

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

### **Contributors**

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METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF FULHAM



REPORT  
of the  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
Including the Report of the Public Analyst  
for the year  
1964

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



An index is given at the beginning of each Section.



METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF FULHAM  
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(at 31st December, 1964)

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(from 24th August) .. .. .	Donald Marcus Osborne Lowry, M.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., D.I.H., D.T.M. & H.
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District Public Health Inspectors	A.H. Newport (1) (2) (4)
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Lady Visitor - Old People .. .. .	Miss J. Sands, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
Assistant .. .. .	Mrs. B. Barton, S.E.A.N.

- (1) Certificate of Royal Society of Health and Public Health Inspector's 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 Mrs. M. Celino (part-time)

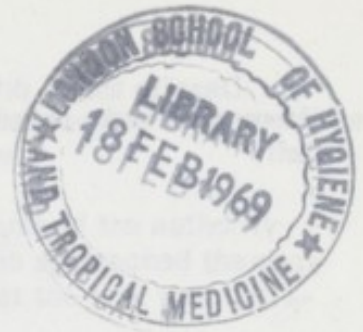
#### Rodent Control

Foreman Operative	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	K. Swayer
Operatives	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	V. Greenway R. Parker

- \*\* Appointed Medical Officer of Health; Principal School Medical Officer and Chief Welfare Officer to the London Borough of Bexley.



## METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF FULHAM



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 1964. Included is the report of the Public Analyst, T. McLachlan, Esq., D.C.M., A.C.G.F.C., F.R.I.C.

There has been no serious outbreak of infectious disease and the health of the inhabitants of the Borough has again been satisfactory. Notifications of infectious disease decreased by 1104 compared with 1963, the reduction being due to a decrease in the cases of measles.

Staff changes include the retirement of Dr. C.A. Meade, Deputy Medical Officer of Health, who had served the Council and the inhabitants conscientiously and loyally for more than ten years. Dr. Meade combined a wide experience of clinical medicine gained in many parts of the world with an enthusiasm for and interest in preventive medicine - a rare combination these days - and her retirement was a serious loss to the department. Dr. D.M.O. Lowry was seconded part time by the London County Council to succeed Dr. Meade. Dr. Lowry also, has had overseas experience in Public Health.

Three Public Health Inspectors left for other posts, in two cases to authorities near their homes. They were Messrs. M. Cander, D. Corfield and J. Looman. The latter two Inspectors had both trained in the department.

The Clean Air Officer, Mr. B. Jago, who had been with the Department from the start of the Clean Air programme in 1957, left to join the staff of Lambeth Borough Council. Mr. Jago had played an important part in the smooth running of the Council's clean air scheme, being concerned with advising and assisting the public and also the builders concerned with the technical aspects of the scheme. Two other officers, Mr. H. Edwards and Mrs. B. Vane, part-time Clean Air Enquiry Officers, completed their survey of the ninth and last Smoke Control Area and left the Council's service with the satisfaction of seeing their task completed.

It is with regret that I have to report the death in April, after an operation, of Mr. G.H. Leaver, a Rodent Operative, who had served the Council loyally for 16 years. He was succeeded by Mr. R. Parker, who commenced duty in August.

This will be the last Annual Report to be prepared by a Medical Officer of Health of the Metropolitan Borough of Fulham. On April 1st, 1965, the Metropolitan Boroughs of Fulham and Hammersmith combine to form the London Borough of Hammersmith, the Health Department of which will have virtually all the responsibilities of a County Borough.

In view of this important event I have included a brief historical review of the activities of the department over the past sixty years whilst Fulham has been a Metropolitan Borough. The forthcoming amalgamation inevitably placed additional work on the senior staff in preparing plans for the merging of the two health departments and the taking over of staff and services at present provided by the London County Council.

In April, 1964, the Health Department vacated its accommodation in the Town Hall and moved into a large suite of offices nearby at 2/6, Fulham Broadway which had been acquired by the Council mainly on the advice that they would provide adequate accommodation for the future Health, Welfare and Children's Departments of the Hammersmith London Borough.



Despite these difficulties the department continued to carry out its existing functions without interruption and was even able to develop some services, thanks to the willing co-operation of the staff.

### OLD PERSONS' WELFARE

This work has continued to expand. Close collaboration is maintained with the various organisations providing appropriate services, with the London County Council Welfare Department and with the geriatric departments of hospitals.

The Meals on Wheels Service and the "Luncheon Club" meal service has been further developed towards the goal of a hot meal on at least five days per week for all old persons who desire it.

The demand for the Meals on Wheels service has increased and an additional vehicle was purchased during the year.

An electrically heated form of hot chamber was fitted to the new vehicle in accordance with the policy decided for the new Hammersmith Borough but it did not prove entirely satisfactory as difficulty was encountered in cleaning the equipment properly. Modifications made to the equipment have partially overcome the problem but it is felt that the older and well proved type of charcoal heated container is the most suitable for this type of service.

The W.V.S. in co-operation with the directors of Stamford Bridge Greyhound Racing Association opened an old people's luncheon club at the Stamford Bridge Football Ground staff canteen. The meals are cooked on the premises - the ideal arrangement - and the old people enjoy excellent meals in interesting surroundings as the dining room overlooks the race track and football pitch where various training activities often take place. As a result of the opening of this Luncheon Club, we closed our nearby Shamrock Luncheon Club which had never been adequately supported.

### CLEAN AIR

It is very gratifying to be able to state that at the time of writing this Report the approval of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government has been received to the proposals for the ninth and last Smoke Control Area to be established by the Council.

This means that by October 1st, 1965, when the 9th order becomes operative, the whole of Fulham will be one large Smoke Control Area covering 1,700 acres and benefitting over 100,000 persons.

Although not the first London local authority to complete its Smoke Control programme, it is fair to say Fulham is the first major residential area to do this, and its achievement in only eight years is one of which Fulham can feel justly proud. This success is in my opinion largely due to three factors. Firstly, the determination of the Council to play its full part in the national battle against that most important public health menace and economic waster, atmospheric pollution, by eliminating from within the borough as quickly as possible the production of avoidable atmospheric pollution.

Secondly, to the willing support given to the Council to achieve this objective by the ratepayers. It is important to recall that throughout the whole Clean Air programme not a single public enquiry into the Council's proposals had to be held by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. Less



than half a dozen objections were made to the Minister and all were withdrawn, after officers of the Health Department had interviewed the objectors and solved their problems.

Thirdly, to the attitude adopted by the staffs of the various departments of the authority directly concerned, e.g., Town Clerk's, Borough Treasurer's and Health who approached the many new problems with a determination to overcome all difficulties and see that the task was satisfactorily completed.

It has been noticeable that in many other authorities the approach by the Council, public and officers to the problems of atmospheric pollution has been a negative one, and they have looked for grounds on which to delay, or avoid, taking action. In Fulham the reverse has applied and the emphasis has always been a positive one aimed at cleansing the air as quickly and completely as possible.

In my experience the attitude of a Council and its officers largely sets the pattern for the public's response and therein lies the key to the future success or failure of the national Clean Air campaign.

## FOOD HYGIENE

The progress made in the field of hygiene in food premises has been disappointing. This is a national problem and as I have previously pointed out, little progress can be expected until the public conscience is aroused and everyone demands clean handling of food at all stages.

It is not sufficient for a food shop to display its pre-packed ware in a chrome-plated, glass-fronted, refrigerated showcase, if conditions in the other parts of the premises where the food-stuffs are handled or prepared are unhygienic. Unfortunately, these back rooms are never seen by the public and all too often conditions there are most unhygienic. Similarly with restaurants and cafes. The part the public sees may be attractive and superficially clean but the handling and storage of food which is outside the view of the public may be appallingly bad.

The only solution to this problem is the opening up to public view of these inner fastnesses. Why should the public not see at all stages the conditions under which their food is being handled? There is no reason why this cannot be done - in fact some of the newer restaurants and cafes now display their preparation and cooking arrangements openly. This practice should be encouraged especially in butchers' shops, fishmongers' premises, cafes and restaurants, and the pre-packing sections of general food shops.

During the year the Ministry of Health issued an excellent series of food hygiene posters for use in kitchens and canteens. Each poster consisted of a drawing depicting some undesirable food hygiene practice with an appropriate warning in the caption.

Having previously been asked to speak on food hygiene to the kitchen staff of a large canteen and finding only one of the audience of approximately 30 persons who understood English, it occurred to me that there was an urgent need to have the Ministry of Health posters available in various languages for distribution to the large number of cafes, restaurants, kitchens and canteens, etc. which nowadays so often employ foreign nationals.

A check in Fulham revealed that persons from a large number of different nationalities are nowadays employed in the food industry. To obtain translations of the captions into all the commoner languages involved proved a far more difficult and protracted task than had at first been anticipated. I would like to express my thanks to the various embassies and other persons who kindly co-operated and supplied information.



Finally much greater attention is required in the selection and training of food handlers. The personal habits of some food handlers are disgusting - I have seen assistants in eating houses finger their teeth or scratch their heads or pimples and then, without first washing their hands, handle unwrapped food. Such behaviour makes it farcical and pointless to insist on the relatively harmless dog being excluded from food shops whilst allowing the menace of the unhygienic pathogenic human food-handler to go unchecked.

## HOUSING - SLUM CLEARANCE

Fulham is an ageing borough, the majority of residential properties having been built at or before the end of the last century. Thanks to vigorous slum clearance programmes in the past, there are few houses remaining which are likely to become legally unfit for habitation within the next few years. There are, however, many properties which, although old, are still substantially sound and capable of further useful life. They do, however, in many instances lack modern amenities such as bathrooms, inside W.Cs., adequate food and fuel stores etc.

This view was confirmed by the London County Council Town Planning Committee in its report of the 25th May, 1964, on the Taylor Woodrow "Urban Renewal - Fulham Study" which stated that: "... The larger part of the residential areas of Fulham consists of small houses, mostly in single-family occupation and many owner-occupied; although in the main fairly old, they are in reasonable condition and can provide satisfactory living conditions for many years to come, particularly with assistance from improvement grants . . . "

The opportunities for large scale slum clearance projects are likely to be less frequent over the next few decades because the general trend nowadays is for owner-occupiers and landlords to spend considerably more on repairs and maintenance, which will have the effect of preventing many old houses from becoming unfit. It is indeed noticeable how many streets have improved in appearance over recent years when the houses are owner-occupied.

Also, in the case of the larger properties, the 1961 Housing Act has enabled improvements, repairs and property maintenance to be insisted upon and here again, as a result, the life of these properties will be considerably lengthened.

There is, however, an understandable wish on the part of some members of the Council to get rid of those properties lacking amenities and to redevelop the sites made available with modern houses.

Unfortunately, there has been current in some quarters an idea that this can easily be done and all that is required is for the Medical Officer of Health to declare the houses to be unfit for habitation to enable the Council to acquire them at low cost.

I feel it is most important to point out the true position. A Medical Officer of Health can only represent houses as unfit to live in if the condition of the house complies with the requirements of Section 4 of the Housing Act, 1957, which states: "In determining for any of the purposes of this Act whether a house is unfit for human habitation, regard shall be had to its condition in respect of the following matters, that is to say:-

- |   |                       |
|---|-----------------------|
| (a) repair;   | (d) natural lighting; |
| (b) stability;  | (e) ventilation;      |
| (c) freedom from damp;  | (f) water supply;     |
| (g) drainage and sanitary conveniences;   |                       |
| (h) facilities for storage, preparation and cooking of food and for the disposal of waste water". |                       |



The question of lack of amenities does not arise and even the absence of artificial lighting, a piped hot water supply or a bathroom does not render a house legally unfit to live in.

It will be appreciated that where a local authority has ambitious schemes for redevelopment the position of the Medical Officer of Health can become one of potential difficulty. It is easily overlooked that he is a statutory technical officer charged with implementing the law and that he is appointed to serve the public and not solely to further the interests of the Council which employs him. Indeed, were the position otherwise it requires little imagination to realise that under different circumstances a Medical Officer of Health could be put in an equally embarrassing position by a Council which wished him to *withhold* taking necessary slum clearance action to suit its purposes. Where his technical advice is at variance with the desires of the Council he can find himself in a difficult position. This possibility is, of course, well recognised and to protect him in the conscientious performance of his duties his tenure of office, under normal conditions, carries safeguards.

Some of those who want to improve housing conditions in Fulham by getting rid of old properties lacking amenities have naturally been disappointed to find that such houses cannot be brought within the scope of unfit houses and cleared as slums.

To try and help to resolve this impasse I suggested to the Health Committee that the present legal powers, which only recognise fit and unfit houses, are too restrictive. What is required is either a new set of standards for assessing unfitness, which would take into account the absence of amenities which are today regarded as essential in newly built homes, or the introduction of a legally recognised third category of property - *substandard* - which would cover properties lacking essential amenities such as a bathroom, food store, fuel store, piped hot water supply, indoor W.C., etc., and which it was considered could better be dealt with by demolition and redevelopment of the area than by individual improvement grants. Whereas slum property can be acquired cheaply - compensation often being only a few pounds - *substandard* properties which the local authority wished to acquire would have to carry compensation at a much higher rate but still less than market value.

The above idea was accepted in principle by the Health and Housing Committees and it has been very gratifying to find that this latter suggestion was being actively pursued at a national level by the Council. If legislation ultimately appears covering this type of problem, it should prove of benefit in many of the older densely populated areas of the country as well as in London.

There is no doubt that the housing problem in London is a difficult one, due to more people wanting houses than there are houses available. Unfortunately, redevelopment schemes at the best only rehouse the number originally on the site and quite frequently end up by rehousing fewer than the number originally living on the site. This comes about due to the application of rigid standards of maximum permitted population per acre which have been laid down in planning schemes.

It is, therefore, obvious that if more people are to be rehoused in London without interfering with open spaces then the permitted density per acre must be increased. It would be most useful if the present density standards were to be carefully examined to see if the assumptions on which they are based are really valid.

From the health point of view it is completely overlooked that in London at least, whilst we insist on a maximum density of not more than 200 persons per acre as regards our homes, we spend a great proportion of our lives at far higher densities. We are packed like sardines in trains and buses and at sports meetings. At theatres, dances, cinemas and other entertainments, on the beaches and on the roads, we pay scant attention to density and apply no comparable standards. Yet no-one has so far suggested that these types of overcrowding should be controlled on health grounds.

Obviously, from the health angle the housing density in many parts of London could be in-

creased and thus go a long way towards accommodating many of those who at present have to endure unsatisfactory housing conditions. As state above, I consider an early scientific investigation into the need to retain or change the present housing density standards could be most useful.

In conclusion may I pay tribute to the Council and especially the Health Committee. It has been a great privilege to serve the Fulham Borough Council and my five and a half years on its staff have been very happy ones. It has been a pleasure always to receive such excellent support and encouragement from the Council in respect of the various activities of the Health Department.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee I am especially grateful for the support they have always extended to the department and for the keen interest they have taken in health matters and the encouragement they have always given to the staff.

No Health Department can function efficiently without the help of the other departments of the Authority and I record with gratitude the ready co-operation I and the Health Department staff have always received from my Chief Officer colleagues and their staffs.

I am also indebted to my medical colleagues in general practice and hospitals for their full and willing co-operation without which many of my tasks would have been indeed difficult. There has always been a close link with the L.C.C. Divisional Medical Officer and her staff and the various voluntary organisations in the borough and to all these I am indebted for their prompt and unfailing co-operation.

Finally, as regard the staff of the Health Department it would be invidious to single out individuals for special mention. All members have contributed to the efficient functioning of the various services provided for the public and to one and all I place on record my sincere thanks for their loyalty, interest and support and wish them well in their new spheres.

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

H.L. SETTLE,

Medical Officer of Health.

1st March, 1965.



## PUBLIC HEALTH IN FULHAM

1900 - 1964

It is generally accepted that Vital Statistics are a valuable index of the health of a community. The table on page 15 shows certain statistics at ten-year intervals for the period 1904-1964.

The falls in the death-rate and infant mortality-rate have been dramatic, but the still-birth rate has not shown a comparable improvement over the years. Under "Causes of Death" it is important to notice that in the first half of the period, measles, whooping cough, scarlet fever and diphtheria were serious killer diseases especially among young children. Death from these diseases has now become a rarity.

Deaths from typhoid fever have also been reduced significantly and the risk of death from this disease is now small. Deaths from tuberculosis also show a dramatic fall - today they are less than one tenth of the number in 1904. In contrast, cancer and heart disease deaths both show a marked upward trend particularly the latter.

Notifications of infectious diseases have fallen dramatically in the case of diphtheria, scarlet fever, typhoid fever, whooping cough and tuberculosis, but have shown no significant change as regards puerperal fever. These reductions in incidence and mortality are attributable to improvements in the environment, preventive inoculation and improved methods of treatment.

The following extracts, taken from the Annual Reports of my predecessors at ten yearly intervals from 1904 onwards show how some of the services provided by the Council have evolved and also some of the problems encountered in the past.

1904 Dr. J. Charles Jackson was M.O.H.  
A proposal to establish a Municipal Milk Depot is reported. This was an attempt to reduce infantile mortality especially from diarrhoea. It was not pursued because of the cost (£600-£700 per annum). The appointment of lady inspectors was urged (as had already been done at Preston) to visit homes and advise mothers - the precursors of Health Visitors!

491 cases of smallpox occurred in the County of London with 25 deaths. No cases occurred in Fulham.

For exposing for sale unsound haddock a Fulham trader was fined £25.

Under the heading "Removal of Manure" we find complaints were received respecting a nuisance arising during the removal of manure from the stables of the Star Omnibus Company in Filmer Road and Grimston Road.

"Clean Air" was being actively pursued and 19 notices were served in respect of "chimneys not being chimneys of private dwelling houses sending forth black smoke in such quantities as to be a nuisance."

1914 Dr. J.C. Jackson was still M.O.H. He reported that the Tuberculosis Dispensary was transferred to 114 New King's Rd., the premises being leased by the Borough Council. The Council also paid a grant of £300 towards the running costs. It was also reported that "Differential diagnosis had been greatly assisted by increased facilities for X-Ray, laryngoscopic and laboratory work, especially bacteriological examinations of sputum."



Home visiting of tubercular patients was now well established, 2,385 visits being made by doctors and 2,747 by nurses. All new cases were being visited by both a doctor and a nurse. Infectious cases received special attention and more frequent visiting.

The 1914-18 war affected the work of the department as the following shows:-

"Medical Officers of Health in London were appointed to the Staff of the D.A.D.H. London to supervise sanitary conditions in camps and billets." All the Sanitary Inspectors joined the forces.

A dairy was fined £50 for selling milk adulterated with 10% added water.

1924 The M.O.H. Dr. A.M. Hewat, referring to cancer stated it was his "unpleasant duty to record the fact that more deaths took place from this disease in Fulham during 1924 than have ever taken place since records have been kept." He devoted nearly 8 pages of his report to the problem of cancer, its causes, early diagnosis and treatment.

A plea was also made for more mothers to attend ante-natal clinics or attend their own doctor for ante-natal supervision, so that the number of infant deaths could be reduced.

The Council made a grant of £300 per annum to Fulham Day Nursery, then run by a Voluntary Committee.

Concern was also expressed regarding a serious increase in the number of cases (21) of encephalitis lethargica (sleepy sickness) and of pneumonia. Dr. Hewat reports his findings of a follow-up of six encephalitis cases and found that after recovery from the acute illness all showed serious permanent nervous or personality changes.

Under Health Education eleven public lectures and film shows were given on Venereal Diseases.

Mr. F.E. Walsh who is now a Senior Public Health Inspector and Mr. A.W. Gammack (Public Health Inspector), who only recently retired, are listed as members of the Clerical staff of the department,

Even in 1924 Dr. Hewat on housing states "It is obvious that there is little room in Fulham for new buildings." The eviction by the Council of 40 persons occupying seven unfit cottages in Jerdan place and Vanston Place was reported. The Council had to purchase two empty houses to accommodate five of the families consisting of 23 persons.

In 1924 the Housing Committee which had previously ceased to function, was reconstituted.

Under Food & Drugs, the prohibition was being urged of all preservatives except  $\text{SO}_2$  and Benzoic Acid in all articles of food and drink offered or exposed for sale.

Constant watchfulness was required in order to deal with the unsatisfactory places where costers had been found to keep food, especially fruit, prior to its sale on their barrows or stalls. There were 43 Underground bakehouses in the Borough and 2 licensed slaughtermen.

The absence of a requirement to register food-preparing premises was deplored.

- 1934 The M.O.H. Dr. J. Sullivan was sick and Dr. P.L.T. Bennett was Acting M.O.H. It is interesting to note among the staff the names of two Public Health Inspectors who are still active members of the department, Messrs. F.E. Walsh and F.C. Payne.

Infectious Diseases 473 cases of diphtheria were notified, and 30 deaths all under 13 years of age occurred from this serious disease.

This year was noteworthy for the start of the Borough's Diphtheria Immunisation Clinic under that pioneer of diphtheria precaution Dr. Guy Bousfield.

Scarlet fever was also prevalent, no less than 691 cases occurring, fortunately with only one death.

There were 2,967 cases of measles with 31 deaths.

Food & Food Premises The low standard of hygiene in food shops was criticised. The report states "The public can assist materially by encouraging clean food shops and discouraging any that are not obviously clean and hygienic."

- 1944 Dr. P.L.T. Bennett the M.O.H., had just succeeded Dr. J.A. Scott who was later to become M.O.H. to the London County Council.

The report is brief and reports the staff of the department to be heavily committed to Civil Defence activities and records that the Babies' Hospital in Broomhouse Lane was hit by a flying-bomb and put out of action. Fortunately there were no casualties. This year also saw the introduction by the L.C.C. of mass miniature radiography at St. Luke's Hospital, Chelsea, for the early detection of pulmonary tuberculosis by means of which nine cases of tuberculosis in Fulham residents were diagnosed.

Six day-nurseries were in operation with accommodation for a total of 315 children.

This report also mentions 79 visits paid by the lady Public Health Inspector to aged and infirm and physically incapacitated persons.

925 persons were treated for scabies and 158 persons for head lice infestation.

- 1954 The M.O.H. was Dr. Mary I. Adams. There was an outbreak of typhoid fever involving 9 persons who fortunately all recovered. Control was complicated by a concurrent and extensive outbreak of Sonne dysentery affecting more than 300 school children. The probable cause of the typhoid was contamination by flooding from overflowing drains following a freak storm.

The Beaver Report on Atmospheric Pollution was warmly welcomed. The services to the elderly were being expanded and extended in scope.

Attention was drawn to the shortage of hospital beds for the chronic sick and the aged, and a scheme for cooperation with Fulham Hospital, the health department assessing priority for these cases, was introduced.

The first suggestion that all W.Cs. in the public conveniences should be free is reported, but it was felt public opinion was not ready for this and only an increased proportion of W.Cs. was made "free".



Health Education had now assumed an important role and regular film shows on health topics were being given at the Central Library during the winter months.

Underground bakehouses had now been reduced to ten.

As will be seen from the above extracts, although outstanding progress has been made in some fields, there are still public health problems which are as pressing to-day as they were in previous decades.

	<u>1904</u>	<u>1914</u>	<u>1924</u>	<u>1934</u>	<u>1944</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1964</u>
Population	152,482	153,284	163,100	145,400	95,090	120,700	110,000
Birth Rate	32.2	26.4	18.2	13.7	18.5	14.06	16.83
Still-Birth Rate	0.38	0.31	-	0.28	0.44	0.27	0.30
Death Rate	15.4	13.6	11.10	12.7	16.6	10.2	11.32
Infant Mortality Rate		113	72	59	43	19.4	18.85

#### Causes of Death

Smallpox	nil	nil	nil	-	nil	nil	nil
Measles	64	31	29	31	nil	nil	nil
Scarlet Fever	4	21	5	1	nil	nil	nil
Whooping Cough	58	43	14	7	5	nil	nil
Diphtheria	24	23	11	30	nil	nil	nil
Typhoid	6	9	1	1	nil	nil	nil
Tuberculosis	295	252	162	132	79	29	6
Cancer	128	167	221	270	210	250	306
Bronchitis	188	153	156	69	86	69	82
Pneumonia	189	219	189	139	79	85	78
Heart Disease	134	185	221	498	381	451	349
Premature Births	110	147	80	19	36	5	11

#### Notifications of I.D.

Diphtheria	299	272	259	473	19	nil	nil
Scarlet Fever	294	1,042	360	691	253	47	17
Typhoid	39	40	7	4	1	10	0
Whooping Cough					209	116	40
Puerperal Fever	8	33	26	41	7	41	0
Polio		nil	7	2		1	1
Measles			1,692	2,967	213	63	194
Tuberculosis, Respiratory			270	258	182	126	
Tuberculosis, other	165	715	126	33	32	13	51
Dysentery			nil		37	531	25

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PHYSICAL FEATURES OF BOROUGH AND EXTRACTS FROM  
VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1964

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-1964)	109,410
Separately Rated Dwellings	30,138
Rateable Value	£6,009,914
A Penny Rate produces approximately	£24,000
Number of assessments	34,323

The Registrar General's estimate gives the mid-year population of the Borough as 109,410 a decrease compared with 1963 of 290. Ten years ago, in 1954, the estimated population was 120,700.

The birth rate is 16.83 compared with 17.06 in 1963. Ten years ago the birth rate was 14.06.

The figure for England and Wales in 1964 is 18.4.

The infant mortality rate has decreased to 18.85 compared with 22.3 in 1963.

The figure for England and Wales in 1964 is 20.0.

The death rate in 1964 shows a decrease compared with 1963 - being 11.32 as compared with 12.75. Heart disease continues to be the main 'killer', with cancer the next most important.

The figure for England and Wales for 1964 is 11.3.

Sex	LIVE BIRTHS			STILL BIRTHS		
	Total	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total	Legitimate	Illegitimate
Males	1070	915	155	13	12	1
Females	999	869	130	20	16	4
Totals	2069	1784	285	33	28	5

Number of Marriages Registered during year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	941
Birth Rate (crude) per 1,000 population	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18.91
Birth Rate (adjusted) per 1,000 population	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.83
Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 live and still births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15.70
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total Live Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.77

DEATHS	Total	Males	Females
(All Ages)	1,215	637	578

Death Rate (crude) per 1,000 population	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.10
Death Rate (adjusted) per 1,000 population	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.32
Death Rate (adjusted) per 1,000 population (England and Wales ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.30

Infant Deaths	Total	Males	Females
(Under 1 year)	39	28	11

#### Infant Mortality Rate:-

All infants per 1,000 Live Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18.85
Legitimate infants per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20.17
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.53
Neonatal (first 4 weeks) Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14.02

#### MATERNAL DEATHS

There were no maternal deaths during the year.

STILL BIRTHS			LIVE BIRTHS			Total	
Year	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Year	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Legitimate	Illegitimate
1961	12	12	1961	152	200	164	352
1962	18	18	1962	150	250	168	400
1963	25	25	1963	152	257	177	509

# CLASSIFICATION OF CAUSES OF DEATH

1,215 Deaths as follows

	Under 1	Age Groups				Over 65	Total
		1-5	5-15	15-45	45-65		
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	-	-	-	1	1	4	6
Syphilitic Disease	-	-	-	-	1	2	3
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-	-	-	2	1	3
Cancer	-	-	1	11	113	181	306
Diabetes	-	-	-	1	3	4	8
Vascular lesions of nervous system	-	-	1	6	29	91	127
Coronary disease, angina	-	-	-	7	81	145	233
Hypertension with heart disease	-	-	-	1	3	11	15
Other heart disease	-	-	-	4	11	86	101
Other circulatory disease	-	-	-	1	13	44	58
Influenza	-	-	-	1	1	1	3
Pneumonia	7	-	-	-	7	64	78
Bronchitis	-	-	-	-	18	64	82
Other diseases of respiratory system	-	-	-	-	4	1	5
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	-	-	-	2	5	11	18
Gastritis, enteritis, diarrhoea	1	1	-	-	2	2	6
Nephritis and nephrosis	-	-	-	-	2	5	7
Hyperplasia of prostate	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Congenital malformations	8	1	-	2	-	-	11
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	22	2	2	10	13	48	97
Motor vehicle accidents	-	-	-	5	3	5	13
All other accidents	1	-	1	2	3	9	16
Suicide	-	-	-	3	10	2	15



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	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Asphyxia	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2
Atelectasis	2	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3
Congenital Malformations	3	2	1	-	-	6	-	-	1	1	8
Gastro-enteritis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Heart failure	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Meconium Ileus	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Pneumonia	-	1	-	1	-	2	1	-	3	1	7
Prematurity	7	5	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	12
Respiratory Failure	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
TOTALS	17	9	2	1	-	29	2	2	4	2	39

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

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
LUNGS AND BRONCHUS - Male	59	68	61	70	80	72	69	65	60	75
- Female	16	9	7	14	16	23	26	12	18	22
STOMACH - Male	22	13	6	15	14	17	18	24	25	19
- Female	13	13	13	18	17	15	11	9	13	8
BREAST - Male	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
- Female	21	21	13	25	23	19	24	21	21	37
UTERUS - Female	13	8	13	9	16	13	15	7	6	5
OTHER SITES - Male	65	78	61	65	72	58	73	71	68	70
- Female	65	59	61	63	62	53	63	76	57	70
TOTALS	275	269	236	279	300	271	299	285	268	306

## SECTION B

## Prevalence and control in Infectious and other Diseases

[illegible]



## 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:-

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

## PUERPERAL PYREXIA

(Puerperal Pyrexia Regulations, 1951)

Fulham residents notified to other Authorities	15
Total number of Fulham cases	15

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE 1964  
(in age groups)

	-1	1-2	3-4	5-9	10-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 +	Total
Scarlet Fever	-	1	3	11	1	1	-	-	-	17
Whooping Cough	7	11	9	7	3	1	1	1	-	40
Acute Poliomyelitis: Paralytic	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Non-Paralytic:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	10	59	50	67	5	3	-	-	-	194
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	5
Dysentery	2	4	5	5	1	4	1	2	1	25
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Encephalitis Infective	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Encephalitis Post Infectious	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	5
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	3
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Scabies	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	3
Tuberculosis, Pulmonary	-	1	-	-	2	3	11	20	8	45
Tuberculosis, Non-Pulmonary	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	1	-	6
TOTALS	20	76	67	93	12	16	21	27	15	347

There were 347 notifications - a decrease of 1,104 compared with the figure 1,451 for 1963

TUBERCULOSIS

The tuberculosis death rate of 5.48 is roughly half that of last year when it was 10.93. In 1954, the tuberculosis death rate per 100,000 population was 24.03. The notification rate for tuberculosis in 1964 was 47.53 compared with 64.60 in 1963.



## FULHAM CHEST CLINIC - ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1964

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

The present epidemiological position of pulmonary tuberculosis in the Metropolitan Borough of Fulham is comparatively stable. This is seen by reference to Table 1 which is concerned with the clinic statistics.

The fall in morbidity continues and Table 2 shows that the main age incidence is in the males over 45. The same picture is presented by the mortality figures in Table 3, except that there has been a slight increase in the deaths of males over the age of 65.

The fall in the number of visits made by the Health Visitors is due to the fact that during the current year there has been a reduction in the staff available. The fall in the morbidity and mortality rates and the gradual lessening of the incidence of tuberculosis, makes it increasingly difficult to trace and examine contacts. However, new patients, and especially those with a positive sputum, are discussed at weekly clinic meetings of the health visitors and the Organiser of the Mass X-ray Unit.

#### After Care.

There is much that can be done to help a family when one of its members are ill, and to assist in the financial, domestic and emotional crisis that it may cause.

The Samaritan Fund of the Fulham Chest Clinic Care Committee is able to help patients and their relatives with the payment of rent, fares to visit patients in hospital, with holidays and with loans. It can give extra comforts to the elderly, each year at Christmas forty 10-shilling notes and a Christmas card are sent to the old and sick.

Recuperative holidays are arranged through the health department for those in need of a rest and change; for tuberculous patients on a low income extra nourishment is provided in the form of eggs, butter and milk. The Disablement Resettlement Officer visits the clinic regularly for meetings with the doctor and almoner about finding suitable work for patients.

The Pottery Unit in the New Kings Road still continues to produce work of a high standard. An exhibition of the patients' work was held in November, and there has been an increase in the amount of pottery sold over the year. The Diversional Therapist helps patients in their own homes to make rugs, basket work, trays, embroidery and toys. She holds a class each week at Hurlingham Lodge. Both Pottery and Diversional Therapy can increase the morale of the patient, and give him a new interest and restored confidence.

Many problems still remain, those of patients who are forced to live in damp cold and overcrowded conditions, those of patients who are fit enough to work but are unable to find employment, and old people living on small and inadequate pensions.

#### Non-Tuberculous Chest Diseases.

Unfortunately, owing to the early date of this report, the figures for deaths from all respiratory diseases in this borough are not available. However, the relatively mild winter of 1963/4 was kind to the bronchitic and the pressure on outpatient and inpatient services was not excessive.

### Smokers' Advisory Clinic.

This venture continued during the year without much success. The Group evening session was transferred to the Public Health Department with the co-operation of the Medical Officer of Health as this was considered to be a more convenient venue for prospective patients. However, this was not successful and has not been functioning since July. Patients still use the Wednesday evening session at the clinic, but the attendances are very poor, from one to four patients in an evening.



COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR ANNUAL REPORT, 1964

	<u>1964</u>	<u>1963</u>
<u>No. of NEW PATIENTS Attending:-</u>		
Non-Tuberculous Chest Cases ... ..	228	(221)
New Contacts of Notified Cases ... ..	119	(168)
New Notifications transferred in ... ..	55	(45)
 <u>No. of CLINIC ATTENDANCES:-</u>		
Notified Cases of Tuberculosis ... ..	1627	(1630)
Contacts of Cases of Tuberculosis ... ..	2088	(2746)
Other Chest Diseases ... ..	2381	(2160)
 <u>No. of NEW NOTIFICATIONS OF TUBERCULOSIS IN FULHAM</u>		
Pulmonary ... ..	42	(58)
NON-Pulmonary ... ..	8	(12)
 <u>No. of DEATHS IN FULHAM</u>		
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ... ..	22	(21)
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis ... ..	1	(Nil)
Bronchitis ... ..		(111)
Cancer of the Lung ... ..		(78)
 <u>No. Taken off Tuberculosis Register as CURED</u>		
Pulmonary ... ..	27	(36)
Non-Pulmonary ... ..	1	(6)
No. of Visits by the Chest Physician ... ..	46	(70)
No. of Visits by the Health Visitors ... ..	1719	(2272)
No. of Patients X-rayed ... ..		(3834)
No. of Patients undergoing treatment at home ... ..		(1)
No. of B.C.G. vaccinations ... ..	214	(199)
No. of Notified cases of Tuberculosis on Register at 31.12.64. ... ..	1197	(1203)

Figures in brackets are the comparative figures for 1963

Table 2.

NEW NOTIFICATIONS IN AGE GROUPS

	<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>
Under 1 year	1	-
1 - 5 years	-	1
6 - 15 years	2	1
16 - 25 years	2	5
26 - 35 years	4	4
36 - 45 years	3	3
46 - 55 years	7	4
56 - 65 years	7	-
Over 65 years	3	3
	<hr/> 29	<hr/> 21

Table 3.

DEATHS IN AGE GROUPS

<u>YEARS</u>	<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>
36 - 45 years	-	1
46 - 55 years	2	-
56 - 65 years	8	2
Over 65 years	7	3
	<hr/> 17	<hr/> 6



## 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	...	...	...	...	...	62
Children	...	...	...	...	...	4

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 775 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	...	...	...	...	...	293
Urine	...	...	...	...	...	23
Throat Swabs	...	...	...	...	...	13
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	3

## SECTION C

Personal Services

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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.
- (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. M. Cran L.C.C. Divisional Medical Officer.

### Ante-Natal Clinics

Number of women who attended during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,743
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-------

## Care of Premature Infants

Number of premature infants born during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	149
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

[illegible]

### Infant Welfare Centres

[illegible][illegible]

Children aged 2-5 yrs.

[illegible][illegible]

### Prophylaxis at L.C.C. Welfare Centres

### Vaccination against smallpox

Number of vaccinations	... ..	510
------------------------	--------	-----

[illegible]

## Immunization

Number of diphtheria injections	... ..	<b>6,052</b>
---------------------------------	--------	--------------

[illegible]

### Family Planning Sessions

[illegible]

## Creche's

[illegible]

### Child Minders - Voluntarily Registered

Number minding children at end of the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

Number of children minded at the end of the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

## Child Minders - Statutorily Registered

Number minding children at end of the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

Number of children minded at end of the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

### Private Registered Day Nurseries

Number minding children at end of the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

Number of children minded at end of the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

## Child Protection

Number of foster mothers at end of the year	... ..	<b>37</b>
---	--------	-----------

Number of foster children maintained at end of the year	...	...	...	...	...	40
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----



## Home Help Service

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

Maternity ... ..	2
Tuberculosis ... ..	17
Chronic Sick ... ..	61
Others ... ..	9

The Child Protection Service was transferred to the Children's Department in December, 1964.

## OLD PEOPLE'S WELFARE IN FULHAM

## MEALS SERVICE

Following the trend of the previous year, the Meals Service has continued to expand rapidly. The demand for meals to be delivered to elderly housebound persons grew to such proportions at the beginning of the year that it was found necessary to purchase an additional vehicle which was put into operation on 1st April, with the result that the number of such meals delivered exceeded by over three times the figure for 1963.

A new Luncheon Club at Stamford Bridge Stadium organised by the W.V.S. was opened on 1st June serving meals freshly cooked on the premises for up to 30 elderly persons on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Consequent upon this development the small Shamrock Luncheon Club was closed, the members transferring to the new Club.

The Lytton Luncheon Club moved to fresh premises at The Grange, a new block of flats owned by the Fulham Borough Council during June. The Clubroom at The Grange is very pleasantly situated at ground floor level as opposed to the stair climbing involved at the Lytton Estate, which is no doubt a factor contributing to the increase in membership of the Club during the latter half of the year.

The Coronation Luncheon Club also moved to fresh premises at the end of May, from a very large room at St. Augustine's Church Hall to a more homely atmosphere at Mohican House, the Headquarters of the 20th Fulham Scout Group, in Lillie Road.

The following table indicates the growth of the service during the year:-

1964	Meals on Wheels	Luncheon Clubs					Total
		Brunswick	Shamrock	Coronation	Lytton Grange	Stamford Bridge	
January .....	1753	442	100	175	183	-	2,653
February .....	1727	411	112	170	133	-	2,553
March .....	1765	408	96	163	154	-	2,586
April .....	2053	451	116	180	153	-	2,953
May .....	1815	384	98	159	128	-	2,584
June .....	2034	388	-	147	147	216	2,932
July .....	2289	399	-	197	174	381	3,440
August .....	2227	346	-	155	149	263	3,140
September .....	2582	396	-	168	216	397	3,759
October .....	2620	471	-	155	237	340	3,823
November .....	2457	449	-	149	190	347	3,592
December .....	2623	457	-	114	207	275	3,676
Totals	25,945	5,002	522	1,932	2,071	2,219	37,691
1963	8,315	4,135	1,103	2,080	1,843	-	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.

Number of baths given during 1964 ... ..	3981
Number of persons receiving baths at end of year ... ..	239
Number of persons on waiting list at end of year ... ..	4

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. 142 cards have been issued since the scheme started. Two cards were issued in 1964.

## 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.

The following 33,216 articles of Fulham residents were cleansed during the year:-

Sheets ... ..	11,912
Pillow Cases ... ..	1,703
Towels ... ..	4,043
Underwear ... ..	11,244
Mattress Covers ... ..	292
'Pieces' ... ..	3,218
Blankets ... ..	804



## Page

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## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

## VISITS TO DWELLINGS BY PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

After complaint ... ..	2,076
After infectious disease ... ..	86
Re-inspections (excluding house-to-house) ... ..	4,876
Drains tested ... ..	1,237
Drains inspected ... ..	1,665
Voluntary drainage works supervised ... ..	1,119
Housing enquiries ... ..	112
Owners/builders, etc. ... ..	683
Miscellaneous visits... ..	238
Ineffectual visits ... ..	2,745
Vermin (rehousing cases) ... ..	390
Houses in Multiple occupation ... ..	525
House to House (initial inspections) ... ..	938
House to House (reinspections) ... ..	1,121
* Rodent control ... ..	98

(\* 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 ... ..	987
Intimation notices complied with ... ..	624
Statutory Notices served ... ..	674
Statutory Notices complied with ... ..	539

Summary of Works carried out under supervision of Public Health Inspectors.

Fresh Air Inlets repaired or renewed ... ..	38
Soil and Vent Pipes repaired or renewed ... ..	96
Drains cleared ... ..	126
Drains repaired ... ..	239
Drains relaid ... ..	47
Rainwater gutters and pipes repaired or renewed ... ..	125
Traps cleansed, repaired, etc.... ..	9
Pans renewed ... ..	52
Seats repaired or renewed ... ..	87
Flushing cisterns repaired or renewed ... ..	38
Fastenings provided to doors, and doors repaired ... ..	16
Sinks provided, repaired or renewed ... ..	37
Sink and bath wastes repaired or renewed ... ..	48
Baths cleansed ... ..	4
Water cisterns repaired, cleansed, etc. ... ..	36
Water supply pipes and fitting repaired ... ..	88
Internal house repairs ... ..	1,038
Fireplaces repaired (nuisances from smoke etc.) ... ..	97
Kitchen ranges repaired or renewed (for cooking purposes) ... ..	5
Dampness remedied ... ..	627
Rooms provided with adequate light and ventilation ... ..	11



Staircases provided with light and ventilation and repaired	...	...	...	...	25
Ventilation provided under floors and repairs	...	...	...	...	236
Roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	268
Other external repairs	...	...	...	...	173
Accumulations of refuse removed	...	...	...	...	64
Dustbins replaced	...	...	...	...	167
Yards, forecourts paved and drained	...	...	...	...	29

#### LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

During the year 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 with-drawn or adjourned sine die
11	Nil	28

#### WORKS IN DEFAULT

##### PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1936

During 1964 the Council's contractors carried out works in default at 9 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 £1.10. 0. to £104. 0. 0. the total sum involved being £137.16. 0.

#### WATER SAMPLING

The regular monthly sampling for bacteriological examination of domestic supplies in different parts of the borough continued. During the year 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	516	3,5		100.0	100.0

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



## Results of Swimming Bath Water Samples

During the year 27 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 2,978 premises.

In 75 cases notices were outstanding at the time of search, and there were declared accordingly.

## HAIRDRESSERS-AND BARBERS

The number of registered hairdressers and barbers increased during the year to 110.

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

## NOISE NUISANCES

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

Nature of Complaint	Action Taken (if any)
1 Noise and vibration from machinery in basement following extension to business.	Action taken by London County Council under planning powers. Case not yet resolved.
2 Noise nuisance from deployment of taxis in street.	Police consulted and management informed of complaints. Appreciable reduction of noise effected as result.
3 Noise from movement of oil drums on concrete unloading bays.	Management co-operated with provision of rope mats.
4 Night noise of machinery from nearby established launderette.	Noise reduced by sound insulating measures.
5 Noise from pumps used on public sewerage scheme.	Contractors co-operated as far as possible and works expedited.
6 General noises from first floor of large engineering works.	Management informed and appreciable reduction of general noises effected.
7 Noise and vibration of pile driving near houses due for demolition.	Temporary and short-lived nuisance abated the day after complaint received.

Nature of Complaint	Action taken (if any)
8 Noisy handling of delivery at engineering works on a Sunday morning.	Sunday delivery exceptional. Not since repeated.
9 Night noises from paint spraying.	Management acceded to request to provide sound insulation to noisy compressor.
10. Night noises from refrigerator in food-shop; bedroom of complainant immediately above shop.	Management acceded to request to provide better sound insulation.
11. General noises from large engineering works.	Appreciable reduction of noise following approach to management.
12 Noisy refrigerator vans in yard of food premises.	Correspondence with management resulted in resiting more remote from nearest residences.
13 Noisy fan in restaurant.	New system installed on request resulting in complete abatement of nuisance.
14 Noisy fan in restaurant.	Management on request called in consultants. Nuisance not yet abated.

#### DISINFECTION, DISINFESTATION AND LAUNDRY SERVICES

Number of rooms disinfested	.. .. .	281
Number of rooms disinfested after Infectious Disease	.. .. .	26
Number of wards and rooms disinfested in Maternity Hospital	.. .. .	25
Number of articles stoved	.. .. .	3,127
Laundry carried out for the Refuse Destructor Staff:-		
Bath towels	.. .. .	440
Roller towels	.. .. .	72
Dust Coats	.. .. .	34
Boiler Suits	.. .. .	6

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 1964:-

Bedsteads and Bedsprings	.. .. .	24
Mattresses	.. .. .	36
Bolsters	.. .. .	10
Pillows	.. .. .	15
Blankets	.. .. .	12
Sheets	.. .. .	10
Clothing	.. .. .	54
Miscellaneous furniture	.. .. .	14



## 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

No demolition orders were made during the year.

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

<u>Premises</u>	<u>Part closed</u>	<u>Date of Order</u>
209 Munster Road	Basement	23.9.1964.
47 Harwood Road	Basement	17.6.1964

The annual survey of 158 premises subject to closing orders was carried out during the year and the results are as follows:-

5 premises and 149 parts of premises were still either not used or used in accordance with the 'permitted use' granted by the Council either at the time of making the closing order or subsequently.

In the following cases action by the Council was required as indicated:-

31 and 32, St. Thomas's Way. (Whole Houses)	Premises had been demolished and the closing orders made on 4th March, 1954 were determined.
7, Fulham Broadway (Basement).	The Council had previously granted 'permitted use' as a carpenter's workshop. The basement had been taken over by a restaurant for use as a store-room and changing room in connection with the business and this alteration in 'permitted use' was granted..



12, Lanfrey Place (Whole House)

The owners had carried out works to render the premises fit for human habitation and the closing order made on 9th March, 1960 was determined.

### COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There are no common lodging houses in the Borough.

### DWELLINGS COMPLETED BY THE COUNCIL BETWEEN 1st JANUARY AND 31st DECEMBER, 1964

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

<u>New Building</u>	<u>Dwellings</u>	<u>Rooms</u> <u>B.S.R. and 4</u>	<u>Completed</u>
2 & 4 May Street	4	2      2	17th July, 1964.

In addition, 468 dwellings are under construction as follows:-

	<u>Dwellings</u>
Favart Road/Parthenia Road	30
Bluebell Works Area	176
Clem Attlee/St. Thomas's Way	159
Field Road Area	103

### Housing Act, 1957 - Purchase for General Housing Needs

<u>Properties</u>	<u>Accommodation in</u> <u>Dwellings at Purchase</u>	<u>Improvements after</u> <u>Conversion</u> <u>Proposed Dwellings</u>
83	161	179

This does not include properties acquired in the Maxwell Estate Area/ Moore Park Road Area.

### Improvement Grants:- Privately Owned Property

		<u>Dwellings</u>
<u>Applications Received</u>	<u>158</u>	
<u>No. of Dwellings concerned</u>		<u>170</u>
<u>Dwellings Approved</u>		
Standard Grants	66	
Discretionary Grants	<u>38</u>	104
Further information required from Applicant before submitting Proposals to Committee		39
Withdrawn or refused (dwellings)		<u>27</u>
	<u>Dwellings</u>	<u>170</u>

## 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 ... ..	179
Number of families rehoused by Fulham Borough Council ... ..	230
Total	409

## HOUSING ACT, 1961

Eight cases of individual houses in multiple occupation were found calling for action under Part II of this Act. The facilities provided fell short of the standards adopted by the Council. During the year four of these cases were brought to a satisfactory conclusion, and work put in hand in the remainder.

## OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

The above-mentioned Act required employers between 1st May and 31st July, 1964 to register with the appropriate authority all premises coming within the scope of the Act. So far as this Borough is concerned it is estimated that there are probably some 2,000 premises to which the Act applies, but at 31st July only 519 applications for registration had been received. This was typical of the somewhat poor response which had been received throughout London notwithstanding Government publicity. Letters were sent to employers reminding them of their obligations under the Act. Inspection of premises was commenced on the 1st October.

## RENT ACT, 1957

Details of action taken between 1st January and the 31st December, 1964 are as follows:-

No. of applications for certificates ... ..	7
No. of decisions not to issue certificates ... ..	Nil
No. of decisions to issue certificates:-	
(a) in respect of some but not all defects	4
(b) in respect of all defects	3
No. of undertakings given by landlords under para. 5 of the First Schedule ... ..	5
No. of undertakings refused by Council ... ..	Nil
No. of certificates issued ... ..	5
Applications by landlords for cancellation of certificates ... ..	10
Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates ... ..	4
Council's decisions to cancel in spite of objections ... ..	1
Certificates cancelled ... ..	7

At the end of the year 96 certificates under the 1957 Act and 89 certificates under the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954 were still outstanding.



For the first time, during the year two decisions of the Council were challenged in the County Court:-

Case No. 560

The landlord appealed against the Council's decision to issue a certificate of disrepair.. The Court ruled that the certificate should not have been issued, the tenant having given incorrect information to the department regarding the terms of his tenancy.

Case No. 550

The tenant objected to the Council's decision to cancel the long outstanding certificate of disrepair on the grounds that the work had not been satisfactorily carried out. The County Court Judge, after personally visiting the premises, ruled that cancellation should be withheld for a period of one month in order to allow the landlord to carry out further work. At the subsequent hearing the Court ruled that the certificate should be cancelled.

### 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.

	Dwelling Houses	Business Premises	Total
1. No. of complaints received	581	93	674
2. No. of properties inspected	756	113	869
3. No. of properties found to be infested by rats -			
Major	-	-	-
Minor	247	30	277
4. No. of properties found to infested by mice	335	33	368
5. No. of properties treated -			
(a) Rats	247	30	277
(b) Mice	335	32	367
6. No. of notices served under Section 4 -			
(a) Treatment	-	-	-
(b) Structural works, i.e. proofing	-	-	-
No. of notices served under Public Health (London) Act, 1936	-	-	-
7. No. of visits made by Rodent Operatives	577	4,835	5,412



## 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

Ten 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

#### Smoke Control Order No.8

To publicise the effect of Smoke Control Order No.8 which came into operation on 1st October 1964, letters were sent to 5,371 householders in the area, to estate agents, coal merchants, builders, electrical contractors and to other business premises.

It is the Council's usual practice following the confirmation of a smoke control order by the Minister to hold an exhibition in the area affected, but having regard to the large size of area No.8 two very successful Clean Air Exhibitions were held at the following places and times:-

Christ Church Hall	13th - 15th February 1964
Holman Hunt School	18th - 20th February 1964

#### Smoke Control Order No. 9

This area which is the only remaining one not so far dealt with under the Council's clean air programme has been surveyed. The survey shows that the area, which comprises 368 acres, contains 6,752 dwellings and 497 other premises. The estimated cost of adapting and replacing fireplaces to the agreed standard is £64,721 towards which the Council will make grants estimated at £48,405; of this amount £25,888 will be contributed by the Exchequer leaving £22,517 to be found by the Borough Council. The Council recommended that the order should become operative as from 1st October, 1965.

#### Section 3. Notices of Intention to Install Furnaces

During the year two notices were received in respect of oil-fired boilers.

#### 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 1964, twelve diesel-engine 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.

## 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 SO<sub>2</sub> 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.

## FACORIES ACTS

The position at the end of 1964 was as follows:-

Factories with mechanical power	287
Factories without mechanical power	281

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

Antique dealers		19
Boot repairers		34
Cement Works and Road Surfacing Materials		7
Clothing (including tailors, dressmakers, shirtmakers and bathing costume manufacturers)		30
Coal Wharf		2
Dyers and Cleaners		4
Dyers and Cleaners' Receiving Depots		32
Electricity Generating Station		1
Engineers: Electrical	22	
General	39	
Precision	17	
Sheet Metal	11	89
Exhibition Stand and Display specialists		7
Food (in all its branches - pie manufacturers, butchers, etc.)		26
Garages (services and repairs)		49
Gas Works		1
Laboratories		5
Launderettes		17
Laundries		9
Laundry Receiving Depots		17
Metal frame spraying		8
Oil Depots		5
Paint Manufacturer		1
Paper Bag and Cardboard Box Manufacturers		4
Photographic Processing		1
Potteries		3
Printers: General	25	
Silk Screen	3	28



Timber Merchants and Joiners	38
Scrap Metal Merchants	11
Warehouses, Wharfingers and Bonded Stores	36
Miscellaneous	83

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

#### Section 8

<u>Premises</u>	<u>Inspections</u>	<u>No. of notices served</u>
Factories without mechanical power (initial visits)	37	-
Factories with mechanical power (initial visits)	48	-
Other premises under the Act (building operations and works of engineering construction)	2	-
Number of re-inspections of all factories	1668	-

Number of cases in which defects were found:-

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Found</u>	<u>Remedied</u>
Want of cleanliness	28	28
Inadequate ventilation	10	10
Inadequate lighting	11	11
Ineffective drainage of floors	8	8
Sanitary Conveniences		
(a) Insufficient	14	14
(b) Unsuitable or defective	31	31
(c) Not separate for the sexes	2	2

No prosecutions were instituted under the Factories Acts during 1964.

#### Section 110 - Outwork

<u>Nature of Work</u>	<u>No. of Outworkers on list</u>
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	32
Upholstery	5
Wearing apparel	29
	<hr/>
	117

128 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 637 certificates:-

Tinned and packeted goods	5,876
Poultry	108 lbs.
Fish	127 lbs.
Meat	4,295 lbs.
Butter	22 lbs.
Offal	69 lbs.
Sausages	60 lbs.
Potatoes	47 cwts.
Pears	9 cwts.

## 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:-

<u>Month</u>	<u>No. of Samples</u>	<u>Fat.</u>	<u>Average % Non-fatty solids</u>
January	4	3.85	8.53
February	6	3.53	8.53
March	-	-	-
April	11	3.58	8.59
May	4	3.50	8.67
June	-	-	-
July	6	3.53	8.54
August	4	* 3.16	8.61
September	3	3.70	8.59
October	2	3.90	8.73
November	4	3.68	8.69
December	7	3.94	8.67
* Incl. one adulterated		<u>3.64</u>	<u>8.62</u>

**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', '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
6	4.38	8.85

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	28	28	-	26	-	2	-	-
Sterilised	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
Tuberculin tested (Pasteurised)	38	38	-	32	-	6	-	-

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

	Issued in 1964	Total on Register
To retail Tuberculin Tested Milk ... ..	4	72
To retail Pasteurised Milk ... ..	9	130
To retail Sterilised Milk ... ..	7	118
Untreated ... ..	4	5

**Registration of Purveyors of Milk**

The arrangement whereby milk was sold from retail shops continued and there were on the register at the end of the year 136 premises so engaged.

Number of Inspections of milk dealers premises ... .. 167



## 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 most samples reach the highest grade of cleanliness prescribed under the Regulations.

23 samples of ice cream were taken, with results as under:-

Grade 1 - 9; Grade 2 - 4; Grade 3 - 6; Grade 4 - 4.

## 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 23 samples of ice cream were obtained with the following average results. (One inferior sample not included - insufficient details given).

	Average %		
	Fat	Non-fatty solids	Total Solids
Ice Cream	8.13	25.78	33.91
Dairy Ice Cream	8.71	26.93	35.64

## FOOD AND DRUGS SAMPLING

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

## ADULTERATED OR IRREGULAR SAMPLES AND FOOD SUBJECT OF COMPLAINT

Serial Number	Article	Whether Formal Informal or Private	Nature of adulteration or irregularity	Action taken
6457	Salmon Spread with Butter.	Informal	Contained only 7% butter fat)	Letter to producers.
6458	Chicken Spread with Butter	Informal	Contained only 7% butter fat) Inferior. Should contain not less than 8%.	
6461	Canned Sliced Peaches in heavy syrup	Informal	Syrup contained only 16.6% soluble solid as sugar, and only 54% drained weight peaches. Syrup not "heavy" as labelled and quantity of peaches low.	No action at present.
6474	Black Pudding	Informal	Contained total meat only 46%. Deficient in meat. Should contain at least 65% meat.	No action.
6507	Vitaminized Apple Juice.	Informal	Stated to contain 35 mgs. Vitamin C per 100 cc but contained only 21 mgs. Inferior. Perhaps old stock.	Letter to producers.
6539	Potted Beef with Butter	Informal	Contained only 6.2% butter fat.	Letter to producers
6542	Dressed Crab with Butter.	Informal	Contained only 6.4% butter fat. Inferior. Should contain not less than 8%.	
6653	Ice Cream	Informal	Contained 4.4% fat. 12% deficient in fat. Food Standards Ice Cream Order requires not less than 5% fat.	Formal follow-up sample satisfactory.
6672	Roll & Butter	Formal	Spread with margarine	Legal proceedings, Defendant fined £5. 1 gn. costs to Council.
6689	Bread & Butter	Formal	Spread with margarine.	-do-
6693	Roll & Butter	Formal	Spread with mixture of butter and margarine	-do-
6713	Salmon	Informal	Complaint of glass. These were crystals of struvite.	No further action.

/continued



Serial Number	Article	Whether Formal Informal or Private	Nature of adulteration or irregularity	Action taken
6730	Lemon Crush	Informal	Contained only 20% Lemon Juice. Soft Drink Order requires not less than 25% Lemon Juice	Producers notified
6778	Bread Roll	Informal	Contaminated with dirt probably from improperly cleaned baking trays. Due to carelessness in bakery	Letter to firm concerned.
6779	Bread Loaf	Informal	Contaminated with oil and particles of metal and dirt from shafting. Due to carelessness in bakery.	-do-
6786	Ground Almonds	Informal	Complaint of unpleasant flavour. Probably due to the use of bitter almonds which had been de-bittered. Inferior.	No action
6814	Prunes	Informal	Contained 107 parts per million sorbic acid. Dis-	Enquiries showed natural sorbic acid content.
6888	Milk	Informal	Contained 1.85% fat only. 38% deficient in fat. Milk must have been mixed at bottling Depot.	Sample from vending machine. Dairy company unable to account for deficiency. No further action.
6939	Sauce (for Spaghetti)	Informal	Contained 1.66% salt, and when opened ferments slowly. More salt required to prevent fermentation. Inferior.	Letter to distributors.
6960	Butter canned	Informal	Cans blown and fat smells of butyric acid. Free Fatty Acids 12.8% and 10.5% respectively.	Satisfactorily labelled. No further action.
6973 (Follow up to 6960)	Butter canned	Informal	Fit for cooking purposes only. Inferior.	
6970	Prunes	Informal	Mouldy. Packed and stored under unsatisfactory conditions.	Retail packing and storing investigated.
6964	Table Jelly	Informal	When made up in accordance with directions jelly would not set. Food Standards (Table Jellies) Order 1949-1962.	Further sample obtained.
6981	Bread	Informal	Mouldy. Had been cut and packed warm.	Representative of producer interviewed.

Serial Number	Article	Whether Formal Informal or Private	Nature of adulteration or irregularity	Action taken
6985	Tuna	Informal	6 out of 12 cans contained sporing bacterium	No further action
6986	Tuna	Informal		
6987	Tuna	Informal		
7136	Cottage Cheese	Formal	Deficient in fat	Referred to Metropolitan Boroughs Standing Joint Committee
7139	Cottage Cheese	Informal	Deficient in fat	Referred to Metropolitan Boroughs Standing Joint Committee.
7154	Starch reduced biscuits	Informal	Incorrectly labelled	Label altered to comply.
7169	Starch reduced rolls	Informal	Incorrectly labelled	Label altered to comply.



## 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.

77 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.

<u>Type of Business</u>	<u>No. of premises</u>	<u>No. of inspections</u>
Bakehouses	28	78
Bread and Cake shops	12	67
Butchers' shops	69	77
Confectionery	74	52
Cooked Meat shops	16	91
Milk distributors	129	138
Eel and Pie shops	3	10
Food Factories	7	152
Fishmongers' shops	25	86
Fried Fish shops	23	30
General Food shops	228	922
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	109	160
Ice Cream (Mfrs. and Dealers)	232	238
Licensed Premises	106	101
Restaurants and Dining rooms	142	756
Stalls	109	308
Stallholders storage premises	70	64
Other Food premises	12	216

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.

## 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 1964 800 samples of food were examined. Of these 114 were taken formally and 686 informally.

The number adulterated or about which some comment was made was 49. The incidence of these criticisms may be classified as follows:-

	<u>Number of samples Examined</u>	<u>Number of samples adulterated, etc.</u>
Milk .. .. .	57	1
Other Foods .. .. .	743	48

Some homogenised milk contained 1.85 per cent of fat, 8.62 per cent of solids not fat, and 89.53 per cent of water was was 38 per cent deficient in fat.

The dairy was unable to offer any explanation as the bottle was one of a large number filled and heated at the same time.

Two samples of canned butter, one received as a complaint and the other a follow up, were examined and although the complaint butter contained 13,000 bacteria the unopened tin contained fewer than 100 bacteria per gram growing at 37°C. The free fatty acids were 12.8% and 10.5% respectively. The butter was considered to be fit for cooking purposes but would be unacceptable as butter in this country. It was better than most ghee sold in India and tropical countries and was later stated to be intended only for cooking purposes on the lines of ghee.

A sample of ice cream contained 4.4 per cent of fat, whereas the Food Standards (Ice Cream) Order requires ice cream to contain not less than 5 per cent of fat, and this sample was, therefore, 12 per cent deficient in fat.

A product sold as "Top of the Milk" was reported as satisfactory although it contained only 18 per cent of milk fat. 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 Food Standards Cream Order, 1951, but unfortunately the sellers have been given a contrary opinion by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

A roll and butter consisted of a roll spread with margarine and some bread and butter consisted of pieces of bread spread with margarine. Another roll and butter was found to contain a mixture of 66 per cent butter and 34 per cent margarine. Rolls and butter or bread and butter must be spread with butter and not margarine.

Some foreign matter stated to have been found in a bread roll appeared to be a piece of refractory material from the lining of an oven. Another roll was contaminated with dirt which was distributed fairly evenly throughout the interior of the roll, the dirt being derived from improperly cleaned baking trays. A loaf also contained dirt, consisting of gear oil with particles of metal and other dirt from shafting.

Some slices of bread which were badly attacked by a yellowish red mould were submitted for the identification of the mould as a result of a complaint. The mould was identified as *Monilia sitophila* which is a mould that often gains access to bakeries and causes a lot of trouble. There was also an *aspergillus* mould present which did not grow as rapidly as the *Monilia*. The Council believed



that the scale of this loaf was due to stale bread being sold from the shop, and brought an action against the seller. Unfortunately a well known barrister appeared for the defence and managed to cast doubt on the behaviour of the complainant. In your analyst's opinion had the Court listened to the witness carefully there was little doubt that the defence story did not hold together properly.

A table jelly, when made up according to the directions, would not set properly and was reported as adulterated.

A sample of prunes contained 107 parts per million of sorbic acid, and of this two thirds was found on the skins and only one third in the pulp, from which it appeared that the sorbic acid had been added as a preservative to the prunes before drying. This contravenes the British Preservatives in Food Regulations, but the practice is legal in the United States. Another sample of prunes was badly infected with aspergillus mould and was unfit for sale.

The whole of the exterior of a Christmas pudding was covered in mould growth, due to excessive water and was obviously inedible and some dates which were also very mouldy were contained in a box, the bottom of which was very wet indicating that it must have been left open in the rain at a shop or stall.

A Lemon Crush contained not more than 20 per cent of lemon juice, whereas according to the Soft Drinks Order it should contain not less than 25 per cent of juice. It was suggested the matter should be drawn to the manufacturer's attention, although he would doubtless claim that the deficiency was due to the low mineral constituents of their particular lemon juice and not a deficiency in juice.

Samples of salmon spread with butter, chicken spread with butter, potted beef with butter and dressed crab with butter were examined and found to contain 7%, 7%, 6.2% and 6.44% of butter fat respectively. The recognised quantity of butter fat in this type of product is 10 per cent, and the samples were all reported as inferior.

Several cans of salmon and tuna were received due to a complaint in another borough and they had caused sickness. The cans of salmon appeared to be satisfactory, but microbiological examination of the tuna showed a slow growing gram-positive spore bearing rod bacterium.

A complaint was received regarding crystals found in a tin of salmon. These were crystals of magnesium ammonium phosphate (Struvite), and are commonly found in canned salmon, canned lobster, and similar products. For the crystals in this particular product to have become so large it was probable that the salmon must have been canned for some considerable period.

Another complaint was also received that a meat extract contained beads, but these were really beautiful crystals of salt, which had formed with occlusions of meat extract in the centre of each facet.

Some almonds possessed a peculiar flavour thought to be due to rancidity, but this was probably due to the fact that they were bitter almonds which had been de-bittered. The sample was reported as inferior. It would be useful if legislation made it obligatory to label de-bittered almonds as such.

Some melon and lemon jam contained only 62.3 per cent of soluble solids as compared with the minimum requirement of 65 per cent for hermetically sealed jams and was 4 per cent deficient in soluble solids.

A black pudding contained an amount of blood, which calculated as 46 per cent of total meat only and was reported as adulterated. Your analyst is of the opinion that a black pudding should contain the equivalent of at least as much meat, and protein, calculated as meat, as pork sausages, but as the black puddings are partially dried, the final meat content should appear much higher.



The ingredients on several samples of fruit salad and fruit cocktail were not listed in accordance with the quantities of fruit found to be present.

A can of 'Sliced Peaches in Heavy Syrup' contained only 54 per cent by weight of drained peaches, and the syrup contained 16.6 per cent of soluble solids. They should not have been labelled as being in heavy syrup, but as being in syrup. A follow up sample was slightly better with 54.8 per cent of drained weight of peaches, and 20.7 per cent of soluble solids in the syrup.

Some canned apple juice was stated on the label to contain not less than 35 mgs. of vitamin C per 100 c.c. but only 21 mgs. was found. The sample was reported as inferior, but the label would have been better if amended to read "contains 35 mgs of vitamin C. per 100 c.c. when packed".

A product sold as "Pure Grape Juice" contained added colour, Amaranth Fast Red E and Green S, although there was no disclosure of the presence of artificial colour.

The label of a composite product sold as "Chicken Dinner" had the ingredients declared in the wrong order. Peas were listed before carrots, although the product contained 66 parts by weight of peas and only 34 of carrots.

Three samples of soya sauce were incorrectly labelled. One did not declare its ingredients at all, and the other two declared among other things "extract of soya bean", which is unsatisfactory because extracts can be obtained as alcoholic or aqueous extracts, or, as was probably the case with this product it was really hydrolysed soya protein. One of these latter samples also listed the ingredients in incorrect order and the product also contained a large number of crystals of salt.

A sauce for spaghetti contained 10.5 p.p.m. of copper, but as it contained a mixture of ingredients it was impossible to determine the amount of tomato solids present and it was therefore difficult to know what would be the quantity of copper permitted. When the product had been opened for some time it fermented slowly, and it was suggested that the presence of rather more salt would prevent this fermentation.

Several samples of hot pepper pickle were examined and contained varying quantities of salt and acetic acid, indicating that more care was required in their manufacture.

A tomato sauce was incorrectly labelled as it was stated to contain "solution of acetic acid", but this is not a recognised description since this is itself a mixture of ingredients. The correct description would be 'acetic acid' in its proper order of priority.

#### Legislation issued or proposed during 1964

The year 1963 was a comparatively quiet one as regards food legislation, but the year 1964 was busy, not because of the number of Statutory Instruments issued, but on account of fresh legislation, which is being initiated.

The following items are of interest:-

#### Food Additives and Contaminants Committee.

The Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food decided to make the above Committee a committee in its own right on account of the importance that this aspect of food has assumed. He asked the Committee among other things, to examine the leeching out of poisonous substances into foods from any wrapping materials that might be employed. Urgent attention, however, is



needed about the presence of lead and other toxic substances in children's toys and paints, which children are likely to suck or chew. It is believed that lead and mercury are causing more ill-health among children than was formerly recognised. The Committee have also been asked to examine the whole subject of food preservatives.

#### Colouring Matter in Food Regulations

The Colouring Matter in Food Regulations 1957 were considered and the Food Standards Committee issued a report making recommendations for amendments to these regulations. The Ministry is now adopting the policy of keeping Statutory Instruments constantly under review and amending them, if necessary, fairly frequently. It is now suggested that six of the existing food colours should be withdrawn from the list, that titanium dioxide should be permitted only for the surface colouring of food, that the colouring of citrus fruit should be forbidden, and that specifications of purity should be introduced. On the other hand it is suggested that another black colour should be provisionally added to the permitted list and that two named carotenoids should be permitted. It is noted that no organic blue colour will now be permitted in food if the recommendations are adopted and it is a remarkable thing that no natural food appears to be coloured blue.

Probably the most important proposed piece of legislation is the suggestion that the control of foods should be separated from that of drugs and that the whole of drug legislation should be brought under one main umbrella. The present proposals would, however, retain many of the present anomalies of control and doubtless more consideration will be given to this in the near future.

During the year The Food Standings Committee issued a Report on Food Labelling and, although the recommendations included some 72 provisions, there is little doubt that many of the proposals will have to be modified.

The Meat (Treatment) Regulations, 1964, prohibit the addition of ascorbic acid, erythorbic acid, nicotinic acid, nicotinamide, and any of their salts or derivatives to raw and unprocessed meat intended for human consumption. Unfortunately the definition of the word "processed" does not clarify exactly whether products such as sausages and salamis would be considered as processed or not.

Proposals were issued for canned meat products and also for meat pies. Doubtless many of these proposals are being contested behind the scenes, but it will be a great advantage if the drafts can come into force without too much amendment.

The Dried Milk Regulations, 1964, come into operation on the 11th March, 1965. The chief modifications introduced are the maximum and minimum percentages of milk fat required for grades of milk powder other than full cream powder, and regulations for the labelling of such products. There is also a proposal to amend the present Skimmed Milk with Non-Fat Regulations, 1960.

During the year the Ministry issued a provisional method for the testing of milk for the presence of antibiotics. It is very seldom, however, that the presence of antibiotics can be proved in bulk milk.

Fresh Mineral Hydrocarbons in Food Regulations were issued during the year. Besides increasing the amount of paraffin hydrocarbons permitted in or on foods, they also lay down specifications for the quality of such hydrocarbons. The difficulty of enforcing in Great Britain regulations regarding the quality of liquid paraffin employed for coating citrus or dried prunes, currants, sultanas or rasins in other countries will be appreciated.

The Soft Drinks Regulations, 1963, which should have come into force in 1964, were revoked and replaced by the Soft Drinks Regulations, 1964, which will come into operation on the 2nd June,

1965. These Regulations will permit the use of cyclamates for sweetening soft drinks and presumably, therefore, Regulations will be introduced to permit the use of these compounds in other foods, such as diabetic jams. These Regulations also require the disclosure of the presence of artificial sweeteners in soft drinks and prescribe standards for semi-sweet and low calorie soft drinks.

Thomas McLachlan.



Article	Number Examined			Number Adulterated etc.		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Acetic Acid ... ..		1	1			
Ale ... ..		2	2			
Almonds, ground ... ..		1	1		1	1
Baby Food ... ..		1	1			
Baking Powder ... ..		2	2			
Beans, baked, canned ... ..		5	5			
Beverages, chocolate ... ..		3	3			
Bicarbonate of Soda ... ..		5	5			
Biscuits ... ..		1	1			
Biscuit Mix ... ..		1	1			
Blancmange Powder ... ..		2	2			
Bread, bread and butter etc. ... ..	10	8	18	3	3	6
Bread, foreign matter ... ..		1	1		1	1
Butter ... ..		25	25		2	2
Cheese ... ..		12	12			
Cider ... ..		1	1			
Coconut, desiccated ... ..		4	4			
Coffee, extract ... ..		1	1			
Colouring ... ..		2	2			
Confectionery ... ..		7	7			
Cooking fat ... ..		5	5			
Cornflour ... ..		4	4			
Cornmeal ... ..		1	1			
Cream ... ..	13	6	19			
Cream of Tartar ... ..		5	5			
Custard Powder ... ..		3	3			
Dripping ... ..		1	1			
Fish Cakes ... ..		1	1			
Fish, canned ... ..		19	19		4	4
Fish Paste ... ..		4	4			
Fish Saithe ... ..		1	1			
Flavouring ... ..		5	5			
Flour ... ..		13	13			
Fruit, canned ... ..		37	37		9	9
Fruit, dried ... ..		33	33		3	3
Fruit Juice ... ..		14	14		2	2
Herbs ... ..		9	9			
Honey ... ..		2	2			
Horseradish ... ..		2	2			
Ice Cream ... ..	3	22	25		1	1
Ice Cream Mix ... ..		1	1			
Ice, water ... ..		1	1			
Icing, chocolate coconut ... ..		1	1			
Jam and Preserves ... ..		15	15		1	1
Jelly ... ..		14	14		1	1
Lard ... ..		6	6			
Lemon Curd ... ..		7	7			
Liqueur, cherry ... ..		1	1			
Macaroni Product ... ..		1	1			
Margarine ... ..		12	12			
C/forward	26	331	357	3	28	31

Article	Number Examined			Number Adulterated etc.		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Marmalade ... ..		18	18			
Marzipan ... ..		1	1			
Mayonnaise ... ..		3	3			
Meat Products						
Black Pudding ... ..		1	1		1	1
Brawn ... ..		2	2			
Breakfast Sausage ... ..		3	3			
Chicken Roll ... ..		1	1			
Chicken, canned ... ..		1	1			
Chopped Pork ... ..		2	2			
Liver Sausage ... ..		1	1			
Meat Extract ... ..		1	1			
Meat Paste ... ..		5	5			
Ox Tongue ... ..		1	1			
Pork ... ..		5	5			
Sausages ... ..		13	13			
Snack Meal ... ..		3	3		1	1
Tongue ... ..		1	1			
Veal, jellied ... ..		4	4			
Milk ... ..	28	29	57		1	1
Milk Beverage ... ..		1	1			
Milk, condensed ... ..		3	3			
Milk, evaporated ... ..		4	4			
Milk Shake Syrup ... ..		1	1			
Milk, skimmed ... ..		1	1			
Milk, top of the ... ..		1	1			
Mincemeat ... ..		2	2			
Mint Sauce ... ..		1	1			
Mint in vinegar ... ..		1	1			
Mushrooms, canned ... ..		1	1			
Non-Brewed Condiment ... ..		1	1			
Nuts ... ..		3	3			
Oil, nut ... ..		2	2			
Olives ... ..		1	1			
Pancake Mixture ... ..		1	1			
Pease Pudding ... ..		1	1			
Peel, cut ... ..		1	1			
Perry and Gin ... ..		1	1			
Pickles ... ..		6	6		4	4
Pie Filling, Apple ... ..		1	1			
Pudding, Milk, canned ... ..		4	4			
Pudding, Christmas ... ..		2	2		1	1
Raising Powder ... ..		1	1			
Rennet Essence ... ..		2	2			
Rice, ground ... ..		4	4			
Salt ... ..		3	3			
Sauce ... ..		17	17		4	4
Sauce Mix ... ..		3	3			
Semolina ... ..		5	5			
C/forward	54	468	522	3	40	43



Article	Number Examined			Number Adulterated etc.		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Shandy ... ..		4	4		1	1
Soft Drinks ... ..		56	56		1	1
Spice ... ..		21	21			
Spirits ... ..	59		59			
Soup, canned ... ..		7	7			
Spaghetti, canned ... ..		1	1			
Spread, savoury ... ..		11	11		4	4
Starch Reduced Food ... ..		1	1			
Sugar ... ..		7	7			
Syrup ... ..		7	7			
Tea ... ..		22	22			
Treacle ... ..		1	1			
Vegetables, dried ... ..		2	2			
Vegetables, canned ... ..		3	3			
Vegetables, pickled ... ..		7	7			
Vegetables, salad ... ..		1	1			
Vinegar ... ..		11	11			
Wine ... ..	1	10	11			
<u>Drugs</u> ... ..						
Blackcurrant pastilles ... ..		1	1			
Catarrh Pastilles ... ..		1	1			
Cough Lozenges ... ..		1	1			
Cough Pastilles ... ..		1	1			
Cough Syrup ... ..		1	1			
Cough Tablets ... ..		1	1			
Glycerine Lemon and Honey ... ..		1	1			
Linctus Pastilles ... ..		1	1			
Nerve Tonic ... ..		1	1			
Oil of Peppermint Tablets ... ..		1	1			
Throat Pastilles ... ..		2	2			
Tonic ... ..		1	1			
<b>Total</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>686</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>49</b>

## SECTION F

## Miscellaneous Services

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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

<u>Discussion Groups or Talks</u>	<u>No. of persons attending</u>	<u>Average Attendance</u>
10	249	25
<u>Film Shows</u>		
8	561	70

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

HOME SAFETY

The civic news sheet, 'Town Topics', which is distributed to all the householders in the Borough, was used to bring to the attention of the public various aspects of Home Safety including (a) Maintenance of Oil Heaters and safe disposal of worn out ones, (b) Fire Safety precautions on Caravan Holidays, (c) Water Safety, (d) Danger of Fireworks.

In October there was a campaign on the danger of fireworks and posters were distributed for display on a large number of sites. In addition a leaflet 'Hints on Handling Fireworks' was produced and distributed to Newsagents and various organisations in the Borough and an advertisement was inserted in the local papers.

Prior to Christmas a window display on non-inflammable decorations was again arranged to remind the public that the majority of Christmas decorations on sale were of non-inflammable materials and included in this display was an item on flare free materials for childrens' nightwear.

DENTAL HEALTH

In co-operation with Dental Health the campaign sponsored by the London County Council a window display 'Join the Apple Club' was arranged to commence in November and continue until February, 1965.

PRESS PUBLICITY

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

## LEAFLETS AND POSTERS

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

## NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

### Section 50 - Burial or Cremation of the Dead.

16 burials were arranged during the year under the provisions of this section of the Act.

## 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 often received from persons living outside the Borough congratulating the staff on the clean and hygienic condition of the conveniences.

## STAFF MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

During the year 204 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.

## 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.

Nine licences were renewed during the year.

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 1964 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 1.1.64.	141
Number added during the year	9
	<hr/>
	150
Number who transferred their business or discontinued the sale of poisons	23
	<hr/>
	127
	<hr/>

48 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 23 samples of filling material were obtained and one was reported unsatisfactory.

The following are the details:-

Algerian fibre	1	Cotton wadding	3
Rag flock	4	Millpuff	2
Rag flock, layered	2	Reconditioned hair	1
Coir fibre	2	Hair and fibre mix	1
Feathers	3	Used wood wool	1
Feather & Down Mixture	2	Hair	1
			<hr/>
			23

## 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 powers given to the local authority are considered to be most helpful.

No. of applications for registration and re-registration investigated	17
No. of cases where works required or objection recommended	4



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