very distressing and damaging complaint of infants and young children.

TUBERCULOSIS

The tuberculosis death rate of 5.42 has risen slightly compared with last year when it was 3.5. There has been a steady decline in the incidence and mortality of this disease since the end of the war, largely due to the introduction at that time of drugs which are effective against the tubercle bacillus. The dramatic improvement is shown by the fact that, in 1952, the tuberculosis death rate per 100,000 population was 19.54. The notification rate for tuberculosis in 1962 was 75.1 compared with 60.9 in 1961. Ten years ago, in 1952, the rate was 155.0.

FULHAM CHEST CLINIC - ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1961

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

Table 1

The Trend of Chest Clinic Work in the Last Decade

	1952	1962
Total No. of Notified Cases on Clinic Register	1,260	1,235
No. of New Cases Notified during the year	191	83
No. of Deaths	24	26
Total Attendances	6,152	6,816
No. of Patients X-rayed	3,178	3,844
No. of Tuberculous Patients on Home Treatment	243	Nil
No. of Patients treated in T.B. Sanatorium	196	Nil

Table 2

New Notifications in Age Groups

	Males	Females
Under 1 Year	Nil	Nil
1 - 5	2	-
6 - 15	2	1
16 - 25	6	12
26 - 35	8	8
36 - 45	9	4
46 - 55	3	-
56 - 65	9	5
Over 65	9	5
	<u>48</u>	<u>35</u>

Table 3

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR ANNUAL REPORT, 1962.

Number of New Patients Attending:-	1962	1961
Non-Tuberculous Chest Cases	220	(303)
New Contacts of Notified Cases	146	(129)
New Notifications Transferred in	61	(65)
Number of Clinic Attendances:-		
Notified Cases of Tuberculosis	1,765	(1,999)
Contacts of Cases of Tuberculosis	2,617	(3,724)
Other Chest Diseases	2,340	(2,153)
Number of New Notifications of Tuberculosis in Fulham		
Pulmonary	75	(62)
Non-Pulmonary	8	(6)

Number of Deaths in Fulham								1962	1961
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	(9)
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	(Nil)
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	114	(99)
Cancer of the lung	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77	(95)
Number Taken off the Tuberculosis Register as CURED									
Pulmonary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	(53)
Non-Pulmonary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	(5)
Number of Visits by the Chest Physician	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	(70)
Number of Visits by the Health Visitors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,025	(2,593)
Number of Patients X-rayed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,844	(4,141)
Number of Patients undergoing treatment at home	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	(Nil)
Number of B.C.G. Vaccinations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	233	(295)
NUMBER OF NOTIFIED CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS ON THE REGISTER									
AT 31.12.1962	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,235	(1,206)

Figures in brackets are the comparative figures for 1961.

Table 4.

AGE AT DEATH

Years	Males	Females
36 - 45	-	3
46 - 55	4	-
56 - 65	11	-
66 - 75	5	-
Over 75	2	1
	<hr/> 22	<hr/> 4

Table 1 shows the trend in tuberculosis work in the last decade. The new notified cases have dropped by 50%. There is little change in the deaths; except for three, these are all in the 45 plus age group.

Tables 2 and 3 show the general clinic figures and it can be seen that the fall in the amount of tuberculosis investigation is more than compensated for by the increase in the bronchitis problem.

The fall in new notifications and the resultant gradual disappearance of the old popular fears of tuberculosis increases the problems of contact work. Today, with more and more children leaving school Mantoux negative, thereby swelling the size of the population at risk from tuberculosis infection, it is more than ever necessary to investigate every known contact. The increase in the new contact attendances is satisfactory in itself, but their failure to attend for further follow-up as shown by the fall in these attendances from 3,724 in 1961 to 2,617 in 1962, is a matter of some concern.

Epidemiological problems of this character are discussed with the clinic staff each week at a staff meeting. The dangers inherent in tuberculosis as a public health problem has to be kept continuously in mind, and too much reliance must not be placed on chemotherapy as the great deterrent. It is important to remember, as the Scandinavian countries have continuously emphasised, that the high standard of living and full employment in this and other countries has played an important role in the fall in the incidence of this disease. If we have to look forward to the possibility of a period of low standards and unemployment, it is important to remember that as long as there are open infectious cases of tuberculosis in our community (or liable to enter from abroad) a very serious public health risk remains, with more children leaving school Mantoux negative. This means that more young people are entering working life without having had the 'experience' either of a natural infection or the artificial infection of B.C.G. vaccination, hence the population at risk is increasing. This makes every known or unknown patient excreting tubercle bacilli potentially more dangerous.

AFTER CARE

There are many problems raised by illness, including the care of the children if the mother has to be admitted to hospital, and financial help if it is the father who is ill. Sometimes a man may have to change his job or be retrained in another, and the Disablement Resettlement Officer is contacted. Recuperative holidays are arranged through the Divisional Health Office for those who have been ill, and extra nourishment for those struggling to manage on a very low income.

Patients are visited in their homes and at Hurlingham Lodge by the Occupational Therapist, and make a very wide variety of things. Rugs, coffee tables, linen-ware, toys and at the moment there are two patients who are very interested in painting. The Pottery Unit still has two classes a week, and the patients are producing some very good and varied things.

The Fulham T.B. Care Committee gives help on many occasions - help with extra comforts for very sick patients, clothing, fares for relatives to visit, and several loans to help tide over a patient and his family in an emergency.

One of the main problems is still housing, which means that only too many of our patients are living in damp rooms, or with long flights of stairs to manage, or insufficient room. Applications are made to the L.C.C. and Borough Housing Departments and a few of our patients have been rehoused.

RESPIRATORY DISEASE IN FULHAM

Deaths		Males	Females	Total Deaths
Tuberculosis	1958	22	8	30
	1959	20	1	21
	1960	16	1	17
	1961	8	1	9
	1962	22	4	26
Bronchitis	1958	80	44	124
	1959	87	47	134
	1960	52	29	81
	1961	60	39	99
	1962	75	39	114
Lung Cancer	1958	70	14	84
	1959	80	16	96
	1960	72	23	95
	1961	69	26	95
	1962	65	12	77

The Autumn of 1962, unlike the previous two years, was cold and wet, culminating in the smog incident in early December. Fortunately, it was not as cold as the Autumn of 1952, so that the Ministry was able to congratulate itself that the death figures were lower. However, in spite of the efforts of local authorities under the Clean Air Act and the assumption that the removal of grit from the air would in some way prevent the onset of temperature inversions and hence disperse the SO₂ the figures for this highly dangerous pollutant were as high as ever and, in some areas, above the 1952 figure. Since there is no known method of preventing temperature inversions in the London area, the only alternative is to remove the sulphur oxides from the air. The investigation of this problem has not yet been seriously attempted. Until this is done, we shall see repetitions of the December 1962 episode with an increase in the number of deaths from bronchitis and also in the older tuberculous patients (26 this year as compared with 9 in 1961).

During the smog period, the air-conditioned in-patient unit at the Western Hospital was more than fully occupied and this area of London enjoyed the usual period of RED WARNING by the Emergency Bed Service, when most hospitals stop everything and admit only chest cases. How much longer will the public put up with this scandalous state of affairs each winter. It requires a determined effort by the Central Authorities (i) to halt the closure of chest hospital beds in the whole of the London area and particularly on the fringe and immediately outside. They could be used for other conditions during the summer months. The availability of beds in the peripheral hospitals would enable the rapid transfer of chest patients out of the polluted air of London and thus free urgently needed general medical beds in the Central area; (ii) all hospitals in the London area treating patients with respiratory disease require to be air-conditioned; (iii) the priority rehousing of patients over 45 years of age to the fringe boroughs and new towns outside London. This action alone would prevent at least 50% from becoming potential hospital patients each winter.

SMOKING AND LUNG DISEASE

There is a welcome fall in the number of deaths during the year from lung-cancer, but this should not be an excuse for relaxation in our efforts to help those who are addicted to this habit-forming drug - tobacco. The National figures are continuing to rise faster each year and we are approaching the time when 30,000 will die annually and unnecessarily. The frustrations encountered by the Fulham Council in their efforts to increase their propaganda against smoking with its clear indication of the strength of the financial interests ranged against the public health and safety of the individual is clear for all who want to see.

In conjunction with the L.C.C. it is hoped to open a special clinic for smokers in the near future. Every effort should be made by all concerned to persuade relations and friends who are in the grip of this modern drug addiction to come along and get rid of their habit before it is too late. This is extremely important, especially in view of the falling age incidence in lung cancer. It is no longer a disease entirely of old age; the 30/40 age group is producing more and more deaths.

REPORT FROM THE SOUTH WEST LONDON MASS X-RAY SERVICE

(SUPPLIED BY COURTESY OF DR. F. A. NASH - MEDICAL DIRECTOR)

The headquarters of the South West London X-Ray Service, which operates three mobile chest X-Ray Units, is situated at the Western Hospital, Seagrave Road, Fulham, where a regular one day a week service for the public is provided continuously throughout the year. This centre is open to everyone over the age of fifteen irrespective of where they work and/or live, and people from all parts of South West London attend there, including a great number of residents of the Borough of Fulham. No appointments are required for attendance at this centre, which is open from 2 - 4 p.m. and from 5 - 7 p.m. on Wednesdays. In addition to those who come as private individuals, many patients are referred there by General Practitioners in Fulham. Employees of local firms and organisations also attend in organised parties by arrangement of the Managements concerned. Ante-Natal patients and children between the ages of 6 and 7 are also x-rayed here

provided they have been sent by their clinic or doctor, and that a previous appointment has been made for them. Children aged 8 to 14 can be brought to the public sessions if referred by a doctor.

In 1962, 15,000 people were x-rayed at this centre of whom 5,485 were sent by their own doctors. Figures relating to cases discovered are not kept separately for this centre or for those attending from the Borough of Fulham, but it may be of interest to know that in the year under review 99,000 Mass X-Ray examinations were carried out by the Mass X-Ray Units in South West London. As a result of these examinations, 317 cases were referred to chest clinics with radiological abnormalities suggestive of clinically significant tuberculosis, and 111 cases were referred which were suggestive of neoplasm requiring further investigation. In addition 253 other examinees were found to have significant abnormalities. The Ante-Natal clinics in the borough make frequent use of the special large film service provided for their patients at the Western Hospital Mass X-Ray Centre. Arrangements are also made through the Divisional Medical Officer for parties of school children to be brought here for an x-ray examination if they are positive reactors to the tuberculin skin tests given in connection with the London County Council B.C.G. inoculation scheme.

The mobile Unit made 14 visits to firms and organisations in Fulham including two food factories and the Lord Roberts Workshops. Ten Fulham firms and organisations are co-operating in the South London six-monthly chest x-ray service by allowing their male employees, who are over 45 years of age to attend the mobile unit, which visits their premises twice a year. This service was started in 1958 to provide regular chest x-ray examinations for this section of the population, in an effort to detect more cases of lung cancer in the earlier stages of the disease; and 18,000 men are being x-rayed six-monthly under this scheme. It is used by many men in the older age groups, who live in Fulham, and who receive appointments to attend regularly at the Western Hospital Mass X-Ray Centre. Any men over 45 who wish to be included in this service can obtain a leaflet and all particulars on application to the South West London Mass X-Ray Service at the Western Hospital, or by attending the Mass X-Ray Service on any Wednesday during the time stated above.

Although tremendous advances have been made in the last ten years, the fight to eliminate tuberculosis is by no means finished. It is true according to the last figures published by the Ministry of Health that the number of new cases notified, which was 49,000 in 1950, fell to 23,605 in 1960, and in the same period deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis decreased from 10,000 to 3,105; but while the figures for new cases and deaths remain as high as this, it is important that the subject of tuberculosis should not be overshadowed in the public mind by spectacular diseases of greater 'news value', which occur quite infrequently, and in comparison cause a regrettable but very small number of deaths. The South West London Mass X-Ray Units take the opportunity again this year of inviting all citizens in the Borough of Fulham to make full use of this service, and thereby safeguard the health of themselves, their families and those with whom they work.

FOOD POISONING

During the year fifty-two cases were notified, thirty-one of these occurring in an old people's ward of a hospital. The causative agent was identified in thirteen of the remaining twenty-one cases, as follows:-

Agent Identified	No. of Cases
Salmonella Typhi-murium	5
Salmonella Reading	5
Salmonella Heidelberg	1
Salmonella Bredeney	1
Salmonella Seftenberg	1

SCABIES AND ALLIED CONDITIONS

(Treatment Centre - Disinfecting Station, Townmead Road)

The Centre which was established 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 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	21
Children (under 5 years)	0

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 inoculations 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 2,855 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:-

Faeces	1,166
Urine	25
Nose and Throat Swabs	39
Vaginal Swabs	41
Miscellaneous	13

SECTION C

Personal Services

	Page
Hospitals and other Centres in the Borough	22
L.C.C. Personal Health Services	23
Home Nursing - Fulham District Nursing Association	25
Old People's Welfare in Fulham	26
Bath Facilities for the Elderly	28
S. O. S. Card Scheme	28
Old People's Laundry	29
National Assistance Acts - Compulsory Removals	29
Old People, Department Records of	29
National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1962	30

HOSPITALS AND OTHER CENTRES IN THE BOROUGH OF FULHAM

- (1) **FULHAM HOSPITAL** St. Dunstan's Road, W.6.
(under the Charing Cross Group of Hospitals)

A general hospital dealing with									
Acute Medical, Surgical and Orthopaedic cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	274 beds
Mental Observation Unit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 beds
Geriatrics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87 beds
Total number of staffed beds									380

plus Outpatient Departments.

- (2) **FULHAM MATERNITY HOSPITAL** 5-7, Parsons Green, S.W.6.
(under the Charing Cross Group of Hospitals)

Number of staffed beds 30

- (3) **WESTERN HOSPITAL** Seagrave Road, S.W. 6.

An infectious disease hospital									
Isolation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	98 beds
Respiratory	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 plus 20	reserved beds	
Chest	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63 beds
Rehabilitation Unit (female)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 beds
Total number of staffed beds									218

In addition the Royal Marsden Hospital has 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 are held for the diagnosis and out-patient treatment of tuberculosis and other chest conditions.

- (5) **MASS MINIATURE RADIOGRAPHY UNIT** Seagrave Road, S. W. 6.

- (6) **HURLINGHAM LODGE** Hurlingham Road, S.W.6.

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

- (7) There is a private home for men and women (6 residents), registered by the London County Council in the Borough at 94, Sedlescombe Road, S.W.6.

- (8) There is an old people's dwelling at 234, Munster Road, S.W.6, supervised by Abbeyfield (Chelsea & Fulham) Society. (5 bed-sitting rooms).

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL - PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES

The following information on the Clinic Services of the London County Council and the statistical data have been kindly supplied by Dr. B. E. A. Sharpe, L.C.C. Divisional Medical Officer.

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 ...	Wednesday a.m.		Friday a.m. Wednesday p.m.	Wednesday p.m.
Relaxation and Mothercraft ...	Tuesday p.m. Friday p.m.		Thursday p.m.	
Infant Welfare	Friday a.m. Monday p.m. Wednesday p.m.	Tuesday a.m. Tuesday p.m.	Wednesday a.m. Monday p.m. Friday p.m.	Monday p.m. Thursday p.m.
Toddlers		Thursday a.m. (alternate)	Thursday a.m. (alternate)	Tuesday p.m.
Dental	Thursday a.m. Wednesday p.m. Monday evening			
Family Planning	Thursday a.m.		Tuesday p.m.	
Vaccination and Immunisation	Monday p.m. Wednesday p.m.	Thursday p.m.	Tuesday a.m.	

