

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

Contributors

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Metropolitan Borough of Fulham

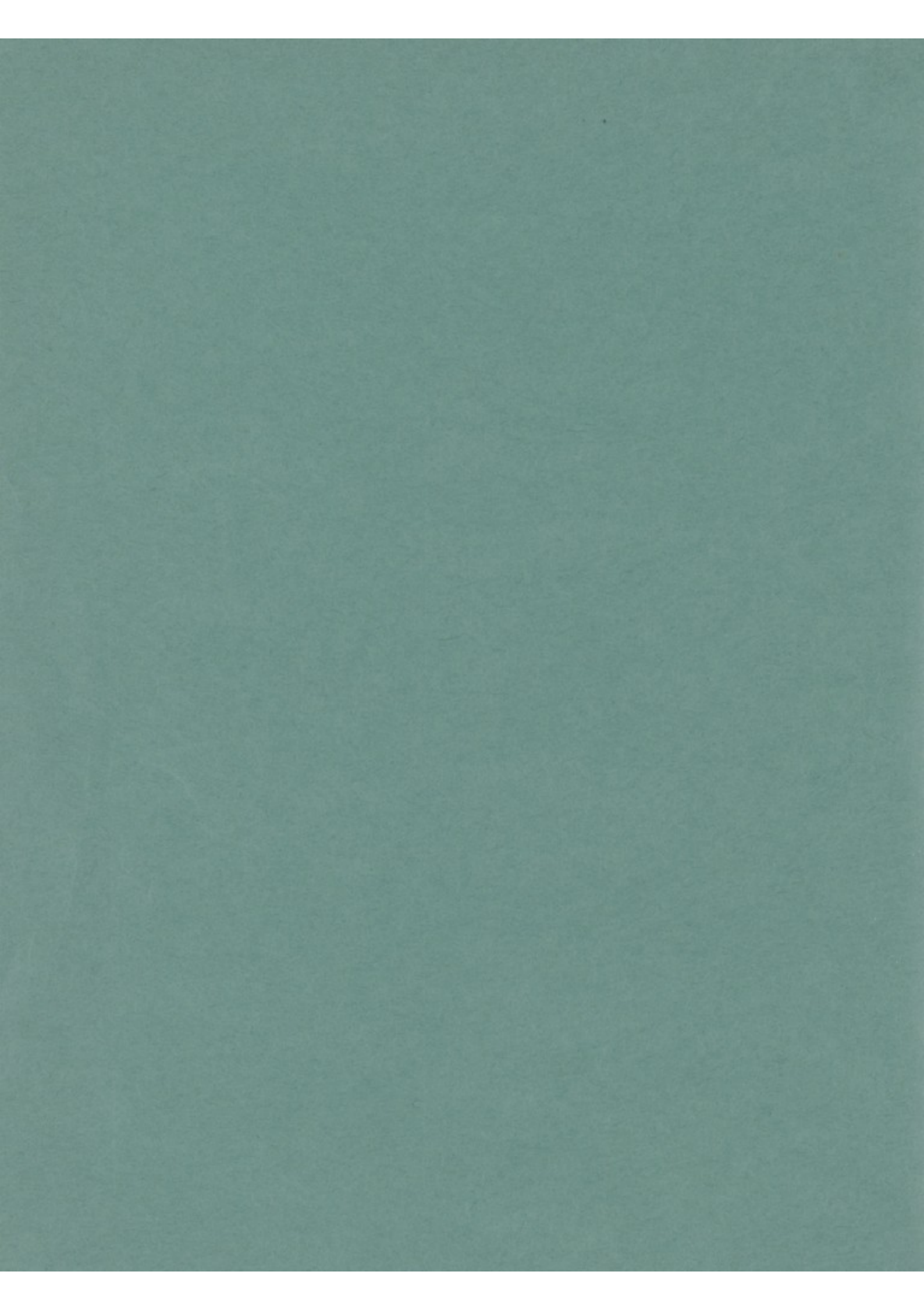


II



REPORT
of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
for the year
1963

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

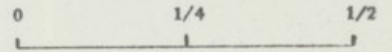
HAMMERSMITH

KENSINGTON

Variation
Order, 1961.

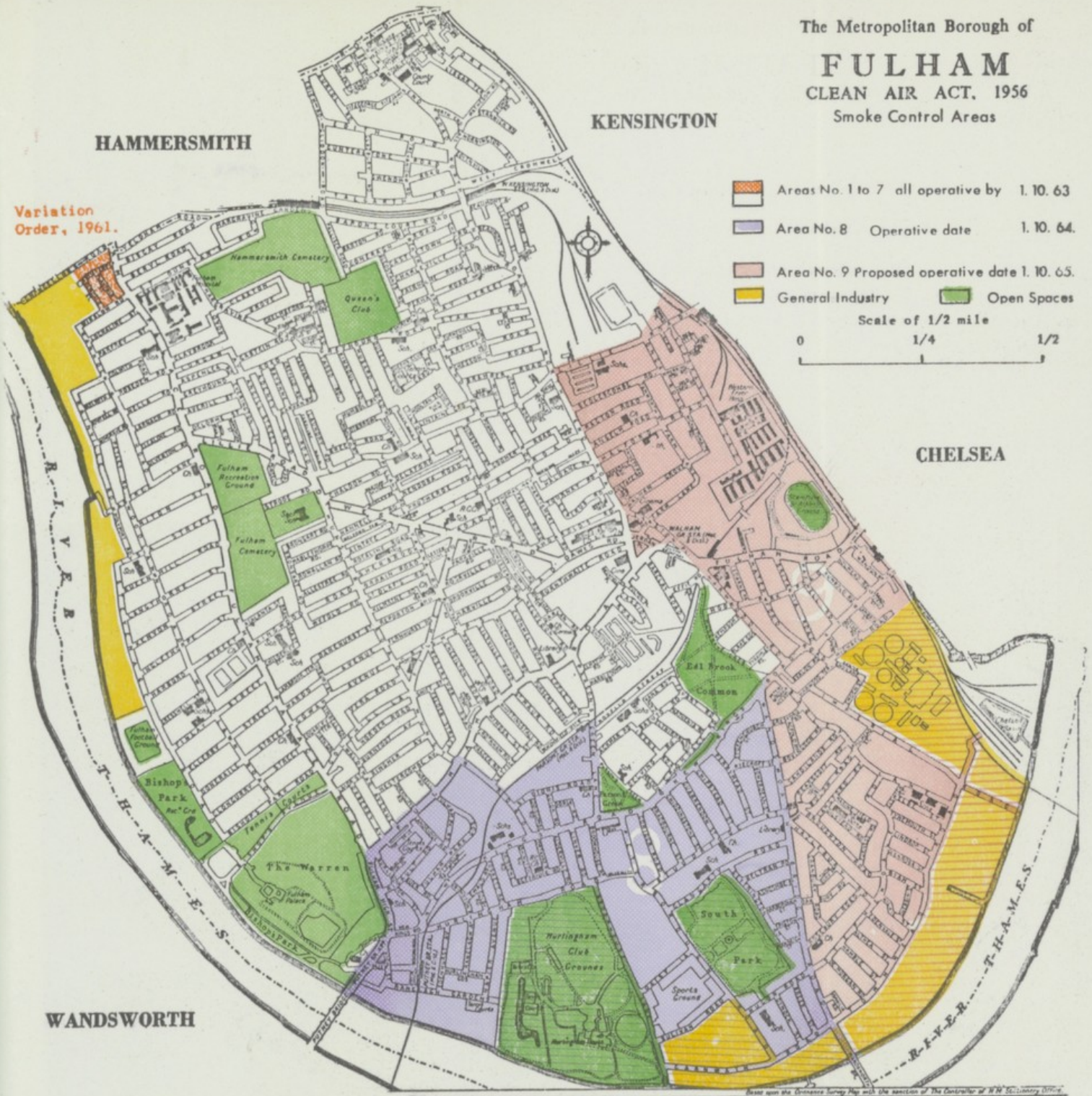
-  Areas No. 1 to 7 all operative by 1. 10. 63
-  Area No. 8 Operative date 1. 10. 64
-  Area No. 9 Proposed operative date 1. 10. 65
-  General Industry  Open Spaces

Scale of 1/2 mile



CHELSEA

WANDSWORTH



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METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF FULHAM

MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE (as at December, 1963)

Ex-Officio: The Worshipful the Mayor
(Councillor A. H. Little, J.P.)
Chairman: Councillor Mrs. Florence Charlotte Pusey
Vice-Chairman: Councillor Sidney Albert Matthews

Alderman David Shopland, B.A.

Councillors

John Murrie Browning	John Douglas Frederick Martyn, B.Sc. (Sociology)
Miss Phyllis May Cooper	Reginald Walter Mitchell
Mrs. Elizabeth Lydia Desborough	George Henry Shell
Mrs. Gladys Irene Dimmick, B.Sc., A.R.I.C.	John Arthur Tagg
Mrs. E. Harries, B.A.	

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

Accident Prevention Committee

Councillor Jack James Ireland (Chairman), Councillor C. W. Howard (Vice-Chairman) (ex-officio), Councillor Mrs. Elizabeth Lydia Desborough, 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)

Councillors Miss Phyllis May Cooper, Mrs. G.I. Dimmick, B.Sc., A.R.I.C. and John Arthur Tagg.

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, M.R.S.H., Sidney Albert Matthews and Mr. Frederick C. Payne, Inspector for Factories and Smoke Abatement.

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

(at 31st December, 1963)

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	Mrs. C. M. Phillips
Clerks	R.A. Green Miss. P. Bowden J.R. McWhinnie Mrs. R.E. Edwards Mrs. M. Ashby Mrs. L. Birdseye T. Cordery
Shorthand Typists	Miss. F. Cullum Miss. R. Dawkins Mrs. D. Townsend
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	AH. Newport (1) (2) (4) D. Corfield (1) (2) W. Dicks (1) (2) G. McFall (1) (2) J. Lund (1) D. Wells (1) (2) M. Cander (1) (2) D. Franklin (1) R. Hayes (1) J. Looman (1) (2)
Student Public Health Inspectors	D. Roach T. Gerard
Clean Air Officer	B. C. Jago
Administrative Assistant - Old People's Welfare	W. W. Birdseye
Lady Visitor - Old People	Miss J. Sands, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
Assistant	Mrs. B. Barton, S.E.A.N.
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
 A. F. Robins
 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
 W. H. Gray
 F. W. Hawkins
 R. C. Hewitt (Temporary)
 A. A. Hulbert
 F. J. Murray
 J. Pollard
 F. J. Taylor

Female Attendants:

Mrs. N. W. Andrews
 Miss L. M. Bates
 Mrs. M. Brewer
 Mrs. W. M. Clarke
 Mrs. D. E. Collis
 Mrs. M. Cude
 Mrs. D. Darcy
 Mrs. E. Edwards
 Miss B. M. Evans
 Mrs. A. Larking
 Miss V. M. Lewington
 Mrs. R. A. Molloy
 Miss D. E. E. Reynolds
 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



TELEPHONE: FULHAM 7971

H. L. SETTLE

M.Sc., M.D., D.P.H., F.R.S.H.
Medical Officer of HealthAll communications to be addressed
to the Medical Officer of Health.2-6 FULHAM BROADWAY,
FULHAM, S.W.6.

(ENTRANCE IN EFFIE ROAD)

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 1963. The report of the Public Analyst, T. McLachlan, Esq., D.C.M., A.C.G.F.C., F.R.I.C., is included.

1963 was uneventful from the infectious diseases point of view and the health of the inhabitants of the Borough has again been satisfactory. The number of notified cases of infectious disease rose by approximately 900 compared with 1962, this increase being accounted for by cases of measles.

