

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

Contributors

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Metropolitan Borough of Hammersmith



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

with

STATISTICAL SUPPLEMENT

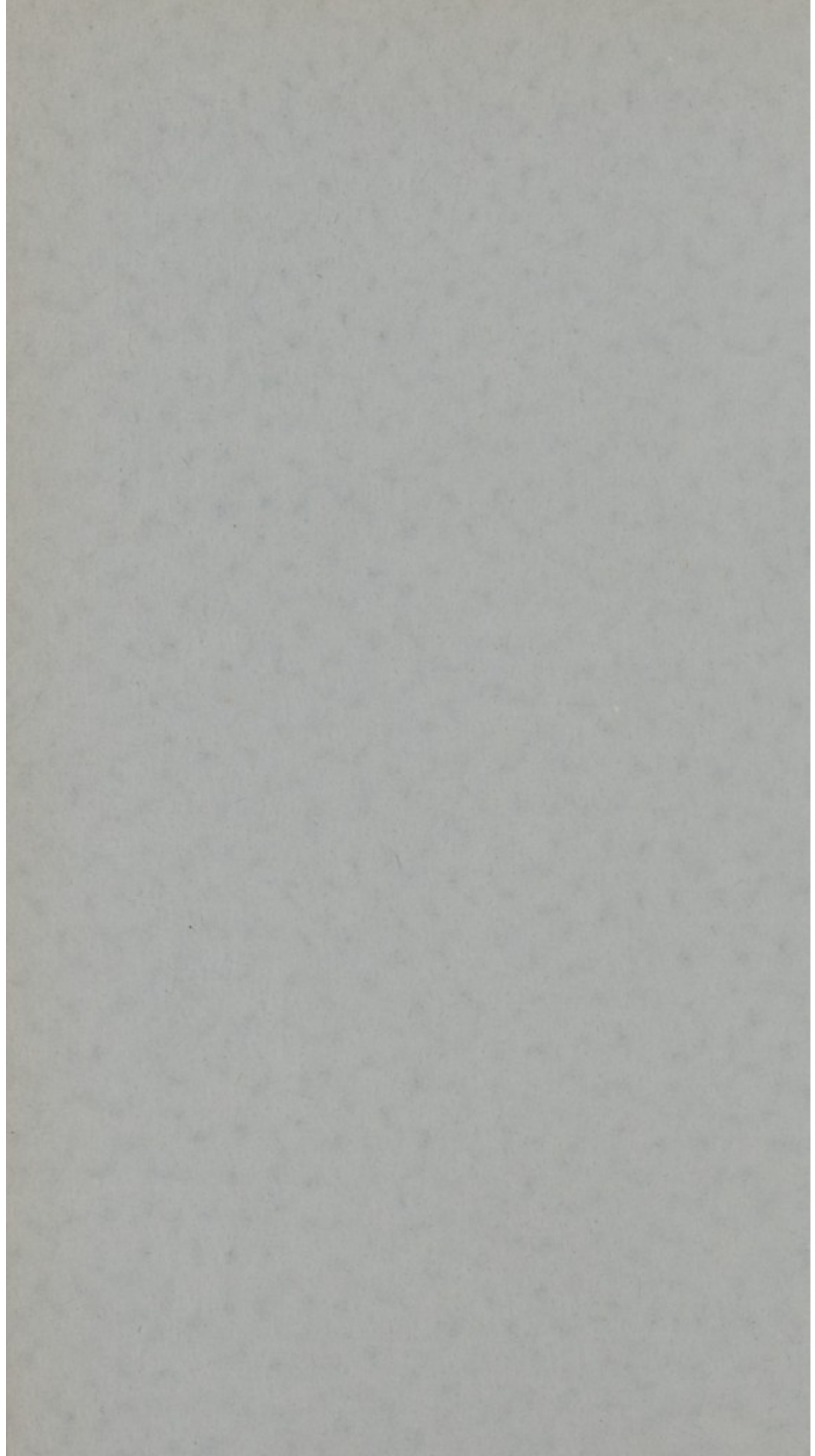
for the year

1958

by

F. M. DAY,

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





HAMMERSMITH TOWN HALL

Added by P.C.
29.9.59
W.B.F.

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

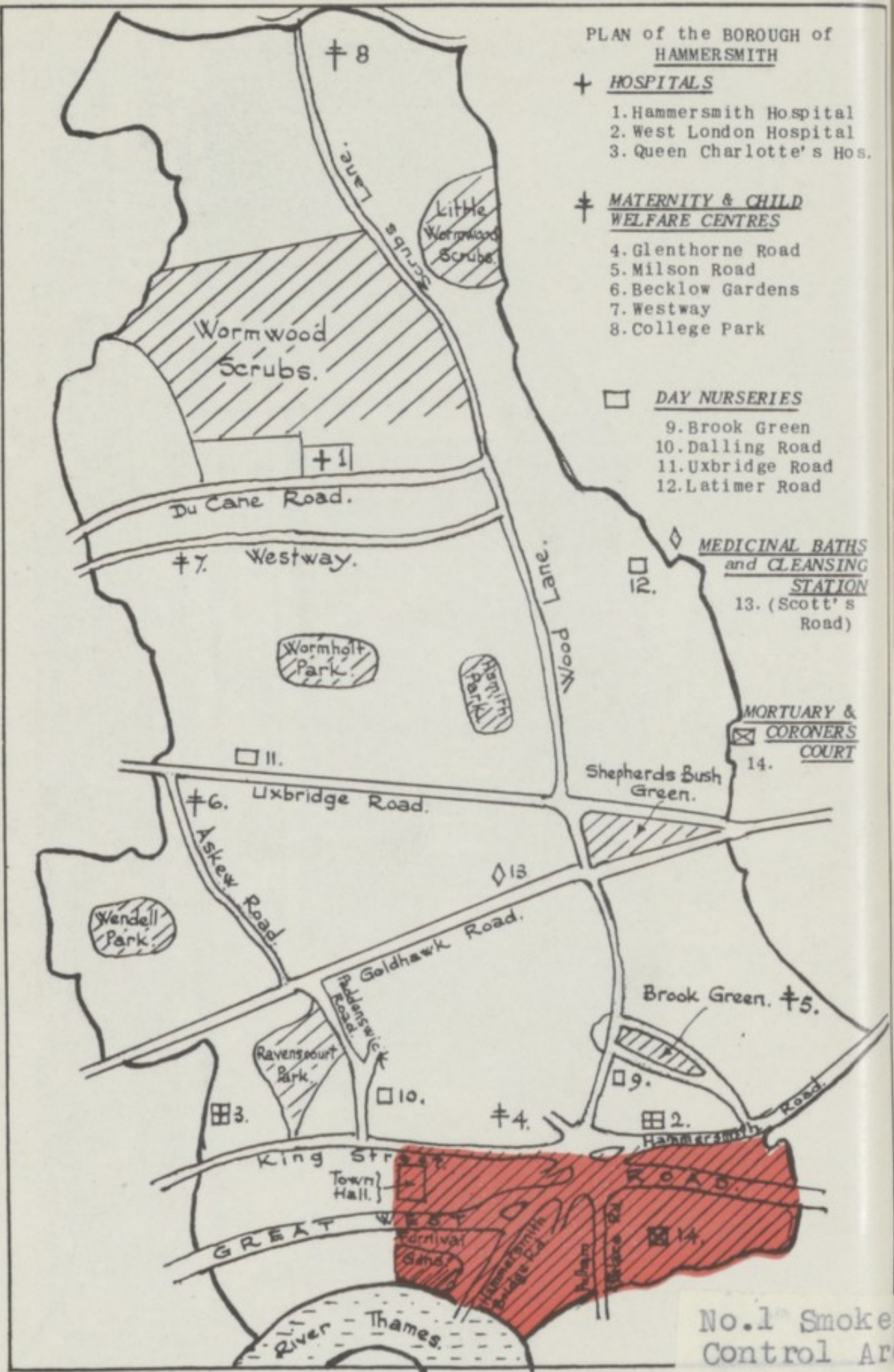
9. Brook Green
10. Dalling Road
11. Uxbridge Road
12. Latimer Road

◇ MEDICINAL BATHS
and CLEANSING
STATION

13. (Scott's
Road)

⊠ MORTUARY &
CORONERS
COURT

- 14.



No. 1 Smoke
Control Area

(see p. 26)

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF HAMMERSMITH

Health Committee

At 31st December, 1958

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

„ E. W. Flynn (*Vice-Chairman*)

„ S. M. Atkins

„ A. Belsham

„ J. Farndale

„ D. M. Heaks (Mrs.)

„ E. R. Hunt

„ F. W. Ing

„ R. W. Oak

„ E. M. Tebay, F.I.A.C.

„ W. J. Trinder

„ E. C. Woods (Miss)

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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TOWN HALL,
HAMMERSMITH, W.6.
Telephone: Riverside 3020.

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

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present my Annual Report upon the health and circumstances of the Borough for the year 1958. Once again, I regret that it was not possible to publish it earlier as the Registrar General's figures required to calculate various statistics were not available.

The year was not characterised by any increased prevalence in infectious disease. Measles was less numerous and only two cases of Poliomyelitis occurred. It is pleasing also to report that for the first time for five years the cases of lung cancer were reduced in number.

The Health Committee pressed on with Clean Air arrangements, and as a result Hammersmith was well to the fore in planning and can bear comparison with any of the pioneer Local Authorities who have put the Clean Air Act into force. The Committee of representatives of the adjacent Middlesex, Surrey and London Boroughs, comprising Acton, Brentford and Chiswick, Barnes, Fulham, Willesden and ourselves, met at regular intervals in order that each constituent member authority knew fully how the others were planning their programmes and also in order that full exchange of information took place to their mutual advantage.

Much of the work of the Department was of a routine nature and repetitive in character and little unusual is available for report.

At the Medicinal Baths, however, for the first time in my own memory and that of my Staff, two adult males have presented themselves for treatment for head lice. Up to the present time we have treated women and children only. The details are referred to later in the report and I think are interesting in that they show how human health and fitness are bound up with the whims of fashion.

