

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

### **Contributors**

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Day, F. M.

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**Metropolitan Borough of Hammersmith**



**Report on the Health  
of the Borough**

**1960**

**F. M. DAY,**  
M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.T.M., D.P.H.,  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

THE HISTORY OF THE  
CITY OF BOSTON



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

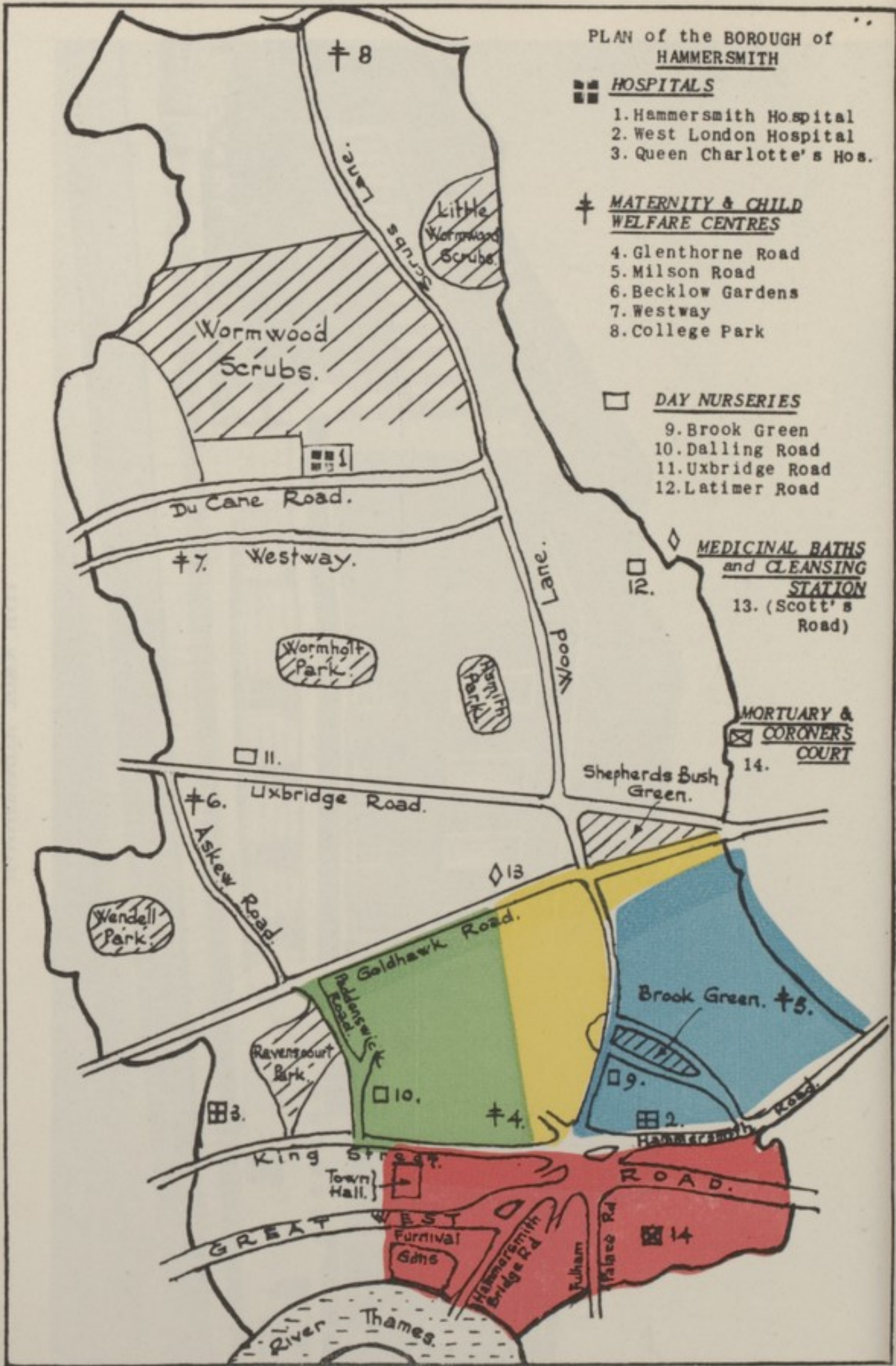
9. Brook Green
10. Dalling Road
11. Uxbridge Road
12. Latimer Road

□ MEDICINAL BATHS and CLEANSING STATION

13. (Scott's Road)

☒ MORTUARY & CORONERS COURT

- 14.



No. 1 Smoke Control Area (Red).      No. 2 Smoke Control Area (Blue).  
Proposed No. 3 Smoke Control Area (Yellow).  
Proposed No. 4 Smoke Control Area (Green).      (See page 32)

# METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF HAMMERSMITH

---

## Health Committee

At 31st December, 1960

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

„ E. D. Freeman (Mrs.) (*Vice-Chairman*)

Alderman H. G. Reynolds

Councillor B. Evans (Mrs.)

„ D. M. Heaks (Mrs.)

„ F. W. Ing

„ L. S. Jones, A.R.Ae.S.

„ D. R. P. Murray, M.A., Ph.D.

„ R. W. Oak

„ D. A. Reynolds

„ D. W. Thorpe, T.D., M.I.E.E.

„ E. C. Woods (Miss), (*Deputy Mayor*)

*Ex-Officio* : The Worshipful the Mayor (Councillor  
J. F. Hayes, M.M., 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 have much pleasure in presenting my Annual Report on the state of the Public Health in Hammersmith for the year 1960, the Report being on the lines requested by the Minister of Health. Once again, I regret that it was 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.

The year was notable particularly with regard to the Public Health Department's added responsibilities with regard to the various services for old people. We have always worked closely with the Town Clerk and his officers but in June the Secretary of the Hammersmith Old People's Welfare Association and that Association asked us to play a greater part in their activities and requested that I should become their Hon. Medical Director.

The Public Health Department and I welcomed this opportunity to give more of our time to old people and the arrangement continues to work very well indeed.

I should emphasise, however, that the affairs of the Hammersmith Old People's Welfare Association could not flourish without the very generous assistance of the Hammersmith Borough Council. The Council, and the Mayor himself, have repeatedly come to our rescue and enabled us to introduce new services of which we are very proud.

For instance in June, the delivered lunches were first served from a new type of container which maintains the meal at the appropriate temperature—a hundred of these being then served from two vehicles particularly designed for this service.

Serious infectious disease was happily scarce during 1960 but in April two carriers of a food poisoning organism (*Salmonella St. Paul*) were found in a large food factory and were isolated at home until free from infection. It is of interest to record that financial compensation was paid to both men by the Hammersmith Borough Council under their powers contained in the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1959. There are a number of other unusual problems which came to our notice and will be found later in the substance of the report.

In conclusion, I wish to thank the Members of the Council and, in particular, the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee and the Establishment Committee, for the support and encouragement which I have at all times received, and to express my sincere thanks to all the Staff of the Public Health Department for their loyal support and excellent work done 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, 1960

### *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.

*Assistant Administrative Officer:* S. G. Bennett (b, d.)

### *Clerical:*

J. C. Turner ( <i>1st Assistant</i> )	F. E. Martin
A. E. Blake	W. M. Robinson
Mrs. J. P. Brodie	Mrs. L. G. Stimpson
T. J. Hares	Miss I. E. Waller
Mrs. D. Kelley	( <i>M.O.H.'s Secretary</i> )
Mrs. F. Lawford	

*Senior Public Health Inspector:* P. T. Bayes (a, b, c.)

*Deputy Senior Public Health Inspector:* E. W. Pike (b, d.)

### *Public Health Inspectors:*

W. R. Bland (d)	W. H. Tyrrell ( <i>Assistant</i> )
G. G. Gardiner (b, d, h.)	R. J. Darrington ( <i>Assistant</i> )
J. C. Hopkins (b, d, g.)	(National Service 5.10.60)
S. E. Thelner (d)	

*Food and Drugs Inspector:* W. J. Godden (a, b, e.)

### *Clean Air Act:*

#### *Enquiry Officers:*

P. E. C. Pendock (*Temporary*)  
E. R. James (*Temporary*)

#### *Technical Officer:*

E. Bonnar (*Unestablished*)

### *Old People's Welfare:*

Miss E. M. Cross (d, f, i, j.)	Mrs. E. Coats
( <i>Public Health Welfare Officer</i> )	Mrs. C. Willison
Miss M. A. Tyreman (j)	( <i>Part Time</i> )
( <i>Nursing Visitor</i> )	

*Mortuary Keeper:* W. Gauntlett

*Medicinal Baths Superintendent:* F. G. Baldwin (j)

*Public Analyst:* D. F. H. Button, A.R.C.S., F.R.I.C.

- 
- (a) Cert. Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Board.  
 (b) Cert. Royal Sanitary Institute (Meat and other foods).  
 (c) Smoke Abatement Cert. L.C.C. School of Engineering.  
 (d) Cert. Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Joint Board.  
 (e) Cert. Royal Sanitary Institute (Inspector).  
 (f) Cert. Royal Sanitary Institute (Health Visitor).  
 (g) Cert. Royal Sanitary Institute (General Science and Sanitation).  
 (h) Cert. Royal Sanitary Institute (Sanitary Science as applied to Buildings and Public Works).  
 (i) State Certified Midwife.  
 (j) State Registered Nurse.

## SECTION A

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### SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE BOROUGH AND STATISTICS

Hammersmith, the most westerly of the Metropolitan Boroughs, although largely industrial in character can still boast of quiet spots by the riverside; the waterfront between Chiswick Mall and Hammersmith Bridge is an attraction at any time of the year. There are the period places such as Kent House and Kelmscott House that contrast strongly with the twentieth century dwellings. It is a very far cry from the old coaching road to the Great West Road as we know it today; with the Fly-over constructed by the most up-to-date methods now nearing completion. There are still hold-ups on the Great West Road, but they are no longer the work of highwaymen, but, of course, traffic congestion.

All those activities that are a part of modern urban life can be found in Hammersmith, from the processing of raw materials in factories to the retailing of the finished article in the very fine shops in the Borough.

There is a variation of approximately 120 ft. in the elevation of the Borough from the southern boundary at the River Thames to the northern boundary. The highest point is at the junction of Scrubs Lane and Harrow Road (133 ft. above Mean Sea Level at Newlyn, Cornwall), and the lowest at points in the Lower and Upper Malls (13 ft. above Mean Sea Level at Newlyn).

The sub-soil of 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 ft. of gravel above blue clay, particularly in the east, much of which was excavated for brick-making purposes in the distant past.

The Borough has an estimated population for 1960 of 108,290 and an area of 2,282.5 acres, of which 286 acres are given over to parks and open spaces. There are approximately 70 miles of roads, most of which carry the very heavy traffic that is such a feature of life today.

Apart from the residents, many people come to Hammersmith for relaxation. The Boat Race was run for the 106th time in 1960 (Oxford won); athletics are to be found at the White City Stadium; exhibitions of all kinds are held at Olympia. Excellent transport services facilitate these events. The new B.B.C. Television Centre in Wood Lane provides entertainment for millions.

## Vital Statistics.

### (a) Population

A detailed analysis of population figures is shown in statistical supplement.

The Registrar-General's estimated population for Haverham for 1960 is 108,290 which shows a reduction of 650 compared with 1959. This is a reduction in population for the eighth year in succession. The last national census was in 1951 and there will be a further one in 1961: figures issued by the Registrar-General for the years between are estimates and are in no way intended to be

Despite the drop in total estimated population, the number of children under 15 years of age is 22,300 for 1960 as against 22,000 for 1959: this shows an increase of 300.

### (b) Marriages

The number of marriages was 1,308, an increase of 41 compared with the previous year.

Particulars are set out hereunder:—

The Register Office .....	497
Buildings registered for marriages (Roman Catholic Churches and Chapels at which a Registrar attends) .....	442
Churches of the Church of England .....	322
Authorised Persons (Chapels at which a Registrar does not attend) .....	31
Jewish Synagogues .....	16
	<hr/>
	1,308
	<hr/>

### (c) Births

The corrected number of births for the year was 2,212 as against 2,004 in 1959. On the estimated population of 108,290 this represents an annual rate of 20.4 births per thousand persons living. In 1959 the birth rate per thousand of the population was 18.4.

There was an increase in illegitimate births from 256 in 1959 to 261 in 1960.

### (d) Deaths

The number of deaths registered last year was 1,429. From this figure must be deducted 688 in respect of non-resident and transferable deaths, and added to it 464 deaths of residents of the Borough who died in various parts of England. This gives the corrected figure of deaths as 1,205 (615 males and 590 females).