Ante Natal Clinics

Number of women who attended during the year	1,077
Maternal deaths	Nil

Gare of Premature Infants

Number of premature infants born during the year	124
Number of deaths under one month	22

Infant Welfare Centres

Children aged 0-1 year - 1st attendances	1,872
Subsequent attendances	15,906
Total attendances	17,778
Children aged 1-2 years - Total attendances	2,589
Children aged 2-5 years - Total attendances	1,043
Special Toddlers' Sessions - Total attendances	631

Prophylaxis at L.C.C. Welfare Centres

Vaccination against smallpox		
Number of vaccinations		1,788
Number of inspections		1,669
Immunisation		
Number of diphtheria injections		5,509
Number of poliomyelitis injections		5,236

Child Minders - Voluntarily Registered

Number minding children at end of the year	53
Number of children minded at end of the year	69

Child Minders - Statutorily Registered

Number minding children at end of the year	4
Number of children minded at end of the year	10

Private Registered Day Nurseries

Number minding children at end of the year	2
Number of children minded at end of the year	23

Child Protection

Number of foster mothers at end of the year	35
Number of foster children maintained at end of the year	49

Home Help Service

Number of cases receiving service at end of the year:-	
Maternity	1
Tuberculosis	17
Chronic Sick	668
Others	32

HOME NURSING

In Fulham, Home Nursing is provided by the Fulham District Nursing Association, a voluntary body, which receives the major part of its financial resources from the London County Council, the Statutory body responsible for the provision of this service under the National Health Service Act, 1946.

The Department receives every co-operation from the Superintendent, Miss P. N. Crook, (retired August 1962) who was succeeded by Miss A. Whyte and Mr. Vernon Phillips, Secretary/Accountant of the Association, who has kindly supplied the following details of the nurses work.

FULHAM DISTRICT NURSING ASSOCIATION

Nurses' Work

	1961	1962
Cases nursed	1,778	1,770
Visits to patients	54,040	55,934
Visits to patients over 65 years	43,104	44,189

New Cases

Sent by Doctors	1,191	1,168
Sent by Hospitals	539	520
Sent by T.B. Clinic	9	12
Sent by L.C.C.	2	3
Sent by Public Health Department	8	22
Sent by Police	1	-
Sent by Rabbi	-	1
Direct Approach	28	44
	<u>1,778</u>	<u>1,770</u>

Results

Convalescent	804	818
Sent to Hospital	408	378
Died	137	151
Transferred to other areas	17	7
Remaining on books	412	416
	<u>1,778</u>	<u>1,770</u>

Cases Nursed

	1961		1962	
	Cases	Visits	Cases	Visits
Medical	1,341	40,061	1,337	41,844
Surgical	296	12,176	311	12,055
Infectious Diseases	1	9	1	4
T.B. Medical and Surgical	31	1,087	23	1,297
Maternity Complications	48	310	34	257
Under 5 years	61	397	57	443
Others	-	-	7	34
	<u>1,778</u>	<u>54,240</u>	<u>1,770</u>	<u>55,934</u>

OLD PEOPLE'S WELFARE IN FULHAM

(INFORMATION SUPPLIED BY MR. C. F. THATCHER, LL.B., HONORARY SECRETARY,
FULHAM OLD PEOPLE'S WELFARE COMMITTEE)

The Fulham Old People's Welfare Committee is a co-ordinating and advisory body set up for the furtherance of old people's welfare in the Borough of Fulham. It is a voluntary organisation which has as its members representatives of authorities and organisations concerned with the welfare of the aged. It derives its income mainly from grants from the Borough Council. The following activities in this field have been selected as being of general interest.

Grant from Borough Council

The grant from the Fulham Borough Council for the year 1962/63 was £3,500, representing an increase of £250 over the previous year.

Meals on Wheels and Luncheon Clubs

The meals on wheels service, which is undertaken by the Women's Voluntary Service, enables two-course hot mid-day meals to be delivered to the homes of house-bound or infirm old people in the Borough. Each meal costs the Committee 2s. 6d., of which 10d. is paid by the recipient, 1s. by the London County Council, and the balance of 8d. is borne by the Committee.

There is still a demand for mid-day meals at club premises and the four luncheon clubs in the Borough, which are run by voluntary organisations, have continued their useful work throughout the year. The charge to the old people is 10d. per meal (as for meals on wheels).

Invalid Meals Service

This service, which has been in operation for some years, enables invalids needing special diets to have mid-day meals delivered to their homes. The meals are prepared at a kitchen in Munster Road and are taken to the homes of patients by mobile meals vans fitted with special containers to keep the meals hot whilst in transit. Some 550 meals a week are delivered in this way. Most of the recipients are elderly people and although the cost of each meal is approximately 5s., the patient's contribution is only 1s. 4d. New patients are not accepted for the scheme unless their applications are supported by medical evidence of need.

The London County Council are at present responsible for invalid meals but this Council has expressed the desire to take over this service and it is hoped they will be able to do so.

Social Clubs

The 13 social clubs in the Borough, all of which are run by voluntary organisations, have been well supported during the year. They offer companionship to those who are lonely and the atmosphere of their weekly meetings is always convivial. They arrange their own entertainment, annual outings and Christmas activities, towards the cost of which the Old People's Welfare Committee, in appropriate cases, makes a grant.

Chiropody

The Committee has continued to supplement the work of the London County Council Foot Clinics by providing chiropody at the following two clinics at the times indicated:-

British Red Cross Society, 52, New King's Road, Fulham, S.W.6.	Tuesday: 9. 0 a.m. to 1. 0 p.m.
	1. 30 p.m. to 5. 30 p.m.
	Friday: 2. 0 p.m. to 4. 0 p.m.
Bishop Creighton House, 378, Lillie-Road, Fulham, S.W.6.	Tuesday: 9. 0 a.m. to 1. 0 p.m.
	1. 30 p.m. to 5. 30 p.m.

The number of treatments provided during the period 1st January, 1962 to 31st December, 1962, were as follows:-

British Red Cross Society	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	685
Bishop Creighton House	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	680

The number of visits made by the Chiropodist to people at their homes has continued to increase, 654 treatments being given as compared to 474 in 1961.

Holiday Scheme

This scheme enables any resident of Fulham who is over the age of 60 years and in reasonable health to enjoy a holiday at a good class boarding house at Broadstairs at very reasonable terms during the early and late summer period. During the 1962 season 284 pensioners participated as compared with 257 in the previous year. The charges and periods chosen were as follows:-

	Charge per Week	Return Fare
25th May to 8th June	£4. 0s. 0d.	15s. 0d.
15th September to 29th September	£4. 0s. 0d.	15s. 0d.

Holiday parties, escorted by volunteers from the St. John Ambulance Association, travelled from Fulham Town Hall direct to boarding houses in Broadstairs. As in past years, the Broadstairs Council made several concessions to the holiday parties, including the free use of deck chairs and reduced rates of admission to entertainments.

Christmas Parcels Scheme

A generous donation by The Worshipful the Mayor, Councillor Miss Phyllis May Cooper, J.P., from the Mayor's Charity Fund made it possible last Christmas, to distribute 486 parcels valued at £1 each to elderly Fulham residents living alone. The names were selected from lists submitted by local organisations and churches, and the parcels were delivered by Fulham boy scouts. Apart from the Committee's own scheme, several organisations had their own Christmas parcels' schemes and they kindly co-operated with the Town Hall in the compilation of lists of names and addresses to avoid duplication. All old people who attended luncheon clubs in the Borough during Christmas week, and all recipients of meals on wheels during that week were given a Christmas dinner provided free by the caterer, Mr. J. D. Schofield, who has made this annual contribution to old people's welfare for some years. A local cinema co-operated in the Christmas activities by appealing to its patrons for gifts of groceries.

Home Decoration Scheme

Several visits to Fulham were made during the year by working parties from the International Voluntary Service. This organisation arranges for parties of volunteers to brighten the homes of deserving old people by redecorating their rooms in cases where the old person concerned has no other means of having the work done. The work was carried out at week-ends when the parties were accommodated at the Lytton Estate Club Room and at Bishop Creighton House. No charge is made to the pensioners and the International Voluntary Service receive no payment for the labour. The Committee has in each case, however, reimbursed them with the cost of the materials used. A total of 23 rooms belonging to 13 old-age pensioners were redecorated.

FULHAM OLD PEOPLE'S WELFARE COMMITTEE

Meals on Wheels and Luncheon Club Services - Year ending 31st May, 1963

	Meals on Wheels	Luncheon Clubs				Total
		Brunswick	Shamrock	Coronation	Lytton	
1962						
June	623	244	136	186	173	1,362
July	750	288	140	247	208	1,633
August	811	232	116	197	159	1,515
September	557	173	94	165	99	1,088
October	701	254	134	220	141	1,450
November	623	266	108	163	117	1,277
December	751	256	116	224	171	1,518
1963						
January	752	248	127	203	145	1,475
February	524	188	77	137	99	1,025
March	718	206	103	162	136	1,325
April	616	166	96	137	108	1,123
May	555	204	116	166	118	1,159
Totals	7,981	2,725	1,363	2,207	1,674	15,950

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 Manager, 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.

Number of baths given during 1962	2,988
Number of persons receiving baths at end of year	139
Number of persons on waiting list at end of year	2

At the end of the year there were five part-time female attendants engaged on this work paid on a sessional basis. It is not easy to recruit suitable ladies for this work. They need to be physically strong, patient, kind and gentle and imbued with a desire to be of service to old people. Authority exists to increase the number employed as and when there is an increased demand for the service.

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. Although 139 cards have been issued since the scheme started, there has not been any instance when the cards have been used and there are obvious practical difficulties about them. No cards were issued in 1962.

OLD PEOPLE'S LAUNDRY

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

Service for Incontinent Persons

This scheme which provides for the cleansing of linen and bedding of aged, infirm and incontinent persons has now been in operation for over ten years. It is of very great benefit, both to the persons themselves and to the relatives or other persons who are looking after them. The work is carried out at the Disinfecting Station where modern equipment enables the staff to deal quickly and efficiently with the work.

By arrangement with Chelsea Borough Council the laundry of Chelsea old people is dealt with at the Station. During the year 1,546 lbs (dry weight) of laundry was cleansed.

The following 20,087 articles of Fulham residents were cleansed during the year:-

Sheets	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,065
Pillow Cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,779
Towels	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,098
Underwear	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,613
Mattress Covers	...	...	...	...	...	...	252
'Pieces'	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,546
Blankets	...	...	...	...	...	...	832

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948,
and
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.

No compulsory removals were found necessary under either Act.

Departmental Records of Old People.

It is estimated that there must be about 11,000 persons over 65 years of age in Fulham. Fortunately, the majority are able to look after themselves, or have friends or relatives to look after them.

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

Number of new cases investigated in 1962	... .. .	359
Number of above recorded for supervision	... .. .	269
Number of deaths recorded in 1962	... .. .	102
Number of old people admitted to Hospitals, Homes and Institutions permanently	... .. .	48
Number of cases referred to other Authorities and Organisations, or Miscellaneous	... .. .	-
Number left District	... .. .	37
Hospital liaison visits	... .. .	82
Re-visits	... .. .	751
Total number of cases under supervision at end of year	... .. .	484
Total number of cases recorded in Department	... .. .	2,017

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948, (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1962

This Act received the Royal Assent on 24th May, 1962. It extends the previous powers of local authorities so as to enable them:-

- (a) to assist voluntary organisations to provide meals or recreation for old people, by making contributions to the cost of the service; providing, by gift or loan or otherwise, furniture, vehicles or equipment; permitting them to use premises belonging to the local authority; and making available the services of local authority staff connected with the premises or vehicles which the organisation is permitted to use;
- (b) to provide meals and recreation for old people, either directly or through the agency of voluntary organisations, and to recover such charges (if any) as the authority may determine, having regard to the cost of the service.

The provisions of the Act will enable local authorities and voluntary organisations, working in partnership, to extend their arrangements for the care of elderly people and in particular to provide the support needed to enable many who are frail or handicapped to live at home.

SECTION D

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area

	Page
Water Sampling	32
Swimming Bath Water Samples - Results of	32
Visits to Dwellings by Public Health Inspectors	32
Statutory Action	33
Summary of Works carried out under supervision of Public Health Inspectors	33
Legal Proceedings	33
Works in Default	33
Land Charges	34
Hairdressers and Barbers	34
Noise Nuisances	34
Disinfection, Disinfestation and Laundry Services	35
Housing Act, 1957 - Demolition and Closing Orders	36
Improvement Grants - Housing Acts, 1949-1957	36
Slum Clearance Programmes	37
Rent Act, 1957	37
Habitation Certificates	37
Rehousing of Fulham Residents	37
Dwellings completed by Council	38
Drainage of new buildings and reconstruction of drainage	38
Rodent Control	38
Clean Air Act, 1956 - Smoke Control Areas - progress and publicity	39
Exhaust fumes from Diesel Vehicles	41
West London Inter-Borough Smoke Control Liaison Committee	41
Measurement and recording of Atmospheric Pollution	42
Clean Air Act, 1956 - Notices of intention to install Furnaces	45
Factories Acts	46

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

The staff of public health inspectors remained below the establishment throughout the year but thanks to the Council's training scheme, the position got no worse, indeed slightly improved from that obtaining in 1961. Every attempt was made to deploy the staff to maximum advantage but, inevitably, many routine inspections could not be undertaken.

For the first time for several years the number of complaints calling for inspections increased and this accounted for the necessity of serving rather more sanitary notices than in the previous year.

Water Sampling

The regular monthly sampling for bacteriological examination of domestic supplies in different parts of the borough continued. During the year 120 samples were taken, all except 17 being found satisfactory. In these unsatisfactory samples E. Coli were found in 7 samples. Suitable steps were taken and subsequent samples proved satisfactory.

The following information has been kindly supplied by Dr. E. Windle Taylor, M.A., M.D., D.P.H., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Director of Water Examination to the Metropolitan Water Board:

Source of Supply	Number of Samples	AFTER TREATMENT			
		Agar plate count per ml.		Coliform count	E.Coli count
		20-24 hours 37° C	3 days at 22° C	Per cent. samples negative in 100 ml.	Per cent. samples negative in 100 ml.
Surbiton ...	514	7.5	-	99.61	99.61

The results of the chemical examination of the samples taken were also satisfactory

Results of Swimming Bath Water Samples

During the year 23 samples of swimming bath water were taken from public and private baths, all samples except one being reported free from B. Coli. Bacterial counts were all satisfactory except in two cases where more than 300 per m.l. were found. Visits were paid and follow-up samples taken which proved satisfactory.

Visits to Dwellings by Public Health Inspectors

After complaint	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,403
After infectious disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	207
Re-inspections (generally)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,089
Drains tested	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	582
Drains inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,161
Voluntary drainage works supervised	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,488
Housing enquiries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
Owners/Builders etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	853
Miscellaneous visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	382
Ineffectual visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,057
* Rodent control	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	221

(* Additional to visits by rodent operatives separately reported on page 39).