In conclusion, I wish 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 the staff of the Department for the efficient manner in which they have carried out their duties at all times during 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, 1958

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 (<i>1st Assistant</i>)	W. M. Robinson
T. J. Hares	Mrs. F. Lawford
Mrs. D. Kelley	F. E. Martin
Mrs. L. G. Stimpson	E. G. Baines (<i>Temporary</i>)
Miss I. E. Waller	Miss D. M. Ridyard (<i>Temporary</i>)
(M.O.H.'s Secretary)	

Senior Public Health Inspector:

¶†*P. T. Bayes

Public Health Inspectors:

o†§J. C. Hopkins	o†§S. C. Metcalf	§E. W. Pike
x†§G. G. Gardiner	†§H. R. Fry	§J. M. Read
||‡/§Miss E. M. Cross		o†§C. H. Wright

Food and Drugs Inspector:

§†*W. J. Godden

Enquiry Officers (Clean Air Act):

A. Mackay (*Temporary*) P. E. C. Pendock (*Temporary*)

Mortuary Keeper:

W. Gauntlett

Medicinal Baths Superintendent:

||F. G. Baldwin

Public Analyst:

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

- * Cert. Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Board.
- † Cert. Royal Sanitary Institute (Meat and other foods).
- ¶ Smoke Abatement Cert., L.C.C. School of Engineering.
- § Cert. Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Joint Board.
- o Cert. Royal Sanitary Institute (Smoke).
- S Cert. Royal Sanitary Institute (Inspector).
- / Cert. Royal Sanitary Institute (Health Visitor).
- o Cert. Royal Sanitary Institute (General Science and Sanitation).
- x Cert. Royal Sanitary Institute (Sanitary Science as applied to Buildings and Public Works).
- ‡ State Certified Midwife.
- || State Registered Nurse.

SECTION A

SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE BOROUGH AND STATISTICS

Hammersmith is a westerly Borough in the County of London covering an area of 2,282.5 acres. It is bounded on the north and west by Middlesex Boroughs, on the south by the Thames and on the east by the Royal Borough of Kensington and the Metropolitan Borough of Fulham, and became part of the County of London in 1885.

It 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 and Kent House and others in the Malls also date back to the 17th century. Kelmscott House, the home of William Morris, and 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 there is a layer of some 20 feet of gravel above blue clay, particularly in the east, much of which was excavated for brick-making purposes.

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

The total length of roads 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 past the Town Hall.

Vital Statistics.

(a) Population.

In this report the rates are calculated on the estimated population adopted by the Registrar General, namely, 110,200, which compared with 111,700 for 1957, shows a reduction of 1,500.

For the last six years the Registrar General has reported a steady reduction in the population figures of the Borough.

It should be emphasised that his calculations are based on estimates, and that his figures are not factual and may well be somewhat removed from the truth.

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

(b) Marriages.

The number of marriages was 1,284, an increase of 18 compared with the previous year.

Particulars are set out hereunder: —

The Register Office	...	...	...	...	500
Buildings registered for marriages (Roman Catholic Churches and Chapels at which a Registrar attends)	...	...	...	...	405
Churches of the Church of England	...	...	...	...	326
Authorised Persons (Chapels at which a Registrar does not attend)	...	...	...	...	42
Jewish Synagogues	...	...	...	...	11
					<hr/> 1,284 <hr/>

(c) Births.

The corrected number of births for the year as supplied by the Registrar General was 2,027. On the estimated population of 110,200 this represents an annual rate of 18.3 births per thousand persons living, which is 1.5 higher than the previous year.

(d) Deaths.

During the year 1,416 deaths were registered. Add to this figure 480 deaths of residents of the Borough who died in various parts of England and transferred by the Registrar General, and deduct 627 deaths of non-residents and 28 transferable deaths which occurred in the Borough, the correct figure shows a total of 1,241 deaths of residents (667 males and 574 females) which is an increase of 12 compared with 1957.

On the estimated population of 110,200 the corrected number of deaths per 1,000 persons living was 11.2 compared with 11.0 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 (bronchitis, pneumonia, etc.) third, which is similar to the last three years.

(e) Infant Mortality.

The number of deaths of infants under one year of age during the year was 49, giving a mortality rate per 1,000 live births of 24 compared with 25 last year.

(f) Maternal Mortality.

There were two maternal deaths during the year, resulting in a death rate of 0.96 per 1,000 live and still births.

SECTION B

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Infectious Diseases.

1,117 cases of infectious diseases were notified during the year, 140 cases were removed to hospital, and of this number 29 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 1,088.

These figures show a decrease on the previous year of 1,083 cases. This is due to the fact that there were very few cases of Measles until the latter part of the year and a decrease in the number of cases of Whooping Cough and Puerperal Pyrexia.

There were only three cases of suspected Diphtheria brought to the notice of the Department during the year, and I am pleased to be able to report that none of them was confirmed.

Contacts and Carriers of Infectious Disease—Sickness Benefit

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

A pupil midwife at a Maternity Hospital who was a carrier of a streptococcal infection.

Tuberculosis.

During the year there was, once again, a decrease in the incidence of this disease.

The number of new cases notified was 128, compared with 142 in the previous year. These figures show a decrease of 3 in pulmonary cases and 11 in non-pulmonary cases.

At no time, since records have been kept, has such a low figure as this been recorded.

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

Despite the low number of new notifications, Tuberculosis remains a serious menace to public health and chiefly affects the age groups which are vital to the productive output 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.

The London County Council proceeded with the campaign for B.C.G. inoculations among schoolchildren and a total of 2,545 received these inoculations during the year.

The number of deaths from tuberculosis was 15, compared with 9 in the previous year.

Poliomyelitis.

There was a considerable decrease in the incidence of this disease during the year, only 2 cases were notified compared with 11 in 1957. There was one case of the paralytic type and one non-paralytic.

During the year 24,458 vaccinations against the disease were carried out in Division 1, either at clinics or by family doctors.

Food Poisoning.

There were 36 cases of Food Poisoning during the year, compared with 49 in 1957.

Salmonella typhi-murium was identified in 12 cases, salmonella Thompson in 1 case, and salmonella Newport in another, but in the remaining cases no causa organism was recovered.

Towards the end of the year a report was received regarding an outbreak of suspected food poisoning in a factory in the Borough. The canteen at this factory was run by a firm of independent caterers, and samples of the meal eaten by the affected persons were sent to the Public Health Laboratory. The samples consisted of chicken, ham and sausage, and heat resistant Cl. Welchii was isolated in all three items. Stool specimens were obtained from the members of the canteen staff and similar organisms were found in two members, namely, a vegetable cook and a washer-up. Both reported to their own doctors and received treatment, which was still continuing at the end of the year.

Apart from this there were no serious outbreaks, but foods alleged to have been responsible for the patients' condition included meat pie, swiss roll, lamb chop, sausages, tinned meat, cream cake, frozen fish fingers, fish frying fat, and ham.

Dysentery.

There were 122 cases of Dysentery notified compared with 137 in 1957.

During the year there were two outbreaks in London County Council Day Nurseries, namely, Dalling Road and Brook Green.

Once again the clinical exclusion method of control failed to stop new cases appearing and bacteriological control was used and again proved to be successful.

The outbreaks lasted for three weeks and five weeks respectively.

Medicinal Baths.

New features in infection of the community with insect parasites are of obvious importance.

During 1958, for the first time in our experience, two men have had to be treated for head lice. This insect only makes its home in the scalp, and in scalps which are untroubled by the comb.

A certain section of the adult male population now wear hair fashions that cost a pound or more to produce and are designed to remain unaltered in appearance for one or more weeks. Much combing is contraindicated as the set becomes disarranged, and a minimum is performed after the night's rest only when necessary. If, therefore, the owner of such a creation becomes infected by the head louse he can be sure of a rapid multiplication of the parasite, resulting in a heavy infestation. As stated previously, this has now happened in two men in 1958 in Hammersmith.

It is obvious that the demolition of some of the old buildings is ridding the Borough of sources of bed bug spread. The higher standard of living accommodation is valued by the fortunate and jealously coveted by others. Many more of the requests for disinfection are received from persons occupying only one or two rooms, than from all other tenants.

The time saved by lessening work in the above matters over the past two years has been overspent on the fast growing laundry service. One might say, therefore, that the work of the Cleansing Station is passing from the eradication of existing evil to help in the prevention of or alleviation of suffering.

There was an increase of 7 in the number of treatments of verminous persons compared with 1957, this despite the fact that there was a decrease of 55 in the number of head treatments for schoolgirls.

During the year only 23 mothers of infested schoolchildren consented to have treatment. This number is far too low when related to the number of families needing attention. The schoolchildren treated were members of 140 different families.

At the request of medical departments of industrial establishments, 28 verminous heads were treated; some of these had been previously treated with their children, but had now found employment. Sixty-two children under five years of age were shampooed, which although not a large total, covers many more families than last year. Some of these children are brought by brothers and sisters only a few years older.

While there has been considerable reduction in numbers amongst schoolchildren, the numbers of adult and pre-school age attenders seems to remain fairly constant.

Five families were responsible for 137 head cleansings of schoolchildren, i.e., 27% and two of the families requested 12 cleansings for under fives. One girl of eight years visited on no less than 15 occasions.

A blind person of no fixed abode requested a bath. He said he asked for no help from anyone and wished to live as he did. Seven of the persons of no fixed abode had attended at the Baths before.

On two occasions it was necessary to convey persons to and from the Baths for treatment. In the first instance it was a very dirty old man of 80, not verminous. He was bathed and supplied

with clean second-hand clothing and was most thankful. The other was a female of 55. She had head and body lice ++. Before leaving her home she was very indignant and refused to allow her bedding to be removed for stoving. The bedding was sprayed with the rest of the contents of the room. At the Baths she allowed her hair to be cut as it was too matted to be combed. The comfort of the bath gradually changed her attitude from aggressive to passive. After treatment she spent about half an hour combing her hair to the required position, then departed quite happy.

The total number of Scabies treatments for the year was 518; this is a higher figure than for the past two years, but out of the 110 first treatments given, only 48 were confirmed as suffering. Sixty-two persons were treated as contacts or questionable cases. Sixty-seven families were involved in the 110 first treatments. There were also 12 reinfections.

Despite the above figures, it is pleasing to note that the number of confirmed cases is lower than it has ever been. Many more doctors are sending patients to the Baths as ?Scabies, and this is perhaps due to the fact that more people are taking their spots and pimples to the doctors for treatment.

During the year cases were treated from 10 other Councils, including the London County Council, and since 1955, 15 Boroughs or Urban District Councils within London, Middlesex and Surrey have been assisted, namely, Acton, Barnes, Brentford and Chiswick, Ealing, Feltham, Fulham, Hayes and Harlington, Heston and Isleworth, Kensington, Richmond, Southall, Staines, Sunbury, Wandsworth and West Drayton and Yiewsley.

There were very few calls from other Authorities for steam sterilisation during the year, assistance only being required by London County Council, Barnes, Heston and Isleworth and Richmond. The assistance given to Barnes included the drying of bedding, etc., after flooding in the early part of the year.

On 94 occasions the West London Hospital made use of the service for sterilisation purposes for a total of 604 articles.