Staff changes have again occurred. Miss R.P. Begg, Secretary to the Medical Officer of Health, resigned her appointment in October on taking up a post with Holborn Metropolitan Borough Council as Social Welfare Officer. Miss Begg had been with the Department for ten years. Two Public Health Inspectors left the staff, Mr. A.W. Gammack retired after 41 years' service in the department, which he joined in 1922. In the course of his long service he had been for many years the Senior Inspector for Food and Drugs, but later in his career and at his own request he returned to general district duties. Mr. J.W. Deards who joined the staff as a pupil Public Health Inspector in 1958 and after qualifying as a Public Health Inspector became a District Inspector, resigned on obtaining a similar post at Cambridge, his home town. Miss R. Reed, a clerical officer, resigned on being appointed Senior Clerk to the Banstead Urban District Council Health Department. She had worked in the Fulham Health Department for 15 years.

All the above officers had served the department well and loyally and their departure is a loss to the Council and the public.

The year has been an arduous one as a result of the reorganisation of London Local Government which involves the combination of Fulham with Hammersmith to form the new London Borough of Hammersmith. The Health Department of the new Borough will take over all the functions of the two Metropolitan Boroughs and also the services carried out by the London County Council in both Boroughs. There will also be a transfer of staff on a large scale. All this has meant much extra work in the preparation of reports and attendance at meetings.

For the greater part of the year your Medical Officer of Health also acted as Medical Officer of Health to the Borough of Hammersmith on account of the illness of Dr. F.M. Day, Medical Officer of Health, Hammersmith, and the vacant post of Deputy Medical Officer of Health, which was not being filled due to the forthcoming merger.

CLEAN AIR

The Council's Clean Air programme has continued according to plan and No. 8 Smoke Control Order has been made by the Council and confirmed by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. The usual public meeting was held to give residents an early opportunity to ask questions and air grievances, if any. The meeting was under the Chairmanship of Councillor Mrs. F.C. Pusey, M.R.S.H., Chairman of the Health Committee, and the panel of experts present to answer questions consisted of representatives from the Fulham Power Station, The London Electricity Board, the North Thames Gas Board and the Solid Smokeless Fuels Federation.

TRAINING OF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

This authority has, since 1954, operated a scheme for the 'in service' training of Public Health Inspectors. During the nine years the scheme has operated a total of 16 pupils have been accepted and 10 duly qualified. Of these 10, none unfortunately has remained permanently with the department after qualification. This problem of drift away from those authorities providing training is a common one and a cause sometimes of resentment on the part of authorities which incur expenditure on training inspectors only to lose them to employers who do not. In the light of recent events it is of interest to look closer into the arrangements for the training of Public Health Inspectors.

Prior to 1961, a Public Health Inspector's training for the official certificate occupied two years. In 1961 a Diploma was introduced for which four years' study is required. Under the old regulations most of the entrants to the Public Health Inspectorate came from clerical staff in local government health or surveyor's departments, or from the building trade. Under the new arrangements, provided they hold the requisite pass in certain subjects in G.C.E., pupils may be enrolled straight from school.

In Fulham, out of 11 students studying under the old regulations, 7 were successful in their final examination at their first attempt, 3 at the second and one at the third. The results, however, have been very different under the Diploma Regulations where of 3 students, one has failed the Intermediate examination, one has been referred in part and one resigned before sitting the examination. It would appear that there is something radically wrong somewhere with the present day arrangements. Either the type of applicant we are now getting, who is younger than previously, is unable to benefit from the training he receives, or the training programme is not suited to his needs and ability. As regards the former, students are at present selected by the Medical Officer of Health and the Chief Public Health Inspector and appointed on the staff of the Health Department in the General Division. It is very questionable whether Medical Officers of Health and Chief Public Health Inspectors are the persons best fitted to ascertain whether an applicant is academically and temperamentally suitable for undertaking and benefiting from a 4-year course of training.

There is no doubt that at present entry to the training scheme, due to a national shortage of public health inspectors, is often easy and offers little or no competition. Any applicant with the requisite minimum G.C.E. passes is almost assured of acceptance but the possession of the requisite minimum G.C.E. subjects is, however, little guide to a person's academic capacity, as applicants often obtain their G.C.E. passes one subject at a time. Depending on age and G.C.E. examination passes, the student can enter his training with a salary of £490 per annum or even more, with increments assured each year. His fees and expenses are also paid, in part at least. For much of the four years he spends only one day per week at a technical college, the rest of the time being spent either studying in the Health Department, or accompanying public health inspectors on their daily work.

This method of selection and training is not, in my opinion, efficient, nor fair to the pupil, nor to the local authority which is footing the bill. I am critical of arrangements whereby a pupil is given only one day per week of formal instruction with qualified teachers and the rest of his time

picking up what crumbs he can from the rest of the Health Department staff who, although in most cases desirous of being helpful, are not, and make no claim to be, teachers. From the student's point of view, it is most unsatisfactory to be expected to train for important examinations under such conditions. Under the present arrangements a student enjoys relative freedom and financial independence and these, together with the opportunities available for and the encouragement given to the pursuit of other interests must interfere with serious studying and it is small wonder that failures now occur so frequently.

I suggest the training scheme should be taken away completely from local authorities, as health departments are not equipped, staffed, nor competent to undertake this work. A student public health inspector should not be on the staff of a health department, but should be treated like any other technical trainee and obtain his entry to an approved course through his appropriate Education Authority, which would also make appropriate financial grants to candidates who were considered educationally and temperamentally suited to the training course. The normal conditions attached to such education grants would be an incentive to students to work seriously during their training. If the training course was made a full-time course of study, it could be completed in a far less period than the four years at present involved, say, 18 months to two years at the most. As regards the aspects of practical training which would require to be taken in a health department, a number of local authorities should be carefully selected to which pupils undergoing training would be attached for a limited period of full-time field experience. This period need not be too long and could be given towards the end of the theoretical training period, when they would have a considerable background knowledge on which to base their practical training. The authorities selected for practical training should be those where the Medical Officer of Health and Chief Public Health Inspector and other appropriate staff have expressed an interest and willingness to undertake practical tuition and where facilities exist for adequate practical experience.

The above briefly outlines what I consider to be a better scheme of training for public health inspectors than the existing one. It would encourage recruitment and enhance the status of the public health inspectorate, which the present training arrangements are in danger of undermining.

NORTH END ROAD MARKET

For many years the North End Road Market has been a problem to the Health Department. More recently, the demand for higher standards of hygiene in food-handling, especially since the Food Hygiene Regulations were introduced, has thrown the problem into even sharper perspective.

Unfortunately, it is not possible to reconcile standards of food hygiene which can and must, be rightly demanded for the public these days, with a street market. The only solution, as far as the Health Department is concerned, is a properly constructed covered market with hygienic fixtures, modern amenities and adequate supervision. It is appreciated that interests and problems other than those of food hygiene are involved but I consider no time should be lost in commencing a comprehensive study of the problem with a view to its earliest solution.

REHOUSING ON MEDICAL GROUNDS

During the year a points scheme for re-housing was introduced by the Council and your Medical Officer of Health was asked to undertake the allocation of points for medical priorities. This has proved to be a formidable and difficult task occupying much time of the Medical Officer of Health and Deputy Medical Officer of Health. Up to the time this preface was written, over 300 cases have been investigated and about 90 given maximum points. Unfortunately, none of these cases has yet been rehoused, due to lack of suitable housing accommodation - many require ground floor accommodation or access to a lift.

Investigation of these cases has involved obtaining detailed information from private medical practitioners and hospital medical staff and the amount of professional time and effort involved in this has been very considerable. It is unfortunate that so little has so far been achieved.

Among the difficulties encountered is that of trying to compare different medical conditions affecting different individuals living in different environments. It is impossible to decide whether a person with, say, a serious heart condition who has to climb stairs, is more deserving of priority than a young mother with a serious disability requiring her to have frequent hot baths and a young family also requiring frequent baths, and who has no bathroom and no convenient water supply. Both cases, in my opinion, are equally deserving of priority. The best that can be done is to pick out those cases which obviously would be helped by immediate rehousing and to give them maximum points. This is what has been done and beyond that there appears to be no method which permits of further differentiation of priority.

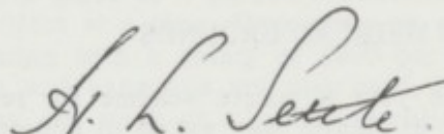
The position is further complicated because the condition of cases given less than the maximum points when first considered may deteriorate, in some instances suddenly and unexpectedly, and as a result at a later date deserve more priority than they were originally granted. Also new cases of equal severity to some already allotted the maximum points and still awaiting rehousing, are continually being brought to our notice. The question is how these two categories are to be fitted into the waiting list.

The problem of medical priority can only be solved by the provision of suitable accommodation in adequate amount. It should be borne in mind that merely allotting priority and points does not help the patient in the slightest - they can only be benefited by early rehousing - and unless this can be done rapidly once the need has been ascertained, the lives of some people will be shortened and others will deteriorate until when eventually they are rehoused, perhaps after a long delay, they cannot enjoy full, or even any, benefit from their new accommodation.

Finally, it is a great pleasure to tender my sincere thanks to the Council and Chairman and members of the Health Committee for their support and interest in the work of the department. As always we have readily received every assistance from the other departments of the Council and I thank my Chief Officer colleagues and their staffs for their willing co-operation. I also wish to thank my medical colleagues in hospitals, general practice and the L.C.C. Divisional Office, and also the voluntary organisations who so often play a large part in resolving the human problems we so frequently encounter.

In conclusion I gratefully acknowledge the loyal assistance given by all members of the staff of the Health Department at all times.

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



Medical Officer of Health.

August, 1964.

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF BOROUGH AND EXTRACTS FROM
 VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1963

SECTION A

General and Vital Statistics

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PHYSICAL FEATURES OF BOROUGH AND EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1963

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-1963)	109,700
Separately Rated Dwellings	30,269
Rateable Value	£5,747,996
Rate levied - 8/-d in the £ - Estimated Yield	£2,246,400
A Penny Rate produces approximately	£23,400
Number of assessments	34,442

The Registrar General's estimate gives the mid-year population of the Borough as 109,700 a decrease compared with 1962 of 870. Ten years ago, in 1953, the estimated population was 122,500.

The birth rate is 17.06 compared with 17.14 in 1962. Ten years ago the birth rate was 13.6.

The figure for England and Wales in 1963 is 18.2.

The infant mortality rate has decreased to 22.3 compared with 26.12 in 1962. The figure for England and Wales in 1963 is 21.1.

The death rate in 1963 shows a slight increase compared with 1962 - being 12.75 as compared with 11.93. Heart disease continues to be the main 'killer', with cancer the next most important.

The figure for England and Wales for 1963 is 12.2.

Sex	LIVE BIRTHS			STILL BIRTHS		
	Total	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total	Legitimate	Illegitimate
Males	1,077	942	135	15	14	1
Females	1,026	896	130	8	5	3
Totals	2,103	1838	265	23	19	4

Number of Marriages Registered during year	926
Birth Rate (crude) per 1,000 population	19.17
Birth Rate (adjusted) per 1,000 population	17.06
Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 live and still births	10.82
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total Live Births	12.6

DEATHS (All Ages)	Total	Males	Females
	1,372	720	652

Death Rate (crude) per 1,000 population	12.5
Death Rate (adjusted) per 1,000 population	12.75
Death Rate (adjusted) per 1,000 population (England and Wales)	12.2

INFANT DEATHS (Under 1 year)	Total	Males	Females
	47	28	19

Infant Mortality Rate:-	
All Infants per 1,000 Live Births	22.3
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births	22.3
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births	22.64
Neonatal (first 4 weeks) Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	18.54

MATERNAL DEATHS

There were no maternal deaths during the year.