Statutory Action

Public Health (London) Act, 1936 and London County Council (General Powers) Acts

Intimation notices served	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	639
Intimation notices complied with	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	416
Statutory Notices served	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	347
Statutory Notices complied with	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	205

Summary of Works carried out under supervision of Public Health Inspectors

Fresh Air Inlets repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Soil and Vent Pipes repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Drains cleared	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	174
Drains repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59
Drains relaid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Rainwater gutters and pipes repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	194
Traps cleansed, repaired, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Pans renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
Seats repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Flushing cisterns repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63
Fastenings provided to doors, and doors repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Sinks provided, repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Sink and bath wastes repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
New baths fitted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Drinking water cisterns cleansed, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Water supply pipes and fitting repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54
Internal house repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	949
Fireplaces repaired (nuisances from smoke etc.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Kitchen ranges repaired or renewed (for cooking purposes)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Dampness remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	612
Rooms provided with adequate light and ventilation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Staircases provided with light and ventilation and repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Ventilation provided under floors and repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85
Roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	432
Other external repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	391
Accumulations of refuse removed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Dustbins replaced	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82
Yards, forecourts paved and drained	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25

Legal Proceedings

During the year 29 summonses were heard at the Park Petty Sessional Division in respect of outstanding nuisances under the Public Health (London) Act, 1936. The cases covering dampness and varying sanitary and structural defects were dealt with as follows:-

No. of Orders made	No. of cases where daily penalties were awarded	No. of cases withdrawn or adjourned sine die
8	Nil	21

In 5 of these cases costs of £1. 1s. 0d. were awarded.

Works in Default

Public Health (London) Act, 1936

During 1961 the Council's contractors carried out works in default at 8 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 £4. 8s. 6d. to £135. 13s. 6d., the total sum involved being £357. 9s. 4d.

LAND CHARGES ACT, 1925

Enquiries as to any outstanding sanitary or other notices and orders of charges were dealt with in respect of 2,489 premises.

In 51 cases notices were outstanding at the time of search, and these were declared accordingly.

HAIRDRESSERS AND BARBERS

The number of registered hairdressers and barbers increased during the year to 101.

31 inspections were made and no statutory action was found necessary.

NOISE NUISANCES

The following table sets out the various noise nuisances alleged and action taken following investigations:-

	Nature of complaint	Action taken (if any)
1	Noise in factory caused by shearing machine and wood planer.	Strawboarding of wall inside factory.
2	High pitched noise which only a few persons could hear. Dogs appeared to notice it before persons.	Noise traced and found to disappear when repair work in progress ceased.
3	Noise from refrigerator in butcher's shop.	New compressor installed.
4	Alleged noise from electric hand-saw in private house.	Noise nuisance not established.
5	Noise due to repairs of radios and T.V.'s. during the late hours in private house.	Owner enforced terms of tenancy and nuisance abated.
6	Alleged noise from loading of lorries and nailing-up of crates.	Nuisance not established.
7	Garaging of vehicles at night in factory depot causing noise nuisance to inmates of hospital.	Good co-operation received. Vehicles caused to leave by another entrance.
8	Noise from spin driers in launderette.	Intensive insulation works carried out.
9	Complaint from noise of kiln.	Bricking-up of wall reduced noise..
10	Noise from mincer in butcher's shop operating early mornings.	Butcher co-operated. Apparatus not started until 8.15 a.m.
11	Noise from radio music and machines in factory.	Some co-operation; case being kept under observation.
12	Alleged noise from steam exhaust in factory.	No nuisance established.
13	Alleged noise from repair works in private house on Sundays.	Complaint withdrawn after dispute being settled amicably between the parties.

Nature of complaint		Action taken (if any)
14.	Noise due to taxi drivers talking and washing down cars in the early hours.	Co-operation by garage proprietor. Washing down, etc., started much later in the mornings.
15	Noise due to making of bird-cages in yard shed of private house, often late at night.	Case dealt with by owner's agent - practice stopped.
16	Noise due to paint spraying in cinema throughout the night.	Apparatus taken inside building and normal exhaust ventilation brought into use. Nuisance abated.

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 1962:-

Number of rooms disinfested	380
Number of rooms disinfected after Infectious Disease	26
Number of motor vehicles disinfected after Infectious Disease	2
Number of wards and rooms disinfected in Maternity Hospital	15
Number of articles stoved	3,710

Laundry carried out for the Refuse Destructor staff:-

Bath towels	538
Roller towels	50
Dust Coats	32

The disinfecting staff have also dealt with infestation from cockroaches, beetles, ants, silver fish, moths, wasps, etc.

List of verminous and/or stained articles destroyed during 1962:-

Bedsteads and Bedsprings	2
Mattresses	19
Beds	4
Bolsters	2
Pillows	13
Eiderdowns	3
Blankets	10
Sheets	5
Cushions	1
Chest	1
Weighing Scales	1
Clothing	30

HOUSING ACT, 1957

DEMOLITION AND CLOSING ORDERS

No demolition orders were made during the year.

Three closing orders were made in respect of whole houses, as follows:-

Premises	Date of Order
88/88A, Townmead Road	26. 9.1962
36, Vanston Place	24.10.1962
15, Averill Street	12.12.1962

One closing order was made in respect of part of a building, as follows:-

Premises	Part Closed	Date of Order
24, Archel Road	Basement Rooms	17. 1.1962

The following closing orders were determined during the year, approved works having been carried out on behalf of the owners to render the premises fit for human habitation:-

Premises	Part Closed	Date of Order
20, Margravine Road	First Floor and Top Floor	22. 2.1961
20, Archel Road	Back basement Rooms	20. 9.1961
41, Averill Street	Basement Rooms	21.12.1955
49, Averill Street	Basement Rooms	21.12.1955
6, Fairholme Road	Basement Rooms	27.10.1954
7, Rickett Street	Basement Rooms	5. 5.1942
5, Seagrave Road	Basement Rooms	5. 5.1942)
		9. 6.1937)

The annual survey of 162 premises subject to closing orders was carried out during the year, and the results are as follows:-

6 premises and 153 parts of premises were still either not used or used strictly in accordance with the 'permitted use' granted by the Council either at the time of making the closing order or subsequently.

3 premises were found to have been demolished since the previous year's survey.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS (HOUSING ACTS, 1949-1957)

I am indebted to the Borough Architect and Director of Housing, Mr. E. A. H. MacDonald, A.R.I.B.A., F.I.Hsg., for the following particulars applicable to 1962:-

Applications Received	No. of Dwellings	Approved	Standard	Discretionary	Refused/Withdrawn
95	108	85	42	43	23

In each case the Public Health Department is given an opportunity to check whether proposals comply with statutory and byelaw requirements.

SLUM CLEARANCE PROGRAMMES

Whilst no Clearance Orders were made during 1962 in implementing their joint programme, a number of inspections were made and preliminary steps taken by officers of the London County Council and the Council.

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 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 to secure abatement of nuisances, whether or not so included.

During the year no certificate of disrepair issued by the Council was challenged by any owner or occupier in the County Court. There are still 90 certificates issued under the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954, uncanceled, 1 being cancelled during 1962.

96 Certificates under the 1957 Act were outstanding at the end of the year.

Details of action taken between 1st January and 31st December, 1962, are as follows:-

Applications for certificates...	10
Decisions not to issue certificates	1
Decisions to issue certificates	9
(a) in respect of some but not all defects	4
(b) in respect of all defects	5
Undertakings given by landlords	3
Undertakings refused by Council	Nil
Certificates issued	4
Applications by landlords to Council for cancellation of certificates	7
Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates	2
Council decisions to cancel in spite of tenants' objections	2
Certificates cancelled	7

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

During the year 17 certificates were issued in respect of 54 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.

Number of families rehoused by London County Council	103
Number of families rehoused by Fulham Borough Council	92
Total	<u>195</u>

**DWELLINGS COMPLETED BY THE COUNCIL BETWEEN
1ST JANUARY AND 31ST DECEMBER, 1962**

Information supplied by the courtesy of the Borough Architect and Director of Housing
Mr. E. A. H. MacDonald, A.R.I.B.A., F.I.Hsg:-

Estate	Date Completed	No. of Dwellings	Rooms				Total Rooms
			1	2	3	4	
Samuel Richardson House	25.8.62	24	5	3	4	12	71

Under the Housing Act, 1957, the Council is continuing to acquire property for general housing needs. Some 58 properties have been acquired under this Act which will provide 98 family units, of these, improvements to 93 family units have been completed.

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

A Senior Public Health Inspector specialises in the inspection, supervision and testing of drainage works and is available for advising contractors and others on any project. During the year the following drainage schemes were approved by the Public Health Committee:-

Additions to existing buildings or additional sanitary accommodation ...	...	96
Reconstruction of drainage system ...	...	4
Conversion of premises into flats ...	...	40
New buildings ...	...	20
Total		160

RODENT CONTROL

During the year four baiting treatments of the sewers were carried out. On each occasion 315 inspection chambers were poison baited by a service company using sodium fluoracetate in 4oz. baits. The toxic qualities of this poison are well-known and the main reason for engaging this particular company was that their operators are thoroughly trained in the use of this substance.

It was noted that some two weeks after each treatment there was a reduction in the number of surface infestations, both 'reported' and 'discovered' by inspection. Also noticed was that practically all of the reported cases of surface infestations were traceable to rats coming off either a defective or disused house connection to the sewer. One month after the 4th treatment, test baiting of 50 selected inspection chambers was carried out using a non-poisonous bait of the same base as the poison bait and these upon checking gave only 4 points where some disturbance of the bait had taken place. This indicates that the rat population had been considerably reduced.

In the light of this experience the Public Health Committee agreed to continue 4 treatments per year using the same potent poison bait and continuing the services of a service company.

	Type of Property			Total
	Local Authority	Dwelling Houses	Business & Industrial Premises	
1. No. of complaints received	-	453-	107-	560-
2. No. of properties inspected	-	795	200	995
3. No. of properties found to be infested by rats: Major	-	-	-	-
Minor	-	226	46	272
4. No. of properties found to be infested by mice	-	249	34	283
5. No. of properties treated: (a) Rats ...	-	226	46	272
(b) Mice ...	-	249	34	283
6. No. of notices served under Section 4:				
(a) Treatment	-	-	-	-
(b) Structural works, i.e. Proofing ...	-	-	-	-
No. of Notices served under the Public Health (London) Act, 1936	-	-	-	-
7. No. of visits made by Rodent Operatives	-	5,553	706	6,259

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956 - SMOKE CONTROL AREAS

The only change in the Council's Smoke Control programme was a slight adjustment of the boundaries of Smoke Control Areas Nos. 8 and 9, the completion date for the programme remaining at 1st October, 1965.

A map showing the progress of Smoke Control Areas is shown as the Frontispiece.

The procedure has continued its now familiar pattern, the most important steps in date order during the year were as follows:-

January Confirmation of Smoke Control Orders Nos. 5 and 6 received from the Ministry of Housing and Local Government on 19th.

Householders and interested parties informed by letter of the confirmation and invited to attend a Clean Air Exhibition. The letter also set out the action taken to obtain grant aid towards the cost of conversions or adaptations to fireplaces.

February Clean Air Exhibition, Central Library, Fulham Road.
31st January to 3rd February, and total of 1,589 persons visiting the exhibition. For the first time a competition was held in which competitors were invited to place ten benefits arising from the creation of Smoke Control Areas in what they considered to be their order of importance. 111 entries were received and valuable prizes for the competition were kindly donated by the exhibitors.

March Ministry of Housing and Local Government Circular No. 3/62. making some important changes in order to simplify the procedure for making Smoke Control Orders.

Ministry of Housing and Local Government Circular No. 4/62. asking authorities in 'black' areas to see whether their completion dates could be brought forward and to submit programmes for establishing Smoke Control Areas in the 5-year period 1962/1966.

- June Reminder notices were distributed to all householders in No. 5 Smoke Control Area in the week ending 8th June. They achieved their desired effect and were followed by a spate of enquiries to the Department for grants.
- July/
August The survey of No 7 Smoke Control Area was completed and the survey of No. 8 commenced. The estimated number of premises in No. 8 area is 4,800.
- September VISIT OF SOLID SMOKELESS FUELS FEDERATION VAN. This unit toured the No. 5 Smoke Control Area during the week ending 1st September, when 166 persons saw the Exhibition.

SMOKE CONTROL AREA NO. 7. An Order to cover this area was made and brief details are as follows:-

Size of Area	...	...	...	...	...	...	290 acres
No. of industrial premises...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
No. of commercial premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	143
No. of dwellings	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,085
No. of other premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	33

Total estimated costs of works based on the survey £76,894

Of this sum:-

Exchequer contribution:	£30,758
Council's contribution:	£23,589

Present annual tonnage of bituminous coal

and other smoky fuels to be replaced	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,821
(excluding oil)	...	...	...	...	...	...

Suggested operative date of Order 1.10.63

- October RESIDENTS MEETING - NO. 8 SMOKE CONTROL AREA No. 8 Smoke Control Area includes some large industrial undertakings and adjoins the main heavy industrial zone of the borough. In anticipation of possible opposition to the proposed order, it was decided to hold a public meeting in the area as early as possible after the preliminary survey had commenced so that the public could be fully informed on what was involved and to enable them to ask questions.

The Chairman of the Health Committee, Councillor Mrs. F. C. Pusey, presided and the Mayor, Councillor Miss P. Cooper, J.P., also attended. A panel consisting of the Medical Officer of Health and representatives from the Central Electricity Generating Board, the London Electricity Board, the North Thames Gas Board and the Solid Smokeless Fuels Association answered questions. Sixty-five residents attended and a lively meeting ensued, many questions on the position of industry in relation to the Clean Air Act being asked and satisfactorily answered. Nuisance from grit and the iron-mould staining of washing were the commonest complaints mentioned.

- November PROGRESS MADE BY METROPOLITAN BOROUGHES. The Metropolitan Boroughs Standing Joint Committee again produced a table of the progress made by the London Boroughs up to November, which showed that Fulham has the second highest number of premises subject to Smoke Control Orders in force, viz: 23,458.

Position reached by the Council at 31.12.62

Area	Acres	No. of Premises	Operative Date	No. of Applications	Estimated No. of conversions *
1	100	3,927	1.10.58	1,494	2,241
2	160	5,827	1.10.59	1,177	1,765
3	85	2,423	1.10.60	603	904
4	174	5,801	1.10.61	2,091	3,136
5	147	5,466	1.10.62	1,456	2,184
6	47	14	1.10.62	1	2
7	290	6,283	1.10.63	Confirmation received 30.1.63	
8	335	6,798	1.10.64	Survey in progress.	
9	368	6,872	1.10.65	Proposed date.	

* Based on an average of 1½ per application.

WINDOW AND FOYER DISPLAYS

The window display was used in conjunction with No. 5 Smoke Control Order at Messrs. Alan Charles & Sons premises, 226, Dawes Road. The display showed a map of No. 5 Area and the streets affected and the action to take to obtain grants.

A comprehensive display unit was borrowed from the Solid Smokeless Fuels Federation for exhibition in the Department's foyer. It consists of two units, one showing the types of solid smokeless fuels available and the other the advantages from using solid fuel.

EXHAUST FUMES FROM MOTOR VEHICLES

The practice of drawing the attention of vehicle owners to emissions of heavy exhaust from their vehicles was continued.

During 1962 14 diesel-engined vehicles were observed in the Borough to be emitting dark smoke of a sufficient density to warrant the attention of the owners being drawn to the fact. All the firms concerned were most co-operative in having the vehicles withdrawn from service and examined.