Articles of clothing and materials are still being sent abroad to relatives by persons living in the Borough and although more countries are now allowing freedom of import, it is still necessary to grant Certificates in certain instances. Twenty-six certificates were issued in connection with the following countries: Poland 13, Russia 8, Bulgaria 3 and Czechoslovakia 2.

Two hundred and fifty-three mattresses were sterilised for Olympia Ltd. after use during the Dairy Show and other exhibitions.

Another service carried out was drying bedding and linen after damage by burst pipes or flooding.

A male and female, aged about 50, were brought to the Baths by the police; they were charged with stealing and were both in need of cleansing. On examination both were found to be filthy and verminous. They had been wandering in company for many months. The female's feet were exuding pus at the base of

both big toes, but she was unaware that anything was amiss. She complained of no pain and apart from the fact that her feet had ached at times there was nothing wrong with them last time she had seen them. The right foot was definitely gangrenous and the other foot was in an earlier stage of the same condition. She was in need of food. The feet were cleansed and covered. The police were advised that hospital attention was essential. Permission was obtained for her to be taken to Hospital instead of Court.

Another, an inhabitant of Barnes, an old man aged 84, living with his son aged 49, was brought to the Baths suffering from body lice. The old man said he had not had a bath since his wife died about 50 years ago, and the son said he was sure this statement was true. The story was not belied by witness. After the bath the old man's feet were so sore he found it painful to walk.

Health Laundry.

The Health Laundry can no longer be considered the junior partner at the Disinfection Station. Rather can it be likened to a hub around which the other work revolves because this work must keep to a planned time-table, although this time-table must allow flexibility to cope with cleansings and other outside work. Unless collections and deliveries are made within stipulated times the co-operation needed at the homes is not forthcoming.

The new machines, which were installed in 1956, are still giving excellent results and the number of articles passing through them increases every year as is shown by the figures below.

It is not the length of time which the service runs for any particular individual that really matters, but that a need can be met at a time when it is essential, and having given a promise to do the work, to faithfully carry it through.

At times the work can be unpleasant in character and the staff are thankful that the Council has done all in its power to make the working conditions as favourable as possible.

Forty-two initial visits were made upon request for the service, and 90 subsequent visits were made to the homes to ascertain progress.

A lady of 85 living with her almost blind daughter, first brought to our notice in 1953, is one of the worthy cases still on the list and receiving help. Another, a female of 31 with advanced disseminated sclerosis, has been receiving help for the past 18 months, and in January of this year the service was started for an old lady aged 101. Her enjoyment of life is a tribute to her daughter who, although born with a partial right sided paralysis 68 years ago, anticipates all her mother's requirements.

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

Certificates granted during 1958:

Sex and Age		Collections up to 31.12.58	Primary Cause of Ill-health	Sequel
F	86	90	Fractured Femur	Service still in operation
F	85	24	Senility	Admitted to hospital
F	70	54	Senility	Deceased
M	74	95	Incontinence	Deceased
F	63	82	Incontinence	Admitted to hospital
F	34	17	Disseminated Sclerosis	Service no longer required
F	61	33	Apoplexy	Deceased
F	68	39	Intestinal Obstruction	Admitted to hospital
F	31	132	Disseminated Sclerosis	Service still in operation
M	77	37	Hemiplegia	Admitted to hospital
F	52	19	Tuberculous Spine	Service no longer required
M	75	28	Carcinoma of Rectum	Service no longer required
F	69	5	Apoplexy	Service no longer required
F	81	21	Carcinoma of Breast	Deceased
F	64	97	Mental Deficiency	Service still in operation
M	65	5	Carcinoma of Bladder	Service no longer required
M	81	18	Ascites	Service no longer required
F	101	55	Senility	Service still in operation
F	70	40	Mental Deficiency	Admitted to hospital
M	73	2	Cardiac Failure	Admitted to hospital
F	77	3	Senility	Admitted to hospital
F	75	1	Mental Deficiency	Admitted to hospital
M	84	25	Incontinence	Deceased
M	78	6	Cardiac Failure	Deceased
F	77	32	Chronic Bronchitis	Deceased
F	45	26	Colostomy	Admitted to hospital
F	87	2	Senility	Deceased

Sex and Age		Collections up to 31.12.58	Primary Cause of Ill-health	Sequel
F	80	65	Arthritis	Service still in operation
F	90	1	Senility	Admitted to hospital
F	85	14	Incontinence	Admitted to hospital
F	77	7	Carcinoma of Stomach	Deceased
F	84	2	Senility	Admitted to hospital
F	84	1	Carcinoma of Colon	Service no longer required
F	84	27	Senility	Service still in operation
F	82	17	Senility	Deceased
F	84	3	Cardiac Failure	Deceased
F	?	1	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Service no longer required
F	88	2	Cardiac Failure	Admitted to hospital
F	86	20	Cerebral Haemorrhage	Service still in operation
F	80	2	Cardiac Failure	Service no longer required
F	52	3	Carcinoma of Uterus	Admitted to hospital
M	80	2	Dirty Conditions	Service no longer required
M	73	5	Apoplexy	Admitted to hospital
F	89	3	Senility	Service still in operation

Summary of Articles Cleansed:

Articles			1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Blankets	...	...	33	19	40	67	72	186
Sheets	...	...	183	514	2006	2057	2550	2531
Quilts	...	...	11	—	—	—	33	24
Pillow Slips	...	...	—	163	459	440	645	852
Towels	...	...	—	141	377	401	505	731
Nightdresses	...	...	—	131	208	252	363	497
Pyjama Jackets	...	...	—	9	—	—	83	162
„ Trousers	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	75
Clothing	...	...	72	—	—	—	—	—
Sundries	...	...	180	197	813	920	1329	5379
TOTAL			479	1201	3903	4137	5580	10437

SECTION C

HOUSING.

Rehousing.

The Housing Estates Manager has remained in close touch with the Health Department regarding applicants who are living in overcrowded conditions 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 very substantially reduced.

Twenty cases were recommended for rehousing on grounds of health and 69 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	—	—
1958	20	13	69	16	—	1
Totals	306	88	1,935	741	100	39

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 1,935 certifications of overcrowding in ten years only 741 were rehoused. It is a fair deduction that most, if not all, of the remaining 1,194 families remain in their overcrowded conditions.

Permanent Estates.

During the year both the Borough Council and the London County Council were still engaged in providing accommodation for those in the greatest need, and whilst no new dwellings were erected by the London County Council, the Borough Council erected 33 dwellings for Old People in Sycamore Gardens, 4 flats in Clematis Street, 48 flats in Sulgrave Gardens and 6 in DuCane Road.

The Council acts as landlord for 3,336 principal tenants. The properties managed include houses, flats, prefabs and requisitioned 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 ...	1,165
2. Number of families rehoused by the Borough Council in rebuilt houses since the war ...	30
3. Number of families rehoused 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 ...	598
5. Number of families on the Waiting List at the end of the year ...	1,480

Overcrowding.

One licence was granted under Section 80 of the Housing Act, 1957.

SECTION D

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955.

The supervision of the food supplies of the Borough is one of the most important duties which devolves upon the Health Committee. The careless handling of food or storage under unsuitable conditions can be dangerous, since food in good condition may easily become contaminated unless suitable and proper precautions are taken.

Hygienic conditions vary according to the type of person or employee engaged, the nature of the trade carried on, working conditions and structural arrangements, and it is found that only by frequent inspection of food premises and food stalls, that a satisfactory standard is maintained. There are certain types of food traders whose hygienic standards or quality of products would rapidly fall if the Inspector were not a frequent visitor.

During 1958, 4,366 visits were made at food premises, stalls and markets, and at 173 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.

No 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)	2
Bakers' Retail Shops	34
Beer Bottlers	1
Biscuit Manufacturers	1
Butchers	67
Cafes and Restaurants	155
Canteens and Clubs	95
Chemists	38
Confectioners (sweetshops)	150
Fishmongers (wet and fried)	28
Fruit and Greengrocers	96
Grocers and Provisions	215
Honey (packing)	1
Ice Cream Manufacturers	3
Jellied Eels and Pies (manufacture and sale)	5
Milk Processing Depots	2
Milk Distributors	120
Off Licences	39
Public Houses	96
Sweet and Chocolate Manufacturers	3

Under Section 9, Food and Drugs Act, 1955, three seizures of unsound food were made. These were in connection with sugared peanuts found to be moth infested. Legal proceedings were taken; a penalty and costs amounting to £10 10s. 0d. were imposed.

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

Among new legislation concerning food introduced during the year is the Antioxidant in Food Regulations, 1958.

An antioxidant is defined as any substance which delays, retards or prevents the development in food of rancidity or other flavour deterioration due to oxidation, but does not include lecithin, ascorbic acid, tocopherols, citric acid, tartaric acid, phosphoric acid, or any permitted preservative.

Only foods specified in the Regulations may contain anti-oxidant and then only of a nature and proportion laid down.

Sampling.

During 1958, 875 samples of food and drugs were submitted to the Public Analyst for chemical analysis. Adverse reports were received in respect of 18 samples as shown in the following summary: —

Sample	Result of Analysis	Remarks
Preserved Beef Sausages	Contained 650 parts per million sulphur dioxide	Penalty £5 £2 2s. 0d. costs
Minced Beef	Contained artificial colour	Absolute discharge £3 3s. 0d. costs
Minced Beef	Contained artificial colour	Informal sample
Caviar	Contained Hexamine 285 parts per million	Absolute discharge £4 4s. 0d. costs
Minced Beef	Contained sulphur dioxide 3100 parts per million	Penalty £10 £2 2s. 0d. costs
Caviar	Contained Hexamine 510 parts per million	Informal sample
Minced Beef	Contained sulphur dioxide 1500 parts per million	Informal sample
Hydrogen Peroxide	Acidity 2.5 times B.P. limit	Warning letter

Sample	Result of Analysis	Remarks
Sulphur Tablets	26% deficient in sulphur	Informal sample
Sulphur Tablets	26% deficient in sulphur	Warning letter
Sulphur Tablets	26% deficient in sulphur	Warning letter
Minced Beef	Contained sulphur dioxide 550 parts per million	Conditional discharge £3 3s. 0d. costs
Bread Roll	Contaminated with iron rust	Warning letter
Minced Beef	Contained sulphur dioxide 680 parts per million	Informal sample
Meat Sauce Cube	Not labelled with ingredients	Warning letter
Vitamin Food	88% deficient in Vitamin C	Informal sample
Vitamin Food	77% deficient in Vitamin C	Legal proceedings pending
Cream Cheese	85% deficient in fat	Informal sample

In addition to samples taken for analysis, 101 various samples of food were taken for bacteriological examination. In order to maintain a check on the hygiene in the preparation of artificial cream and butter cream, the sampling of cakes and pastries was continued throughout the year. The results obtained are shown below: —

No. of Samples taken	Article of Food	Organisms found		Other Organisms
		Faecal Coli	Non-faecal Coli	
42	Frozen Whole Egg	1	—	—
3	Butter Cream	—	—	—
52	Imitation Cream	5	12	—
1	Pressed Beef	—	—	—
3	Mussels	2	—	—

Markets.