CLASSIFICATION OF CAUSES OF DEATH

1,372 Deaths as follows

	Under 1	Age Groups				Over 65	Total
		1-5	5-15	15-45	45-65		
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	-	-	-	-	6	6	12
Syphilitic Disease	-	-	-	-	3	3	6
Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	-	-	-	1	1	3
Cancer	-	-	1	19	99	149	268
Diabetes	-	-	-	-	1	5	6
Vascular lesions of nervous system	-	-	-	1	19	122	142
Coronary disease, angina	-	-	-	5	76	179	260
Hypertension with heart disease	-	-	-	-	-	13	13
Other heart disease	-	-	-	3	11	120	134
Other circulatory disease	-	-	-	2	15	84	101
Influenza	-	-	-	1	-	5	6
Pneumonia	5	1	-	2	14	88	110
Bronchitis	-	1	-	2	25	83	111
Other diseases of respiratory system	-	-	-	-	3	7	10
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	-	-	-	1	1	7	9
Gastritis, enteritis, diarrhoea	-	-	-	1	1	5	7
Nephritis and nephrosis	-	-	-	1	2	2	5
Hyperplasia of prostate	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Congenital malformations	8	-	-	-	1	-	9
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	32	-	-	7	18	57	114
Motor vehicle accidents	-	-	-	3	-	2	5
All other accidents	1	-	-	5	7	10	23
Suicide	-	-	-	4	5	5	14
Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-	2	-	-	2

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
Anoxia	1	2	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3
Asphyxia	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Atelectasis	1	4	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	5
Congenital Malformations	2	4	-	-	-	6	-	-	2	-	8
Fracture of Skull	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Haemorrhage	2	1	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	4
Hyaline Membrane Disease	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Pneumonia	-	1	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	5
Prematurity	12	5	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	17
Respiratory Failure	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Septicaemia	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
TOTALS	20	19	-	-	-	39	5	1	2	-	47

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

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
LUNGS AND BRONCHUS - Male	61	59	68	61	70	80	72	69	65	60
Female	17	16	9	7	14	16	23	26	12	18
STOMACH - Male	22	22	13	6	15	14	17	18	24	25
Female	12	13	13	13	18	17	15	11	9	13
BREAST - Male	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
- Female	18	21	21	13	25	23	19	24	21	21
UTERUS - Female	7	13	8	13	9	16	13	15	7	6
OTHER SITES - Male	59	65	78	61	65	72	58	73	71	68
Female	47	65	59	61	63	62	53	63	76	57
TOTALS	243	275	269	236	279	300	271	299	285	268

SECTION BPrevalence and control of Infectious and other Diseases

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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 diseases are at present notifiable in Fulham:-

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

PUERPERAL PYREXIA

(Puerperal Pyrexia Regulations, 1951)

Fulham residents	5
Non-Fulham residents	2
Total cases notified in Fulham	7
Fulham residents notified to other Authorities	15
Total number of Fulham cases	20

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE, 1963

(in age groups)

	-1	1-2	3-4	5-9	10-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65	Total
Scarlet Fever	-	1	7	11	1	1	-	-	-	21
Whooping Cough	15	29	34	36	6	4	1	-	-	125
Acute Poliomyelitis: Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Paralytic:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	38	311	265	381	19	3	3	-	-	1020
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	9	4	14
Dysentery	9	20	18	24	10	21	29	17	8	156
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Encephalitis Infective	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Encephalitis Post Infectious	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	2	3	8
Meningococcal Infection	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
Food Poisoning	4	-	-	-	1	4	5	1	1	16
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	-	-	7
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scabies	-	2	-	-	1	4	2	-	-	9
Tuberculosis, Pulmonary	-	-	-	1	1	7	19	18	12	58
Tuberculosis, Non-Pulmonary	-	-	-	1	-	3	7	2	-	13
TOTALS	66	365	324	455	39	51	73	50	28	1451

There were 1,451 notifications - an increase of 938 compared with the figure (513) for 1962.

TUBERCULOSIS

The tuberculosis death rate of 10.93 has risen compared with last year when it was 5.42. In 1953, the tuberculosis death rate per 100,000 population was 19.59. The notification rate for tuberculosis in 1963 was 64.6 compared with 75.1 in 1962.

FULHAM CHEST CLINIC - ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1963
(SUPPLIED BY COURTESY OF DR. H.C. PRICE - CHEST PHYSICIAN)

NEW NOTIFICATIONS IN AGE GROUPS

	Males	Females
Under 1 Year	Nil	Nil
1 - 5 years	1	-
6 - 15 years	1	1
16 - 25 years	5	9
26 - 35 years	6	3
36 - 45 years	6	4
46 - 55 years	10	2
56 - 65 years	11	1
Over 65 years	8	2
	<hr style="width: 100%;"/>	<hr style="width: 100%;"/>
	48	22
	<hr style="width: 100%;"/>	<hr style="width: 100%;"/>

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR ANNUAL REPORT, 1963.

Number of NEW PATIENTS Attending:-	1963	1962
Non-Tuberculous Chest Cases	221	(220)
New Contacts of Notified Cases	168	(146)
New Notifications transferred in	45	(61)
Number of CLINIC ATTENDANCES:-		
Notified Cases of Tuberculosis	1630	(1765)
Contacts of Cases of Tuberculosis	2746	(2617)
Other Chest Diseases	2160	(2340)
Number of NEW NOTIFICATIONS OF TUBERCULOSIS IN FULHAM		
Pulmonary	58	(75)
Non-Pulmonary	12	(8)
Number of DEATHS IN FULHAM (Taken off Clinic Register)		
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	21	(26)
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Nil	(Nil)
Bronchitis	111	(114)
Cancer of the Lung	78	(77)
Number Taken off the Tuberculosis Register as CURED		
Pulmonary	36	(24)
Non-Pulmonary	6	(4)
Number of Visits by the Chest Physician	70	(70)
Number of Visits by the Health Visitors	2272	(2025)

Number of Patients X-Rayed	1963	1962
	3834	(3844)
Number of Patients undergoing treatment at home	1	(Nil)
Number of B.C.G. Vaccinations	199	(233)
Number of Notified Cases of Tuberculosis on Register at 31.12.63 ..	1203	(1235)

Figures in brackets are the comparative figures for 1962.

1. Number of cases of tuberculosis (notified or not) under treatment or supervision at 31st December.

RESPIRATORY				NON-RESPIRATORY			
Men	Women	Children	Total	Men	Women	Children	Total
601	459	12	1072	57	60	14	131
Less patients on Ward at 31.12.63							
9	3	-	12	-	1	-	1
592	456	12	1060	57	59	14	130
Plus TB. Obs.							
25	23	5	53				
617	479	17	1113	57	59	14	130

2. Number of cases of respiratory tuberculosis (whether notified or not) included in 1. new to clinic (excluding transfers from other clinics) during year ended 31.12.63.

	NOT BACTERIOLOGICALLY CONFIRMED				BACTERIOLOGICALLY CONFIRMED			
	Men	Women	Children	Total	Men	Women	Children	Total
Group 1	12	7	2	21	7	1	-	8
Group 2	3	2	-	5	10	4	-	14
Group 3	1	2	-	3	6	1	-	7
Totals	16	11	2	29	23	6	-	29

3. Number of cases of non-respiratory tuberculosis (notified or not) included in 1. new to clinic (but excluding transfers from other clinics) during year ended 31st December.

Men	Women	Children	Total
7	4	1	12

4. Number of cases included in 1 whose broncho-pulmonary secretion was positive during the year - 51.

REPORT FROM THE SOUTH WEST LONDON MASS X-RAY SERVICE

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

The South West London Mass X-Ray Service, which operates three Mobile Chest X-Ray Units is located in Fulham at the Western Hospital, Seagrave Road, where a regular one day a week service is provided continuously throughout the year. This Centre is open to everyone over the age of 15, irrespective of where they work or live, and people from all parts of London attend it, including a considerable number of those who are resident in the Borough of Fulham. The Centre is open on Wednesdays from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. and from 5 p.m. to 7 p.m. and no appointments are necessary for attendance there. In addition to all those who come as private individuals, many patients are referred there by General Practitioners. Employees of local firms and organisations also attend in organised parties, by arrangement with the Managements concerned. Ante-Natal patients, and children between the ages of 6 and 7 are also x-rayed, provided they have been sent by a Clinic or their Doctor, and that a previous appointment has been made for them. Children aged 8 - 14 can be brought to the Public Sessions if referred by a General Practitioner.

In 1963, over 16,000 people were x-rayed at the Fulham Centre, of whom 5,987 were sent from 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, 102,208 x-ray examinations were carried out by Mass X-Ray Units in South West London. As a result of these examinations, 269 cases were referred to Chest Clinics with radiological abnormalities suggestive of clinically significant pulmonary tuberculosis, and 160 cases were referred which were suggestive of neoplasm requiring further investigation. In addition, 277 other examinees were found to have non-tuberculous miscellaneous conditions requiring further study. In all, 706 cases were referred to Chest Clinics or Hospitals.

The Ante-Natal Clinics in the Borough continue to make regular use of the special large film service provided for their patients at the Western Hospital Mass X-Ray Centre. Parties of school children are also brought there for an x-ray examination, by arrangement with the Divisional Medical Officer, 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 Units made 30 visits to firms and organisations in Fulham, including two food factories, the Lord Roberts Workshops, the Fulham Gas Works and the Power Station, and the premises of the London Electricity Board in Effie Road, where staff working at the Fulham Town Hall were also x-rayed. In all, 4,654 people were x-rayed during these visits, of whom 8 were referred for further investigation.

Twelve Fulham firms and organisations have been co-operating since 1958 in the South London six-monthly chest x-ray service, by allowing their male employees who are over 45 years of age to attend an x-ray unit twice a year. This service provides regular six-monthly 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. Over 30,000 men in South London are now being x-rayed six-monthly, and many men in this older age group, who live in Fulham, attend regularly at the Western Hospital Centre. During 1963, a total of 33,964 examinations were made under this Service in South West London. 6,864 were x-rays of men examined for the first time under the service, and 27,100 were repeat examinations made at six-monthly intervals. The 6,864 initial examinations revealed 13 cases of lung cancer, i.e. 1.88 per thousand men examined. The 27,100 repeat (six-monthly) examinations revealed 21 (radiologically new) cases of primary lung cancer, i.e. 0.77 per thousand examinations. Any men over 45 who wish to be included in this service can obtain a leaflet and all particulars by attending the Mass X-Ray Centre on any Wednesday during the stated times.

During the past year, a close liaison has been maintained with the Fulham Chest Clinic, whose records of notified cases provide valuable information on which to base the visits of Mobile Units. Under the 'Works Contracts' Scheme immediately it is known that a case of tuberculosis has occurred on the premises of any firm or organisation, steps are taken at once to send a Mass X-Ray Unit to x-ray all the other employees there. In the same way, a careful watch is kept on the number of new cases occurring in any particular part of the Borough, so that a Mobile Unit can be sent to provide x-ray facilities for all the residents in the District concerned, where the circumstances appear to call for action of this kind.

However, the information obtained from the Fulham Chest Clinic about cases in local factories, can only be related to employees who both live and work in Fulham, and does not include employees who work in Fulham and live elsewhere. All employers and managements are therefore asked to co-operate in the elimination of tuberculosis by notifying the Headquarters of the South West London Mass X-Ray Service whenever a case of tuberculosis occurs amongst those whom they employ.

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 their own health, as well as that of their families, and those with whom they work.

FOOD POISONING

During the year sixteen cases were notified. The causative agent was identified in eleven of the cases, as follows:-

Agent Identified	No. of Cases
Salmonella Typhi-murium	8
Salmonella Oslo	1
Salmonella Brandenburg	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	95
Children (under 5 years)	17

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 572 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	1,094
Urine	30
Nose and Throat Swabs	19
Vaginal Swabs	7
Miscellaneous	3

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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 (4 residents), registered by the London County Council in the Borough at 94, Sedlescombe Road, S.W.6. There has been a reduction of two in the number of places at this home during the year.

(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. Monday a.m. (4th in month)	Wednesday p.m.
Relaxation and Mothercraft	Tuesday a.m.	-	Thursday p.m.	-
Infant Welfare	Friday a.m. Monday p.m. Wednesday p.m. Tuesday p.m. Monday a.m.	Tuesday a.m. Tuesday p.m.	Wednesday a.m. Monday p.m. Friday p.m.	Monday p.m. Thursday p.m.
Toddlers	Wednesday a.m.	Thursday a.m. (alternate)	Thursday a.m. (alternate)	Tuesday p.m.
Dental	Mon. a.m. & p.m. Wed. a.m. & p.m. Thurs. a.m. & p.m. Fri. a.m. & p.m.			
Family Planning	Thursday a.m.	-	Tuesday p.m.	-
Vaccination & Immunisations	Monday p.m. Wednesday p.m.	Thursday p.m.	Tuesday a.m.	Tuesday p.m.