WEST LONDON INTER-BOROUGH'S' SMOKE CONTROL LIAISON COMMITTEE

Three meetings of this Committee were held during the year for the purpose of exchanging views on common problems arising from the creation of Smoke Control Areas. The following Local Authorities are members of this Committee:-

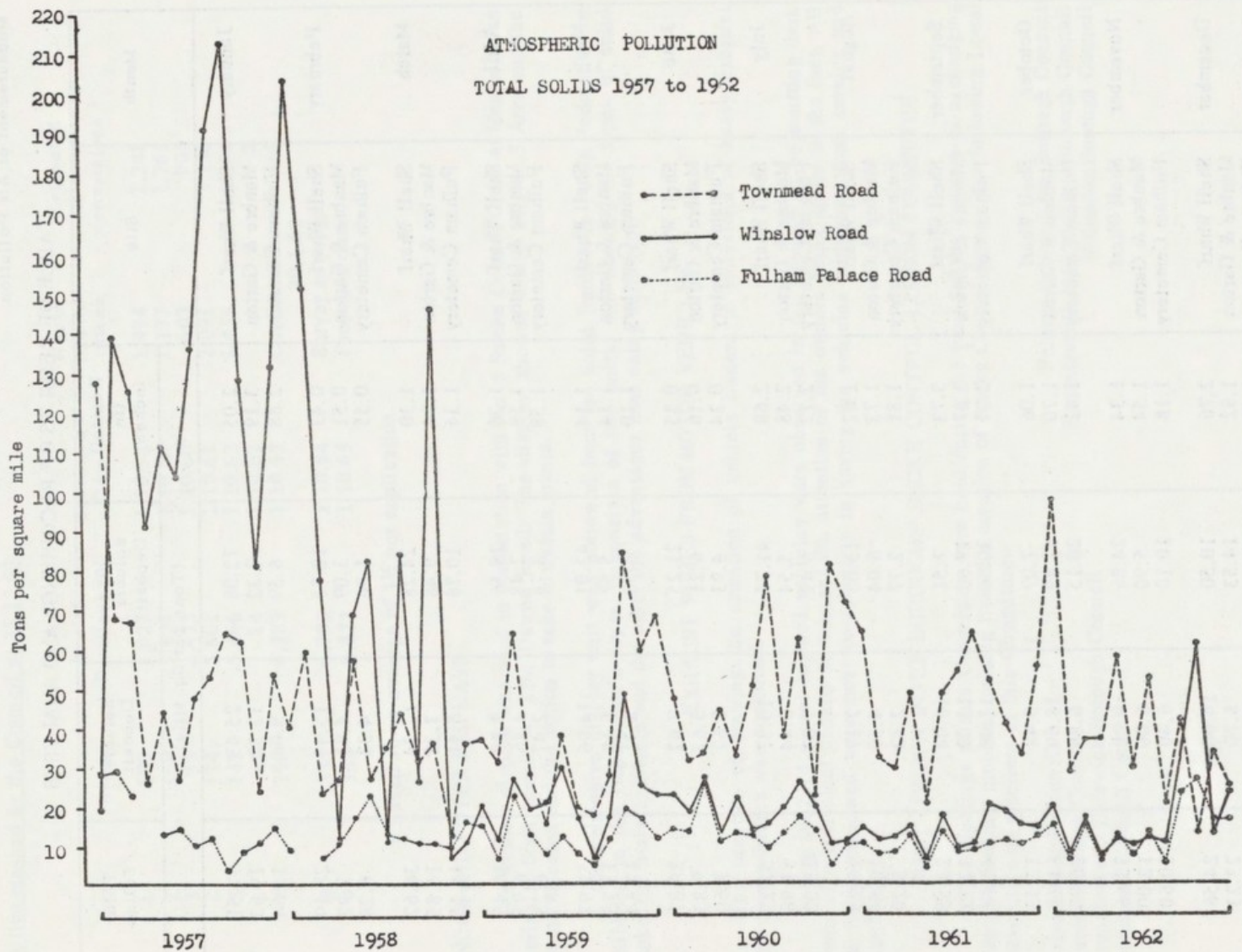
Acton Borough Council
Barnes Borough Council
Brentford and Chiswick Borough Council
Richmond Borough Council

Fulham Metropolitan Borough Council
Hammersmith Metropolitan Borough Council
Willesden Borough Council

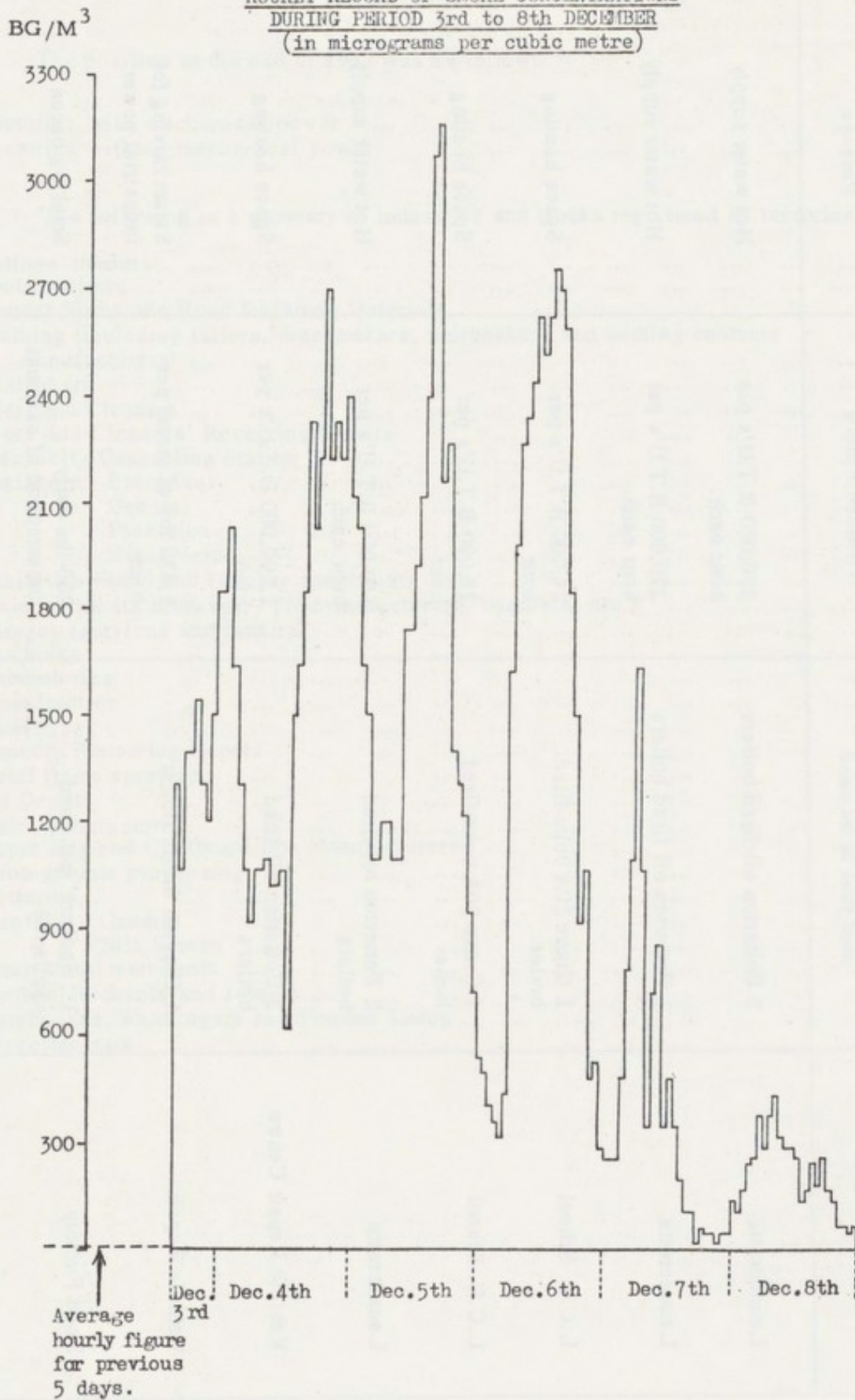
TABLE OF RESULTS OF RECORDINGS AND ANALYSES

Month	Site	Rainfall (in inches)	In- soluble Deposit	Soluble Deposit	Total Solids
		(Tons per Sq. Mile)			
January	Shell Wharf	2.05	72.08	25.43	97.51
	Manbre & Garton	3.19	7.32	12.32	19.63
	Fulham Cemetery	2.88	6.59	9.06	15.64
February	Shell Wharf	0.43	12.75	15.44	28.19
	Manbre & Garton	0.51	3.09	4.83	7.92
	Fulham Cemetery	0.55	1.96	4.33	6.28
March	Shell Wharf	1.30	24.28	12.34	36.62
	Manbre & Garton	1.34	9.46	7.38	16.85
	Fulham Cemetery	1.34	10.76	5.41	16.15
April	Shell Wharf	1.26	28.56	7.89	36.45
	Manbre & Garton	1.58	2.48	4.46	6.95
	Fulham Cemetery	1.58	3.78	2.47	6.25
May	Shell Wharf	1.14	43.01	14.96	57.97
	Manbre & Garton	1.14	5.57	6.18	11.75
	Fulham Cemetery	1.10	4.33	8.31	12.64
June	Shell Wharf	0.35	21.25	7.62	28.87
	Manbre & Garton	0.16	6.21	3.62	9.83
	Fulham Cemetery	0.24	4.93	2.67	7.60
July	Shell Wharf	2.68	41.75	10.37	52.12
	Manbre & Garton	2.48	5.54	6.44	11.98
	Fulham Cemetery	2.72	6.49	7.03	13.52
August	Shell Wharf	1.62	13.06	7.17	20.23
	Manbre & Garton	1.73	6.04	4.50	10.54
	Fulham Cemetery	1.81	2.77	2.43	5.20
September	Shell Wharf	3.73	7.51	16.04	23.55
	Manbre & Garton	3.37	19.63	13.09	32.72
	Fulham Cemetery	2.27	30.56	11.08	41.64
October	Shell Wharf	1.06	7.07	5.48	12.53
	Manbre & Garton	1.70	42.49	18.69	61.18
	Fulham Cemetery	1.62	20.15	6.80	26.90
November	Shell Wharf	1.34	24.36	9.30	33.66
	Manbre & Garton	1.54	5.90	6.00	12.00
	Fulham Cemetery	1.18	10.10	6.40	10.60
December	Shell Wharf	2.76	10.50	14.00	24.56
	Manbre & Garton	1.92	14.53	8.70	23.23
	Fulham Cemetery	1.55	7.03	9.73	16.81

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION
TOTAL SOLIDS 1957 to 1962



HOURLY RECORD OF SMOKE CONCENTRATIONS
DURING PERIOD 3rd to 8th DECEMBER
(in micrograms per cubic metre)



CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

SECTION 3: Notices of Intention to Install Fumaces

The following notices were received during the year:-

Type of Premises	Type of Appliance(s) and fuel to be used	Fumace Rating	Purpose
Launderette	2 Potterton oil fired boilers	270,000 B.T.U's per hour each.	Hot water supply
Launderette	2 Potterton oil fired boilers	270,000 B.T.U's per hour each.	Hot water supply
L.C.C. School	1 Crane 20A coke-fired boiler	20,000 B.T.U's per hour	Space heating
L.C.C. School	1 Crane 20A coke-fired boiler	20,000 B.T.U's per hour	Space heating
Launderette	2 Potterton oil fired boilers	150,000 B.T.U's per hour each	Hot water supply
Vehicle Repair Centre	2 Potterton oil fired boilers	1,000,000 B.T.U's per hour	Space heating
Vehicle Repair	1 Clayton Steam Boiler	1,430 lbs of steam per hour	Steam raising for industrial power
Food Factory	1 'Smokura' gas fired appliance	200-lbs daily consumption of sawdust	Smoking bacon

FACTORIES ACTS

The position at the end of 1962 was as follows:

Factories with mechanical power	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	284
Factories without mechanical power	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	274

The following is a summary of industries and trades registered as factories in the Borough:-

Antique dealers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Boot repairers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Cement Works and Road Surfacing Materials	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Clothing (including tailors, dressmakers, shirtmakers and bathing costume manufacturers)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Coal Wharf	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dyers and Cleaners'	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Dyers and Cleaners' Receiving Depots	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Electricity Generating Station	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Engineers: Electrical	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	
General	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	
Precision	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	
Sheet Metal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	89
Exhibition Stand and Display specialists	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Food (in all its branches - pie manufacturers, butchers, etc.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Garages (services and repairs)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
Gas Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Laboratories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Launderettes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Laundries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Laundry Receiving Depots	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Metal frame spraying	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Oil Depots	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Paint Manufacturer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Paper Bag and Cardboard Box Manufacturers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Photographic processing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Potteries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Printers: General	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	
Silk Screen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	28
Scrap Metal merchants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Timber Merchants and Joiners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
Warehouses, Wharfingers and Bonded Stores	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81

558

The following is a record of inspections made and action taken:-

Section 8

Premises	Inspections	No. of Notices served
Factories without mechanical power (initial visits)	29	6
Factories with mechanical power (initial visits)	20	-
Other premises under the Act (building operations and works of engineering construction)	1	-
Number of re-inspections of all factories	1,486	-
	<u>1,536</u>	<u>6</u>

Number of cases in which defects were found:-

Particulars	Found	Remedied
Want of cleanliness	19	19
Inadequate ventilation	-	-
Inadequate lighting	5	5
Ineffective drainage of floors	16	16
Sanitary Conveniences:	5	5
(a) Insufficient	36	34
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	1
(c) Not separate for the sexes		
	<u>82</u>	<u>80</u>

No prosecutions were instituted under the Factories Acts during 1962.

Section 110 - Outwork

Nature of Work	No. of Outworkers on list
Artificial flowers	1
Artificial jewellery	1
Boot making	2
Button carding	3
Fancy goods	2
Lampshades	5
Lampshades	1
Leatherwork	5
Millinery	4
Paper and plastic bags	35
Toymaking	2
Upholstery	62
Wearing apparel	
	<u>123</u>

128 visits were made to outworkers during the year.

SECTION E

Inspection and Supervision of Food

	Page
Food, Examination	49
Food, Voluntary surrender	49
Milk	50
Ice Cream (Heat Treatment etc.) Regulations	50
Food Standards (Ice Cream) Regulations	51
Sampling, Foods and Drugs	51
Adulterated or Irregular Samples and Food subject of Complaint	52
Bacteriological Examination of Foodstuffs	57
Food Establishments, Inspection	57
Food Hygiene Regulations	57
Report of the Council's Public Analyst Thomas A. McLachlan	58

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 can be seized with subsequent condemnation by a Justice of the Peace and destruction.

Voluntary Surrender of Food

In practice, shopkeepers rarely attempt knowingly 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, if satisfied after examination that the food is unfit, issues a certificate to that effect and arranges for its removal to, and destruction at the Council's Refuse Destructor.

The surrender of food-stuffs from various depots and food premises during the year involved the examination and destruction of the following articles and the issue of 969 certificates:-

Tinned and packeted goods	...	7,618
Fish	... ..	4 stone
Meat	... ..	1,449½ lbs.
Chicken...	... ..	39 lbs.
Cheese and cheese spreads	...	4½ lbs.
Sultanas	... ..	3 lbs.
Flour	... ..	3 lbs.
Lard	... ..	24 lbs.
Assorted frozen foods	... ..	256 packets
Potatoes	... ..	1½ tons
Confectionery	... ..	5½ lbs.
Mussels	... ..	28 lbs.

SALE OF MILK REGULATIONS, 1939

The above Regulations state that where a sample of milk contains less than 3% of milk fat or 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 percentage of fat and non-fatty solids present:-

Month	No. of Samples	Fat	Average % Non-fatty solids
January	4	3.64	8.80
February	3	3.47	8.73
March	6	3.60	8.67
April	1	3.45	8.69
May	2	3.38	8.74
June	5	3.31	8.69
July	2	3.50	8.67
August	-	-	-
September	5	3.64	8.65
October	5	3.70	8.72
November	3	3.73	8.80
December	3	3.77	8.70
		<hr/> 3.56 <hr/>	<hr/> 8.71 <hr/>

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', 'Jersey', '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
20	4.42	9.03

In no case did a sample fall below the minimum of 4.04% milk fat.

Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960

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

Grade of Milk	No. of Samples tested	Phosphatase test		Methylene blue test			Turbidity test	
		Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed	Void	Passed	Failed
Pasteurised	12	12	-	12	-	-	-	-
Sterilised	5	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
Tuberculin tested (Pasteurised)	7	7	-	7	-	-	-	-

The following are details of licences issued during the year. The expiry date of all current licences in December 31st 1965.

	Issued in 1962	Total on Register
To retail Tuberculin Tested Milk	6	86
To retail Pasteurised Milk	11	132
To retail Sterilised Milk	7	122

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 136 premises so engaged.

Number of Inspections of milk dealers premises 96

Ice Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations, 1959

Ingredients used in the manufacture of ice cream are required to be pasteurised or sterilised and thereafter kept at low temperature until the freezing process is begun. Ice cream which has been allowed to reach a temperature exceeding 28°F must be heat treated again before sale.

Exempted from the heat treatment requirements are water ices and ice lollies that are mixed before freezing and have a pH value of 4.5 or less.

Routine sampling has been carried out, and it is pleasing to report that every sample has reached the highest grade of cleanliness prescribed under the Regulations.

Details of samples taken are as follows:-

	Wrapped	'Loose'	Total
Ice Cream	22	6	28
Lollies	19	-	19
			<hr/> 47 <hr/>

All samples reported in Grade 1.

Soft Ice Cream

The manufacture and sale of soft ice cream, that is ice cream sold direct from specially designed freezers shortly after production has not, as yet, become a feature of trading in the Borough, only one premises being known to be equipped for this.

The Food Standards (Ice Cream) Regulations, 1959

The Regulations prescribe standards for ice cream and for 'Parev' (kosher) ice and separate standards for dairy ice cream and for milk ice. No type of ice cream shall contain any artificial sweetener.

The standard of composition briefly stated is as follows:-

Ice Cream. Shall contain not less than 5% fat and 7½% milk solids other than fat. (Where ice cream contains any fruit, fruit pulp, etc. the total fat and milk solids other than fat shall be not less than 12½% of the whole).

Dairy Ice Cream. Shall contain not less than 5% milk fat and no other fat, and not less than 7½% milk solids other than fat. (Where dairy ice cream contains any fruit, fruit pulp, etc. the total content of milk fat and milk solids other than fat, shall be not less than 12½% of the whole).

Milk Ice (or milk ice containing any fruit, fruit pulp, etc.) shall contain not less than 2½% of milk fat and no other fat and not less than 7% milk solids other than fat.

'Parev' or kosher ice shall contain not less than 10% fat and no milk fat or other derivative of milk.

During the year a total of 32 samples of ice cream were obtained with the following average results:-

	Average %		
	Fat	Non-fatty solids	Total solids
Ice Cream	9.55	26.49	36.04
Dairy Ice Cream	11.35	26.30	37.65

In no case did a sample fall below minimum requirements.

FOOD AND DRUGS SAMPLING

Thirteen complaints were received from members of the public regarding food, and these were fully investigated.

ADULTERATED OR IRREGULAR SAMPLES AND FOOD SUBJECT OF COMPLAINT

Article	Formal (F) or Informal (I) or Complaint (C)	Adulteration, Irregularity or nature of complaint and Analysts' comments	Action taken
Biscuits (No. 4809)	I	These biscuits contain only 0.8% of fat free dry cocoa and the description 'Chocolate' in connection with their title is unwarranted.	Letter to producers.
Cheese (No. 4824)	I	Contained 64.6% total solid matter and 26.57% fat. It is therefore 20% deficient in fat.	Follow-up sample satisfactory.
Bread, slim (No. 4829)	I	Sample contained 9.2% moisture and 57.2% starch. Misleading claim to call it Slimbread.	Letter to producers.
Coffee, instant (No. 4835)	I	Inferior. Caffeine 4% rather low, but this may be partly due to extra moisture present, the sample being caked together on opening.	Cheap commodity. No action.
Milk Bottle (No. 4863)	C	Contained foreign body (meat-bone).	) Letter to dairy company.) Letter to dairy company.
Milk Bottle (No. 4868)	C	Contained foreign body (used bottle cap).	
Biscuits (No. 4884)	I	Inferior. Mixture of different kinds of biscuits all of poor quality.	No action.
Frosting Mix (No. 4887)	I	Imported product whose declaration of ingredients is not in manner prescribed by Labelling of Food Order.	American packers agreed to amend description.
Salmon, canned (No. 4890)	I	Inferior. Poor colour and inferior flavour	Follow-up sample purchased.
Fruit Syrups (Nos. 4921 and 4922)	I	Imported product whose labelling respecting preservatives is not in line with ingredients.	Canadian suppliers agreed to amend labelling.
Cheese, smoked (No. 4952)	I	Contained 44.8% total solids and 15.66% fat equivalent to 35% on the dry basis. Partially de-fatted and should not be sold without qualification.	Letter to retailer and importers.
Roll and Butter (No. 4969)	F	Spread with a mixture containing not more than 50% butter and not less than 50% margarine.	Retailer cautioned.

Article	Formal (F) or Informal (I) or Complaint (C)	Adulteration, Irregularity or nature of complaint and Analysts' comments	Action taken
Fish Cakes (No. 4966)	F	Contained 23% fish. Food Standards (Fish Cakes) Order requires 35%. Fish deficiency 34%.	Letter to retailers.
Canned Salmon (No. 4965 F; 5012 I; 5024 I and 5026 I).		Inferior. Insipid fish and lacquer attacked in two cases.	No action at present. Further consideration being given to wider aspects involved.
Pickled Cucumber (No. 5020)	I	Presence of preservatives not declared in proper manner.	Letter to importers.
Milk Shake (No. 5033)	I	Stated to contain not less than 45 mg. of Vitamin C per oz. Only 28 mg. per ounce detected.	Letter to producers.
Milk Bottle	C	Contained foreign matter (cement).	Letter to dairy company.
Bread Loaf	C	Contained foreign matter (dirt).	Letter to producers.
Chocolate Swiss Roll (No. 5070)	C	Complaint that roll was contaminated was caused by rancidity of cream.	Letter to producer/retailer.
Cream	C	Sold in sour condition.	Legal proceedings instituted. Retailer fined £10. Council awarded 6 guineas costs.
Canned Rice (No. 5063)	I	Onions shown second in list of ingredients; not borne out on analysis. Incorrectly labelled.	Letter to manufacturers.
Picked Beetroot (No. 5113)	I	Contained 0.4% salt not declared on label.	Letter to producers.
Pickled Gherkins (No. 5117)	I	Contained 1.2% salt not declared on label.	Letter to importers.
Vinegar (No. 5167)	F	Genuine vinegar but low acetic acid content; also contains vinegar eels, mites and vinegar flies; mould mycelium and some yeasts.	Interviewed retailer. Remaining vinegar and container destroyed.
Milk Bottle	C	Contained foreign matter (cement).	Letter to dairy company.

Article	Formal (F) or Informal (I) or Complaint (C)	Adulteration, Irregularity or nature of complaint and Analysts' comments	Action taken
Cooked Pork (No. 5243)	I	Contained colour due to injection with methyl or crystal violet before death.	No action.
Minced Beef Loaf (No. 5288)	I	Inferior. Contained 18% loose fat.	Further sample being obtained.
Luncheon Meat (No. 5298)	I	Inferior. Gritty.	Further sample being obtained.
Beans (canned)	C	Contained foreign matter (used matchstick).	Letter to producers.
Coconut Oil (No. 5337)		Sample appears to be coconut oil but has a high peroxide value. As a result flavour is affected. Inferior.	Further samples obtained.
Fruit Loaf (No. 5340)	I	Contained 5.6% fruit, which Public Analyst considers too low. Inferior.	Further samples to be obtained.
Apple Pies	C	Delivered in mouldy condition.	Letter to producer/retailer.
Milk	C	Two pints delivered in other than fresh condition.	Letter to dairy company.
Rolls and Butter (No. 5356)	F	Contained mixture of butter and margarine.	Legal proceedings instituted. Retailer fined £2. Council awarded 1 guinea costs.
Bun Loaf (No. 5365)	I	Contained 4.7% and 5.2% fruit. Inferior.	Letter to producer/retailer.
Rolls and Butter (No. 5382)	F	Consisted of rolls spread with margarine.	Legal proceedings instituted. Retailer fined £2. Council awarded 1 guinea costs.
Corned Beef (No. 5384)	I	Tin plate badly attacked and meat stained, although insufficient to warrant determination.	No further stock obtainable.
Coconut Oil (No. 5386)	I	Peroxide values 7.35 and 4.07. Probably due to careless refining or may be due to large volume of air distributed in oil.	Follow up of sample No. 5337. Letter to distributors.
Cauliflower Cheese (No. 5387)	I	Cauliflower probably slightly stale and not properly washed. Large amount of strong cheese used, making very rich dish.	This sample submitted after complaint of rancidity in finished dish. Public Analyst's comments passed to complainant.

Article	Formal (F) or Informal (I) or Complaint (C)	Adulteration, Irregularity or nature of complaint and Analysts' comments	Action taken
Bun Loaf (No. 5397)	I	Contained 5.7% and 6.4% of fruit. Inferior.	Letter to producer/retailer.
Cake and Pudding Mix (No. 5401)	I	(a) Illustration on packet not consistent with ingredients used. (b) 'Glyceryl P.O.E. stearate' in list of ingredients is meaningless in this country.	Letter to producers.
Pudding Mix (No. 5405)	I	(a) Sauce supplied has turpentiney flavour. (b) 'Emulsified vegetable shortening' in list of ingredients is not a permitted description.	Letter to producers.
Cake Mix (No. 5414)	I	Unpleasant taste due to fat used.	Letter to producers.
Bun Loaf (No. 5426)	I	Contained 7.3% and 8.65% fruit. Inferior.	Letter to producer/retailer.
Bun Loaf (No. 5428)	I	Contained 3.6% and 5.8% fruit. Adulterated.	Follow-up of sample No. 5365. Letter to producer/retailer.
Bun Loaf (No. 5431)	I	Contained 7.5% and 8.68% fruit. Inferior.	Letter to producer/retailer.
Bun Loaf (No. 5433)	I	Contained 8.6% and 8.25% fruit. Inferior.	Follow-up of sample No. 5340. Letter to producer/retailer.
Bun Loaf (No. 5435)	I	Contained 9.6% and 7.14% fruit. Inferior.	Letter to producers.
Bun Loaf (No. 5436)	I	Contained 3.7% and 4.3% fruit. Adulterated.	From same source as sample No. 5426. Letter to producer/retailer.
Cake Mix (No. 5439)	I	(a) Flavour is more that of Christmas Pudding than Gingerbread. (b) 'Emulsified vegetable shortening' in list of ingredients is not a permitted description.	Letter to producers.
Cake Mix (No. 5440)	I	Unpleasant taste due to fat used.	Letter to producers.

Article	Formal (F) or Informal (I) or Complaint (C)	Adulteration, Irregularity or nature of complaint and Analysts' comments	Action taken
Stuffing (No. 5442)	I	Fat contained 8% of free fatty acids calculated as oleic acid. Better that fat or herbs should be in a separate container.	Letter to packers.
Stuffing (No. 5443)	I	Fat contained 13% of free fatty acids calculated as oleic acid. Better that fat or herbs should be in a separate container.	Letter to packers.
Sausage Roll (No. 5473)	I	Sample consisted of two rolls, one of which was satisfactory. One contained small growth of penicillium mould.	Requested retailer to pay closer attention to stock rotation.
Stout, bottle (No. 5548)	C I	Contained foreign body (clothes peg).	Letter to producers.
Eccles cake	C	Contained foreign body (nail).	Letter to producers.
Hamburger Sausage Meat (No. 5481)	I	Description 'Hamburger' relates to a meat and spice product. This sample is, in effect, a sausage meat. Food Standards Committee report would appear to allow such double name usage.	No action.
Sugar Confectionery - Ice Cream Sandwich (No. 5502)	I	Filling between wafers appears to be a marshmallow type of product. Label describes product as 'Plain Meringue Bars'. In my view they should be called 'Marshmallow Sandwiches'.	Letter to producers.
Glace Cherries (No. 5511)	I	Satisfactory, but contained 180 p.p.m. SO_2 whereas permitted maximum is 100 p.p.m.	Letter to producers.
Sausage Roll (No. 5519)	I	Contained only 21.6% sausage meat filling. Average of 12 previous samples 38%.	Letter to retailer.
Minced Meat (No. 5541)	I	Contained small amount of starch. No additives permitted.	Letter to retailer.
Meat pie	C	Contained foreign body (metal staple).	Letter to producers.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF FOODSTUFFS

Cream filled confectionery is an excellent medium for the growth of bacteria and thus the transmission of illness and because of this, routine sampling takes place of the filling at the bakeries and of the completed confectionery as exposed for sale in the shops.

Samples are examined for the presence of faecal coliform bacilli and staphylococcus aureus. The results obtained were generally satisfactory.

136 samples were submitted and 6 found to contain staphylococcus aureus. These were all from a local bakery and staff and equipment were inspected as a source of possible contamination. Staphylococcus Aureus was traced to a workman whom his employer released from work in order to obtain remedial treatment from his doctor. Subsequent samples proved satisfactory.

The following table sets out the results:-

B. Coli (non faecal) present	...	...	...	...	...	136
B. Coli (faecal) present	...	...	...	...	...	-
Staphylococcus aureus positive	...	...	...	...	...	6
Staphylococcus aureus negative	...	...	...	...	...	130

FOOD ESTABLISHMENTS

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

Type of Business	No. of premises	No. of inspections
Bakehouses (non-basement)	28)	59
Bakehouses (basement)	2)	
Bread and Cake shops	12	188
Butchers' shops	69	372
Confectionery	78	-
Cooked Meat Shops	15	86
Milk distributors	125	95
Eel and Pie shops	3	8
Food Factories	7	126
Fishmongers' shops	24	67
Fried Fish shops	25	35
General Food shops	229	676
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	110	129
Ice Cream (Manufacturers and Dealers)	234	189
Licensed Premises	106	160
Restaurants and Dining rooms	142	626
Stalls	102	240
Stallholders' Storage premises	47	33
Other Food premises	12	214

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.

FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960

The ever increasing tendency to the sale of prepacked food-stuffs is excellent from the food hygiene standpoint. It means that if conditions of production are satisfactory, a hygienically sound article reaches the home of the consumer - a feat which is the goal of all regulations concerned with food handling.

Again, the constantly reducing number and increasing size of food production units usually - but initially not always - results in more modern and more hygienic methods of food production and handling. However, whether in food factory, cafe kitchen or foodshop, cleanly personal habits need to be pursued at all times. It is this personal element that can so often be the cause of needless trouble.



The Mayor and Mayoress, Councillor J. H. Clark, J.P., and Mrs. Clark, at the Clean Air Exhibition held in the Central Library.



Departmental Float—"Friends of Fulham Hospital" Carnival and Fete.



SMOKING and HEALTH—Central Council for Health Education Mobile Unit.

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL ANALYST

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

During the year 1962, 800 samples of food and drugs were examined. Of these 169 were taken formally and 631 informally.