There are four markets in the borough, two of which, the Uxbridge Road Market and the market in Railway Approach, are privately owned. At the other two markets in Bradmore Lane and Norland Road, street traders operate from approved pitches licensed by the Borough Council under Sec. 21, London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1947. Street trading licences are renewed annually upon application from the holders, and where

such application is for the renewal of the licence in its original terms, the renewal is automatic unless grounds are known to exist which call for a review of the conditions prescribed in the licence, i.e. permission to trade in different articles or commodities from those originally licensed, or if the storage accommodation is unsatisfactory, particularly in the case of the storage of food.

The Council may refuse to renew a licence or may vary such licence upon renewal where the applicant is, on account of misconduct or for any other sufficient reason, in their opinion unsuitable to hold such licence.

Considerable attention is paid to street trading in food; the stalls and storage accommodation receiving frequent inspection. During the year 629 visits were made by the Food & Drugs Inspector to these markets.

Wormwood Scrubs Fair.

Officially recognised in 1896 when the London County Council first licensed plots for the erection of stalls and stands, this traditional fair, which is believed to have been in existence some years before that date, was at that time used more for the sale of commodities, including sweets, pies, hot potatoes, shellfish and general merchandise. The fair which is now held during the spring and summer Bank Holiday periods, includes a number of stalls retailing soft drinks, ice cream, shellfish, etc. These were inspected on each occasion by the Borough Council's Inspectors.

Ice Cream.

During the year 52 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 de-colourise 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 52 samples taken were placed in the following grades: —

- 44 samples were within Grade 1 standard.
- 6 samples were within Grade 2 standard.
- 1 sample was within Grade 3 standard.
- 1 sample was within Grade 4 standard.

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. It will be noticed that the results for 1958 are better than for any previous year —

Year	No. of samples taken	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4
1951	49	29	12	3	5
1952	68	37	20	4	7
1953	105	62	22	15	4
1954	89	64	16	5	4
1955	94	60	11	12	2
1956	91	62	25	4	—
1957	83	59	15	6	3
1958	52	44	6	1	1

In addition, 21 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 $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent milk solids other than fat. The fat content of the samples taken ranged from 7 per cent to 13.1 per cent.

Ice Cream and Preserved Food Premises

Under Section 16 of the Food & Drugs Act 1955, no premises, with certain exceptions, may be used for: —

- (a) the sale or the manufacture for 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, which includes 16 new registrations effected during the year, gives details of the number and type of premises registered under this Section of the Act—

Ice Cream Manufacturers	...	...	...	...	3
Ice Cream sales only	...	...	...	...	10
Confectioners (sweet shops) selling ice cream	...	...	...	...	156
Restaurants (selling ice cream for consumption off the premises)	...	...	...	...	28
Grocers selling ice cream	...	...	...	...	87
Bakers & Confectioners selling ice cream	...	...	...	...	5
Fruiterers and greengrocers selling ice cream	...	...	...	...	9
Butchers preserving meat and/or manufacturing sausages	...	...	...	...	52
Grocers and Provision Dealers preserving meat	...	...	...	...	18
Grocers and Provision Dealers preserving fish	...	...	...	...	1
Fishmongers curing fish	...	...	...	...	5
Food Factories manufacturing sausages and preserved food	...	...	...	...	3
TOTAL					377

During the year 514 inspections of registered food premises were made by the Council's Inspectors.

Milk Supplies.

One hundred and fifty-two inspections of premises used in connection with the processing and distribution of milk were made by the Inspectors. Generally the premises were found to be satisfactory. In 16 cases it was found necessary to send warning letters in respect of unsatisfactory conditions but in no instance has it been necessary to institute legal proceedings. 120 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.

The following licences were issued by the Council under these Regulations during 1958.

DEALER'S LICENCES

Pasteurisers Licences	...	...	2
Sterilisers Licence	...	...	1
Tuberculin Tested Licences	...	...	66
Pasteurised Licences	...	...	84
Sterilised Licences	...	...	92

DEALERS SUPPLEMENTARY LICENCES

Tuberculin Tested	...	...	17
Pasteurised	...	...	19
Sterilised	...	...	20

In addition to the numbers of samples shown under "Sampling" 81 samples of Special Designated milk were taken under the Regulations from milk processing plants, milk distributors, 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 ...	59	59	—	59	—	—	—
T.T.Pasteurised ...	6	6	—	6	—	—	—
Tuberculin Tested	8	—	—	8	—	—	—
Sterilised ...	8	—	—	—	—	8	—
	81	65	—	73	—	8	—

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 22 samples were submitted for examination by the Public Analyst and were reported genuine.

Public Health (Preservatives, etc. in Food) Regulations 1925/1958

Four samples of oranges, lemons and grape fruit were taken for examination by the Public Analyst who reported finding no evidence of the presence of diphenyl in any of the samples.

SECTION E

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 & Drug Inspectors and one woman Inspector, but the Borough has been covered by eight District Inspectors, one Food and Drugs Inspector and one woman Inspector.

At the end of the year, Mr. W. Rigby retired from the service having been with the Borough for 39 years, 17 of which were in the capacity of Senior Public Health 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 five licences were granted by the Secretary of State for the exhumation and removal of five bodies from graves in St. Mary's Catholic Cemetery, Harrow Road.

Each of these 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

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

FOR CERTIFICATES OF DISREPAIR		
Number received	...	167
Number granted	...	78
FOR REVOCATION OF CERTIFICATES		
Number received	...	36
Number granted	...	35
UNDERTAKINGS GIVEN BY LANDLORD		
Number accepted	...	117

Coroner's Court and Public Mortuary

The number of bodies admitted to the Public Mortuary during the year was 1,124, an increase of 319 compared with 1957. There were 1,085 post-mortem examinations. This also is an increase of 251 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.

During the year the Council approved plans for alterations to the Mortuary which will provide more accommodation and better facilities, and it was anticipated that the work would be commenced early in 1959.

Rag Flock and other Filling Materials Act, 1951.

The above Act remained in force during the year and the number of premises on the register at the end of the year was four.

Pet Animals Act, 1951.

This Act remains in force and ten applications for renewal of licences were received and granted during the year.

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.

Considerable reconstruction work was still being carried out at the Baths during the year and as a consequence certain of the facilities referred to above were not available.

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

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

Seven samples of water were taken for chemical analysis from the Public Baths and the Open Air Bath, all of which were reported to be satisfactory.

London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1954.

Hairdressers and Barbers.

During the year two new applications were received and registered, making a total of 96 hairdressers and barbers registered in the Borough.

Three applications were received and registered for change of ownership during the year.

All the premises were kept under observation during the year and several warning letters were sent regarding conditions.

Pharmacy & Poisons Act, 1933.

Pharmacy & Medicines Act, 1941.

The names and addresses of 103 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. The majority of these persons are food retailers and in some instances the poisons sold are only household disinfectants, but a 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 premises are inspected for 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 it maintained its high degree of consumer service and also that of its supplied water. It is indeed a happy circumstance that the Chairman of the Metropolitan Water Board is, in fact, Hammersmith's Alderman R. J. Buckingham.

96 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 supply of water.

Public Cleansing.

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

Amount of house refuse collected during the year ...	30,539 tons
Amount of trade refuse collected during the year ...	3,551 tons
	34,090 tons

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 waterclosets, etc., are enforced by the Council.

During the year 116 plans (20 of which related to combined drainage) were submitted and a total of 2,333 inspections were made in connection with supervision of drainage works.

Dustbins.

Once again there were no appeals lodged in respect of Notices served under Section 107 of the Public Health (London) Act 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, together with the number of preliminary and statutory notices served and complied with, and proceedings instituted, will be found in the Statistical Supplement.

Factories.

It was not found necessary to serve any notices relating to insanitary conditions in any factory during the year.

In the Statistical Supplement will be found a table in 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.

Once again statistics show that although plenty of hard work has been, and is being, done, the hard work must continue.

In recent years new methods of baiting and new poisons have been brought into use, but the hard fact remains that we have a nucleus of about 460 premises that need treatment for either rats or mice every year.

It appears that other Boroughs are experiencing a similar state of affairs, i.e., that whilst present efforts are just about keeping the rat and the mouse within check, no reduction in the general population of either species has yet been achieved in a large area such as ours.

Defects in drains continue to be the major single cause of rat infestations, and in recent years this has been aggravated during the demolition of old properties when making way for new roads, etc. This, of course, should stabilise itself.

During the year approximately £141 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 1957 in brackets.

Premises inspected:

Dwellings 584 (471)	Business 1210 (975)	1,794 (1,446)
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Complaints:

Rats 424 (373)	Mice 122 (155)	546 (528)
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"Discovered" other than by complaint:

Dwellings 26 (30)	Business 8 (7)	34 (37)
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Premises infested by rats:

Dwellings 287 (219)	Business 52 (65)	339 (284)
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Premises infested by mice:

Dwellings 107 (137)	Business 22 (43)	129 (180)
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Major infestations	53 (25)
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Premises treated by Council staff	468 (459)
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Notices served relating to Rodent Control	78 (56)
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Inspections and re-inspections by Public Health

