

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

### **Contributors**

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**Metropolitan Borough of Hammersmith**



# **ANNUAL REPORT**

of the

## **Medical Officer of Health**

with

### **STATISTICAL SUPPLEMENT**

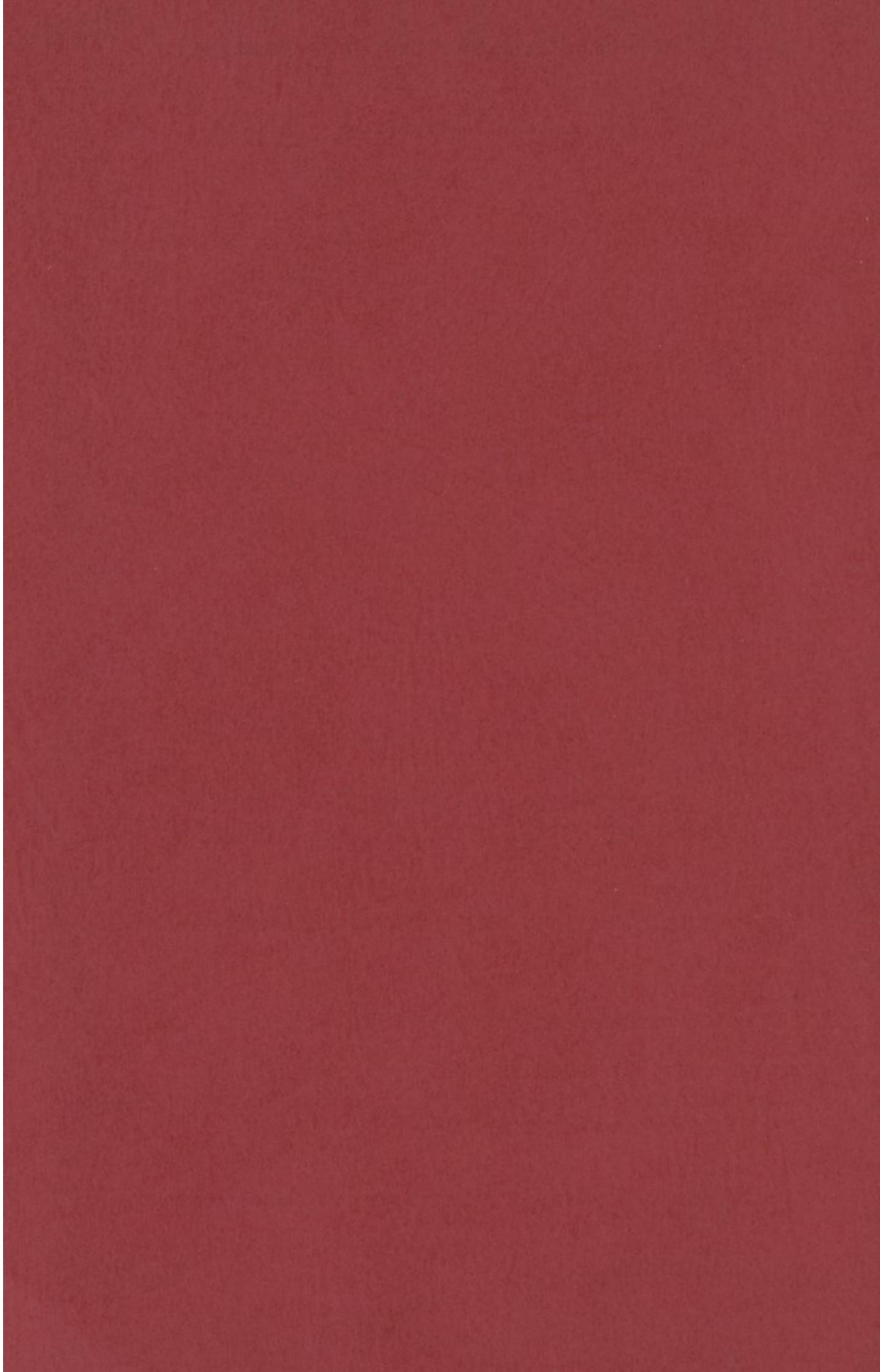
for the year

# **1956**

by

**F. M. DAY,**

M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.T.M., D.P.H.



Ackd by  
23.8.57.

**METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF HAMMERSMITH**

**Health Committee**

At 31st December, 1956.

Councillor E. O'K. Finn (Mrs.) M.B.E. (*Chairman*)

" E.W. Flynn (*Vice-Chairman*)

" S.M. Atkins

" A. Belsham

" J.A. Blanckensee

" J. Farndale

" E.D. Freeman (Mrs.)

" D.M. Heaks (Mrs.)

" F.W. Ing

" E.M. Tebay, F.I.A.C.

" E.C. Woods (Miss)

" E.A. Worne

*Ex Officio:* The Worshipful the Mayor (Councillor  
T.A. Keating, J.P.)

OTHER COMMITTEES OF THE COUNCIL CONCERNED  
WITH VARIOUS ASPECTS OF THE HEALTH SERVICES

**Baths Committee**

Management and supervision of the Council's Public Baths and Wash-houses.

**Establishment Committee**

Dealing with medical examination of Staff, etc.

**Housing and Town Planning Committee**

Powers and duties of the Council under the Housing Acts (other than those delegated to the Health Committee).

**Works Committee.**

Construction, maintenance and improvement of sewers and public sanitary conveniences.

Collection, removal and disposal of house and trade refuse.

Cleansing of public highways.

Management and control of the Council's cemeteries.

Maintenance and control of parks, gardens and open spaces provided by the Council.

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Town Hall,  
Hammersmith, W.6.

*To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors  
of the Metropolitan Borough of Hammersmith*

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have very much pleasure in presenting to you my Annual Report on the health circumstances of the Borough for the year 1956. Once again, I regret that it was not possible to publish it earlier, as the Registrar General's figures required to calculate the various rates are not available sooner.

We have been fortunate in having no dangerous infectious disease for many years now. Last year's epidemic of paralytic poliomyelitis has not been repeated and one hopes that with vaccination gaining momentum we shall be better protected in future. Fatal and paralytic cases so often occur in adult life, and age groups at present vaccinated are much too restricted to reduce epidemics to any marked extent. It is felt, now that the public have accepted poliomyelitis vaccination, a more ambitious programme should be attempted and more age groups should be protected.

Our control over infant and maternal mortality, and tuberculosis, continues to result in saving countless numbers of lives, but on the debit side, cancer of the lung and disease of the heart continue to increase.

There has not been a death from diphtheria for 12 years, and this "scourge of the twenties and thirties", like scarlet fever, has vanished, possibly temporarily, as a menace to public health.

In conclusion, I wish to express my indebtedness for the encouragement shown and support given me at all times by the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Members of the Health Committee and to record my thanks to the Staff of the Department for their loyal co-operation in maintaining a high standard of efficiency throughout the year.

I am, your Worship, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

F.M. DAY,

*Medical Officer of Health.*

**STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT**

at 31st December, 1956

**Medical Officer of Health:**

F.M. Day, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.T.M., D.P.H.

**Deputy Medical Officer of Health (Part-Time):**

A.J. Shinnie, O.B.E., M.D., D.P.H.

**Administrative Officer:**

¢\* P.W. Pottier (Part-Time):

**Clerical:**

J.C. Turner (1st Assistant)

T.J. Hares

Mrs. D. Kelley

Mrs. L.G. Stimpson

Miss I.E. Waller

(M.O.H.'s Secretary)

W.M. Robinson

Mrs. F. Lawford

E.G. Baines (Temporary)

Miss J. New

**Senior Public Health Inspector:**

¢¢\* W. Rigby

**Public Health Inspectors:**

¢¢\* P.T. Bayes (Deputy Senior)

¢¢# J.C. Hopkins

X¢# G.G. Gardiner

|| ¢# Miss E.M. Cross

¢¢# S.C. Metcalf

¢# H.R. Fry

# E.W. Pike

# J.M. Read

¢¢# C.H. Wright

**Food and Drugs Inspector:**

\$¢\* W.J. Godden

**Student Public Health Inspectors:**

A.O. Guy

(Recalled to H.M. Forces

8.8.56)

G. Bethell

**Mortuary Keeper:**

D.A. Mackay

**Medicinal Baths Superintendent:**

|| F.G. Baldwin

**Public Analyst:**

D.F.H. Button, A.R.C.S., F.R.I.C.

\* Cert. Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Board.

¢ Cert. Royal Sanitary Institute (Meat and other foods).

¢ Smoke Abatement Cert., L.C.C. School of Engineering.

# Cert. Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Joint Board.

o Cert. Royal Sanitary Institute (Smoke)

\$ Cert. Royal Sanitary Institute (Inspector).

" Cert. Royal Sanitary Institute (Health Visitor).

¢ Cert. Royal Sanitary Institute (General Science and Sanitation.)

X Cert. Royal Sanitary Institute (Sanitary Science as applied to Buildings and Public Works).

/ State Certified Midwife

|| State Registered Nurse

SECTION A

**SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE BOROUGH AND  
STATISTICS**

Hammersmith is a westerly Borough in the County of London, covering an area of 2,282.5 acres. It is bounded on the north and west by Middlesex Boroughs, on the south by the Thames, and on the east by the Royal Borough of Kensington and the Metropolitan Borough of Fulham.

The sub-soil in the northern half of the Borough, i.e. north of Uxbridge Road, mainly consists of clay, whilst in the south it consists of a layer of some 20 feet of gravel above blue clay, particularly over in the east, much of which was excavated for brick making purposes before building development occurred.

We have approximately 287 acres of parks and open spaces, of which 262 acres are controlled by the London County Council, and the remaining 25 acres by the Council.

Hammersmith, once a quiet rural area in the County of Middlesex and untouched by the spread of London, became part of the County in 1885, and is now a highly developed industrial and residential area, and almost nothing remains of old times. The Latymer Foundation School was founded in 1624 and Kent House and others in the Malls date back to the seventeenth century. Kelmscott House, the home of William Morris, and also houses in Hammersmith Terrace were built in the 17th and 18th centuries.

Apart from its residential and industrial population a large number of visitors are attracted by various centres which perhaps are world famous. St. Paul's Boys and Girls' Schools, West London and Royal Masonic Hospitals, Queen Charlotte's Maternity Hospital, Hammersmith Hospital and British Postgraduate Medical School, the White City Stadium, Olympia and the Television Studios at Lime Grove and Wood Lane Wormwood Scrubs also attracts its quota of people from outside our boundaries. The Boat Race too brings many visitors to our attractive riverside for a few hours every spring, whatever the weather may be.

The total length of the roads in the Borough is approximately 68 miles and traffic is very heavy particularly over Hammersmith Bridge leading to the south, and on the main roads to Oxford, the West and London Airport.

Towards the end of the year the portion of the new Cromwell Road Extension, now known as the Great West Road, from Hammersmith Bridge Road to Chiswick Lane in the Borough of Brentford and Chiswick was opened for vehicular traffic by the Chairman of the London County Council, Mrs. Helen C. Brentwich, J.P., and work on a further section eastwards towards Barons Court is in progress, and as a result the Thames side area had been opened up and much improved.

The new road consists of a dual carriageway with roundabouts and subways, and it is proposed to join the old section of the Great West

Road at Chiswick by means of a "flyover".

There are approximately 300 industrial undertakings here, the majority of which are situated in the North, although some of the largest single employers are to be found in the South.

## VITAL STATISTICS

### (a) Population.

In this report the rates are calculated on the estimated population adopted by the Registrar General namely, 113,300 which compared with 114,700 for 1955 shows a reduction of 1,400.

This is the fifth year the Registrar General has reported a reduction.

There has been no epidemic causing any mortality during the year and the excess of births over deaths has been maintained.

### (b) Marriages.

The number of marriages solemnised during the year was 1,288 being a decrease of 87 as compared with the previous year.

Particulars are set out hereunder:-

The Register Office	...	...	...	...	500
Buildings registered for marriages					
(Roman Catholic Churches and Chapels)					
at which a Registrar attends	...	...	...	...	374
Churches of the Church of England	...	...	...	...	362
Authorised Persons (Chapels at which a Registrar does not attend)	...	...	...	...	29
Jewish Synagogues	...	...	...	...	23
					<hr/>
					1,288

### (c) Births.

The corrected number of births for the year as supplied by the Registrar was 1,810. On the estimated population of 113,300 this represents an annual rate of 15.9 births per thousand persons living, which is 1.1 higher than the previous year.

### (d) Deaths.

During the year 1,414 deaths were registered. Add to this figure 449 deaths of residents of the Borough who died in various parts of England and transferred by the Registrar General, and deduct 563 deaths of non-residents and 19 transferrable deaths which occurred the correct

figures show a total of 1,281 deaths of residents (671 males and 610 females) which shows an increase of 36 as compared with 1955.

On the estimated population of 113,300 the corrected number of deaths per 1,000 persons living was 11.3 as compared with 10.8 last year.

In the Statistical Supplement will be found a chart showing the proportion of deaths from the principal causes, from which will be seen that diseases affecting the heart and important blood vessels come first with cancer second and lung conditions third, which is the same order as last year.

**(e) Infant Mortality.**

The number of deaths of infants under one year of age during the year was 39, giving an annual mortality rate for 1,000 live births of 21, as compared with 30 last year.

**(f) Maternal Mortality.**

There were no maternal deaths during the year. This is the first time I have been able to report a nil return since 1940.

## SECTION B

### PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES

#### **Infectious Diseases**

1,237 cases of infectious diseases were notified during the year, 211 cases were removed to hospital, and of this number 36 were notified on discharge as not having suffered from the disease originally notified. As a result the corrected number of cases of notifiable infectious disease for the year was 1,201.

