

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

Contributors

Hammersmith (London, England). Metropolitan Borough.
Day, F. M.

Publication/Creation

[1958?]

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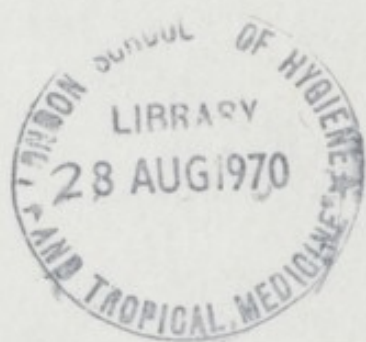
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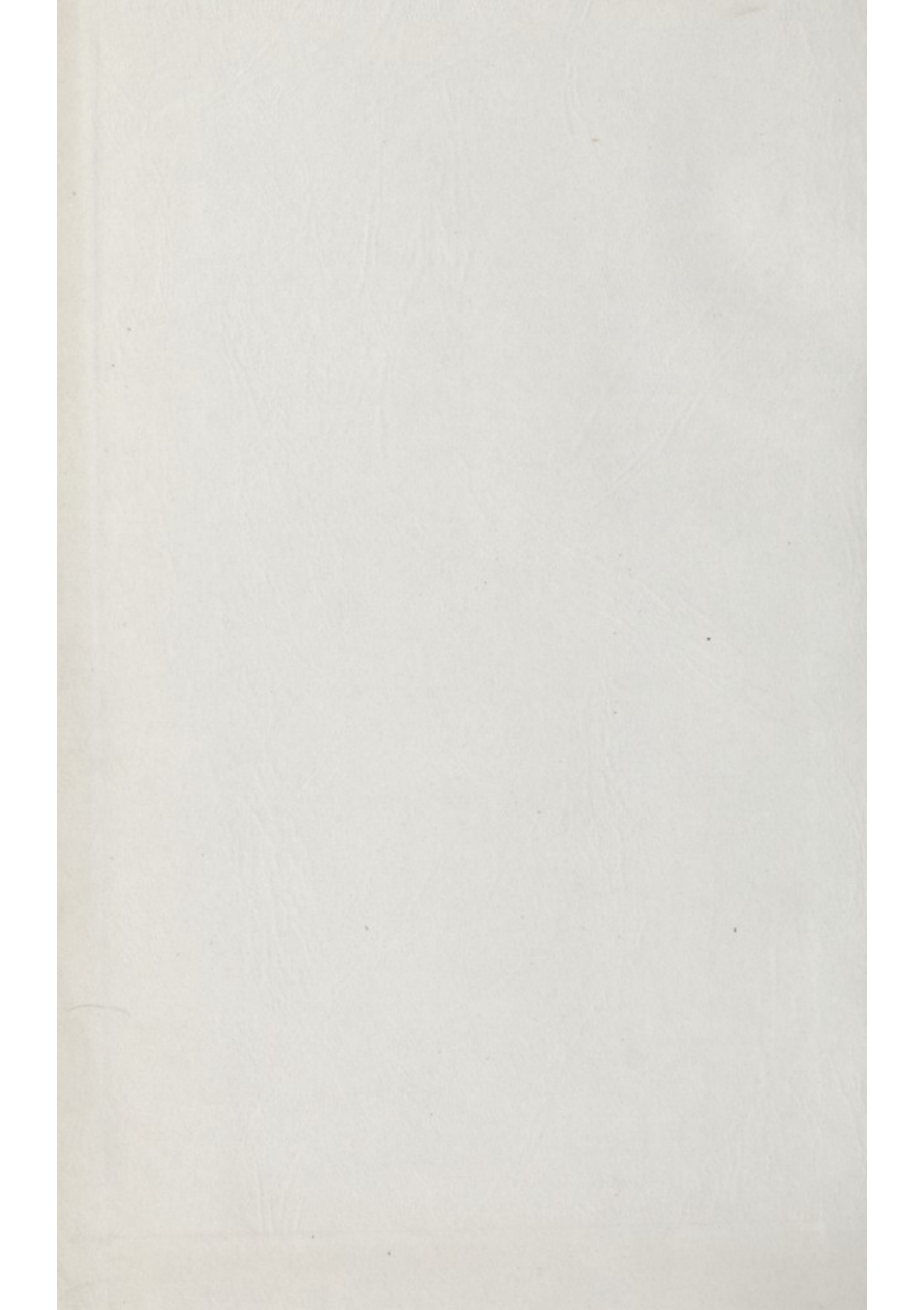
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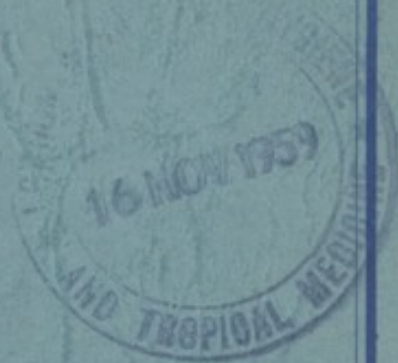


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Book 9

HAM 49

Metropolitan Borough of Hammersmith



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

with

STATISTICAL SUPPLEMENT

for the year

1957

by

F. M. DAY,

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

73027¹ by P.C.

21.8.58

MBF





HAMMERSMITH TOWN HALL.

PLAN of the BOROUGH of
HAMMERSMITH

+ HOSPITALS

1. Hammersmith Hospital
2. West London Hospital
3. Queen Charlotte's Hos.

+ MATERNITY & CHILD
WELFARE CENTRES

4. Glenthorne Road
5. Milson Road
6. Becklow Gardens
7. Westway
8. College Park

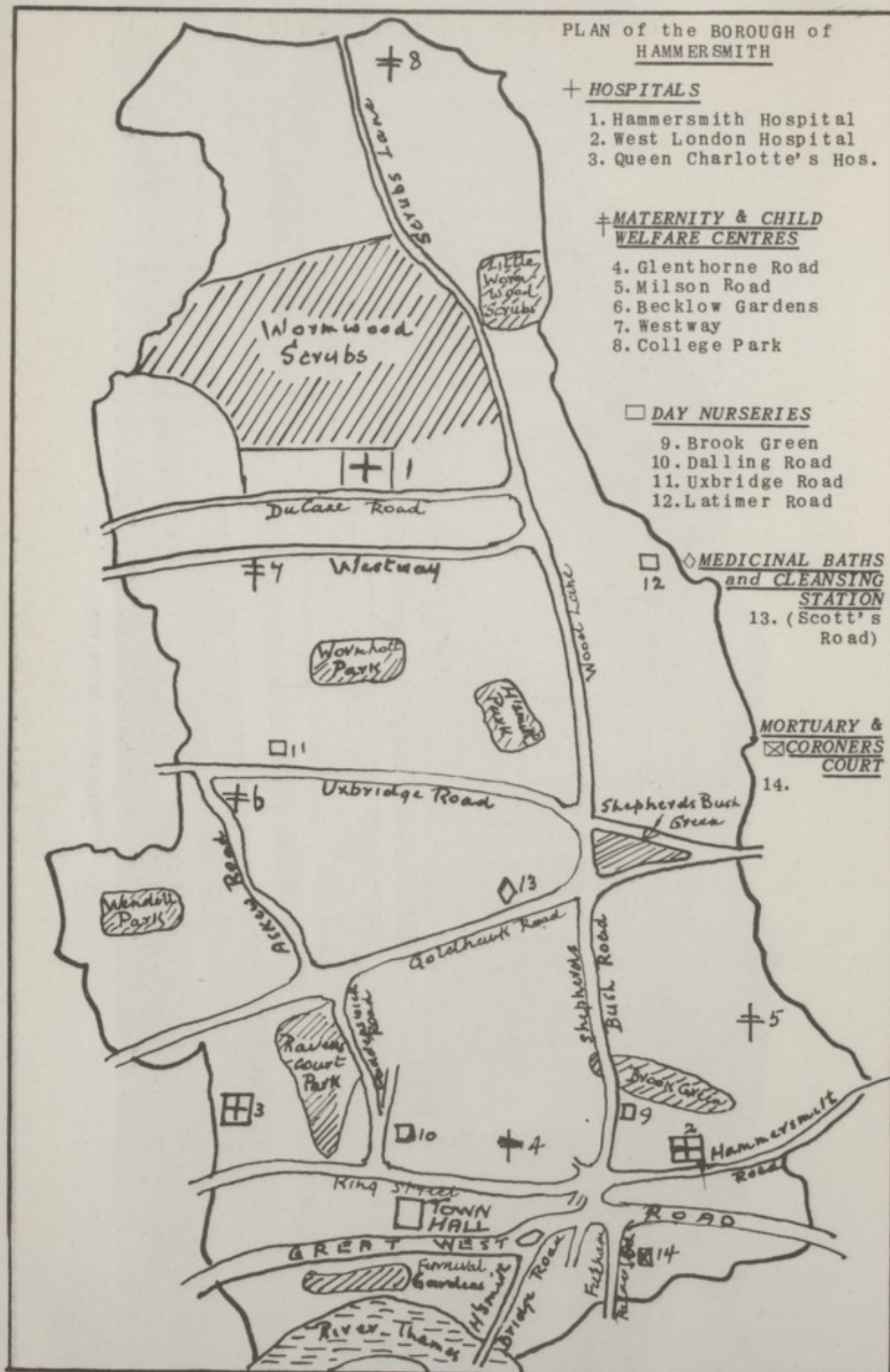
□ DAY NURSERIES

9. Brook Green
10. Dalling Road
11. Uxbridge Road
12. Latimer Road

- MEDICINAL BATHS
and CLEANSING
STATION
- 12.
 13. (Scott's Road)

MORTUARY &
CORONERS
COURT

14.



METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF HAMMERSMITH

Health Committee

At 31st December, 1957.

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
J.F. Heaks, 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 Washhouses.

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

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Herewith I beg to present to you my Annual Report upon the health circumstances of the Borough for the year 1957. Once again, I regret that it is not possible to publish it sooner, as it is necessary to include in the report vital statistics which cannot be calculated until the necessary figures are received from the Registrar General.

Fortunately I have nothing serious on which to comment so far as epidemics are concerned. Poliomyelitis occurred only in minimum incidence and the serious infectious diseases were equally scarce. On the other hand, milder conditions were prevalent from time to time. Sonne Dysentery gave some trouble, particularly at the Uxbridge Road Day Nursery, and measles totalled 1,267 cases mostly in the schools. The position of lung cancer continues to stimulate apprehension. A further increase occurred and the almost meteoric rise in the death rate shows no sign of slackening.

The closing months of the year were notable because of preparations necessary to implement the coming Clean Air Act. The Council wisely decided to try and form a condominium of neighbouring authorities. The Councils of Acton, Barnes, Brentford & Chiswick, Fulham and Willesden were approached so that orderly planning of smoke control areas was achieved rather than the higgledy-piggledy and scattered setting up of smoke control areas which is evident elsewhere. At the time of writing, Barnes, Brentford & Chiswick, Fulham and Willesden all have in mind the advantages of fusion of areas, and planning proceeds in that direction.

Finally, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen, it is my pleasure to express my appreciation of the kindness and consideration shown to me by the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Members of the Health Committee, and to record my thanks to all the Staff of the Department for their loyal co-operation and support 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, 1957

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:

ò¢ W. Rigby

Public Health Inspectors:

ò¢ P.T. Bayes (Deputy Senior)

é¢ J.C. Hopkins

X¢ G.G. Gardiner

W/¢ Miss E.M. Cross

o¢ S.C. Metcalf

¢ H.R. Fry

¢ E.W. Pike

¢ J.M. Read

o¢ C.H. Wright

Food and Drugs Inspector:

\$¢ W.J. Godden

Mortuary Keeper:

D. A. Mackay

Medicinal Baths Superintendent:

W.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).

ò 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

W State Registered Nurse.

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.

In 879 South Hammersmith was overrun by a party of marauding Danes sailing up the Thames past London who landed on a small island, which they knew as the Isle of Hame, and which we now know as Chiswick Eyot. From there they plundered in Hammersmith and Fulham. The community was centred around a navigable creek, fishing was good and a village grew up, which was part of the lands of the Manor of Fulham held by the Bishops of London from the Saxon Kings.

It is referred to in the Domesday Book and some ancient deeds as Hermodersworth but there seems to be no sure explanation of their derivation of the name. Most likely is that it comes from Ham (Saxon for dwelling or town) and Hythe (a creek or harbour), and as the creek was the most important feature, this is quite possible. The creek was in existence until recent times, only being covered when the new Town Hall was built.

Medieval wars and quarrels left Hammersmith prosperous. It became the home of nobility, being within reasonable distance of London and with pleasant surroundings. King Edward III owned a manor here and its lands are now known as Ravenscourt Park. It was in the reign of James I that the great west road from London was continued through the village with a turnpike across at which is now known as Blythe Road in Hammersmith and North End Road in Fulham. Hammersmith Broadway was really like a village green.