Inspectors	4872 (2752)
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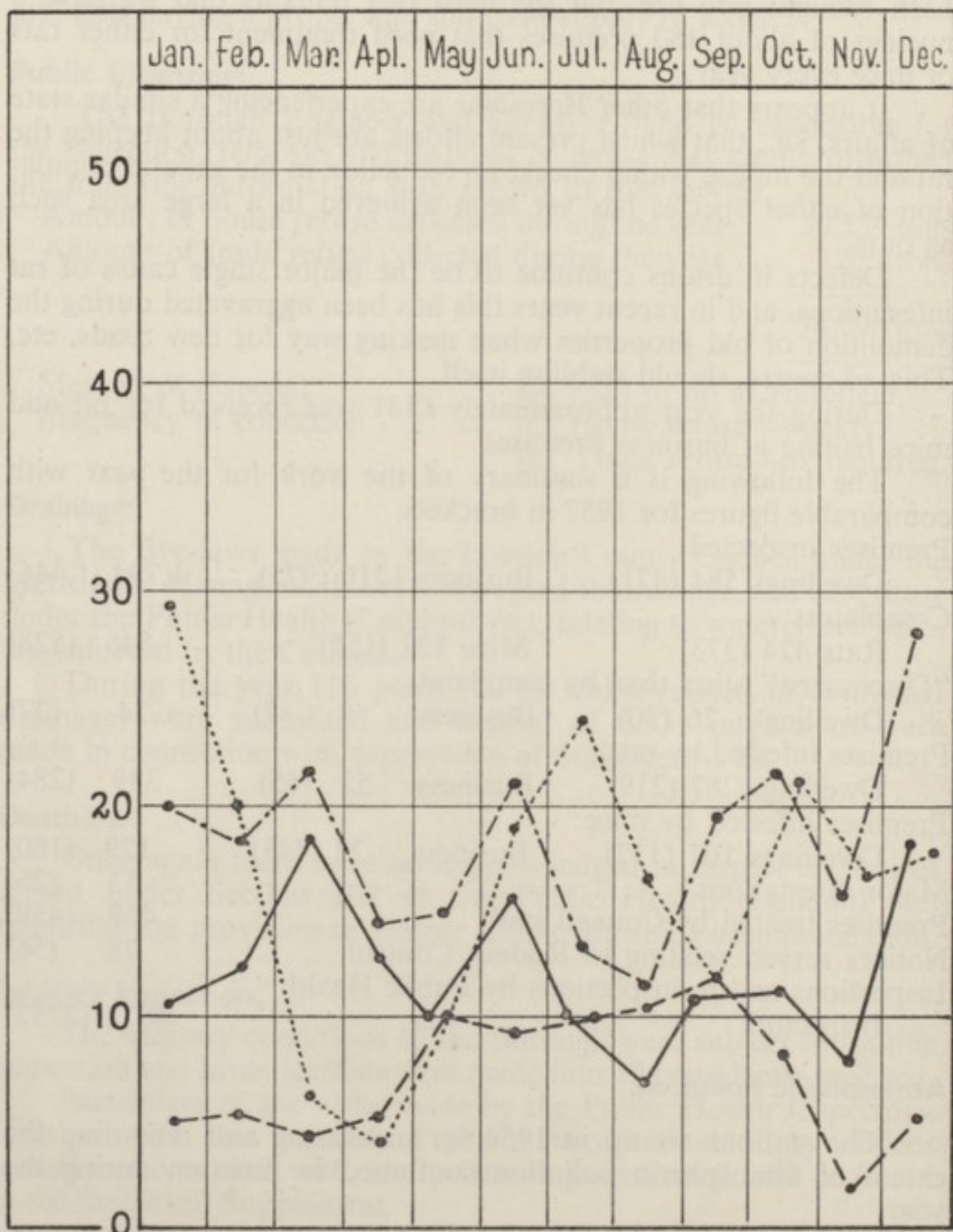
Atmospheric Pollution.

The stations set up in 1954 for measuring and recording the extent of atmospheric pollution continued to function during the year.

A comparison of total solids in tons per square mile deposited in Hammersmith, 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 square mile.

HAMMERSMITH ————— STEPNEY — . — . — .
WARRINGTON HARLOW — — — —



Clean Air Act, 1956.

Proposed Smoke Control Areas.

During the year the Council decided to apply the "Smoke Control Area" provisions of the above Act to the whole of the Borough by progressive stages and to carry out a pilot survey of a small area in the South of the Borough.

This Pilot Survey was carried out over an area roughly 46 acres in extent containing approximately 650 private dwellings and 80 commercial premises, but with no major industrial plants. It contained the Town Hall, a Telephone Exchange, one school, one cinema and several blocks of residential flats, including two blocks owned by the Council.

As a result of this Pilot Survey the Council agreed to make an area to be known as the "No. 1 Smoke Control Area" bounded by the Town Hall to the West, the River Thames to the South, the south side of King Street and Hammersmith Road to the North and along the boundary between Hammersmith and Fulham to the East. The acreage of this area was approximately 169 acres and included 11 Industrial premises, 296 Commercial premises (including three cinemas), 2,025 private dwellings, 7 Churches and other religious institutions, 5 schools, 3 Crown properties and 12 other properties. The situation of this Area is shown in red on the map at the commencement of the report.

The estimated cost of making the necessary alterations to approximately 1,157 firegrates, so far as residential properties were concerned, was £12,761 and the authorised fuel required was approximately 1,750 tons. Of the estimated cost referred to above, £2,400 would be in respect of Council-owned properties.

It was hoped that the Minister would confirm the Order early in 1959 and that it would come into operation on 1st November, 1959.

Inter-Boroughs Smoke Liaison Committee.

This Committee consisting of representatives from the Boroughs of Fulham and Hammersmith in the County of London, Barnes in the County of Surrey, and Acton, Brentford & Chiswick, and Willesden in the County of Middlesex, held its inaugural meeting early in the year with the idea of exchanging views regarding problems that might arise in implementing the provisions of the Clean Air Act, 1956, and to co-ordinate the proposals of the different Councils for the establishment of Smoke Control Areas.

All the Councils concerned have either made Areas or are in process of so doing and in certain cases, wherever practicable, are arranging the Areas to adjoin those of other member Boroughs.

SECTION G

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE BOROUGH

Laboratory Facilities.

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

Bacteriological examination of food is carried out by the Public Health Laboratory Service, County Hall, S.E.1, and this Laboratory, together with the Laboratory at West London Hospital is also 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 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 tuberculosis 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 tuberculosis 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 Region Hospital Board. Such admission can only be arranged through the Chest Clinic, as is also the case with tuberculosis 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 Divisional Medical Officer and Deputy respectively.

The day to day administration of the service is provided by the Medical Officer of Health for the Boroughs 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 p.m.

48 Glenthorne Road	...	Monday	6.00 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., 6.00 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.
<i>Infant Welfare Centres.</i>			
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.
<i>Physiotherapy (Massage and Light)</i>			
48 Glenthorne Road	...	Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 1.30 p.m.	
<i>Diphtheria Immunisation</i>			
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.
<i>Vaccination</i>			
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.
<i>Chiropody</i>			
48 Glenthorne Road	...	Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday at 2 p.m.	
		Friday at 10.00 a.m.	
<i>Speech Therapy</i>			
48 Glenthorne Road	...	Monday and Thursday 1.30 p.m.	
<i>Creches</i>			
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 1/9 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 has 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 parents' income and is reduced if possible.

Domestic Help Service.

This service, also administered by the London County Council, employs 15 full-time and 91 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	...	...	10
Tuberculosis	...	...	9
Other	...	...	714

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 560 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 provisions 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 12 cases were referred to the Department for examination, but it was not found necessary to take action under the above Acts in any case.

It was possible to find a solution either by co-operation for the family doctor or by making use of other available services.

National Assistance Act, 1948.**Burial or Cremation of the Dead.**

During the year eighteen burials were carried out by the Council under Section 50 of the above Act.

Hammersmith Old People's Welfare Association.

This Association discovers and meets the needs of necessitous old people, and is a self-contained Unit with its office at the Town Hall. It also sponsors various activities for the old people with the assistance of many outside voluntary associations.

These activities include: —

Arrangements for free bathing facilities at the Council's Baths.
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 lunches are prepared in the Town Hall kitchen and the number of persons served rose to approximately 100 per day, 5 days per week.

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.



Part of an Old Person's meal at source in the Town Hall Kitchens.

Medical Examination of Council's Staff.

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

The total number of medical examinations carried out in connection with admission to the Council's Superannuation and/or Sick Pay Scheme during the year was 243, and of this number 63 were found to be unfit for the following reasons: —

Hypertension	15	Otosclerosis	1
Glycosuria	3	Diabetic	1
L.I. Hernia	2	Ureteral Dilation	1
Mitral Stenosis	1	Emphysema	1
Recurrent Hernia	1	Duodenal Ulcer	1
Peptic Ulcer	1	Partial Gastrectomy	1
Gastric Ulcer	5	Left Hydrocele	1

Chronic Otitis Media ...	4	Nephritis ...	1
Anorexia & Weight Loss	1	Low I.Q. ...	2
Bronchitis ...	3	Injury to Head ...	1
Heart Condition ...	3	History of Neurasthenia	1
Chest Condition ...	5	Psychiatric condition ...	2
Varicose Veins ...	1	Deafness ...	2
Epilepsy ...	1	Anaemia ...	1

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

The scheme still works smoothly and satisfactorily and during the year 47 examinations were carried out in this connection.

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:—

Organisation	Amount £ s. d.	Statutory Authority
National Society for Clean Air	12 12 0	Public Health (London) Act, 1936, Section 298. Local Government Act, 1948, Section 136.
Central Council for Health Education	12 14 0	Public Health (London) Act 1936, Section 298.

Conferences

The Council was officially represented at the under-mentioned Conferences:—

Conference	Delegates
Royal Society of Health (Health Congress) Eastbourne. 28th April to 2nd May, 1958.	Councillor Mrs. E. O'K. Finn, M.B.E., Mr. W. Rigby, Senior Public Health Inspector.
Association of Public Health Inspectors, Blackpool. 16th 19th September, 1958.	Mr. W. Rigby, Senior Public Health Inspector.
National Society for Clean Air (formerly National Smoke Abatement Society), Llandudno, 1st—3rd October 1958.	Councillor E. W. Flynn, Dr. A. J. Shinnie, O.B.E., Deputy Medical Officer of Health.

Health Information Bureau.

The Health Information Bureau continued successfully and as before all enquiries, which normally come to the Department were handled and we had a total of 6,686 all told.

Once again a revised copy of the Health Services Guide was printed and approximately 2,500 copies distributed to councillors, local doctors, many interested persons and to many places all over the world.

**STATISTICAL
SUPPLEMENT
TO ANNUAL REPORT
FOR
YEAR 1958**

GENERAL STATISTICS — 1958

Area	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,282.5 acres
Population (1958) (estimated)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110,200
„ (1957) (estimated)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	111,700
„ Census (1951)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	119,367
Natural increase, <i>i.e.</i> , excess of births over deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	786
Marriages registered	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,284
Rateable Value (April, 1958)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£2,029,573
Sum represented by a penny rate (April, 1958)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£8,200

EXTRACT FROM VITAL STATISTICS — 1958

			Total	M.	F.	
Live Births	Legitimate	...	1,807	913	894	Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated resident population = 18.3.
	Illegitimate	...	220	106	114	
Stillbirths	...	...	35	17	18	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births = 16.9.
Deaths	...	...	1,241	667	574	Death Rate per 1,000 estimated average population = 11.2.