STATISTICS FOR FULHAM AREA, 1963

CHILD WELFARE AND TODDLERS SESSIONS

First attendances this year of children -

Born in 1963	1,812
Born in 1962	2,434

CHILD WELFARE SESSIONS

Total attendances	23,157
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TODDLER'S SESSIONS

Total attendances	976
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ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL SESSIONS

First attendances this year (1963)

(a) Ante-natal cases	669
(b) Post-natal cases	44
Total attendances	2,020

FAMILY PLANNING SESSIONS

Total attendances	1,021
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MOTHCRAFT AND RELAXATION SESSIONS

Total attendances	991
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SMALLPOX VACCINATIONS ..

Inspections	152
Diphtheria injections	6,072
Poliomyelitis injections	5,479

Number of Premature infants born during 1963	161
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Number of Premature infants deaths under one month	17
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Maternal deaths	Nil
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CHILD MINDERS - VOLUNTARILY REGISTERED

Number minding children at end of the year	44
Number of children minded at end of the year	67

CHILD MINDERS - STATUTORILY REGISTERED

Number minding children at end of the year	6
Number of children minded at end of the year	21

PRIVATE REGISTERED DAY NURSERIES

Number minding children at end of the year	2
Number of children minded at end of the year	29

L.C.C. DAY NURSERIES

Attendances during the year	29,462
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CHILD PROTECTION

Number of Foster Mothers at end of the year	31
Number of foster children maintained at end of the year	43

HOME HELP SERVICE

Number of cases receiving service at end of the year:-

Maternity	1
Tuberculosis	12
Chronic Sick	57
Others	655

Creche attendances during the year	421
--	-----

Total attendances at Foot Clinics during the year	11,577
---	--------

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 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

Staff Employed

Resident	Non-Resident
1 Superintendent (Queen's)	11 District Sisters (Queen's)
1 Assistant Superintendent (Queen's)	1 Maie S.R.N. (Queen's)
2 District Sisters (Queen's)	5 District Sisters S.R.N.
	2 Enrolled Assistant Nurses
Domestic Staff - 1 Full-time and 2 Part-time	

Nurses' Work

	1962	1963
Cases nursed	1,770	1,839
Visits to patients	55,934	53,896
Visits to patients over 65 years	44,189	43,502

New Cases

Sent by Doctors	1,168	1,276
Sent by Hospitals	520	456
Sent by T.B. Clinic	12	12
Sent by L.C.C.	3	12
Sent by Public Health Department	22	41
Sent by Rabbi	1	1
Direct Approach	44	41
	1,770	1,839

Results

Convalescent	818	846
Sent to Hospital	378	382
Died	151	144
Transferred to other areas	7	49
Remaining on books	416	418
	1,770	1,839

Cases Nursed

	1962		1963	
	Cases	Visits	Cases	Visits
Medical	1,337	41,844	1,457	40,394
Surgical	311	12,055	278	11,752
Infectious Diseases	1	4	11	37
T.B. Medical and Surgical	23	1,297	7	1,092
Maternity Complications	34	257	46	306
Under 5 years	57	443	40	315
Others	7	34	-	-
	1,770	55,934	1,839	53,896

OLD PEOPLE'S WELFARE IN FULHAM

SERVICES FOR ELDERLY PEOPLE - QUESTIONNAIRE

The Health Department has been handicapped in planning the services for the old people by a lack of accurate information on the needs of the elderly. In order to overcome this handicap, a questionnaire, in the form of a returnable postcard, was delivered to every house (38,000) in Fulham in July, 1963. These asked on which of the following services persons would like further information:-

Chiropody	Home Bathing	Holidays
'Friendly visits'	Home Helps	Meals
	Luncheon Clubs	

327 replies were received. The following table summarises the information received:-

Service	Requests for Information
Chiropody	219
Home Bathing	23
Holidays	65
'Friendly' Visits	54
Home Helps	71
Meals	28
Luncheon Clubs	23
	TOTAL
	483

MEALS SERVICE

For many years the W.V.S. operated a Meals on Wheels and Luncheon Club Service. Due to staffing difficulties the W.V.S. found itself unable to continue the Meals Service (except at the Coronation Luncheon Club) and the Council took over the Service through the Health Department, with effect from the 1st April, 1963.

Close co-operation was maintained between the W.V.S. and the Health Department and this enabled a smooth transfer to be made without disorganizing the Service, or causing hardship for the recipients of the meals.

The Council has been able to employ paid staff and also to provide an additional delivery vehicle and, as a result, the Service has expanded as the following table shows:-

MEALS SERVICES

1963	Meals on Wheels	Luncheon Clubs				Total
		Brunswick	Shamrock	Coronation	Lytton	
January	718	206	103	162	136	1,325
February	616	166	96	137	108	1,123
March	555	204	116	166	118	1,159
April	448	180	105	230	153	1,116
May	610	352	110	235	195	1,502
June	515	375	73	144	144	1,251
July	588	417	74	155	198	1,432
August	600	435	82	200	148	1,465
September	694	424	82	169	196	1,565
October	801	562	111	198	233	1,905
November	996	450	92	172	78	1,788
December	1,174	364	59	112	136	1,845
Totals	8,315	4,135	1,103	2,080	1,843	17,476
1962	6,891	2,607	1,299	1,976	1,549	14,322

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 140/150 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. The service was expanded during the year as seen from the 1962 figures shown in brackets.

Number of baths given during 1963	3,939	(2,988)
Number of persons receiving baths at end of year	231	(139)
Number of persons on waiting list at end of year	5	(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 there is an increasing 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. 140 cards have been issued since the scheme started. One card was issued in 1963.

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 6,170 lbs (dry weight) of laundry was cleansed.

The following 29,770 articles of Fulham residents were cleansed during the year:-

Sheets	10,552
Pillow Cases	1,982
Towels	4,123
Underwear	9,045
Mattress Covers	351
'Pieces'	2,957
Blankets	760

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 1963	665
Number of above recorded for supervision	596
Number of deaths recorded in 1963	82
Number of old people admitted to Hospitals, Homes and Institutions permanently	42
Number left District	4
Hospital liaison visits	47
Re-visits	1,241
Total number of cases under supervision at end of year	721
Total number of cases recorded in Department	2,613

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.

The following information on some of the Committee's activities has been supplied by Mr. C.F. Thatcher, LL.B., Honorary Secretary. Close liaison is maintained with the Health Department, through Mr. J. Burton, Chief Clerk of the Health Department who is Assistant Secretary to the Committee.

CHIROPODY

Clinics

The demand for this service continues to grow and replies to a questionnaire on 'Services for the Elderly' distributed to all households in the Borough in July 1963, revealed that this was the service most in demand.

The London County Council run Chiropody Clinics at:-

133, Fulham Palace Road, W.6.
706, Fulham Road, S.W.6.
18/20, Bagley's Lane, S.W.6.

To supplement these, the Old People's Welfare Committee have clinics at:-

Bishop Creighton House, 378, Lillie Road, S.W.6.
British Red Cross H.Q., 52, New Kings Road, S.W.6.

The London County Council pays most of the cost of these two clinics.

In November, two extra half-day sessions were started at both these premises and the number of treatments provided from the 1st January, 1963 to 31st December, 1963, was as follows:-

British Red Cross	1,024	(685 in 1962)
Bishop Creighton House	819	(680 in 1962)

DOMICILIARY

This service is arranged for those who are housebound, the cost being shared between the London County Council and the Old People's Welfare Committee. The number of visits increased from 654 in 1962, to 711 in 1963.

CLOTHING AND BEDDING

Requests for clothing from needy Old Age Pensioners are referred to the W.V.S. who supplied five persons with suitable garments during the year. At Christmas, the Licensee of 'The Glen' public house, collected £30 and kindly gave it to be spent on the Elderly. It was used to purchase blankets for 18 elderly persons in need.

CHRISTMAS PARCELS SCHEME

A generous donation by His Worship the Mayor, Councillor A.H. Little, J.P., of £300, and a further donation from the Old People's Welfare Committee, of £100, again made it possible last Christmas to distribute parcels to elderly Fulham residents living alone.

A collection was also made by the cinema management from the patrons of the Regal Cinema (£23.5s.9d.). A Fulham businessman gave 700 lbs. of sugar, and the New Zealand Government gave 56 lbs. of butter. All these gifts were used to provide parcels.

744 applications for parcels were received and 468 of these were met direct. The remainder were referred to other organisations known to be operating Christmas schemes and 163 pensioners received a parcel or monetary gift from one of these sources.

Care is taken by the exchange of names and addresses to ensure as far as possible that a recipient only receives one Christmas parcel from the various sources available.

FRIENDLY VISITING

The visiting services are co-ordinated through Miss D. Wilson, Warden of Bishop Creighton House. The need for fresh volunteers to visit a lonely old person each week or fortnight, is as great as ever. Voluntary visiting is greatly appreciated not only by the lonely or handicapped people who receive them, but by all those who have a concern for them - especially relatives living far away and unable to visit, voluntary organisations and the department of the various Authorities who are constantly trying to enlist helpers. Voluntary helpers and the staff of Bishop Creighton House also visit Fulham Hospital on Monday afternoons to talk to patients in the chronic wards and to play cards or dominoes with those who wish.

FUEL

Following the severe winter of 1962/63, 100 bags of prepacked solid smokeless fuel were bought and held in reserve to supply to elderly people in emergencies. In addition, all the local coal merchants were circularised and asked to give priority to elderly people should there be any prolonged cold weather. Fortunately, the winter was mild and only two bags of fuel were issued.

HOLIDAY SCHEME

This scheme enables any resident of Fulham who is over the age of sixty 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 periods. During the 1963 season, 239 pensioners participated as compared with 284 in the previous year. The charges and periods chosen were as follows:-

17th May to 31st May	14th September to 28th September
1st week only 10	1st week only 40
2nd " " " " .. 60	2nd " " " " .. 32
Two weeks 54	Two weeks 43
Total <u>124</u>	Total <u>115</u>

The cost per head was £4.10s.0d. (full-board) plus 15/- coach fare.

The Mayor and Mayoress (Councillor and Mrs. A.H. Little, J.P.) visited the party at Broadstairs on the 17th September and were received by the Chairman of the Broadstairs Urban District Council.

HOME DECORATION SCHEME

Two 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 re-decorating 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 working parties were accommodated at the Lytton Estate Club Room. No charge is made to the pensioners and the International Voluntary Service receive no payment for the labour. The Committee, assisted by the National Assistance Board in appropriate cases, has however, reimbursed the International Voluntary Service with the cost of the materials used. 46 rooms were re-decorated - 22 in April/May and 24 in October/November.

OLD PEOPLE'S OUTINGS

Outing or Show	Date	Number in Party
River trip from Windsor	12. 6.63	186
Outing to Maldon, Essex	11. 7.63	297
Black and White Minstrel Show	20.12.63	137
Tour of Surrey Beauty Spots	2. 4.64	194

SOCIAL CLUBS

The fourteen 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 entertainments, annual outings, and Christmas activities, towards the cost of which, the Old People's Welfare Committee, in appropriate cases, makes a grant.

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SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

With an overall improvement in the staffing position in the public health inspectors section during 1963 it proved possible not only to give more attention to important routine matters, but also to make a substantial resumption in house-to-house inspections, area surveys and individual inspections of houses in multiple occupation.

The comment was made in my last report that the number of complaints received had increased for the first time for several years. This trend was even more marked in 1963, the number requiring investigation increasing sharply from 1,403 to 2,294.