In 1827 the first suspension bridge was built and the neighbourhood was beginning to become more important commercially. For some time the area had been a flourishing market garden and various small industries such as brickfields, bleaching mills, crucible manufacturers, wax and varnish makers, brewing, boat building and sawmills were scattered around the village.

Although it might not be easy to find one today, a species of autumn sown lettuce known as "Hammersmith Hardy" was England's most popular lettuce in early summer before spring sown salad plants were available. Not many London boroughs can boast of plants or trees being named after them, but it so happens that our neighbour Borough Fulham has two, the Fulham Oak and the Fulham Yew.

Fishing was still good but even in those days the increased river traffic and growth of industry were blamed for the deterioration in the fishermen's livelihood.

In the early part of the nineteenth century only 318 of the 2,300 acres which comprised Hammersmith were occupied by houses, and little did the Chronicler of those days foresee what would happen in a mere 100 years

after the advent of the railway, which he praised in glowing and patriotic terms, how the market gardens would be built over and commerce and trunk roads would take precedence.

Hammersmith became part of the County of London in 1885, and is now a highly developed industrial and residential area, but still a little remains of the old scene. The Latymer Foundation School was founded in 1624. Kent House and others in the Malls also 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.

The sub-soil in the northern part 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.

There are 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 Borough Council.

The total length of the roads in the Borough is approximately 68 miles and traffic is very heavy particularly over Hammersmith Bridge to the south and the main roads to Oxford, the West and London Airport, especially on that part of the Great West Road running through the Borough, work on which is still in progress.

VITAL STATISTICS

(a) Population.

In this report the rates are calculated on the estimated population adopted by the Registrar General namely 111,700, which compared with 113,300 for 1956 shows a reduction of 1,600.

This is the sixth 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 was 1,266 a decrease of 22 as compared with the previous year.

Particulars are set out hereunder:-

| | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| The Register Office | 487 |
| Buildings registered for marriages (Roman Catholic Churches and Chapels at which a Registrar attends) | 391 |
| Churches of the Church of England | 322 |
| Authorised Persons (Chapels at which a Registrar does not attend) | 46 |
| Jewish Synagogues | 20 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 1,266 |

(c) *Births.*

The corrected number of births for the year as supplied by the Registrar General was 1,886. On the estimated population of 111,700 this represents an annual rate of 16.8 births per thousand persons living, which is 0.9 higher than the previous year.

(d) *Deaths.*

During the year 1,412 deaths were registered. Add to this figure 420 deaths of residents of the Borough who died in various parts of England and transferred by the Registrar General, and deduct 582 deaths of non-residents and 21 transferable deaths which occurred, the correct figure shows a total of 1,299 deaths of residents (639 males and 590 females), which shows a decrease of 52 compared with 1956.

On the estimated population of 111,700 the corrected number of deaths per 1,000 persons living was 11.0 as compared with 11.3 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 are most numerous, with cancer second and lung conditions third, which is the same order as the last two years.

(e) *Infant Mortality.*

The number of deaths of infants under one year of age during the year was 48, giving a mortality rate per 1,000 live births of 25, compared with 21 last year.

(f) *Maternal Mortality.*

There were two maternal deaths during the year, resulting in a death rate of 1.04 per 1,000 live and still-births.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Infectious Diseases

2,224 cases of infectious diseases were notified during the year, 217 cases were removed to hospital, and of this number 53 were notified on discharge as not having suffered from the disease originally notified. As a result the corrected number of cases of notifiable infectious diseases for the year was 2,171.

These figures show an increase on the previous year of 937 cases. This is due to the Measles epidemic early in the year and a slight increase in the number of cases of Pneumonia and Food Poisoning, although there was a decrease in the number of cases of Whooping Cough and Puerperal Pyrexia.

Ten cases of suspected diptheria were notified, and I regret to report that one case was confirmed and the patient died in hospital.

This is the first time in thirteen years that I have had to report a death 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 food factory who was a direct contact of a case of Paralytic Poliomyelitis.

Tuberculosis.

During the year there was a considerable decrease in the incidence of this disease.

The number of new cases notified was 142 as compared with 165 in the previous year. These figures show a decrease of 30 in pulmonary cases, but an increase of 7 in non-pulmonary cases.

This is the lowest figure ever recorded in the Borough.

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 precludes many from obtaining satisfactory homes.

It is hoped that the campaign which the London County Council is conducting among school children and others for B.C.G. inoculations will, in due course, result in a considerable decrease in the incidence of this disease, and at a later date relegate the disease to the same level as scarlet fever and diphtheria.

The number of deaths from tuberculosis was 9, as compared with 17 in the previous year. This is also the lowest figure ever recorded.

Poliomyelitis.

I regret to report an increase in the number of cases of this disease compared with the previous year.

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

During the year 10,438 children were vaccinated in Division 1, either at Clinics or by the family doctors.

Food Poisoning.

49 cases of food poisoning occurred during the year compared with 28 cases in 1956.

Salmonella typhi-murium was identified in six cases, salmonella anatum in two cases, but in the remaining cases no causative organism was recovered.

There were no serious outbreaks during the year but foods alleged to have been responsible for the patients' condition included corned beef, cooked ham, tinned fish, fishcakes, liver, cockles, jellied veal, pork luncheon meat, pork & veal sausage, fish, chicken roll, cornish pastie, beef and tinned peas.

Dysentery.

There were 137 cases of Dysentery notified compared with 138 in 1956.

There was another outbreak in the London County Council's Day Nursery at Uxbridge Road.

The clinical exclusion method of control failed to stop new cases appearing. Bacteriological control was therefore used and was successful. The outbreak lasted five weeks.

Malaria.

There were four cases notified during the year and in each instance it was found that these were recurrences of cases which had been contracted abroad.

It is not often that I have the opportunity to write of Malaria so I quote from a letter received by a local newspaper 100 years ago.

"I wish to enlist your assistance in drawing the attention of the parishioners to the necessity of agitating the all important question of adopting means for the removal of the several existing sources of malaria and its concomitant evils prior to the mid-summer heats converting them into verulent fever stills.

I feel assured, unless you arouse the too-lukewarm inhabitants and awaken the all-but-slumbering Board, we will have the return of some ravaging epidemic.

Many offensive postiferous ditches, and stagnant pools in the closely built over and densely populated districts, should be cleaned and covered."

Medicinal Baths.

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

The reconstruction work at Lime Grove Baths which had interrupted steam and hot water supplies for the greater part of 1956 was still in progress in the early part of 1957, and the emergency measures referred to in my last Report were still kept in operation.

Steam was first restored on 20th February but it was soon realised that the pipes running via an underground duct were faulty and it was decided to renew all pipework immediately. The old pipes when dug up were found to be rusted through. The pipes bringing both hot and cold water were ready by 4th March and the steam circuit by 15th March, on which date the Extension to the Medicinal Baths was reopened, having been closed for twelve months.

In July all the staff of the Disinfecting Station were vaccinated as a precaution against Smallpox.

It is perhaps unfair to compare the number of verminous cleansings for 1957 with those of the previous year. As the station was closed for most of 1956 many school children who visit regularly in normal times did not bother to go the extra distance to the Kensington Cleansing Station.

Since 1951 efforts have encouraged more mothers to have cleansings at the same time as their children. This was hoped to keep reinfestations to a minimum. However, since 1954 an increasing number of mothers are at work and do not, as a result, accompany the children for treatment. In 1950 for every female adult shampooed 26.79 children received the same treatment. By 1954 this ratio was reduced to 7.67. This gap increased to 11 to 1 in 1957 with reinfestation increased by just over one third in school children.

568 cleansings took place during this year and seven families were responsible for 22% of these, with one family alone responsible for over 25% of the cleansings of children under five.

168 families were represented by school children.

Considering the pre-war yearly figure for head cleansings was over 2,000, the present day figure would appear to be quite good, but having regard to the change in social conditions over the past 20 years the present day position leaves much to be desired.

The county Council retain their use of the Centre for treatment of school children and special attention has been given to head infestations at the Welfare Centres and Day Nurseries.

Infected school children, together with 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.

The fact that the cleansing station is open again does not seem to be general knowledge in the ranks of the homeless, only about half of the usual number called during the year seeking a bath. Of the 15 male callers, two were employed, eight appeared fit for work of some kind, five were in need of medical attention, and of these it appeared that three would have benefitted from institutional care. One man, who was undergoing a medical examination, was noted by his doctor to have bed bugs in his clothing and was referred to the station for cleansing.

The figure of 164 cases treated for Scabies during the year is considerably lower than any ever recorded since the Baths opened in 1923. 47 families were treated accounting for 51 confirmed cases. 32 persons were also treated as contacts. There were ten re-infections and one family was responsible for seven of them.

A pleasing feature is the continued drop in the attendance of school children.

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

On 60 occasions the West London Hospital used the service for sterilisation purposes for a total of 349 articles, and five requests were received from the hospital for formaldehyde disinfection.

As in previous years the Town Hall carpets and soft furnishings were sprayed as a protection against moths and once again Gammexane Emulsion (I.C.I.) was used.

The mobile team which is available for dealing with homes requiring disinfection was very actively engaged during the year. The total number of rooms sprayed amounted to 549 compared with 285 in 1956.

Many people are still sending articles of clothing and materials to relatives living abroad, and some Eastern European countries require that the articles shall be disinfected before being despatched and a Certificate

to that effect produced. During the year 22 Certificates relating to 382 articles were issued and a nominal charge of 2/6d was made for each Certificate.

Once again the proprietors of Olympia supplied mattresses for people who had to sleep on the premises during various shows, particularly the Dairy Show, and 240 such mattresses were dealt with after this Show.

On three occasions help was given to families suffering water damage to bedding by using the steam steriliser for drying purposes.

Use was made of Section 43 of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1953 to treat a lady of 84 years with head and body lice, impetigo of the head and face, and with a mild Scabies infection. She was conveyed to and from the Baths.

Impetigo, responding to treatment, was encountered four times during the year. Each case was a secondary infection of ped capitis and treated with U. hydrargyri. This was a commonplace infection in pre-war days, average about 300 per year, but is rarely seen nowadays.

Health Laundry.

The Health Laundry Service has now completed its fifth full year of good work as a service second to none in the Metropolitan area.

The new building and equipment can cope with all requests expected for some years to come. The arrangements are up to expectations, and the average time taken for washing linen of an incontinent person, from start to finish, including ironing, is about one and a half hours. As the work through the machine, once started, is continuous (washer, hydro-extractor and tumbler dryer) a clean bundle of bedding is ironed ready for delivery about every half hour.

These new machines went into action in March 1957, and it is now possible to offer all patients a much needed twice weekly collection and delivery. This more frequent cleaning also offers additional aid to other services such as District Nurses and Home Helps.

The time has now arrived in Hammersmith when the Laundry Service takes a place with the other domiciliary services as an accepted relief to many of the chronic sick. The reliability on the Department for quickly returned clean bedding is appreciated and well known.

Requests come mainly from Home Helps, District Nurses, Hospitals, Doctors and Welfare Associations.

It should be appreciated 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.

During the year 32 new cases were added to the list of patients and 511 certificates were signed authorising the laundering of bed linen etc.

Persons to whom certificates have been issued fall into one or more of the following categories and typical examples are given.

1. A person whose health would deteriorate if assistance was not give (Those bedridden).
2. In order that the patient may receive fuller help from the District Nurse's treatment (Those incontinent).
3. To enable a patient to obtain a Home Help when conditions would be otherwise than favourable to such employment (Senile patients of unclean habits).
4. To try and hold the present health of a patient until hospital or other accommodation is available.
5. To help over an acute or chronic phase of illness.
6. To give temporary assistance during a post-operative period (following transurethral prostatectomy, for instance.)
7. To enable a person to be nursed at home instead of being cared for elsewhere (those refusing hospital treatment).
8. When a private laundry refuses service (Cases of discharging bed-sores).
9. Temporary service during a domestic emergency (failure of hot water supply and no heating facilities).