Deaths from maternal causes—

	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	2	0.96

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age:—

All infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	...	24
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	...	...	26.00
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	...	...	9.09
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	...	...	...	...	249
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	...	...	—
Deaths from 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
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	—
1958	110,200	786	—

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
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
1958	110,200	249	2.2

DEATHS FROM CARCINOMA OF LUNGS

Year		0—25	—45	—65	—75	+ 75	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
1958	M	—	1	29	23	6	59
	F	—	—	1	3	1	5
	Total	—	1	30	26	7	64

INCIDENCE OF PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS AND NEOPLASMS OF THE LUNGS

Age Groups		Pulmonary Tuberculosis		Neoplasms of the Lung or Bronchus	
		1957	1958	1957	1958
MALES ...	0—	—	—	—	—
	1—	—	—	—	—
	5—	—	—	—	—
	15—	—	—	—	—
	25—	—	2	3	1
	45—	3	5	36	29
	65—	1	1	25	23
	75—	1	2	3	6
Total Males ...		5	10	67	59

FEMALES {	0—	—	—	—	—
	1—	—	—	—	—
	5—	—	—	—	—
	15—	—	—	—	—
	25—	1	1	—	—
	45—	2	1	2	1
	65—	—	—	6	3
	75—	—	1	4	1
Total Females ...		3	3	12	5

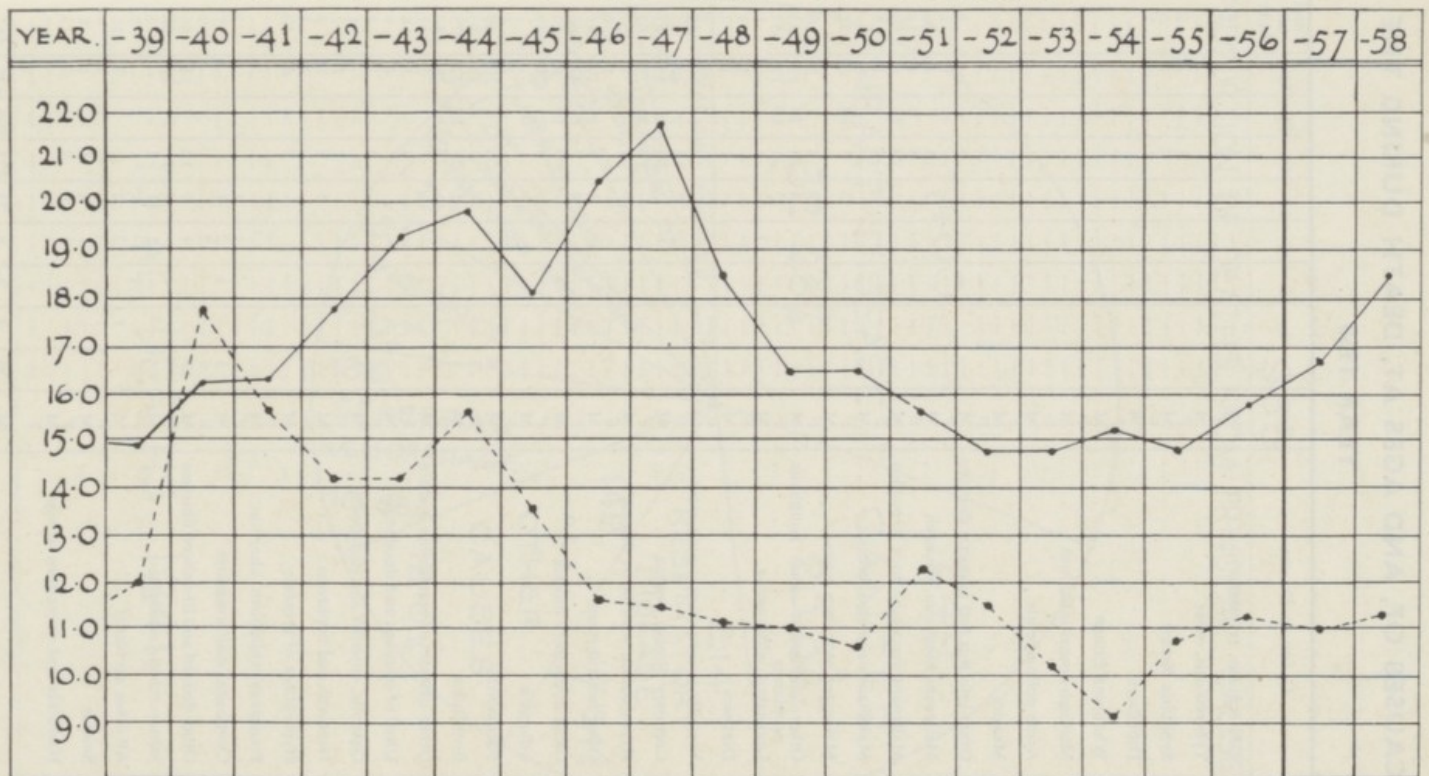
VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT

1958 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	1,829	14.9	1,311	11.2	362	442	77	43	1,391	12.0
	D116,200										
1940	98,320	1,600	16.3	1,725	17.5	370	401	76	51	1,756	17.9
1941	84,880	1,405	16.5	1,315	15.4	351	364	52	41	1,328	15.6
1942	89,370	1,589	17.8	1,270	14.2	356	338	94	59	1,252	14.0
1943	92,050	1,768	19.2	1,278	13.9	365	387	102	58	1,300	14.1
1944	89,190	1,788	20.0	1,447	16.2	418	389	95	53	1,418	15.9
1945	96,100	1,742	18.1	1,464	15.2	423	267	78	45	1,308	13.6
1946	111,860	2,310	20.6	1,522	13.6	463	277	103	45	1,336	11.9
1947	117,280	2,559	21.8	1,570	13.3	472	271	97	38	1,369	11.6
1948	115,800	2,149	18.5	1,608	13.8	547	241	75	35	1,302	11.2
1949	118,440	1,971	16.6	1,532	12.9	545	322	55	28	1,309	11.0
1950	119,200	1,988	16.6	1,433	12.0	482	346	34	17	1,297	10.8
1951	118,300	1,874	15.8	1,605	14.4	509	401	41	22	1,497	12.6
1952	118,800	1,777	14.9	1,509	12.7	535	383	37	21	1,357	11.4
1953	117,600	1,750	14.9	1,409	12.0	498	296	35	20	1,207	10.3
1954	116,500	1,776	15.2	1,382	11.8	606	295	38	21	1,071	9.1
1955	114,700	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	1,227	11.0
1958	110,200	2,027	18.3	1,416	12.8	655	480	49	24	1,241	11.2