VISITS TO DWELLINGS BY PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

After complaint	2,294
After infectious disease	154
Re-inspections (excluding house-to-house)	4,611
Drains tested	1,089
Drains inspected	1,581
Voluntary drainage works supervised	1,478
Housing enquiries	64
Owners/builders, etc.	847
Miscellaneous visits	426
Ineffectual visits	2,452
Vermin (rehousing cases)	478
Houses in Multiple occupation	660
House to house (initial inspections)	1,287
House to house (reinspections)	1,085
* Rodent control	152

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

STATUTORY ACTION

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

Intimation notices served	903
Intimation notices complied with	543
Statutory Notices served	703
Statutory Notices complied with	445

Summary of Works carried out under supervision of Public Health Inspectors

Fresh Air Inlets repaired or renewed	21
Soil and Vent Pipes repaired or renewed	65
Drains cleared	80
Drains repaired	95
Drains relaid	29
Rainwater gutters and pipes repaired or renewed	191
Traps cleansed, repaired, etc.	10
Pans renewed	75
Seats repaired or renewed	32
Flushing cisterns repaired or renewed	100
Fastenings provided to doors, and doors repaired	7
Sinks provided, repaired or renewed	20
Sink and bath wastes repaired or renewed	61
Baths cleansed	1
Water cisterns repaired, cleansed, etc.	69

Water supply pipes and fitting repaired	37
Internal house repairs	817
Fireplaces repaired (nuisances from smoke etc.)	36
Kitchen ranges repaired or renewed (for cooking purposes)	3
Dampness remedied	721
Rooms provided with adequate light and ventilation	15
Staircases provided with light and ventilation and repaired	40
Ventilation provided under floors and repairs	127
Roofs repaired	420
Other external repairs	195
Accumulations of refuse removed	40
Dustbins replaced	232
Yards, forecourts paved and drained	31

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

During the year 44 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 other 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
9	Nil	35

In four of these cases costs of £1. 1s. 0d. were awarded, and in two cases costs of £2. 2s. 0d.

WORKS IN DEFAULT

PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1936

During 1963 the Council's contractors carried out works in default at 11 premises, the owners having failed to comply with Statutory Notices served under the Public Health (London) Act, 1936. The costs of the work varied in individual cases from £1. 10s. 0d. to £70. 5s. 0d., the total sum involved being £219. 0s. 9d.

WATER SAMPLING

The regular monthly sampling for bacteriological examination of domestic supplies in different parts of the borough continued. During the year 93 samples were taken, all except 6 being found satisfactory. 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	524	16.9	-	98.09	98.28

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

Results of Swimming Bath Water Samples

During the year 29 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 one case where more than 300 per m.l. were found. Visits were paid and follow-up samples taken which proved satisfactory.

LAND CHARGES ACT, 1925

Enquiries as to any outstanding sanitary or other notices and orders of charges were dealt with in respect of 3,256 premises.

In 97 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 108.

78 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	Nocturnal noise nuisance from cats within curtilage of factory.	Number of pets considerably reduced on request. Reduction in noise achieved as result.
2	Noise following introduction of new fans and machinery. Large undertaking.	Trouble due to 'beating' between two motor driven fans and resonance in large bore metal ducting. Cure effected by synchronization of fan motors and treatment of ducting to reduce resonance.
3	Noisy handling of deliveries at engineering factory.	Management informed. Appreciable reduction of noise effected.
4	Intermittent noise from boiler and other machinery in launderette.	Management acceded to request to provide effective sound insulation.
5	Thumping from plastic machines during night shifts.	Machines re-sited on request and some processes transferred to daylight working.
6	Night noises from dropping of metal trays when loaded on vans at large food factory. Noise from bell on detector plants.	Noise immediately reduced on request and detector bell encased so that it is heard only within factory.

	Nature of complaint	Action taken (if any)
7	Continuous playing of noisy radio set in engineering works.	Management co-operative. Volume reduced, and set not used late evening or on Sundays.
8	Noise from demolition work on ex-factory site.	Use of demolition machine (heavy ball swinging apparatus) restricted to reasonable hours.
9	Noise from refrigerating motor in butcher's shop.	New motor fixed on request. Sound reduced.
10	Noise from machinery at Engineers Works.	Metal doors kept closed on request. Sound reduced.

DISINFECTION, DISINFESTATION AND LAUNDRY SERVICES

Number of rooms disinfested	322
Number of rooms disinfested after Infectious Disease	29
Number of wards and rooms disinfested in Maternity Hospital	16
Number of articles stoved	3,108
Laundry carried out for the Refuse Destructor Staff:-	
Bath towels	453
Roller towels	58
Dust Coats	26
Boiler Suits	3

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 1963:-

Bedsteads and Bedsprings	11
Mattresses	30
Bolsters	3
Pillows	12
Blankets	15
Sheets	13
Clothing	71
Miscellaneous furniture	22

ARRANGEMENTS FOR SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

(Information supplied by the courtesy of the Borough Engineer and Surveyor
Mr. E.R. Knight, M.Eng., M.I.C.E., M.I.Mech.E., M.I.Struct.E., M.I.Mun.E.,
M.A.P.L.E., F.S.S.)

All local sewers discharge to L.C.C. trunk sewers to which the properties on the routes of the latter are also directly connected.

The district is generally effectively drained but there are certain areas where minor flooding is known to occur at infrequent intervals (of the average order of two years) on premises at levels approaching those of the adjacent sewers, which are generally deep. These occasions appear to be associated with rainfalls of the order of 0.25 inches in one-quarter of an hour and with heavy surcharge in the trunk sewers, causing surcharge and reduction of flow capacity in the local sewers connected thereto.

It is anticipated that improvements, mainly outside the Borough, to trunk sewers in accordance with the programme at present in hand by the L.C.C. will reduce the risk and extent of surcharge in the trunk sewers passing through the Borough, with consequent improvement in the flow of storm water in the local sewers and elimination or reduction of surcharge therein during storms.

HOUSING ACT, 1957

DEMOLITION AND CLOSING ORDERS

One demolition order was made during the year, as follows:-

Premises	Date of Order
10, Halford Road	21. 1. 1963

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

Premises	Date of Order
86/86A, Townmead Road	11. 9. 1963
82, Townmead Road	11. 9. 1963

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

Premises	Part Closed	Date of Order
7, Salisbury Mews	First Floor	24. 4. 1963
7, Salisbury Pavement	Basement	25. 9. 1963

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
42, Vereker Road	Basement	25. 8. 1960
28, North End Road	Basement	24. 9. 1958

The annual survey of 155 premises subject to closing orders was carried out during the year, and the results are as follows:-

6 premises and 143 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. Orders were determined in two cases where the premises had been made fit.

Premises found to have been demolished since the previous year's survey. In the remaining three cases works were in progress in one and re-housing was awaited in the other two.

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 1963.

Applications Received	No. of Dwellings	Approved	Standard	Discretionary	Refused/Withdrawn
136	142	117	84	33	25

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

HOUSING ACT, 1957

ACQUISITION OF LAND (AUTHORISATION PROCEDURE) ACT, 1946

SLUM CLEARANCE PROGRAMMES:

The following Orders were made during 1963, and were awaiting confirmation by the Minister of Housing and Local Government at the end of the year:-

The London County Council (Hartopp Avenue, Fulham) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1963.

Premises declared to be a clearance area:-

2-48 (even) Hartopp Avenue
1-25 (odd) Hartopp Avenue
2-26 (even) Werley Avenue
1-35 (odd) Werley Avenue

Premises to be acquired to provide a suitable site for redevelopment:-

16-28 (even) Pellant Road
2-28b (even) Hannell Road
1-9 (odd) Hannell Road together with adjacent car park at the corner of Hannall Road and Dawes Road.
216-230 (even) Dawes Road.

The London County Council (Fam Lane, Fulham) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1963.

Premises declared to be a clearance area:-

11, 13, 17-29 (odd), 35,
47-61 (odd), Fam Lane.
50-52 (even), Fam Lane.

Premises to be acquired to provide a suitable site for redevelopment:-

15, 29A, 31, 31A, 33, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45,
63 and 65, Fam Lane.
Workshop and stores between 61 and 63.
54-60 (even), Fam Lane.
62-72 (even), Fam Lane.

The Fulham Borough Council (Field Road (No.4) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1963.

Premises declared to be a clearance area:-

1, 3, 8, 11, 13, 15, 17 and 19
Dewport Street.
2, 4, 5, 8, 11, 12 and 13,
Lundy Street.
11, 11a, 13, 15, 17 and 19
Field Road.

Premises to be acquired to provide a suitable site for redevelopment:-

3, 9, Field Road.
5, 7, Dewport Street.
1, 3, 6, 7 and 10, Lundy Street.
2, Margravine Road and land adjoining
147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163,
169, Greyhound Road.
St. Albans Works.

The Fulham Borough Council (Estcourt Road No. 2) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1962.

During the year the Minister of Housing and Local Government confirmed without modification the above Compulsory Purchase Order.

The Fulham Borough Council (Fulham Road No. 1) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1962.

During the year the Minister of Housing and Local Government confirmed without modification the above Compulsory Purchase Order.

The Fulham Borough Council (Townmead Road No. 1) Clearance Order, 1962.

The Minister of Housing and Local Government confirmed the above Order with modification, this being the exclusion of No. 88/88a, Townmead Road on which house a Closing Order was subsequently made.

HOUSING ACT, 1961

Four cases of individual houses in multiple occupation in which conditions were found calling for action under Part II of this Act. In each case single-room lettings predominated and the facilities provided fell far short of the standards adopted by the Council when applying these statutory provisions. During the year two of these cases were brought to a satisfactory conclusion and work commenced in the remainder.

Consideration was given to exploring the line of action outlined in the Ministry of Housing and Local Government's Circular No. 42/62, with a view to getting a big increase in the number of premises improved. The Minister suggested a systematic approach and this involved taking a street or area considered worth improving and then indicating to all the owners and tenants concerned what improvements would be necessary to bring their premises up to a satisfactory standard, stating the help the Council could give them towards bringing about the desired results. Close co-operation was necessary and maintained between the Health and Housing Committees and the corresponding departments.

To give effect to the Minister's suggestion, the Council selected two areas, differing in character, for survey by the public health inspectors.

The first area comprised 160 three-storeyed houses in two adjoining streets. Multiple occupation (mainly sub-letting) was present in 117. The structures were sound and any sanitary defects found were dealt with as a separate issue by exercising powers under the Public Health (London) Act, 1936. Owners and 'persons in control' were then informed of the Council's desire to bring about improvements of the area. They were given details of what was involved in each particular case and of the improvement grants which could be made available in appropriate cases. Both

owners and tenants were invited to a meeting held at a School in the area and a large attendance resulted. The Council's plans were expounded and a plea made for maximum co-operation.

Numerous questions were raised, most of which had been anticipated in Circular 42/62. Would loans be available in addition to grants? What happens when there is no room for a bathroom? What rent increases would be involved? Supposing elderly tenants did not wish to be disturbed?

There followed a prolonged period of consideration of individual cases. Council's officers conducted a vast correspondence and separately interviewed the owners, and/or their professional advisers, of 94 of the premises. Many site meetings took place.

The Minister had warned that such projects can be very hard work and that resistances would be met. In the event this proved to be the case. Nevertheless, gradually and painstakingly this particular area plan has reached a stage where some success can reasonably be anticipated. Already some of the larger owning interests have either instructed architects or surveyors to prepare improvement schemes or have discussed the sale of their premises to the Council. Some owners of individual premises have come to terms with their tenants and provided additional sanitary facilities. With the preliminaries over, next year should see further worthwhile practical results.

The second area surveyed comprised 360 two-storeyed premises, almost all owned by one company. After the few sanitary defects found had been dealt with, the responsibility for further exploring the possibility of effecting improvements was taken over by the Housing Committee which is being advised by the Borough Architect.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There are no common lodging houses in the Borough.

DWELLINGS COMPLETED BY THE COUNCIL BETWEEN 1st JANUARY AND 31st DECEMBER, 1963

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	
Ethel Rankin Court	30. 3.63	9	3	-	3	3	24
Cobbs Hall	20. 4.63	30	15	5	10	-	55
The Grange	11. 5.63	36	4	-	32	-	100
24/26, Matheson Road	14.12.63	6	-	-	6	-	18
		81	22	5	51	3	197

Under the Housing Act, 1957, the Council is continuing to acquire property for general housing needs. Some 41 properties were acquired in 1963 which at the time of purchase provide accommodation for 50 family units. After improvements these dwellings will provide 56 family units.