Certificates granted during 1957

| Sex and Age | | Collections up to 31.12.57. | Primary Cause of ill-health | Sequel |
|-------------|----|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| F | 85 | 201 | Arthritis | Deceased. |
| F | 71 | 139 | Spondylitis | Admitted to Hospital. |
| F | 77 | 71 | Senility | Deceased |
| F | 89 | 63 | Senility | Admitted to Hospital |
| F | 80 | 9 | Arthritis | Admitted to Hospital |
| F | 72 | 33 | Senility | Admitted to Hospital |
| F | 70 | 46 | Senility | Service still in operation |
| F | 83 | 27 | Carcinoma of Colon | Deceased |
| M | 73 | 2 | Apoplexy | Admitted to Hospital. |

| Sex and Age | | Collections up to 31.12.57 | Primary Cause of ill health | Sequel |
|-------------|----|----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| F | 88 | 7 | Arthritis | Admitted to Hospital |
| F | 78 | 1 | Prolapsed rectum | Deceased |
| F | 86 | 3 | Arthritis | Removed to care elsewhere. |
| F | 86 | 23 | General debility | Admitted to Hospital |
| M | 73 | 66 | Incontinence | Service still in operation |
| F | 80 | 4 | Carcinoma of rectum | Deceased |
| F | 89 | 5 | Cardiac failure | Deceased |
| F | 83 | 9 | Senility | Admitted to Hospital |
| F | 63 | 30 | Incontinence | Service still in operation |
| F | 70 | 4 | Cardiac failure | Deceased |
| F | 33 | 13 | Disseminated Sclerosis | Admitted to Hospital |
| F | 60 | 4 | Apoplexy | Service still in operation |
| F | 68 | 30 | Intestinal obstruction | Service still in operation |
| F | 80 | 2 | Accident | Admitted to Hospital |
| M | 64 | 3 | Carcinoma of bladder | Deceased |
| F | 74 | 16 | Senility | Admitted to Hospital |
| F | 79 | 5 | Hypertension | Admitted to Hospital |
| F | 30 | 34 | Disseminated Sclerosis | Service still in operation |
| M | 76 | 7 | Hemiplegia | Service still in operation |
| M | 65 | 4 | Ca. involving liver | Deceased |
| F | 94 | 8 | Senility | Deceased |
| F | 84 | 6 | Diabetes mellitus | Admitted to Hospital |
| F | 52 | 13 | Tuberculous spine | Service still in operation |

| Sex and Age | | Collections up 31. 12. 57. | Primary Cause of ill. health | Sequel |
|-------------|----|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| F | 78 | 4 | Apoplexy | Removed to care elsewhere |
| M | 75 | 11 | Carcinoma of rectum | Service still in operation |
| F | 69 | 4 | Apoplexy | Service still in operation |
| F | 81 | 7 | Carcinoma of breast | Service still in operation |
| F | 72 | 5 | Apoplexy | Deceased |
| F | 90 | 2 | Senility | Deceased |
| F | 73 | 2 | Mental deficiency | Service still in operation |

Summary of articles cleansed

| | |
|--------------|-------|
| Sheets | 2,550 |
| Blankets | 72 |
| Quilts | 33 |
| Pillow Slips | 645 |
| Towels | 505 |
| Nightdresses | 363 |
| Pyjamas | 83 |
| Sundries | 1,329 |

| | |
|-------|-------|
| Total | 5,580 |
|-------|-------|

SECTION C

HOUSING

Rehousing

The Housing Estates Manager has remained 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 statutory certification is made 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 for various enquiries to be made are received from them through the Housing Estates Manager. 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 rehousing on such grounds has become substantially reduced.

Eighteen cases were recommended for rehousing on grounds of health and ninety on grounds of overcrowding.

I append a table showing the number of cases recommended for rehousing under the 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 | - |
| 1957 | 18 | 5 | 90 | 13 | - | - |
| Totals | 286 | 75 | 1,866 | 725 | 100 | 38 |

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. Nevertheless the seriousness of the housing position can be measured by the facts as shown by the figures.

Of 1866 statutory certifications in ten years only 725 were rehoused. It is a fair deduction that most, if not all, of the remaining 1141 families remain in their overcrowded conditions.

Permanent Estates.

During the year both the Borough Council and the London County Council have still been engaged in providing accommodation for those in the greatest need, and whilst no new flats were erected in the Borough by the County Council, the Borough Council erected 16 new flats at Boswell Court on the Springvale Estate, Blythe Road, and 1 at 15 Batson Street.

The Council acts as landlord for 3,344 principal tenants. The properties managed include houses, flats, prefabs and requisitioned accommodation.

During the year a scheme for the annual renewal of applications was instituted by the Borough Council. As a large number of applicants failed to renew their applications the waiting list was considerably reduced, but at the end of the year there were still 1,299 applicants still awaiting accommodation. There is no points scheme 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 table illustrates the progress that is being made:-

| | | |
|----|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| 1. | Number of families rehoused by the Borough Council in new flats and houses since the war | ... 1,074 |
| 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 the year = 38) | |
| 4. | Number of Borough Council licensees living in requisitioned properties at the end of the year | ... 723 |

Overcrowding.

Two licences were granted under Section 61 of the Housing Act, 1936 and one under Section 80 of the Housing Act, 1957.

INSPECTION & SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Food & Drugs Act 1955

Without doubt, the supervision and control of the conditions under which food is handled is one of the particularly important factors coming within the jurisdiction of the Food and Drugs Authority. The maintenance of frequent inspection of all kinds of food premises is the key to a successful service. The inspection of these premises during the year under the Food Hygiene Regulations 1955, has called for a considerable amount of work from the Inspectorial staff.

During 1957, 4,186 visits were made at food premises and stalls, and at 149 of these, conditions constituting contraventions under the Food Hygiene Regulations 1955 were found. In each case remedies resulted following the issue of verbal notices and warning letters.

It has been found that the persons responsible are co-operative in adopting suggestions and recommendations made to them. In no instance has it been necessary to institute legal proceedings.

Three exemption certificates were granted by the Council in connection with the Regulations during the year.

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 | 66 |
| CAFES & RESTAURANTS | 154 |
| CANTEENS AND CLUBS | 79 |
| CHEMISTS | 32 |
| CONFECTIONERS (sweetshops) | 148 |
| FISH (wet and fried) | 25 |
| FRUIT & GREENGROCERS | 91 |
| GROCERS & PROVISIONS | 203 |
| HONEY (packing) | 1 |
| ICE CREAM MANUFACTURERS | 5 |
| JELLIED EELS & PIES (manufacture & sale) | 5 |
| MILK PROCESSING DEPOTS | 2 |
| MILK DISTRIBUTION DEPOTS | 32 |
| OFF LICENCES | 48 |
| PUBLIC HOUSES | 96 |
| SWEET & CHOCOLATE MANUFACTURE | 3 |

No seizures of unsound food were made under section 9 of the Food and Drugs Act 1955.

The Council's inspectors accepted the voluntary surrender of foodstuffs which upon examination was found to be unfit for human consumption. A list of the commodities and the amount involved is shown in the statistical supplement.

Since the Meat Products Order 1952 which controlled the meat content of sausages was revoked in 1953, there has been no legal standard for that commodity, and although the matter has been raised in Parliament and representations made by local authorities, the position remains unchanged.

This absence of a national standard is responsible for the lack of uniformity existing throughout the country and makes difficulties to both consumer and trade alike. I include the trade, as I believe there are many manufacturers who would welcome a standard fixed by statute. The sausage in this country has become something that is sacrosanct and the aura of mystery which surrounds its composition is boasted as a national asset. In the event of legal proceedings being taken, a Court may only be reminded of a legal standard that was in force about four years ago; it can therefore only arrive at a decision after hearing the evidence of trade practices and price comparison, both of which can be misleading. Prices, especially, are no criterion as to quality and no one pretends that the consumer can rely on the price to indicate the nature or quality of the constituents. However, some new legislation of considerable importance concerning other foods was introduced during the year.

Following a report of the Food Standards Committee of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food on colouring matters, the Colouring Matter in Food Regulations were brought into operation on 30th June, 1957.

These regulations prohibit the sale or importation of food containing any added colouring matter other than that specified in a permitted list, and, furthermore, all colouring matter sold for use in food is now subject to special labelling requirements.

Sampling

During 1957, 882 samples of food and drugs were submitted to the Public Analyst for chemical analysis. Adverse reports were received in respect of 16 samples as shown in the following summary -

| Sample | Result of Analysis | Remarks |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Liqueur Chocolates | The filling contained 4.5% proof spirit | Vendor warned that the article should be described as "Imitation Liqueur Chocolates." |
| Essence of Peppermint | Contained no glycerine | Informal sample - no further supplies available. |
| Cream of Mushroom Soup | Deficient in fat | Informal sample |
| Cream of Mushroom Soup | 22% total fat deficiency | Formal sample to above - Warning letter sent. Sale and manufacture discontinued. |

| Sample | Result of Analysis | Remarks |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Slimming Tablets | Misleading Label | Informal sample |
| Slimming Tablets | ditto | Formal sample to above. Warning letter sent. Manufacturer agreed to change label. |
| Ground Mustard | Deficient in allyl isothiocyanate | Informal sample |
| Ground Mustard | 48% deficient in allyl isothiocyanate | Formal sample to above. Warning letter sent. Manufacturer agreed to change label. |
| Ground Mustard Seed | 70% deficient in allyl isothiocyanate | No standard in existence. |
| Beef sausages | Contained 750 parts per million of sulphur dioxide | Informal sample. Legal proceedings taken in 1958 on formal sample. |
| Hot Milk | 10% added water | Warning letter |
| Grape Juice | Minimum quantities of vitamins and minerals not stated | Informal sample |
| Grape Juice | ditto | Formal sample to above - no action |
| Vitamin Food Supplement | Contained no vitamin A | Informal sample. Formal sample genuine. |
| Milk | Contained dark mould deposits. | Penalty £3. £3.3.0. costs |
| Milk | Dirty Milk | Penalty £5. £5.5.0. costs |

In addition to samples taken for analysis, 270 samples of food were taken for bacteriological examination. The results obtained are shown below.

| No. of Samples Taken | ARTICLE OF FOOD | Organisms found | | OTHER ORGANISMS |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| | | Faecal Coli | Non-faecal Coli | |
| 209 | Frozen Whole Egg | 2 | 2 | 1 Salmonella thompson |
| 4 | Cream | " | " | " |
| 47 | Imitation Cream (used in bakers' confectionery) | 2 | 10 | 2 Staph. aureus 1 Coagulase positive staphylococci |
| 1 | Custard | " | " | " |
| 2 | Sponge Cakes | " | " | " |
| 1 | Mortadella | " | " | " |
| 1 | Liver Sausage | " | " | " |

| No. of Samples Taken | ARTICLE OF FOOD | Organisms found | | OTHER ORGANISMS |
|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | | Faecal Coli | Non-faecal Coli | |
| 4 | Brawn | - | - | - |
| 1 | Meat Extract | - | - | - |

Pasteurisation of Frozen Mixed Whole Egg

Most of the egg used in the baking industry is supplied in the frozen condition in tins containing from 14 lbs. to 44 lbs. Such egg is hygienically prepared by mixing freshly shelled egg, subjecting it to rapid freezing and then maintaining the product in this solid frozen state until it is required for use. Great care is necessarily taken in the process of preparing such frozen egg because, obviously, even the admixture of one egg of unsuitable freshness or quality could affect the flavour and quality of other egg in the bulk.

In the process of baking, the temperature reached in the goods (cakes and the like) and the time necessary for baking result in a practically sterile product.

For reasons of public health it has recently become the rule for the local authorities concerned to make bacteriological examinations of samples of all shipments of whole egg arriving in their port area and, when deemed necessary - to cover other possible circumstances than the actual baking - to require that certain shipments should only be used for food if a satisfactory pasteurising process is applied prior to the actual use of the egg in baking, with the proviso that the Medical Officer of Health of the area where such egg is used shall satisfy himself (as he does for ice cream etc.) that the pasteurisation applied is properly carried out and is efficient.

This pasteurisation treatment is of the same nature and significance as pasteurisation of milk and ice cream. The procedure in the pasteurisation of egg is much more exacting and delicate than for milk and ice cream because the temperature and time effects required for adequate pasteurisation verge on the borderline where egg may coagulate thereby damaging the baking quality of the egg and also seriously impeding the pasteurising process.

With my co-operation and agreement this matter has been adequately and satisfactorily dealt with in this area by a firm of food manufacturers who have full facilities for such work and who in their laboratories employ a scientific staff well experienced in matters of food hygiene.

Investigations on the pasteurising of egg were made by that firm and as a result they developed a process which they found to be fully satisfactory and which was then brought to my attention.

More than 1,000 tons of egg have passed through this specially designed plant, and the following salmonellae have been identified in the material before pasteurisation but not afterwards.

Newport
Typhi-murium
Anatum
Cholera suis
Meleagridis
Hessarek
Cambridge
Give
Chester

Dublin
Infantis
Bredeney
Thompson
Braenderup
Virchow
Aberdeen
Dahlem
Meunchen

Orion

In the case of all the egg the Medical Officer of Health holding the consignment has approached me to know whether I would agree to the material being released, and coming to Hammersmith for the particular treatment. After noting the type of salmonellae present I have agreed to despatch. We have received batches from London, Liverpool, Bristol, Cardiff and Glasgow.

The firm's own scientific staff also supervised the process and applied their own bacteriological control.

The experiment has proceeded according to plan and has been a success.

Swimming Baths

During the year a total of 45 samples of water were taken for chemical analysis and bacteriological examination from the Council's swimming baths at Lime Grove and the Open Air Swimming Pool, Bloemfontein Road.