The number adulterated or about which some comment was made was 65. The incidence of these criticisms may be classified as follows:-

	Number of samples examined	Number of samples adulterated, etc.
Milk	59	-
Other foods	740	65
Drugs	1	-

A milk bottle contained an aluminium cap, the aluminium surface of which had been slightly attacked by the alkaline washing solution, showing that it must, therefore, have passed through the washing machine. Another bottle contained a piece of bone. It was difficult to remove this from the bottle and it possessed the fresh odour of cooked meat. Had the bone been in the bottle when it went through the washing machine, it would have been attacked by alkali, which would have removed most of the cooked meat odour and it was believed, therefore, that the bone had been inserted subsequent to filling the bottle with milk. Another milk bottle was submitted because of a complaint about a green streak on the interior of the glass. It was impossible to remove the colour by ordinary chemical means, and there was no doubt that the streak was due to a small nucleus of ferrous iron in the glass which had expanded during the blowing of the bottle, and that it could cause no damage to the milk.

A beer bottle containing a peg was also submitted for examination. The peg appeared to have been in the bottle when it passed through the washing machine and, as a result, the inner portion of the wood had turned slightly grey. In view of this treatment the peg would not be harmful, but it showed careless inspection in the bottle washing and filling department.

A milk shake powder stated to contain not less than 45 mg. of vitamin C, per ounce, contained only 28 mg. per ounce. The manufacturers stated that 90 mg. per oz. was put in and they thought the product must have been improperly stored. The stock was two years old, and was withdrawn from sale.

An Austrian smoked cheese contained 44.8 per cent of total solids and 15.66 per cent of fat, equivalent to 35 per cent on the dry basis, indicating that it was a partially defatted cheese and should not have been sold without qualification. The importers contacted their Austrian suppliers, who promised that all future shipments would comply with the regulations. A Cheddar cheese contained only 41.1 per cent of fat on the dry matter, and was, therefore, 20 per cent deficient in fat.

A roll and butter submitted for examination was found to be spread with margarine, whilst other samples were spread with mixtures of margarine and butter. The analysis of the fat of yet a fourth sample of roll and butter indicated that it had probably been spread with a mixture containing from 25 to 30 per cent of margarine, but there was insufficient fat for confirmation.

Several fruit loaves contained insufficient fruit. In your analyst's opinion they must contain not less than 10 per cent, whereas the fruit contents varied, and loaves examined containing 5.6, 7.5, 8.6, 8.6, 8.25, 9.6, 7.1, 7.3 and 8.6 were reported as inferior, and those containing only 3.7 and 4.3 were reported as adulterated. In one case the first loaves submitted contained 4.7 and 5.2 per cent of fruit and were reported as inferior, but the follow up loaves contained only 3.6 and 5.8 per cent of fruit and were reported as adulterated.

The cream of a chocolate Swiss roll had decomposed. The fatty filling contained 1,400,000 bacteria per gram, but coliform bacteria was absent.

Some rye biscuits, labelled as 'Slimbread', contained 57.2 per cent of starch, and the name was considered to be misleading. Something on the lines of 'Rye Wafer Bread' would have been appropriate. The manufacturers stated that the biscuits were old stock. A brown wheat loaf, also advertised for slimming, contained 16.9 per cent only of protein which is very slightly higher than that of a normal loaf, and this is insufficient to warrant any claim for slimming purposes.

Mixed biscuits, of which some were chocolate coated, were very poor quality, and although the chocolate coating could not be objected to it was doubtful whether they would find a market. Some fruit chocolate crunch biscuits contained only 0.8 per cent of fat free dry cocoa and the description 'Chocolate' was unwarranted. Chocolate cakes must contain not less than 3 per cent of fat free dry cocoa and, as biscuits are a dry preparation, the chocolate content should, if anything, be higher. The booklet entitled 'Advertising, Labelling and Composition of Food', published by the Ministry of Food in 1949, stated that there must be a readily recognisable quantity of chocolate in a chocolate biscuit.

Two sausage rolls were submitted for examination and, although one was satisfactory, the interior of the other was mouldy. Another sausage roll contained only 21.6 per cent of sausage meat filling, whereas twelve previous samples examined showed sausage meat contents of 38 per cent. Sausage rolls should contain at least 35 per cent.

A gingerbread mix was quite satisfactory in many ways but, when made up, the flavour was that of a Christmas Pudding rather than of Gingerbread. The ingredients declared included 'emulsified vegetable shortening' instead of 'edible fat', and spices without a separate mention of ginger. As the cake was called gingerbread one would have expected ginger to be the principal spice and to be declared separately.

Two samples of sponge mixture possessed an unpleasant flavour when made up. The odour and flavour was due to the composite fat supplied by a well-known manufacturer, who is unable to explain why certain batches acquire this taint. The remarkable thing about the taint is that most people are unable to detect it, whilst it is very nauseating to others.

A sauce mixture, supplied with a Sponge Pudding Mix, possessed a very turpentiney flavour due to oxidation. The list of ingredients also included 'emulsified vegetable shortening', a description which is unacceptable under the Labelling of Food Order. Another cake and pudding mixture was flavoured with lemon although the illustration on the carton showed a jam spread of the strawberry or raspberry type on the pudding. The ingredients also included 'glyceryl P.O.E. stearate' which is meaningless in this country.

A pork luncheon meat, submitted because of a complaint, was incubated for some time before opening and, on opening, there was no sign of any bacteriological growth, although the odour was not as pleasant as it should be and the can showed sulphur staining. The sample also showed some bright pink spots due to added colouring and a further sample was submitted so that these could be investigated. It was, however, impossible to separate the added colouring from the meat protein. Added colour is often employed in canned meat products, but its presence should be declared.

Some cooked pork was stained with a violet colour which was either crystal violet or methyl violet, and some uncooked minced steak contained starch, whereas it must be minced steak without any addition.

A product described as 'Hamburger and Sausage Meat' contained only 62 per cent of total meat and the title was considered to be misleading. There is a growing tendency to give products double names, i.e. luncheon meat loaf, not luncheon meat, or meat loaf, and this product was neither a hamburger or sausage meat. The report of the Food Standards Committee of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, mentioned below, is most anxious that the word, or words, describing a product must be that of the common or usual name.

The tinplate of a can of corned beef was attacked with the result that the meat was badly stained on the outside.

A luncheon meat contained 18 per cent loose fat and jelly and a minced beef loaf contained grit.

The ingredients of a so-called frosting mixture were incorrectly declared. The description 'shortening with mono- and diglycerides and freshness preserver added' is not acceptable in this country. The anti-oxidant, if declared, must be stated as anti-oxidant, and shortening should be disclosed as edible fat. If the mono- and diglycerides were in sufficient quantities they must now be declared as partial glycerol esters, according to the Emulsifiers and Stabilisers in Food Regulations, 1962.

Some pickled gherkins contained 1.2 per cent of undeclared salt, and, although the importers maintained that salt is a spice, it is not. They agreed to add the word salt to future labels. A product described as home grown pickled beetroot also contained 0.4 per cent of salt not declared on the label. This was probably due to the fact that the beetroot used for making pickles had been preserved with salt until made up into pickles, and if this was so, it was doubtful whether the description 'home grown' was correct, because a home grown article is a product made from fresh, as distinct from, preserved food. Some pickled cucumber was labelled as containing preservative and colour, but the Preservative Regulations require the presence of a preservative in pickles to be declared on a panel in the label. Only 16 parts per million of benzoic acid could be detected, and although the product contained only 1.1 per cent of salt and 0.9 per cent of acid as acetic acid, there was no tendency for bacteria or moulds to grow. It was thought possible that some preservative, which your analyst was unable to detect, may really have been present. The ingredients had not been listed in their correct order.

A malt vinegar was low in acetic acid, was cloudy, and contained vinegar eels, together with some mites and vinegar flies. A little mould mycelium and yeast were also present.

A mint jelly contained only 0.32 per cent of dried mint, equivalent, at the most, to 2 per cent of fresh mint. Your analyst had previously taken exception to the small amount of mint in this product through other Authorities. Using the analogy of a well-known brand of marmalade, the manufacturers claimed that they knew what their public required and saw no reason to use more mint, whereas your analyst considered that the flavouring of mint should be derived from the mint content rather than from added flavouring.

A coconut oil possessed a tallowy flavour due to oxidation. The peroxide value was 8.4 which was definitely high. Two follow up samples possessed peroxide values of 7.35 and 4.07 respectively. These results were also high, and showed carelessness in refining, though they may have been caused partly by a large volume of air distributed in the oil.

Complaint was made that some cauliflower cheese, served at an Old Peoples' Luncheon Club, was unfit to eat. The complaint appeared to be justified as the cauliflower was improperly prepared and badly cooked. It had not been properly washed and was full of minute worms. Instead of a cheese sauce, a large amount of very strong cheese had been used, making the whole too rich for elderly people.

The fat of two stuffing mixtures contained respectively 8 per cent and 13 per cent of free fatty acids calculated as oleic acid. Manufacturers will always have trouble with these stuffing mixtures because the enzymes in the herbs liberate free fatty acids in the fat and, either the fat or the herbs should be placed in separate containers.

Some glace cherries were satisfactory except that they contained 180 parts per million of sulphur dioxide, whereas the maximum permitted quantity is 100 parts per million. A follow-up sample received early in 1963 contained only 63 parts per million.

A Spanish rice mixture was incorrectly labelled as the ingredients were listed in the wrong order of magnitude. Bacon was declared as pork, and onion was given as the second largest constituent when it could not be detected. The manufacturers claimed that onion was included, and agreed to amend the label regarding bacon.

Two fruit flavoured syrups were labelled as containing 1/10th of 1 per cent Benzoate of soda. One contained 120 parts per million of benzoic acid and the other 132 parts per million of benzoic acid which was approximately 1/8th of the quantities declared. They, therefore, complied with the requirements of the Preservatives Regulations but not with the labels, and the importers agreed to amend the latter.

A small globule of mercury stated to have been found in some sweets was submitted for examination together with a further quantity of similar sweets. No more mercury could be detected in the sweets, and it was thought the mercury found originally must have come from a broken thermometer.

The descriptions of sugar confectionery labelled as 'Ice Cream Sandwich' and 'Plain Meringue Bars' were considered to be misleading. The filling between the wafers appeared to be of a marshmallow type, it was not a meringue, nor could it be called an Ice Cream Sandwich. A more accurate description would have been 'Marshmallow Sandwich'.

Several cans of salmon were examined. Six were reported as inferior on account of their poor flavour and colour.

Three samples of fish cakes were deficient in fish, containing respectively 30 per cent, 23 per cent, and 26 per cent.

Food Legislation

During the year the most important item of food legislation was the introduction of the Preservatives in Food Regulations, 1962, together with its subsidiary The Milk and Dairies (Preservatives) Regulations. The Preservatives Regulations follow the lines foreshadowed in the Report of which a precis was given last year so that there is little object in repeating the information. The number of preservatives permitted in foods has been increased to twelve, but in no case are more than three defined preservatives permitted to be used for any specified food. A recommendation by the Food Standards Committee that nisin should be permitted as a preservative for cheese has been adopted. The chief item of interest, which had not been foreseen, was that no provision has been made for an expiry date for the sale of pickles and sauces containing benzoic acid as a preservative, so that, theoretically, the sale of thousands of bottles and jars of such products became illegal overnight and has remained so.

The Emulsifiers and Stabilisers in Food Regulations, 1962, together with the Milk and Dairies (Emulsifiers and Stabilisers) Regulations, 1962, follow very nearly the lines suggested in the Report of the Food Standards Committee in 1961. The main difference is that definitions have been introduced in these regulations, which will fail to satisfy everyone. Thus an emulsifier is described as a substance which is capable of aiding the formation of a uniform dispersion of two or more immiscible substances and, in the opinion of your analyst, this is a natural definition which is long overdue, but many authorities believe that an emulsion must be a suspension of one liquid in another. Similarly mixtures have been on the market for many years now called by the simple name glyceryl monostearate. Henceforth these mixtures of indefinite composition become partial glycerol esters, which in fact they are, although they often contain free stearic acid. On the other hand, the term interesterification, not mentioned in the Draft Regulations, has now been employed to mean the polymerisation which takes place when castor oil is heated, whereas the word is known internationally among chemists to mean a re-arrangement of fatty acid groups within a fat, which is quite a different thing.

The Pre-Packed Food (Weights and Measures : Marking) (Amendment) Regulations, 1962, the Food and Drugs (Legal Proceedings) Regulations, 1962, and the Milk and Dairies (Legal Proceedings) Regulations, 1962, enable Local Authorities, when taking proceedings for infringements of certain orders, to take action against persons other than the vendor, if they are thought to be responsible, thus making action under all food and drugs regulations similar to other infringements of the Act.

It will be noted that the Minister has introduced the custom of bringing in statutory regulations for foods generally, and for milk separately. This is at times unfortunate as it implies, for example, that substances declared not to be preservatives, emulsifiers, or stabilisers within the meaning of the regulations may be added to milk. It remains to be seen how the courts will interpret these Regulations, if called upon to do so.

Certain manufacturers have always resented the idea of Food Standards Orders on the grounds that they restrict initiative and the Ministry has shown a tendency to reduce the number of such orders to a minimum, so long as the public are adequately protected. With this end in view the Food Standards (Table Jellies) (Amendment and Revocation) Regulations, 1962, revoke the existing standards for table jellies and table jelly crystals, but require manufacturers to label them in accordance with the provisions of the Labelling of Food Order.

During the year the Food Standards Committee of the Ministry issued four Reports dealing with:-

- (1) Canned Meat,
- (2) Hard, Soft and Cream Cheeses,
- (3) Dried Milk, and
- (4) Mineral Oil in Food

The Report on Canned Meat endeavours to make all canned meat products fall into one of ten different categories for meat content and thus to prevent manufacturers lowering the recognised meat contents of a product by giving it a slightly different name. The proposed groups are:- Canned meat 95 per cent, Canned minced meat 90 per cent, Canned meat with jelly 80 per cent, Canned meat with gravy 75 per cent, Canned meat with sauce 65 per cent, Canned meat with cereal 80 per cent, Meat loaf 65 per cent, Meat loaf with stuffing 50 per cent, Canned meat with vegetables 35 per cent, Canned meat with pastry 45 per cent, Canned meat puddings 35 per cent, Canned meat pies 25 per cent, Canned sausage 50 per cent, Canned pork sausage 65 per cent. Any other canned meat product 35 per cent. In general this is a very satisfactory grouping, though it would be difficult to bring products such as canned ravioli containing meat into the category of canned meat with pastry. Similarly one already finds certain manufacturers flavouring stews with onion and claiming, therefore that the product falls within the definition of canned meat with vegetables, which is not the intention of the report. Probably the most contentious proposal in the report is that of the proposed limit of 30 per cent for fat in canned pork products, other than bacon, sausages, and chops, which should be allowed to contain 50 per cent. Danish manufacturers suggested that pork luncheon meats and similar products should be allowed to contain 50 per cent of their meat content as fat. Your analyst has examined many hundreds of samples of pork luncheon meat and finds that an average fat content is 38 per cent, a figure with which Danish manufacturers inform him they would be content.