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	130
Reconstruction of drainage system	2
Conversion of premises into flats	39
New buildings	13
Total	184

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 89 certificates issued under the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954, uncanceled, 1 being cancelled during 1963.

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

Details of action taken between 1st January and 31st December, 1963, 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	4
Undertakings refused by Council	Nil
Certificates issued	4
Applications by landlords to Council for cancellation of certificates	10
Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates	1
Council decisions to cancel in spite of tenants' objections	1
Certificates cancelled	10

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

During the year three certificates were issued in respect of 75 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	137
Number of families rehoused by Fulham Borough Council	201
Total	338

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 4 oz. 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.

After each treatment there was a reduction in the number of surface infestations, both 'reported' and 'discovered' by inspection. 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.

	Type of Property			Total
	Local Authority	Dwelling Houses	Business & Industrial Premises	
1. No. of complaints received.. .. .		526	73	599
2. No. of properties inspected	-	693	131	824
3. No. of properties found to be infested by rats: Major	-	-	-	-
Minor	-	239	39	278
4. No. of properties found to be infested by mice	-	287	34	321
5. No. of properties treated: (a) Rats	-	239	39	278
(b) Mice	-	267	25	292
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	-	5,617	678	6,295

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

INDUSTRIAL PREMISES

It is pleasing to report that emissions of smoke from factory chimneys constituting offences under the Act or contraventions of The Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations, 1958 were few. Often the cause was mechanical breakdown, which the firms concerned reported immediately to the department. In every case managements took the necessary steps without delay and no case called for legal proceedings.

SMOKE NUISANCES

Six complaints of smoke nuisances due to burning refuse of various kinds in the open were received. In each case the matter received immediate attention on request and no recurrences were reported.

SMOKE CONTROL AREAS

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 Order No.7 received from the Ministry of Housing and Local Government on 30th.
- 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 required to obtain grant aid towards the cost of conversions or adaptations to fireplaces.
- February Clean Air Exhibition held 14th-16th February at St.Etheldreda's Church Hall, Fulham Palace Road. 1919 persons visiting the exhibition. 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. 94 entries were received and valuable prizes for the competition were kindly donated by the exhibitors.
- June Reminder notices were distributed to all householders in No. 7 Smoke Control Area in the week ending 25th June. They achieved their desired effect and were followed by a spate of enquiries to the Department for grants.
- July The survey of No. 8 Smoke Control Area was completed and the survey of No. 9 Area commenced. The estimated number of premises in No. 9 area is 7,249.
- October RESIDENT MEETING - NO. 9 SMOKE CONTROL AREA. No. 9 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 over 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 who answered questions. Only 35 residents attended but a lively meeting ensued, many questions on the position of industry in relation to the Clean Air Act being asked and satisfactorily answered. The meeting was well reported in the local press.
- November VISIT OF SOLID SMOKELESS FUELS FEDERATION VAN. This unit toured the No. 7 Smoke Control Area during the week ending 9th November but was poorly attended. It would seem therefore that the Fulham public do not need these ancillary exhibitions.

SMOKE CONTROL AREA NO. 8. An Order to cover this area was made and brief details are as follows:-

Size of Area a 335 acres

Number of industrial premises	142
Number of commercial premises	291
Number of dwellings	6,022
Number of other premises	27

Total estimated costs of works based on the survey 67,340

Of this sum:-

Exchequer contribution:	26,936
Council's contribution	20,871

Present annual tonnage of bituminous coal and other smoky fuels to be replaced (excluding oil) 1,981

Suggestive operative date of Order 1.10.64.

December Ministry of Housing and Local Government Circular 69/63.

This circular was issued following a comprehensive reassessment of the probable availability of the different smokeless fuels in Great Britain during the coming decade or so and the probable demand in the same period. In the light of this reassessment the Minister of Housing decided that current arrangements under the Clean Air Act needed some reshaping in order to ensure the continued smooth establishment of smoke control areas.

The range of fuels likely to be available in Fulham was ascertained and the Public Health Committee decided to follow the recommendations made in the circular and allow full grants on:

- (1) free standing or inset openable stoves
- (2) underfloor draught fires
- (3) electric themal storage space heaters.

POSITION REACHED BY THE COUNCIL AT 31.12.63

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	2,267	3,401
8	335	6,798	1.10.64	Confirmation received 21.11.63	
9	368	6,872	1.10.65	Proposed date	

* Based on an average of 1½ per application.



Clean Air Exhibition. St. Etheldreda's Church Hall - February
Left to Right Mayor, Councillor Miss Phyllis Cooper J.P.,
Dr. H. L. Settle Medical Officer of Health,
The Mayoress, Councillor Miss F. C. Pusey M.R.S.H.
Mr. Nicholls - Solid Smokeless Fuels Federation.



Friends of Fulham Hospital Carnival Departmental Float "Smoking and Health" July 1963.

Window and Foyer Displays

The window display was used in conjunction with No. 7 Smoke Control Order at Messrs. Metroglaze premises, Munster Road. The display showed a map of No. 7 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 1963, eight 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 immediately having the vehicles withdrawn from service and examined.

West London Inter-Boroughs' 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

MEASUREMENT OF AIR POLLUTION

The Department co-operates in the National Atmospheric Pollution Survey of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research by measuring smoke and sulphur dioxide pollution at three sites in the Borough, viz. Chelsea Secondary School, Clem Attlee Court and Fulham Town Hall.

The department has also collaborated with the D.S.I.R. and the College of General Practitioners and certain other Metropolitan Boroughs in a special investigation to find the connection, if any, between atmospheric pollution and chest complaints. Special equipment is brought into use at the Town Hall when fogs are forecast to measure the smoke and SO₂ continuously for hourly periods, this apparatus functioning automatically.

Figures issued by the D.S.I.R. show there has been a definite reduction in the smoke concentration in London over recent years and this can be attributed directly to the introduction of smoke control areas.

SECTION 3: Notices of Intention to Install Furnaces

The following notices were received during the year:-

Type of Premises	Type of Appliance(s) and fuel to be used	Furnace Rating	Purpose
Dwelling House	1 Janitor gas fired boiler	60,000 B.T.U's per hour	Hot water supply
Dwelling House	1 Janitor gas fired boiler	60,000 B.T.U's per hour	Hot water supply
Dwelling House	1 Potterton gas fired boiler	67,000 B.T.U's per hour	Hot water supply
Dwelling House	1 Kin gas fired boiler	70,000 B.T.U's per hour	Hot water supply
Dwelling House	1 Janitor oil fired boiler	125,000 B.T.U's per hour	Central heating
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
Laundromat	1 Potterton oil fired boiler	750,000 B.T.U's per hour	Hot water supply and steam for automatic dryers
Laundromat	1 Potterton oil fired boiler	750,000 B.T.U's per hour	-ditto-
Oil Works	1 Brockhouse oil fired boiler	756,800 B.T.U's per hour	Central heating
Launderette	2 Potterton gas fired boilers	250,000 B.T.U's per hour each	Hot water supply
Two blocks of flats	3 Spanner Swirlypoc oil fired boilers	1,500,000 B.T.U's per hour each	Central heating and hot water supply
Launderette	2 Potterton gas fired boilers	250,000 B.T.U's per hour each	Hot water supply
Concrete Mixing Works	1 Brockhouse oil fired boiler	650,000 B.T.U's per hour	Hot water supply
Woollen Cloth Manufacturing Factory	1 Brockhouse oil fired boiler	18,200 B.T.U's per hour	Process steam (cloth shrinkage)

FACTORIES ACTS

The position at the end of 1963 was as follows:-

Factories with mechanical power	283
Factories without mechanical power	279

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

Antique dealers	18
Boot repairers	34
Cement Works and Road Surfacing Materials	7
Clothing (including tailors, dressmakers, shirtmakers and bathing costume manufacturers)	27
Coal Wharf	1
Dyers and Cleaners'	4
Dyers and Cleaners' Receiving Depots	33
Electricity Generating Station	1
Engineers: Electrical	22
General	39
Precision	17
Sheet Metal	11
Exhibition Stand and Display specialists	7
Food (in all its branches - pie manufacturers, butchers, etc.)	26
Garages (services and repairs)	48
Gas Works	1
Laboratories	5
Launderettes	16
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
Scrap Metal merchants	11
Timber Merchants and Joiners	38
Warehouses, Wharfingers and Bonded Stores	36
Miscellaneous	83
	562

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	-
Factories with mechanical power (initial visits)	24	-
Other premises under the Act (building operations and works of engineering construction)	3	-
Number of re-inspections of all factories	1,554	-
	<u>1,610</u>	<u>-</u>

Number of cases in which defects were found:-

Particulars	Found	Remedied
Want of cleanliness	36	36
Inadequate ventilation	11	11
Inadequate lighting	8	8
Ineffective drainage of floors	18	18
Sanitary Conveniences:-		
(a) Insufficient	16	15
(b) Unsuitable or defective	56	56
(c) Not separate for the sexes	3	3
	<u>148</u>	<u>147</u>

No prosecutions were instituted under the Factories Acts during 1963.

Section 110 - Outwork

Nature of Work	No. of Outworkers on list
Artificial flowers	27
Artificial jewellery	3
Boot making	2
Box making	1
Button carding	3
Fancy goods	2
Lampshades	5
Leatherwork	1
Millinery	4
Paper and plastic bags	3
Toymaking	30
Upholstery	5
Wearing apparel	31
	<u>117</u>

143 visits were made to outworkers during the year.

SECTION E

Inspection and Supervision of Food

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INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

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

EXAMINATION OF FOOD AND SEIZURE OF UNSOUND FOOD

Certain articles of food which are liable to be adulterated are controlled by sampling and chemical analysis by the Public Analyst, but foods which deteriorate in quality, and become unfit for human consumption are supervised by inspection and 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 547 certificates:-

Tinned and packeted goods	5,201
Beef Kidneys	20 lbs
Chicken	25½ lbs
Fresh Cream Cakes	7 lbs
Fish	48 lbs
Meat	1,066½ lbs
Pickled Cabbage	5 lbs
Pigs Liver	15 lbs
Milk Chocolate Toffees	1 lb
Potatoes	3 tons 17 cwts.
Bacon	130 lbs 6 oz.

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	6	3.79	8.75
February	8	3.68	8.74
March	4	3.64	8.60
April	2	3.50	8.51
May	5	3.48	8.52
June	3	3.57	8.59
July	3	3.58	8.54
August	2	3.68	8.50
September	2	3.58	8.69
October	3	3.80	8.65
November	1	3.80	8.62
December	2	3.63	8.64
		3.64	8.61

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
22	4.44	8.92

In no case did a sample fall below the minimum of 4.0% 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	5	5	-	5	-	-	-	-
Sterilised	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Tuberculin tested (Pasteurised)	74	74	-	69	5	7	-	-

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

	Issued in 1963	Total on Register
To retail Tuberculin Tested Milk	3	80
To retail Pasteurised Milk	12	130
To retail Sterilised Milk	11	119

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 130 premises so engaged.

Number of Inspections of milk dealers premises 158

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 nearly 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	23	1	24
Lollies	2	-	2
			26 *

* Grade 1 - 23; Grade 2 - 1; Grade 3 - 1; Grade 4 - 1.

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 35 samples of ice cream were obtained with the following average results:-

	Average %		
	Fat	Non-fatty solids	Total solids
Ice Cream	8.74	25.98	34.72
Dairy Ice Cream	8.11	25.23	33.34

In two cases samples fell below minimum requirements.