It has been established that the action of sunlight is an important factor as regards the loss of free chlorine in water.

Following reports that samples taken at the Open Air Swimming Pool were low in chlorine content during the hot sunny spell in June, I decided to increase the frequency of sampling especially whilst this kind of weather persisted. With the co-operation of the Baths Superintendent a satisfactory chlorine content was reached and maintained.

Markets

Two of the four markets in the borough are privately owned, the Uxbridge Road Market on the site of the Silver cinema and the market in Railway Approach. At the other two markets, Bradmore Lane and Norland Road, street traders operate from approved pitches licenced by the Borough Council under Section 21 of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1947. Licences are renewed annually upon application from the holders. Providing the conditions prescribed in the Licence have been fulfilled, (and in the case of food, satisfactory storage accommodation etc.), the Licence is renewed. The majority of Licences issued are in connection with foodstuffs. The present stallholders have held Licences and occupied the same pitches in the markets for many years and in almost every case the business is a family concern.

Considerable attention is paid to street trading food, the stalls and storage accommodation receiving frequent inspection. During the year 672 visits were made by the Food & Drugs Inspector to these markets.

Wormwood Scrubs Fair

The Fair held on Wormwood Scrubs during the spring and summer Bank Holiday periods includes a number of stalls retailing soft drinks, ice cream, shellfish, etc. These stalls which are licenced by the London County Council were inspected on each occasion by the Borough Council's Inspectors.

Ice Cream

During the year 83 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 |

The 83 samples were placed in the following grades:-

59 samples were within Grade 1 standard

| | | | | | | |
|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15 | " | " | " | " | 2 | " |
| 6 | " | " | " | " | 3 | " |
| 3 | " | " | " | " | 4 | " |

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 | - | - |
| 1957 | 83 | 59 | 15 | 6 | 3 | - |

In addition, 18 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 per cent fat, 10 per cent sugar, and 7½ per cent milk solids other than fat. The fat content of the samples taken ranged from 7.9 per cent to 12.3 per cent.

Ice Cream and Preserved Food Premises

Under Section 16 of the Food and 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 | 4 |
| Ice cream sales only | 10 |
| Confectioners (sweet shops) selling ice cream | 150 |
| Restaurants (selling ice cream for consumption off the premises) | 28 |
| Grocers selling ice cream | 79 |
| Bakers and confectioners selling ice cream | 4 |
| Fruiterers and greengrocers selling ice cream | 8 |
| Butchers preserving meat and/or manufacturing sausages | 52 |
| Grocers and Provision Dealers preserving meat | 19 |
| Grocers and Provision Dealers preserving fish | 1 |
| Fishmongers curing fish | 3 |
| Food Factories manufacturing sausages and preserved food | 3 |

Total 361

The above includes 7 new registrations effected during the year.

495 inspections of registered food premises were made.

Milk Supplies

256 inspections of premises used in connection with the processing and distribution of milk were made by the Inspector. Generally the premises were found to be satisfactory. In 10 cases it was found necessary to send warning letters in respect of unsatisfactory conditions.

110 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

Three designations are prescribed under the above Regulations: Tuberculin tested, Pasteurised and Sterilised.

Tuberculin Tested milk is derived from herds which have been submitted to the tuberculin test and from which cows that have reacted to the test have been excluded. No animal may be added to the herd unless it has passed the test. In addition, every animal of the herd must be examined by a veterinary surgeon and the milk must have been produced under good hygienic conditions. Tuberculin tested milk must be supplied in a properly closed container. If the container is a bottle, the cap must bear the address of the premises at which the bottle was filled and the words "Tuberculin Tested Milk". Any other type of container must be closed with a tight fitting cover and suitably sealed and labelled.

Pasteurised Milk The term 'pasteurised' which is used freely today is derived from the name of the French scientist Louis Pasteur who found that the abnormal souring and fermentation of wines could be prevented by exposing them to certain temperatures. It was later discovered that heat treatment applied to milk under satisfactory conditions not only destroyed most of the souring organisms but also the various pathogenic or disease-producing organisms. Milk sold under this designation must be subjected to one of two methods of heat treatment specified in the Regulations. In both methods the temperature is well below boiling point. It must be delivered in containers closed at the dairy where they are filled, with a cap or cover over-lapping the lip of the container and labelled 'Pasteurised Milk'.

Sterilised Milk is milk which has been heated to a temperature of 212°F or more.

All persons who pasteurise or sterilise, or deal in a special designated milk, are required to hold licences, which, except in the case of producers of raw milk, are issued by Food & Drugs Authorities.

Under the milk (Special Designations) Specified Areas Orders, all milk sold by retail in the areas specified, must be one coming within one of the above designations. The County of London is one of the specified areas.

The following table shows the number of Licences issued by the Council during 1957:-

| | |
|----------------------------------------|---|
| Dealers (Pasteurisers) Licences | 2 |
| Dealers (Sterilisers) Licences | 1 |

DEALERS LICENCES

| | |
|--------------------------|----|
| Tuberculin Tested | 66 |
| Pasteurised | 80 |
| Sterilised | 89 |

DEALERS SUPPLEMENTARY LICENCES

| | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|
| Tuberculin Tested | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 |
| Pasteurised | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 |
| Sterilised | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 |

In addition to the numbers of samples shown under "Sampling" 105 samples of Special Designated milk were taken under the 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 | | Methylene Blue Test | | Turbidity Test | |
|-------------------------------|------------|------------------|--------|---------------------|--------|----------------|--------|
| | | Passed | Failed | Passed | Failed | Passed | Failed |
| Pasteurised T.T. | 60 | 60 | - | 60 | - | - | - |
| Pasteurised Tuberculin Tested | 16 | 16 | - | 16 | - | - | - |
| Sterilised | 12 | - | - | 12 | - | - | - |
| | 17 | - | - | - | - | 17 | - |
| Total | 105 | 76 | - | 88 | - | 17 | - |

Three samples of Tuberculin Tested "raw" milk were submitted for biological testing for the presence of tubercle bacilli. The test is made by injecting a preparation of the milk to be tested into a guinea pig. In each case a negative report was received.

At the two large milk processing depots in the borough, checks are made on the cleanliness and bacteriological condition of milk bottles and milk churns which pass through the washing plants before filling. Eight samples submitted to the Council's bacteriologist for examination were reported satisfactory.

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 13 samples were submitted for examination by the Public analyst and were reported genuine.

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION**Staff - Inspectorial**

The establishment of Public Health Inspectors consists of the Senior Public Health Inspector, a Deputy Senior Public Health Inspector, ten district Inspectors, two Food & Drugs Inspectors and one woman Inspector, but the Borough is at present covered by eight district Inspectors, one Food and drugs Inspector and one woman Inspector.

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

Exhumation and Re-Interment of Bodies

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

In one instance it was necessary for two other bodies to be exhumed temporarily and then re-buried, to enable one of the above removals to be carried out.

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

Increase of Rent and Mortgage Restrictions Acts 1920/ 1939**Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954****Rent Act, 1957**

The Rent Act, 1957 came into force on 6th July, 1957 and is an Act to amend the Rent and Mortgage Interest Restrictions Acts 1920 to 1939, the Furnished Houses (Rent Control) Act, 1946, and certain other enactments relating to the control of rents and the right to retain possession of houses.

The Act limits the rent of a controlled house. If upon receipt of a Notice of proposed increase of rent the tenant of a controlled house considers that his house is in disrepair he may serve on the landlord a notice in the prescribed form stating that the dwelling or any part thereof is in disrepair by reason of defects specified in the notice and that those defects ought reasonably to be remedied having regard to the age, character and locality of the dwelling and requesting the landlord to remedy them.

If after six weeks the defects have not been remedied or the landlord has not given, in the prescribed form, an undertaking to do the work, the tenant may apply to the local authority for a certificate of disrepair. Such application must be accompanied by the statutory fee of 2/6d.

If the local authority is satisfied that the dwelling or part is in

disrepair by reason of defects specified in the notice they will issue a certificate of disrepair after the expiration of three weeks from the service by them on the landlord of notice of intention to do so unless they receive an undertaking from the landlord in the meantime.

This certificate entitles the tenant to pay a reduced rent as provided in the Act until such time as the certificate is cancelled.

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

FOR CERTIFICATES OF DISREPAIR

| | | | | | |
|-----------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Number received | ... | ... | ... | ... | 164 |
| Number granted | ... | ... | ... | ... | 56 |

FOR REVOCATION OF CERTIFICATES

| | | | | | |
|-----------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|
| Number received | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 |
| Number granted | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 |

UNDERTAKINGS GIVEN BY LANDLORD

| | | | | | |
|-----------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|
| Number received | ... | ... | ... | ... | 61 |
|-----------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|

Coroner's Court and Public Mortuary

The number of bodies admitted to the Public Mortuary during the year was 765 an increase of 131 compared with 1956. There were 734 post-mortem examinations. This is also an increase of 115 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 one fresh certificate was issued six registrations were cancelled as the holders of the certificates were no longer carrying on business, and the number of premises registered under the Act at the end of the year was four.

Pet Animals Act, 1951.

Local Authorities remain 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 no new licences were granted. Ten applications for renewal of licences were received and granted.

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 for bathing, swimming and laundry work.

For bathing the facilities include private hot baths or shower cubicles and towels, soap, bath cubes and shampoos are supplied for a small cost.

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

In the public wash-houses fully automatic machinery for washing, wringing, full drying and ironing are provided at a small cost.

Owing to considerable reconstruction work which was carried out at the Baths, certain of the facilities referred to above were not available for the whole year.

The Open Air Bath 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 purifications 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 1957, one further application was received and registered, making a total of 94 Hairdressers and Barbers registered in the Borough up to the end of the year.

Eight applications were received and registered on change of ownership during the year.

All the premises were inspected and kept under observation and as a

result it was necessary to serve nine notices and send several warning letters regarding conditions.

Pharmacy & Poisons Act, 1933
Pharmacy & Medicines Act, 1941

The names and addresses of 106 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 on 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 the supply of water to the Borough and no complaints with regard to the purity thereof were made.

23 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 | 29,751 tons |

| | |
|----------------------------------|---------|
| Amount of trade refuse collected | |
| during the year | 3,422 " |

33,173 "

| | |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| Method of disposal | By road to tip at Harefield |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|

| | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Frequency of collection | (a) House refuse - weekly |
| | (b) Trade refuse - as required |

Drainage

The Bye-laws made by the London County Council under the Metropolis Management Act 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 115 plans (25 of which related to combined drainage) were submitted and a total of 2,381 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 the proceedings instituted, will be found in the table in the Statistical Supplement.

Factories

During the year it was not found necessary to serve any notices relating to insanitary conditions in 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 outwork.

Rodent Control

Although the number of complaints of rats was about the same as last year (373) the number found to be infested (284) showed a decrease of about 25%. This is the lowest figure for five years and may be significant.

Unfortunately the mice infestations (180) have increased by about a third, so that the total number of premises treated for rats and mice (459) are almost the same as in 1956, and as mice are more difficult to clear the work has not lessened.

An interesting point is that we rarely receive a complaint of mice that is not justified, whereas during this year about 100 complaints relating to rats were found to be apprehension rather than fact.

This is indicative of the fear of rats, and, I regret to say, partial toleration of mice.

In many cases the mice infestation is severe before a complaint is made.

Five small areas were treated for rats by "Block Control Method".

The sewers were baited three times during the year instead of the usual twice. Good results followed the additional treatment with which we are well satisfied.

Defective drainage has once again been the main single cause of rat infestation.

Approximately £182 was received for rat and mice baiting at business premises.

The following is a summary of the work for the year with comparable figures for 1956 in brackets.