Using the estimated population figure of 108,290, the number of deaths per thousand of the population is 11.1 as compared with 11.3 in 1959.

Once more the principal causes of death during 1960 were diseases of the heart and cancer.

In the Statistical Supplement will be found a detailed analysis of deaths from carcinoma of the lungs during recent years.

*(e) Infant Mortality*

The number of deaths of infants under one year of age during the year was 50 giving a mortality rate per 1,000 live births of 23 as compared with 27 last year.

*(f) Maternal Mortality*

There was 1 maternal death during the year, resulting in a death rate of 0.44 per 1,000 live and still-births.

## SECTION B

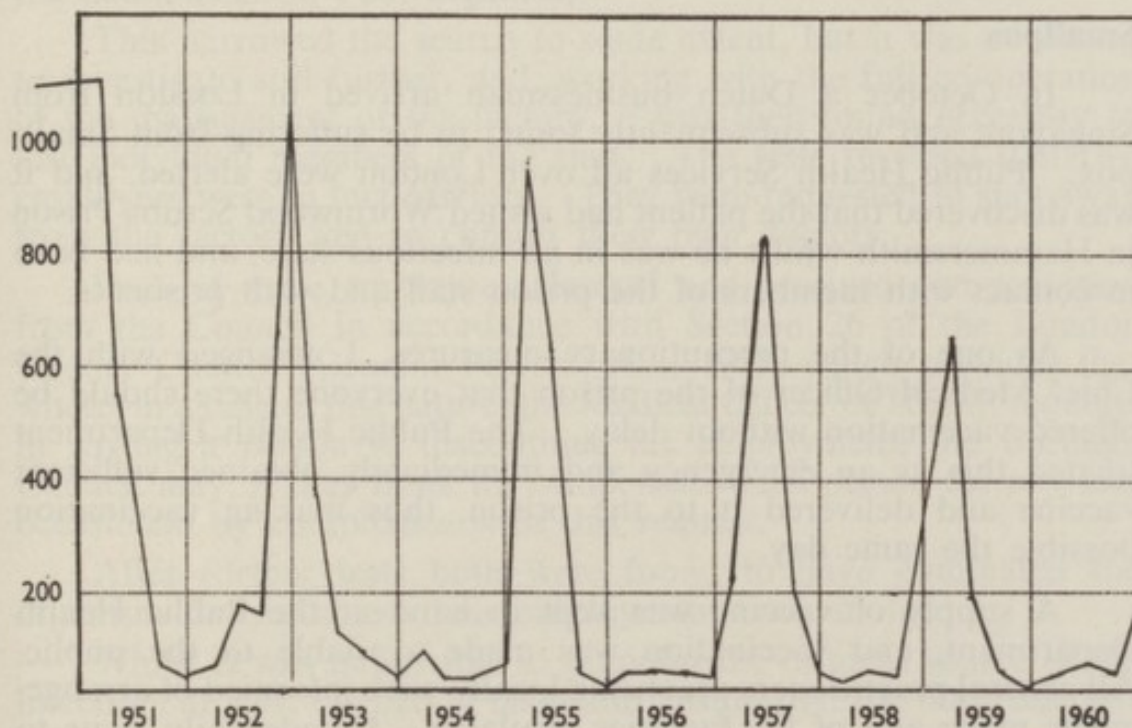
### PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES

#### **Infectious Diseases.**

1,031 cases of infectious diseases were notified during the year. 124 cases were removed to hospital and of this number, 11 were notified on discharge as not having suffered from the condition originally notified. As a result, the corrected number of cases of notifiable infectious diseases for the year was 1,020.

These figures show a decrease on the previous year of 844 cases. This is largely due to the fact that there were very few cases of Measles until the end of the year; and to a substantial decrease in the number of cases of Food Poisoning. Scarlet Fever, Pneumonia and Dysentery also showed a decrease; although the figure for Whooping Cough was higher.

It is interesting to note how regular in its habits the Measles cycle is, and this is clearly seen in the chart below showing figures of notifications received during the last ten years. If past experience is anything to judge by, then we should reach a further Measles peak during the early months of 1961.



I am pleased to be able to report that no cases of Diphtheria were brought to the attention of this Department during 1960.

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

No certificates were issued during the year.

### **Tuberculosis.**

During the year there was a decrease in the incidence of this disease. The number of new cases notified was 111 as against 143 in the previous year. These figures show a decrease of 37 in pulmonary cases and an increase of 5 in non-pulmonary cases.

This total of 111 cases notified for 1960 is a new record low figure, beating the previous best (in 1958) by no less than 17 cases. In the statistical supplement will be found a chart showing the number of new cases notified during the past 20 years.

The number of deaths was 7 as against 8 in 1959. This, over the years, I regard as a quite remarkable improvement.

As in previous years, the London County Council continued with the campaign for B.C.G. inoculations among school-children and a total of 2,045 received these inoculations during the year.

### **Poliomyelitis.**

There was only one confirmed case of this disease in the Borough in 1960 : it was found to be of the paralytic type. There were two confirmed cases in 1959.

48,255 vaccinations against this disease were carried out in Division 1 of the London County Council.

### **Smallpox**

In October a Dutch businessman arrived in London from Singapore and was subsequently found to be suffering from Smallpox. Public Health Services all over London were alerted, and it was discovered that the patient had visited Wormwood Scrubs Prison in Hammersmith whilst he was in an infectious state, and had been in contact with members of the prison staff and with prisoners.

As one of the precautionary measures, I arranged with the Chief Medical Officer of the prison that everyone there should be offered vaccination without delay. The Public Health Department treated this as an emergency and immediately obtained sufficient vaccine and delivered it to the prison, thus making vaccination possible the same day.

A supply of vaccine was kept in hand at the Public Health Department, and vaccination was made available to the public. All general practitioners practising locally were informed of arrangements made and of the facilities available. I made daily visits to the prison, and as prisoners were discharged to their homes outside the Borough the appropriate local authority was notified in order that full precautions might be taken.

No further cases of Smallpox did occur, but the fullest preparations were made should this have happened.

### Food Poisoning.

This year there were 35 cases of Food Poisoning. This compares very favourably with the 318 cases in 1959; however, it must be remembered that in 1959 there were large outbreaks at two hospitals in the Borough, whereas in 1960 the total of 35 was made up largely of single cases. The following agents were identified :—

Salmonella Typhimurium	.....	.....	.....	8
Salmonella Reading	.....	.....	.....	1
Salmonella Stanley	.....	.....	.....	1
Total	.....	.....	.....	<u>10</u>

In 25 other cases no specific organism was isolated.

During December, 1959, three cases of Salmonella St. Paul were discovered in different London Hospitals. It was then found that all three individuals concerned were employed at the same place—a food factory in Hammersmith. Great importance must be placed on any outbreak of food poisoning discovered in a food factory, and the Health Department immediately commenced extensive investigations.

Swabs were taken at various points in the drainage system of this factory, and it was found that certain toilets were receiving the Salmonella St. Paul organism.

This narrowed the search to some extent, but it was necessary to investigate still further, and, working with the full co-operation of the management of the factory, it was then found necessary to test individual members of the staff. The tests revealed that two employees were in fact carriers. They were requested to stay away from the factory and to consult their own doctors.

Both of these employees claimed and received compensation from the Council in accordance with Section 26 of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1959, which provides that where, in a case of this nature, the Medical Officer of Health requests in writing a person to discontinue his employment, the Borough Council may, if they think fit, compensate such person for any loss occasioned by compliance with this request.

After further tests both were found to have eliminated the organism and resumed their employment once more.

Whilst it was impossible to pinpoint the original source of the infection, at least the action taken did ensure that the outbreak was limited.

### Dysentery.

100 cases of Dysentery occurred during 1960 which is 48 less than last year. There were no deaths, nor were there any outbreaks.



### Medicinal Baths.

In Scotts Road, Shepherds Bush, the Health Department's treatment baths and laundry carry on their multiple responsibilities. Treatment is provided for scabies, impetigo, verminous conditions and for psoriasis.

During the year, the London County Council discontinued the use of this centre for school-children. However, cases from Brentford and Chiswick, Ealing, Fulham, Hendon, Heston and Isleworth, Kensington, Richmond, Southall and Uxbridge received treatment. Barnes and Brentford and Chiswick Councils, and the London and Middlesex County Councils used our centre for the steam sterilisation of bedding.

On 148 occasions the West London Hospital used the services of the Medicinal Baths for sterilisation—a total of 905 articles.

In my report for last year I wrote that "The year 1959 will be recorded and long remembered"; I was, of course, referring to the weather. The same can be said of 1960, but, alas, whereas 1959 was hot and dry for long periods, 1960 was cold and wet. The level of bed bug activity is known to fluctuate with temperature variation, and, as the last two years were so different in character a comparison of treatments given is worthwhile.

	1959		1960	
	<i>Treatments</i>	<i>Average Mean Temperature Degrees Fah.</i>	<i>Treatments</i>	<i>Average Mean Temperature Degrees Fah.</i>
January	—	39	9	43
February	2	43	22	43
March	5	48	29	45
April	25	53	47	51
May	48	57	92	57
June	91	63	94	63
July	117	67	90	62
August	245	67	51	63
September	170	63	39	59
October	76	57	19	54
November	26	49	24	49
December	8	46	17	43
Totals	813		533	

The figure of 813 for 1959 was a record and it is likely that there was a residue which may be the reason for so much bug activity so early in the year 1960. A constant temperature of above 65 deg. F. produces ideal conditions for bed bugs to complete a quick life cycle. Below 55 deg. F., they are more lethargic and feed less and therefore give less trouble.

The temperature fluctuation of a normal English summer will to some extent retard infestation. Calls for spraying are rare when the average temperature is below 50 deg. F., except where re-decorations are in progress.

It is likely that even better results could be obtained from insecticides if they were used at the time of bug hibernation; this applies to old property in particular. The old saying that a dog is allowed his first bite would appear to apply to bugs also, as rarely are steps taken by the afflicted until the bugs are really active. If only those concerned would consult the Public Health Department as soon as they are aware that they have bugs, it would enable treatments to be spread over much of the year instead of the summer months, as they are at the moment.

This year there were 39 treatments for cockroaches and 34 treatments for fleas; both figures very slightly up on 1959.

In January a staphylococcal infection was persistent in one ward of a local hospital, and it was decided to close the ward while disinfection was carried out. All mattresses, pillows and blankets were steam sterilised at the disinfecting station; other articles were laundered by the hospital. There were 11 requests for formaldehyde disinfection from this hospital at other times.

Following requests made to the Health Department, disinfection was carried out in 12 instances following a death. Also, 9 rooms were sprayed subsequent to tuberculosis.

Articles of clothing continue to be sent abroad to relatives by persons living in the Borough. During the year 22 Certificates of Disinfection were issued in respect of 486 items of clothing.

260 mattresses were sterilised which had been used by persons sleeping on premises during show business. For the third year in succession the number of sterilisations of verminous bedding for private residents has increased; this year's figure of 872 articles was 484 higher than last year.

As usual, the Town Hall carpets had their annual anti-moth treatment.

There was a substantial decrease in the number of treatments made for head and body lice. There were 135 treatments for head lice as against 827 in 1959. This decrease is almost entirely due to the fact that the London County Council has now made other arrangements for the treatment of school-children.

The number of treatments for scabies was also less:—

			1959	1960
Treatments	.....	.....	313	173
Confirmed cases	.....	.....	87	65

This is also partly due to the fact that school-children are now treated elsewhere.

On three occasions section 43 of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1953, was utilised. A man of 80 was bathed and afterwards was taken to Luxborough Lodge under the care of the London County Council. Another man of 89 and a lady of 57 were both in a very dirty condition and on waiting lists for hospital beds; they were bathed and their clothing steam sterilised before they returned to their homes.

Below follows a review of some of the persons visiting the cleansing station during 1960 :—

Said to have caused considerable annoyance on undeveloped sites in the Ealing area, a vagrant was brought to the baths for cleansing. Most of his chest, the left side of his abdomen and his left upper arm were without skin. A gangrenous area surrounded his abdomen. Pus discharged from numerous small foci.

His body was dirty in the extreme, and his underclothing coated with an adherent matter. He presented a most unpleasant sight and smell indeed. He was cleansed where this could be performed without too much pain and the infected area covered with clean dressings. He was then taken to hospital.

A man aged 89 was bathed at the request of the almoner of a hospital. He had reported for treatment and was too dirty to be properly examined.

An urgent telephone call was received from a court probation officer. Could help be given to a man who had had an accident in his trousers whilst he was in the dock? The man was discharged by the magistrate and the fullest possible help was given.

### Health Laundry.

Every year the story of the Health Laundry Service is that of expansion. The figures speak for themselves.