These figures show a decrease on the previous year of 1,418 cases. This is because there was no measles epidemic and there was a decrease in the number of cases of Poliomyelitis, Scarlet Fever and Pneumonia, although there was a slight increase in the number of cases of Whooping Cough and Dysentery.

Two cases of suspected Diphtheria were notified, but once again I am pleased to report that neither of them was confirmed.

It is also pleasing to be able to report for the twelfth year in succession, that there have been no deaths from this disease.

#### **Contacts and Carriers of Infectious Disease - Sickness Benefit.**

One certificate was issued during the year in the following circumstances:-

Male employee in a cake department of a food factory who was a direct family contact of a case of Paralytic Poliomyelitis.

#### **Tuberculosis.**

During the year there was a slight increase in the incidence of this disease.

The number of new cases notified during the year was 165 as compared with 150 in the previous year. These figures show an increase of 21 in pulmonary cases but a decrease of 6 in non-pulmonary cases

In the Statistical Supplement will be found a chart showing the numbers of new cases notified during the past 20 years.

Tuberculosis still remains a serious menace to public health, and is affecting the age groups which are vital to the productive ability of the nation, and despite the fact that high priority is given by the housing authorities in rehousing tuberculous persons, the housing shortage still results in serious delay in obtaining satisfactory homes at the right rent for the tuberculous and their families.

The number of deaths from tuberculosis was 17 as compared with 16 in the previous year.

### **Poliomyelitis**

I am very pleased to report a considerable decrease in the number of cases of this disease compared with the previous year.

There were only three confirmed cases, all of the paralytic type, but none proved fatal.

Two of the cases were in the same family which consisted of mother and father and the two patients living in overcrowded conditions in two small rooms in a basement, the whole of the family sleeping in one room. One of the children was discharged from hospital with no resultant paralysis, but it was feared that the other would be slightly paralysed in his legs for some time.

The third case was a boy of 1½ years, one of three children, whose brother aged 4½ years suffered from non-paralytic poliomyelitis in 1955.

The patient was discharged from hospital with no apparent ill effects.

The family appears to be of a poor type, and despite the attack in 1955, and the fact that letters regarding vaccination against poliomyelitis had been sent out by the London County Council to parents of children in particular age groups, no request was made for vaccination prior to the attack, nor has any request been made since in respect of the other child.

### **Food Poisoning**

28 cases of Food Poisoning occurred during the year compared with 23 cases in 1955.

In one case only was salmonella typhi-murium identified, the remaining cases having no obvious causa organism recovered.

There were no serious outbreaks during the year but foods alleged to have been responsible for the patients' condition included corned beef fritters, steak and kidney pie, continental sausage, roast duck, ice cream, cockles, chicken essence, canned meat, canned fruit, minced meat, "hot pot", and oysters. It is usual to condemn any recent unusual articles of diet, but in none of the above 'delicacies' were we able to confirm the patients' suspicions.

### **Dysentery**

There were 138 cases of Dysentery notified during the year compared

with 80 in 1955.

This increase was due mainly to the fact that there were two outbreaks in the London County Council's Day Nursery in Uxbridge Road.

The first outbreak occurred in January and February and the second in November and December.

The method of control in the first outbreak was to exclude all cases where bacteriological examination showed the presence of *Shigella Sonnei*, and in this connection faecal specimens were obtained from everyone in the Nursery, including the Staff. No patient was allowed to return until two negative results had been obtained. The result was that all affected persons were free from infection and back in the Nursery by the middle of March. In all 32 children and 5 of the Staff were affected.

During this outbreak a very detailed examination of the Nursery and its contents was carried out to ascertain how the infection was passing from person to person, but we were not able to do this.

Whilst this outbreak was in progress no new admissions were allowed to take place until fourteen days after the last case reported.

It was suggested during the second outbreak that the method of control should be the clinical exclusion method, in which sufferers were to be excluded and no bacteriological examinations were to be carried out. This method was adopted but failed and the method of control used in the first outbreak was again put into force but with the exception that only seven days had to elapse after the last case before fresh admissions were permitted.

Again the mode of infection could not be traced.

The outbreak was controlled by 19th January 1957.

### **Medicinal Baths**

The Medicinal Baths in Scotts Road, Shepherds Bush, provide for the treatment of scabies, impetigo, and various verminous conditions.

The work at the Baths was running quite smoothly until the middle of March when a breakdown in the supply of steam from Lime Grove Baths put all cleansing services out of action, and only a supply of cold water was available, and a few days later even this supply was cut and the Extension to the Medicinal Baths had to be closed.

When the steam supply failed, emergency steps were taken and all treatment of children was arranged by the Divisional Medical Officer of the London County Council and carried out by arrangement with Dr. Weir, Medical Officer of Health of Kensington at Blechynden Mews.

At the beginning of April water was restored and electric immersion heaters were fitted, thus enabling treatment of head conditions to be resumed, and children and adults were again treated for Ped. Capitis and Scabies.

It was, however, still not possible to carry out disinfection of clothing and bedding, and this, as well as other verminous conditions was dealt with by Kensington.

The total stoppage of treatments lasted five weeks, and the London County Council arranged for school children to attend the cleansing Centres either at Fulham or Kensington according to their convenience.

As time went on it became obvious that the restoration of steam and hot water would not take place by the date estimated, and even by the end of the year the work had not been completed.

The Health Committee, however, provided every assistance possible to keep the service in action, and the staffs of the Fulham and Kensington Borough Councils also enabled our cases to have whatever treatment was necessary.

The figures showing the numbers dealt with during the year will be found on reference to the table in the Statistical Supplement. It is pleasing to report once more a decrease in verminous conditions, the number of treatments at 730 was even lower than last year and is the lowest ever recorded in the Borough. The figure of 193 cases treated for Scabies is, apart from 192 in 1930, the lowest recorded since the Baths opened in 1923, and is 14% lower than last year, although 44 families were involved in treatment.

A pleasing feature is the fact that in only three cases was re-infection noted, although in quite a number of instances all the family did not report to the Baths. Thirteen husbands or wives of persons requiring treatment and not attending with the affected spouse were asked to attend. Ten did so, and eight were found to be infected.

Three families alone accounted for 63 attendances as under:-

Family "A" - Four in the family, two children extensively infected - total treatments 16.

Family "B" Nine of the family treated, but not the husband, all severe cases, the origin said to be from a daughter on holiday from her home in Ireland - total treatments 24.

Family "C" Six of the family treated, but not the husband. Two boys previously suffered in 1951 - total treatments of 23.

The remaining 41 families accounted for 124 baths, and is quite a good record.

A large proportion of persons requiring delousing have no fixed

abode, but owing to the Cleansing Station being closed for the best part of the year only six persons were dealt with as compared to 156 last year.

The County Council retain their use of the centre for treatment of schoolchildren and special attention has been given to head infestations at the Welfare Centres and at the Day Nurseries.

Infected schoolchildren, together with their contacts of pre-school age have been followed up in the home and treatment (for all ages) is available at the Medicinal Baths. Advice is always given as to the best methods of home treatment and of preventing recurrence.

There was, I am glad to report, a considerable decrease in the number of schoolchildren treated for verminous heads.



Treatment Room for Young Children

During the year cases from Barnes, Brentford and Chiswick, Ealing, Hayes and Harlington, Southall and West Drayton and Yiewsley received treatment, and Barnes, Ealing, Heston and Isleworth and Richmond Borough Councils and the London County Council used our centre for steam sterilisation of bedding.

On 54 occasions the West London Hospital used the service for sterilisation purposes and 13 requests were received from the hospital for formaldehyde disinfection.

Following the precedent of successful treatments in the past the Town Hall carpets and soft furnishings were sprayed as a protection against damage by moths. In this Gammexane Emulsion (I.C.I) was used.

The mobile team which is available for dealing with homes requiring disinfection was again actively engaged, and during the year 109 premises were sprayed for bed bugs and fleas (259) rooms and 11 premises for infectious disease (26 rooms).

A most interesting point was the decrease in the number of fleas reported by tenants, only four rooms being treated. Fleas are heat-loving insects and the cold summer may be responsible for their comparative absence.

The sale of second-hand furniture infected with bed-bugs is only too frequent, and many new flats are originally infested in this way. Tenants newly-housed only too often have to regret the purchase of old furniture which has not been bug-proofed before sale.

Nowadays many people send articles of clothing and materials to relatives living abroad, and in this connection some Eastern European countries require that the article shall be disinfected before being despatched and a Certificate to that effect produced. During the year 46 such Certificates relating to 518 articles were issued and a nominal charge of 2.6d was made for each certificate.

Where it is necessary, mattresses are supplied by the proprietors of Olympia for people who have to sleep on the premises during certain exhibitions, particular those with cattle at the Dairy Show and in this connection 226 were dealt with after this particular show.

The steam steriliser was also used to dry mattresses etc. of families who were unfortunate enough to suffer damage from rain as a result of defective roofs in the early part of the year.

Five cases of Impetigo were encountered during the year, in one case, a female of 24, it was most severe. All cases were secondary infections following ped. capitis.

In the immediate pre-war period the average number of cases was about 300 a year.

### **Health Laundry**

Four years have now elapsed since the introduction of the Health Laundry Scheme.

The continuing demand for the service from all in touch with the aged proves its place in the alleviation of distress and suffering of those ill, and of preventing additional illness because of their immobility.

Requests are received from doctors, nurses, welfare associations, relatives and others and are assessed largely on the health position of the applicant.

There can be no doubt of the worth of the Laundry Service, and the fact that deterioration rarely occurs after our visits emphasises its value with the frail and aged.

It should be emphasised that this is an essential service which covers only those cases falling within the terms of Section 122 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936.



Cleansing of Soiled Linen

During the year 31 new cases were added to the list of patients and 352 certificates were signed authorising the laundering of bed linen etc.

The patients were revisited at intervals of two or three months and the old people are not slow in showing their appreciation. Often by discussing their problems it is possible to bring other means of help to them, and Invalid Meals and Home Helps are thus brought in.

The average age of all cases was 79, and only four patients were under 70 years of age.

In 16 cases the service enabled patients to be admitted to hospital in a much better condition for treatment than would otherwise not have been possible.

Certificates granted during 1956.

Sex and Age		Collections up to 31.12.56.	Primary Cause of ill health	Sequel
F	84	158	Arthritis	Service still in operation
F	71	113	Spondylitis	Service still in operation
F	76	46	Senility	Service still in operation

Sex and Age		Collection up to 31.12.56	Primary Cause of ill health	Sequel
M	76	15	Cerebral haemorrhage	Admitted to Hospital
F.	85	12	Arthritis	Admitted to Hospital
F	71	10	Apoplexy	Admitted to Hospital
M	80	4	Enuresis	No longer necessary
F	78	12	Senility	Deceased
F	77	6	Apoplexy	Deceased
F	69	12	Apoplexy	Admitted to Hospital
F	84	2	Senility	Admitted to Hospital
F	79	2	Senility	Admitted to Hospital
F	84	2	Chronic Bronchitis	Admitted to Hospital
F	86	32	Multiple Ventral Hernae	Admitted to Hospital
F	74	4	Senility	Deceased
F	79	9	Apoplexy	Deceased
F	87	6	Senility	Admitted to Hospital
F	89	41	Senility	Service still in operation
F	83	2	Cardiac Failure	Deceased
F	84	3	Senility	No longer necessary
F	80	5	Arthritis	No longer necessary
M	68	3	Enuresis	Admitted to Hospital
F	86	2	Senility	Admitted to Hospital
F	79	6	Carcinoma of Stomach	Admitted to Hospital
F	72	24	Senility	Service still in operation
F	84	10	Apoplexy	Admitted to Hospital
F	84	2	Senility	Deceased

Sex and Age		Collections up to 31.12.56	Primary Cause of ill health	Sequel
F	82	1	Cardiac Failure	No longer necessary
F	80	1	Appoplexy	Deceased
F	67	4	Cerebral Haemorrhage	Deceased
F	89	2	Arthritis	Admitted to hospital
M	70	1	Disseminated Sclerosis	No longer necessary
F	69	12	Senility	Service still in operation
M	86	1	Senility	Deceased
F	81	1	Cardiac Failure	Admitted to hospital
F	81	2	Paraplegia	No longer necessary
F	77	1	Senility	Removed to care elsewhere
F	83	2	Intestinal Carcinoma	Service still in operation
M	73	1	Apoplexy	Service still in operation

Cleansings carried out during the year  
included:-

Sheets	...	...	...	2,057
Blankets	...	...	...	67
Pillow Slips	...	...	...	440
Towels	...	...	...	401
Nightdresses	...	...	...	252
Sundries	...	...	...	920
Total ...				<u>4,137</u>

## SECTION C

### HOUSING

#### Rehousing

The Housing Estates Manager is in close touch with the Health Department regarding applicants who are overcrowded or have medical troubles. If overcrowding is found to exist by the District Public Health Inspector, legal overcrowding is reported to the Housing Manager of the London County Council.

Applications for rehousing by the London County Council are made to that Authority direct, and requests are received from them through the Housing Estates Manager, for various enquiries to be made. In cases where there is medical evidence the Medical Officer of Health to the London County Council is responsible for allocating priorities on health grounds but has recently made it known that rehousing on medical grounds must be substantially reduced during the next few years.

Sixteen cases were recommended for rehousing on grounds of health, and ninety-seven on grounds of overcrowding. In addition recommendations were made to the Borough Council's Housing Department in cases where the families were living in unhygienic surroundings which are inadequate to maintain the high level of health which is so vital to the family unit in its early stages. Five such cases were recommended to the Housing Estates Manager during the year.