Premises inspected:

Dwellings 471 (525); Business 975 (1,108) 1,446 (1,633)

Complaints:

Rats 373 (364); Mice 155 (121) 528 (485)

"Discovered" other than by complaint;

Dwellings 30 (41); Business 7 (18) 37 (58)

Premises infested by rats:

Dwellings 219 (277); Business 65 (55) 284 (332)

Premises infested by mice:

Dwellings 137 (85); Business 43 (30) 180 (115)

Premises treated for infestations

by Council staff ... 459 (447)

Major infestations ... 25 (23)

Notices served relating to Rodent Control ... 56 (75)

Inspections and re-inspections by Public

Health Inspectors re Rodent Control ... 2,752 (2,444)

Atmospheric Pollution

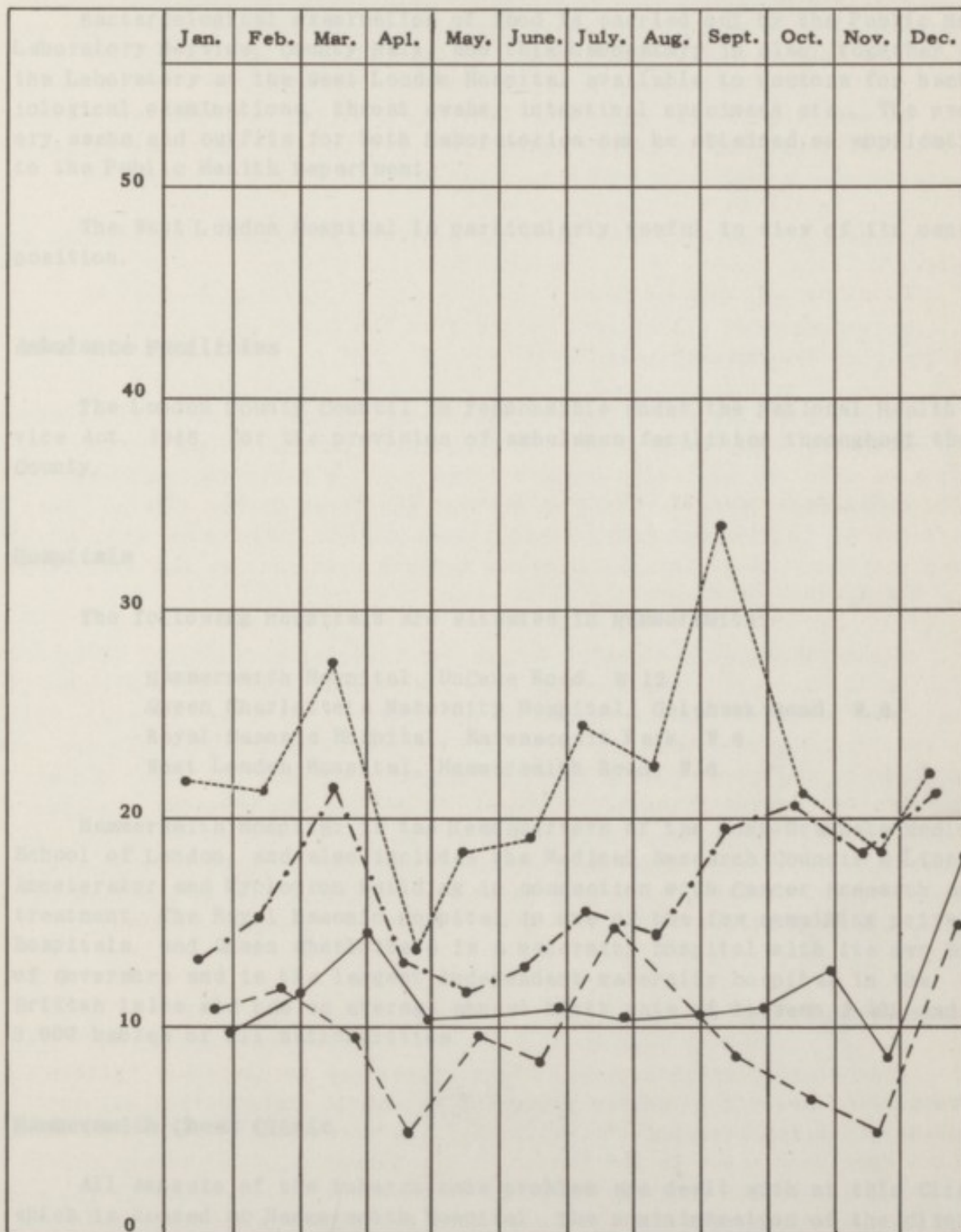
The two stations set up in 1954 at Westville Road and Livingstone Schools for measuring and recording the extent of atmospheric pollution continued to function together with the lead peroxide instrument in Ravenscourt Park maintained by the London County Council.

A comparison of total solids in tons per square mile deposited in Hammersmith, which is partly industrial and mostly residential, and the average amount deposited in Harlow, a new town, Warrington an industrial town in Lancashire, and Stepney an industrial and residential area in the

east end of London is shown in the following chart.

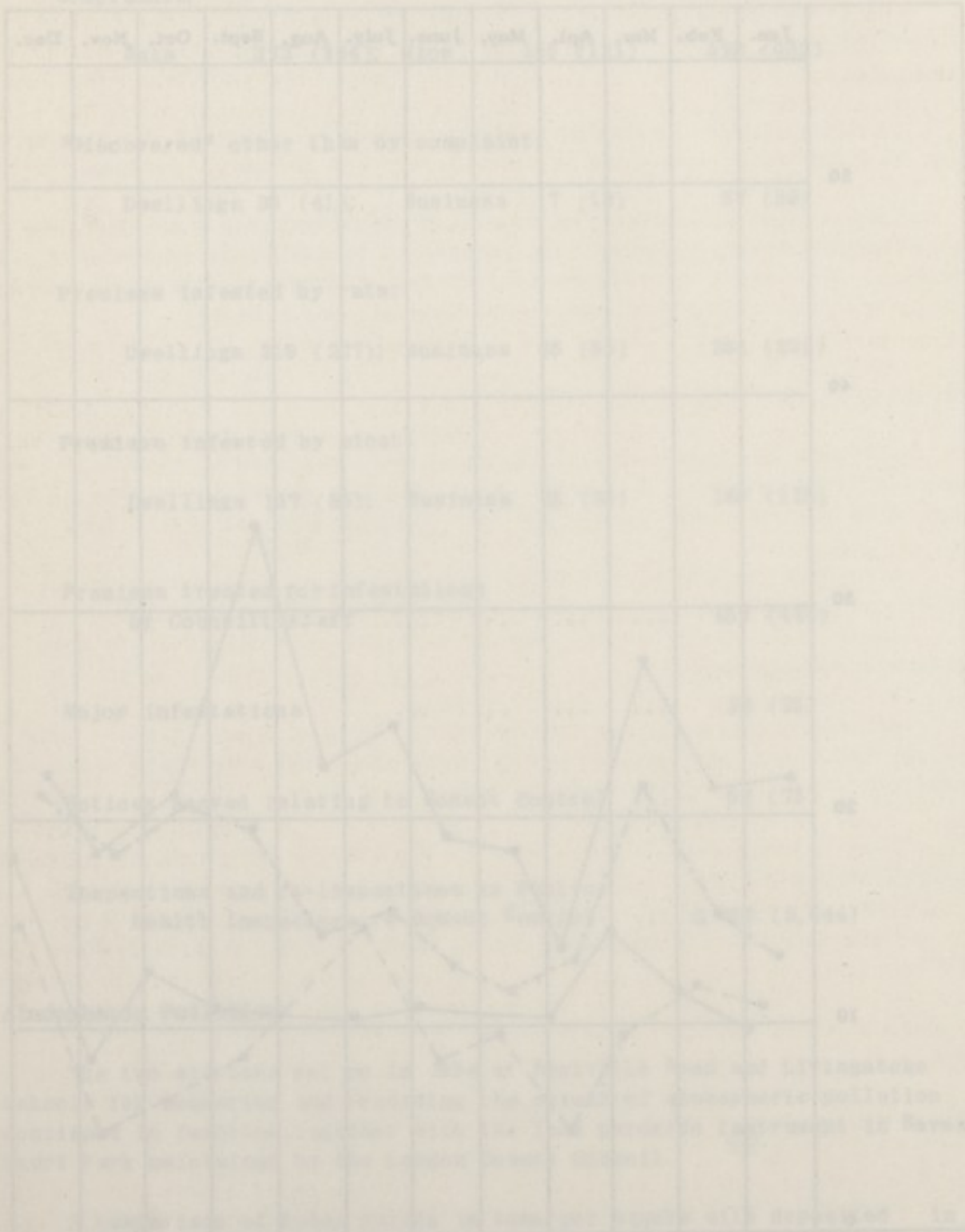
Average amount of TOTAL SOLIDS deposited in
tons per sq. mile

HAMMERSMITH _____ STEPNEY
WARRINGTON ----- HARLOW -----



Clean Air Act 1956

On the advice of the Health Committee the Council approached surrounding Boroughs to see whether a liaison could be established to promote linked plans to work the Act in this region of London, Middlesex and Surrey. As a result, Acton, Barnes, Brentford & Chiswick, Fulham and Willesden joined Hammersmith, and in my Annual Report for 1958 I propose to list the achievements of the first year's association of these Authorities.



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 available to doctors for bacteriological examinations, throat swabs, intestinal specimens etc.. The necessary swabs and outfits for both Laboratories can be obtained on application to the Public Health Department.

The West London Hospital is particularly useful in view of its central position.

Ambulance Facilities

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

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 is the Headquarters of the Post-Graduate Medical School of London, and also includes the Medical Research Council's Linear Accelerator and Cyclotron building in connection with Cancer Research and treatment. The Royal Masonic Hospital is one of the few remaining private hospitals, and Queen Charlotte's is a maternity hospital with its own Board of Governors and is the largest independent maternity hospital in the British Isles and has an average annual birth rate of between 2,400 and 3,000 babies of all nationalities.

Hammersmith Chest Clinic

All aspects of the tuberculosis problem are dealt with at this Clinic which is housed at Hammersmith Hospital. The administration of the Clinic is by a sub-Committee of the Board of Governors of the Hammersmith, West London and St. Mark's Hospitals. The Clinic is closely linked with the Post Graduate Medical School of London and takes part in the teaching of post

graduate students. Management of the Clinic is under the direct supervision of a Consultant Chest Physician, who is also a lecturer in tuberculosis on the staff of the Post Graduate Medical School.

The Clinic, its associated independent radiography department and 27 beds are housed in the same building and are run as an integral Unit. A consultant diagnostic service for all chest diseases are provided for local practitioners who may send patients for a 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 a chest X-ray without the formality of being examined by a consultant or other hospital physician.

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

A special clinic is also held for patients suffering from Chronic Bronchitis.

Attendances at all clinics, apart from the X-ray only service, are strictly by appointment only.

During the treatment, rehabilitation and re-settlement of tuberculous and other 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 the Borough. Suitable patients are treated with modern methods in their own homes and visited there 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. Such admissions can only be arranged through the Chest Clinic, as is also the case with tuberculous patients to be admitted to Hammersmith Hospital.

Personal Health Services

The County Council remained responsible for the personal health services, with Dr. B. E. A. Sharpe and Dr. E. M. Cran as Division Medical Officer and Deputy respectively.

The day to day administration of the services is provided by the Medical Officers of Health for the Borough of Chelsea, Fulham, Hammersmith and Kensington.

The liaison between the staffs of the County Council and the Borough

Council continues on a very happy and cordial footing.

The following is a list of our Clinics.

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS

| | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1/3 Milson Road | Monday 1.30 p.m. Wednesday 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 | Monday 9.30 a.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, Wednesday and Friday at 1.30 p.m. |
|---------------------|----------------------------------------------|

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, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday at 2 p.m. Friday at 10 a.m. |
|---------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|

SPEECH THERAPY

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

CRECHES

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

A Creche is a public nursery in which children are taken care of whilst their parents are otherwise engaged. At Glenthorne Road there is 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 1/9d per session is made, but this may be

abated in certain circumstances.

Since the Creche was opened in 1955 it has proved a great success and had been welcomed by many people.

During the year welfare foods and other nutrients including National Dried Milk, concentrated Orange Juice and Cod Liver Oil have continued to be provided at Welfare Centres.

The County Council also maintains 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 Friday 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 possible.

Domestic Help Service

This service, also administered by the London County Council employs 21 full-time and 69 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.

The number of cases in which help was provided is as follows:-

| | |
|-------------|-----|
| Maternity | 26 |
| Tuberculous | 13 |
| Other | 996 |

1,286 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 by travellers from this country going abroad, as required by the International Sanitary Regulations.

During the year 885 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 above Acts, a Medical Officer of Health may

have to apply to the courts for an Order for the compulsory removal to a hospital in certain particularly difficult cases.

During the year 18 cases were referred to the Department for examination, but only in the following instance was it necessary to take action under the above Acts.

Mrs. S. age 86 suffering from serious burns of both legs. Both she and her room were in a filthy condition and she refused to see a Doctor or have any help. An Order for removal under the Amendment Act was obtained and she was removed to Hospital. This Order was later extended for a further two months. Her condition improved and she was discharged to a Home in Dorset.

In the other cases it was possible to find a solution either by co-operation with the family doctor, or by making use of available services.

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 a person who had 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 sixteen burials were carried out.

Hammersmith Old People's Welfare Association

This Association discovers and meets the needs of necessitous old persons, and continued to progress during the year. It is a self contained Unit with its office in the Town Hall, and with the assistance of many outside voluntary associations sponsors various activities for the old people including:-

Arrangements for free bathing facilities at the Council's Baths.

Reduction in cost of boot and shoe repairs

Chiropody service

Clubs for Old People

Reduced cost of hairdressing for female Old Age Pensioners.

A visiting service, whereby a number of friendly people 'adopt' isolated old people.

Holiday schemes

Luncheon Clubs

Loans of Wireless sets.

The association also operates a Mobile Meals Service in the Borough.

The Public Health Department works in co-operation with the Association, and both have been able to assist each other during the year in various matters.