	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Persons served during the year	16	12	40	39	39	45	45	71
Number of articles washed & ironed	479	1,201	3,903	4,137	5,580	10,437	11,504	14,977
Average weekly collections	.... 2	3	9	9	14	22	27	32
Highest number of collections in one week	.... 6	10	15	14	19	25	38	52

In fact, the laundry is now working for all practical purposes at its maximum capacity. There is no doubt that the facilities provided are becoming very well known and expansion is likely to

continue. As each year passes, the older age groups form a larger proportion of the population as a whole, and it is they who make the major demand on this service. In view of this, measures are being considered at the time of writing that will make expansion possible, and enable future demands to be met.

As would be expected, the chronic cases outnumber the acute cases by between two and three to one. Many of those still being served during 1960 have received help for over twelve months, whilst one case dates back to 1953. Requests for help come from many sources: District Nurses, Home Helps, Doctors, Hospitals, Health Visitors, Welfare Departments, Voluntary Bodies, and friends or relations of the person concerned. There were also requests from victims of flooding.

Below are details of a selection of the certificates issued during the year:—

Sex and Age	Collections up to 31.12.60	Primary Cause of Ill-health	Sequel
F 88	203	Fractured femur	Service still in operation at the end of the year
F 86	88	Cardiac failure	Deceased
F 33	286	Disseminated sclerosis	Service still in operation at the end of the year
F 76	204	Mental deficiency	Deceased
F 103	129	Senility	Patient removed to other care
F 82	128	Arthritis	Admitted to hospital
F 86	125	Senility	Service still in operation at the end of the year
F 88	114	Cerebral haemorrhage	Service no longer required
F 93	49	Chronic bronchitis	Admitted to hospital
F 57	25	Hypertension	Admitted to hospital
F 83	81	Senility	Service still in operation at the end of the year
M 81	64	Diabetes melitus	Service still in operation at the end of the year
F 76	74	Apoplexy	Deceased
F 85	75	Senility	Service still in operation at the end of the year

Sex and Age	Collections up to 31.12.60	Primary Cause of Ill-health	Sequel
F 73	75	Disseminated sclerosis	Service still in operation at the end of the year
F 84	59	Incontinence	Patient removed to other care
F 79	72	Incontinence	Service still in operation at the end of the year
F 84	65	Senility	Service still in operation at the end of the year
F 95	62	Senility	Service still in operation at the end of the year
F 82	21	Senility	Patient removed to other care
M 87	57	Incontinence	Admitted to hospital
M 84	52	Paraplegia	Service still in operation at the end of the year
F 96	59	Senility	Admitted to hospital
F 80	53	Incontinence	Service still in operation at the end of the year
F 80	47	Colostomy	Service still in operation at the end of the year
F 93	49	Senility	Patient removed to other care
F 77	32	Mental deficiency	Admitted to hospital
F 78	61	Arthritis	Admitted to hospital
M 78	52	Hemiplegia	Service still in operation at the end of the year
M 84	51	Accident	Service still in operation at the end of the year

Summary of Articles Cleansed:

Articles	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Blankets ...	33	19	40	67	72	186	203	312
Sheets ...	183	514	2006	2057	2550	2531	2710	4278
Quilts ...	11	—	—	—	33	24	31	51
Pillow Slips ...	—	163	459	440	645	852	777	928
Towels ...	—	141	377	401	505	731	797	1364
Pyjama Jackets	—	9	—	—	83	162	208	194
„ Trousers	—	—	—	—	—	75	62	55
Nightdresses ...	—	131	208	252	363	497	548	623
Clothing ...	72	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sundries ...	180	197	813	920	1329	5379	6068	7172
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>479</b>	<b>1201</b>	<b>3903</b>	<b>4137</b>	<b>5580</b>	<b>10437</b>	<b>11504</b>	<b>14977</b>

## SECTION C

## HOUSING

**Rehousing.**

The Housing Manager continues to co-operate with the Health Department on applicants with overcrowding or medical problems. Requests are received asking for inspections to be made with a view to ascertaining whether a family is living in overcrowded conditions. Enquiries are then made by the Public Health Inspectors, and, if a family is found to be living in such conditions, overcrowding is duly certified.

In instances where the request is accompanied by medical certificates supporting the family's application on medical grounds, very careful consideration is given that the recommendations are made only for the most urgent cases, having regard to the nature of the illness, the condition of the premises and the amenities available.

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 that Council through the Housing 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.

10 cases were recommended for rehousing on grounds of health and 80 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
1959	10	6	57	25	—	1
1960	10	2	80	9	—	—
Totals	326	96	2,072	775	100	40

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

**Permanent Estates.**

During the year both the Borough Council and the London County Council were engaged in providing accommodation for those in the greatest need, and whilst no new dwellings were actually erected by the London County Council the under-mentioned flats were completed by the Borough Council :—

37-38, Ashchurch Park Villas	.....	.....	8	
33-34, Ashchurch Park Villas	.....	.....	8	
218, Goldhawk Road	.....	.....	16	
Riverside Gardens	.....	.....	28	
Clifton House, 127-129, Uxbridge Road	.....		12	} Conversions
45, Lakeside Road	}		27	
49a-53, Lakeside Road				
66-68, Lakeside Road				
70-74, Lakeside Road				
76-78, Lakeside Road				
84, Lakeside Road				
Total	.....	.....	99	

The Council acts as landlord for 3,408 principal tenants. The properties managed include houses, flats, pre-fabs, acquired and converted 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 ..... 1,401
2. Number of families rehoused by the Borough Council in rebuilt houses since the war ..... 30
3. Number of families rehoused in pre-fabricated dwellings since the war ..... 80  
(Still living in pre-fabricated dwellings at the end of the year=38)
4. Number of families on the Waiting List at the end of the year ..... 1,614

All properties which had been requisitioned by the Council were de-requisitioned by the 31st March, 1960, under a statutory obligation.



## SECTION D

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### INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

#### **Food and Drugs Act, 1955.**

#### **Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955 and 1960.**

The close of 1960 saw some new legislation of importance concerning food. A new set of Food Hygiene Regulations, the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960, and the Food Hygiene (Docks, Carriers etc.) Regulations, 1960, came into operation with certain exceptions, in October of that year.

The 1955 Regulations dealt with the hygienic handling of food and the construction and maintenance of premises etc., where food is handled. Certain premises such as docks and warehouses and carriers were excluded. Briefly some of the changes are as follows :—

The new Food Hygiene (Docks, Carriers, etc.) Regulations 1960, for the first time prescribe rules for preventing risk of contamination of food in premises previously excluded. The personal cleanliness of dock workers and other food handlers engaged in handling food which is not packed, is now insisted upon, and there are special requirements relating to the handling of meat and the notification of certain infections in food handlers. Premises so used are also required to be properly constructed and maintained, although there is no provision for exempting premises where it is not practicable to provide water supply and washing facilities.

The Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960, take the principal Regulations a further step forward by including home-going ships and moored vessels. The expression "food premises" now applies to ships, passenger ferries, etc., from which a catering or retail food business is carried on. The definition "meat" has been extended to include rabbits, game and poultry. The scope of the expression "handling of food" has been widened so that the obligations of food handlers will in future extend to persons who wash-up or clean food equipment. Also as far as food handlers are concerned, the provision relating to the prohibition of the use of tobacco (including snuff) is extended to any other smoking mixture. The list of foods exempted from the provisions relating to the temperature at which food is to be kept has been extended to include others in which the danger of rapid multiplication of bacteria is small, e.g. chocolate or sugar confectionery, canned and bottled food, butter, margarine and other fats.

The inspection and supervision of food supplies has always been one of the most important duties for which a Public Health Authority is responsible, and the shortage of inspectorial staff in the department has placed a heavy burden on the Inspectors who have had to undertake the additional work in order to supervise the food supplies of the borough.

During the year 3,041 visits were made at food premises, stalls and markets and at 8 of these, conditions constituting contraventions under the Food Hygiene Regulations 1955-1960 were found. Legal proceedings were taken in one case, fines totalling £30 with £5 5s. 0d. costs being imposed.

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 .....	35
Beer Bottlers .....	1
Biscuit Manufacturers .....	1
Butchers .....	66
Cafes and Restaurants .....	160
Canteens and Clubs .....	91
Chemists .....	38
Confectioners (sweetshops) .....	152
Fishmongers (wet and fried) .....	25
Fruit and Greengrocers .....	82
Grocers and Provisions .....	222
Honey (packing) .....	1
Ice Cream Manufacturers .....	3
Jellied Eels and Pies (manufacture and sale) .....	5
Milk Processing Depots .....	2
Milk Distributors .....	128
Off Licences .....	43
Public Houses .....	94
Sweet and Chocolate Manufacturers .....	3

Under Section 9, Food and Drugs Act, 1955, three seizures of unsound food were made. Legal proceedings were taken in one case resulting in a penalty of £2 with £4 4s. 0d. costs.

As distinct from the above, a large quantity of foods which although unsound, did not call for action under Section 9, were voluntarily surrendered. A list of the commodities and the amount involved is shown in the statistical supplement.

### Sampling.

Throughout the year 875 samples of food and drugs taken by the Food and Drugs Inspector were submitted to the Public Analyst for chemical analysis. Adverse reports received in respect of 12 samples are shown in the following summary :—

Sample	Infringement	Remarks
Cooking Butter	Rancid	Referred to Ministry of Agriculture Food & Fisheries for report.

Sample	Infringement	Remarks
Coloured Desiccated Coconut	Incorrectly labelled	Informal sample
Coloured Desiccated Coconut	Incorrectly labelled	Informal sample
Coloured Desiccated Coconut	Incorrectly labelled	Warning letter
Coloured Desiccated Coconut	Incorrectly labelled	Warning letter
Cooking Butter	Contained non-permitted colouring matter	Informal sample
Cooking Butter	Contained non-permitted colouring matter and was slightly rancid	Informal sample
Cooking Butter	Contained non-permitted colouring matter and was rancid	Legal proceedings taken resulting in an absolute discharge on payment of £7 7s. 0d. costs plus the payment of the Government's chemist fee
Sulphur and Lime Tablets	15% deficient in sulphur	Informal sample
Sulphur Tablets	15% deficient in sulphur	Warning letter
Raspberry Flavoured Syrup	Contained 2,600 parts per million benzoic acid	Informal sample
Raspberry Flavoured Syrup	Contained 2,400 parts per million benzoic acid	Legal proceedings taken resulting in a penalty of £20 with £3 3s. 0d. costs.

The following summary shows the action taken after a full investigation was made in each case of 26 complaints received from members of the public in connection with food.

Nature of Complaint	Action Taken
Chocolate Rolls mouldy and insect infested	Summons withdrawn
Cake containing fly	Penalty £5; £3 3s. 0d. costs
Bread containing carbon and oil globules	Warning letter
Chocolate Biscuits, chocolate covering deteriorated	No action
Bread containing insect	Warning letter

Nature of Complaint	Action Taken
Sausage containing metal	Penalty £5; £3 3s. 0d. costs
Dirty milk bottle	Penalty £1; £3 3s. 0d. costs
Sausage in sour condition	Warning letter
Sausage Roll in mouldy condition	Warning letter
Ham in stale condition	No action
Bread containing carbon particles and oily matter	Warning letter
Cornish Pastry in mouldy condition	Warning letter
Bread in mouldy condition	Warning letter
Bottle of milk containing human hair	Summons dismissed
Bottle of Orange Drink containing metal bottle cap	No action
Ants in Fruit Pie carton	Warning letter
Bread in mouldy condition	Warning letter
Apples falsely described	Summons dismissed. £3 3s. 0d. costs against the Council
Stout in a flat and stale condition	No action
Steak and Kidney Pie in mouldy condition	Penalty £5; £5 5s. 0d. costs
Meat Pies in a mouldy condition	Company granted absolute discharge on payment of £2 2s. 0d. costs
Sultanas in a maggoty condition	Warning letter
Canadian Cheese with strong smell	Warning letter
Apple Tart containing screw	Warning letter
Loaf with beetle	Warning letter
Dirty milk bottle	Penalty £10; £2 2s. 0d. costs

### Bacteriological Examination of Food.

The following samples were submitted for bacteriological examination. These examinations were made by the Public Health Laboratory Service and in some instances by the Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene, Queen's Square, London.

Ice Cream	.....	19
Ice Lollies	.....	2
Milk	.....	89
Milk (Chocolate flavoured)	.....	1
Cream	.....	2
Imitation Cream	.....	14
Frozen Prawns	.....	1
Potted Shrimps	.....	1
Fish Pie	.....	1
Canned Pork	.....	1

## Ice Cream.

Most of the ice-cream sold in the borough is pre-packed.

A regular inspection of premises used for the sale, storage and manufacture of ice-cream has been carried out, particular attention being given by the Food and Drugs Inspector where the manufacture of ice-cream takes place. There are three such premises in the borough registered under section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act 1955, where ice-cream is manufactured, two of which are wholesalers.

The production of ice-cream is controlled by the Ice-Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations, 1959, which allow the use of two methods of manufacture. These are (1) the Cold Mix, where ice-cream powder which has been submitted to heat treatment and sent out by the manufacturers in air-tight containers, is mixed with cold water and frozen.

(2) The Hot Mix or Pasteurised Mix in which the mixed ingredients are subjected to specified temperatures for certain periods.

It is an offence to sell or offer for sale ice-cream which has not been made under these conditions or which has been allowed to reach a temperature of 28 deg F. without again being treated.

Water ices and certain ice lollies having a sufficient acid content to make pasteurisation or sterilization unnecessary, are excluded.

During the year 19 samples of ice-cream were taken and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory service for bacteriological examination and 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 samples 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 19 samples were placed in the following grades :—

9 samples were within Grade 1 Standard

9 samples were within Grade 2 Standard

1 sample was within Grade 4 Standard

Samples falling within Grades 1 and 2 are regarded as satisfactory. Grades 3 and 4 indicate carelessness in hygiene at some stage in the manufacture, handling and storage of the ice-cream. It is the practice to investigate fully when samples fall within the latter grades and it is of interest to note that the one sample classified grade 4 was not manufactured in the borough.

In addition, 34 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) Regulations, 1959, i.e. not less than 5 per cent. fat and not less than  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. milk solids other than fat.

The fat content of the samples taken ranged from 5.2 per cent. to 16.8 per cent.

### Ice Cream and Preserved Food Premises.

The following summary, which includes new registrations affected during the year, shows details of the number and type of premises registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

Ice Cream Manufacturers .....	3
Ice Cream sales only .....	18
Confectioners (sweet-shops) selling ice-cream .....	153
Restaurants (selling ice-cream for consumption off the premises .....	41
Grocers selling ice-cream .....	108
Bakers and Confectioners selling ice-cream .....	5
Fruiterers and Greengrocers selling ice-cream .....	16
Butchers preserving meat and/or manufacturing sausages .....	51
Grocers and Provision Dealers preserving meat .....	17
Grocers and Provision Dealers preserving fish .....	1
Fishmongers curing fish .....	2
Food Factories manufacturing sausages and preserved food .....	3
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>418</b>

### Milk Supplies.

#### The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960.

New legislation concerning milk was brought out in October, 1960, when the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960, came into operation. These Regulations consolidate and re-enact with amendments the Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949 to 1954 and the Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilized Milk) Regulations 1949 to 1953.

Some of the changes are :—

Licences—Dealers' licences will permit sales outside as well as inside the area of the licensing authority and supplementary licences are discontinued. The period for which a dealer's licence is granted is extended from one year to five years.

A dealer only selling milk in the same sealed containers as he receives them is issued with a new form of licence which permits him to sell any or all three kinds of specially designated milk—"Pasteurised" "Sterilized" and "Tuberculin Tested". This simplifies licencing procedure.

Sampling—In the main, provision as to sampling are similar with the following additions :—

- (1) When the milk is in containers exceeding one quart in capacity, the sample shall consist of not less than two fluid ounces of the milk.
- (2) Where the officer taking the samples breaks the seal on a container he shall after taking the sample, re-seal the container and attach to it a label certifying that it has been opened and re-sealed by him.
- (3) Under the old Regulations a licence holder must permit the licencing authority to take samples of milk “free of charge”.

These words are omitted in the new Regulations.

Prescribed Tests—The conditions of the methylene blue test for tuberculin tested (raw) milk and pasteurised milk are modified. In the case of samples taken from a dealer, the present 4½ hour test for tuberculin tested (raw) milk is replaced by the ½ hour test. Also a new and quicker phosphatase test for pasteurised milk is prescribed. The turbidity test for sterilized milk remains unchanged.

Additional legislation relating to milk made in 1960, and coming into operation on 19th September, 1961, are the Skimmed Milk with Non-Milk Fat Regulations, 1960. By controlling labelling and advertising, these Regulations enable consumers to distinguish skimmed milk containing added non-milk fat and the same product in condensed or dried form, from whole milk.

Milk is processed in the borough at the two large milk depots in Wood Lane and Scrubs Lane. There are nine high temperature short-time milk pasteurising plants and a number of sterilizing milk plants.

In addition, the bottling of cream, the production of specially fermented milk and chocolate flavoured milk is carried out. At one milk depot a fermented milk marketed as “Yoghourt” is manufactured, the demand for which has increased considerably in recent years.

At regular intervals the Food and Drugs Inspector checks the efficiency and working temperature of the milk plants and takes samples to ensure that they comply with the requirements of the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960.

All samples taken from these milk plants were reported to be satisfactory.

185 inspections of premises used in connection with the processing and distribution of milk were made. Generally the premises were found to be satisfactory.

128 persons were registered as distributors of milk and two premises were registered as Dairies at the close of the year.

The following licences were issued by the Council under the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations :—

#### DEALER'S LICENCES

Pasteurisers	.....	.....	.....	2
Sterilisers	.....	.....	.....	1
Tuberculin Tested	.....	.....	.....	78
Pasteurised	.....	.....	.....	102
Sterilised	.....	.....	.....	93

#### DEALER'S SUPPLEMENTARY LICENCES

Tuberculin Tested	.....	.....	.....	18
Pasteurised	.....	.....	.....	20
Sterilized	.....	.....	.....	22

90 samples of Special Designated Milk were taken under the Regulations from milk processing plants, milk distributors and milk vending machines. 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 ...	42	42	—	42	—	—	—
T.T.Pasteurised ...	15	15	—	15	—	—	—
Tuberculin Tested (Raw)	16	—	—	15	1	—	—
Sterilised ...	17	—	—	—	—	17	—
	90	57	—	72	1	17	—

The results of the examinations are sent monthly to the Milk Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and they were informed at once of the above adverse report on the sample of farm bottled tuberculin tested milk. Further follow-up samples taken were reported to be 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 11 samples were submitted for examination by the Public Analyst and were reported genuine.

#### Markets.

There are four markets in the borough, two of which 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 in Bradmore Lane and Norland Road street traders



operate from approved pitches licenced by the Borough Council under Section 21, London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1947. Street traders licences are renewed annually upon application from the holders and where such application is for the renewal of the licences on its original terms, the renewal is granted unless grounds are known to exist which call for a review of the conditions prescribed in the licences, i.e. permission to trade in different articles or commodities from those originally licenced, or if the storage accommodation is not satisfactory, particularly in the case of food-stuffs.

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

Close attention is paid to street trading in food and street traders storage accommodation. The Food and Drugs Inspector made 751 visits to street markets and food storage premises associated with same during 1960.

## SECTION E

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### ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE—ADMINISTRATION

#### Staff—Inspectorial.

The revised establishment of Public Health Inspectors consists of a Senior Public Health Inspector, Deputy Senior Public Health Inspector, eight District Inspectors, one Food and Drugs Inspector and one Woman Inspector.

An additional Inspector commenced duties on 1st January, but despite further advertisements four vacancies remained unfilled.

The Council appointed two Assistants in May to help the Public Health Inspectors and they have been given training facilities, as both of them intend to become Public Health Inspectors. One Assistant was called up for National Service in October.

The shortage of qualified Inspectors has resulted in a serious decline in the number of routine visits to food premises, factories, shops, etc., and I am unable to ensure that the various Acts and Regulations are being observed. The position has been slightly ameliorated by the Public Health Inspector who covers the area north of Uxbridge Road using his motor car; the falling off in the number of applications for certificates under the Rent Act, and a slight reduction in the number of complaints received. On the other hand, the smoke control programme has brought increased work, and it has not been possible to consider other routine work, such as house-to-house inspections.

In October, Miss Cross, the Woman Public Health Inspector, was appointed Public Health Welfare Officer in connection with the old people of the Borough, and in consequence of these additional duties less of her time was spent on matters of environmental hygiene.

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

During the year four licences were granted by the Secretary of State for the exhumation and removal of four 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, 1920/1931.  
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	.....	12
Number granted	.....	4

FOR REVOCATION OF CERTIFICATES

Number received	.....	7
Number granted	.....	5

UNDERTAKINGS GIVEN BY LANDLORD

Number accepted	.....	8
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**Coroner's Court and Public Mortuary.**

The number of bodies admitted to the Public Mortuary during the year was 1,204, an increase of 65 compared with 1959. There were 1,194 post-mortem examinations. This also is an increase of 66 compared with last year. Details can be found in a table (page 63) in the Statistical Supplement.

The Mortuary and Court were also used by the Boroughs of Fulham, Chelsea and Kensington and the amount of their annual contribution towards this Council's expenditure on the premises was as follows :—

Fulham	.....	.....	£350
Chelsea	.....	.....	10 guineas
Kensington	.....	.....	£500

**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 two.

**Pet Animals Act, 1951.**

This Act remained in force and ten applications for 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.**

*Lime Grove* : The public baths and wash-houses in Lime Grove, Shepherds Bush, provide facilities for bathing, swimming and laundry work. For bathing there are private hot baths or shower cubicles; and towels, soap, bath cubes and shampoos are

supplied at a small cost. There are concession rates for children and for old age pensioners free baths on certain days. In the public wash-houses, fully automatic machinery is provided for washing, spin drying and tumbler drying. There are also hand irons.

There are two swimming baths at Lime Grove : the smaller of which (100 ft. by 30 ft.) is open all the year round. The larger one ( 105 ft. by 34 ft.) is open during summer months only, as during the winter season it is converted into a public hall which may be hired for meetings, concerts, wrestling, dances, etc. In addition, certain periods are set aside for Badminton and Indoor Bowls.

*Bloemfontein Road* : There is an Open Air Pool (150 ft. by 75 ft.) at Bloemfontein Road, Shepherds Bush, which, during summer months provides for swimming and sunbathing. This Pool is open daily, including Sundays, from the middle of May to the end of August, or later according to weather conditions.

The Metropolitan Water Board supply water for both Bloemfontein Road and Lime Grove Baths, and all pools are subjected to chlorination and alkali treatment and filtration with continuous circulation of the water.

Eight samples of water were taken for chemical analysis by the Public Health Department from the Public Baths and the Open Air Bath, all of which were reported to be satisfactory. In addition, frequent checks are made during each day by the staff of the baths.

#### **London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1954. Hairdressers and Barbers.**

During the year eight new applications were received and registered, making a total of 109 hairdressers and barbers registered in the Borough.

All the premises were kept under observation during the year.

#### **Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933. Pharmacy and Medicines Act, 1941.**

The names and addresses of 91 retailers were entered on the Council's list of persons entitled to sell poisons under Part II of the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933, and the Pharmacy and 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 were 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 water supplied to the Borough by the Metropolitan Water Board during 1960 has been satisfactory both in quantity and quality. It is derived from the River Thames, stored in the Littleton and Staines reservoirs and filtered and chlorinated at Ashford Common and Barn Elms Works. The average results of chemical and bacteriological analyses of water supplied are set out below :—

## CHEMICAL EXAMINATIONS :

No. of samples	207		
Ammonia Nitrogen	0.024	Milligrammes	per litre.
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.082	"	" "
Oxidised Nitrogen—Nitrate	4.0	"	" "
Chlorides as Cl.	28	"	" "
Oxygen abs. from Permanganate 4 hrs at 27° C.	1.22	"	" "
Turbidity	0.4	Units	
Hardness (Total)	264	Milligrammes	per litre
Hardness (non-carbonate)	66	"	" "
pH Value	7.9	"	" "
Phosphate as PO <sub>4</sub>	0.95	"	" "
Silicate as SiO <sub>2</sub>	9	"	" "
Sulphate as SO <sub>4</sub>	58	"	" "
Fluoride as F	0.25	"	" "
Magnesium as Mg	4	"	" "
Surface Active Material as Manoxd.	0.12	"	" "

## BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS :

No. of samples	1,778
Agar plate count per ml.: 20-24 hours at 37° C.	14.4
Coliform count: Per cent samples negative in 100 ml.	98.71
E. coli/count: Per cent samples negative in 100 ml.	100.00

No new important extensions of trunk mains, nor changes in the general scheme of supply have been made during the past year but 1,303 yards of new mains have been laid. All new as well as repaired mains are disinfected with chlorine before being brought into or restored to service.

92 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.

All of the houses in the Borough, numbering some 25,000, are supplied with water direct from the mains.

### 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 .....	30,279 tons
Amount of trade refuse collected during the year .....	4,231 tons
	<hr/>
	34,510 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 1855 with regard to drainage, and also those under the Public Health (London) Act 1891 relating to waterclosets, etc., are enforced by the Council.

During the year 92 plans (13 of which related to combined drainage) were submitted to the Health Department and a total of 1,961 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 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, together with the number of preliminary and statutory notices served and complied with, and the number of 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 on the administration of the Factories Act, 1937, dealing with factories (mechanical and non-mechanical) and outwork.

### Rodent Control.

It is with satisfaction that I report that the number of rat infestations, both ordinary and major, have again decreased. The big increase in the number of mice infestations is to be deplored. This, in my opinion, is due to the increasing number of dwellings

being used by a greater number of families per dwelling. Hence more rooms per house have scraps of food left lying around, and this not only helps the mice to breed, but is making successful treatment more and more difficult. The Public Health Inspectors are trying to guide the public on this aspect of biological control.

The sewers were baited twice during the year.

Approximately £171 was received for treatment at business premises as against approximately £130 in 1959.

The following is a summary for the year with comparable figures for 1959 in brackets :—

Premises inspected :					
Dwellings	580 (560)	Business	1,166 (1,030)	Total	1,746 (1,590)
Complaints :					
Rats	379 (401)	Mice	214 (124)	Total	593 (525)
“ Discovered ” other than by complaint :					
Dwellings	23 (34)	Business	2 (1)	Total	25 (35)
Premises infested by rats :					
Dwellings	254 (281)	Business	41 (39)	Total	295 (320)
Premises infested by mice :					
Dwellings	188 (113)	Business	31 (30)	Total	219 (143)
Premises treated by Council staff	.....	.....	.....	518	(468)
Major infestations	.....	.....	.....	23	(38)
Notices served relating to Rodent Control	.....	.....	.....	66	(65)
Re-inspections by Public Health Inspectors on infested premises	.....	.....	.....	1588	(1216)

### Sewerage.

The main sewers and the sewage disposal in London are the responsibility of the London County Council. Rainwater and soil sewage is carried in the same sewers, and the arrangements for Hammersmith are not yet adequate inasmuch that some basements in the Borough are liable to flooding from time to time when heavy storms cause the sewers to become surcharged. The area mostly affected is in the vicinity of the northern end of Askew Road.

In 1960 flooding occurred on two occasions. The first was on the 7th August and was more wide spread than previously. Many complaints were received from various parts of the Borough and the staff of the Health Department, in co-operation with the Borough Engineer and Surveyor's Department, were organised to give immediate help in cases of most need. Some 327 premises were visited by the Public Health Inspectors and assistance was given in drying bedding, cushions and carpets; the Council's laundries were made available free of charge, and disinfectant was supplied where necessary. The removal of silt and water from under floors, and drain clearance was referred to the Borough Engineer and Surveyor.

The second flooding, which fortunately was not so severe as the first, occurred on the 1st September. 189 premises were visited by the Public Health Inspectors and similar assistance was given where required.

The London County Council are to undertake works that, when completed, will reduce the risk of flooding in the Borough.

### **Atmospheric Pollution.**

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

### **Clean Air Act, 1956.**

#### **Smoke Control Areas.**

The Hammersmith (No. 1) Smoke Control Order, 1959, came into operation on 1st November, 1959.

This is our first area and covers that part of the Borough shown in Map 1 (page 34). As I stated in my Report for 1959, applications for approval for adaptations and replacement of firegrates were very slow in coming in and it was necessary to serve a number of notices under the Act requiring the execution of work after the Order was in force, and in 7 instances the Council carried out the work in default. Of the 2,025 private dwellings in the Area, adaptations or replacement of firegrates were carried out in 665 cases.

The occupiers of many of the remainder use oil convector heaters or burn the more expensive solid fuels on their existing firegrates. Others have carried out alterations and have not applied to the Council for grant.

In 40 cases the Council assisted old age pensioners by repaying the whole of the cost incurred in carrying out necessary work.

In May, 1960, the Minister of Housing and Local Government confirmed the Hammersmith (No. 2) Smoke Control Order, 1960. This Order comes into operation on the 1st July next year.

The Area covers approximately 170 acres and is shown on Map No. 2 on page 35 and on the instructions of the Health Committee publicity measures were adopted which included a small exhibition at the Town Hall in the late autumn to which the local Electricity and Gas Boards contributed stands as well as the Solid Smokeless Fuels Federation. At the same time the Solid Smokeless Fuels Federation's Mobile Unit toured the area for a period of two weeks displaying various approved fuels and appliances and giving general advice to the public.



All the occupiers of private dwellings, property agents, local builders, coal merchants, commercial and industrial undertakings, churches and buildings used by charities, were notified of the Order, and other publicity measures included a talk at a local school, display of posters and the issue of Notice of the Order to the local press.

Despite this publicity the number of applications received was less than expected and appropriate reminder letters were sent out. There will inevitably be a number of cases in which Notices will have to be served before adaptations are carried out.

As in Area No. 1, in many instances the Council approved the payment of the whole of the cost of adaptations for deserving cases.

In December 1960, the Council made an Order in respect of the No. 3 Area, and this is now awaiting confirmation by the Minister of Housing and Local Government. The suggested operative date is 1st May, 1962. This area covers approximately 128 acres and relates to that part of the Borough shown in Map 3 on page 36.

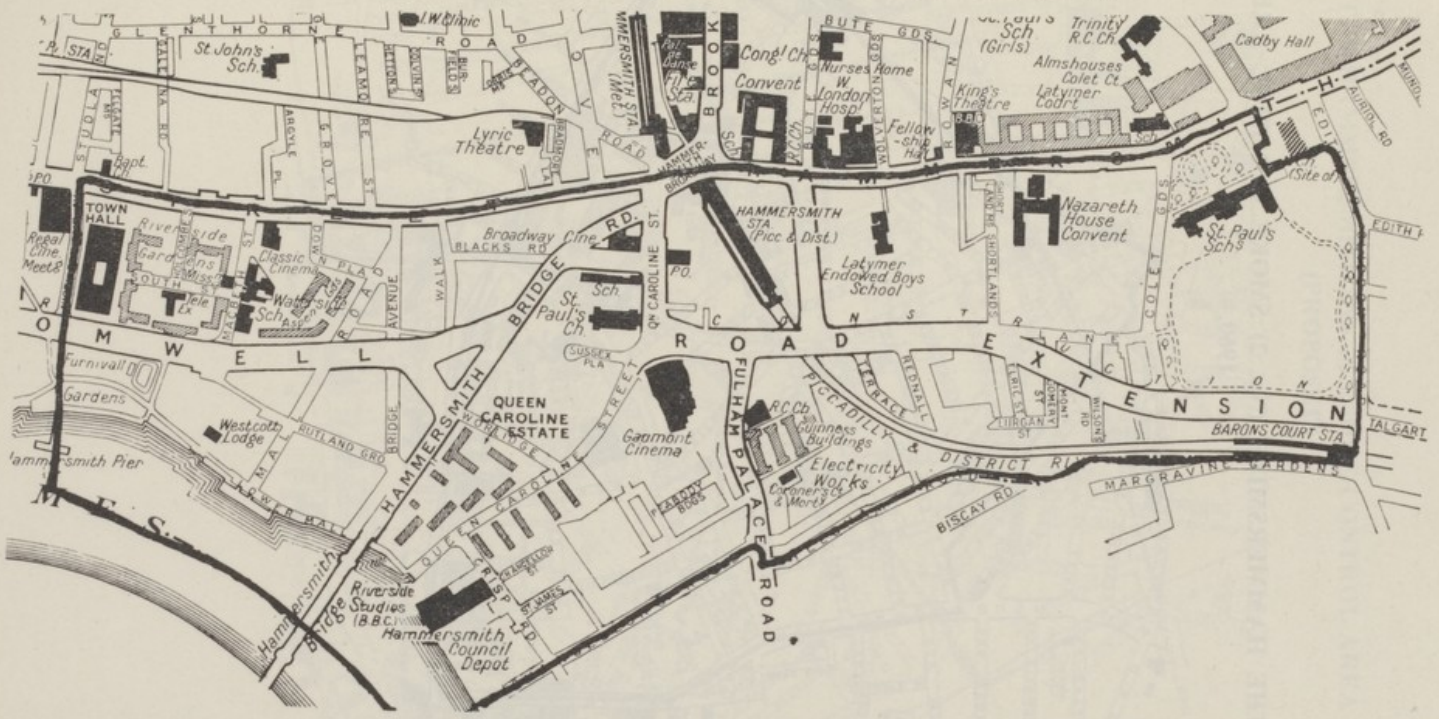
The survey in respect of the Council's proposed No. 4 area (Map No. 4 on page 37) was commenced in December, 1960.

### **Inter-Borough Smoke Liaison Committee.**

During the year the Borough of Richmond was welcomed to membership of this committee and joined the Boroughs of Acton, Barnes, Brentford and Chiswick, Fulham, Hammersmith, and Willesden who continued as members. Representatives of the committee met on five occasions, and maintained a full exchange of information; in this way each constituent member is aware of progress being made by others. Among items discussed during the year were smoke control areas, atmospheric pollution by vehicles, electric fire lighters and grants.

All the Councils concerned made good progress in the establishment of Smoke Control Areas during the year.

THE HAMMERSMITH (No. 1) SMOKE CONTROL AREA, 1959.



### THE HAMMERSMITH (No. 2) SMOKE CONTROL AREA, 1960.



# THE HAMMERSMITH (No. 3) SMOKE CONTROL AREA (PROPOSED)



# THE HAMMERSMITH (No. 4) SMOKE CONTROL AREA (PROPOSED)



## SECTION G

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### 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.

#### **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. Queen Charlotte's is a maternity hospital with its own Board of Governors, and is the largest independent maternity hospital in the British Isles. It 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 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 chest diseases 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 is 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 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.

Much of the day to day administration of the service was provided by the Medical Officers of Health for the Boroughs of Chelsea, Fulham, Hammersmith and Kensington.

The liaison between the staffs of the County Council and the Borough Council continues on a very happy and cordial footing.

The following is a list of Clinics :—

*Ante-Natal Clinics*

1/3 Milson Road	.....	Monday	1.30 p.m.
		Friday	9.30 a.m.
48 Glenthorne Road	.....	Monday	6.00 p.m.
		Tuesday	1.30 p.m.
		Friday	1.30 p.m.
Becklow Gardens	.....	Tuesday	9.30 a.m.
		Wednesday	6.00 p.m.
		Thursday	1.30 p.m.
The Curve, Westway	.....	Wednesday	1.30 p.m.
		Friday	9.30 a.m.

*Infant Welfare Centres*

1/3 Milson Road	.....	Tuesday	1.30 p.m.
		Wednesday	9.30 a.m.
			(toddlers by appointment)
		Thursday	9.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m.
48 Glenthorne Road	.....	Monday	1.30 p.m.
		Tuesday	9.30 a.m.
			(toddlers by appointment)
		Thursday	1.30 p.m.
Becklow Gardens	.....	Tuesday	1.30 p.m.
		Wednesday	9.30 a.m.
			(toddlers by appointment)
		Wednesday	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	1.30 p.m.
			(toddlers by appointment—first 3 Fridays in month)

Queen Charlotte's Maternity

Hospital	.....	Tuesday	1.45 p.m.
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*Immunisation (Diphtheria, Poliomyelitis, Smallpox, Tetanus and Whooping Cough).*

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 to Friday at 2 p.m.
		Thursday and Friday at 10 a.m.
207 Westway	.....	Monday, Wednesday and Thursday 1.30 p.m.

*Speech Therapy*

48 Glenthorne Road	.....	Monday and Thursday 1.30 p.m.
103 Shepherds Bush Road	.....	Tuesday p.m., Wednesday all day, Friday a.m., Saturday a.m.



*Creche*

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 1s. 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 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—7.30 a.m. to 6 p.m.  
Dalling Road Day Nursery—8.00 a.m. to 6 p.m.  
Latimer Road Day Nursery—8.00 a.m. to 6 p.m.  
Uxbridge Road Day Nursery—7.30 a.m. to 6 p.m.

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 7 full-time and 118 part-time helpers and maintained its good and valuable work during the year. Its local headquarters are in the Public Health Department at 48 Glenthorne Road.

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

Maternity	.....	.....	.....	37
Tuberculosis	.....	.....	.....	8
Other	.....	.....	.....	1202

**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 639 certificates were authenticated.

**National Assistance Act, 1948.****National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951.****Removal to Hospital of Persons in Need of Care and Attention.**

Under the provisions of the above Acts, application may be made to a Court of summary jurisdiction for an Order for the compulsory removal to hospital of persons in need of proper care and attention.

Of the cases referred to the Department for examination during the year, only in the following two instances was it necessary to take action under the above Acts.

Miss S. first came to the attention of the Department in 1951, then aged 69. An extremely independent old lady, she had had an operation for cataract, and suffered from pernicious anaemia. The maximum help was made available : home-helps, meals service, National Assistance. However, as result of her old age, medical condition and blindness, by 1960 there was a marked deterioration. She was found to be living amidst dirt and rubbish, sleeping on a bare mattress, not eating dinners provided, and confused in mind. She had refused to go into a home. An Order for removal to a London County Council home was obtained for a period of three weeks, but it has since been found necessary to apply for three extensions, each of three months.

Mrs. B. first came to the attention of the Department in 1954, then aged 87 years, and was found to be weak and suffering from a substantial degree of senility. She was opposed to any medical assistance and had no doctor. The Old People's Welfare Visitor called daily, and the services of the District Nurses, the Home Help (twice daily) and Mobile Meals were made available. However, by 1960 and at the age of 94 her condition had deteriorated until she was completely bedridden. An Order for removal to Hospital for a period of three weeks was obtained, but it was necessary to apply for a three months extension. Before this expired, it was learned that the lady had died.

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

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

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

**Hammersmith Old People's Welfare Association.**

This Association was formed in 1950, with the object of promoting the general welfare of all old people in the Borough. Its work is financed almost entirely by grant from the Borough Council under the National Assistance Act, 1948.

The Association has been steadily expanding its services for old people along the lines of the provision of meals, both for the active and homebound; holidays and outings; chiropody; and social visiting, etc.

This year, as a consequence of my appointment as the Hon. Medical Director of the Association, the Health Department has an even closer link with the maintenance of the Association's activities, with the day-to-day work being carried out in the old people's welfare office at the Town Hall. Miss Cross, Woman Public Health Inspector, has been appointed to the post of Public Health Welfare Officer, and is in charge of the old people's welfare office as well as undertaking certain public health duties. She is assisted by Miss Tyreman, S.R.N., Nursing Visitor, who also came to the staff this year.

In June a new form of the Mobile Meals Service was inaugurated. The existing vans have been replaced by vehicles specially equipped to take heated containers. The meal is prepared in the Council's kitchens at the Town Hall and is placed in expendable foil dishes, which in turn are put into pre-heated containers, each of which holds 10 meals consisting of main dish and sweet dish. These containers are kept hot in the delivery vans by electric power so that the meals arrive at the right temperature. This method is a distinct improvement on the old system whereby meals had to be warmed up by the recipient before they could be eaten. This service, together with the meals supplied to the six Luncheon Clubs in the Borough, is now issuing an average of 250 meals a day.

#### **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 Councils' Superannuation and/or Sick Pay Scheme during the year was 356, and of this number 86 were found to be unfit for the following reasons :—

Chronic Otitis Media	11	Neurosis	2
Prolapsed Disc	3	Dyspepsia	1
Vertigo	2	Partial Gastrectomy	1
Synovitis of knees	1	Mitral Stenosis	1
Hydrocele	2	History of Pulmonary T.B.	2
Hypertension	22	Rheumatic Condition	1
Gastric History	5	Inguinal Hernia	2
Chest Condition	4	Congenital eventration	1
Psychiatric History	4	History of Coronary	
Diabetes	5	Thrombosis	1
Prostectomy	1	History of Duodenal Ulcer	1
Dermatitis	1	Femoral Hernia	1
Colostomy	1	Mental Certification	1
Bronchitis	2	Albuminuria	1
Liver Condition	1	Low I.Q.	1
Heart Condition	3	Varicose Veins	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 46 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	Statutory Authority
National Society for Clean Air	31 10 0	Public Health (London) Act. 1936, Section 298. Local Government Act, 1948, Section 136.
Central Council for Health Education	14 19 9	Public Health (London) Act 1936, Section 298.

### **Conferences.**

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

Conference	Delegates
The Royal Society of Health (Health Congress), Torquay. 25th—29th April, 1960.	Councillor Mrs. E. O'K. Finn, M.B.E. Dr. F. M. Day, Medical Officer of Health.
The Association of Public Health Inspectors, Scar- borough. 20th—23rd Sep- tember, 1960.	Mr. P. T. Bayes, Senior Public Health Inspector.
The National Society for Clean Air, Harrogate. 5th—7th October, 1960.	Councillor Mrs. E. D. Freeman. Mr. E. W. Pike, Deputy Senior Public Health Inspector.

### **Health Information Bureau.**

As in previous years, the Health Information Bureau continued its good work, and dealt with the great variety of enquiries that come daily into the Public Health Department. The public do make full use of this Bureau and are provided with on-the-spot help and information.

2,500 copies of the 1960 edition of the Health Services Guide were printed and distributed in the usual way. This booklet is now becoming very well known indeed, and as each year passes more and more people ask to be put on the mailing list. It would appear that not only does the guide have a very wide distribution, but, more important still, is also widely used.



**STATISTICAL  
SUPPLEMENT  
TO ANNUAL REPORT  
FOR  
YEAR 1960**

## GENERAL STATISTICS—1960

Area	.....	2,282.5 acres
Population (1960) (estimated)	.....	108,290
„ (1959) (estimated)	.....	108,900
„ Census (1951)	.....	119,367
Natural increase, <i>i.e.</i> , excess of births over deaths	.....	1,007
Marriages registered	.....	1,308
Rateable Value (April, 1960)	.....	£2,268,589
Sum represented by a penny rate (April, 1960)	.....	£9,200

## EXTRACT FROM VITAL STATISTICS—1960

		Total	M.	F.	
Live Births	Legitimate	1,951	1,000	951	} Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated resident population = 20.4
	Illegitimate	261	139	122	
Stillbirths	.....	37	17	20	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births = 16.4
Deaths	.....	1,205	615	590	Death Rate per 1,000 estimated average population = 11.1

## Deaths from maternal causes—

	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	1	0.44

## Death Rate of Infants under one year of age:—

All infants per 1,000 live births	.....	23
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	.....	24.09
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	.....	11.49
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	.....	291
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
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	—
1959	108,900	767	—
1960	108,290	1,007	—

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

Year	Population	Deaths	Rate per 1,000
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
1959	108,900	252	2.3
1960	108,290	291	2.6



## 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
1959	M	—	2	27	20	7	56
	F	—	—	2	3	2	7
Total		—	2	29	23	9	63
1960	M	—	2	39	18	10	69
	F	—	2	7	2	4	15
Total		—	4	46	20	14	84

**INCIDENCE OF PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS AND  
NEOPLASMS OF THE LUNGS**

Age Groups		Pulmonary Tuberculosis		Neoplasms of the Lung or Bronchus	
		1959	1960	1959	1960
MALES ...	0—	—	—	—	—
	1—	—	—	—	—
	5—	—	—	—	—
	15—	—	—	—	—
	25—	1	—	2	2
	45—	2	2	27	39
	65—	—	2	20	18
	75—	3	1	7	10
Total Males ...		6	5	56	69
FEMALES	0—	—	—	—	—
	1—	—	—	—	—
	5—	—	—	—	—
	15—	—	—	—	—
	25—	1	—	—	2
	45—	1	1	2	7
	65—	—	—	3	2
	75—	—	—	2	4
Total Females ...		2	1	7	15

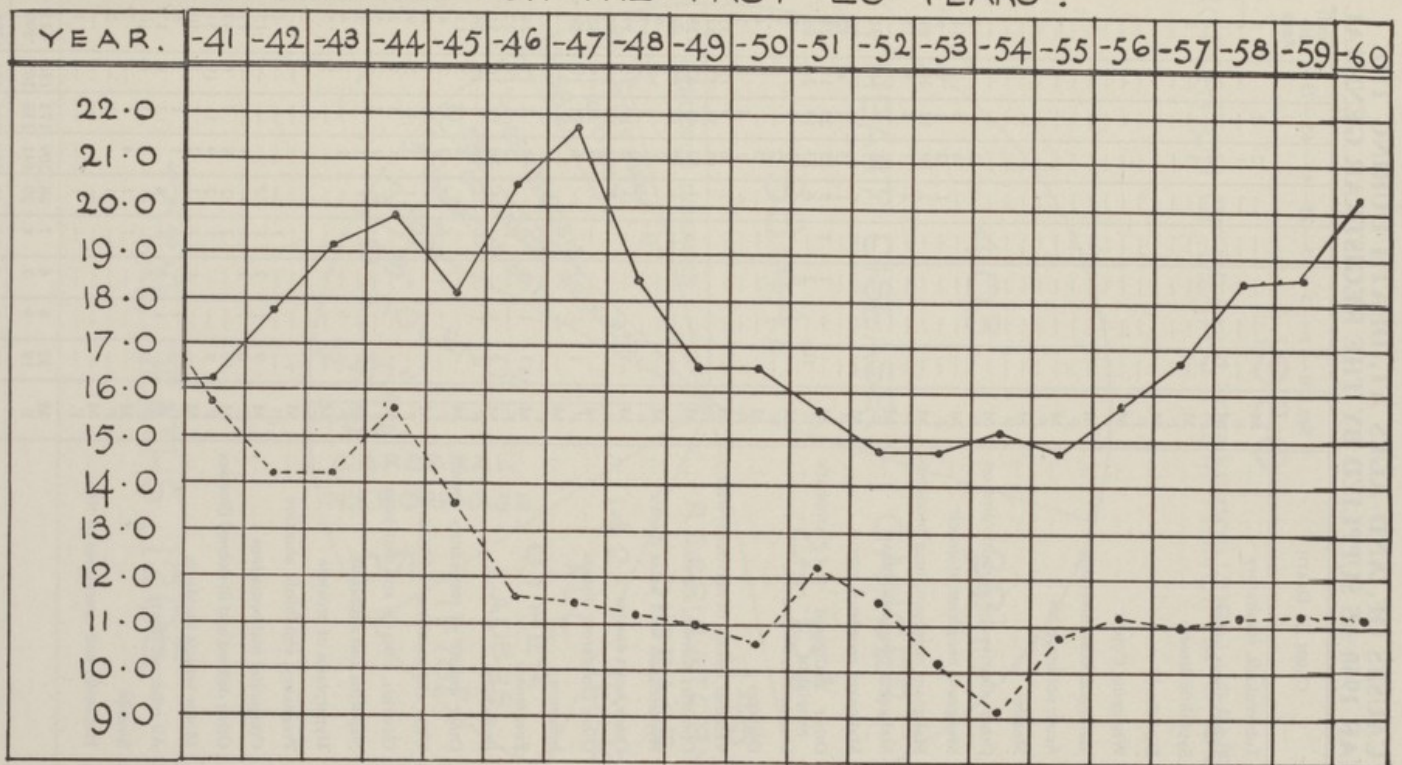
## VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT

### 1960 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			
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate	of Non-residents registered in the District	of Residents not registered in the District	Under 1 Year of Age		At all Ages	
								Number	Rate per 1,000 Net Births	Number	Rate
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1925	134,500	2,351	17.5	1,034	7.7	186	756	153	65	1,604	11.9
1926	134,400	2,188	16.3	1,174	8.7	195	556	144	66	1,535	11.4
1927	132,800	2,076	15.6	1,581	11.9	230	377	126	61	1,728	13.0
1928	136,300	2,258	16.6	1,449	10.6	222	326	156	69	1,553	11.4
1929	136,900	2,162	15.8	1,757	12.8	222	340	133	62	1,875	13.7
1930	136,900	2,173	15.9	1,387	10.1	219	436	140	64	1,604	11.7
1931	135,100	2,073	15.3	1,567	11.6	288	373	140	68	1,652	12.2
1932	133,700	1,940	14.5	1,465	10.9	294	543	129	66	1,714	12.8
1933	131,400	1,827	13.9	1,500	11.4	340	530	119	65	1,690	12.9
1934	129,170	1,783	13.8	1,359	10.5	346	655	137	77	1,668	12.9
1935	128,100	1,877	14.7	1,347	10.5	406	583	131	70	1,524	11.9
1936	127,700	1,922	15.1	1,399	10.9	441	639	116	60	1,597	12.5
1937	126,500	1,913	15.1	1,333	10.5	402	662	130	68	1,593	12.6
1938	125,100	1,874	15.0	1,340	10.7	450	522	117	62	1,412	11.3
*1939	B122,800 D116,200	1,829	14.9	1,311	11.2	362	442	77	43	1,391	12.0
1940	98,320	1,600	16.3	1,725	17.5	370	401	76	51	1,756	17.9
1941	84,880	1,405	16.5	1,315	15.4	351	364	52	41	1,328	15.6
1942	89,370	1,589	17.8	1,270	14.2	356	338	94	59	1,252	14.0
1943	92,050	1,768	19.2	1,278	13.9	365	387	102	58	1,300	14.1
1944	89,190	1,788	20.0	1,447	16.2	418	389	95	53	1,418	15.9
1945	96,100	1,742	18.1	1,464	15.2	423	267	78	45	1,308	13.6
1946	111,860	2,310	20.6	1,522	13.6	463	277	103	45	1,336	11.9
1947	117,280	2,559	21.8	1,570	13.3	472	271	97	38	1,369	11.6
1948	115,800	2,149	18.5	1,608	13.8	547	241	75	35	1,302	11.2
1949	118,440	1,971	16.6	1,532	12.9	545	322	55	28	1,309	11.0
1950	119,200	1,988	16.6	1,433	12.0	482	346	34	17	1,297	10.8
1951	118,300	1,874	15.8	1,605	14.4	509	401	41	22	1,497	12.6
1952	118,800	1,777	14.9	1,509	12.7	535	383	37	21	1,357	11.4
1953	117,600	1,750	14.9	1,409	12.0	498	296	35	20	1,207	10.3
1954	116,500	1,776	15.2	1,382	11.8	606	295	38	21	1,071	9.1
1955	114,700	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
1958	110,200	2,027	18.3	1,416	12.8	655	480	49	24	1,241	11.2
1959	108,900	2,004	18.4	1,442	13.2	709	504	55	27	1,237	11.3
1960	108,290	2,212	20.4	1,429	13.1	688	464	50	23	1,205	11.1

\* 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 .



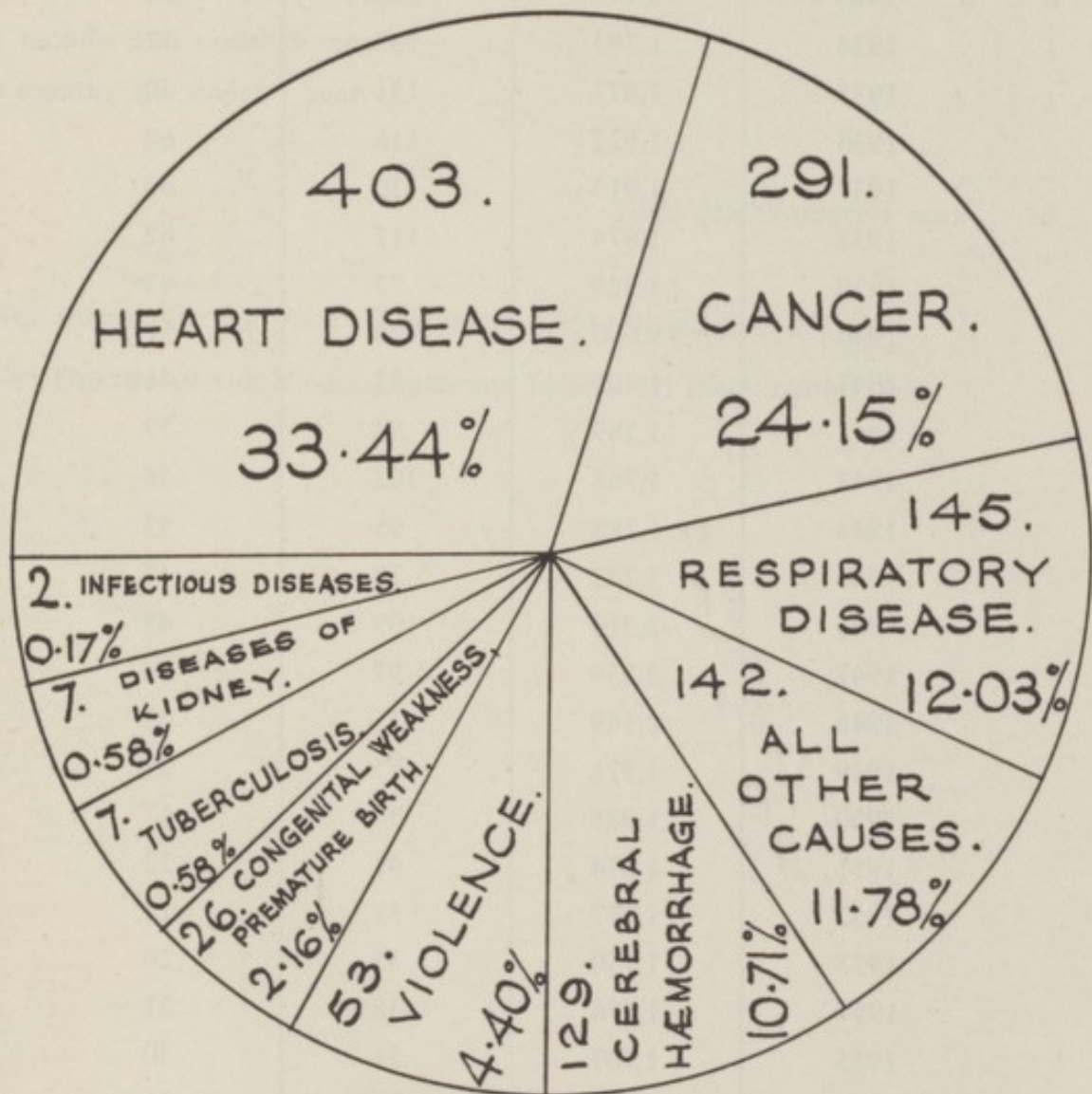
BIRTH RATE —————  
 DEATH RATE - - - - -

**CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING THE  
YEAR 1960 AS SUPPLIED BY THE REGISTRAR GENERAL**

CAUSE OF DEATH	Sex	0—	1—	5—	15—	25—	45—	65—	75—	Total all Ages
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory ... ..	M	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	5
	F	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
2. Tuberculosis, other ... ..	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Syphilitic disease ... ..	M	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Diphtheria ... ..	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough ... ..	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal infections ... ..	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Acute poliomyelitis ... ..	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Measles ... ..	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach ...	M	—	—	—	—	—	6	5	3	14
	F	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	2	6
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung bronchus	M	—	—	—	—	2	39	18	10	69
	F	—	—	—	—	2	7	2	4	15
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast ...	M	—	—	—	—	3	22	5	1	31
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus ...	M	—	—	—	—	1	5	2	4	12
	F	—	—	1	1	5	35	25	11	78
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ... ..	M	1	—	2	—	6	23	13	21	66
	F	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia ... ..	M	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	3
	F	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	4
16. Diabetes ... ..	M	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	5
	F	—	—	—	—	—	6	9	19	35
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system...	M	—	—	—	—	—	13	24	57	94
	F	—	—	—	—	—	3	52	46	128
18. Coronary disease, angina ... ..	M	—	—	—	—	1	16	28	44	89
	F	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3	6
19. Hypertension with heart disease ...	M	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	2	7
	F	—	—	—	—	3	6	15	15	39
20. Other heart disease ... ..	M	—	—	—	—	1	14	11	38	64
	F	—	—	—	—	—	9	9	14	32
21. Other circulatory disease ... ..	M	—	—	—	—	—	6	12	19	38
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22. Influenza ... ..	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23. Pneumonia ... ..	M	3	1	—	—	—	4	5	11	24
	F	—	—	—	1	—	2	5	19	27
24. Bronchitis ... ..	M	2	1	—	—	1	20	11	16	51
	F	1	1	—	—	—	4	5	15	26
25. Other disease of respiratory system	M	—	—	—	—	—	3	5	5	13
	F	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	4
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	M	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	1	8
	F	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	5	9
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3
	F	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	5
28. Nephritis and nephrosis ... ..	M	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	3
	F	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	4
29. Hyperplasia of prostate ... ..	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ...	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
31. Congenital malformations ... ..	M	9	1	2	1	2	—	—	—	15
	F	6	1	1	1	—	1	1	—	11
32. Other defined and ill-defined illnesses	M	17	—	—	2	2	8	8	6	43
	F	9	—	—	1	2	9	11	19	51
33. Motor vehicle accidents ... ..	M	—	—	1	1	3	2	2	1	10
	F	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	3	6
34. All other accidents ... ..	M	—	1	2	1	4	—	3	6	17
	F	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	6	10
35. Suicide ... ..	M	—	—	—	1	1	4	1	—	7
	F	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2
36. Homicide and operations of war ...	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Total of all causes ... ..	M	32	4	6	7	28	209	173	156	615
	F	18	4	3	4	20	141	133	267	590
		50	8	9	11	48	350	306	423	1205

1960.

PROPORTION OF DEATHS FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES.



TOTAL DEATHS , 1205.

### INFANT MORTALITY—1960 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
1959	2,004	55	27
1960	2,212	50	23

\* 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

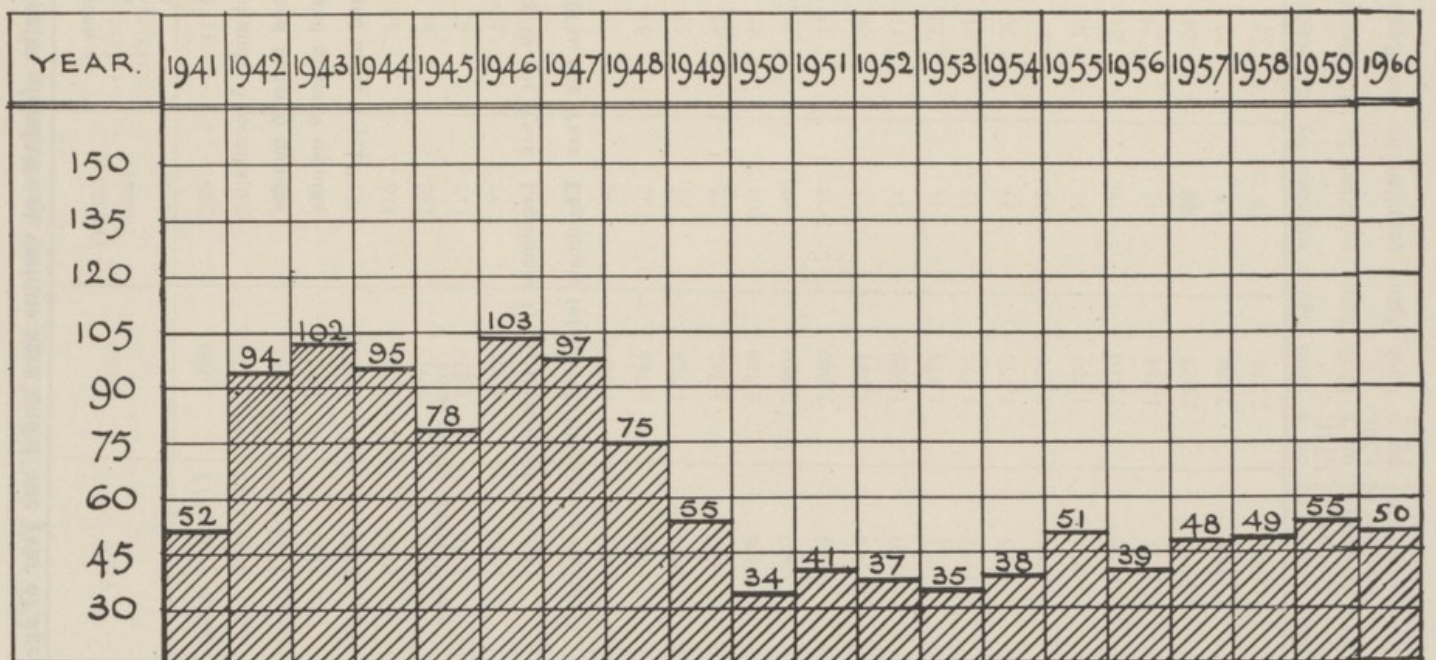
Under 1 week	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	32
1—2 weeks	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	—
2—3 weeks	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
3—4 weeks	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
4 weeks and under 3 months	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8
3 months and under 6 months	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
6 months and under 9 months	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
9 months and under 1 year	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
<hr/>										
Total deaths under 1 year										50

NET BIRTHS IN THE YEAR: Legitimate 1,951, Illegitimate 261.

NET DEATHS IN THE YEAR: Legitimate Infants 47, Illegitimate Infants 3.



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



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

Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births

Country	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
England and Wales	25	24	23	23	22
Scotland ... ..	30	29	29	28	28
Northern Ireland ...	32	29	29	28	28
Australia ... ..	22	22	21	20	22
Canada ... ..	31	32	31	30	28
Chile ... ..	121	113	117	127	120
Denmark ... ..	25	25	23	22	22
France ... ..	39	36	34	32	30
Irish Republic ... ..	37	36	33	35	32
Italy ... ..	49	48	50	48	45
Netherlands ... ..	20	19	17	17	17
New Zealand ... ..	22	19	20	19	20
Sweden ... ..	17	17	17	16	16
United States of America ...	27	26	26	26	26

## MATERNAL MORTALITY—1960 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
1959	1	2,004	0.48
1960	1	2,212	0.44

† 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 and Clean Air ....	63	—	—
Bakehouses ....	164	—	—
Complaints ....	2,574	780	235
Drainage ....	1,961	10	13
Factories (Mechanical) ....	98	1	—
Factories (Non-Mechanical) ....	7	—	—
Food (other than Restaurants and Eating Houses) ....	1,536	3	1
Hairdressers and Barbers ....	86	—	—
Housing Act ....	380	4	1
Housing Applications ....	153	6	1
House to House ....	126	—	—
Housing Repairs and Rents Act ....	61	13	5
Ice Cream Vendors ....	170	—	—
Infectious Diseases ....	304	—	—
Markets ....	703	—	—
Milk Vendors ....	185	—	—
Old People's Welfare ....	596	—	—
Outworkers ....	105	—	—
Pet Shops Act ....	12	—	—
Pharmacy & Poisons Act ....	106	—	—
Public Urinals ....	9	—	—
Rag Flock Act ....	9	—	—
Rats & Mice ....	1,323	23	25
Restaurants & Eating Houses	283	5	1
Shops Act ....	87	2	—
Smoke Observations ....	139	4	—
Miscellaneous ....	817	21	6
Re-visits ....	8,134	186	686
No Answer ....	412	—	—
	20,603	1,058	974
No. of Ineffective Visits ....	412	—	—
Total ....	20,191	1,058	974

During the year 410 Statutory Notices were served and 382 complied with.

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

Public Health (London) Act, 1936	....	....	....	54
Food and Drugs Act, 1955	....	....	....	23
L.C.C. Byelaws	....	....	....	6
H.B.C. Byelaws	....	....	....	1
Housing Act, 1957	....	....	....	2

**(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 ...	108	7	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	294	98	1	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority, (excluding outworkers' premises) ...	—	—	—	—
Total ...	402	105	1	—

**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) ...	1	—	—	—	—
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 ...	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	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. ...	145	—	—	—	—	—
Lampshades ... ..	5	—	—	—	—	—
Curtains and Furniture Hangings ... ..	2	—	—	—	—	—
Jewellery ... ..	7	—	—	—	—	—
Paper bags ... ..	27	—	—	—	—	—
Carding, &c., of Buttons, &c. ... ..	43	—	—	—	—	—
Stuffed Toys ... ..	19	—	—	—	—	—
Cracker Bon-bon, Christ- mas Crackers, Christ- mas Stockings, &c. ...	27	—	—	—	—	—
Total ... ..	275	—	—	—	—	—

**(D) UNSOUND FOOD CONDEMNED—1960**

Bacon	128 lbs.
Baked beans	5 tins
Biscuits	548 lbs.
Blanchmange	36 packets
Breakfast Cereal	118 packets
Butter Beans (Dried)	37 lbs.
Cakes (Fancy)	606
Cake Mixture	90 packets
Chicken	28 lbs.
Chicken	2 tins
Coconut Desiccated	144 lbs.
Cooking Fat	100 lbs.
Cream	17 tins
Custard Powder	18 packets
Escallops	60
Fish	747 lbs.
Fish	15 tins
Fruit (Dried)	89 lbs.
Fruit	335 tins
Ham	122 tins
Ice Cream Wafers & Cones	14 tins
Jam	805 jars
Jellies	1008 packets
Meat	864 lbs.
Meat	167 tins
Milk	20 tins
Nescafe	39 tins
Nuts (Salted)	112 lbs.
Peas	42 tins
Peas (Dried)	46 lbs.
Peas pudding	3 tins
Pickles	3 jars
Rabbits	30 lbs.
Rice	3 tins
Rice	125 lbs
Salt	48 lbs.
Sausage	82 tins
Soup	29 tins
Spaghetti	3 tins
Sugar	140 lbs.
Swiss Rolls	48
Toffees	56 lbs
Tomatoes	187 tins
Tomato Juice	4 tins
Vegetables	21 tins
Vegetables (Dried)	53 packets
Yams (Nigerian)	6 tons 5 cwts

**PUBLIC MORTUARY—Bodies Admitted, &c.**

## Bodies admitted from the Borough :—

By order of Coroner	.....	.....	.....	.....	351
By order of Police	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
On application of undertakers	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
				—	358

## Bodies admitted from other Boroughs :—

Fulham (226 by order of Coroner and 1 on application of undertakers)	.....	.....	.....	.....	227
Chelsea (226 by order of Coroner and 2 on application of undertakers)	.....	.....	.....	.....	228
Kensington (387 by order of Coroner, 2 by order of Police and 2 on application of undertakers)					391
				—	846
				—	
Total bodies admitted	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,204
				—	

## No. of P.M. examinations conducted :—

Hammersmith cases	.....	.....	.....	.....	353
Fulham cases	.....	.....	.....	.....	226
Chelsea cases	.....	.....	.....	.....	226
Kensington cases	.....	.....	.....	.....	389
				—	
Total P.M.s	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,194

## No. of Inquests held :—

Hammersmith cases	.....	.....	.....	.....	78
Fulham cases	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
Chelsea cases	.....	.....	.....	.....	44
Kensington cases	.....	.....	.....	.....	89
				—	
Total Inquests held	.....	.....	.....	.....	252

### 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	Age not known				
Scarlet Fever ... ..	—	1	13	36	1	—	—	—	—	51	10	—	50
Whooping Cough ... ..	20	19	59	66	1	—	—	—	—	165	13	—	165
Acute Poliomyelitis (Par.) ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1
"    "    (Non.-Par.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ... ..	12	36	125	142	5	—	—	—	—	320	14	—	318
Diphtheria ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia ... ..	9	3	9	8	3	9	18	11	—	70	15	51	69
Dysentery ... ..	11	17	24	23	9	14	4	3	—	105	21	—	100
A. Encephalitis (Inf.) ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric or Typhoid Fever ...	—	—	1	1	2	1	—	—	—	5	5	—	4
Paratyphoid Fever ... ..	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	2
Erysipelas ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	4	—	8	2	—	8
Meningococcal Infection ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1
Food Poisoning ... ..	3	2	3	4	6	5	11	2	—	36	11	—	35
Puerperal Pyrexia ... ..	—	—	—	—	63	65	—	—	—	128*	—	—	128*
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2†	—	—	2†
Smallpox ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scabies ... ..	—	2	5	7	6	5	1	—	—	26	1	—	26
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary) ...	—	—	3	2	17	39	27	10	—	98	26	6	98
"    (Non-Pulmonary)	—	—	—	1	3	4	3	2	—	13	2	1	13
Totals ... ..	57	80	245	291	116	143	67	32	—	1,031	124	58	1,020

\* Of this total only 56 cases related to patients residing in the Borough.

† Of this total only 1 case related to a patient residing in the Borough.



## TUBERCULOSIS

**Summary of Notifications during the period from the 1st January, 1960,  
to the 31st December, 1960**

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	—	—	2	6	18	8	11	9	7	1	63
Respiratory, Females	—	—	2	—	2	2	7	9	4	4	3	—	2	35
Non-Respiratory, Males	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	4
Non-Respiratory, Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	2	—	—	1	9

### CASES NOTIFIED AND DEATHS—1960 and Previous Years

Year	No. of Cases notified			No. of Deaths	No. of Cases on Register of Notifications
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Total		
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
1959	135	8	143	8	1,581
1960	98	13	111	7	1,528

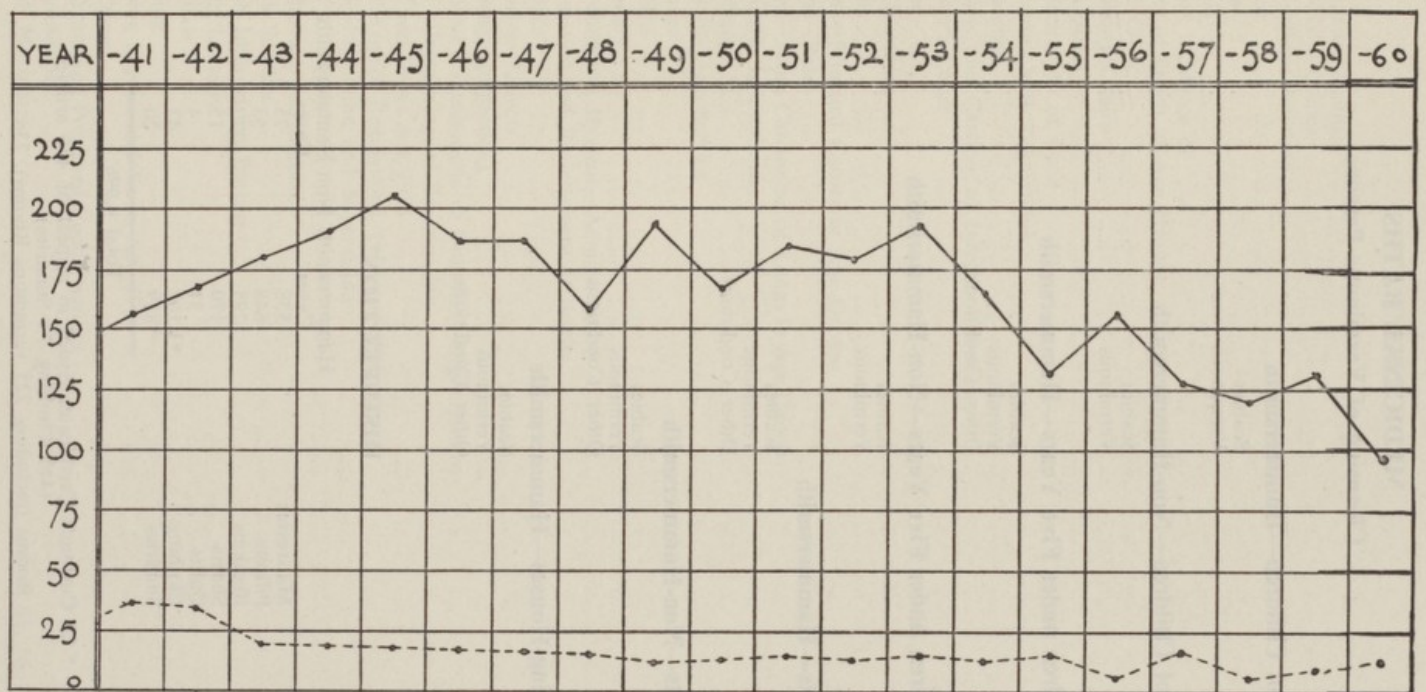
Average number of cases notified for the 10 years 1941/1950 (inclusive)—205.

Average number of cases notified for the 10 years 1951/1960 (inclusive)—164.

Average number of deaths for the 10 years 1941/1950 (inclusive)—81.

Average number of deaths for the 10 years 1951/1960 (inclusive)—21.

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	....	....	....	....	....	35
Verminous	....	....	....	....	....	90

#### School Children—Non-Hammersmith

Scabies	....	....	....	....	....	1
Verminous	....	....	....	....	....	1

#### Children under Five Years—Hammersmith

Scabies	....	....	....	....	....	20
Verminous	....	....	....	....	....	16
Other Conditions	....	....	....	....	....	2

#### Children under Five Years—Non-Hammersmith

Scabies	....	....	....	....	....	2
Verminous	....	....	....	....	....	1

#### Adults—Hammersmith

Scabies	....	....	....	....	....	118
Verminous	....	....	....	....	....	96
Other Conditions	....	....	....	....	....	70

#### Adults—Non-Hammersmith

Scabies	....	....	....	....	....	23
Verminous	....	....	....	....	....	28
Other Conditions	....	....	....	....	....	1

#### Lodging-Houses—Hammersmith

Scabies	....	....	....	....	....	4
Verminous	....	....	....	....	....	41
Other Conditions	....	....	....	....	....	2

## DISINFECTION

		Hammersmith		Non-Hammersmith
		Cases		Cases
Mattresses	....	538		75
Pillows	....	648		53
Blankets	....	295		277
Sheets	....	170		15
Quilts	....	31		4
Clothing	....	*1,108		43
Sundries	....	*819		20

Total 4,096

\* 22 Custom's Certificates issued in respect of 486 articles  
(413 Clothing 73 Sundries)  
Rooms (including 725 verminous Rooms), 736

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