Another report, which is to be welcomed, is that on the composition of Hard, Soft, and Cream Cheeses. One of the difficulties concerned with standards for cheese is that of reconciling the water and fat contents. This has been very successfully dealt with in the report by suggesting that the maximum moisture content of most hard cheese should be 40 per cent, but that 42 per cent should be allowed in Derby, Leicester, or Blue Stilton, 44 per cent in Cheshire, Gloucester, or Double Gloucester, 46 per cent in Caerphilly, Wensleydale or White Stilton, and 48 per cent in Lancashire cheese. After allowing for this moisture the milk fat on the dry matter should be not less than 48 per cent. It is further proposed that cheeses of foreign origin should conform to the standards for the named cheese laid down in the country of origin of the particular variety. The standards proposed for cream cheese are 45 per cent of milk fat and for double cream cheese, 65 per cent. The standard suggested for soft cheese is a minimum of 20 per cent milk fat and 60 per cent water. Other proposals are put forward for medium fat soft cheese, skimmed milk soft cheese, full fat curd cheese, and medium fat curd cheese. Most of the proposals are excellent, but one would have liked to see some mention made of the so-called 'cottage cheese' of which a considerable amount is sold, but presumably this would have to be described either as 'medium fat curd cheese' or 'skimmed milk soft cheese'. It is not proposed to relate the fat content of cheeses to the dry matter except in the case of hard cheese.

The report on Dried milk is intended largely to bring our present regulations into line with the proposals of F.A.O. and is, therefore, to be welcomed, even if one is not entirely in agreement, because it will make for a general simplification of international trade. It is suggested that dried milk should contain not less than 26 per cent of milk fat and not more than 5 per cent of moisture, and that partly dried skimmed milk powder should contain not less than 1.5 per cent of milk fat nor more than 5 per cent of moisture with the proviso that when sold in containers of 10 lbs. or less, the fat content should be declared and the product labelled as at present to the effect that it is not to be used for babies except on medical advice. Dried Machine-skimmed Milk would have to be labelled as unfit for babies.

It is suggested in the report on the use of Mineral Oil in Food that generally no alteration should be made to existing regulations, but that the sealing of eggs and of the rind of whole pressed cheeses should be permitted and, what is more important, that any paraffin wax or paraffin oil used for food purposes should be at least of B.P. quality. It would be useful if this last provision could be extended to apply to packing materials in which fruit is packed, since apples are frequently contaminated with paraffin due, possibly, to the use of paraffin on packing material round the fruit, though it is impossible to state definitely whether or not the apples have been polished with paraffin.

Although the Hygiene Regulations already cover the sale of milk, milk drinks, and similar beverages from automatic machines, it may not be out of place to mention that special legislation may eventually be needed for their more effective control. Members of your analyst's staff have, on more than one occasion, bought chocolate milk drinks from automatic machines and have found them to be mouldy on opening. Unfortunately such purchases are generally made some distance from one's home and it is, therefore, difficult to make complaints.

(Signed) THOMAS McLACHLAN

FULHAM ANNUAL REPORT, 1962.

Article	Number Examined			Number Adulterated etc.		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Alcoholic Drinks	38		38			
Almonds, ground		3	3			
Baking Powder		1	1			
Beer Bottle		1	1		1	1
Beverages, flavoured		4	4			
Beverages, Butter Milk		1	1			
Biscuits		7	7		3	3
Bread	16	37	53	4	9	13
Butter	3	8	11			
Cakes		9	9		1	1
Cake and Pudding Mixtures	1	18	19		5	5
Cake Frosting Mix		2	2		1	1
Cauliflower Cheese		1	1		1	1
Cheese	2	32	34		2	2
Cheese Dip		1	1			
Coconut		2	2			
Coconut Preparation		1	1			
Coffee, Pure		1	1			
Coffee Extract		6	6		1	1
Coffee and Chicory Extract		4	4			
Colouring		1	1			
Confectionery	1	9	10		2	2
Cornflour		1	1			
Cream	25	6	31			
Custard Powder	2		2			
Fish Cakes	1	14	15	1	2	3
Fish, canned	3	43	46	2	4	6
Fish Dressing		1	1			
Fish Fingers		2	2			
Fish Paste		2	2			
Flan, Jelly		1	1			
Flavouring		4	4			
Flour	1	1	2			
Flour S.R.	3	6	9			
Fruit, canned		13	13			
Fruit, dried		1	1			
Fruit, fresh		30	30			
Fruit, glace, Cherries		8	8		1	1
Fruit Juice		11	11			
Gravy Powder		1	1			
Herbs, dried	2	2	4			
Honey		4	4			
Ice Cream		32	32			
Ice Lolly		4	4			
Jams and Marmalades		18	18			
Jelly	1		1			
Lard		7	7			
Lemon Curd		1	1			
Malt Tablets		1	1			
Margarine		8	8			
Meat Products						
Canned Meat		28	28		5	5
Cooked Meat, Pork	1		1	1		1
C/f.	100	399	499	8	38	46

Article	Number Examined			Number Adulterated etc.		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
B/f.	100	399	499	8	38	46
Cornish Pasty		10	10			
Hamburger		1	1			
Minced Meats	1	13	14		2	2
Meat Pies		3	3			
Meat Paste		1	1			
Sausages	2	6	8			
Sausage Rolls		17	17		2	2
Milk	59		59			
Milk Bottle		3	3		2	2
Milk, evaporated		1	1			
Milk Shake Powder		1	1		1	1
Milk, skimmed		1	1			
Minced meat		11	11			
Mint Jelly		1	1		1	1
Mint in Vinegar		4	4			
Mushroom Powder		1	1			
Oatmeal		1	1			
Oils		3	3		2	2
Pastry Mix		2	2			
Peanut Butter		1	1			
Peel, candied		8	8			
Pickles		7	7			
Pulses, Lentils		1	1			
Rice, canned		1	1		1	1
Rice, ground		1	1			
Sauces		13	13			
Sauce, sweet		1	1			
Soft Drinks		48	48			
Soup Powder		1	1			
Spice, Curry Powder		1	1			
Spread, savoury	1	14	15			
Spread, sweet		1	1			
Stuffing		2	2		2	2
Suet, shredded		2	2			
Sugar, Cinnamon		1	1			
Sweet Corn, canned		1	1			
Syrup, Fruit Flavoured		3	3		2	2
Tea	3	3	6			
Tomatoes, canned		6	6			
Tomato Paste		1	1			
Vegetables						
Canned		7	7			
Dried		1	1			
Pickled		15	15		3	3
Vinegar	3	10	13	1		1
Vinegar Wine		1	1			
Drugs						
Rose Hip Syrup		1	1			
Total	169	631	800	9	56	65

SECTION FMiscellaneous Services

	Page
Health Education	67
Mortuary	71
National Assistance Act - Burials	72
Public Conveniences	72
Medical Examinations	72
Pet Animals Act	73
Pharmacy and Poisons Act	73
Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act	73
Licensing Act, 1961	74

HEALTH EDUCATION

A list of titles of talks, etc., available on a wide variety of health matters with brief explanatory notes is circulated to all suitable organisations in the Borough in September each year, as the majority of talks are requested in the winter months.

The principal subjects on which attention was concentrated were 'Clean Air', 'Home Safety' and 'Smoking and Health'.

Clean Air is dealt with on page 39 under Smoke Control Areas.

Also of interest were (a) a series of talks on Public Health to a group of Fulham Boy Scouts in preparation for their Public Health Badge, (b) a short series of talks on the work of the Public Health Department given to hospital students, and (c) two discussion groups with the Fulham Panel of Builders, one on drainage and the other on the treatment of woodworm.

Other subjects dealt with were:

- London's Water Supply
- Food Infection
- Diet and Nutrition
- Insect Pests
- Work for the Elderly
- Fire Prevention

The Department is very fortunate in having a number of members on the staff, both technical and administrative, who are competent and willing to give talks or hold discussion groups on some particular aspect of health education, usually outside the normal working hours.

HOME SAFETY

The principal activities and matters dealt with during the year were:-

- February** Use of Hardboard in Domestic Premises. The fire risk from the haphazard use of hardboard in the home resulted in notes on the subject being circulated to builders and builders' merchants in Fulham.
- Flame Resistant Fabrics. A letter to drapers drew attention to the recent developments in flame resistant fabrics, enclosed samples of fabrics and requested the co-operation of the drapers in putting these fabrics in front of the public.
- April** Group Area Conference (Windsor) attended by Councillor Mrs. G. I. Dimmick, B.Sc., A.R.I.C., and Dr. C.A. Meade, Deputy Medical Officer of Health. Subjects dealt with were
- (1) Safety for the Under-fives;
 - (2) Flame resistant fabrics and materials;
 - (3) Designing buildings for Safety;
 - (4) Fire hazards in the Home, and
 - (5) Water Safety.
- May/September** Water Safety Campaign. (Under auspices of Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents).
- Posters displayed on Council and commercial sites.
Leaflets issued.
Press release to local papers.
Carnival entry and demonstrations at the Friends of Fulham Hospital Garden Party and Fete.
Distribution of leaflets at the sailing dinghy race held at Putney Bridge by Sea Rangers.
- June** Oil Heater Regulations, 1962. These relate to standards of construction, design and performance of heaters manufactured in England after the 1st June, 1962, (B.S.S. 3300) but have no control over the sale of second-hand heaters, old stock or imported heaters, which the Accident Prevention and Public Health Committees considered was a serious omission and the Home Office was informed of their views.
- October** National Home Safety Conference, Central Hall, Westminster, attended by Councillor Mrs. F.C. Pusey, Chairman of the Public Health Committee, Councillor Mrs. G.I. Dimmick, Vice-Chairman, National Home Safety Committee and Dr. C.A. Meade. The theme of this Conference was 'Home Safety Training'.
- Fireworks. Posters displayed on Council sites and at Churches.
- November** Poisons Campaign. This included the following:-
- Press release to local papers.
Distribution of nearly 19,000 leaflets to chemists, Welfare Clinics and Fulham Hospital.
200 Posters displayed around the Borough on Council and commercial sites.
A display stand at the Road Safety Exhibition held at the Town Hall.
- Oil Heaters. A survey of second-hand heaters on dealers premises was made and a report submitted to the Public Health Committee. This survey produced evidence of the need for control of all types of heaters and a copy of the report was forwarded to the Home Office.

December Christmas Decorations. A reference was made in 'Town Topics' warning householders of how inflammable these can be and of their potential fire risk.

During the year there were three meetings of the Area 10 Home Safety Group Committee, on 28th March, 20th June and 23rd October, attended by Councillor Mrs. G.I. Dimmick and Dr. C. A. Meade.

Talks

Three talks were given, two by Dr. C. A. Meade and one by a member of the London Fire Brigade.

SMOKING AND HEALTH

- January A Report was submitted to the Public Health Committee on the effects of tobacco smoking. The suggestion was also made that the Council should join the National Society of Non-Smokers, but after due consideration this proposal was rejected. A copy of the report appears in the appendix on page 75.
- April A Ministry of Health Circular (6/62) was received drawing attention to the report on 'Smoking and Health' published by the Royal College of Physicians recommending that there should be more education of the public on the hazards of smoking, particularly of cigarettes. The Public Health Committee agreed to participate in the publicity campaign sponsored by the Ministry of Health as part of the Health Education Programme.
- May Doctors, dentists, chemists and opticians were circularised and asked if they were willing to exhibit posters and distribute leaflets. 33 agreed to do this.
- July The Central Council for Health Education gave an outline of its intensive campaign which it was intended to promote throughout the country. The Public Health Committee agreed to support the campaign.
- September This subject was given major importance in the autumn circular on Health Education sent to all Borough Organisations. The L.C.C. also sent copies of Ministry of Health posters to Post Offices and other government buildings.
- November The Central Council for Health Education Demonstration Unit (photograph on p. 58) visited a number of Schools and Youth Clubs in the Borough on 14th, 15th, 16th, 19th and 20th November. All the Youth Organisations and secondary schools were circularised to see if they were interested in having the unit visit them. The Unit consisted of a mini-van staffed by two lecturers who were specially trained to deliver talks on the topic of smoking and health, and in the use of visual aids such as films and filmstrips. The Unit was very well received and the programme arranged is shown in the next page.

Four Billposting firms, including the London Transport Executive, were asked if they would agree to exhibit copies of the Ministry of Health 'Boy' and 'Girl' posters. All the firms said that they could not accept the posters as they were worded, viz:'Before you Smoke THINK. Cigarettes cause Lung Cancer', but they would accept them if the word 'can' or 'may' was added so that the caption read:....'Before you Smoke THINK. Cigarettes 'may' or 'can' cause Lung Cancer'.

This difficulty was reported to the Ministry of Health which pursued the matter with the Joint Censorship Committee of the British and London Poster Advertising Association.

TIME-TABLE

C.C.H.E. DEMONSTRATION UNIT
Visit to Fulham - 14th, 15th, 16th, 19th and 20th November, 1962.

Day and Dates	Morning	Afternoon	Evening
Wednesday, 14.11.62	Lady Margaret School, Parson's Green, S.W.6. (Miss F. E. Marshall) 9 - 10 a.m. (30 girls)		St. Etheldreda's Church Hall Cloncurry Street, S.W.6. (Rev. J. D. Watson) 8.00 p.m. All Youth Organisations.
Thursday, 15.11.62	St. Edmund's Secondary School, St. Dunstan's Road, W.6. (Mr. P. J. Crean) 11.15 a.m.	L.C.C. Clinic, Greyhound Road, W.6. 3.30 p.m.	Scouts and Guides, Eustace Road H.Q., S.W.6. (District Commissioner F. G. Colbert). 8.00 p.m.
Friday, 16.11.62		North Thames Gas Board Apprentices, Watson House, Peterborough Road, S.W.6. (Mr. H. C. Skilton) 1.30 p.m.	St. Joseph's Youth Club, Peterborough Road School. (Mr. W. Hounslow). 8.30 p.m.
Monday, 19.11.62	Henry Compton School, Kingwood Road, S.W.6. (Mr. E. E. White) 10.45 a.m.		2307 Squadron, A.T.C. Henry Compton School, Kingwood Road, S.W.6. (Fl/Lt. R. Kraft) 7.00 p.m.
Tuesday, 20.11.62	Mary Boon School, Earsby Street, W.14. (Miss M. B. Sparrow) 11.00 a.m.	Hurlingham Secondary School. 1.30 p.m.	Boys Brigade, Dawes Road Baptist Church, (Opposite Gironde Road). (Capt. A. E. White) 8.00 p.m.

DISCUSSION GROUP AND TALKS

These were given on a variety of subjects, the talks dealing with many of the varied aspects of the Department's activities.

25 discussion groups and talks were given to a total of 695 persons. Average attendance 28.

FILM SHOWS

Number of shows..... 3 Total attendance 93

Average attendance 31

In addition the film projector was loaned to other Departments on 11 occasions.

'FRIENDS OF FULHAM HOSPITAL' CARNIVAL AND GARDEN PARTY - SATURDAY, 7th JULY.

The Department entered a tableau with 'Safety Afloat' as its theme, which was commended. A photograph of the entry is on the centre pages.

This theme was repeated at the Garden Party where members of the Royal Life Saving Society and St. John Ambulance Brigade gave demonstrations of artificial respiration and copies of the Water Safety Code and Safety Afloat booklets were distributed to the public.

'TOWN TOPICS', THE CIVIC NEWSLETTER ISSUED BI-MONTHLY TO FULHAM RESIDENTS.

This leaflet is distributed to all householders with additional copies available at Council Offices. The Health Department has contributed many of the articles and facts in the newsletters, and there is no doubt that this has proved a most useful publicity medium.

PRESS PUBLICITY

The local press frequently gives publicity to the various activities of the Department. Their co-operation in publishing articles, photographs, etc. was of great value and is much appreciated.

LEAFLETS AND POSTERS

As usual these were widely used in connection with the various campaigns, the principal sources of supply being the Ministry of Health, Central Council of Health Education and Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents. The majority of the leaflets were distributed by means of the large display fixture in the foyer of the Department, but on occasions other Departments co-operated in distributing leaflets on matters of special topical importance. Appropriate leaflets are handed out to audiences at lectures and discussion groups etc.