Medical Examination of Council's Staff

During the year I have continued to carry out the duties of Staff 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 Scheme. In the case of Officers this examination takes place on appointment and in the case of Servants after six months' service with the Council.

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 286, and of this number 61 were found to be unfit for the following reasons:-

| | | | | | |
|----------------------|-----|----|---------------------------|-----|---|
| Hypertension | ... | 23 | Mitral Stenosis | ... | 1 |
| L. I. Hernia | ... | 2 | Left Hydrocele | ... | 1 |
| Bilateral Hernia | ... | 2 | Varicose Veins & Eczema | ... | 3 |
| Petit Mal | ... | 2 | Chronic Otorrhoea | ... | 2 |
| Glycosuria | ... | 4 | Deafness & Fixation of | | |
| Chest condition | ... | 5 | Left Elbow | ... | 1 |
| Cardiac history | ... | 1 | Obesity? Glandular | ... | 1 |
| History of pulmonary | | | Bilateral Leucotomy | ... | 1 |
| tuberculosis | ... | 2 | War Wound | ... | 1 |
| Peptic Ulcer | ... | 1 | Defective vision | ... | 3 |
| Median Nerve Palsy | ... | 1 | Epilepsy | ... | 1 |
| Urethral Dilatation | ... | 1 | History of Haematuria | ... | 1 |
| | | | Old tubercular Left Ankle | ... | 1 |

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

The scheme worked smoothly and satisfactorily and during the year 98 examinations were carried out by the Department.

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 the year as follows:-

| <u>Organisation</u> | <u>Amount</u> | <u>Statutory Authority</u> |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Central Council for Health Education | £11. 11. 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 under-mentioned Conferences.

| <u>Conference</u> | <u>Delegates</u> |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Mechanical Engineers' Contribution to Clean Air. London 19/21 February, 1957. | Mr. C. H. Wright Public Health Inspector |
| Health Congress of the Royal Society for the Promotion of Health. Folkestone 30th April - 3rd May, 1957. | Councillor Mrs. E. O'K. Finn, M.B.E., Dr. F. M. Day, Medical Officer of Health |
| Association of Public Health Inspectors, Eastbourne 17/20 September, 1957. | Mr. W. Rigby, Senior Public Health Inspector. |
| National Smoke Abatement Society, Hastings, 2/4 October, 1957. | Councillor E. W. Flynn, Dr. A. J. Shinnie, O.B.E., Deputy Medical Officer of Health. |

Health Information Bureau

The Health Information Bureau continues successfully and as before all enquiries on health matters, which normally come to the Department, were handled and we had a total of 5,949 all told.

A revised copy of the Health Services Guide was printed and approximately 2,500 copies were distributed to local doctors, Councillors, a large number of interested persons, and in fact to many places all over the world.

STATISTICAL SUPPLEMENT TO ANNUAL REPORT FOR YEAR 1957

GENERAL STATISTICS - 1957

| | |
|------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| Area | 2,282.5 acres |
| Population (1957) (estimated) | 111,700 |
| " (1956) (estimated) | 113,300 |
| " Census (1951) | 119,367 |
| Natural increase, i.e., excess of births over deaths | 657 |
| Marriages registered | 1,266 |
| Rateable Value (April, 1957) | £2,052,441 |
| Sum represented by a penny rate (April, 1957) ... | £8,150 |

EXTRACT FROM VITAL STATISTICS - 1957

| | Total | M. | F. | |
|---------------------------------|-------|-----|-----|------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Live Births (Legitimate) | 1,671 | 886 | 785 |) Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated resident popu- lation = 16.8 |
| (Illegitimate) | 215 | 114 | 101 | |
| Stillbirths | 35 | 20 | 15 | Rate per 1,000 total (live & still) births = 18.2 |
| Deaths | 1,229 | 639 | 590 | Death Rate per 1,000 estimated average popula- tion = 11.0 |

Deaths from maternal causes -

| | Deaths | Rate per 1,000 total (Live and still births) |
|-------------------------------------------|--------|----------------------------------------------------|
| Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion | 2 | 1.04 |

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age:-

| | |
|------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| All Infants per 1,000 live births | 25 |
| Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births | 23.33 |
| Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births | 41.86 |

| | |
|--------------------------------------|-----|
| Deaths from Cancer (all ages) | 284 |
| " " 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 |
|------|------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 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 | .. |
| 1957 | 111, 700 | 657 | .. |

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 |
|------|------------|--------|----------------|
| 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 |
| 1957 | 111, 700 | 284 | 2.5 |

DEATHS FROM CARCINOMA OF LUNGS

| Year | 0-25 | -45 | -65 | -75 | -#5 | Total |
|--------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| 1941 M | - | - | 10 | 1 | - | 11 |
| F | - | - | 2 | 3 | - | 5 |
| Total | - | - | 12 | 4 | - | 16 |
| 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 |
| 1957 M | - | 3 | 36 | 25 | 3 | 67 |
| F | - | - | 2 | 6 | 4 | 12 |
| Total | - | 3 | 38 | 31 | 7 | 79 |

INCIDENCE OF PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS AND NEOPLASMS OF THE LUNGS

| Age Groups | | Pulmonary Tuberculosis | | Neoplasms of the Lung or Bronchus | |
|-------------|-----|------------------------|------|-----------------------------------|------|
| | | 1956 | 1957 | 1956 | 1957 |
| MALES | 0- | - | - | - | - |
| | 1- | - | - | - | - |
| | 5- | - | - | - | - |
| | 15- | - | - | - | - |
| | 25- | 3 | - | 5 | 3 |
| | 45- | 5 | 3 | 27 | 36 |
| | 65- | 2 | 1 | 24 | 25 |
| | 75- | 3 | 1 | 8 | 3 |
| Total Males | | 13 | 5 | 64 | 67 |

| | | | | | |
|---------------|-----|---|---|---|----|
| FEMALES | 0- | - | - | - | - |
| | 1- | - | - | - | - |
| | 5- | - | - | - | - |
| | 15- | - | - | - | - |
| | 25- | 1 | 1 | - | - |
| | 45- | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 |
| | 65- | 1 | - | 3 | 6 |
| | 75- | - | - | 3 | 4 |
| Total Females | | 4 | 3 | 9 | 12 |

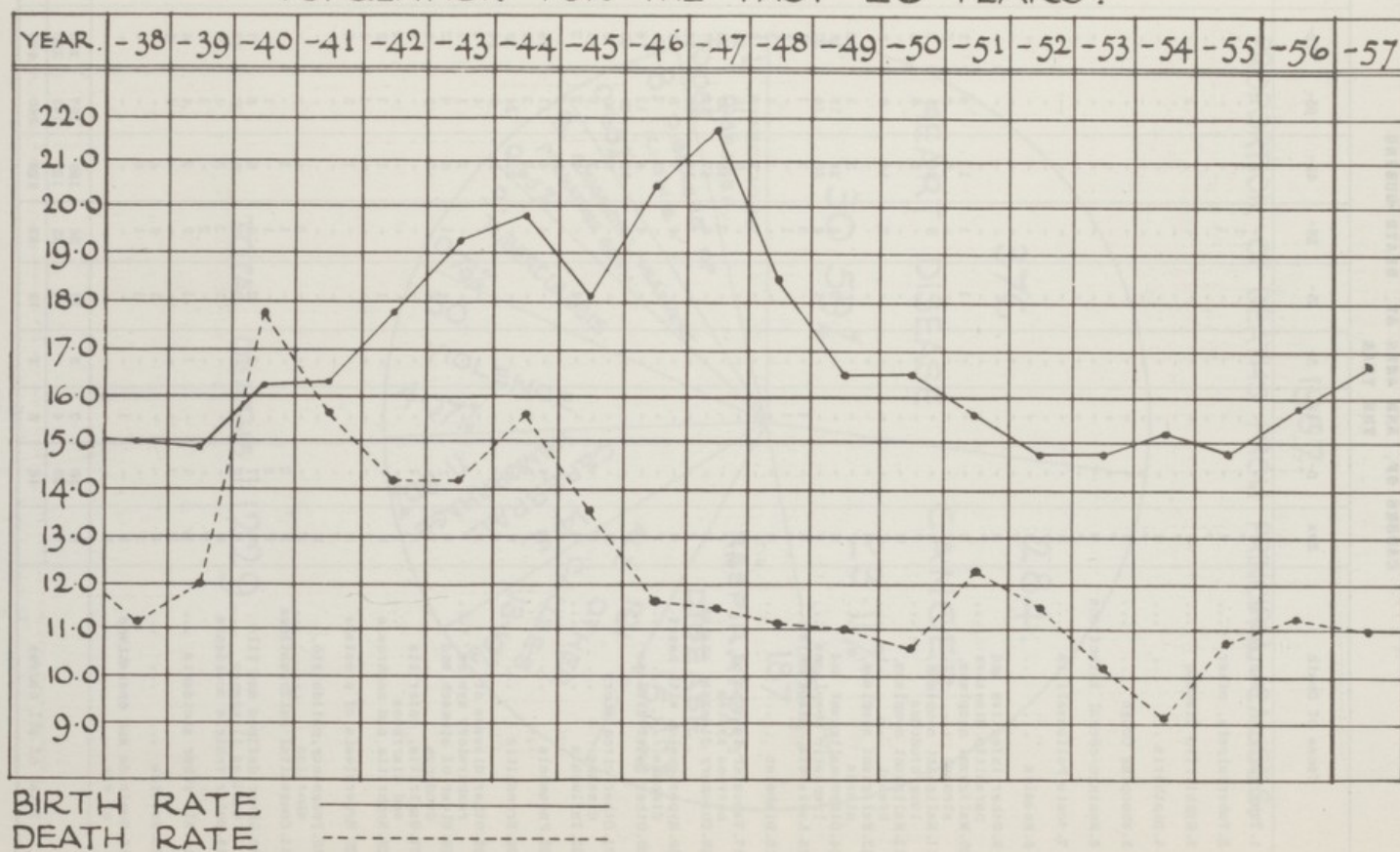
VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT

1957 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 | 117,800 | 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 | 1,707 | 14.8 | 1,495 | 13.0 | 643 | 393 | 51 | 30 | 1,245 | 10.8 |
| 1956 | 113,300 | 1,810 | 15.9 | 1,414 | 12.4 | 582 | 449 | 39 | 21 | 1,281 | 11.3 |
| 1957 | 111,700 | 1,886 | 16.8 | 1,412 | 12.6 | 603 | 420 | 48 | 25 | 1,229 | 11.0 |

* 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.