FOOD AND DRUGS SAMPLING

Nine 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
Black Pudding (No. 5607)	I	Contained total meat 55%. Public Analyst of opinion meat content should be not less than 70%.	Further sample obtained.
Bun Loaf (No. 5646)	I	Two loaves contained respectively 21.85% and 9.64% fruit. Inadequate distribution of fruit.	Letter to and discussion with producer/retailer.
Loaf of Bread	C	When cut found to contain portions of wire.	Letter to producers.
Olives stuffed (No. 5758)	I	Contained numerous budding yeast cells and would probably not keep very long.	Retailer notified and stock position checked.
Ice Cream (No. 5839)	I	Contained 4.54% fat. Food Standards (Ice Cream) Regulations, 1959, require ice cream to contain not less than 5% fat. Sample is therefore 9% deficient in fat.	Producer/retailer informed and further informal sample obtained.
Beef Sausages (No. 5860)	C	Found to contain black material probably caused by mineral oil.	Warning letter to producers.
Meat Pie	C	Complaint was received that a meat pie had been found to contain a large number of live ants. Visit to premises failed to reveal presences of ants - bake-house in very clean condition.	Difficulty in proving ants were in pie at time of purchase so no action taken.
Fruit Pie	C	Complaint of ants found in fruit pie when opened. No trace of ants at complainants house or retail shop.	No action taken.
Cream Cheese (No. 5879)	I	Contained fat on dry matter only 46.4%.	Further sample being obtained.
Mint Concentrate (No. 5888)	I	Contained hazel leaf though probably less than 5%.	Letter to producers.
Corned Beef (No. 5893)	I	Contents of tin attacked by black stains. Slice of meat contained 91 p.p.m. tin. Adulterated.	Further samples obtained from stock and all sales stopped pending further results.

Article	Formal (F) or Informal (I) or Complaint (C)	Adulteration, Irregularity or nature of complaint and Analysts' comments	Action taken
Ice Cream (No. 5906)	I	Contained 4.54% fat only. Inferior.	Informal follow-up of sample No. 5839. Formal sample now taken.
Top of the Milk (No. 5941)	I	The Food & Drugs Act defines cream as that part of the milk rich in fat which has been separated by skimming or otherwise and the Food Standards Order requires sterilised cream to contain not less than 23% milk fat. This product contains 18.8% fat and 7% solids-not-fat. It is therefore 18% deficient in fat.	No action.
Prepared Apricots, Lemons and Oranges (Nos. 5885, 5886 and 5887)	I	Label implies contents are uncut, whereas they are cut.	Letter to producers.
Ice Pops (No. 5983)	I	Product satisfactory, but label should declare 'sodium alginate' instead of 'alginate' and 'saccharin' instead of 'saccharine'.	Letter to producers.
Corn Puffs (No. 6008)	I	Contain an American certified red colour not permitted in this country.	Letter to importers.
Currants (No. 6050)	I	Currants satisfactory but contained considerable quantity of extraneous dirt. Inferior.	Retailer informed and appropriate action requested.
Double Cream (No. 6059)	F	Contained fat 41.92%. Should be 48%.	Letter to producers.
Sugar Confectionery (Lemon Drops) (No. 6067)	I	Contain citric acid 0.68%, vitamin C 13.2 mg. per oz. colouring and flavour, sugar to 100%. Labelling of Food Order requires quantity of vitamins present to be stated. Use of flavouring should also be disclosed.	Letter to person having control of stock from which sample taken.

Article	Formal (F) or Informal (I) or Complaint (C)	Adulteration, Irregularity or nature of complaint and Analysts' comments	Action taken
Shelled Walnuts	C	Contained evidence of infestation by Mediterranean Mill Moth.	Warning letter to retailer.
Steak and Kidney Pie	C	Found to be in a mouldy condition.	Warning letter to retailer.
Scone	C	Found to contain an insect i.e. a wasp.	No further action.
Tomato Paste (No. 6069)	I	Howard Mould Count 80% - excessive. Sample of dark colour and possesses caramelised taste.	Further samples obtained.
Steak and Kidney	C	Complainant said steak and kidney was composed of heart and kidney. Assistant thought complainant wanted it for her dog.	Warning letter to retailer.
Haslet (No. 6119)	I	Contained lean meat 39%, fat 22%, total meat 61%. Haslet should contain about 70% meat (lean fore-end pork). Inferior.	Letter to vendors.
Tomato Paste (Nos. 6136, 6137, 6138)	I	Howard Mould Counts respectively 100%, 90%, 80%. Should not be greater than 60%.	Wholesaler informed. also local authority for district concerned.
Tomato Puree (No. 6140)	I	Howard Mould Count 80%. Should not be greater than 60%.	Letter to retailer and wholesaler; two further samples taken.
Tomato Paste (No. 6142)	I	Howard Mould Count 70%. Should not be greater than 60%.	Wholesaler interviewed.
Vodka (No. 6157)	I	Contained 64.1% proof spirit although label declares 65.5% proof. Inferior.	Further brands of vodka to be sampled.
Sweetener (No. 6167)	I	Contains 99% sugar and 1% soluble saccharin, which is satisfactory. Claim that it should be used for sweetening puddings is not justified.	No further action deemed necessary.
Soup Mix (No. 6178)	I	Ingredients not disclosed in correct order.	Further sample obtained.

Article	Formal (F) or Informal (I) or Complaint (C)	Adulteration, Irregularity or nature of complaint and Analysts' comments	Action taken
Minced Beef (canned) (No. 6235)	I	Inferior. Contained 45% total meat	Letter to producers. Commodity now withdrawn from production.
Soup Mix (No. 6272)	I	Ingredients not disclosed in correct order.	Second sample in similar condition. Letter to packers.
Black Pudding (No. 6309)	I	Total meat content 51%, very low.	Letter to retailers.
Figs, pasteurised (No. 6361)	I	Inferior, as broken cellophane cover defeats purpose of pasteurisation.	No action.
Vodka 80° proof (No. 6364)	I	Inferior. Contained 78.9% proof. Spirit therefore 1.4% deficient.	No action at present.
Potatoes (boiled, mashed) (No. 6380)	C	Had unappetising rancid smell. Contained high bacterial count. Reickert test showed fat to be margarine.	Investigations proceeding.

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.

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

FOOD ESTABLISHMENTS

The following inspections were carried out during the year.

Type of Business	No. of premises	No. of inspections
Bakehouses (non-basement)	27)	50
Bakehouses (basement)	2)	
Bread and Cake shops	12	73
Butchers' shops	68	284
Confectionery	74	64
Cooked Meat Shops	16	103

Type of Business	No. of premises	No. of Inspections
Milk distributors	130	170
Eel and Pie shops	3	13
Food Factories	7	137
Fishmongers' shops	25	73
Fried Fish shops	23	37
General Food shops	230	701
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	109	140
Ice Cream (Manufacturers and Dealers) ..	232	155
Licensed Premises	106	114
Restaurants and Dining rooms	144	682
Stalls	109	376
Stallholders' Storage premises	70	42
Other Food premises	10	174

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.

It was found necessary to lodge five charges of contraventions against one firm. The Court imposed penalties of £10 on each charge and awarded the Council two guineas costs.

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 1963, 800 samples of food were examined. Of these 87 were taken formally and 713 informally.

The number adulterated or about which some comment was made was 47. The incidence of these criticisms may be classified as follows:-

	Number of samples examined	Number of samples adulterated, etc.
Milk	63	-
Other foods	737	47

The winter at the beginning of the year was extremely cold and there was much snow on the ground causing trouble in the feeding of cattle. This was reflected in the poor quality milk obtained during the months of February, March and April.

A milk bottle contained a whiteish deposit consisting of dried milk protein together with silica. This was probably due to a little milk residue at the bottom of the bottle not being removed by the detergent used and some of the silica from the detergent being absorbed by the dried milk protein.

Some double cream contained only 41.92 per cent of fat and was 12 per cent deficient in milk fat.

The solids-not-fat of a sample of cream and one of double cream were 8.45 per cent and 8.10 per cent, when calculated back to the original milk, indicating that the cream had been prepared from watered milk. The fat contents were 19.8 per cent and 51.91 per cent. Two further samples contained 21.16 per cent and 49.50 per cent of fat respectively, and solids-not-fat 8.2 per cent and 6.7 per cent when calculated to the original milk.

Two samples of dairy ice cream were deficient in fat, containing only 4.54 per cent of fat in each case. The Food Standards Ice Cream Regulations 1959 require the presence of not less than 5 per cent of fat.

A product sold as Top of the Milk contained only 18 per cent of milk fat and your analyst in agreement with most public analysts maintains that this is canned cream and must, therefore, contain not less than 23 per cent of milk fat as required by the Food Standards Cream Order, 1951. The Food and Drugs Act, 1955 describes cream as 'that part of milk rich in fat which has been separated by skimming or otherwise', but it is understood that the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, have sent a letter to the vendors stating that as the product is not described as cream it is their view that it may legally be sold at a lower standard than is required for canned cream. Your analyst's opinion is based not merely on his interpretation of the Food and Drugs Act, but also on the object for which the product is sold. He has, moreover, sent two of his staff to separate shops to purchase tins of cream and they have been supplied with Top of the Milk. In one case the assistant refused to take the product as it was not labelled cream and the floor manager, on being called, informed her that this was the only type of cream they were then selling. Another public analyst similarly sent one of his staff to a third shop and this assistant was again treated in the same way. Your analyst is very perturbed about this matter since several Local Authorities were preparing to take legal action, but were discouraged from doing so by the Ministry's letter although officially the Ministry discontinued its food advisory service many years ago. It remains to be seen how this situation will develop.

A cream cheese contained only 46.4 per cent of fat on the dry matter, whereas it should contain not less than 45 per cent of fat on the cheese as sold.

The label of a liquid ice lolly required amendment: 'sodium alginate' was described as 'alginate' and 'saccharin' was spelt with a terminal 'e'.

Five samples of soup mix were both incorrectly labelled and the ingredients were declared in the wrong order.

Samples sold as prepared lemons, prepared oranges, and prepared apricots, were considered to be incorrectly labelled as this description indicated that the apricots, lemons, and oranges were whole whereas they were cut into small pieces for jam or marmalade manufacture. They should have been described as 'Prepared Apricot', 'Prepared Lemon', and 'Prepared Orange', the absence of the plural description would imply better what was in the can.

Some lemon drops contained 0.68 per cent of acid as citric acid, 13.2 mg of Vitamin C per oz, colouring, flavouring and sugar. They were prepacked and as confectionery exempt from the requirements of bearing the name and address of the manufacturer, but they were not exempt from part 6 of the Labelling of Food Order which requires any food making a claim for the presence of Vitamins to state the quantity of vitamins present.

A sample of 'Slimmers Sugar' consisted of sugar with 1 per cent of sodium saccharin and was recommended for making puddings and cakes. This was considered by your analyst to be a misleading label as with puddings and cakes one eats to repletion or comfort. One does not eat to calories unless one is on a regulated diet, and this label disclaimed any pretence to be a diabetic sweetener. By analogy with the Bread and Flour Regulations, 1963, mentioned later, this product should only be recommended for slimming, when the label mentions that it should only be used to form part of a diet of which the calorie intake is controlled.

One sample of Vodka was labelled as 65.50° Proof but was found to be only 64.10° Proof spirit so that it was 2.1 per cent deficient in proof spirit, and another was labelled as 80° Proof contained only 78.9 per cent of proof spirit and was therefore 1.4 per cent deficient in alcohol.

LEGISLATION ISSUED OR PROPOSED DURING 1963.

The year has been a comparatively quiet one regarding the issue of food regulations, but the following are of interest:-

THE BREAD AND FLOUR REGULATIONS, 1963. These Regulations largely reinforce the provisions of the Flour (Composition) Order, 1956, with improvements but with restrictions on the sale of bread for dietetic purposes. It is now permissible to add iron to flour either as reduced iron or as iron and ammonium citrate, a provision which has been found necessary because the reduced iron has also been removed and has caused trouble with the magnets, when flour is passed under a magnet for manufacturing purposes in order to remove nails and other pieces of iron, which may have got into flour. It is no longer necessary to add chalk to self-raising flours prepared with a calcium containing baking powder. Milk bread and skimmed milk bread must contain not less than 6 per cent of milk powder or skimmed milk powder, as the case may be, calculated on the dry weight of the bread. Protein enriched bread must contain not less than 20 per cent of protein, calculated on the dry weight, and starch-reduced bread, biscuits, rusks, and breakfast foods must not contain more than 50 per cent of starch similarly calculated. No claims are permitted for slimming properties unless these are accompanied by a statement to the effect that the food forms part of a diet of which the calories intake is controlled.