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

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



BIRTH RATE

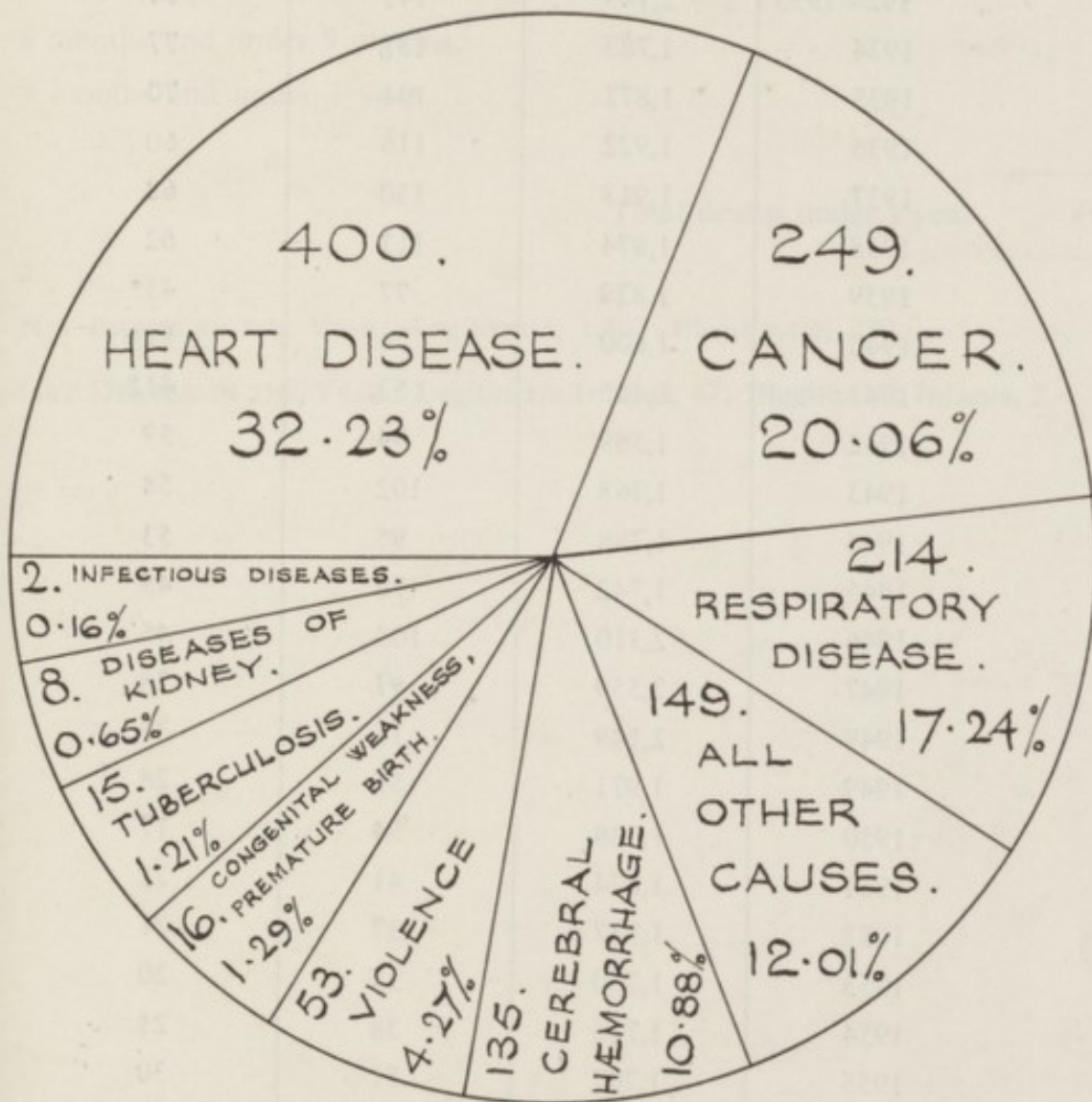
DEATH RATE

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1958

CAUSE OF DEATH	Sex	0—	1—	5—	15—	25—	45—	65—	75—	Total all Ages
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory ...	M	—	—	—	—	2	5	1	2	10
	F	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	3
2. Tuberculosis, other ...	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2
3. Syphilitic disease ...	M	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	1	6
	F	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
4. Diphtheria ...	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach ...	M	—	—	—	—	2	13	7	4	26
	F	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	4	11
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung bronchus	M	—	—	—	—	1	29	23	6	59
	F	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	5
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast ...	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	3	3	10	6	22
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus ...	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	2	5	1	2	10
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ...	M	—	2	2	—	4	23	20	12	63
	F	—	—	—	—	3	21	10	19	53
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia ...	M	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
16. Diabetes ...	M	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system...	M	—	—	—	—	—	10	16	16	42
	F	—	—	—	—	2	15	27	49	93
18. Coronary disease, angina ...	M	—	—	—	—	2	59	41	35	137
	F	—	—	—	—	—	14	23	28	65
19. Hypertension with heart disease ...	M	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	1	7
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	6
20. Other heart disease ...	M	—	—	—	—	1	5	16	19	41
	F	—	—	—	—	4	7	13	42	66
21. Other circulatory disease ...	M	—	—	—	—	—	9	14	6	29
	F	—	—	—	—	—	8	15	26	49
22. Influenza ...	M	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
23. Pneumonia ...	M	6	—	—	—	—	6	8	20	40
	F	3	—	—	—	—	3	6	21	33
24. Bronchitis ...	M	1	1	—	—	1	28	22	22	75
	F	1	1	—	—	—	7	14	26	49
25. Other disease of respiratory system	M	—	—	1	—	—	7	1	2	11
	F	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	4
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	M	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	4	9
	F	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	4
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	F	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2
28. Nephritis and nephrosis ...	M	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	1	5
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
29. Hyperplasia of prostate ...	M	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	4	10
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ...	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2
31. Congenital malformations ...	M	3	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	7
	F	6	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	9
32. Other defined and ill-defined illnesses	M	19	—	—	1	5	12	7	12	56
	F	9	—	1	—	3	11	11	17	52
33. Motor vehicle accidents ...	M	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	4
	F	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	3
34. All other accidents ...	M	—	1	—	2	2	1	3	7	16
	F	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	7	9
35. Suicide ...	M	—	—	—	1	2	4	—	1	8
	F	—	—	—	1	4	6	—	2	13
36. Homicide and operations of war ...	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	M	30	4	4	8	25	225	195	176	667
	F	19	2	2	4	23	114	145	265	574
Total of all causes ...		49	6	6	12	48	339	340	441	1241

1958.

PROPORTION OF DEATHS FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES.



TOTAL DEATHS, 1241.

INFANT MORTALITY — 1958 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	41‡
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
1958	2,027	49	24

* 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.

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

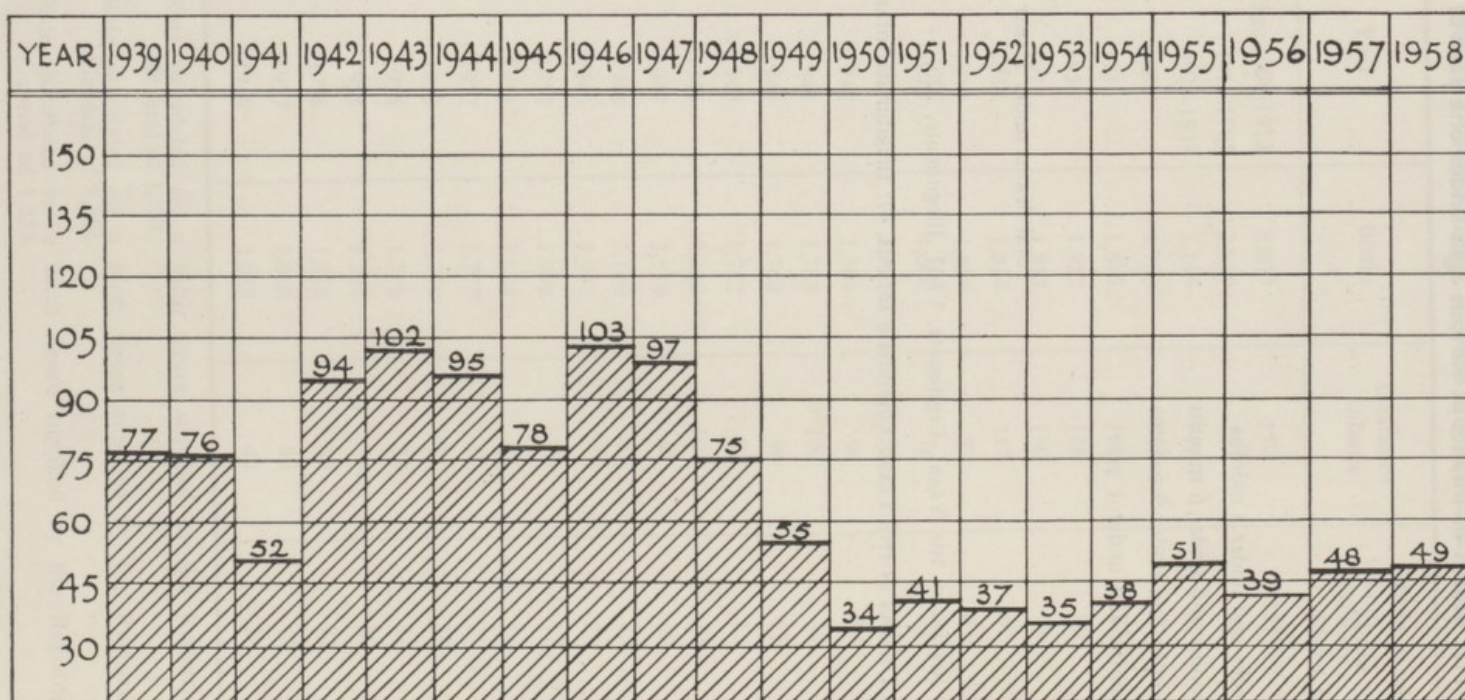
Net deaths of infants at various ages under one year of age

Under 1 week	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
1—2 weeks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
2—3 weeks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
3—4 weeks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
4 weeks and under 3 months	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
3 months and under 6 months	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
6 months and under 9 months	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
9 months and under 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total deaths under 1 year									49

NET BIRTHS IN THE YEAR: Legitimate, 1,807; Illegitimate, 220.

NET DEATHS IN THE YEAR: Legitimate Infants, 47; Illegitimate Infants, 2.

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	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
England and Wales	27	25	25	24	23
Scotland ...	31	31	30	29	29
Northern Ireland ...	38	33	32	29	29
Australia ...	23	22	22	22	21
Canada ...	35	32	31	32	31
Chile ...	114	124	121	113	117
Denmark ...	27	27	25	25	23
France ...	42	41	39	36	34
Irish Republic ...	39	38	37	36	33
Italy ...	59	53	49	48	50
Netherlands ...	22	21	20	19	17
New Zealand ...	20	22	22	19	20
Sweden ...	19	19	17	17	17
United States of America ...	28	27	27	26	26

MATERNAL MORTALITY — 1958 and Previous Years

Year	Number of Deaths	Number of live Births	Maternal Death Rate
	Pregnancy, child- birth, abortion		
Average 1924-1933	8	2,145	3.5
1934	9	1,783	5.0
1935	2	1,877	1.1
1936	3	1,922	1.6
1937	4	1,913	2.1
1938	2	1,874	1.1
1939	2	1,829	1.0
1940	—	1,600	—
1941	2	1,405	1.5†
1942	3*	1,589	1.9
1943	3	1,768	1.6
1944	2	1,788	1.08
1945	1	1,742	0.56
1946	7	2,310	2.94
1947	1	2,559	0.38
1948	1	2,149	0.45
1949	2	1,971	0.99
1950	1	1,988	0.49
1951	1	1,874	0.52
1952	2	1,777	1.10
1953	3	1,750	1.67
1954	3	1,776	1.66
1955	2	1,707	1.14
1956	—	1,810	—
1957	2	1,886	1.04
1958	2	2,027	0.96

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

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

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

(A) SANITARY INSPECTION

Cause of Inspection	No. of Inspections	No. of Notices served	No. of Notices complied with
Atmospheric Pollution ...	107	—	—
Bakehouses	74	—	1
Complaints	3,467	825	403
Drainage	2,333	6	1
Factories (Mechanical) ...	315	5	8
Factories (non-Mechanical)	162	8	7
Food (other than Restaurants and Eating Houses) ...	1,832	7	5
Hairdressers and Barbers ...	146	—	—
Housing Act	501	5	3
Housing Applications ...	251	1	3
House to House	261	12	5
Housing Repairs and Rents Act	451	39	4
Ice Cream Vendors	225	—	—
Infectious Diseases	292	—	1
Markets	629	—	—
Milk Vendors	152	—	—
Outworkers	1,059	—	—
Pet Animals Act	16	1	—
Pharmacy & Poisons Act ...	96	—	—
Public Urinals	3	—	1
Rag Flock Act	—	—	—
Rats and Mice	2,880	60	40
Restaurants and Eating Houses	727	7	7
Shops Act	146	2	2
Slaughterhouses	—	—	—
Smoke Observations ...	203	3	5
Miscellaneous	1,507	53	24
Re-visits	7,773	413	655
No answer	952	—	—
	26,560	1,447	1,175
No. of Ineffective Visits ...	952	—	—
Total	25,608	1,447	1,175

During the year 658 Statutory Notices were served and 304 complied with.