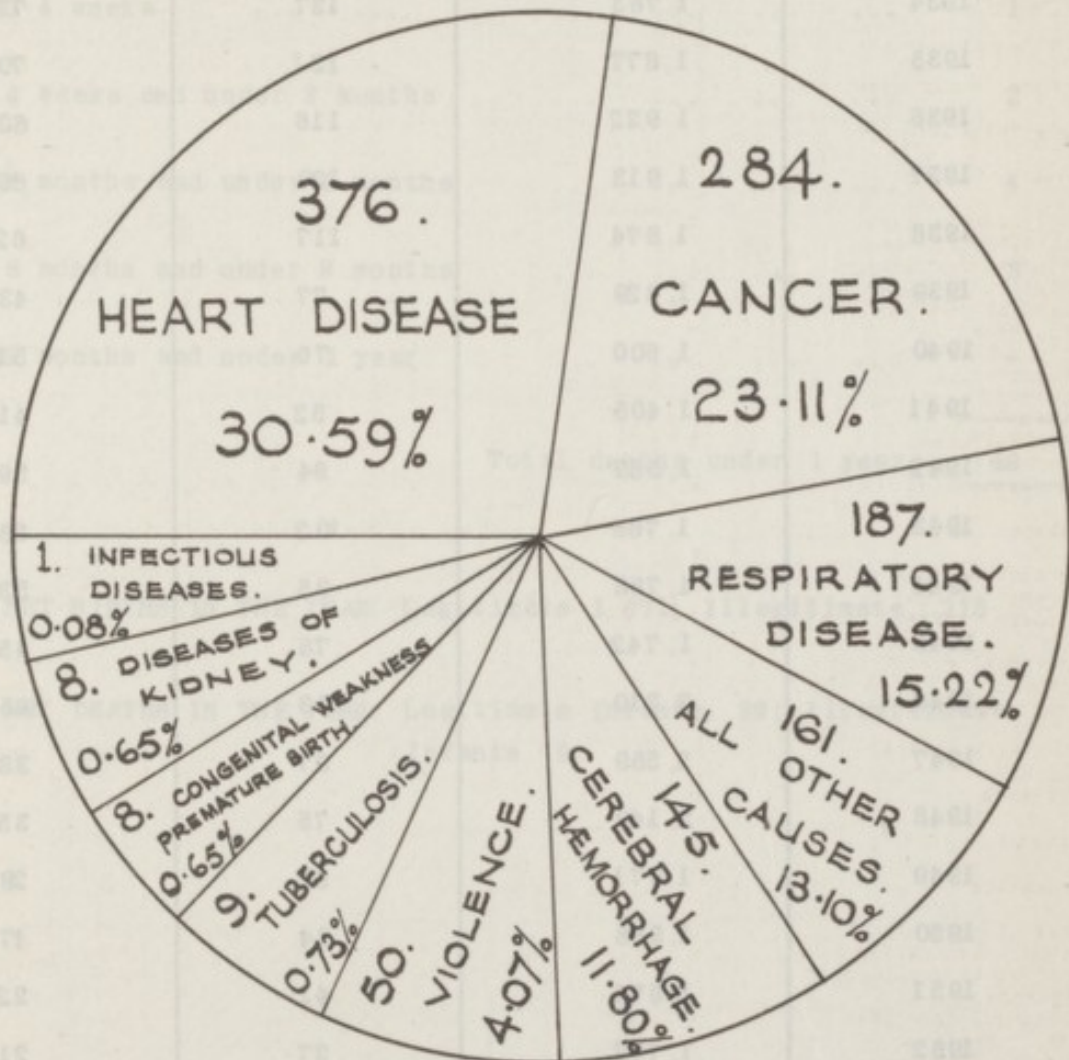


**CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING
THE YEAR**

| Cause of Death | Sex | 0- | 1- | 5- | 15- | 25- | 45- | 65- | 75- | Total all Ages |
|-----------------------------------------------------|-----|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----------------------|
| 1. Tuberculosis, respiratory | M | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| | F | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | - | - | 3 |
| 2. Tuberculosis, other ... | M | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 |
| | F | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 3. Syphilitic disease ... | M | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | - | 3 |
| | F | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| 4. Diphtheria ... | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | F | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| 5. Whooping Cough ... | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | F | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 6. Meningo-coccal infections | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | F | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 7. Acute Poliomyelitis ... | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | F | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 8. Measles ... | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | F | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 9. Other infective and parasitic diseases ... | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | F | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach ... | M | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 11 | 4 | 3 | 20 |
| | F | - | - | - | - | - | 5 | 6 | 7 | 18 |
| 11. Malignant neoplasm, lung bronchus ... | M | - | - | - | - | 3 | 36 | 25 | 3 | 67 |
| | F | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 6 | 4 | 12 |
| 12. Malignant neoplasm, breast ... | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | F | - | - | - | - | 2 | 16 | 6 | 3 | 27 |
| 13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus ... | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | F | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | 3 | 2 | 8 |
| 14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ... | M | - | - | - | 2 | 4 | 24 | 16 | 18 | 64 |
| | F | - | - | - | 1 | 4 | 20 | 16 | 27 | 68 |
| 15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia ... | M | - | 1 | - | - | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 9 |
| | F | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | 3 |
| 16. Diabetes ... | M | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| | F | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| 17. Vascular lesions of nervous system .. | M | - | - | - | - | - | 9 | 19 | 23 | 51 |
| | F | - | - | - | - | 2 | 15 | 23 | 54 | 94 |
| 18. Coronary disease, angina | M | - | - | - | - | 4 | 47 | 36 | 27 | 114 |
| | F | - | - | - | - | 1 | 18 | 25 | 24 | 68 |
| 19. Hypertension with heart disease ... | M | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 8 | 3 | 13 |
| | F | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | 7 | 10 | 20 |
| 20. Other heart disease ... | M | - | - | - | - | 4 | 4 | 12 | 16 | 36 |
| | F | - | - | - | - | 4 | 10 | 10 | 49 | 73 |
| 21. Other circulatory disease ... | M | - | - | - | - | - | 5 | 10 | 6 | 21 |
| | F | - | - | - | - | - | 7 | 9 | 15 | 31 |
| 22. Influenza ... | M | - | - | - | 1 | - | 4 | 2 | 2 | 9 |
| | F | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | - | 3 |
| 23. Pneumonia ... | M | 4 | - | - | - | 1 | 4 | 11 | 16 | 36 |
| | F | 3 | 2 | - | - | - | 2 | 2 | 13 | 22 |
| 24. Bronchitis ... | M | - | - | - | - | - | 22 | 24 | 23 | 69 |
| | F | - | - | - | - | 1 | 5 | 9 | 24 | 39 |
| 25. Other disease of respiratory system ... | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| | F | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| 26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ... | M | - | - | - | - | 1 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 13 |
| | F | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 3 | 4 | 9 |
| 27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ... | M | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| | F | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| 28. Nephritis and nephrosis | M | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | 3 | 6 |
| | F | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 29. Hyperplasia of prostate | M | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 3 | 6 | 10 |
| | F | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ... | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | F | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | 2 |
| 31. Congenital malformations | M | 2 | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | 4 |
| | F | 2 | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | 4 |
| 32. Other defined and ill- defined illnesses ... | M | 17 | - | 2 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 8 | 7 | 45 |
| | F | 17 | 1 | - | 2 | 3 | 8 | 10 | 17 | 58 |
| 33. Motor vehicle accidents | M | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | - | 6 |
| | F | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| 34. All other accidents ... | M | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 16 |
| | F | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 4 | 6 |
| 35. Suicide ... | M | - | - | - | 1 | 6 | 4 | - | - | 11 |
| | F | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 4 | - | - | 6 |
| 36. Homicide and operations of war ... | M | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| | F | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total of all causes | M | 25 | 2 | 3 | 10 | 38 | 198 | 197 | 166 | 639 |
| | F | 23 | 4 | - | 4 | 25 | 128 | 143 | 263 | 590 |
| | | 48 | 6 | 3 | 14 | 63 | 326 | 340 | 429 | 1229 |

1957.

PROPORTION OF DEATHS FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES.



TOTAL DEATHS, 1229.

INFANT MORTALITY - 1957 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 |
| 1957 | 1,886 | 48 | 25 |

* 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

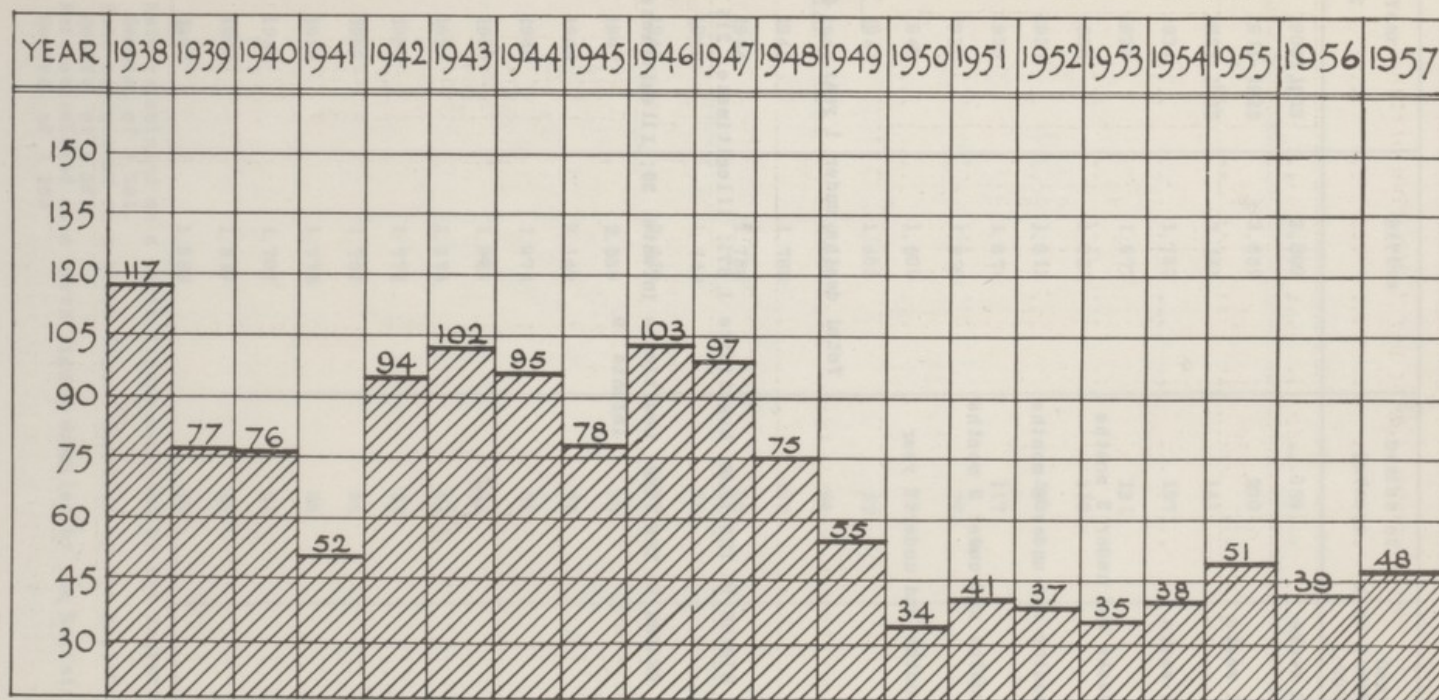
Net deaths of infants at various ages under one year of age

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|
| Under 1 week | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 36 |
| 1-2 weeks | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| 2-3 weeks | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| 3-4 weeks | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| 4 weeks and under 3 months | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| 3 months and under 6 months | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 |
| 6 months and under 9 months | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| 9 months and under 1 year | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | - |
| Total deaths under 1 year | | | | | | | | 48 |

NET BIRTHS IN THE YEAR: Legitimate 1,671; Illegitimate, 215

NET DEATHS IN THE YEAR: Legitimate Infants, 39; Illegitimate Infants, 9.

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 | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 | 1955 | 1956 |
|---------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| England and Wales | 28 | 27 | 25 | 25 | 24 |
| Scotland | 35 | 31 | 31 | 30 | 29 |
| Northern Ireland ... | 39 | 38 | 33 | 32 | 29 |
| Australia | 24 | 23 | 22 | 22 | 22 |
| Canada | 38 | 35 | 32 | 31 | 32 |
| Chile | 134 | 114 | 124 | 121 | 113 |
| Denmark | 29 | 27 | 27 | 25 | 25 |
| France | 46 | 42 | 41 | 39 | 36 |
| Irish Republic ... | 41 | 39 | 38 | 37 | 36 |
| Italy | 64 | 59 | 53 | 49 | 48 |
| Netherlands ... | 23 | 22 | 21 | 20 | 19 |
| New Zealand ... | 22 | 20 | 22 | 22 | 19 |
| Sweden | 20 | 19 | 19 | 17 | 17 |
| United States of America ... | 29 | 28 | 27 | 27 | 26 |

MATERNAL MORTALITY - 1957 and Previous Years

| Number of Deaths | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| YEAR | Pregnancy, child- birth, abortion | Number of live Births | Maternal Death Rate |
| 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 ^c | 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 | - |
| 1957 | 2 | 1,886 | 1.04 |

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

^c 1 death from puerperal sepsis not counted as "Maternal death".

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

(A) SANITARY INSPECTIONS

| Cause of Inspection | No. of Inspections | No. of Notices served | No. of Notices complied with |
|---------------------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| Atmospheric Pollution ... | 7 | - | - |
| Bakehouses ... | 49 | - | - |
| Complaints ... | 2896 | 824 | 687 |
| Drainage ... | 2381 | 25 | 7 |
| Factories (Mechanical) ... | 347 | 14 | 14 |
| Factories (Non-Mechanical) ... | 149 | 5 | 6 |
| Food (other than Restaurants & Eating Houses) ... | 2332 | 7 | 5 |
| Hairdressers & Barbers ... | 198 | 9 | 10 |
| Housing Act ... | 722 | 33 | 1 |
| Housing Applications ... | 289 | 14 | 1 |
| House to House ... | 15 | - | 1 |
| Housing Repairs and Rents Act ... | 553 | 17 | 5 |
| Ice Cream Vendors ... | 295 | 1 | - |
| Infectious Diseases ... | 332 | - | - |
| Markets ... | 672 | - | - |
| Milk Vendors ... | 256 | - | - |
| Outworkers ... | 1003 | - | - |
| Pet Animals Act ... | 24 | - | - |
| Pharmacy & Poisons Act ... | 110 | - | - |
| Public urinals ... | 28 | - | - |
| Rag Flock Act ... | 3 | - | - |
| Rats and Mice ... | 3058 | 56 | 37 |
| Restaurants and Eating Houses ... | 582 | 9 | 4 |
| Shops Act ... | 259 | 9 | 6 |
| Slaughterhouses ... | 3 | - | - |
| Smoke Observations ... | 138 | - | - |
| Miscellaneous ... | 1411 | 32 | 26 |
| Re-visits ... | 7310 | 342 | 590 |
| No answer ... | 1180 | - | - |
| | 26602 | 1397 | 1400 |
| No. of Ineffective visits | 1180 | - | - |
| Total | 25422 | 1397 | 1400 |

During the year 566 Statutory Notices were served and 414 complied with.