THE LIQUID EGG (PASTEURISATION) REGULATIONS, 1963, have been issued as a result of the number of food poisoning cases, which have been traced to the use of raw liquid or frozen egg. The test relies on the fact that an enzyme, amylase, present in fresh egg is destroyed by pasteurisation.

The fruit in some bun loaves from the same delivery was very badly distributed, one loaf containing 21.9 per cent of fruit whilst another contained only 9.6 per cent, so they were reported as inferior on account of faulty manufacture. A loaf of bread contained foreign matter consisting of some general dirt which had fallen into the dough during mixing or from a dirty baking tin, due to carelessness in the bakery.

Some beef sausages contained black matter consisting of mineral oil introduced from the swivel of lids which were used to cover the sausage filling machines.

A liver sausage was also deficient in meat, containing only 44 per cent.

A large number of black puddings were examined during the year, and several were considered to be deficient in meat content. Five were reported as adulterated, two containing 55% and, the others 44 per cent, 51 per cent and 57 per cent respectively. Another containing 67 per cent was reported as inferior. Your analyst is of the opinion that a black pudding should contain at least as much meat, and protein calculated as meat, as pork sausage, but as these are partially dried, the final meat content should appear much higher.

A sample of haslet contained only 61 per cent of meat of which 36 per cent was fat. A haslet must contain approximately 70 per cent of lean meat and this sample was reported as inferior.

The tinplate of a can of corned beef was badly attacked and the meat was stained. The meat itself contained 91 parts per million of tin and was reported as adulterated.

A canned minced beef with onions and gravy was reported as inferior because it contained only 45 per cent of total meat. The Food Standards Committee in their Report on Canned Meat Products do not state what is meant by 'an appreciable quantity of vegetables' but onions act only as a flavour and do not make a calorific contribution to a food.

Several samples of tomato paste showed high Howard mould counts, these being one at 100 per cent, one at 95 per cent, two at 90 per cent, three at 80 per cent and one at 70 per cent. The Port of London Medical Officer of Health accepted a 50 per cent Howard mould count for the 1962 crop. Another sample had a poor flavour and was very acid, and another was dark coloured and possessed a caramelised taste. A further sample was satisfactory as regards mould count, colour and flavour but it contained 63 parts per million of copper which was rather high, although the maximum permitted is 100 p.p.m.

The brine in which some olives were packed contained budding yeast cells and the product would not, therefore, have kept very long although it may have been edible when received.

Some pasteurised figs were packed in a carton with a cellophane cover which was broken so that bacteria and other micro-organisms had entered. Figs, if properly prepared, should not require pasteurisation. Some currants contained considerable quantities of extraneous dirt, and were reported as inferior.

Some boiled mashed potatoes were received on account of their odour and this was found to be due to rancid butter. One of the dangers with meals on wheels is that food is often kept at an incubation temperature. More care should be exercised to keep the food either really hot or to cool it rapidly after cooking and then to re-heat as required.

A sample of mint concentrate contained hazel leaf, although probably less than 5 per cent of the total leaf matter. The manufacturers stated that this was old stock and that their present stock of mint had been obtained from a different source.

An American product 'Corn Puffs' contravened the Colouring Matter in Food Regulations, 1962, because they contained a red colour permitted in America but not in this country.

THE ICE CREAM (HEAT TREATMENT, ETC.)(AMENDMENT) REGULATIONS, 1963, have been issued to permit the addition of sugar as well as water to an ice cream mix, which has been prepared according to the requirements of the main regulations.

THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) REGULATIONS, 1963, follow the main lines of previous regulations, but now introduce a test for the efficiency of the heating of so-called sterilised milk. This test depends on the coagulation of a protein, lactalbumen, during the heating of the milk.

THE SOFT DRINKS REGULATIONS, 1963, increase the quantity of fruit juice or comminuted fruit required to be present in fruit drinks and permit the sale of comminuted fruit drinks made from citrus fruits other than oranges. They increase the quantity of sugar required to be present in soft drinks and reduce the permitted amount of saccharin. If present it is now necessary to declare the presence of saccharin on the label of any soft drink. Unfortunately it is still permissible to use acetic acid or phosphoric acid in soft drinks so long as they are not described as fruit squashes, fruit crushes, or comminuted citrus drinks, but it is now illegal to use any pictorial device or any wording to suggest the presence of fruit which is not represented in the flavouring of the drink.

THE WEIGHTS AND MEASURES ACT, 1963 AND THE WEIGHTS AND MEASURES REGULATIONS, 1963, mainly affect Weights and Measures Authorities, though attention will have to be paid to the net contents of pre-packed foods, when examining such articles.

REPORT OF THE FOOD STANDARDS COMMITTEE ON MEAT PIES.

This report was issued during the year and at the beginning of 1964 draft regulations have been issued based on the recommendations as modified in view of comments received by the Minister. Essentially the proposals are that meat pies should contain not less than 25 per cent of meat, though pies weighing between 4 and 5½ ounces need contain only 1 ounce of meat and those weighing up to 3 ounces need contain only 5/8 ounce of meat. It is further suggested that in the event of the quality of larger pies, i.e. those over 8 ounces declining as a result of any regulations, it might be necessary to issue regulations for larger meat pies. Suggestions were included in the report regarding the absorption of fat from the meat of a meat pie into the surrounding pastry. Recommendations have been made to allow for fat in the pastry in excess of certain figures, as having been derived from the meat.

A Circular, FSH/Circular 12/63 was issued by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food advising Local Authorities that the Customs and Excise are no longer testing for arsenic, glucose or invert sugar used in brewing and that this duty now devolves on Local Authorities in which breweries are situate. Speaking generally manufacturers of these products see that they comply with the regulations because of the great value of the trade, which they have with brewers.

(Signed) THOMAS McLACHLAN.

FULHAM ANNUAL REPORT, 1963

Article	Number Examined			Number Adulterated etc.		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Advocaat		2	2			
Almonds, ground		6	6			
Barley, pearl		4	4			
Beverages		2	2			
Biscuits		1	1			
Blancmange Powder		1	1			
Bread		1	1		1	1
Bun Loaves		11	11		1	1
Butter		19	19			
Cake decoration		1	1			
Cake Mix		1	1			
Cheese		26	26		1	1
Cider		1	1			
Coconut, dessicated		3	3			
Coffee and Chicory Essence		3	3			
Colouring		11	11			
Confectionery		14	14		1	1
Cornflour		1	1			
Corn Puffs, canned		1	1		1	1
Cream	18	15	33	2	3	5
Dripping		2	2			
Essences and Flavours		16	16			
Fat	1	3	4			
Fish Cakes		2	2			
Fish, canned		5	5			
Fish, frozen		2	2			
Fruit, bottled		5	5			
Fruit, canned		27	27		3	3
Fruit, dried		51	51		2	2
Fruit, fresh		6	6			
Fruit, glace		10	10			
Fruit Juice		7	7			
Gelatine		1	1			
Gravy		3	3			
Herbs		11	11			
Honey		9	9			
Ice Cream	11	24	35		2	2
Ice Cream Mix		2	2			
Ice Lolly		3	3		1	1
Ice Water		1	1			
Icing Mix		1	1			
Jam		11	11			
Jelly		16	16			
Lard		7	7			
Macaroni Product		1	1			
Margarine		8	8			
Marmalade		12	12			
Marzipan		7	7			
Mayonnaise		1	1			
Mead		1	1			
Meat Products		59	59		11	11
C/fd.	30	438	468	2	27	29

Article	Number Examined			Number Adulterated etc.		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
B/f.	30	438	468	2	27	29
Milk	56	7	63			
Milk bottle		1	1		1	1
Milk, canned		7	7			
Milk, Top of		1	1		1	1
Mincemeat		4	4			
Mint concentrate		1	1		1	1
Mustard		3	3			
Non-brewed condiment		3	3			
Oats, Porridge		2	2			
Oil, Vegetable		1	1			
Okra, canned		1	1			
Olives, stuffed		1	1		1	1
Peel, cut		5	5			
Perry		1	1			
Pickles		4	4			
Pie filling		4	4			
Puddings, sweet		3	3			
Puddings, Christmas		13	13			
Pulses		4	4			
Rice		10	10			
Sago		1	1			
Salad		3	3			
Salad Dressing		5	5			
Salt Seasoning		1	1			
Sauce		11	11			
Semolina		2	2			
Soft Drinks	1	26	27			
Soup dried		3	3		2	2
Spaghetti, canned		1	1			
Spices		4	4			
Spirits		7	7		2	2
Spread, savoury		14	14			
Spread, sweet.. .. .		1	1			
Stuffing		4	4			
Suet		5	5			
Sugar		5	5			
Sugar, Slimmers		1	1		1	1
Syrup		2	2			
Tapioca		3	3			
Tea		34	34			
Tomatoes, canned		3	3			
Tomato Juice		4	4			
Tomato Pastes and Purees		15	15		8	8
Treacle		1	1			
Vegetables, canned		11	11			
Vegetables, pickled		14	14			
Vegetables, potatoes		2	2		1	1
Vinegar		2	2			
Wheatmeal		1	1			
Wine		13	13			
	87	713	800	2	45	47

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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.

Subjects on which talks were given were:-

Clean Air
Food Infection
Insect Pests
Fire Prevention
Work of the Health Department

Six talks were given to Fulham Boy Scouts preparing for their Public Health badge and five talks and/or film shows were given to school girls studying for their G.C.E. 'O' level examinations in Science and Biology. Details of talks given are as follows:-

Discussion Groups or Talks	No. of Persons attending	Average Attendance
20	468	23
Film Shows		
9	384	43

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.

SMOKING AND HEALTH

The Department entered a tableau on this subject in the Friends of Fulham Hospital Carnival and Fete held in July. The float represented a boxing contest billed 'Smoking versus Health' and the boxers and their seconds were labelled Nosmo King and Lung Cancer respectively. That the exhibit was successful was proved by the comment it aroused in the spectators who lined the carnival route. One local paper selected the float for reproduction under the heading 'K.O. for the Menace'.

A photograph of the entry is shown in this Report.

A display on this theme was used by the Department in the Fulham Annual Show at Bishop's Park in September. Every opportunity is taken to bring this subject to the attention of young people in the Borough.

HOME SAFETY

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

July WATER SAFETY. A film on water safety was hired from Worthing Home Safety Committee and shown on 1st and 2nd July at two youth centres.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

SECTION 50 - BURIAL OR CREMATION OF THE DEAD

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

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

	£.	s.	d.
19 Funerals as per contract	362	10	3
Less amount recovered from estates of deceased, or by gifts, or responsible relatives	223	18	10
Balance, being cost to Council	<u>138</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>5</u>

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 158 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:	Advised
Normal	further investigation

STAFF:

New entrants to Council employment as part of medical examination	60	8
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EMPLOYEES:

As part of the medical examination either as new entrant or for admission to the super- annuation scheme	46	9
	<u>106</u>	<u>17</u>

Total .. 123

INOCULATIONS AGAINST INFLUENZA

Under the scheme for the voluntary inoculation of the staff and employees of the Council as a precaution against influenza, a total of 605 injections were given by Dr. Meade and myself.

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 1963 there were 141 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 1.1.63	143
Number added during the year	4
	<hr/>
	147
Number who transferred their business or discontinued the sale of poisons	6
	<hr/>
	141
	<hr/>

52 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.

During the year 20 samples of filling material were obtained and all were reported satisfactory.

The following are the details:-

Algerian fibre	2	Cotton wadding	3
Woollen Mixture felt	2	Millpuff	1
Rag flock	3	Reconditioned Hair	1
Coir fibre	1	Hair and fibre mix	2
Feathers	4	Used wood wool	1

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	8
No. of cases where works required or objection recommended	2

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