MORTUARY ACCOMMODATION

I am indebted to Dr. F. M. Day, Medical Officer of Health, Hammersmith, for the following details of the Fulham cases admitted to the Hammersmith Mortuary during 1962:-

Number of cases admitted	230
(226 by order of the Coroner and 4 on application of Undertaker)	
Number of post-mortem examinations...	226
Number of inquests held	38

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

SECTION 50 - BURIAL OR CREMATION OF THE DEAD

12 Funerals were arranged under the provisions of this section of the Act .

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

	£	s.	d.
12 Funerals as per contract	222	7	0
Less amount recovered from estates of deceased, or by gifts, or responsible relatives ...	162	17	2
Balance, being cost to Council	59	9	10

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

There are eight conveniences under the control of the Public Health Department, each has a Men's and Women's Section with attendants present.

The conveniences have been constructed at various times between 1900 and 1961; the older ones having been modernised as far as reasonably practicable.

All the toilet accommodation is free and there are free washing facilities available. These facilities are well used and appreciated and letters are frequently received from persons living outside the Borough congratulating all concerned on the clean and hygienic condition of the conveniences.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

During the year 124 medical examinations were carried out. These included the examination of new entrants to the Council's service to determine their medical fitness for the post and their suitability for acceptance under the Superannuation Scheme. Other Examinations were of employees referred because of prolonged sick leave or accident. These often require examination by a consultant and this is done in collaboration with the patient's private doctor.

The testing of eyesight was carried out on the Fleming Master Vision Screener with the following results:-

	Vision Normal	Advised further investigation	Re-examination in six months
STAFF:			
New entrants to Council employment as part of medical examination	49	7	-
EMPLOYEES:			
As part of the medical examination either as new entrant or for admission to the superan- uation scheme	53	14	1
	<u>102</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>1</u>
Total ...	<u>124</u>		

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

This Act 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.

Eight licences were renewed during the year, the number remaining unchanged.

No contraventions of the Act were found during inspections.

PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT, 1933

The retail sale of poisonous substances by shopkeepers who are not registered pharmacists is controlled by the Act 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 1962 there were 143 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 1.1.62	146
Number added during the year	10
	<hr/> 156
Number who transferred their business or discontinued the sale of poisons	13
	<hr/> 143

46 visits to listed premises were made during the year under review.

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, etc., except on premises registered by a local authority (in London, a Metropolitan Borough). It is also an offence to sell or expose for sale on any premises any article containing filling material to which the Act applies, which is unclean.

The standards of cleanliness for the various types of filling material are laid down in the Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Regulations, 1961.

There are six premises registered in the Borough.

LICENSING ACT, 1961

This Act places on local authorities responsibilities in relation to licensed restaurants and clubs and is largely concerned with amendments to the general Licensing Laws.

Part III of the Act (operative from 1st March 1962) deals with the sale and supply of intoxicating liquor in club premises, which must be registered with the clerk to the justices for the petty sessions area in which the premises are situated. Such registration shall be for a period of twelve months in the first case.

Objection to any registration may be made by the Police or the local authority, and officials of the Public Health Department have visited all premises in respect of which registration has been sought. The premises have been inspected with three main points in mind - compliance with Food Hygiene Regulations of that part of the premises concerned with the storage and sale of food, adequacy of sanitary accommodation and adequacy and efficiency of ventilation arrangements.

It has been possible to improve or require certain facilities at several premises and the new powers given to the local authority is considered to be most helpful.

No. of applications for registration investigated	39
No. of cases where works required or objection recommended	9

APPENDIX A

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF FULHAM



TOWN HALL,

FULHAM, S.W.6.

H. L. SETTLE

M.Sc., M.D., D.P.H., F.R.S.H.
Medical Officer of Health

8th January, 1962.

To: The Chairman and Members
of the PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Mr. Chairman and Members,

REPORT ON TOBACCO SMOKING AND
CANCER OF THE LUNG

1. Introduction

(a) In June 1957 the Minister of Health drew the attention of Parliament to a statement which had been issued by the Medical Research Council on the relationship between tobacco smoking and the risk of developing lung cancer.

(b) The Minister stated that the Government considered that the opinion of the Medical Research Council should be brought effectively to public notice so that everyone would know the risks involved, and that Local Health Authorities were asked to undertake publicity in their areas.

THE MEDICAL RESEARCH COUNCIL'S STATEMENT

2. The Increase in Lung Cancer

For some years the medical profession has been concerned at the rapidly growing incidence of lung cancer and in 1950 the Medical Research Council drew attention to the great increase in the death rate from lung cancer during the previous 25 years. The death rate has continued to increase since 1950 and in 1955 it was more than double that for 1945! (1945 - 188 per million of population; 1955 - 388 per million population) .

The incidence is about six times higher in males than in females but lung cancer has shown a similar increase among females.

There is no sign that the incidence of lung cancer has yet reached its peak.

3. Causes of the Increase

The rapidity of the increase in lung cancer suggests some widespread factor in the environment to which man has become exposed in the last 50 years (cancer takes many years to develop after exposure to known cancer producing agents). The fact that the disease occurs among all classes and both sexes rules out an occupational danger.

The location of the disease in the respiratory system suggests two possible factors:-

- (i) Smoking of tobacco
- (ii) Atmospheric pollution

4. Smoking of Tobacco

Special enquiries into the smoking habits of cases of lung cancer in many countries show there is:-

- (a) a higher mortality in smokers than in non-smokers,
- (b) a higher mortality in heavy smokers than in light smokers,
- (c) a higher mortality in cigarette smokers than in pipe smokers,
- (d) a higher mortality in those who continued to smoke than in those who gave it up.

Males who smoke heavily have a death rate from lung cancer forty times that of non-smokers. Death from lung cancer is likely to occur in one out of every eight heavy smokers but only in one out of every 300 NON-smokers.

Recently, dramatic evidence has been obtained from the Channel Island of Jersey. There, tobacco is very much cheaper than in England and Wales and the average death rate from lung cancer over the three years 1957 - 1959 was 935 per million for men and 167 for women. These figures give Jersey the highest male lung cancer death rate in the world and an exceptionally high rate for women, possibly only exceeded by that for Mexico. More tobacco per head per population is smoked in Jersey than anywhere else in the world and, due to the non-industrial nature of the island, atmospheric pollution is virtually non-existent. Most important of all is the fact that no case of lung cancer occurred in a non-smoker.

5. Cancer Causing Factors in Tobacco Smoke

Five substances capable of causing cancer have been isolated from tobacco smoke. The amounts present are very small but their mere presence is suggestive.

6. Atmospheric Pollution

There is a higher mortality from lung cancer in urban areas than in rural. Cancer producing materials are found in smoke from coal and in motor vehicle exhaust gases.

No evidence exists to show that transport workers, garage hands and policemen, who are specially exposed to vehicle exhaust fumes, suffer from lung cancer more frequently than other sections of the community.

There is some evidence that non-smokers in urban areas die from cancer of the lung more frequently than do non-smokers in rural areas but the effect of this on the lung cancer death rate is much smaller than attributable to tobacco smoking.

7. Conclusions of the Medical Research Council

(a) A very great increase has occurred during the past 25 years in the death rate from lung cancer in Great Britain and other countries.

(b) A relatively small number of the total cases can be attributed to specific industrial hazards.

(c) A proportion of cases, the exact extent of which cannot yet be defined, may be due to atmospheric pollution.

(d) Evidence from many investigations in different countries indicates that a major part of the increase is associated with tobacco smoking, particularly in the form of cigarettes. In the opinion of the Council, the most reasonable interpretation of this evidence is that the relationship is one of direct cause and effect.

(e) The identification of several carcinogenic substances in tobacco smoke provides a rational basis for such a casual relationship.

OTHER PUBLIC HEALTH ASPECTS OF SMOKING

In addition to the preceding official information on the connection between smoking and lung cancer, I would respectfully point out that there are a number of other public health aspects involved in smoking which I feel warrant equal attention and this would appear to be an appropriate time to bring this to the notice of members of the Committee.

From the Public Health point of view, smoking is an undesirable habit on the following grounds:-

1. It causes increased salivation and leads to spitting, which can spread disease, e.g. colds, tuberculosis and food poisoning.
2. Tobacco smoke is an irritant and causes coughing (e.g. the regular smoker's morning cigarette to 'clear his lungs' and the chronic 'smoker's cough' of heavy smokers). Coughing by smokers in confined spaces, e.g. offices, buses, railway trains, cinemas, etc., must be responsible for the spread of much of the epidemic disease spread by droplets, e.g. the common cold, influenza, pneumonia, etc. The ill-health spread by the coughing of smokers must be considerable and causes great economic loss, discomfort and inconvenience to other people.
3. Food handlers who smoke can contaminate their fingers with mouth bacteria from the act of smoking and convey the germs to food. Even if they desist from smoking whilst handling food they are more liable to coughing and contamination of food by droplets during the act of coughing in the vicinity of the food.
4. Non-smokers suffer great discomfort from irritation and even inflammation of the eyes when in a smoke contaminated atmosphere.
5. Tobacco contains nicotine, a powerful poison which can affect the heart muscle and also the eyes.
6. Excessive smoking may predispose to gastric and duodenal ulcer.

From the above resume it will be seen that smoking is not only a causative agent in lung cancer but it is also an important factor leading to chronic ill-health and certain specific diseases in the individual. In addition, and even more important, it is a dangerous practice from the public health point of view as it undoubtedly plays an important part in the spread of respiratory disease and food poisoning.

I am,

Mr. Chairman and Members,

Your obedient Servant,

A. L. Seale.

INDEX

	Page
Adulterations of Food	52
Atmospheric Pollution - Table of Results of Recordings and Analyses	42
Attendants - Home Bathing	3
Attendants - Public Conveniences	3
Authentication of Vaccination Certificates	20
Bacteriological Examination of Specimens	20
Bacteriological Examinations of Foodstuffs	57
Bath Water Samples, results	32
Births and Stillbirths, numbers and rate per 1,000 population	9
Certificates of Disrepair	37
Certificates, Habitation	37
Certificates - Vaccination, Authentication of	20
Chiropody	26
Christmas Parcels Scheme	27
Clean Air Act:	
Atmospheric Pollution (Graph)	43
Exhaust fumes from Diesel vehicles	41
Graph showing results of deposit gauges	42
Hourly Record of Smoke Concentrations	44
Measurement and recording of atmospheric pollution	42
Notices of intention to install furnaces	45
Smoke Control Areas	39
Map Showing Smoke Control Areas	Frontispiece
Table of results of recordings and analyses	42
West London Inter Boroughs Smoke Control Liaison Committee	41
Clinic Services - L.C.C.	23
Complaints from public regarding food	52
Council's Public Analyst - Report of	58
Council's Representatives on Outside Committees	1
Deaths, Classification of causes of	10
Deaths, Cancer - Table of last 10 years	11
Deaths, Infant - Table of causes of	11
Deaths - Number and Rate per 1,000 population	10
Death Rate of Infants under 1 year	10
Demolition and Closing Orders	36

	Page
Discussion Groups - Health Education	71
Disrepair, Certificates of	37
Diseases, notifiable	13
Disinfecting Station, staff	3
Disinfection, Disinfestation Services	35
District Nursing Association	25
Drainage of new buildings	38
Dwellings completed by the Council	38
Exhaust Fumes from Diesel Vehicles	41
Factories Acts	46
Film Shows, Health Education	71
Food, Bacteriological Examination of	57
Food and Drugs Sampling, Complaints from public	52
Food Establishments, Inspection of	57
Food, Examination of	49
Food Hygiene Regulations	57
Food Poisoning	19
Food Standards (Ice Cream) Regulations	51
Food, Surrender of	49
Friends of Fulham Hospital Carnival	71
Fulham Chest Clinic - Report of	15
Furnaces - Notices of intention to install	45
Habitation Certificates	37
Hairdressers and Barbers	34
Health Education:	67
Discussion Groups and Talks	71
Film Shows	71
Friends of Fulham Hospital Carnival	71
Leaflets and Posters	71
Press Publicity	71
Town Topics	71
Smoking and Health	69
Heat Treatment Regulations (Ice Cream)	50
Home Bathing Service - Attendants	3
Home Bathing for the Elderly	28

	Page
Home Decoration Scheme	27
Home Nursing	24
Home Safety: Action Taken	68
Hospitals and Other Centres in the Borough	22
Ice Cream:	
Heat Treatment Regulations	50
Food Standards Regulations	51
Improvement Grants	36
Infectious Diseases	13
Invalid Meals Service	26
Land Charges	34
Laundry, Old People's	29
Leaflets and Posters - Health Education	71
Legal Proceedings	33
Licensing Act 1961	74
London County Council - Personal Health Services	23
Luncheon Clubs	26
Map of the Borough - Smoke Control Areas	Frontispiece
Marriages	9
Mass X-Ray Services (Report)	18
Maternal Mortality	10
Meals on Wheels and Luncheon Club Services	28
Measurement and recording of Atmospheric Pollution (1957 - 1962)	43
Medical Examination	72
Milk:	
Sale Regulations	49
Channel Island and South Devon Regulations	50
Special Designation Regulations	50
Registration of Purveyors	50
Mortuary	71
National Assistance Acts, Funerals	72
National Assistance Act, Old People	29
New Buildings, Drainage of	38

	Page
Noise Nuisances, ..	34
Notifiable Diseases	13
Notifications of Infectious Disease	14
Old People's Welfare: Services Provided	26
Oil Heaters	68
Outside Committees, Council Representatives on	1
Personal Health Services - L.C.C.	23
Pet Animals	73
Pharmacy and Poisons	73
Physical Features of the Borough	9
Population and Area	9
Public Conveniences	72
Public Conveniences - Attendants	3
Public Health Committee - Members of	1
Public Health Department - Staff	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	13
Rag Flock	73
Rates Levied and yield	9
Rateable Value and Product of 1d. Rate	9
Reconstruction of Drainage	38
Registration of Purveyors of Milk	50
Rehousing of Fulham Residents	37
Rent Act	37
Results of recordings and analyses - atmospheric pollution	42
Rodent Control	38
Rodent Control - Staff	3
Sale of Milk Regulations	49
Samples of Swimming Bath Water, results of	32
Sampling of Tap Water	32
Sanitary Circumstances of the Area	31
Scabies and Allied Conditions	20
Section A. General and Vital Statistics	8

	Page
Section B. Prevalence and Control of Infectious Diseases	12
Section C. Personal Services	21
Section D. Sanitary Circumstances	31
Section E. Inspection and Supervision of Food	48
Section F. Miscellaneous Services	66
Slum Clearance Programmes	37
Smoke Control Areas - Clean Air Act	39
Smoking and Health	69
Smoking and Health (Appendix)	75
S.O.S. Card Scheme	28
Staff of Public Health Department	2
Staff, Disinfecting Station	3
Staff, Public Conveniences	3
Staff, Rodent Control	3
Statutory Action	33
Summary of Works carried out under Public Health Inspectors	33
Swimming Bath Water Samples, Results of	32
Tap Water Samples	32
Tobacco Smoking and Cancer of the Lung (Report)	75
Town Topics - Health Education	71
Tuberculosis	14
Vaccination and Inoculation Certificates (Authentication of)	20
Visits to Dwellings by Public Health Inspectors	32
Vital Statistics	9
Water Sampling	32
West London Inter-Boroughs Smoke Control Liaison Committee	41
Works in Default	33