(B) SUMMONSES - Proceedings instituted during the year

| | |
|--------------------------------------|----|
| Public Health (London) Act, 1936 ... | 56 |
| Food and Drugs Act, 1955 ... | 6 |
| L.C.C. Byelaws ... | 4 |
| Housing Act, 1936 ... | 6 |

(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 | 120 | 149 | 5 | .. |
| (ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority | 476 | 347 | 14 | .. |
| (iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total | 596 | 496 | 19 | .. |

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.) | 10 | 11 | - | - | - |
| 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 | 7 | 7 | - | - | - |
| (c) Not separate for sexes | - | - | - | - | - |
| Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work) | 2 | 2 | - | - | - |
| Total | 19 | 20 | - | - | - |

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 |
| Wearing Apparel - Making, etc. | 218 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Lampshades ... | 6 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Lace, Lace Cur-tains and Nets | 1 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Jewellery ... | 9 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Paper Bags ... | 47 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Feather Sorting | 1 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Carding, &c, of Buttons, &c. | 47 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Stuffed Toys | 25 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Cracker Bon-bon Christmas Crack-ers, Christmas Stockings, &c. | 32 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total | 386 | - | - | - | - | - |

UN SOUND FOOD CONDEMNED 1957

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----------|
| Baby Food | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 pkts. |
| Bacon | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 78 lbs. |
| Beans, Baked | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 154 tins |
| Chicken | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 36 lbs. |
| Chicken | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 89 tins |
| Chocolate Teacakes | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 pkts. |
| Cream | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 tins |
| Eggs, Frozen | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 tin |
| Fish | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1110 tins |
| Fish | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 676 lbs. |
| Fruit | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1349 tins |
| Fruit, Dried | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 lbs. |
| Fruit Juice | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 54 tins |
| Ham | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 111 tins |
| Jam | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 29 tins |
| Lard | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 44 lbs. |
| Meat | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 250 lbs. |
| Meat | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 482 tins |
| Milk | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 284 tins |
| Mincemeat | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 jars |
| Nescafe | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 38 tins |
| Peas | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 226 tins |
| Pease Pudding | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 tins |
| Pickles | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 jars |
| Rice, Creamed | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 tins |
| Sandwich Spread | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 jars |
| Sauce | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 bottles |
| Sauerkraut | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 tins |
| Sausages | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 77 tins |
| Soup | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 86 tins |
| Tomatoes | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 111 tins |
| Vegetables | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 48 tins |

PUBLIC MORTUARY - Bodies Admitted, &c.

Bodies admitted from the Borough: -

| | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|----------|-----|
| By order of Coroner | ... | ... | ... | ... | 296 | |
| By order of Police | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | |
| On application of undertakers | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | |
| From the West London Hospital) during alterations to the) Hospital Mortuary | ... |) | ... | ... | <u>3</u> | 307 |

Bodies admitted from other Boroughs: -

| | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----------|------------|
| Fulham (219 by order of Coroner, 13 by order of Police, 2 on application of undertakers) | ... | ... | ... | 234 | |
| Chelsea (195 by order of Coroner, 3 by order of Police, 2 on applica- tion of undertakers) | ... | ... | ... | 200 | |
| Kensington (24 by order of Coroner) | ... | ... | ... | <u>24</u> | 458 |
| Total bodies admitted | ... | ... | ... | | <u>765</u> |

No. of P.M. examinations conducted:-

| | | | | | | |
|-------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----------|------------|
| Hammersmith cases | ... | ... | ... | ... | 296 | |
| Fulham Cases | ... | ... | ... | ... | 219 | |
| Chelsea cases | ... | ... | ... | ... | 195 | |
| Kensington cases | ... | ... | ... | ... | <u>24</u> | |
| Total P.M.'s | ... | ... | ... | ... | | <u>734</u> |

No. of Inquests held:-

| | | | | | | |
|---------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----------|------------|
| Hammersmith cases | ... | ... | ... | ... | 78 | |
| Fulham cases | ... | ... | ... | ... | 42 | |
| Chelsea cases | ... | ... | ... | ... | 43 | |
| Kensington cases | ... | ... | ... | ... | <u>75</u> | |
| Total Inquests held | ... | ... | ... | ... | | <u>238</u> |

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

| Diseases | Notifications | | | | | | | | Total Cases Notified | Cases Removed to Hospital | Deaths | Corrected Figures |
|------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------|--------|----------------------|
| | 0 -1 year | 1 -2 years | 2 -5 years | 5 -15 years | 15-25 years | 25-45 years | 45-65 years | 65 + years | | | | |
| Scarlet Fever | - | 1 | 10 | 29 | 1 | - | - | - | 41 | 11 | - | 38 |
| Whooping cough | 18 | 15 | 50 | 50 | - | - | - | - | 133 | 13 | - | 131 |
| A. Poliomyelitis (Par)... | - | 2 | 11 | 13 | 3 | 4 | - | - | 33 | 33 | - | 11 |
| " " " (N.Par.) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Measles | 45 | 116 | 502 | 594 | 6 | 3 | 1 | - | 1267 | 41 | - | 1267 |
| Diphtheria | 2 | - | 2 | 3 | - | 2 | 1 | - | 10 | 10 | 1 | 1 |
| Pneumonia | 7 | 3 | 15 | 7 | 3 | 9 | 32 | 20 | 96 | 17 | 58 | 93 |
| Dysentery | 8 | 18 | 39 | 50 | 2 | 22 | 5 | 1 | 145 | 22 | - | 137 |
| A. Encephalitis (Inf). . . . | - | - | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | - | 3 | 3 | - | 1 |
| Enteric or Typhoid Fever | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Paratyphoid Fever | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Erysipelas. | - | - | - | - | 1 | 3 | 8 | 5 | 17 | 9 | - | 16 |
| Meningococcal Infection | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Food Poisoning | 8 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 11 | 14 | 3 | 51 | 18 | - | 49 |
| Ophthalmia Neonatorum . . . | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | - | - | 4 |
| Malaria | - | - | - | 2 | - | 1 | 1 | - | 4 | 3 | - | 4 |
| Scabies | - | - | 5 | 9 | 12 | 14 | 6 | 4 | 50 | - | - | 50 |
| Puerperal Pyrexia | - | - | - | - | 89 | 139 | - | - | 228 | 3 | - | 227* |
| Tuberculosis (Pulmonary) | 1 | 1 | - | 6 | 28 | 58 | 25 | 7 | 126 | 27 | 8 | 126 |
| " " (Non-Pulmonary) | - | - | - | 2 | 5 | 5 | 4 | - | 16 | 7 | 1 | 16 |
| Totals | 93 | 158 | 637 | 772 | 156 | 271 | 97 | 40 | 2224 | 217 | 68 | 2171 |

* Of this total only 87 cases related to persons residing in the Borough.

TUBERCULOSIS

Summary of Notifications during the period from the
1st January, 1957, to the 31st December, 1957.

| | 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 | 1 | 1 | - | 3 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 21 | 12 | 7 | 10 | 3 | - | 70 |
| Respiratory, Females | - | - | - | 2 | - | 10 | 7 | 12 | 13 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 56 |
| Non-Respiratory, Males | - | - | - | - | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 5 |
| Non-Respiratory, Females | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | - | - | 11 |

CASES NOTIFIED AND DEATHS - 1957 and Previous Years

| Year | No. of Cases notified | | | No. of Deaths | No. of Cases on Register of Notifications. |
|------|-----------------------|---------------|-------|---------------|--------------------------------------------|
| | Pulmonary | Non-Pulmonary | Total | | |
| 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 |
| 1957 | 126 | 16 | 142 | 9 | 1,517 |

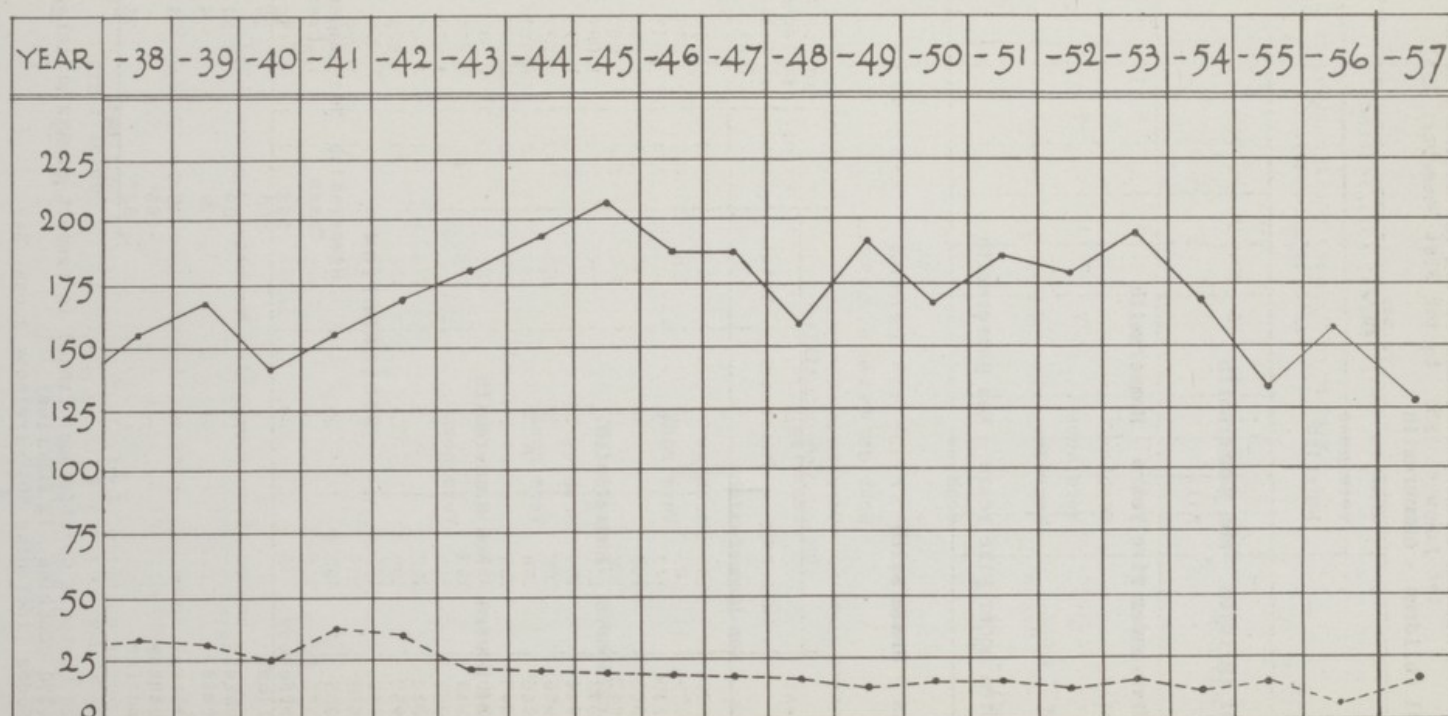
Average number of cases notified for the 10 years 1938/1947 (inclusive) - 202.

Average number of cases notified for the 10 years 1948/1957 (inclusive) - 183.

Average number of deaths for the 10 years 1938/1947 (inclusive) - 95.

Average number of deaths for the 10 years 1948/1957 (inclusive) - 35.

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 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 46 |
| Verminous | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 568 |
| Impetigo | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 |

School Children - Non-Hammersmith

Nil

Children under Five Years - Hammersmith

| | | | | | | |
|-----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|
| Scabies | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 23 |
| Verminous | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 41 |
| Impetigo | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |

Children under Five Years - Non-Hammersmith

| | | | | | | |
|---------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|
| Scabies | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
|---------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|

Adults - Hammersmith

| | | | | | | |
|-----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|
| Scabies | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 91 |
| Verminous | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 92 |
| Impetigo | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |

Adults - Non-Hammersmith

| | | | | | | |
|-----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|
| Scabies | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 24 |
| Verminous | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 |

Lodging-Houses - Hammersmith

| | | | | | | |
|-----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Scabies | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 |
| Verminous | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 103 |

Lodging Houses - Non-Hammersmith

| | | | | | | |
|-----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|
| Verminous | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
|-----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|

DISINFECTION

| | | | | Hammersmith Cases | Non-Hammersmith Cases |
|------------|-----|-----|-----|----------------------|--------------------------|
| Mattresses | ... | ... | ... | 356 | 16 |
| Pillows | ... | ... | ... | 290 | 20 |
| Blankets | ... | ... | ... | 109 | 59 |
| Sheets | ... | ... | ... | 29 | 4 |
| Quilts | ... | ... | ... | 15 | 3 |
| Clothing | ... | ... | ... | 465* | - |
| Sundries | ... | ... | ... | 183* | 78 |

Total 1,627

* 23 Customs Certificates issued in respect of 382 articles
(370 Clothing, 12 Sundries)
Rooms (including 504 verminous Rooms) 549