I append a table showing the number of cases recommended for rehousing under the three headings mentioned above and those actually rehoused from 1949:-

Year	HEALTH GROUNDS		OVERCROWDING GROUNDS		SPECIAL CASES	
	Recom-mended	Rehoused	Recom-mended	Rehoused	Recom-mended	Rehoused
1949	61	25	358	132	34	4
1950	35	10	439	203	8	9
1951	37	10	243	88	9	4
1952	27	10	187	79	7	7
1953	30	6	178	65	17	5
1954	34	2	145	86	14	4
1955	28	3	129	55	6	5
1956	16	4	97	4	5	-

To make the above figures realistic it should be pointed out that the figures for those rehoused are extremely unlikely to be from recommendations of the same year.

#### Permanent Estates

During the year both the Borough Council and the London County

Council have been still engaged in providing accommodation for those in the greatest need, and further schemes are in progress.

Seventy-eight flats in Queen Caroline Street were completed by the London County Council and the undermentioned were completed by the Borough Council.

25/30, Linden Court	...	...	...	...	6
11/15, Lakeside Road	...	...	...	...	8
22/24, Paddenswick Road	...	...	...	...	9
76/80, Netherwood Road	...	...	...	...	8
Flora Gardens Extension	...	...	...	...	12
Total					43

The Council acts as landlord for 3,481 principal tenants. The properties managed include houses, flats, prefabs and requisitioned accommodation.

At the end of the year there were 2,482 applicants for accommodation on the Borough Council's list awaiting rehousing. No points scheme is used to assess these applicants. Their need, according to bedroom deficiency, ill-health, insanitary conditions, overcrowding and separation of families is measured and used as a guide in allocating accommodation.

The following tables illustrates the progress that is being made:-

1. Number of families rehoused by the Borough Council in new flats and houses since the war ... 1,057
2. Number of families rehoused by the Borough Council in rebuilt houses since the war ... 30
3. Number of families rehoused by the Borough Council in prefabricated dwellings since the war ... 80  
(Still living in prefabricated dwellings at the end of year, 48)
4. Number of Borough Council licensees living in requisitioned properties at the end of the year ... 908

#### OVERCROWDING (Section 61)

Three licences were granted under this Section of the Housing Act, 1936, during the year.

## SECTION D

### INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

#### Food & Drugs Act 1955

The chief statutory changes this Act brought about when it came into operation on 1st January, 1956, were the consolidation of the Food & Drugs Act 1938, the Food & Drugs (Milk Dairies and Artificial Cream) Act 1950, Part I of the Slaughterhouse Act 1954 and the Food & Drugs Amendment Act 1954.

One important change introduced by the new Act was the incorporation of the Food Hygiene Regulations 1955 which replaced Section 13 of the Food & Drugs Act 1938 and sections 19, 20 and 21 of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations 1924. These Regulations add a number of new provisions in respect of the hygienic handling of food and the construction and maintenance of premises, stalls, vehicles, etc., where food is handled. The Regulations lay down requirements in respect of:-

- (i) the cleanliness of food premises, stalls, etc., and of apparatus and equipment.
- (ii) the hygienic handling of food.
- (iii) the cleanliness of persons engaged in the handling of food and of their clothing and the action to be taken where they suffer from, or are carriers of certain infections.
- (iv) the construction, repair and maintenance of food premises, stalls, vehicles, etc., and the facilities to be provided.
- (v) the temperature at which certain foods that are particularly liable to transmit disease are to be kept in food premises.

Under the new Act a caterer convicted of offences under the Food Hygiene Regulations 1955 may be disqualified from using particular catering premises for a period not exceeding 2 years.

Letters containing a summary of the principal requirements of the Food Hygiene Regulations 1955 together with a guide to the Regulations issued by the Central Council for Health Education were sent to all occupiers or owners of food businesses in the borough.

Among other new legislation concerning food is the Flour (Composition) Regulations 1956. These Regulations provide that all flour intended for human consumption, whether home produced or imported, shall contain not less than 1.65 milligrams of iron, 0.24 milligrams of Vitamin B.1 and 1.60 milligrams of nicotinic acid or nicotinamide per 100 grams and, except in the case of flour containing the whole of the products derived from the milling of wheat, between 235 and 390 milligrams of creta praeparata (chalk) per 100 grams.

## Meat and other Foods

Throughout the year the routine inspection of premises, shops, stalls and vehicles where food is prepared, stored or sold was carried out. During 1956, 3,461 visits were made and at 83 of these, unsatisfactory conditions constituting contraventions under the Food Hygiene Regulations 1955 were found. In each case the unsatisfactory conditions were remedied following the issue of verbal notices and warning letters by the Inspectors.

The inspection of food exposed for sale, in storage and in course of preparation and manufacture was under constant supervision. No food was formally seized under Section 9 of the Act. Quantities of unsound food not coming within this section were voluntarily surrendered to the Inspectors. A list showing the amount involved is shown in the statistical supplement.

The disposal of condemned or unsound food was strictly supervised by the Inspectors. Tins of unsound food were pierced and taken to the Council's wharf at Chancellors Road for transport to a controlled tip. Quantities of unsound fish and meat were disposed of in the same way, unsound meat being stained with naphthalene green dye before disposal.

Diseased meat is destroyed in co-operation with the Royal Borough of Kensington at their destructor situated in the borough in Wood Lane.

A list showing the number and type of premises in the borough where food is sold, stored and prepared is given below:-

BAKEHOUSES (level)	...	...	...	...	13
BAKEHOUSES (basement)	...	...	...	...	3
BAKERS RETAIL SHOPS	...	...	...	...	32
BEER BOTTLERS	...	...	...	...	1
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS	...	...	...	...	1
BUTCHERS	...	...	...	...	72
CAFES & RESTAURANTS	...	...	...	...	180
CANTEENS AND CLUBS	...	...	...	...	67
CHEMISTS	...	...	...	...	32
CONFECTIONERS (sweet shops)	...	...	...	...	179
FISH (wet)	...	...	...	...	15
FISH (fried)	...	...	...	...	12
FISH (wet and fried)	...	...	...	...	6
FRUIT & GREENGROCERS	...	...	...	...	78
GROCERS & PROVISIONS	...	...	...	...	214
HONEY (packing)	...	...	...	...	1
ICE CREAM MANUFACTURERS	...	...	...	...	5
JELLIED EELS & PIES (manufacture & sale)	...	...	...	...	6
MILK PROCESSING DEPOTS	...	...	...	...	2
MILK DISTRIBUTION DEPOTS	...	...	...	...	32
OFF LICENCES	...	...	...	...	48
PUBLIC HOUSES	...	...	...	...	91
SWEET & CHOCOLATE MANUFACTURE	...	...	...	...	3

## Sampling

During the year 682 samples of food and drugs were submitted to the Public Analyst for chemical analysis. Of this number five were adversely reported upon. One of these was a sample of tablets reported by the Public Analyst to be 88 per cent. deficient of the Vitamin B.1 stated to be present. The retailers who were summoned by the Council availed themselves of the provisions of Sections 113 and 115 of the Food & Drugs Act 1955, and gave notice that they intended to prove that the contravention was due to the act or default of their suppliers, and, further, or alternatively, that they relied upon a warranty given to them by the suppliers in respect of the tablets. Both the retailers and the suppliers pleaded "not guilty". The Magistrate found that the retailers could not rely upon the warranty and that they had not proved that the contravention was due to the act or default of the suppliers; also that the contravention arose as a result of a chemical reaction in the tablets between the time of manufacture and the time of sale. The summons by the retailers against the suppliers was dismissed, the retailers were granted an absolute discharge and the Council awarded £10.10.0. costs.

As shown below, 314 articles of food (excluding milk and ice cream), were taken for bacteriological examination.

ARTICLE OF FOOD	No. of Samples Taken	No. of samples containing the following organisms		
		Faecal Coli	Non-faecal coli	Other Pathogens
Cream	6	-	-	-
Skimmed Milk (Heated)	1	-	-	-
Yoghourt	1	-	-	-
Chocolate Milk Drink	2	-	-	-
Imitation Cream	23	2	10	-
Butter Cream	6	-	-	-
Pork Sausage Meat	4	-	-	2 Salmonella typhi-murium
Pork Sausages	183	-	-	3 Salmonella typhi-murium 1 Salmonella braenderup 3 Salmonella anatum 1 Salmonella bredeney
Beef Sausages	59	-	-	2 Salmonella typhi-murium 1 Salmonella anatum
Beef Sausage Meat	5	-	-	-

ARTICLE OF FOOD	No. of Samples Taken	No. of samples containing the following organisms		
		Faecal Coli	Non-faecal coli	Other Pathogens
Beef Minced	13	-	-	-
Shellfish	8	-	5	-
Fish Paste	1	-	-	-
Chicken Paste	1	-	-	-
Iced Lolly	1	-	-	-

### Markets

The markets situate in the borough at Bradmore Lane, Railway Approach, the south side of Uxbridge Road, and at Norland Road, have been visited on 580 occasions by the Inspectors.

The large amount of food sold in these markets (because of competitive prices) calls for careful and vigilant supervision. It will be recalled that the stall holders in Bradmore Lane and Norland Road markets are licenced by the Council, whereas those in Railway Approach and the South side of Uxbridge Road are privately controlled. Refuse is removed daily from the private markets by a contractor. In the case of the two street markets controlled by the Council, the Borough Engineer is responsible for the cleansing of the thoroughfares. Waste materials and refuse from the stalls is removed several times a day.

The number of vacant sites in the borough used by the stall-holders for the sale of foodstuffs is decreasing.

### Wormwood Scrubs Fair

A Fair is held on Wormwood Scrubs during the spring and summer Bank Holiday periods. On these occasions a number of stall-holders licenced by the London County Council cater for the popular requirements of holiday crowds with the sale of soft drinks, ice cream, shellfish etc. Samples of these commodities were taken for chemical analysis and bacteriological examination.

### Olympia Exhibition Halls

Exhibitions of world wide interest are held each year at these Halls attracting both exhibitors and visitors from many countries. Many of these exhibitions are basically concerned with the sale etc. of food and drink.

In addition to the routine visits made to the regular catering establishments permanently connected with these Halls, the inspection of all exhibition stands concerned with the production, preparation and sale of food and drink were made, with particular regard to the requirements of the Food Hygiene Regulations 1955. Despite the restricted space and conditions inevitably associated with exhibition stands, a satisfactory standard of hygiene was obtained.

### **Ice Cream**

Under Section 16 Food and Drugs Act 1955 the Public Health Committee approved the registration of 9 new applications for the sale of ice cream, and at the end of the year the premises of 275 retailers and 6 manufacturers were on the Council's register.

The Council's Inspectors made 306 visits to premises where ice cream is sold, stored or manufactured.

### **Ice Cream (Heat Treatment etc.) Regulations 1947-1952.**

In the manufacture of ice cream for sale for human consumption these Regulations require:-

- (1) Where a complete cold mix is used which is reconstituted with water and to which nothing is added other than colouring, flavouring, fruit, nuts, chocolate, etc., the product must be converted into ice cream within one hour of reconstitution.
- (2) In any other case, the ingredients after mixing shall not be kept for more than one hour at any temperature which exceeds 45°F before being subjected to heat treatment by one of the following methods.

- |           |   |
|-----------|---|
| Method 1. | The mixture shall be raised to and kept at a temperature of not less than 150°F for 30 minutes. |
| Method 2. | The mixture shall be raised to and kept at a temperature of not less than 160°F for 10 minutes. |
| Method 3. | The mixture shall be raised to and kept at a temperature of not less than 175°F for 15 seconds. |

After heat treatment by one of these methods, the mixture must within 1½ hours be reduced to a temperature of not more than 45°F and so kept until the freezing process is begun.

Ice cream must not be sold unless it has been kept at a temperature not exceeding 28°F since being frozen, and it must be protected from dirt, dust or other contamination at all times during its manufacture, storage and distribution.

During the year 91 samples of ice cream were taken and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service for bacteriological examination by the methylene blue test. This test is recommended by the Ministry of Health as a guide for ascertaining the bacteriological cleanliness of ice cream, the time taken to decolourise methylene blue being recorded and the sample graded as follows:-

PROVISIONAL GRADE	TIME TAKEN TO DECOLOURISE METHYLENE BLUE
1.	4½ hours or more
2.	2½ to 4 hours
3.	½ to 2 hours
4.	Less than ½ hour

Reports on the 91 samples of ice cream taken during the year show an improvement on previous years. It is satisfactory to note that no samples came within the lowest grade, particularly as the majority of the ice cream sampled was manufactured in ice cream factories situate in the borough. The samples were graded as follows:-

62 samples were within Grade 1 standard

25	"	"	"	"	2	"
4	"	"	"	"	3	"

Figures showing the results of samples taken in the borough since the methylene blue test has been used for the grading of ice cream are shown below -

Year	No. of Samples taken	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	Ungraded
1951	49	29	12	3	5	-
1952	68	37	20	4	7	-
1953	105	62	22	15	4	2
1954	89	64	16	5	4	-
1955	94	60	11	12	2	9
1956	91	62	25	4	-	-

In addition, 14 samples of ice cream were taken for chemical analysis by the Public Analyst, all of which complied with the standard laid down by the Food Standards (Ice Cream) Order 1953 which requires that ice cream shall contain not less than 5 percent fat, 10 per cent sugar and 7½ per cent milk solids other than fat. The fat content in the samples taken ranged from 9 per cent to 12.1 per cent.

#### Ice Cream and Preserved Food Premises

Under Section 16 Food & Drugs Act 1955 no premises (with certain exceptions) may be used for:-

- (a) the sale, or the manufacture for the purpose of sale, of ice cream, or the storage of ice cream intended for sale, or
- (b) the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale,

Unless they are registered under this section for that purpose by the local authority.