(B) SUMMONSES—Proceedings instituted during the Year

Public Health (London) Act, 1936	...	...	...	78
Food and Drugs Act, 1955	...	...	...	11
L.C.C. Byelaws	...	...	...	6
Housing Act, 1957	...	...	...	3

(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 ...	90	162	8	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	295	315	5	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority, (excluding outworkers' premises) ...	—	—	—	—
Total ...	385	477	13	—

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)	9	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	4	4	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	—	—	1	—	—
Total	13	15	1	—	—

OUTWORK

Nature of Work	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of Outworkers 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. ...	180	—	—	—	—	—
Lampshades ...	6	—	—	—	—	—
Curtains and Furniture Hangings ...	1	—	—	—	—	—
Jewellery ...	19	—	—	—	—	—
Paper bags ...	38	—	—	—	—	—
Feather Sorting ...	1	—	—	—	—	—
Carding, &c., of Buttons, &c. ...	67	—	—	—	—	—
Stuffed Toys ...	37	—	—	—	—	—
Cracker Bon-bon, Christ- mas Crackers, Christ- mas Stockings, &c. ...	39	—	—	2	1	—
Total ...	388	—	—	2	1	—

(D) UNSOUND FOOD CONDEMNED—1958

Apple Pulp	...	...	...	...	2 barrels
Bacon	...	...	...	...	20 lbs.
Baked Beans	...	...	...	...	124 tins
Cheese	...	...	...	...	21 lbs.
Chicken	...	...	...	...	44 lbs.
Chicken	...	...	...	...	15 tins
Cream Cakes	...	...	...	...	15 cakes
Cream	...	...	...	...	10 tins
Fish	...	...	...	...	444 lbs.
Fish	...	...	...	...	83 tins
Fruit	...	...	...	...	854 tins
Fruit, Dried	...	...	...	...	30 lbs.
Fruit Juice	...	...	...	...	29 tins
Ham	...	...	...	...	172 tins
Jam	...	...	...	...	9 jars
Liver	...	...	...	...	10 lbs.
Meat	...	...	...	...	324 lbs.
Meat	...	...	...	...	597 tins
Meat Paste	...	...	...	...	11 tins
Milk	...	...	...	...	247 tins
Peas	...	...	...	...	212 tins
Pickles	...	...	...	...	11 jars
Rice, Creamed	...	...	...	...	23 tins
Rolled Oats	...	...	...	...	2 pkts.
Sauce	...	...	...	...	9 bottles
Sauerkraut	...	...	...	...	7 tins
Sausages	...	...	...	...	29 tins
Soup	...	...	...	...	157 tins
Spaghetti	...	...	...	...	27 tins
Tomatoes	...	...	...	...	48 tins
Tomato Juice	...	...	...	...	107 tins
Vegetables	...	...	...	...	95 tins

PUBLIC MORTUARY—Bodies Admitted, &c.

Bodies admitted from the Borough: —

By order of Coroner	...	...	...	...	346
By order of Police	...	...	...	...	4
On application of undertakers	...	...	...	...	24
					<hr/> 374

Bodies admitted from other Boroughs: —

Fulham (245 by order of Coroner, 16 by order of Police and 7 on application of undertakers)	268
Chelsea (213 by order of Coroner, 5 by order of Police and 3 on application of undertakers)	221
Kensington (256 by order of Coroner, 5 on application of undertakers)	261
	<hr/> 750
Total bodies admitted	<hr/> 1,124

No. of P.M. examinations conducted: —

Hammersmith cases	...	...	...	...	350
Fulham cases	...	...	...	...	261
Chelsea cases	...	...	...	...	218
Kensington cases	...	...	...	...	256
					<hr/> 1,085
Total P.M.'s	...	...	...	...

No. of Inquests held: —

Hammersmith cases	...	...	...	...	75
Fulham cases	...	...	...	...	46
Chelsea cases	...	...	...	...	51
Kensington cases	...	...	...	...	89
					<hr/> 261
Total Inquests held	...	...	...	...

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	2	—	15	32	2	1	—	—	52	13	—	50
Whooping Cough	12	12	25	28	—	—	—	—	77	13	—	75
Acute Poliomyelitis (Par.) ...	—	1	2	3	1	3	—	—	10	10	—	1
„ „ (Non.-Par.)	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	1
Measles	20	49	173	252	14	4	—	—	512	11	—	510
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	3	3	—	—
Pneumonia	5	2	19	14	2	14	32	15	103	16	73	103
A. Encephalitis (Inf.)	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	1
Enteric or Typhoid Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	1	—	—	—	6	1	8	3	—	8
Meningococcal Infection ...	1	3	2	5	2	1	—	—	14	14	—	5
Food Poisoning	4	1	2	6	7	9	6	1	36	15	—	35
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3*
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scabies	—	—	6	13	17	23	5	—	64	1	—	64
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	59	45	—	—	104	—	—	104†
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary) ...	—	—	3	28	44	38	10	—	123	36	13	123
„ (Non-Pulmonary)	1	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	5	2	2	5
Totals	48	68	248	383	151	141	61	17	1,117	140	88	1,088

* Of this total only 2 cases related to patients residing in the Borough.

† Of this total only 45 cases related to patients residing in the Borough.

TUBERCULOSIS

Summary of Notifications during the period from the 1st January, 1958
to the 31st December, 1958.

AGE PERIODS	Formal Notifications													
	Number of Primary Notifications of new cases of tuberculosis													
	0—	1—	2—	5—	10—	15—	20—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—	Total (all ages)
Respiratory, Males	—	—	—	1	—	4	7	9	12	18	17	7	1	76
Respiratory, Females	—	—	—	2	—	8	9	12	11	—	3	1	1	47
Non-Respiratory, Males	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	3
Non-Respiratory, Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2

CASES NOTIFIED AND DEATHS — 1958 and Previous Years.

Year	No. of Cases notified			No. of Deaths	No. of Cases on Register of Notifications
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Total		
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
1958	123	5	128	15	1,537

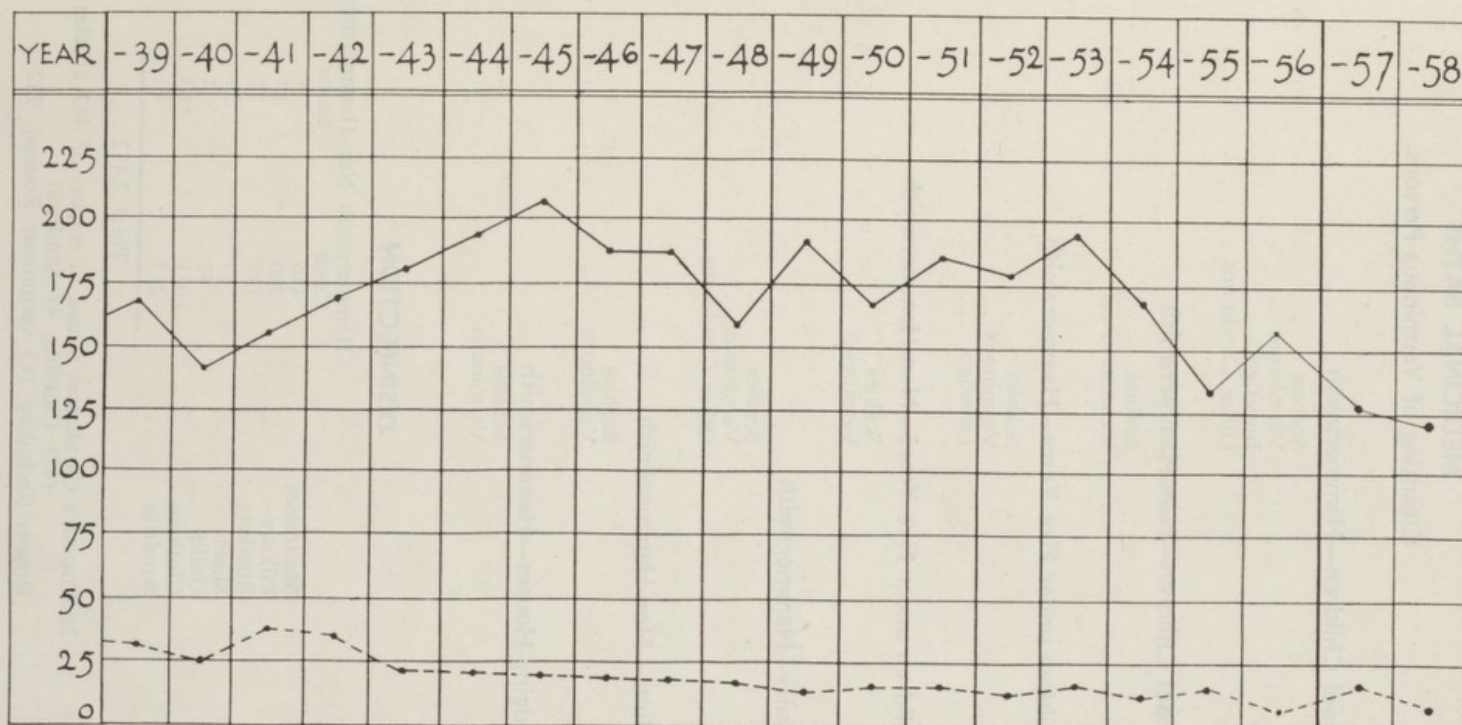
Average number of cases notified for the 10 years 1939/1948
(inclusive)—202.

Average number of cases notified for the 10 years 1949/1958
(inclusive)—178.

Average number of deaths for the 10 years 1939/1948
(inclusive)—94.

Average number of deaths for the 10 years 1949/1958
(inclusive)—29.

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	...	...	...	...	72
Verminous	...	...	...	...	514
Impetigo	...	...	...	...	11
Other Conditions	...	...	...	...	3

School Children—Non-Hammersmith

Scabies	...	...	...	...	16
Verminous	...	...	...	...	3

Children under Five Years—Hammersmith

Scabies	...	...	...	...	12
Verminous	...	...	...	...	62
Impetigo	...	...	...	...	2

Children under Five Years—Non-Hammersmith

Scabies	...	...	...	...	11
Verminous	...	...	...	...	4

Adults—Hammersmith

Scabies	...	...	...	...	129
Verminous	...	...	...	...	108
Other Conditions	...	...	...	...	2

Adults—Non-Hammersmith

Scabies	...	...	...	...	33
Verminous	...	...	...	...	12

Lodging-Houses—Hammersmith

Scabies	...	...	...	...	8
Verminous	...	...	...	...	105

DISINFECTION

		Hammersmith	Non-Hammersmith
		Cases	Cases
Mattresses	...	416	4
Pillows	...	380	17
Blankets	...	187	13
Sheets	...	67	28
Quilts	...	32	4
Clothing	...	+931	63
Sundries	...	+257	13

Total 2,412

+ 26 Custom's Certificates issued in respect of 462 articles
(421 Clothing, 41 Sundries)
Rooms (including 763 verminous Rooms), 782

MEDICAL BATHS

Classification of Various Forms

School Children—Hammerstein

School
Various
Other Conditions

School Children—Non-Hammerstein

School
Various

Children under Five Years—Hammerstein

School
Various
Infants

Children under Five Years—Non-Hammerstein

School
Various

Adults—Hammerstein

School
Various
Other Conditions

Adults—Non-Hammerstein

School
Various

Lodging Houses—Hammerstein

School
Various

CONCLUSIONS

1. The results of the Hammerstein
baths are as follows:

Hammerstein
baths
baths
baths
baths
baths
baths
baths

100
100
100
100
100
100
100
100

100 100

2. The results of the Hammerstein
baths are as follows:
Hammerstein baths are as follows:
Hammerstein baths are as follows: