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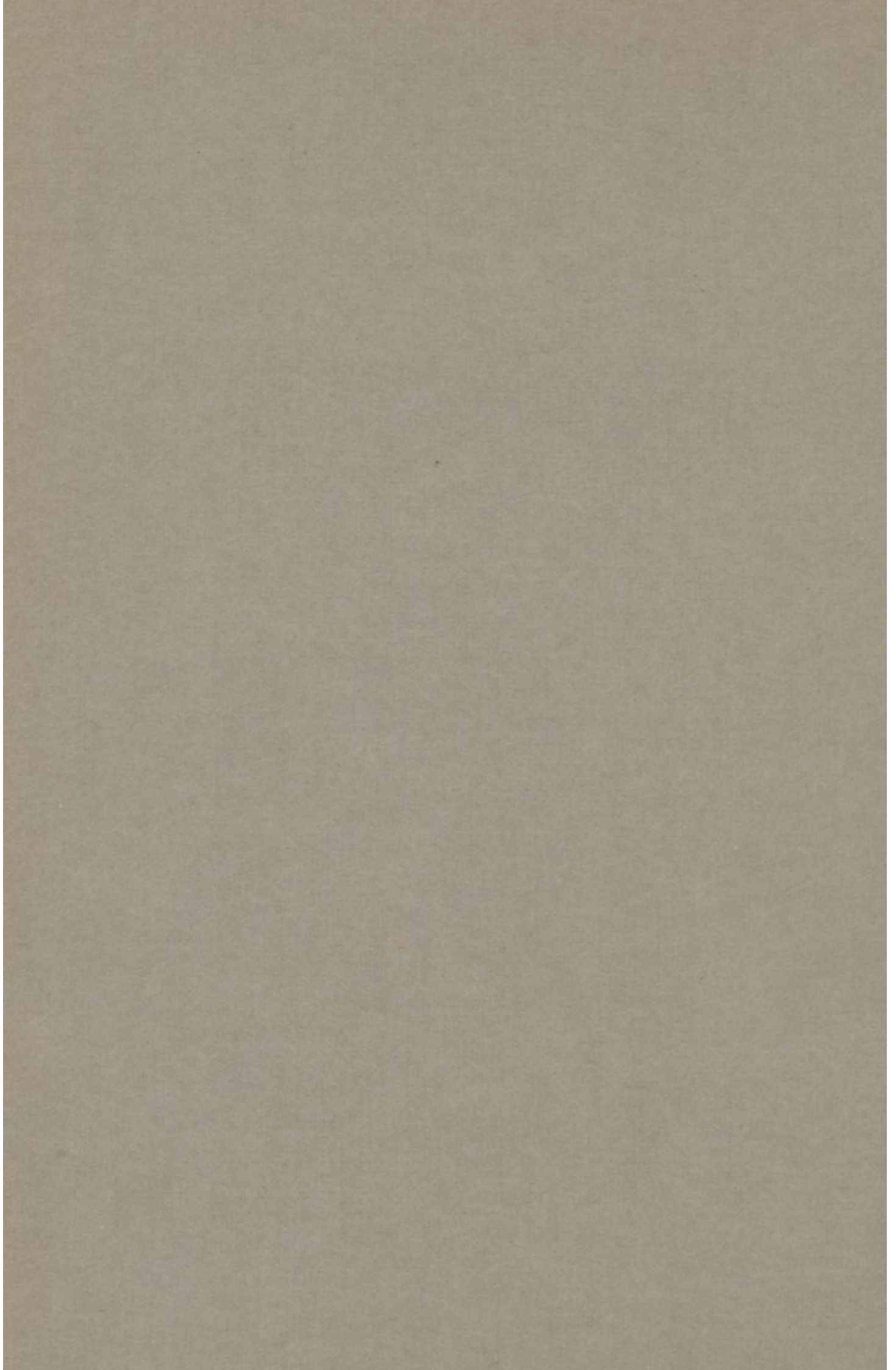
Metropolitan Borough of Hammersmith



Report on the Health of the Borough

1964

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



METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF HAMMERSMITH

HEALTH COMMITTEE

at 31st December, 1964.

Councillor E. D. Freeman (Mrs.) (Chairman)
Councillor J. M. Henry (Miss) (Vice-Chairman)
Councillor C. E. Arnold
Councillor S. M. Atkins
Councillor E. W. Flynn
Councillor D. M. Heaks (Mrs.)
Councillor F. W. Ing
Councillor L. S. Jones, A.R.Ae.S.
Councillor G. D. Powers (Miss)
Councillor G. E. C. Simpson
Councillor S. E. Ward
Councillor E. C. Woods (Miss)
Ex-Officio : The Worshipful the Mayor
(Councillor Mrs. Elizabeth Finn, M.B.E., 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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Telephone :
FULham 1212.

OLD TOWN HALL,
FULHAM, S.W.6.

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

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report for 1964.

Vital Statistics

The Registrar-General's estimate of the population at mid-1964 was at 107,530, only very slightly less than his estimate for the previous year. For the first time since 1955 the birth rate also showed a slight decrease although the adjusted rate of 19.2 per 1,000 live births was still higher than the corresponding rate for the country as a whole. The percentage of the total births in Hammersmith which were illegitimate continued to increase to 17.1 per cent in 1964. The total number of deaths fell during 1964 and the adjusted death rate of 12.0 per 1,000 of the population was in line with the figure for England and Wales which was 12.2 per 1,000 population. Ninety-one of the total deaths were due to cancer of the lung and forty-eight of these deaths occurred in persons of under sixty-five years of age. By contrast there were only five deaths from all forms of tuberculosis during the year, four of which occurred in persons over sixty-five years of age. Only one death was attributable to infectious disease.

Sixty-three of the total deaths involved the deaths of infants under one year of age, and the resultant infant mortality rate of 26 per 1,000 live births was rather higher than the corresponding rates experienced during the previous four years, and higher than the rate for England and Wales which during 1964 was 21 per 1,000 live births. Fluctuation of the infant mortality rate must be expected when a relatively small number of deaths are involved. Forty-four of these deaths occurred during the first four weeks, forty-one during the first week. It is gratifying that for the second year running, during which period there was a total of 4,859 births, no deaths were attributed to childbirth.

Infectious Disease

Once more there were no confirmed cases of diphtheria reported in Hammersmith during the year. This has been the position for the last five years and is an index of the efficacy of immunisation against the condition. It in no way detracts from the necessity to ensure that all children continue to receive their full complement of prophylactic treatment.

Poliomyelitis paralytic was reported in a man in the twenty-five/forty-five age group. Fortunately the residual paralysis was not extensive and a good recovery was made. This particular patient had not been immunised against the disease.

Some dysentery had to be dealt with during the year and the energetic measures taken to deal with the situation in a school is set out in the body of the report. In recent years this condition has proved to be highly infectious and only the highest standards of hygiene both environmental and personal, are effective in its control.

Environmental Health

The wide variety of problems dealt with by the Public Health Inspectors during the year, ranging from matters involving housing, clean air, food hygiene, control of nuisance from pigeons are fully described in this report and are only mentioned here to draw attention to the continuing importance of all these aspects of the work in relation to the health of the residents of the Borough. The facilities provided by the Metropolitan Borough Council in regard to health laundry, home bathing, and related services also made a much appreciated contribution to the welfare of the elderly in the community.

Conclusion

Although it has fallen to me to present the Annual Report for 1964 the responsibility for the work of the department throughout the year fell on Dr. F. M. Day, the Medical Officer of Health. Unfortunately, Dr. Day was on sick leave and I am sure that he would wish me to acknowledge his indebtedness to Dr. H. L. Settle, the Medical Officer of Health of Fulham, who so readily stepped into the breach and advised the Department on its medical problems. I know also that Dr. Day would wish me to pay particular tribute to the Administrative Officer for his excellent work and loyalty during this difficult period as well as to the Chief Public Health Inspector for the added work and responsibility which he so willingly undertook.

The good wishes of Dr. Day and all of us in the Public Health Department are extended to Mr. Bayes, for a long and happy retirement.

The entire staff of the Health Dept., including his personal secretary, once more receive Dr. Day's grateful thanks for their work during 1964 and his best wishes for their future careers. On my own behalf I should like also to express my sincere thanks to all of those officers for the great help which they so freely gave to me when I took up my duties in Hammersmith.

May I in conclusion pay tribute to Dr. Day himself and express to him my admiration for the excellent work which he did in Hammersmith first of all as Deputy and later as Medical Officer of Health. Dr. Day served the Hammersmith Metropolitan Borough Council in both capacities for 27 years and it is particularly sad that his premature retirement, because of ill health, should have coincided with the dissolution of the Metropolitan Borough Council, with the result that his wise advice and experienced services were lost to the new form of health administration in London. During his service in Hammersmith Dr. Day's work was well known beyond the boundaries of the Borough. He was a member of many professional bodies and committees by whom his opinions were very much respected. He takes into his retirement the good wishes not only of all the staff of the Public Health Department in Hammersmith but all of his colleagues in Public Health particularly in London.

On behalf of Dr. Day and myself I would like to thank the Chairmen and members of the Committees for their support and guidance to the Health Dept., during this the last year of administration of the Metropolitan Borough Council.

I am, Your Worship, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

A. D. C. S. CAMERON,

Deputy Medical Officer of Health.

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

at 31st December, 1964.

Medical Officer of Health

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

Administrative Officer

S. G. Bennett

Clerical

G. W. Nickolls (*1st Assistant*)

A. E. Blake

Miss J. Whiddett

Mrs. D. E. Wilson

Mrs. J. Hall

T. J. Hares

Miss I. E. Waller (*M.O.H.'s Secretary*)

Mrs. D. Kelley

Mrs. F. Lawford

W. M. Robinson

E. Thomson

Miss L. Veal

J. A. Wyatt

Chief Public Health Inspector

P. T. Bayes

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector

J. G. Tompkins

Public Health Inspectors

Miss A. E. Barker

W. R. Bland

D. H. Boucher

R. A. Cummins

R. J. Darrington

J. C. Hopkins

G. W. Huddleston

P. J. Smith

S. E. Thelner

Student Public Health Inspectors

R. K. W. Bolton, V. J. Quayle, Miss M. Flint

Food and Drugs Inspector

J. Collier

Public Health Inspector i/c Clean Air

J. Beagle

Technical Officer

E. Curley

Enquiry Officers

P. E. C. Pendock (Temporary)

E. R. James

Mortuary Keeper

W. Gauntlett

Medicinal Baths Superintendent

F. G. Baldwin

Public Analyst

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

PHYSICAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE BOROUGH

Hammersmith, the most westerly of the Metropolitan Boroughs, covers an area of 2,282½ acres with 69 miles of roads. It is bounded on the South by the Thames, on the North by Willesden, East by Fulham and Kensington, and West by Brentford and Chiswick.

The subsoil in the northern section of the Borough is mainly clay whilst in the south there is a layer of some 20ft. of gravel over blue clay. There is a variation of approximately 120 ft. in elevation from the river to the northern boundary, the lowest point in Upper and Lower Malls being 13 ft. above sea level.

There are more than 400 factories within the Borough of varied nature, so that, apart from heavy industry, most trades are represented.

Unemployment is not a serious problem in Hammersmith as the following figures for the year 1964 indicate:—

No. of persons registered as unemployed	.....	.....	1,761
No. of unfilled vacancies	.....	.....	934

The corresponding total figures for 1963 were 2,645 and 951. These details, obtained by courtesy of the Manager of the Employment Exchange, Hythe House, also cover part of the Borough of Kensington.

Hammersmith provides all the usual facilities for relaxation and recreation, a total of 286 acres being given over to parks and open spaces. Swimming baths are in Lime Grove, the small pool being open all the year round whilst the large pool is open for the summer season only, being converted to a public hall from October to April. An open air swimming pool, size 150 ft. x 75 ft., at Bloemfontein Road provides facilities for swimming and sunbathing.

For the onlooker Hammersmith provides a wide and varied choice indeed. Most week-ends the river along the Mall is a spectacle with racing eights, skiffs and sailing boats from the various rowing and sailing clubs, practising and racing; the highlights undoubtedly being the Oxford and Cambridge boat race and Head of the River each Spring. The White City Stadium stages international athletics and greyhound racing; Olympia attracts thousands to its well known exhibitions and shows, whilst the B.B.C. Television Centre in Wood Lane and the Lime Grove Studios, providing entertainment for millions, are household names.

Live Births:—							
Legitimate	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,987
Illegitimate	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	411
Total							2,398
Rate per 1,000 population:—							
Crude	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22.3
Adjusted (Comparability Factor 0.86)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19.2
England and Wales	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18.2
Illegitimate Live Births per cent. of total live births	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.1
Stillbirths:—							
Legitimate	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
Illegitimate	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
Total							34
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.0
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths England and Wales	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.3
Total Live and Stillbirths	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,432
Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year)							
Legitimate	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55
Illegitimate	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Total							63
(deaths under 4 weeks)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44
(deaths under 1 week)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
Infant Mortality Rates:—							
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26.3
Total infant deaths per 1,000 live births England and Wales	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21.0
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27.7
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19.5
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18.3
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.1
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30.8
Maternal Mortality (including abortion):—							
Number of deaths	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—

A summary of the vital statistics of the district for 1964 and previous years is given in the following table

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT

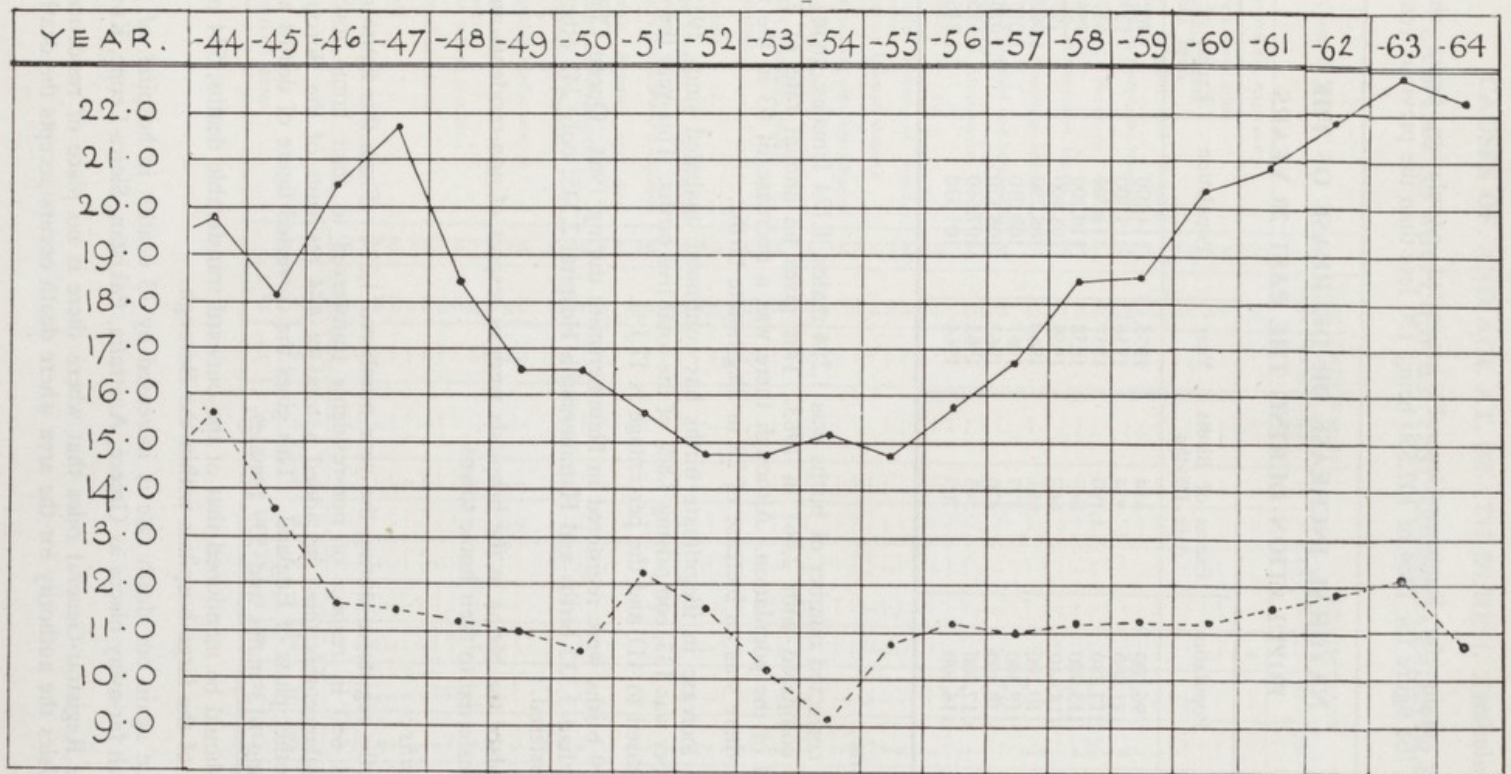
1964 and Previous Years

Year	Population estimated to middle of each year	Live Births		Total Deaths Registered in the District		Transferable Deaths		Net Deaths belonging to the District			
		Number	Rate per 1,000 Pop.	Number	Rate per 1,000 Pop.	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 Live Births	Number	Rate per 1,000 Pop.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1925	134,500	2,351	17.5	1,034	7.7	186	756	153	65	1,604	11.9
1926	134,400	2,188	16.3	1,174	8.7	195	556	144	66	1,535	11.4
1927	132,800	2,076	15.6	1,581	11.9	230	377	126	61	1,728	13.0
1928	136,300	2,258	16.6	1,449	10.6	222	326	156	69	1,553	11.4
1929	136,900	2,162	15.8	1,757	12.8	222	340	133	62	1,875	13.7
1930	136,900	2,173	15.9	1,387	10.1	219	436	140	64	1,604	11.7
1931	135,100	2,073	15.3	1,567	11.6	288	373	140	68	1,652	12.2
1932	133,700	1,940	14.5	1,465	10.9	294	543	129	66	1,714	12.8
1933	131,400	1,827	13.9	1,500	11.4	340	530	119	65	1,690	12.9
1934	129,170	1,783	13.8	1,359	10.5	346	655	137	77	1,668	12.9
1935	128,100	1,877	14.7	1,347	10.5	406	583	131	70	1,524	11.9
1936	127,700	1,922	15.1	1,399	10.9	441	639	116	60	1,597	12.5
1937	126,500	1,913	15.1	1,333	10.5	402	662	130	68	1,593	12.6
1938	125,100	1,874	15.0	1,340	10.7	450	522	117	62	1,412	11.3
*1939	B122,800 D116,200	1,829	14.9	1,311	11.2	362	442	77	43	1,391	12.0
1940	98,320	1,600	16.3	1,725	17.5	370	401	76	51	1,756	17.9
1941	84,880	1,405	16.5	1,315	15.4	351	364	52	41	1,328	15.6
1942	89,370	1,589	17.8	1,270	14.2	356	338	94	59	1,252	14.0
1943	92,050	1,768	19.2	1,278	13.9	365	387	102	58	1,300	14.1
1944	89,190	1,788	20.0	1,447	16.2	418	389	95	53	1,418	15.9
1945	96,100	1,742	18.1	1,464	15.2	423	267	78	45	1,308	13.6
1946	111,860	2,310	20.6	1,522	13.6	463	277	103	45	1,336	11.9
1947	117,280	2,559	21.8	1,570	13.3	472	271	97	38	1,369	11.6
1948	115,800	2,149	18.5	1,608	13.8	547	241	75	35	1,302	11.2
1949	118,440	1,971	16.6	1,532	12.9	545	322	55	28	1,309	11.0
1950	119,200	1,988	16.6	1,433	12.0	482	346	34	17	1,297	10.8
1951	118,300	1,874	15.8	1,605	14.4	509	401	41	22	1,497	12.6
1952	118,800	1,777	14.9	1,509	12.7	535	383	37	21	1,357	11.4
1953	117,600	1,750	14.9	1,409	12.0	498	296	35	20	1,207	10.3
1954	116,500	1,776	15.2	1,382	11.8	606	295	38	21	1,071	9.1
1955	114,700	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
1961	108,010	2,263	20.9	1,492	13.8	755	509	38	17	1,246	11.5
1962	108,120	2,366	21.9	1,445	13.3	669	511	51	22	1,287	11.9
1963	107,660	2,461	22.9	1,478	13.7	685	512	50	20	1,305	12.1
1964	107,530	2,398	22.3	1,328	12.3	660	484	63	26	1,152	10.7

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

The following chart giving birth and death rates per 1,000 population for the past 20 years shows a slight decrease in both births and deaths this year. This is the first decrease in the birth rate since 1955.

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



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

(a) Population :

Once again the Registrar-General's estimated population figure shows a decrease, the figure for 1964 of 107,530 being 130 less than the previous year.

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

Year	Population	Excess of Births over Deaths	Year	Population	Excess of Births over Deaths
1945	96,100	434	1955	114,700	462
1946	111,860	974	1956	113,300	529
1947	117,280	1,190	1957	111,700	657
1948	115,800	847	1958	110,200	786
1949	118,440	662	1959	108,900	767
1950	119,200	691	1960	108,290	1,007
1951	118,300	377	1961	108,010	1,017
1952	118,800	420	1962	108,120	1,079
1953	117,600	543	1963	107,660	1,156
1954	116,500	705	1964	107,530	1,246

(b) Births :

The corrected number of births was 1,224 males, 1,174 females, giving a total of 2,398 compared with 2,461 in 1963. This gives an annual rate of 22.3 per thousand of the population. Although there was a decrease of 63 in the number of births there was an increase of 28 in illegitimate births.

The increase in illegitimate births has continued unabated since 1955 when the number was 133, comprising 7.8% of the total live births. This year the number has increased to 411 and the percentage is 17.1%.

5,899 births were registered in Hammersmith during 1964. Queen Charlotte's Hospital had 3,332 births and Hammersmith Hospital 2,325; only 242 other births were registered.

Most of the births in the hospitals were in respect of non-residents and these were transferred to their home towns.

(c) Deaths :

Deaths registered during the year numbered 1,328. From this figure must be deducted 660 in respect of non-residents transferred to their home towns. To counterbalance this must be added a total of 484 residents of the Borough who died in other parts of England. This gives the corrected figure of deaths as 1,152, comprising 613 males and 539 females.

It should be mentioned that of the outward transferable deaths, 584 occurred in three of the large hospitals within the Borough.

Once again our death rate is increased by 13 deaths, in hospital, of patients from such far-away places as Greece, Australia, Pakistan, Sierra-Leone, Kuwait.

The Registrar-General rules that where there is no place of residence in the British Isles the authority for the area where death occurs accepts the death.

**CAUSES OF, AND AGE AT, DEATH DURING THE
YEAR 1964 AS SUPPLIED BY THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL**

CAUSE OF DEATH	Sex	Total All Ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 1 year	AGE IN YEARS									
					1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 & over	
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory ..	M	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Tuberculosis, other	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
3. Syphilitic disease	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
10. Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	M	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	6	5	4	4
	F	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	4	10	10
11. Malignant Neoplasm, Lung Bronchus	M	76	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	28	24	13	13
	F	15	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	4	4	4	2	2
12. Malignant Neoplasm, breast ..	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	6	5	4	4
13. Malignant Neoplasm, uterus ..	F	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	3	3	3
14. Other Malignant and lymphatic Neoplasms	M	69	—	—	—	1	3	2	6	21	23	13	13	13
	F	55	—	—	—	1	2	1	5	7	7	13	19	19
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	M	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
	F	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
16. Diabetes	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
	F	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—
17. Vascular lesions of nervous System	M	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	8	9	12	12
	F	68	—	—	—	1	—	2	5	6	14	40	40	40
18. Coronary Disease, Angina ..	M	145	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	18	52	41	28	28
	F	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	29	59	59	59
19. Hypertension with Heart disease	M	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	4	4
	F	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	1
20. Other Heart disease	M	23	—	—	—	1	—	2	2	3	4	4	11	11
	F	51	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	5	5	40	40
21. Other Circulatory disease ..	M	21	—	—	—	1	—	2	2	4	6	6	6	6
	F	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	9	19	19	19
23. Pneumonia	M	37	1	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	4	19	19
	F	37	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	6	6	27	27
24. Bronchitis	M	50	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	4	5	19	19	19
	F	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	11	11
25. Other Diseases of Respiratory System	M	10	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	2	3	1	1
	F	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	1
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	M	8	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	1	3	3
	F	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	3	—	—
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and diarrhoea	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	M	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	M	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	5
31. Congenital Malformations ..	M	13	5	5	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	F	8	3	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	M	44	22	1	1	—	1	2	1	3	5	7	7	7
	F	56	13	1	2	—	—	—	1	1	4	12	22	22
33. Motor vehicle accidents	M	12	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	2	—	2	1	1
	F	10	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	5	2	2
34. All other accidents	M	14	—	1	—	—	—	2	3	3	1	—	4	4
	F	9	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	5	—	1	1
35. Suicide	M	10	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	2	2	1	—	—
	F	10	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	2	2	2	1	1
36. Homicide and operations of War	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	M	613	28	15	3	2	14	10	25	61	152	151	152	152
	F	539	16	4	7	4	9	4	14	30	60	127	264	264
Total all causes		1152	44	19	10	6	23	14	39	91	212	278	416	416

DEATHS FROM CARCINOMA OF LUNGS

Year		0—25	—45	—65	—75	+75	Total
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
1961	M	—	4	38	21	11	74
	F	—	1	7	3	2	13
Total		—	5	45	24	13	87
1962	M	—	—	35	28	9	72
	F	—	—	5	3	2	10
Total		—	—	40	31	11	82
1963	M	—	2	39	19	7	67
	F	1	—	12	4	5	22
Total		1	2	51	23	12	89
1964	M	—	11	28	24	13	76
	F	1	4	4	4	2	15
Total		1	15	32	28	15	91

DEATHS FROM CANCER DURING THE PAST TEN YEARS

Year	Population	Deaths	Rate per 1,000	Year	Population	Deaths	Rate per 1,000
1955	114,700	269	2.3	1960	108,290	291	2.6
1956	113,300	229	2.0	1961	108,010	277	2.6
1957	111,700	284	2.5	1962	108,120	284	2.6
1958	110,200	249	2.2	1963	107,660	294	2.7
1959	108,900	252	2.3	1964	107,530	296	2.8

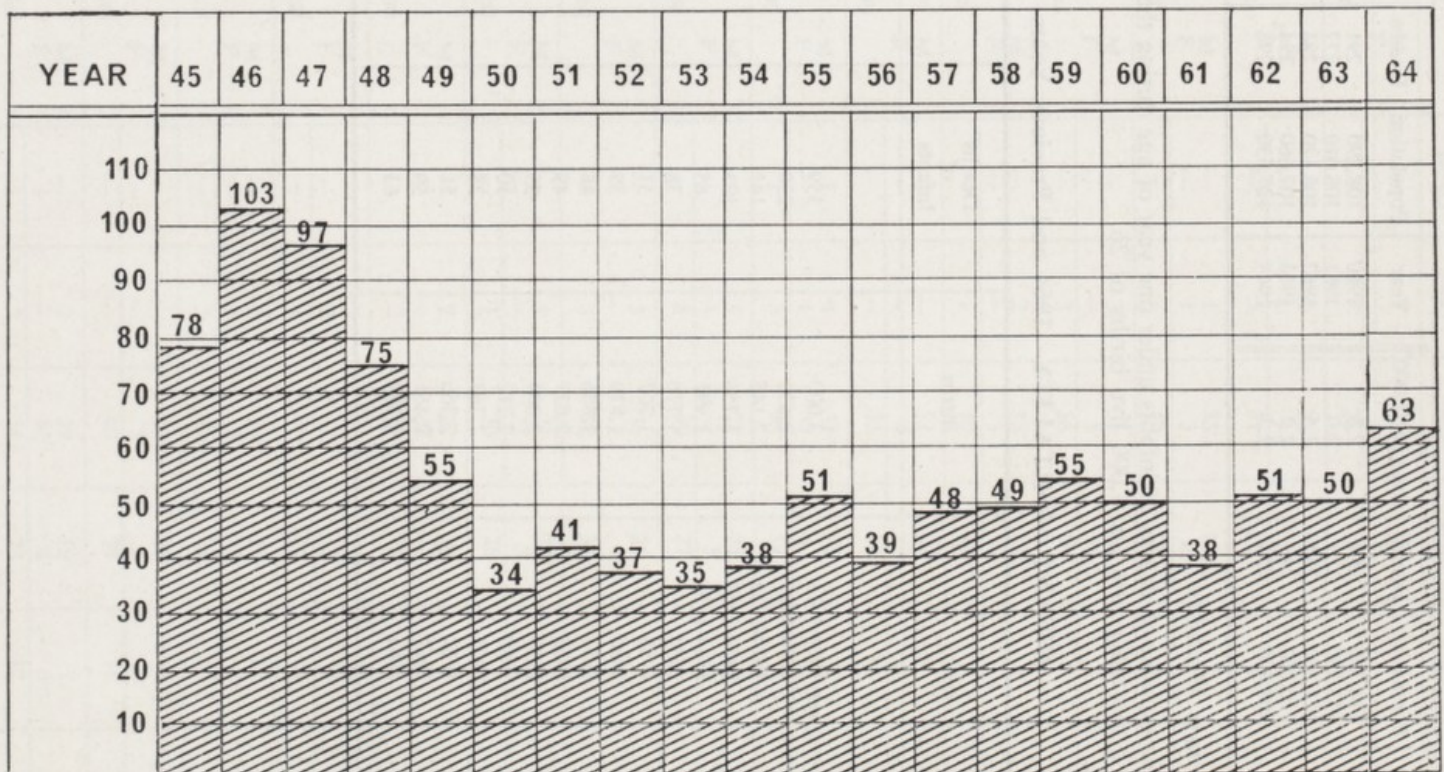
(d) *Infant Mortality*

The number of deaths of infants under one year of age during the year was 63, giving a mortality rate per 1,000 live births of 26.

INFANT MORTALITY—1964 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
„ 1934-1943	1,756	103	59
„ 1944-1953	1,991	65	32
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
1961	2,263	38	17
1962	2,366	51	22
1963	2,461	50	20
1964	2,398	63	26

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	1960	1961	1962	1963
England and Wales	25	24	23	23	22	22	22	22	21
Scotland	30	29	29	28	28	27	26	27	26
Northern Ireland	32	29	29	28	28	27	27	27	27
Australia	22	22	21	20	22	20	19	20	20
Canada	31	32	31	30	28	27	27	28	26
Chile	121	113	117	127	120	127	116	121	111
Denmark	25	25	23	22	22	22	22	20	19
France	39	36	34	32	30	27	26	26	26
Irish Republic	37	36	33	35	32	30	30	29	27
Italy	49	48	50	48	45	44	40	41	40
Netherlands	20	19	17	17	17	17	16	15	14
New Zealand	22	19	20	19	20	20	19	20	20
Sweden	17	17	17	16	16	16	16	15	15
United States of America	27	26	26	26	26	26	25	26	24

(e) Maternal Mortality

There were no maternal deaths during the year.

MATERNAL MORTALITY—1964 and Previous Years

Year	Number of Deaths		Number of live Births	Maternal Death Rate
	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion			
Average 1924-1933	8		2,145	3.5
„ 1934-1943	3		1,756	1.7
„ 1944-1953	2		1,991	1.02
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
1961	—		2,263	—
1962	3		2,366	1.27
1963	—		2,461	—
1964	—		2,398	—

(f) Stillbirths

In August, 1963, the Registrar-General made available for the first time details of inward and outward transferable stillbirths. The opportunity was therefore taken to obtain from our local Registrars details of the cause of death in all cases of stillbirths registered with them during the year.

The following table shows the cause of death in respect of the 28 stillbirths which occurred in Hammersmith Hospital, the 46 cases which occurred in Queen Charlotte's Hospital and the three cases within the Borough outside the two hospitals. In addition particulars of 9 inward transfers are included, giving a total of 86.

CAUSES OF STILLBIRTH

Code No.	Cause	Males	Females
Y.30	Chronic disease in mother	4	5
Y.31	Acute disease in mother	1	
Y.32	Diseases and conditions of pregnancy and childbirth		
	(1) Ectopic gestation		
	(2) Haemorrhage	3	2
	(3) and (4) Toxaemia	3	4
	(5) Infection		
Y.34	Difficulties in Labour		1
Y.35	Other causes in mother		
Y.36	Placental and cord conditions	10	12
Y.37	Birth injury	3	
Y.38	Congenital malformation of foetus	1	2
Y.39	Diseases of foetus and ill-defined causes:		
	(0-3) Diseases of foetus	7	10
	(4-6) Other ill-defined or unspecified cause	10	8
	TOTAL	42	44

The actual number of stillbirths credited to the Borough after deduction of outward transfers was 34.

(g) Marriages

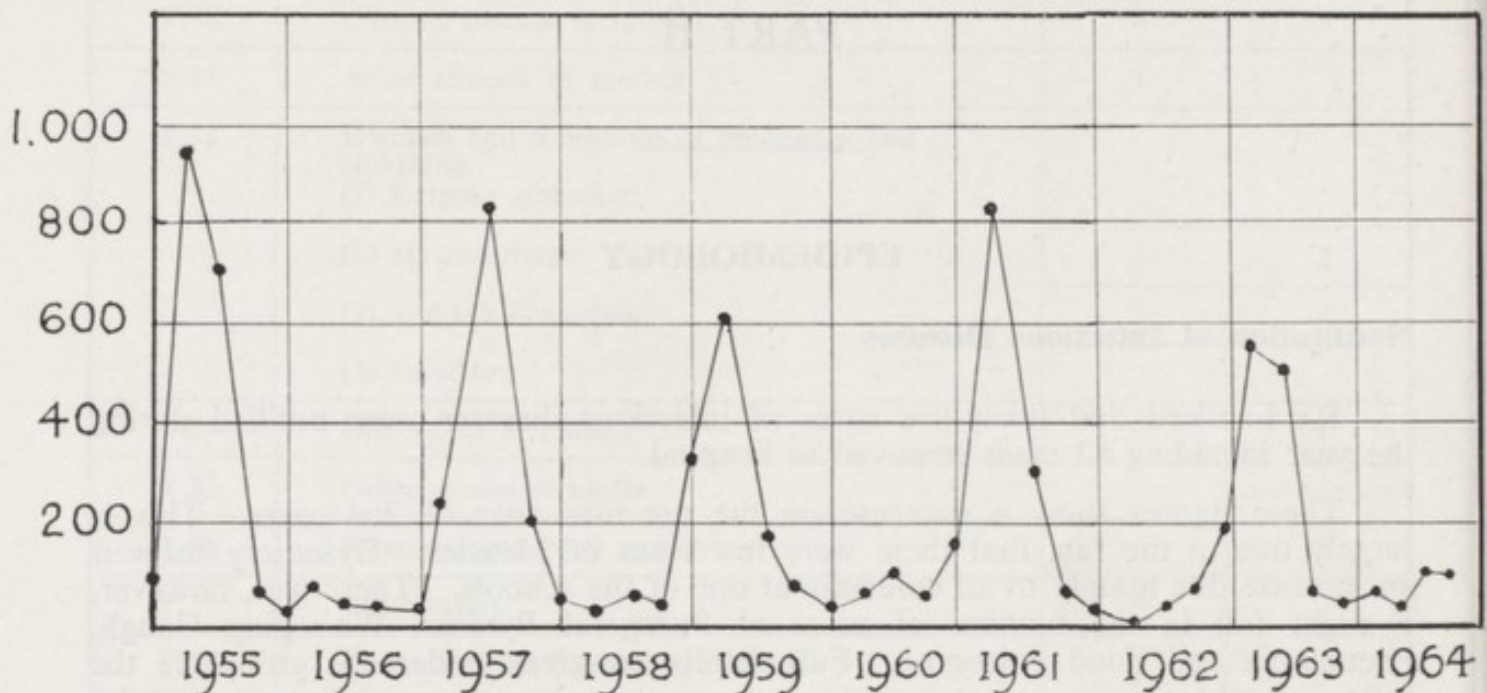
The number of marriages was 1,386 a decrease of 62 compared with the previous year.

Particulars are set out hereunder:

The Register Office	535
Buildings registered for marriages (Roman Catholic Churches and Chapels at which a Registrar attends)	494
Churches of the Church of England	302
Authorised Persons (Chapels at which a Registrar does not attend)	49
Jewish Synagogues	6

1,386

It is interesting, once again, to note the regular habits of the Measles cycle which is clearly seen in the following chart showing figures relating to quarterly notifications received during the past ten years.



I am pleased to be able to report that no confirmed cases of Diphtheria were notified during the year.

Immunisation and Vaccination

This work is organised from the No. 1 Divisional Health Office of the London County Council, which serves the boroughs of Chelsea, Fulham, Hammersmith and Kensington.

Prevention of Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus

The majority of children are immunised against these diseases, the proportion of those in the 1-4 years age group being approximately 80 per cent. A total of 8,996 children within the Borough were protected during the year against tetanus, 9,370 against Diphtheria and 7,564 against whooping cough.

Prevention of Smallpox

Smallpox vaccination continues to be offered to children during the first two years of their life. This year 1,325 children received primary vaccination and 538 re-vaccinations were performed.

Speed of travel in the modern world enhances the likelihood of an infected traveller gaining entry to this country and spreading the disease. Such an eventuality can be dealt with by the use of outbreak control measures only if the majority of the population have previously been vaccinated. Re-vaccination diminishes the risk of complications and provides more speedy protection than primary vaccination, particularly in adults.

When a safe and effective vaccine which causes no complications is finally perfected, its 100 per cent. use in infancy will ensure that even in the supersonic age

we shall have a good chance of maintaining our comparative immunity to this disease.

Prevention of Poliomyelitis

In London 77 per cent. of the child population from the age of 6 months to 14 years received either three injections or doses of polio vaccine. Only two notifications were received for the whole of London.

The number of cases of poliomyelitis in England and Wales continued at a low level, surely a vindication of the faith and perseverance of those concerned in the protection of the more youthful members of our country over the past decade.

These reports have always stressed the danger of any relaxation of effort in the prevention of tuberculosis, and precisely the same arguments apply to poliomyelitis. Every effort should continue to be made to increase the percentage of persons protected against this disease, with particular emphasis on children and adolescents. Use of the newer oral type vaccine should facilitate this endeavour.

In Hammersmith 5,371 vaccinations against this disease were carried out by the London County Council during 1964.

Prevention of Tuberculosis

B.C.G. vaccination is offered to all children in their 13th year, with the object of providing artificial immunity during the adolescent period when young people are most susceptible to this disease. A total of 1,065 Hammersmith children received this vaccination this year.

Incidence of Infectious Diseases

Dysentery

124 cases of dysentery occurred during 1964 which is 76 more than last year, 99 of these cases occurred in the age group 2 to 15 years.

This increase of cases over the previous year was partly due to an outbreak of sonn  dysentery in two schools in the north of the Borough.

Early in June it was reported that several children were absent suffering from diarrhoea. As a precautionary measure it was arranged that specimens would be taken from all absentees and no child would be permitted to return to school until two clear specimens were obtained.

The first batch submitted showed that some of the children were suffering from sonn  dysentery.

Absenteeism continued to increase and all patients found to be suffering from the disease were referred to their family doctor for treatment and further examination.

At one period of the outbreak 74 children were absent from one school with 28 positive cases, 37 were absent from the other school with 10 positive cases. The positive cases included family contacts.

Food is prepared on the school premises and the kitchen was examined by the District Public Health Inspector and found to be in a thoroughly clean and hygienic condition. Specimens were taken from all kitchen staff but all were clear.

In consultation with the Deputy Divisional Medical Officer it was arranged that in the school with the greater number of absentees a specimen would be taken from every child in attendance.

The outbreak was controlled and the few remaining cases cleared during the summer recess.

Food Poisoning

This year there were only 11 cases of Food Poisoning. The following agent was identified:—

Salmonella Muenchen 1

In the other 10 cases no specific organism was isolated.

Smallpox

There were no confirmed cases of smallpox in the Borough during the year or indeed in England. The regulations made as the result of recommendation by the Public Health Committee of the Council of Europe may have had some effect in making less likely the importation of smallpox by air passengers.

These regulations which came into operation on 1st August, 1963, recommended that a valid International Certificate of Vaccination against smallpox should normally be required by national health administrations from travellers arriving from local infected areas and from "endemic areas", the latter to be defined as consisting of Africa, Asia and the Americas (excluding Canada and the United States of America) also that this general definition of "endemic areas" should replace the various definitions differing from country to country, which had previously been employed.

The Airport Medical Officer (or the customs officer or immigration officer on his behalf) should, as a matter of routine, ask to see the International Certificates of all travellers (whether in transit or not) arriving directly by air from:—

- (a) any place in Asia, Africa or the Americas (excluding Canada and the U.S.A.).
- (b) any smallpox-infected local area wherever it may be.

He should also continue the existing arrangements for issuing warning notices ("yellow cards") to all such travellers.

Travellers defined in (a) and (b) above who do not possess valid International Certificates or who do not show sufficient evidence of protection by a previous attack of smallpox should be offered vaccination and, unless they are in transit, placed under surveillance in accordance with Regulation 31 of the 1952 Regulations. If travellers defined in (b) above refuse vaccination, then unless they are in transit, they should be isolated for fourteen days from the date of their departure from the infected area, or for the length of their stay in this country, whichever is the less.

During the year 11 possible contacts were placed under surveillance including 1 case in category (b). All cases remained free from infection during the ensuing critical fourteen days.

Tuberculosis

Twelve years ago the principles of modern treatment for tuberculosis were in their infancy and were applied to a minority of cases only. These methods of treatment are now well tried and established, forming a major part of the work of the Hammersmith Chest Clinic. Every patient with active tuberculosis now receives the benefit of treatment which very rarely fails to control a disease which previously carried an appalling mortality rate.

However, the number of cases on the register remains fairly constant indicating that reservoirs of infection still remain. Various theories are advanced in support of different views. It is considered in some quarters that the main danger is in the elderly male, living in hostel accommodation, or alone in one or two rooms, who persistently refuses medical attention. Immigrants are also blamed and certainly the analysis of British born and other ethnic groups carried out in the Static Centre of the N.W. Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board Mass Radio-

graphy service at Islington during 1963, tends to confirm this opinion, as the non-British born contingent formed about 25% of those examined but yielded approximately 46% of active tuberculosis. The highest incidence rate was amongst Indians and Pakistanis. Whatever the main reservoir of infection there is little doubt that adolescence is the danger period for contracting the disease. Despite this there are still many children who do not receive B.C.G. vaccination.

**Summary of Notifications during the period from 1st January, 1964,
to the 31st December, 1964**

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	3	11	8	7	10	5	—	47
Respiratory, Females	1	—	2	—	1	5	5	3	1	9	—	2	—	29
Non-Respiratory, Males	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	4
Non-Respiratory, Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	4

CASES NOTIFIED AND DEATHS—PAST TWENTY YEARS

Year	No. of Cases notified			No. of Deaths	No. of Cases on Register of Notifications
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Total		
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
1961	87	15	102	5	1,456
1962	67	11	78	9	1,429
1963	59	14	73	10	1,379
1964	76	8	84	5	1,373

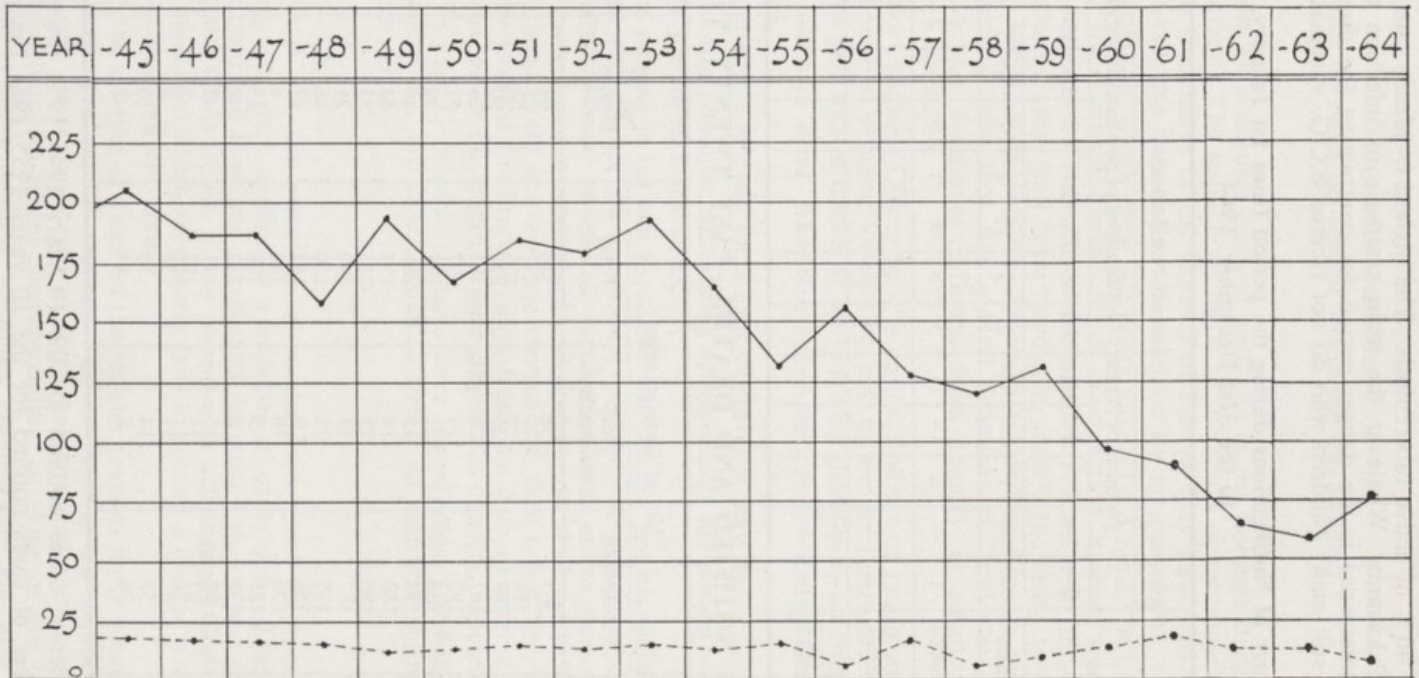
Average number of cases notified for the 10 years 1945/1954 (inclusive)—202.9

Average number of cases notified for the 10 years 1955/1964 (inclusive)—117.6

Average number of deaths for the 10 years 1945/1954 (inclusive)—57.5.

Average number of deaths for the 10 years 1955/1964 (inclusive)—10.1.

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



PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS : —————
 NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS : - - - - -

Poliomyelitis

The one case of acute poliomyelitis (paralytic) reported was a Nigerian priest who had been visiting hospitals in Nigeria. He arrived in England on the 15th May and was admitted to hospital on the following day. In the opinion of the doctor at the hospital he was suffering from poliomyelitis when he arrived and there is no doubt whatsoever that the disease was contracted in Nigeria. He had not been immunised against poliomyelitis.

Paratyphoid Fever

A case of paratyphoid was reported by the Medical Officer of Health of a neighbouring borough. The patient was a scholar at a large girls school in the area. An immediate check was made by the District Public Health Inspector who found that the girl had only been at school recently on odd days as she was taking examinations. Out of a total of 475 scholars only 25 were absent. None of the girls had been away on school holidays. The school had its own private swimming bath, the water of which was filtered and chlorinated. As, however, many of the absentees were stated to be suffering from gastro enteritis a check was made on the school kitchen hygiene and specimens were taken of all absentees and kitchen staff. A talk on personal hygiene was given by the Acting Medical Officer of Health. Fortunately with one exception all specimens taken both of staff and scholars proved negative and there was no outbreak. The exception was a scholar found to be secreting salmonella muenchen.

Typhoid

An immigrant who had suffered from this disease twelve years ago sought employment with a large catering firm in the area. He was dissuaded from this course and found employment as an engineering worker in no way connected with food handling.

An immigrant employed in a large catering firm in the area was found to be a typhoid carrier. He was admitted to hospital and eventually discharged as fit. In view of the danger of his reverting to the carrier state he was prohibited from engaging in food handling and suitable employment was found for him in light industry.

International Certificates of Vaccination and Inoculation

Arrangements continued for the authentication by the Medical Officer of Health of the signature of doctors on certificates of vaccination and inoculation for travellers from this country going abroad as required by the International Sanitary Regulations.

Visit of Mass X-Ray Unit to Hammersmith

By arrangement with the West Metropolitan Regional Radiography service a mass x-ray unit was made available at six different sites within the Borough during March. The visit was very successful.

PART III

ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE

Staff—Inspectoral

The establishment of Public Health Inspectors consists of a Chief Public Health Inspector, Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector, eight District Inspectors, one Food and Drugs Inspector, one Public Health Inspector in charge of Clean Air, two Public Health Inspectors engaged on duties under the Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act, 1963, and three Student Inspectors.

The Council's scheme for training Public Health Inspectors in conjunction with the Public Health Inspectors' Education Board, is beginning to bear fruit. The first pupil Inspector qualified and was absorbed into the establishment in December, 1962, and two more pupils were successful in 1964.

Sanitary Circumstances

Housing

Requests continue to be received from the Housing Manager for inspections to be made in suspected overcrowded cases. Where the request is accompanied by medical certificates supporting the family's application, very careful consideration is given so that recommendations are made only for the most urgent cases.

Rehousing on these grounds in Hammersmith, is shown in the following table :

Year	HEALTH GROUNDS		OVERCROWDING GROUNDS		SPECIAL CASES	
	Recommended	Rehoused	Recommended	Rehoused	Recommended	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	—	—
1961	5	1	71	5	—	—
1962	* —	—	26	9	1	—
1963	10	—	41	13	1	1
1964	8	—	29	—	4	13
Totals	349	97	2,239	802	106	54

* 2 Cases were referred to the Housing Manager.

The rehousing of families displaced by slum clearance continues to receive priority over all other categories. This means that the hard core of those living in overcrowded dwellings or with medical conditions requiring better housing, is not decreasing, as it should. A solution to this problem is not easy to envisage, particularly in Hammersmith, where building sites are at a premium.

One of Hammersmith's problems is the occupation of the older, larger type residence by several families in place of the single family for which it was designed. This frequently gives rise to unsatisfactory housing conditions as the change often takes place without the provision of adequate amenities in the way of water supply, baths, w.c. accommodation. Squalid conditions arise as a result of the subsequent loss of privacy and the sharing of sanitary arrangements. Overcrowding results either from the growth of the family in limited space or from families being forced to accept inadequate housing because of the shortage of housing accommodation in London and the high rental charges.

During the year houses in multiple occupation have continued to receive the attention of the Health Department.

The Housing Act, 1964, has augmented the provisions of the Housing Act, 1961, in respect of houses in multiple occupation. The Act enables local authorities to prosecute in cases where notices served under Section 14, 15 or 16 of the 1961 Act have not been complied with. Under the 1961 Act it was necessary for the local authority to carry out work in default where notices had not been complied with. The new Act gives local authorities the option of carrying out work in default or of prosecuting.

Another important amendment of the 1961 Act enables local authorities to combine the improvement of amenities in houses in multiple occupation with the making of a Direction Order limiting the number of persons who may occupy such a house. These powers were used in one case during the year when it was apparent that the new provisions are more satisfactory than the provisions which they replaced.

During the year cases have continued to be dealt with by District Public Health Inspectors as they are found during the course of their duties. House-to-house inspections have also been carried out in three separate districts in the Borough. The following is a summary of the work undertaken:—

Houses in multiple occupation

	1962	1963	1964
Number of new premises inspected	20 (143 lettings)	129 (464 lettings)	46 (277 lettings)
Of these, informal action was taken in respect of	18 premises	36 premises	46 premises
Number of premises where no further action taken	2 ..	93 ..	Nil
Number of premises where formal action commenced	2 ..	18 ..	19 ..
Total number of inspections made	132	577	929

Analysis of informal action taken

	1962			1963			1964		
	Served	Number complied irrespective of year complied	Percentage compl'd of those served	Served	Number complied irrespective of year complied	Percentage compl'd of those served	Served	Number complied irrespective of year complied	Percentage compl'd of those served
Re. S.12 (Management)	11	6	54.5%	20	11	55%	18	13	72.2%
Re. S.15 (Standards)	18	10	55.5%	35	19	54.3%	30	8	26.6%
Re. S.16 (Fire)	—	—	—	4	3	75%	28	4	14.2%
Re. S.19 (Overcrowding)	6	4	66.6%	9	5	55.5%	5	1	20%

Analysis of formal action taken

	1962		1963		1964	
	Formal action commenced	Complied irrespective of year complied	Formal action commenced	Complied irrespective of year complied	Formal action commenced	Complied irrespective of year complied
Management Orders	Nil	—	13 Orders made	7 revoked	4	—
Section 15 (Standards)	2	2	6	6	8	Nil
Section 16 (Fire)	Nil	Nil	5	5	27	Nil
Section 19 (Overcrowding)	—	—	1	—	—	—

Number of cases in which the Council authorised legal proceedings:—

1962—Nil.

1963—3 cases (all successful).

1964—1 case (not yet heard).

Overcrowding in the Borough remains a very serious problem for although there is ample legislative power, its enforcement would only result either in placing an additional burden on the Welfare and Children's Departments of the County Council or in compelling families to leave this borough and embarrass other authorities.

The Council acts as landlord for 3,416 principal tenants. The properties managed include houses, flats, pre-fabs, acquired and converted accommodation.

The following table illustrates the progress that is being made in meeting housing needs:—

1. Number of families rehoused by the Borough Council in new flats and houses since the war	2,250
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 = 33)	
4. Number of families on the Waiting List at the end of the year	1,550

Slum Clearance Programme

During the initial five year stage, 118 houses were demolished or closed, whilst for the second stage 1961/5, a further 524 properties were scheduled for demolition. It is anticipated that 330 of these houses will be dealt with by the London County Council and the remaining 194 by Hammersmith Borough Council.

Satisfactory progress was made during 1964, a total of 49 dwellings being demolished.

Housing Act, 1957. Closing Orders

During the year 5 Closing Orders were made and Closing Orders on 13 properties were determined.

Rent Act, 1957

Applications under the above Act have been received as follows:—

	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
For Certificates of Disrepair								
Number received	164	167	48	12	12	3	2	3
Number granted	56	78	22	4	2	—	2	—
For Revocation of Certificates								
Number received	13	36	33	7	2	5	4	2
Number granted	11	35	33	5	1	4	3	2
Undertakings given by Landlord								
Number accepted	61	117	25	8	10	3	—	2

Sanitary Inspections

The sanitary conditions of the Borough were subject to routine inspection and investigations were made into all 2,747 complaints received.

Particulars of the visits made by the Public Health Inspectors together with the number of preliminary and statutory notices and the number of proceedings instituted are set out overleaf.

Sanitary Inspection

Cause of Inspection	No. of Inspections	No. of Re-visits	No. of Notices Served	No. of Notices Complied with
HOUSING				
Housing Act 1957	637	4	4	—
House to House	84	6	6	—
Housing Defects	7811	2201	965	1227
H.M.O.	898	31	81	26
Overcrowding	30	—	—	—
Re-Housing applications	67	5	5	—
Rent Act	25	1	1	—
Moveable Dwellings	12	—	—	—
Drainage	4647	154	50	109
Refuse accommodation	1206	334	222	112
FOOD PREMISES				
Bakers	60	3	2	1
Bakehouses	133	4	3	1
Butchers	409	17	12	5
Chemist	65	1	1	—
Confectioners	216	10	5	5
F. Fish	98	2	2	—
Wet Fish	59	1	1	—
Grocers	919	52	26	26
Greengrocers	209	19	10	9
Ice-cream	374	2	1	1
Milk Vendor	342	4	3	1
Provisions	163	2	1	1
Caterers	1484	104	50	54
Markets	314	—	—	—
Licensed Premises	312	38	19	19
Sampling	460	—	—	—
LICENCES				
Hairdressers and Barbers	95	2	1	1
Club Licensing	25	2	2	—
Pharmacy and Poisons	110	—	—	—
Pet Animals	9	—	—	—
Animal Boarding	1	—	—	—
Rag and Flock	—	—	—	—
Factory (M)	606	38	28	10
Factory (Non M)	27	3	2	1
Outworkers	107	2	—	2
Offices	39	1	1	—
Shops	227	17	12	5
Noise	153	1	1	—
Public Urinals	11	—	—	—
Fireguard Regulations	5	—	—	—
Nightdress Regulations	30	—	—	—
Infectious Disease	198	1	1	—
Rats and Mice	1507	32	22	10
Pigeons	73	—	—	—
Clean Air	2678	5	4	1
Miscellaneous	758	1	—	1
No Access	1371	—	—	—
TOTALS	29.064	3100	1544	1628

During the year 671 Statutory Notices were served and 682 were complied with.

Summonses—Proceedings instituted during the year

Public Health (London) Act, 1936	.....	.....	74
Food & Drugs Act, 1955, and regulations made thereunder	.....	.....	58
L.C.C. Byelaws	.....	.....	22
H.B.C. Byelaws	.....	.....	2
Housing Act	.....	.....	2

Sewerage

The main sewers and the sewage disposal system in London are the responsibility of the London County Council. Rainwater and soil sewage are carried in the same sewers, but the arrangements for Hammersmith are not yet adequate inasmuch as some basements in the Borough are liable to flooding from time to time when heavy storms cause the sewers to be surcharged. However, work is now being undertaken by the L.C.C. to obviate the trouble caused by storm water,

except to those basements which are not drained efficiently by gravitation into a sewer at all times and under all conditions of flow in the sewer.

The London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1962, authorises this Council to serve a notice requiring the owner or occupier of such premises to close the basement where the situation could not be remedied at reasonable expense, or otherwise to carry out works to secure the proper and efficient drainage of such property.

The responsibility for appropriate action under this Act has been given to the Works Committee of the Council.

Water Supply

The water supplied to the Borough by the Metropolitan Water Board during 1964 has been satisfactory both in quantity and quality. It is derived from the River Thames, stored in the Walton and Staines reservoirs and filtered and chlorinated at Hampton and Ashford Common. The average result of chemical and bacteriological analyses of water supplied are set out below:—

Chemical Examinations : (Milligrammes per litre unless otherwise stated.)

	<i>All Thames Derived</i>
No. of samples	371
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.033
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.079
Nitrate Nitrogen	4.8
Chlorides as Chlorine	33
Oxygen abs. from Permanganate 4 hrs. at 27°C.	1.08
Turbidity (Units)	0.2
Colour	11
Hardness (Total)	270
Hardness (non-carbonate)	64
pH Value	7.6
Phosphate as PO ₄	1.4
Silicate as SiO ₂	8
Sulphate as SO ₄	60
Magnesium as Mg	5
Natural Fluoride as F	0.25
Surface Active Material as Manoxol O.T.	0.09
Electrical Conductivity	550

Bacteriological Examinations :

	<i>All Thames Derived</i>
No. of samples	3,811
Agar plate count per ml.: 20-24 hours at 37°C.	14.1
Coliform count: Per cent. samples negative in 100 ml.	99.95
E. coli-count: Per cent. samples negative in 100 ml.	100.0

No new important extensions of trunk mains, or changes in the general scheme of supply have been made during the past year, but 245 yards of new service mains have been laid. All new as well as repaired mains are disinfected with chlorine before being brought into or restored to service.

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	29,313 tons
Amount of trade refuse collected during the year	3,293 tons
	32,606 tons

Method of disposal	By road to Contractor's tip
Frequency of collection	(a) House refuse—weekly.
	(b) Trade refuse—as required.

Drainage

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

During the year 165 plans were submitted to the Health Department and a total of 4,647 inspections were made in connection with supervision of drainage works.

Factories

The following is a table in the form prescribed by the Minister of Labour on the administration of the Factories Act, 1937, dealing with factories, both mechanical and non-mechanical, and outwork.

Factories Act, 1961

1. Inspections

Premises	Number on Register	Inspections	Number of Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	59	27	2	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	506	606	28	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority, (excluding outworkers' premises).	—	—	—	—
Total	565	633	30	—

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.)	—	—	—	—	—
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	30	11	1	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
Total	30	11	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.	113	—	—	—	—	—
Jewellery	10	—	—	—	—	—
Plastic Bags	2	—	—	—	—	—
Carding, etc. of Buttons, etc.	54	—	—	—	—	—
Stuffed Toys	2	—	—	—	—	—
Cosaques, Christmas stockings, etc.	16	—	—	—	—	—
Chocolates & Sweetmeats	15	—	—	—	—	—
Household Linen	1	—	—	—	—	—
Total	213	—	—	—	—	—

Rodent Control

There was an increase in the number of dwellings infested with rats of 34 compared with the previous year, but only 88 dwellings were found to be infested with mice as against 120 last year.

A defective drain can be the source of several surface infestations of rats and 51 such drains were discovered after testing, last year. This compares with 70 in 1963. The sewer treatment by sodium fluoracetamide has continued. The income

from treatment at business premises amounted to £186 for the current year, a decrease of £4 over 1963.

The following is a summary of the work for the year:—

	TYPE OF PROPERTY			Totals
	Local Authority	Dwelling Houses	Business etc.	
Number of properties	43	25,200	4,230	29,473
Number of Complaints	14	392	69	475
Number of properties inspected	21	862	192	1,075
Found to be infested by rats,				
major	—	15	2	17
minor	8	294	42	344
Found to be infested by mice,				
major	2	—	1	3
minor	4	88	19	111
No. of properties treated	14	400	64	478

Nuisance from Pigeons

For some time past complaints have been received of the nuisance caused by pigeons. Efforts made to trap and destroy these pests met with little success. The Council accordingly wrote to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food expressing their concern at the damage to health which could be occasioned by disease carried by pigeons, and requesting the Ministry to arrange for more extensive research to be carried out into this aspect of public health. A reply was received from the Ministry of Health which stated "the risk to public health of the ordinary town pigeons would not appear to us to be of such magnitude as to justify the kind of public campaign on health grounds which your Council suggests, and we would not consider that there is a case for stimulating further research into this matter".

In view of the fact that complaints continued to be received, particularly of the nuisance caused to passers-by under the railway bridges in the vicinity of Ravenscourt Park, it was decided to employ the services of a specialist firm to clear four sites in this vicinity. The treatment was to prebait various points in the area using a narcotic poison. As a result 147 pigeons were caught on Sunday morning, the 31st May. The firm then cleansed the girders on the bridges and placed scarecrow strip on the inside of the girders to prevent the pigeons roosting. The treatment would appear to be successful as no further complaints have as yet been received.

LICENCES AND REGISTRATIONS

London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1954

Hairdressers and Barbers

During the year 13 new applications were received and registered, making a total of 119 hairdressers and barbers registered in the Borough.

Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933

Pharmacy and Medicines Act, 1941

The names and addresses of 74 retailers were entered on the Council's list of persons entitled to sell poisons under Part II of the above Acts. Many 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 mentioned on the list.

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

Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951

The above Act remained in force during the year, the number of premises on the register being 3 only.

Pet Animals Act, 1951

Eight applications for licences were received and granted during the year. All the premises were kept under observation.

London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1959

Caravans

Section 22 of the above Act forbids the use of land within the Borough as sites for movable dwellings unless licensed by the Council

The Council may also attach to any licence granted under this Section such conditions as they think fit with respect to the number and class of caravans kept on the site, the space between such dwellings, fire protection, prevention of nuisance from noise, and for securing adequate water supplies and sanitary conditions.

Two sites in respect of which licences are issued to private individuals house 6 caravans. Three sites are owned by the L.C.C., housing 3 caravans and 8 movable dwellings.

Food and Drugs Act and Designated Milk Licences

Full particulars of all licences issued and registrations affected under the provisions of the above Acts and Orders are given in the section dealing with the Inspection and Supervision of Food.

The Children's Nightdresses Regulations, 1964

These regulations made by the Secretary of State under the provisions conferred by Section 1 of the Consumer Protection Act, 1961, came into force on 1st October, 1964. From the date the regulations came into operation no person may sell or have in his possession for sale a children's nightdress not complying with the regulations (subject to certain exceptions).

These regulations also require the cautionary labelling against washing with soaps of nightdresses made from fabrics which have been chemically treated to make them flame resistant.

Publicity in the Borough's News Sheet was given to these new regulations and the Public Health Inspectors instructed to check on children's nightdresses offered for sale in all shops. The initial survey of 52 shops revealed that 6 shops were offering unsuitable nightdresses for sale and 7 shops selling unsuitable material for making up. It was decided to purchase and test any nightdress offered for sale which did not appear to comply with the regulations.

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956 (Section II)

Smoke Control Areas

During the past year steady progress has been made and in March 1964 the Council made an order in respect of the No. 6 Smoke Control Area (St. Stephens) which was confirmed in May and came into operation on the 1st December, 1964.

In October a variation order to the No. 6 Area was made to exempt some private dwellings which had been acquired by the Council for future housing development.

In December the Council made an order in respect of the No. 7 Smoke Control Area (Starch Green) which if confirmed will come into operation on the 1st November, 1965.

This makes a total area of 1,109 acres subject to smoke control orders which is 50% of the Borough.

A survey of the proposed No. 8 Area (Old Oak, Wormholt and White City) has been completed and it is hoped that the Smoke Control Order will be made early in 1965. This will cover 568 acres.

S.C.O. No.	Acreage	Date Made	Date confirmed	Operative Date	No. of Premises	No. of dwellings	Estimated No. adaptations	Tons of S.S.F.
1.	169	28.1.59	29.4.59	1.11.59	2359	2025	1157	1750
2.	170	24.2.60	26.5.60	1.7.61	3787	3600	2080	2080
2. (v)*		24.5.61	4.8.61	1.3.62				
3.	128	22.12.60	14.11.61	1.11.62	3759	3450	1285	2800
3. (v)†		25.7.63	7.10.63	1.5.64				
4.	165	18.4.62	7.9.62	1.7.63	2852	3657	2985	3926
5.	173	30.1.63	7.8.63	1.7.64	985	1831	1005	1430
6.	121	25.3.64	28.5.64	1.12.64	2167	3127	1861	1714
6. (v)°		21.10.64						
7.	183	30.12.64			2925	5716	3800	1300
8. p	568	Survey completed			5393	5580	6500	4500

(v)* Variation Order exempting buildings included in the London County Council Slum Clearance Programme, 1961-5.

(v)† Variation order exempting buildings included in the development area of a private company.

(v)° Variation order exempting buildings included in a development area of the Hammer-smith Council.

p Proposed Order.

Clean Air Act, 1956 Section 3 (2)

Applications for prior approval for the installation of furnaces.

Applications received	.....	.....	.....	8
Approval given	.....	.....	.....	7
Awaiting approval	.....	.....	.....	1

Clean Air Act, 1956 Section 3 (3)

Notification of intention to instal furnaces.

No. of notifications received	.....	.....	20
(oil fired 9, gas fired 10, coal fired 1)			

Atmospheric Pollution

The two existing stations at the Town Hall and Hythe Road for measuring and recording the extent of atmospheric pollution continued to function during the year. A third station at Hilary Road was set up in May which completed the entire coverage of the Borough from north to south. There were no serious smogs during the year. The trend was for the pollution by smoke to diminish by as much as 50 per cent. as more use was made of smokeless fuels for domestic heating, especially gas, which has largely replaced coal.

The ground level concentration of sulphur dioxide remained much the same as in the previous year in spite of the increased use of oil for industrial, commercial and domestic heating but not withstanding this in September the Council passed a resolution which was forwarded to the Ministry of Power expressing concern at the increase of sulphur dioxide in the atmosphere arising from the greater use of oil fuels.

Availability of Solid Smokeless Fuels

Following the publication of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government Circular No. 69/63 regarding the changes of availability of solid smokeless fuels, there was some concern lest this would curtail the Council's programme. However, fortunately a shortage did not materialize and the Smoke Control Orders were brought into operation without any undue delay.

Changes in Methods of Heating in Smoke Control Areas

1964 also saw a marked change in the method of domestic heating. The gas room heater supplanting the open fire as the main source of heating, and the introduction of a larger grant to encourage the installation of free-standing openable stoves, and under-floor-draught open fires and electric thermal storage heaters.

In December, 1964, the Government Circular 60/64 excluded the cost of the installation of direct acting electric space heaters (electric fires) from expenditure attracting grant under the Clean Air Act, to curtail the demand for electricity in peak periods and thus avoid load shedding.

Inter-Borough Smoke Control Liaison Committee

The Committee met three times and a mutual exchange of information took place.

In September a joint meeting was held with the West Middlesex Clean Air Co-ordinating Committee to discuss the formation of a new committee owing to the forthcoming changes affecting constituent members under the Local Government Act, 1963. Hammersmith agreed to refer the matter to the new council at the earliest opportunity with a recommendation for future participation.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Premises

During the year 5,092 inspections were made at food premises, stalls and markets and at 135 of these conditions contravening the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations were found. Legal proceedings were taken in 6 cases resulting in fines totalling £230 with 30 gns. 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)	11
Bakehouses (basement)	1
Bakers' Retail Shops	24
Beer Bottlers	1
Biscuit Manufacturers	2
Butchers	65
Cafes and Restaurants	144
Canteens and Clubs	99
Chemists	31

Confectioners (Sweet shops)	171
Fishmongers (wet and fried)	20
Fruit and Greengrocers	81
Fruit Drinks (bottlers)	1
Grocers and Provisions	212
Honey (packing)	1
Ice Cream Manufacturers	3
Jellied Eels and Pies (manufacture and sales)	2
Milk Processing Depots	2
Milk Distributors	130
Off Licences	46
Public Houses	95
Sweet and Chocolate Manufacturers	5
Wine (bottling)	1
Wholesale food stores	11

Food & Drugs Act, 1955

Legal proceedings were taken under Section 8 of the Food & Drugs Act, 1955, in 2 cases.

A large quantity of food which, although unsound, did not call for action under Section 9 was voluntarily surrendered. A list of the commodities and the amount involved is shown below:—

Condemned Food 1964

Baked Beans	14 tins.	Milk (powdered)	336 lbs.
Biscuits	26 pkts.	Milk	107 tins.
Bovril.	35 btles.	Mincemeat	1008 lbs.
Butter.	119 lbs.	Nougat	112 lbs.
Cereals	31 pkts.	Nuts (shelled)	388 lbs.
Cheese	32 lbs.	Peas	179 tins.
Chocolate	275 lbs.	Peas (dried)	1618 lbs.
Choc. Liqueurs	44 boxes.	Peas Pudding	13 tins.
Coffee	14 btles.	Pepper	14 lbs.
Cooking fat	1120 lbs.	Pickles	149 jars.
Cream	14 tins.	Preserves	947 lbs.
Creamed Rice	11 tins.	Puff Pastry	224 lbs.
Custard Pdr.	12 tins.	Pumpkins	7 cwt.
Fish (wet)	632 lbs.	Ravioli	12 tins.
Fish	167 tins.	Rice	6 lbs.
Fruit (dried)	140 lbs.	Soft Drinks	737 btles.
Fruit (fresh)	883 lbs.	Soup	58 tins.
Fruit	778 tins.	Spaghetti	25 tins.
Ham	28 tins.	Sugar	1120 lbs.
Jellies	12 pkts.	Syrup	56 lbs.
Macaroni	18 pkts.	Tomatoes	153 tins.
Margarine	200 lbs.	Tomato Juice	19 tins.
Meat (fresh)	772 lbs.	Vegetables	170 tins.
Meat	352 tins.	Yams	11 tons 1½ cwt.

FROZEN FOOD

Beefburgers	30 pkts.	Meat	11 pkts.
Cheeseburgers	14 pkts.	Meat pies	98 pkts.
Chickens	38	Mousse	19 pkts.
Chicken pies	14	Pastry	81 pkts.
Chips	59 pkts.	Peas	342 pkts.
Fish	193 pkts.	Sausage	18 pkts.
Fishcakes	197 pkts.	Sausage Rolls	21 pkts.
Hamburgers	77 pkts.	Vegetables	367 pkts.

Sampling

Throughout the year 750 samples of food and drugs 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
Steakette	Contained Sulphur Dioxide 580 p.p.m.	Informal sample. Formal sample taken.
Steakette	Contained Sulphur Dioxide 430 p.p.m.	Penalty £10 : 5 gns. costs
Beef Patties	Deficient in meat	Informal sample. Formal sample taken.
Beef Patties	Deficient in meat	The sample was divided in accordance with present legal requirements. The Public Analyst considered that this may not give a representative sample in view of the remarks made by the Food Standards Committee on Meat Pies. No action.
Beef Sausage	Contained 270 p.p.m. Sulphur Dioxide (undeclared)	Warning letter to Retailer.
Cereal Beverage	Not labelled in accordance with the Labelling of Food Order	Informal sample. Formal sample satisfactory.
Soft Cheese	Deficient in fat	Informal sample.
Cottage Cheese	Deficient in fat	Formal sample. Referred to Metropolitan Borough Standing Joint Committee.
Cottage Cheese	Deficient in fat	Informal sample. Referred to Metropolitan Borough Standing Joint Committee.
Butter	Contained 16.2% water	Informal sample. Formal sample satisfactory.
Starch Reduced Biscuits	Incorrectly labelled	Informal sample. Label altered to comply.
Starch Reduced Rolls	Incorrectly labelled	Informal sample. Label altered to comply.

In addition to normal routine samples a number of samples of fresh vegetables and fruit were submitted for examination to detect residual pesticides, no evidence of any such residue was found.

A number of drugs on restricted sale by prescription only were sampled and all were reported genuine.

During the year 39 complaints were received from members of the general public in connection with food purchased in the Borough. The following summary shows the action taken after full investigation in each case

<i>Nature of Complaint</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
Can of processed peas—offensive smell	Warning letter to manufacturers.
Pork Pie caused sickness	No action.
Cigarette end in Eccles cake	Legal proceedings. Penalty £5: 2 gns. costs.
Mouldy butter	Legal proceedings. Penalty £3: 2 gns. costs.
Foreign matter in bottle of milk	Legal proceedings. Penalty £15: 2 gns. costs.
Cloth in loaf of bread	Legal proceedings. Penalty £10: 2 gns. costs.
Mould on cheese sandwich	Warning letter.
Foreign matter in milk bottle	No action (insufficient evidence).
Dirty milk bottle	Legal proceedings. Penalty £5: 2 gns. costs.
Mouldy sausage	Legal proceedings. Penalty £20: 7 gns. costs.
Insect in marmalade	Letter to manufacturer.
Mouldy sausage roll	Legal proceedings. Penalty £10: 2 gns. costs.
Sour sausage meat	Legal proceedings. Penalty £5: 2 gns. costs.
Unfit chicken	No action.
Mouldy steak and kidney pie	Legal proceedings. Penalty £5: 10 gns. costs.
Tin of luncheon meat containing sellotape	Report to Ministry of A.F.F.
Foreign matter in meat pie	Legal proceedings. Penalty £10: 10 gns. costs.
Tin of cream—bitter taste	Letter to manufacturers.
Mouldy apple pie	Legal proceedings. Penalty £10: 5 gns. costs.
Black stains in tin of luncheon meat	Letter to manufacturer.
Corned beef—unpleasant smell	No action.
Metal in slice of bread	Letter to baker.
Unsound bacon	Legal proceedings. Penalty £20: 7 gns. costs.
Hairpin in bottle of milk	Legal proceedings. Penalty £5: 2 gns. costs.
Piece of cigar in ground almonds	No action.

<i>Nature of Complaint</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
Mouldy shredded suet	Legal proceedings. Penalty £5: 3 gns. costs.
Pencil pieces in wrapped ham joint	Legal proceedings. Penalty £5: 3 gns. costs.
Mouldy steak and kidney pie	Legal proceedings. Penalty £20: 2 gns. costs.
Maggots in bacon	Legal proceedings. Penalty £5: 3 gns. costs.
Discoloured corned beef	Notified Minister.
Flies in bottle of milk	Legal proceedings. Penalty £5: 2 gns. costs.
Unsound tinned luncheon meat	Legal proceedings. Penalty £15: 2 gns. costs.
Foreign body in bottle of milk	Warning letter.
Dirty milk bottle	No action (insufficient evidence).
Sterilised milk with extraneous water	Warning letter.
Foreign body in sausages	Legal proceedings. Penalty £5: 2 gns. costs.
Unsound bacon	Legal proceedings. Penalty £5: 2 gns. costs.
Damaged tin of corned beef	No action (insufficient evidence).
Black spots in sausage	Warning letter to manufacturers.

Bacteriological Examination of Food

The following samples were submitted for bacteriological examination by the Public Health Laboratory Service:—

Ice Cream	.....	.....	.....	38
Milk	.....	.....	.....	66
Pasteurised Egg	.....	.....	.....	14
Cream	.....	.....	.....	5

Ice Cream

Ice cream is manufactured at two premises in the borough, one of which is a large wholesale manufacturing and distributing company.

The trend towards the sale of soft ice cream, noticed a year or two ago, has now eased off and in fact a number of small traders have reverted to wrapped ice cream having found that the soft ice cream trade did not suit their particular circumstances.

During the year 38 samples of ice cream were taken for bacteriological examination and the Methylene Blue test by the Public Health Laboratory Service. The Methylene Blue 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:—

<i>Provisional Grade</i>	<i>Time taken to decolourise Methylene Blue</i>
1	4½ hours or more
2	2½ hours or more
3	½ to 2 hours
4	Less than ½ hour

The 38 samples were placed in the following grades:—

- 25 were within Grade 1
- 8 were within Grade 2
- 3 were within Grade 3
- 2 were within Grade 4

The two samples in grade 4 were manufactured outside the Borough.

Ice Cream and Preserved Food Premises

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

Premises Registered under Section 16, Food & Drugs Act

Ice-Cream Manufacturers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Ice-Cream sales only	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
Confectioners (sweet shops) selling ice-cream	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	119
Restaurants (selling ice-cream for consumption off the premises)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Grocers selling ice-cream	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52
Bakers and Confectioners selling ice-cream	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Fruiterers and Greengrocers selling ice-cream	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
Off-Licensed Premises serving ice-cream	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Butchers preserving meat and/or manufacturing sausages	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45
Grocers and Provision Dealers preserving meat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
Grocers and Provision Dealers preserving fish	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Fishmongers curing fish	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Food Factories manufacturing sausages and preserved food	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
							Total	291

Pasteurised Egg

The Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations 1963 came into force on 1st January, 1964; they require that all liquid egg used for food must be pasteurised by being retained at a temperature not lower than 148°F. for at least 2½ minutes, and immediately thereafter cooled to a temperature below 38°F.

In March a large bakery company in the Borough commenced pasteurisation of liquid egg which had been imported into this country. Frequent inspections were made to ascertain that the required temperatures were being maintained. The plant ceased to operate in June. The fourteen samples of liquid egg taken during the period of operation were all found to be satisfactory.

Milk Supplies

There are two large milk processing depots situated in the Borough, each with its own private railway siding enabling them to receive milk by rail and road from the country.

Raw milk is brought to these depots daily in rail tanks of 3,000 gallons capacity and also in road tankers each holding the same amount. Milk is collected from the farms and bulked at creamery centres in the dairying areas and after preliminary tests it is despatched to the processing and distributing depots. A large quantity of milk is also received at these depots in churns direct from the farms. The two depots handle altogether about 180,000 gallons of milk per day. There are nine "high temperature—short time" pasteurising plants in which the milk is heated to, and retained at, a temperature of 161°F. for 15 seconds, and is then cooled to below 50°F. in accordance with the requirements of the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations 1960-1963. There are also a number of ovens for the production of sterilised milk.

Some of the milk is distributed in churns after pasteurisation, about 12,000 gallons is sterilised in bottles and the remainder is bottled or filled into cartons after pasteurisation. At one of these depots extensive cartoning of milk is now carried out and a variety of types of carton are filled for supply by retail sale, especially in milk vending machines.

At regular intervals the Food and Drugs Inspector checks the efficiency and working temperatures of the processing plants and takes samples to ensure that they comply with the requirements of the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960-1963.

All samples taken from these milk plants were reported to be satisfactory. 346 inspections were made in connection with the processing of milk. Generally the premises were found to be satisfactory.

146 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 1960-1963. The figures in brackets relate to licences in force the previous year:—

Dealers (Pre-Packed) Licences

Pasteurised	.....	.....	20	(138)
Sterilised	.....	.....	9	(97)
Tuberculin Tested	.....	.....	6	(110)
Untreated	.....	.....	4	(Nil)

All these licences will be renewable in 1965.

66 samples of designated milk were taken under the Regulations from milk processing plants, and from distributors and automatic 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	18	18	—	18	—	—	—
T.T. Pasteurised	33	33	—	33	—	—	—
Tuberculin Tested (Raw)	8	—	—	7	1	—	—
Sterilised	7	—	—	—	—	7	—

No samples of milk were submitted for Brucella Abortus check.

Two samples of untreated milk were submitted for antibiotics test—no penicillin was detected.

Condensed Milk Regulations, 1959

These Regulations provide standards for milk fat and milk solids of condensed milk, and control the labelling of containers. During the year 14 samples were submitted to the Public Analyst for examination and were reported genuine.

Markets

The Street Traders using the market sites in Bradmore Lane and Norland Road operate from approved pitches licensed by the Borough Council under Section 21 of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1947. The markets in Cinema Extension, Uxbridge Road, and in Railway Approach are privately owned. Frequent inspections of the food stalls in these markets were made, particular attention being paid to the storage accommodation used by the street traders.

MEDICINAL BATHS & TREATMENT CENTRE

General

A steady flow of work in all sections has been maintained during the year. The winter was relatively mild, the only influx of work being due to flooding caused by heavy rainfall.

When this happens every assistance is given to the unfortunate householder. Mattresses are sterilized and dried, bedding is laundered, premises are disinfected. If necessary bedding can be loaned and temporary accommodation provided.

Assistance has continued to be rendered to the Old People's Welfare section of the Town Clerk's department, 2397 towels and 104 overalls being laundered for the Luncheon Clubs. The Dormobile was used to convey patients for chiropody treatment, for club meetings and collection and delivery of baggage for holiday participants. In addition a total of 4378 articles were laundered for use within the department.