The following summary gives details of the number and type of premises registered under this section:-

Ice cream manufacturers	...	...	...	...	6
" " sales only	...	...	...	...	10
Confectioners (sweet shops) selling ice cream					147
Restaurants (selling ice cream for consumption off the premises)	...	...	...	...	28
Grocers selling ice cream	...	...	...	...	78
Bakers & Confectioners selling ice cream	...				4
Fruit & Greengrocers selling ice cream	...				8
Butchers preserving meat and/or manufacturing sausages	...	...	...	...	52
Grocers preserving meat	...	...	...	...	17
Fishmongers curing fish	...	...	...	...	3
Food Factories manufacturing sausages and preserved foods	...	...	...	...	3

The above total includes 10 new registrations effected during the year.

496 inspections of registered food premises were made during the year.

### **Milk Supplies**

The Milk and Dairies Regulations 1949 to 1954 control the registration of premises and provide for the protection of milk against contamination throughout its stages of production and sale. Again it was found that the most frequent contravention under these Regulations related to the use of bottles from which all foreign matter had not been removed. It is an unfortunate fact that milk bottles are at times used for purposes other than those for which they are designed, e.g. the holding of paint, paraffin etc. Also bottles left on building sites containing cement sometimes find their way back to the milk depots. The dairy companies in the borough have issued strict instructions to their staff to destroy any such bottles. There has been in existence for some years in London and other parts of the country, a company operating a bottle recovery service who collect 'stray' milk bottles, subject them to special treatment and sell them back to their original owners. Despite these methods taken for dealing with this problem, some contaminated bottles do get filled again with milk and find their way back to the consumer.

During the year 489 inspections of premises used in connection with the processing and distribution of milk had been made by the Inspectors. Generally, the premises were found to be satisfactory. In 13 cases it was found necessary to send warning letters in respect of unsatisfactory conditions.

101 persons were registered as distributors of milk and 2 premises were registered as dairies at the close of the year.

**The Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised & Sterilised Milk) Regulations 1949 and the Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations 1949.**

In addition to the numbers of samples shown under "Sampling", 133 samples of Special Designated milk were taken under the above Regulations from milk distributors, milk processing depots, hospitals, schools and day nurseries. These samples were submitted for the phosphatase, methylene blue and turbidity tests, the results of which are set out below

Class of Milk	No. Tested	Phosphatase Test		Meth. Blue Test		Turbidity Test	
		Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed
Pasteurised	83	83	-	83	-	-	-
T.T. Pasteurised	22	22	-	22	-	-	-
Tuberculin Tested	12	-	-	12	-	-	-
Sterilised	16	-	-	-	-	16	-
TOTAL	133	105	-	117	-	16	-

Two samples of Tuberculin Tested "raw" milk were submitted for biological testing for the presence of tubercle bacilli. In each case a negative report was received. The test is made by injecting a preparation of the milk to be tested, into the thigh of a guinea pig. At the end of six weeks the animal is killed and an autopsy is carried out to ascertain whether tuberculosis is present.

The following table shows the number of licences issued under the above Regulations during 1956

Dealers (Pasteurisers) Licences	...	...	...	2
Dealers (Sterilisers) "	...	...	...	1
DEALERS LICENCES				
Tuberculin Tested	...	...	...	65
Pasteurised	...	...	...	75
Sterilised	...	...	...	84

## DEALERS SUPPLEMENTARY LICENCES

Tuberculin Tested	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Pasteurised	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Sterilised	...	...	...	...	...	...	18

## Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations 1923-1948

These regulations provide standards for milk fat and milk solids of condensed milk and control the labelling of tins and other receptacles. During the year 7 samples were submitted for examination to the Public Analyst and were reported genuine.

## SECTION E

### SANITARY ADMINISTRATION

On 2nd August 1956 an Act of Parliament known as The Sanitary Inspectors (Change of Designation) Act, 1956 received Royal Assent and from that date the title of Sanitary Inspector ceased to exist and that of Public Health Inspector came into being.

#### Staff

The establishment of Public Health Inspectors consists of the Senior Public Health Inspector, a Deputy Senior Public Health Inspector, ten other district Inspectors, two Food and Drugs Inspectors and one woman Inspector.

One of the district Inspectors also acts as Inspector in charge of rodent control operations.

There was one resignation and one death during the year, and at one time the operational staff consisted of six Inspectors including the Senior and Deputy Senior Inspectors, one Food and Drugs Inspector and the woman Inspector.

During the year three of the vacancies were filled and the Borough is now covered by eight District Inspectors, one Food and Drugs Inspector and one woman Inspector.

#### Exhumation and Re-Interment of Bodies.

During the year five licences were granted by the Secretary of State for the exhumation and removal of five bodies from graves in St. Mary's Catholic Cemetery, Harrow Road.

Each of these was attended by the Local district Inspector and in each case it was possible to certify that the removal was carried out in a proper manner.

#### Increase of Rent and Mortgage Restrictions Acts, 1920/1939

#### Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954.

During the year applications under these Acts were received as follows:-

#### FOR CERTIFICATES OF DISREPAIR:

Number received	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Number granted	...	...	...	...	...	...	24*

## FOR REVOCATION OF CERTIFICATES

Number received	...	...	...	...	...	27
Number granted	...	...	...	...	...	31*

\* Application for a number of these Certificates was received during 1955.

### **Coroner's Court and Public Mortuary**

The number of bodies admitted to the Public Mortuary during the year was 634, a decrease of 32 compared with 1955. There were 619 post mortem examinations, this is also a decrease of 11 compared with last year.

The Mortuary and Court were also used by the Boroughs of Fulham, Chelsea and Kensington.

The Mortuary is equipped with a large refrigeration plant and this ensures an entirely satisfactory standard of hygiene.

Full particulars of the work carried out will be found in the Statistical Supplement.

### **Rag Flock and other Filling Materials Act, 1951**

The above Act remained in force during the year and whilst no fresh certificates of registration were issued, one registration was cancelled by request and the number of premises registered under the Act at the end of the year was nine.

### **Pet Animals Act, 1951.**

Local Authorities still remained responsible under the above Act for issuing licences to persons for keeping pet shops, and for the inspection of premises so licensed to check that the requirements are complied with.

During the year three applications were received for new licences, two of which were approved. Eleven applications for renewal of licences were received and granted during the year, and one licence previously granted was not renewed.

### **London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1952.**

During the year there were no contraventions of Section 26 of this Act, which deals with the restrictions on sales etc., by dealers in rags, old clothes and similar articles.

## **Public Baths and Wash-houses**

The public baths and wash-houses in Lime Grove, Shepherds Bush, provide facilities and bathing (slipper baths), swimming and laundry work.

The water in the swimming bath is controlled by filtration and chlorination to secure a high degree of purity.

In the public wash-houses modern facilities are provided for washing, drying and ironing at a small cost.

Owing to considerable reconstruction work being carried out at the Baths all the facilities referred to above were not available for a great portion of the year.

The Open Air Baths at Bloemfontein Road, Shepherds Bush, provides during the summer months, facilities for swimming and sunbathing and is open daily, including Sundays, from the middle of May to the end of August, or later according to weather conditions.

The water in this bath also undergoes the required purification treatment.

## **London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1954**

### **Hairdressers & Barbers**

During 1955 the Council obtained the necessary approval to Bye-laws relating to the registration of Hairdressers and Barbers.

The Bye-laws came into force on 1st October 1955, and during 1956 8 further applications were received and registered, making a total of 93 Hairdressers and Barbers registered in the Borough up to the end of the year. All the premises were inspected, and as a result it was necessary to serve 6 notices and send several warning letters regarding conditions.

### **Pharmacy & Poisons Act, 1933**

### **Pharmacy & Medicines Act, 1941**

The names and address of 109 retailers were entered on the Council's list of persons entitled to sell poisons under Part II of the Pharmacy & Poisons Act, 1933 and the Pharmacy & Medicines Act, 1941. By far the greater majority of these are food retailers. In some instances the poisons sold are only household disinfectants, but careful watch is kept of commodities sold under proprietary names containing other poisons included in the list.

No action was necessary in respect of any offence under the Acts.

All the premises have been inspected as to their suitability, methods of storage and labelling as required under the Acts, and have been found satisfactory.

## SECTION F

### SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE BOROUGH

#### Water Supply

The Metropolitan Water Board is responsible for our supply of water and no complaints with regard to the purity of the water were made.

150 certificates were granted under Section 95(2) of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936, with regard to newly erected houses and flats having a proper and sufficient water supply.

#### Public Cleansing

The Borough Engineer and Surveyor, who is responsible for the collection, removal and disposal of refuse, has kindly furnished the following information with regard to this service.

Amount of house refuse collected				
during the year	...	...	=	30,631 tons

Amount of trade refuse collected				
during the year	...	...	=	3,198 "

---

				33,829 "
--	--	--	--	----------

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Method of Disposal	...	...	...	By road to tip at Harefield
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Frequency of collection	...	...	(a) House refuse - weekly
			(b) Trade refuse - as required

#### Drainage

The Bye-laws made by the London County Council under the Metropolitan Management Acts with regard to drainage, and also those under the Public Health (London) Act, relating to water closets etc., are enforced by the Council.

During the year 99 drainage plans (9 of which related to combined drainage) were submitted and approved and a total of 2,124 inspections were made in connection with supervision of drainage works.

#### Dustbins

No appeals were lodged in respect of Notices served under Section 107 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936, requiring the provision

of proper ashpit (dustbin) accommodation.

### **Sanitary Inspection**

The sanitary conditions of the Borough were subject to routine inspection and investigations were made into all complaints received.

Particulars of the visits made by the Public Health Inspectors during the year, the number of preliminary and statutory notices served and complied with, and proceedings instituted, will be found in the table in the Statistical Supplement.

### **Factories**

During the year 3 notices were served relating to insanitary conditions found to exist during the inspection of factories in the Borough.

In the Statistical Supplement will be found a table which has been prepared in accordance with the form prescribed by the Minister of Labour and National Service on the administration of the Factories Act, 1937, dealing with factories (mechanical and non-mechanical) and out-work.

### **Rodent Control**

The number of complaints of rats and mice showed a decrease compared with the previous year, but as 447 premises were found to be infested it is obvious that there is still a hard core of infestations to be dealt with.

During the last five years there has been an average of 100 false alarms per year, but this year the number dropped considerably, for no apparent reason, to 28.

The number of infestations discovered, other than by complaint, also shows a slight decrease.

Three "Block Control" areas were inspected, treated and cleared of infestations.

The sewers have been treated with poison bait twice during the year.

The sewer infestation appears to be rather static, and during 1957 a new method is to be tried which, it is hoped, will make for an improvement.

Defective drains continue to be the main factor of rat infestations, ninety four having been found to be defective and requiring repair.

Unfortunately one defective drain can be the cause of three or four infestations.

Approximately £104 was received for treatments at Business premises during the year.

The following is a summary of the work for the year with comparable figures for 1955 in parenthesis.

Premises inspected:

Dwellings 525(750); Business 1,108(1,231) ...	1,633(1981)
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Complaints:

Rats 364(442); Mice 121(155) ...	485(597)
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"Discovered" other than by complaint:

Dwellings 40(45); Business 18(21) ...	58(66)
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Premises infested by rats;

Dwellings 277(321); Business 55(61) ...	332(382)
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Premises infested by mice;

Dwellings 85(146); Business 30(2) ...	115(176)
---------------------------------------	----------

Premises treated for infestations by

Council staff ...	447(553)
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Major infestations ...	23(27)
------------------------	--------

Notices served relating to Rodent Control ...	75(92)
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Inspections and re-inspections by Public Health

Inspectors re Rodent Control ...	2,444(2941)
----------------------------------	-------------

### Atmospheric Pollution

The two stations set up in 1954 at Westville Road and Livingstone Schools for measuring and recording the extent of atmospheric pollution continued to function together with the lead peroxide instrument in Ravenscourt Park maintained by the London County Council.

Comparison between the two areas served by the lead peroxide instruments is shown by the following table:-

## LEAD PEROXIDE APPARATUS

Louvred boxes sited at Ravenscourt Park and Livingstone School.

Month	Mg. of S.O. <sub>3</sub> per day per 100 sq. c.c.	
	Ravenscourt Park	Livingstone School
January	*	3.3
February	3.1	4.2
March	3.6	3.5
April	2.4	3.2
May	0.9	1.5
June	0.6	1.1
July	0.6	1.4
August	0.8	*
September	1.2	1.9
October	1.7	2.9
November	3.0	4.2
December	2.7	4.5

\* No figures available.

The two other stations for measuring the concentration of smoke and Sulphur Dioxide daily at the Council's Depot in Hythe Road and at Westcott Lodge in the South of the Borough on the river front in a residential area continued to function throughout the year.

## SECTION G

### GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE BOROUGH

#### Laboratory Facilities

Our Public Analyst works at the Southwark Borough Council's Laboratory situated at The Health Centre, Walworth Road, S.E.

Bacteriological examination of food is carried out by the Public Health Laboratory Service, County Hall, and this Laboratory is also, together with the Laboratory at the West London Hospital, at the disposal of all medical practitioners practising in the Borough for bacteriological examinations, including throat swabs and intestinal specimens etc., and the necessary swabs and outfits for both Laboratories can be obtained on application to the Public Health Department.

The West London Hospital is of much benefit in view of its immediate accessibility.

#### Ambulance Facilities

The London County Council is responsible under the National Health Service Act, 1946, for the provision of ambulance facilities within the administrative County of London.

#### Hospitals

The following hospitals are situated in Hammersmith:-

Hammersmith Hospital, Ducane Road, W.12.  
Queen Charlotte's Maternity Hospital, Goldhawk Road, W.6.  
Royal Masonic Hospital, Ravenscourt Park, W.6.  
West London Hospital, Hammersmith Road, W.6.

Hammersmith Hospital and West London Hospital are designated as teaching hospitals, and together with St. Mark's Hospital, Chelsea, are under the control of a joint board of governors. The Royal Masonic Hospital is a private hospital and Queen Charlotte's is a maternity hospital with its own board of governors. It is, perhaps, the best known of its kind in the country.

Mention of the West London Hospital reminds us that the Hospital celebrated its Centenary during the year.

It was opened on 2nd July 1856, and was then known as the Fulham and Hammersmith General Dispensary, and the site of the original building is believed to be where the entrance to the London Transport Station in Queen Caroline Street is situated.

During the first nine months of its life 1,270 patients were seen,

the total number of attendances was 9,223 and 855 people were visited in their homes.

The growth of the Hospital is shown by present day figures. The Hospital has 238 beds and treats nearly 20,000 casualties who make 48,000 attendances. The Out-patients Department deal with about 19,000 new patients who make nearly 100,000 attendances in the course of a year. Figures show that about 70% of all In-patients come from the West London area.

### **Hammersmith Chest Clinic**

The Clinic, with its associated independent radiography department and 27 tuberculosis beds, is based in Hammersmith Hospital and is run as an integral unit. A consultant diagnostic service for chest diseases is provided for local practitioners, who may send patients for full consultation, provided a letter of introduction is produced, or for X-ray examination only which is arranged by a special form of reference. This latter service provides a rapid means of obtaining chest X-ray without the formality of being examined by a hospital physician.

In addition to the diagnostic services provided, out-patient clinics are held for new and follow-up cases, for refills, ambulance cases, contacts and for anti-tuberculosis vaccinations.

Attendances at all clinics (with the exception of the X-ray Only service, which is held on Monday afternoon) are strictly by appointment only.

During the treatment, rehabilitation and re-settlement of tuberculous patients, many social and financial problems arise. To provide adequate help and advice in these circumstances a fully equipped social welfare department forms an integral part of the Chest Clinic service. This department is in the hands of a certificated Almoner, who is in contact with many statutory and voluntary agencies through which advice and assistance can be provided.

A comprehensive management scheme for tuberculous patients is in operation in Hammersmith. Patients are treated with modern methods as out-patients or in their own homes where they are visited by the staff of the Chest Clinic. Visits to the Clinic are arranged as necessary by ambulance and patients are also admitted to the Chest Clinic beds for chemotherapy and for major and minor thoracic surgery. Sanatorium treatment, when this is necessary, is undertaken in sanatoria under the auspices of the North West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board.

### **Personal Health Services.**

The County Council remained responsible for the personal health services. During the year both Dr. V.I. Russell and her deputy,

Dr. R.H. Simpson, retired and Dr. B.E.A. Sharpewas appointed as Divisional Medical Officer with Dr. E.M.Cran as her deputy. The day to day administration of the services is provided by the Medical Officers of Health for the Boroughs of Chelsea, Fulham, Hammersmith and Kensington.

The liaison between the staffs of the county council and the borough council continue on a very happy and cordial footing.

The following is a list of the various clinics:-

#### *Ante-Natal Clinics*

1/3, Milson Road	...	...	Monday 1.30 p.m. Friday 9.30 a.m.
48, Glenthorne Road	...	...	Monday 6 p.m. Tuesday 1.30 p.m. Friday 1.30 p.m.
Becklow Gardens	...	...	Monday 1.30 p.m. Tuesday 9.30 a.m. Thursday 1.30 p.m., 6 p.m.
The Curve, westway	...	...	Monday 9.30 a.m. Wednesday 9.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m.
The Library, College Park	...	...	Wednesday 1.30 p.m.

#### *Infant Welfare Centres*

1/3, Milson Road	...	...	Tuesday 1.30 p.m. Wednesday 9.30 a.m. Thursday 9.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m.
48, Glenthorne Road	...	...	Monday 1.30 p.m. Tuesday 9.30 a.m. Wednesday 1.30 p.m. Thursday 1.30 p.m.
Becklow Gardens	...	...	Tuesday 1.30 p.m. Wednesday 9.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m. Friday 9.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m.
The Curve, Westway	...	...	Monday 1.30 p.m. Thursday 9.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m. Friday 9.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m.
The Library, College Park	...	...	Friday 9.30 a.m.

#### *Physiotherapy (Massage and Light)*

48, Glenthorne Road	...	...	Monday 1.30 p.m. Wednesday 1.30 p.m. Friday 1.30 p.m.
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### *Diphtheria Immunisation*

1/3, Milson Road	...	...	Friday 1.30 p.m.
48, Glenthorne Road	...	...	Wednesday 9.30 a.m.
Becklow Gardens	...	...	Thursday 9.30 a.m.
The Curve, Westway	...	...	Tuesday 9.30 a.m.
The Library, College Park	...	...	Friday 9.30 a.m.

### *Vaccination*

1/3, Milson Road	...	...	Friday 1.30 p.m.
48, Glenthorne Road	...	...	Wednesday 9.30 a.m.
Becklow Gardens	...	...	Thursday 9.30 a.m.
The Curve, Westway	...	...	Tuesday 9.30 a.m.

### *Chiropody*

48, Glenthorne Road	...	...	Monday 2 p.m. Tuesday 2 p.m. Wednesday 2 p.m. Thursday 2 p.m. Friday 10 a.m.
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### *Speech Therapy*

48, Glenthorne Road	...	...	Monday 1.30 p.m. Thursday 1.30 p.m.
---------------------	-----	-----	--

### *Creches*

48, Glenthorne Road	...	...	Tuesday 9.30 a.m.-12 noon Friday 9.30 a.m. -12 noon
---------------------	-----	-----	--

During the year welfare foods and other nutrients including National Dried Milk, concentrated Orange Juice and Cod Liver Oil have continued to be obtainable at the Welfare Centres. For certain of these foods charges are made and the London County Council is responsible for the collection thereof.

In January 1955 the London County Council approved in principle the provision of additional occasional Creches where children between the ages of 2 and 5 may be left to give mothers free time for shopping, laundry, visits to dentists and hospital and other duties. These Creches are also useful as play centres for the only child who needs companionship.

There were no such Creches in Hammersmith and during 1955 it was decided to open one at 48, Glenthorne Road in the same building as the Infant Welfare Centre.

The Creche is open every Tuesday and Friday from 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon and provides sufficient accommodation for 10 children if required. Application for admission is made to the Superintendent of the Welfare Centre or the Health Visitor in charge. In all instances priority is given to children whose mothers have to attend a clinic, hospital, doctor or dentist for treatment or otherwise.

No charge is made when the mother is attending a clinic or class on the premises or if the mother or father is in receipt of National Assistance Benefit. Otherwise a charge of 1/9 per session is made, but this may be abated in certain circumstances.

Since the Creche was opened it has proved a great success and has been welcomed by many people.

The County Council also maintain the following four Day Nurseries in the Borough which are available for children up to five years of age.

Brook Green Day Nursery  
Dalling Road Day Nursery  
Latimer Road Day Nursery  
Uxbridge Road Day Nursery

Each is open on Monday to Fridays from 7.30 a.m. to 6 p.m. and the charge for children received into them is based on the parents' income and is reduced if the circumstances warrant it.

### **Domestic Help Service**

This service, also administered by the County Council employs 20 full-time and 66 part-time helpers and maintained its good and valuable work during the year. Its local headquarters are in the Public Health Department at the Town Hall.

Number of cases in which help was provided:-

Maternity	...	20
Tuberculous	...	28
Other	...	990

1,355 effective visits were made to various homes by the organiser and her staff.

### **International Certificates of Vaccination and Inoculation**

Arrangements continued during the year for the authentication by the Medical Officer of Health of the signature of Doctors on certificates of vaccination and inoculation required by travellers from this

country going abroad.

This authentication is required to prove that the signature on the certificate of the person who carried out the vaccination or inoculation is that of a registered medical practitioner.

During the year 583 certificates were authenticated.

#### **National Assistance Act, 1948**

#### **National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951**

#### **Removal To Suitable Premises of Persons in Need of Care and Attention**

Under the provision of the National Assistance Acts, a Medical Officer of Health is empowered to apply to the Courts for an Order for the compulsory removal to a hospital or other suitable place, of persons who are suffering from grave chronic disease, or, being aged, infirm or physically incapacitated, are living in insanitary conditions and are unable to devote to themselves and are not receiving from others proper care and attention.

During the year 19 cases were referred to the Department as being in need of care and attention but only in one instance was it necessary to take action under the above Acts. This was in respect of:-

Mrs. S. age 86, suffering from senility and confined to her bed, her room was in a filthy condition and no help was available in the house. She refused to see a Doctor or to have any help. An Order for removal under an Emergency Order was obtained and she was removed to Hospital. This Order was later extended for a further two months. Her condition gradually improved in Hospital and she was discharged home four months after removal.

In the other cases it was possible to find a solution either by reference to the family doctor or by applying other available services such as admission to hospital, assistance by Home Helps, District Nurses, our Old People's Welfare Association, or by our Health Laundry.

#### **Burial or Cremation of the Dead**

It is provided by Section 50 of the National Assistance Act 1948, that a local authority shall arrange for burial or cremation in the case of any person who has died or been found dead in the Borough where it appears to the Authority that no suitable arrangements have been or are being made for a funeral.

During the year twelve burials and one cremation were carried out at a cost of £147.17.0. of which amount £ 73. 9. 10d. was recovered.

## Hammersmith Old People's Welfare Association

The Hammersmith Old People's Welfare Association which discovers and meets the needs of necessitous old persons, continued to make further progress during the year.

The activities of the Association include:-

Clubs arranged by the British Red Cross Society, Women's Voluntary Services, Old Age Pensioners' Associations, Missions and Churches. Each open one or two afternoons a week. Much of the entertainment of these Clubs is provided by the Council and grants are made for expenses, such as hire of halls etc.

A friendly visiting service has been arranged for lonely old people through volunteers who provide such things as playing cards, magazines, jig saw puzzles, handicraft materials, send birthday cards and generally "adopt" old people who are really lonely and isolated.

An Old People's Savings Club which enables the old people to save for a holiday and other personal needs.

Party holiday trips with reduced transport and accommodation charges for a week or fortnight's duration.

Sick room equipment may also be hired through the British Red Cross Society.

Arrangements have been made at one of the centres where old people or others interested in their welfare can be interviewed and advised.

Leaflets are prepared and published informing the old people and others of the services available and by whom provided, and the Organiser of the Association is available to give talks to any interested organisations in the Borough.

There are three luncheon clubs in Church or Mission Halls providing mid-day meals at 10d. each, and two mobile meals services delivering meals at the same price (our own and that of the Invalid Kitchens based at Acton). The Missions and Churches lend the premises, provide the helpers and organise day-to-day running of the clubs.

Free baths at the public baths and a chiropody service at two foot clinics in the Borough, one of which is free to those on National Assistance, the other is operated by the British Red Cross Society in conjunction with the Association, and is open once a week at a charge of 1/6 per treatment, the Association paying the chiropodist on a sessional basis. There is also a chiropody service for Home Bound patients operated by the British Red Cross Society in conjunction with the Association.

Special facilities have also been arranged for evening classes for men and women in boot repairing, woodwork, leatherwork and home tailoring.

A monthly legal advice service is available, free to pensioners within certain income limits.

Arrangements have been made for reduced prices at Cinemas other than on Bank Holidays.

Various outings and gatherings are also arranged by the Council's Community Recreation Officer.

### **Medical Examination of Council's Staff**

During the year I have continued to carry out the duties of medical adviser to the Council.

Every new entrant to the service is required to undergo a medical examination, including a chest X-ray, in order to find whether he or she is fit to be admitted to the Council's Superannuation and/or Sick Pay Schemes.

In addition to this, medical examinations are conducted in all cases where the prescribed "sick leave with pay" has been exceeded. The Council in many such instances makes up sick pay for further periods to bring employees back to good health.

The total number of first examinations carried out during the year was 321 and of this number 79 were found to be unfit for the following reasons:-

Hypertension	...	...	27	Glycosuria	...	...	2
Chronic Otitis Media	...	...	1	Gastric Ulcer	...	...	1
Otorrhoea	...	....	3	Albuminuria	...	...	1
Prostatectomy	...	....	1	T.B. Spine	...	...	1
Epilepsy	...	...	1	Low I. Q.	...	...	3
Varicose veins	...	...	1	Arthritis	...	...	2
Chest condition	...	...	3	Osteomyelitis	...	...	1
Pulmonary tuberculosis	...	...	6	Injury to R. elbow	...	...	1
Duodenal ulcer	...	...	4	Dermatitis	...	...	2
Asthma	...	...	1	Disc lesion	...	...	2
Psychiatric History	...	...	4	War wound	...	...	1
Defective heart	...	...	4	Totally unfit	...	...	2
Hernia	...	....	4				

At the beginning of 1953 the Council decided to put into operation a scheme for streamlining sick leave arrangements.

The scheme has continued to work smoothly and satisfactorily and during the year 71 examinations in this connection were conducted by the Department's medical staff.

### **Financial Contributions to Voluntary Organisations**

Subscriptions to the funds of voluntary bodies were, on the

recommendation of the Health Committee, made by the Council during 1956, as follows:-

Organisation	Amount £       s       d	Statutory Authority
Central Council for Health Education	11    0    0	Public Health (London) Act, 1936, Section 298
National Smoke Abatement Society	12   12    0	Public Health (London) Act, 1936, Section 298. Local Government Act, 1948, Section 136.

### Conferences

The Council were officially represented at the undermentioned Conferences dealing with matters within the purview of the Public Health Department:-

Conference	Delegates
Health Congress of the Royal Society for the Promotion of Health. Blackpool 24th/27th April, 1956.	Councillor Mrs. E. O'K. Finn M.B.E., Dr. F.M. Day, Medical Officer of Health.
Sanitary Inspectors' Association. Bournemouth 18th/21st September, 1956.	Mr. W. Rigby, Senior Public Health Inspector.
Food Hygiene Conference of the Royal Society for the Promotion of Health. London, 7th March, 1956.	Messrs. J. Collier and W.J. Godden, Food and Drugs Inspectors.
National Smoke Abatement Society, Southport, 3rd/5th October, 1956	Councillor E.W. Flynn, Dr. A.J. Shinnie, Deputy Medical Officer of Health.

### Health Information Bureau

The Health Information Bureau continued its works successfully and once again the opportunity was taken to fuse into the Bureau all enquiries on numerous health matters which normally come to the Department, and 6,011 of these came into the Bureau up to the end of the year.

They varied from meals for a sick child at home whilst parents worked, to arrangements for assistance in laying out a dead person, and in looking up the answers we again taught ourselves a lot we didn't know before.

A revised copy of the Health Services Guide was printed and approximately 2,500 copies were distributed, and once again many of

these were sent to various parts of the British Commonwealth and many Authorities throughout the Country.

Authority has again been received from the Health Committee for a further revised Edition of the Guide to be issued for 1957.

**STATISTICAL  
SUPPLEMENT  
TO ANNUAL REPORT  
FOR  
YEAR 1956**

# GENERAL STATISTICS - 1956

Area	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,282.5 acres
Population (1956) (estimated)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	113,300
" (1955) (estimated)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	114,700
" Census (1951)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	119,367
Natural increase, i.e., excess of births over deaths								529
Marriages registered	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,288
Rateable Value (April, 1956)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£2,218,926
Sum represented by a penny rate (April, 1956)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£8,900

## EXTRACT FROM VITAL STATISTICS - 1956

		Total	M.	F.	
Live Births	(Legitimate ... (Illegitimate ...	1,637 173	817 94	820 79	Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated resident popu- lation = 15.9
Stillbirths	...	44	27	17	Rate per 1,000 total (live & still) births = 23.7
Deaths	...	1,281	671	610	Death Rate per 1,000 estimated average popu- lation = 11.3
Deaths from maternal causes	...	...	...	...	Nil
Death Rate of Infants under one year of age:-					
All Infants per 1,000 live births					21
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births					21.99
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births					17.34
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)					229
" " Measles (all ages)					-
" " Whooping Cough (all ages)					-

**NATURAL INCREASE OR DECREASE OF THE  
POPULATION DURING THE PAST 20 YEARS**

Year	Population	Excess of Births over Deaths	Excess of Deaths over Births
1937	126,500	320	-
1938	125,100	521	-
1939	B122,800 D116,200	438	-
1940	98,320	-	156
1941	84,880	77	-
1942	89,370	337	-
1943	92,050	468	-
1944	89,190	370	-
1945	96,100	434	-
1946	111,860	974	-
1947	117,280	1,190	-
1948	115,800	847	-
1949	118,440	662	-
1950	119,200	691	-
1951	118,300	377	-
1952	118,800	420	-
1953	117,600	543	-
1954	116,500	705	-
1955	114,700	462	-
1956	113,300	529	-

B-Birth Rate Population Figure. D-Death Rate Population Figure

**INCIDENCE OF CANCER DURING THE PAST  
10 YEARS**

Year	Population	Deaths	Rate per 1,000
1947	117,280	253	2.1
1948	115,800	254	2.1
1949	118,440	238	2.0
1950	119,200	258	2.1
1951	118,300	254	2.1
1952	118,800	290	2.4
1953	117,600	222	1.9
1954	116,500	232	2.0
1955	114,700	269	2.3
1956	113,300	229	2.0

# DEATHS FROM CARCINOMA OF LUNGS

Year		0-25	-45	-65	-75	+75	Total
1944	M	-	-	10	1	-	11
	F	-	-	2	3	-	5
Total		-	-	12	4	-	16
1947	M	-	3	25	7	2	37
	F	-	-	1	1	1	3
Total		-	3	26	8	3	40
1948	M	-	1	19	8	4	32
	F	-	1	8	3	1	13
Total		-	2	27	11	5	45
1949	M	-	7	25	13	4	49
	F	-	-	3	1	1	5
Total		-	7	28	14	5	54
1950	M	-	4	28	10	3	45
	F	-	1	3	2	2	8
Total		-	5	31	12	5	53
1951	M	-	1	33	11	3	48
	F	-	1	3	3	1	8
Total		-	2	36	14	4	56
1952	M	-	3	31	14	5	53
	F	-	-	5	4	2	11
Total		-	3	36	18	7	64
1953	M	-	2	18	25	2	47
	F	-	-	1	3	1	5
Total		-	2	19	28	3	52
1954	M	-	-	31	11	11	53
	F	-	-	4	3	2	9
Total		-	-	35	14	13	62
1955	M	1	4	31	19	3	58
	F	-	1	3	-	2	6
Total		1	5	34	19	5	64
1956	M	-	5	27	24	8	64
	F	-	-	3	3	3	9
Total		-	5	30	27	11	73

# INCIDENCE OF PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS AND NEOPLASMS OF THE LUNGS

Age Groups		Pulmonary Tuberculosis		Neoplasms of the Lung or Bronchus	
		1955	1956	1955	1956
MALES	0-	-	-	-	-
	1-	-	-	-	-
	5-	-	-	-	-
	15-	-	-	1	-
	25-	1	3	4	5
	45-	7	5	31	27
	65-	3	2	19	24
	75-	2	3	3	8
Total Males		13	13	58	64

FEMALES	0-	-	-	-	-
	1-	-	-	-	-
	5-	-	-	-	-
	15-	-	-	-	-
	25-	1	1	1	-
	45-	2	2	3	3
	65-	-	1	-	3
	75-	-	-	2	3
Total Females		3	4	6	9

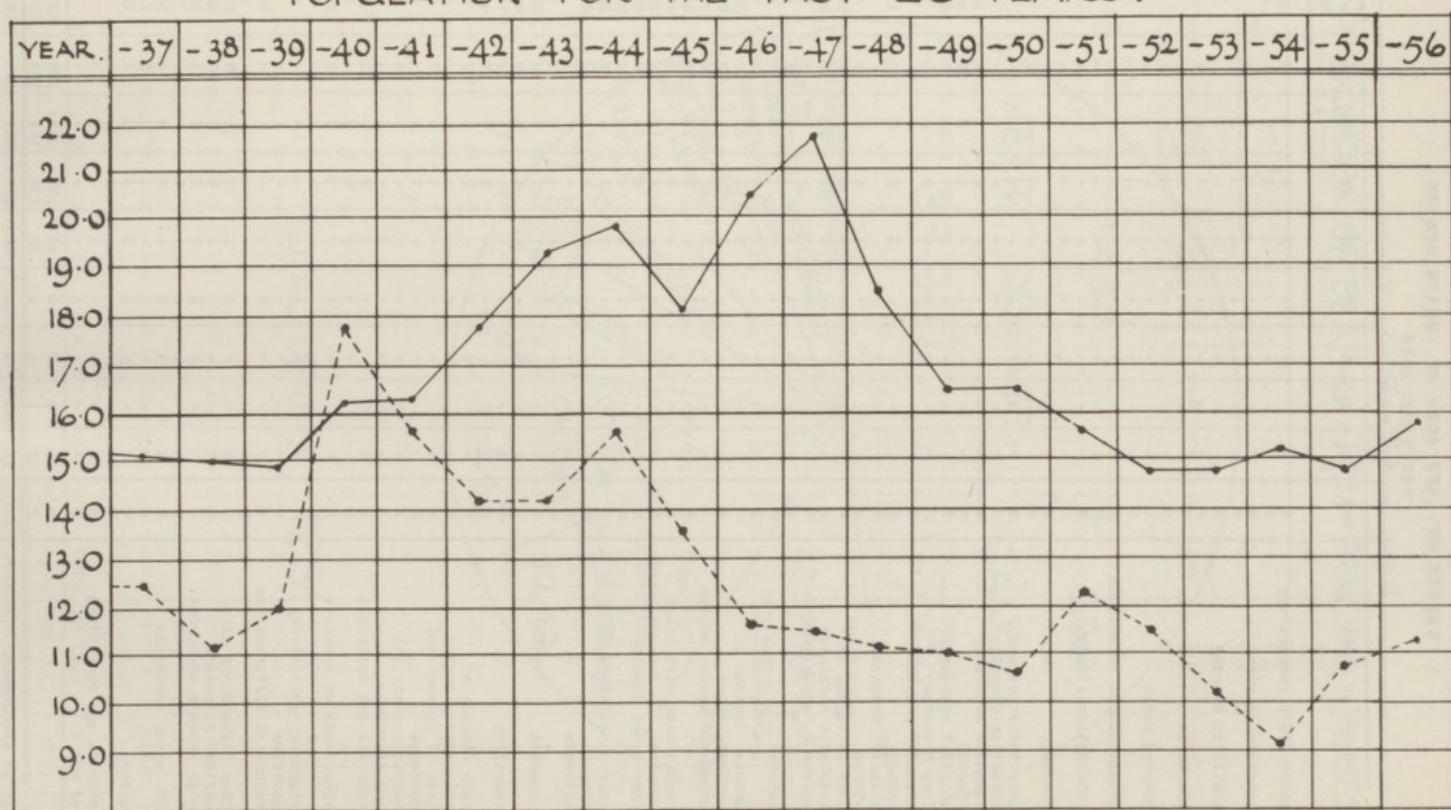
# VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT

## 1956 and Previous Years

Year	Population estimated to middle of each year	Births		Total Deaths Registered in the District		Transferable Deaths		Net Deaths belonging to the District			
		Num- ber	Rate	Num- ber	Rate	of Non-residents registered in the District	of Residents not registered in the District	Under 1 Year of Age		At all Ages	
								Num- ber	Rate per 1,000 Net Births	Num- ber	Rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1925	134,500	2,351	17.5	1,034	7.7	186	756	153	65	1,604	11.9
1926	134,400	2,188	16.3	1,174	8.7	195	556	144	66	1,535	11.4
1927	132,800	2,076	15.6	1,581	11.9	230	377	126	61	1,728	13.0
1928	136,300	2,258	16.6	1,449	10.6	222	326	156	69	1,553	11.4
1929	136,900	2,162	15.8	1,757	12.8	222	340	133	62	1,875	13.7
1930	136,900	2,173	15.9	1,387	10.1	219	436	140	64	1,604	11.7
1931	135,100	2,073	15.3	1,567	11.6	288	373	140	68	1,652	12.2
1932	133,700	1,940	14.5	1,465	10.9	294	543	129	66	1,714	12.8
1933	131,400	1,827	13.9	1,500	11.4	340	530	119	65	1,690	12.9
1934	129,170	1,783	13.8	1,359	10.5	346	655	137	77	1,668	12.9
1935	128,100	1,877	14.7	1,347	10.5	406	583	131	70	1,524	11.9
1936	127,700	1,922	15.1	1,399	10.9	441	639	116	60	1,597	12.5
1937	126,500	1,913	15.1	1,333	10.5	402	662	130	68	1,593	12.6
1938	125,100	1,874	15.0	1,340	10.7	450	522	117	62	1,412	11.3
* 1939 }	B122,800 D116,200	1,829	14.9	1,311	11.2	362	442	77	43	1,391	12.0
1940	98,320	1,600	16.3	1,725	17.5	370	401	76	51	1,756	17.9
1941	84,880	1,405	16.5	1,315	15.4	351	364	52	41	1,328	15.6
1942	89,370	1,589	17.8	1,270	14.2	356	338	94	59	1,252	14.0
1943	92,050	1,768	19.2	1,278	13.9	365	387	102	58	1,300	14.1
1944	89,190	1,788	20.0	1,447	16.2	418	389	95	53	1,418	15.9
1945	96,100	1,742	18.1	1,464	15.2	423	267	78	45	1,308	13.6
1946	111,860	2,310	20.6	1,522	13.6	463	277	103	45	1,336	11.9
1947	117,280	2,559	21.8	1,570	13.3	472	271	97	38	1,369	11.6
1948	115,800	2,149	18.5	1,608	13.8	547	241	75	35	1,302	11.2
1949	118,440	1,971	16.6	1,532	12.9	545	322	55	28	1,309	11.0
1950	119,200	1,988	16.6	1,433	12.0	482	346	34	17	1,297	10.8
1951	118,300	1,874	15.8	1,605	14.4	509	401	41	22	1,497	12.6
1952	118,800	1,777	14.9	1,509	12.7	535	383	37	21	1,357	11.4
1953	117,600	1,750	14.9	1,409	12.0	498	296	35	20	1,207	10.3
1954	116,500	1,776	15.2	1,382	11.8	606	295	38	21	1,071	9.1
1955	114,700	1707	14.8	1,495	13.0	643	393	51	30	1,245	10.8
1956	113,300	1810	15.9	1414	12.4	582	449	39	21	1281	11.3

\* B = Birth-rate Population Figure. D = Death-rate Population Figure.

CHART SHOWING BIRTH AND DEATH RATES PER 1,000  
POPULATION FOR THE PAST 20 YEARS.



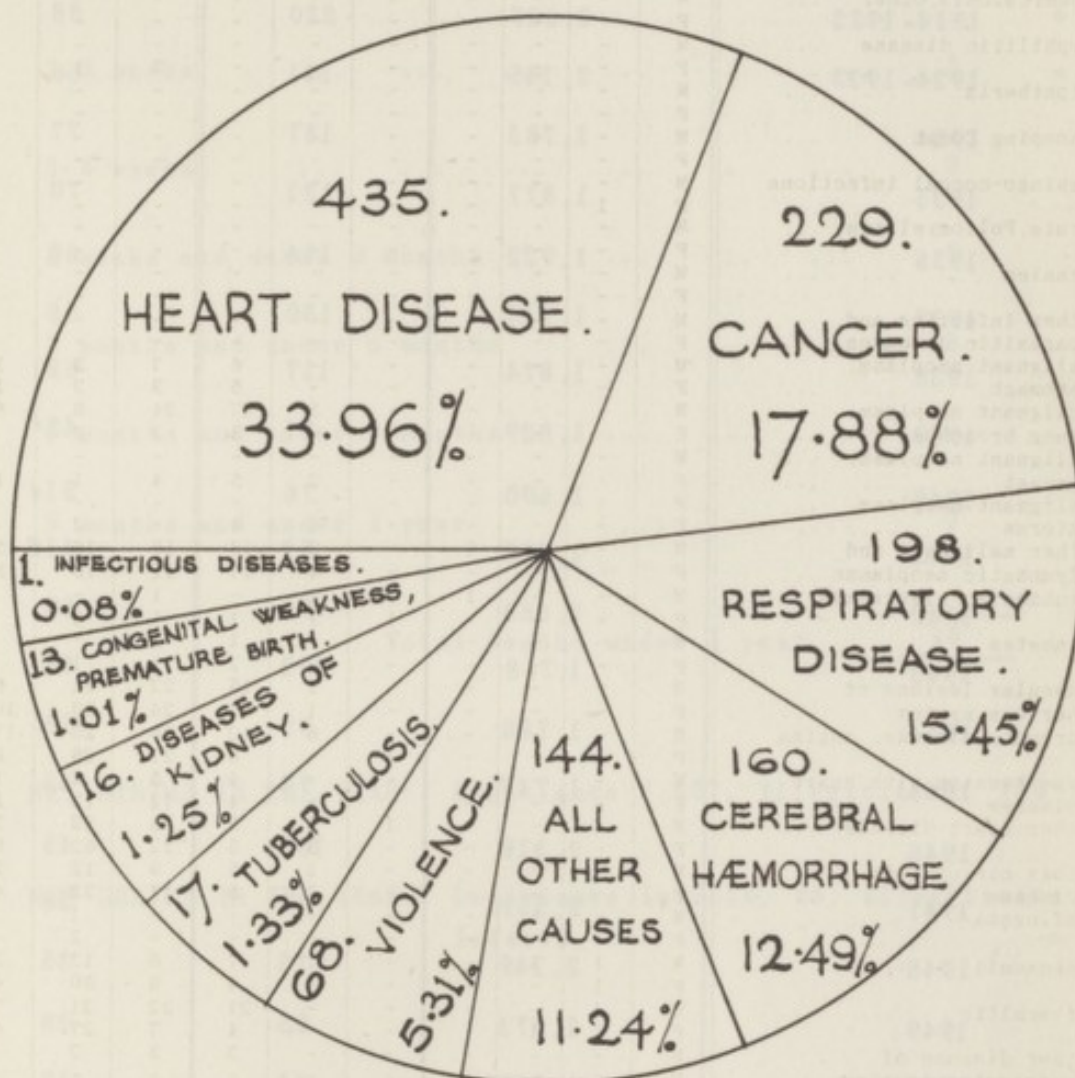
BIRTH RATE \_\_\_\_\_  
DEATH RATE - - - - -

**CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING  
THE YEAR 1956**

Cause of Death	Sex	0-	1-	5-	15-	25-	45-	65-	75-	Total all Ages
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	M	-	-	-	-	3	5	2	3	13
	F	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	4
2. Tuberculosis, other ...	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Syphilitic disease ...	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	4
4. Diphtheria ...	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough ...	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Meningo-coccal infections	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
7. Acute Poliomyelitis ...	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Measles ...	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases ...	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach ...	M	-	-	-	-	-	6	7	3	16
	F	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	3	11
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung bronchus ...	M	-	-	-	-	5	27	24	8	64
	F	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	3	9
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast ...	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	2	5	4	1	12
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus ...	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	2	7
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ...	M	-	-	2	-	3	13	18	16	52
	F	-	-	-	-	4	17	21	16	58
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	M	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	3
	F	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	2	6
16. Diabetes ...	M	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	4
	F	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	4
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	M	-	-	-	-	1	15	22	22	60
	F	-	-	-	-	1	22	24	53	100
18. Coronary disease, angina	M	-	-	-	-	8	42	36	26	112
	F	-	-	-	1	-	8	21	28	58
19. Hypertension with heart disease ...	M	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	7	16
	F	-	-	-	-	-	4	12	13	29
20. Other heart disease ...	M	-	-	-	1	1	9	15	29	55
	F	-	-	-	-	5	8	22	62	97
21. Other circulatory disease ...	M	-	-	-	-	2	5	9	12	28
	F	-	-	-	-	2	5	11	22	40
22. Influenza ...	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
23. Pneumonia ...	M	1	1	-	-	1	7	6	13	29
	F	1	-	-	-	-	4	8	30	43
24. Bronchitis ...	M	1	-	-	-	-	21	32	21	75
	F	1	1	-	-	-	4	7	27	40
25. Other disease of respiratory system ...	M	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	2	8
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	M	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	1	6
	F	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
	F	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	4
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	M	1	1	-	-	3	2	-	2	9
	F	-	-	-	1	1	2	3	-	7
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	M	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	6	10
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ...	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31. Congenital malformations	M	6	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	10
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
32. Other defined and ill- defined illnesses	M	16	-	-	2	5	7	11	10	51
	F	7	-	-	1	2	6	7	26	49
33. Motor vehicle accidents	M	-	-	3	2	3	3	1	1	13
	F	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	4	7
34. All other accidents ...	M	1	-	1	2	4	6	6	4	24
	F	-	-	-	1	-	4	2	5	12
35. Suicide ...	M	-	-	-	1	2	4	2	1	10
	F	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
36. Homicide and operations of war ...	M	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M	26	2	7	9	46	183	209	189	671
	F	13	1	-	5	23	110	156	302	610
Total of all Causes		39	3	7	14	69	293	365	491	1281

1956.

PROPORTION OF DEATHS FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES.



TOTAL DEATHS, 1281.

# INFANT MORTALITY - 1956 and Previous Years

Year	Births	Deaths of Infants	Deaths of Infants per 1,000 births
Average 1906-1913	3,000	359	117
" 1914-1923	2,639	230	88
" 1924-1933	2,145	141	66
1934	1,783	137	77
1935	1,877	131	70
1936	1,922	116	60
1937	1,913	130	68
1938	1,874	117	62
1939	1,829	77	43*
1940	1,600	76	51‡
1941	1,405	52	41ff
1942	1,589	94	59
1943	1,768	102	58
1944	1,788	95	53
1945	1,742	78	45
1946	2,310	103	45
1947	2,559	97	38
1948	2,149	75	35
1949	1,971	55	28
1950	1,988	34	17
1951	1,874	41	22
1952	1,777	37	21
1953	1,750	35	20
1954	1,776	38	21
1955	1,707	51	30
1956	1,810	39	21

\* Rate calculated on a birth figure supplied by the Registrar-General of 1,781.

‡ Rate calculated on a birth figure supplied by the Registrar-General of 1,501

ff Rate calculated on a birth figure supplied by the Registrar-General of 1,253.

# Net deaths of infants at various ages under one year of age

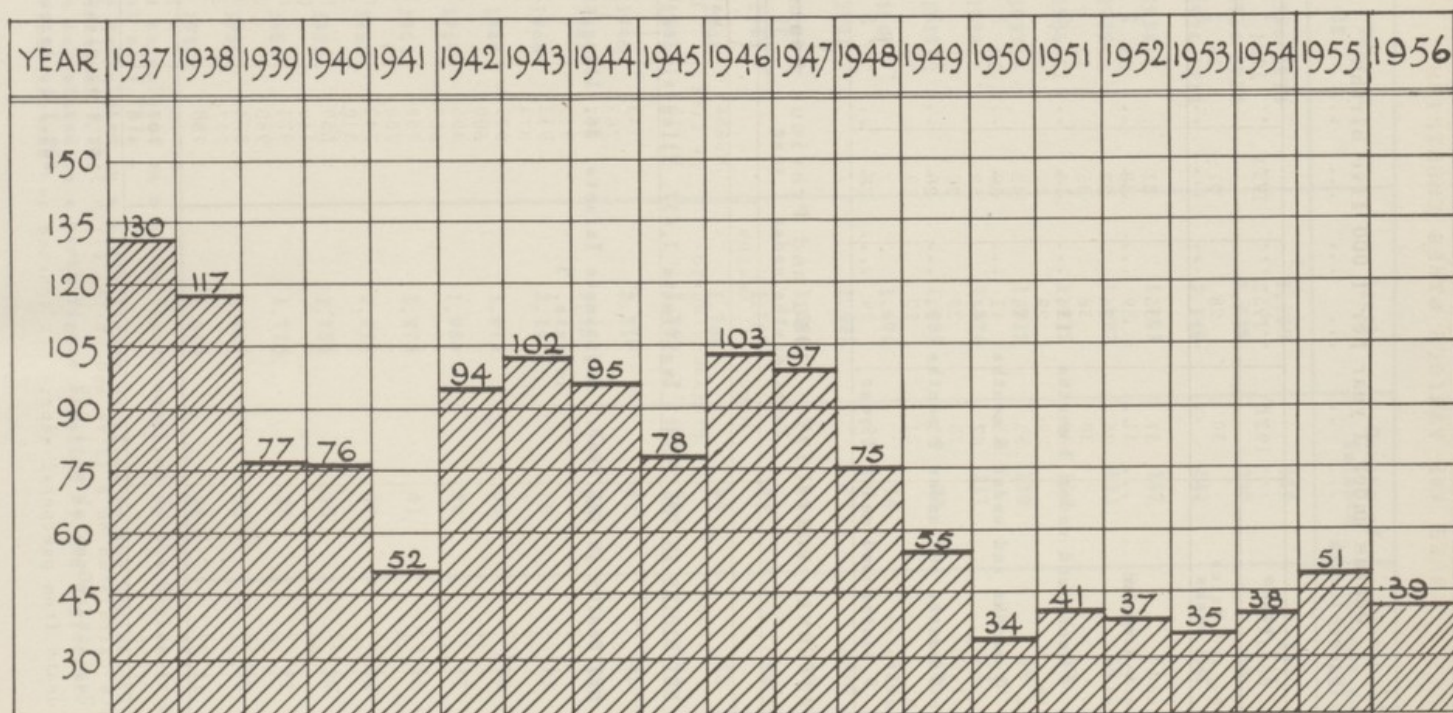
Under 1 week	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
1-2 weeks	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
2-3 weeks	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
3-4 weeks	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
4 weeks and under 3 months				...	...	...	2
3 months and under 6 months				...	...	...	3
6 months and under 9 months				...	...	...	1
9 months and under 1 year				....	...	...	2

Total deaths under 1 year 39

NET BIRTHS IN THE YEAR: Legitimate 1,637, Illegitimate, 173

NET DEATHS IN THE YEAR: Legitimate Infants, 36, Illegitimate Infants, 3

CHART SHOWING THE NUMBER OF DEATHS OF INFANTS  
UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE DURING THE PAST 20 YEARS



# INFANT MORTALITY RATES - ENGLAND AND WALES AND VARIOUS OTHER COUNTRIES

Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births

Country	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
England and Wales	30	28	27	25	25
Scotland ... ..	37	35	31	31	30
Northern Ireland ...	41	39	38	33	32
Australia ... ..	25	24	23	22	22
Canada ... ..	38	38	35	32	31
Chile ... ..	149	134	114	124	121
Denmark ... ..	29	29	27	27	25
France ... ..	51	46	42	41	39
Irish Republic ...	45	41	39	38	37
Italy ... ..	67	64	59	53	49
Netherlands ...	25	23	22	21	20
New Zealand ...	23	22	20	22	22
Sweden ... ..	21	20	19	19	17
United States of America	29	29	28	27	27

## MATERNAL MORTALITY - 1956 and Previous Years

YEAR	Number of Deaths		Maternal Death Rate
	Pregnancy, child- birth, abortion	Number of live Births	
Average 1924-1933	8	2,145	3.5
1934	9	1,783	5.0
1935	2	1,877	1.1
1936	3	1,922	1.6
1937	4	1,913	2.1
1938	2	1,874	1.1
1939	2	1,829	1.0
1940	-	1,600	-
1941	2	1,405	1.5*
1942	3†	1,589	1.9
1943	3	1,768	1.6
1944	2	1,788	1.08
1945	1	1,742	0.56
1946	7	2,310	2.94
1947	1	2,559	0.38
1948	1	2,149	0.45
1949	2	1,971	0.99
1950	1	1,988	0.49
1951	1	1,874	0.52
1952	2	1,777	1.10
1953	3	1,750	1.67
1954	3	1,776	1.66
1955	2	1,707	1.14
1956	-	1,810	-

\* Rate calculated on a (live and still) birth figure supplied by the Registrar-General of 1,289.

† 1 death from puerperal sepsis not counted as "Maternal death".

# ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

## (A) SANITARY INSPECTION

Cause of Inspection	No. of Inspections	No. of Notices served	No. of Notices complied with
Atmospheric Pollution ...	13	-	-
Bakehouses ...	67	-	-
Complaints ...	3,049	1,261	1,085
Drainage ...	2,124	2	3
Factories (Mechanical) ...	367	12	13
Factories (Non-Mechanical) ...	180	8	6
Food (other than Restaurants & Eating Houses) ...	1,916	1	1
Hairdressers & Barbers ...	122	6	1
Housing Act ...	285	1	-
Housing Applications ...	337	13	18
House to House ...	14	-	-
Housing Repairs and Rents Act ...	121	1	1
Ice Cream Vendors ...	306	-	-
Infectious Diseases ...	313	1	-
Markets ...	580	-	-
Milk Vendors ...	489	-	-
Outworkers ...	1,043	3	6
Pet Animals Act ...	42	-	-
Pharmacy and Poisons Act ...	114	-	-
Public Urinals ...	11	-	-
Rag Flock Act ...	35	-	-
Rats and Mice ...	2,444	75	61
Restaurants and Eating Houses ...	683	12	14
Shops Act ...	145	8	7
Slaughterhouses ...	-	-	-
Smoke Observations ...	88	2	-
Miscellaneous ...	932	41	35
Re-visits ...	7,476	418	657
No answer ...	1,457	-	-
	24,753	1,865	1,909
No. of Ineffective visits	1,457	-	-
Total ...	23,296	1,865	1,909

During the year 870 Statutory Notices were served and 707 complied with.

## (B) SUMMONSES - Proceedings instituted during the year

Public Health (London) Act, 1936 ...	79
Food and Drugs Act, 1938 ...	13
L.C.C. Byelaws ...	9
Housing Act, 1936 ...	1

**(C) FACTORIES ACT, 1937**

**1. - INSPECTIONS**

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ...	100	180	8	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	542	367	12	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	-	-	-	-
Total ...	642	547	20	-

**2. - CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND**

Particulars	Number of Cases in which Defects were Found				Number of Cases in which Prosecutions were Instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1) ....	6	5	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective Drainage of Floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)-					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or Defective	14	14	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	20	19	-	-	-

# OUTWORK

Nature of Work	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of Out-Workers in August List required by Sect. 110 (1)(c)	No. of Cases of Default in Sending Lists to the Council	No. of Prosecutions for Failure to Supply Lists	No. of Instances of Work in Unwholesome Premises	Notices Served	Prosecutions
Chocolates and Sweetmeats	7	-	-	-	-	-
Wearing Apparel - Making, etc.	232	-	-	1	1	-
Brass and Brass Articles	2	-	-	-	-	-
Lampshades	7	-	-	-	-	-
Curtains and Furniture Hangings	6	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture and Upholstery	3	-	-	-	-	-
Electro-Plate	6	-	-	-	-	-
Artificial Flowers	2	-	-	-	-	-
Paper Bags	51	-	-	-	-	-
Feather Sorting	2	-	-	-	-	-
Carding, &c, of Buttons, &c.	64	-	-	2	2	-
Stuffed Toys	95	-	-	-	-	-
Cracker Bon-bon Christmas Crackers, Christmas Stockings, &c.	193	-	-	-	-	-
Household Linen	2	-	-	-	-	-
Total	672	-	-	3	3	-

## (D) UNSOUND FOOD CONDEMNED . 1956

Baby Food	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 pkt.
Bacon	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 lbs.
Beans, Baked	...	...	...	...	...	...	90 tins
Cereal	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 pkts.
Cheese	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 lbs.
Chicken	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 tins
Chocolate teacakes	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 pkts.
Eggs, Frozen	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,866 lbs.
Fish	...	...	...	...	...	...	94 tins
Fish	...	...	...	...	...	...	459 lbs.
Fruit	...	...	...	...	...	...	291 tins
Fruit, Dried	...	...	...	...	...	...	360 lbs.
Fruit, Fresh	...	...	...	...	...	...	31 lbs.
Ham	...	...	...	...	...	...	151 tins
Herrings	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 barrels
Icing	...	...	...	...	...	...	253 tubes
Meat	...	...	...	...	...	...	504 lbs.
Meat	...	...	...	...	...	...	291 tins
Milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	95 tins
Peas	...	...	...	...	...	...	98 tins
Pickles	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 jars
Pudding	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 tins
Sauerkraut	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 tins
Sausages	...	...	...	...	...	...	74 tins
Soup	...	...	...	...	...	...	41 tins
Spaghetti	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 tins
Toffee, Nut	...	...	...	...	...	...	55 lbs.
Tomatoes	...	...	...	...	...	...	124 tins
Tomato Puree	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 tins
Vegetables	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 tins

# **PUBLIC MORTUARY - Bodies Admitted, &c.**

## **Bodies admitted from the Borough:-**

By order of Coroner	...	...	...	257	
By order of Police	...	...	...	7	
On application of undertakers	...			<u>11</u>	275

## **Bodies admitted from other Boroughs:-**

Fulham, (One hundred and fifteen by order of Coroner, twelve by order of Police, and two on application of undertakers) ... 129

Chelsea (One hundred and ninety nine by order of Coroner, one by order of Police, and two on application of undertakers) ... 202

Kensington (twenty eight by order of Coroner) ... 28 359

Total bodies admitted ... 634

## **No. of P.M. examinations conducted:-**

Hammersmith cases	...	...	...	264
Fulham cases	...	...	...	127
Chelsea cases	...	...	...	200
Kensington cases	...	...	...	<u>28</u>

Total P.M.'s ... 619

## **No. of Inquests held:-**

Hammersmith cases	...	...	...	68
Fulham cases	...	...	...	42
Chelsea cases	...	...	...	41
Kensington cases	...	...	...	<u>105</u>

Total Inquests held ... 256

# INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Diseases	Notifications								Total Cases Notified	Cases Removed to Hospital	Deaths	Corrected Figures
	0 - 1 year	1 - 2 year	2 - 5 years	5 - 15 years	15-25 years	25-45 years	45-65 years	65† years				
Scarlet Fever ... ..	1	3	17	30	3	1	1	-	56	12	-	55
Whooping Cough ... ..	26	20	89	80	1	3	-	-	219	30	-	219
A.Poliomyelitis (Par.)	-	2	6	4	1	1	-	-	14	14	-	3
" " (N.Par.)	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-
Measles ... ..	11	20	56	70	4	4	-	-	165	13	-	165
Diphtheria ... ..	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	2	-	-
Pneumonia ... ..	5	3	14	7	3	7	12	15	66	26	72	66
Dysentery ... ..	8	19	43	46	7	8	7	5	143	48	-	138
Acute Encephalitis (Inf.)	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	4	4	-	2
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever ...	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	4	4	-	1
Erysipelas ... ..	1	-	-	1	1	1	4	3	11	3	-	11
Meningococcal Infection	4	5	1	2	2	-	-	-	14	14	1	9
Food Poisoning ... ..	1	1	1	7	6	6	8	3	33	6	-	28
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	-	-	-	-	140	152	-	-	292*	-	-	292
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Malaria ... ..	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	2
Scabies ... ..	1	2	1	4	12	14	8	1	43	1	-	43
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)	-	-	3	5	38	62	33	15	156	31	17	156
" (Non Pulmonary)	-	-	2	1	1	3	1	1	9	1	-	9
TOTALS	60	76	235	260	222	266	75	43	1237	211	90	1201

\* Of this total only 79 cases related to persons residing in the Borough.

## TUBERCULOSIS

**Summary of Notifications during the period from the  
1st January, 1956, to the 31st December, 1956.**

	Formal Notifications													
	Number of Primary Notifications of new cases of tuberculosis													
Age Periods	0-	1-	2-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	Total (All ages)
Respiratory, Males	-	-	2	1	1	11	9	18	11	13	12	10	3	91
Respiratory, Females	-	-	1	1	2	8	10	16	17	5	3	2	-	65
Non-Respiratory, Males	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	5
Non-Respiratory, Females	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	4

### CASES NOTIFIED AND DEATHS - 1956 and Previous Years

Year	No. of Cases notified			No. of Deaths	No. of Cases on Register of Notifica- tions
	Pulmonary	Non- Pulmonary	Total		
1937	141	33	174	106	1,068
1938	155	37	192	87	859
1939	165	33	198	107	889
1940	143	24	167	118	813
1941	160	39	199	103	828
1942	169	31	200	104	963
1943	177	24	201	72	1,097
1944	192	22	214	93	1,184
1945	207	23	230	93	1,282
1946	188	23	211	85	1,487
1947	189	21	210	90	1,517
1948	167	20	187	76	1,599
1949	193	14	207	51	1,674
1950	166	21	187	39	1,779
1951	193	15	208	44	1,852
1952	180	14	194	43	1,494
1953	198	17	215	33	1,595
1954	167	13	180	21	1,495
1955	135	15	150	16	1,510
1956	156	9	165	17	1,536

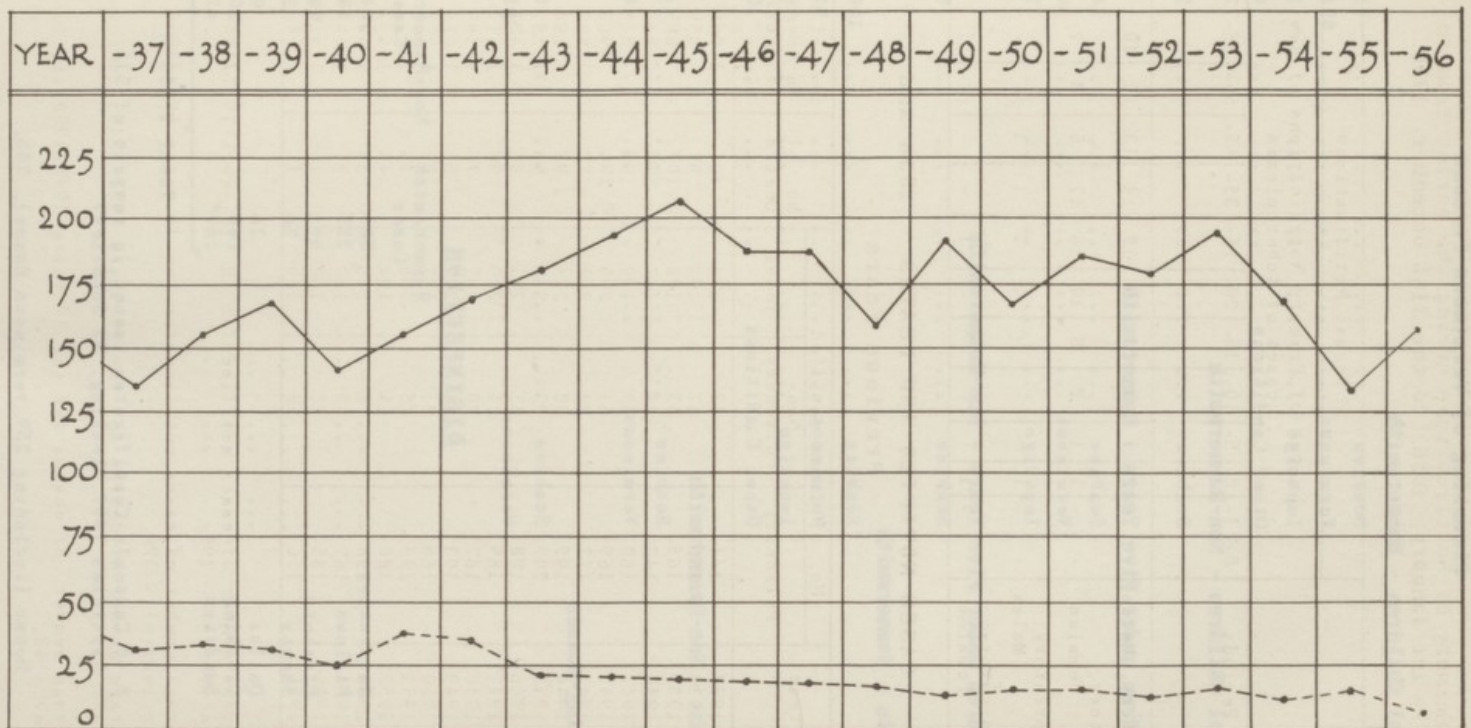
Average number of cases notified for the 10 years 1937/1946  
(inclusive) - 199.

Average number of cases notified for the 10 years 1947/1956  
(inclusive) - 190.

Average number of deaths for the 10 years 1937/1946 (inclus-  
ive) - 97.

Average number of deaths for the 10 years 1947/1956 (inclus-  
ive) - 43.

CHART SHOWING THE NUMBER OF NEW CASES OF  
TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFIED DURING THE PAST 20 YEARS.



PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS : \_\_\_\_\_  
NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS : \_\_\_\_\_

# MEDICINAL BATHS

## Cleansing of Verminous Persons

### School Children - Hammersmith

Scabies	...	...	...	...	73
Verminous	...	...	...	...	494
Impetigo	...	...	...	...	3
Other Conditions		...	...	...	6

### School Children - Non-Hammersmith

Scabies	...	...	...	...	5
---------	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

### Children under Five Years - Hammersmith

Scabies	...	...	...	...	14
Verminous	...	...	...	...	36
Impetigo	...	...	...	...	2

### Children under Five Years - Non-Hammersmith

Scabies	...	...	...	...	6
---------	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

### Adults - Hammersmith

Scabies	...	...	...	...	100
Verminous	...	...	...	...	92
Impetigo	...	...	...	...	2
Other Conditions		...	...	...	10

### Adults - Non-Hammersmith

Scabies	...	...	...	...	15
Verminous		...	...	...	6

### Lodging-Houses

Scabies	...	...	...	...	6
Verminous	...	...	...	...	108

## DISINFECTION

				Hammersmith Cases	Non-Hammersmith Cases
Mattresses	...	...	...	365	124
Pillows	...	...	...	229	38
Blankets	...	...	...	273	39
Sheets	...	...	...	76	3
Quilts	...	...	...	16	9
Clothing	...	...	...	769*	50
Sundries	...	...	...	160*	42
				Total 2,193	

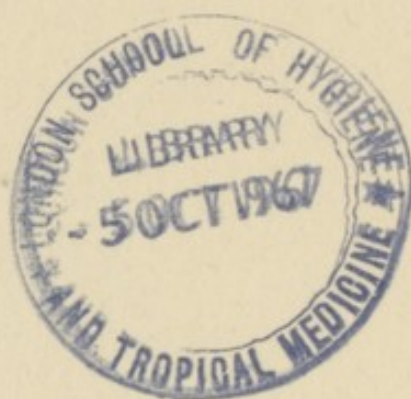
\* 46 Custom's Certificates issued in respect of 518 articles (497 Clothing, 21 Sundries)

Rooms (including 259 verminous Rooms), 285.









R7/67