Bathing of the elderly and infirm is confined to cases receiving medical attention mainly for skin conditions, arthritis, paralysis, and senility. Patients are collected and taken to the medicinal baths where they are bathed under the personal supervision of the superintendent who is a state registered nurse. A total of 22 persons shared the 381 baths arranged. It is very easy to envisage how this service would expand if additional transport and labour were available to bathe all elderly and infirm people lacking facilities in their own homes.

Cleansing and Treatment of Persons

The number of persons requiring treatment for scabies increased by 41 this year whereas other conditions showed a slight decrease. A total of 161 people received treatment for scabies, whilst 69 were given treatments for head lice, 41 received 66 treatments for pubic lice, and 113 were given 122 treatments for body lice.

In addition 214 treatments were given to 144 individuals from neighbouring authorities.

Steam Sterilisation

347 requests involving 2,977 articles were dealt with compared with 3,614 the previous year. 910 articles from West London Hospital and 325 mattresses from the Dairy Show at Olympia together with 123 articles for 6 neighbouring authorities, were the major items in this year's work.

Disinfestation

Due possibly to the warmer summer, requests for spraying of premises infested with vermin showed an increase, 111 complaints being received in respect of bugs, 7 of cockroaches, 3 of flies and 18 of fleas. As a precautionary measure 12 premises were sprayed prior to removal of household effects to Council properties.

Disinfection

Premises are not normally sprayed following cases of the more common infectious diseases unless a definite request is received. During the year 13 requests for formaldehyde disinfection were received following death and illness. In most cases the illness was not of an infectious nature and spraying was carried out as a palliative treatment only. As a precautionary measure 21 dwellings were treated following flooding from surcharged sewers.

HEALTH LAUNDRY

This service cannot be provided by private enterprise as most of the linen, from incontinent patients, is badly soiled and must receive special treatment. In many cases the provision of clean linen once or twice a week provides that vital extra assistance which makes all the difference to a family nursing a sick member at home.

Origin of Requests for Service

District nurses or other nursing sisters	56
Home Helps	17
Welfare departments or health visitors	39
The person concerned or his/her relations/friends	23
Doctors or hospital almoners	12
Voluntary societies	5
Other sources	2
Total	154

The output from the laundry continues to expand as the number of articles washed and ironed each year indicates.

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
New requests or request to re-start a closed case	16	44	37	38	42	46	61	105	96	133	99
Requests within the Act	10	34	32	32	34	37	56	97	91	127	91
Number of persons served during the year, not all being new cases....	12	40	39	39	45	45	71	125	139	177	154
Number of cases reported or follow up visits to home	26	65	60	64	132	151	256	348	239	292	269
Certificates issued for collections during year	111	350	352	511	1,018	1,137	1,529	2,638	3,494	4,650	5,476
Number of articles washed and ironed each year	1,201	3,903	4,137	5,580	10,437	11,504	14,977	25,459	38,069	55,515	60,520
Maximum collections in any one week of the year	10	15	14	19	25	38	52	100	107	139	154

CORONER'S COURT AND PUBLIC MORTUARY

The accommodation provided comprises Court, Jury room and suite of offices for the Coroner and his officers, a modern post-mortem room with four tables, refrigerated accommodation for eighteen bodies, and office accommodation for the Pathologist and Mortuary Superintendent. A large waiting room comfortably furnished, and a viewing room are also available for the Public.

These facilities are utilised by the neighbouring Boroughs of Fulham, Kensington and Chelsea.

The number of bodies admitted to the Mortuary during the year was 1,149, a decrease of 205 over 1962. There were 1,134 post-mortem examinations, a decrease of 97 over the previous year.

In all 228 inquests were held at the Coroner's Court compared with 276 the previous year. Details are set out below.

Bodies admitted from the Borough:—

By order of Coroner	321	
On application of Undertakers	6	
		327

Bodies admitted from other Boroughs:—

Fulham (214 by order of Coroner and 5 on application of Undertakers)	219	
Chelsea (231 by order of Coroner)	231	
Kensington (366 by order of Coroner and 4 on application of Undertakers)	370	
		820
Wandsworth (Total of bodies admitted)	1	
Acton (Total of bodies admitted)	1	
		2
Total bodies admitted		1,149

No. of Post-mortem examinations conducted:—

Hammersmith cases	321	
Fulham cases	214	
Chelsea cases	231	
Kensington cases	366	
Wandsworth cases	1	
Acton cases	1	
Total Post-mortems		1,134

No. of Inquests held:—

Hammersmith cases	60	
Fulham cases	35	
Chelsea cases	42	
Kensington cases	90	
Wandsworth cases	1	
Total Inquests held		228

PART IV

GENERAL HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES

Ambulance Facilities

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

Conferences

The Council was officially represented at the undermentioned Conferences:—

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Central Council for Health Education
London, 30th January. | Councillor Miss Henry, Mr. S. G. Bennett, Administrative Officer. |
| 2. Area No. 10 Home Safety Committee, 4th April. | Councillor Mrs. E. D. Freeman. |
| 3. Royal Society of Health, Torquay, 27th April/1st May. | Councillor Mrs. E. D. Freeman, Mr. S. G. Bennett, Administrative Officer. |
| 4. Noise Abatement Society, Brighton, 4th/7th August. | Councillor Mrs. E. D. Freeman, Mr. J. G. Tompkins, D.C.P.H.I. |
| 5. Association Public Health Inspectors
Portsmouth, 15th/18th September. | Mr. P. T. Bayes, Chief Public Health Inspector. |
| 6. Association of Public Health Administrators, Leeds, 16th/19th Sept. | Mr. S. G. Bennett, Administrative Officer. |
| 7. Royal Institute Public Health & Hygiene, Folkestone, 7th/9th October. | Councillor Mrs. E. D. Freeman, Mr. S. G. Bennett, Administrative Officer. |
| 8. Mental Health Conference, London, 8th/9th October. | Mr. S. G. Bennett, Administrative Officer. |
| 9. Clean Air, Harrogate, 20th/23rd October. | Councillor E. W. Flynn, Mr. J. Beagle, Clean Air Officer. |
| 10. National Home Safety, London, 27th/28th October. | Councillor Miss Wood. |

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:—

Hammersmith Deanery Association for Moral Welfare Work	.....	.....	.....	.....	£50 0s. 0d.
London and Home Counties Clean Air Advisory Council	.....	.....	.....	.....	£2 2s. 0d.
Noise Abatement Society	.....	.....	.....	.....	£10 10s. 0d.
National Society for Clean Air	.....	.....	.....	.....	£26 5s. 0d.
Central Council for Health Education	.....	.....	.....	.....	£16 7s. 0d.
Family Welfare Association	.....	.....	.....	.....	£750 0s. 0d.
Atmospheric Pollution. Standing Conference of co-operating Bodies	.....	.....	.....	.....	£2 2s. 0d.

HEALTH EDUCATION

Lectures have been given to various groups on different aspects of the work of the Health Department. Posters have been exhibited throughout the Borough. Topical literature has continued to be distributed to food shops and good use has been made of the Hammersmith News Sheet & Diary, which has a very wide distribution throughout the Borough. Concise articles covering all facets of the Department's work have been published during the past twelve months.

Food Hygiene Regulations

Difficulty has been experienced by the Public Health Inspectors in making known their requirements under these regulations to foreign restaurant and cafe proprietors. Although enquiries were made from various sources it was not found possible to purchase suitable literature in foreign languages for distribution. The Council therefore decided to initiate translations in Bengali, Urdu, Greek, Turkish, Italian and Chinese of a simple list of instructions which would be of valuable assistance to food handlers. All London Boroughs were circularised and informed of our intentions with the result that over 2,000 copies of these translations were supplied to 23 councils and also to the Central Council of Health Education. Copies of the notice "now wash your hands" were also made available in all six languages.

Shop Display

In July last, Messrs. Marks & Spencer Ltd. offered the free use of shop premises at No. 37 King Street, until Christmas 1964, for the purpose of displaying health education publicity material.

The General Purposes Committee accepted the offer at its July meeting and works of adaptation were carried out to make it suitable for display material.

The Chairman of the Health Committee was consulted and arrangements were made for the display of Food Hygiene and Cleanliness material during August and September, to be followed by displays on "General Public Health", "Clean Air", and just before Christmas a special display on "Home Safety".

Much interest was shown by the public in the various displays and a number of enquiries were made at the Health Department.

Health Information Bureau

As in previous years the Health Information Bureau continued to deal with the varied enquiries coming daily into the Department. The Public make good use of this Bureau and are provided with on-the-spot help and information.

3,000 copies of the 1964 edition of the Health Service Guide were printed and distributed. This booklet provides a comprehensive guide to all aspects of personal and environmental health, welfare, national health insurance, etc., affecting Hammersmith residents. Requests for copies from outside bodies continued to be received.

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. It also has a large Maternity Section where more than 2,000 children were born this year. 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. More than 3,000 babies of all nationalities were born there during 1964.

Hammersmith Chest Clinic

All aspects of the tuberculosis problem and other chest diseases 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 if a letter of introduction is produced, or for an 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 in conjunction with the Department of Medicine for patients suffering from Chronic Bronchitis.

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

A comprehensive management scheme for tuberculous patients is in operation in the Borough. Suitable patients are treated with modern methods in their own homes and visited there by the staff of the Chest Clinic. Visits to the Clinic are arranged if necessary by ambulance and patients are also admitted to the Chest Clinic beds for chemotherapy and for major and minor thoracic surgery. Sanatorium treatment, when this is necessary, is undertaken in Sanatoria under the auspices of the North West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board. Such admission can only be arranged through the Chest Clinic, as is also the case with tuberculous patients to be admitted to Hammersmith Hospital.

Laboratory Facilities

The Public Analyst for the Borough operates from the Southwark Borough Council's laboratory situated in the Health Centre, Walworth Road, S.E.17.

Bacteriological examination of food is carried out by the Public Health Laboratory Service, County Hall, S.E.1. and the Royal Institute of Public Health. The Public Health Laboratory Service is also available to doctors for bacteriological examinations, throat swabs, intestinal specimens, etc. The necessary swabs and outfits for the laboratory can be obtained from the Public Health Department.

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.

It was not necessary to take action under these Acts in respect of any person in the borough during the year as in all cases it was possible to find a solution in other ways, usually by co-operation with the family doctor and providing ancillary services.

National Assistance Act, 1948, Section 50**Burial or Cremation of the Dead**

During the year 15 burials were carried out by the Council.

PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES

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

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

Ante-Natal Clinics, Infant Welfare Centres and Immunisation Sessions, etc., are held at four main clinics situate at:—

- 1-3, Milson Road
- 48, Glenthorne Road
- Becklow Gardens
- The Curve, Westway

In addition there is an Infant Welfare Centre at Queen Charlotte's Hospital each Tuesday afternoon and Chiropody Clinics are held daily at 48, Glenthorne Road and 207, Westway.

There are speech therapy clinics at 48, Glenthorne Road and 103, Shepherds Bush Road.

The Creche at 48, Glenthorne Road is a public nursery in which children are taken care of whilst their parents are otherwise engaged. 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 the 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.

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.

Day Nurseries

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

<i>Situation</i>	<i>Capacity</i>
Brook Green	83
Dalling Road	55
Latimer Road	36
Uxbridge Road	60

The charge for children received into these Nurseries is based on their parents' income.

Home Help Service

Administered by the County Council, this service employs 26 full-time and 136 part-time helpers. It continued its good and valuable work during the year from its headquarters at 48, Glenthorne Road, W.6.

The 1,094 cases in which help was provided are classified as follows:—

Maternity	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
Tuberculosis	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Problem families	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Chronic sick over 65	.....	.....	.....	.....	950
Chronic sick under 65	.....	.....	.....	.....	86
Emergency	.....	.....	.....	.....	36

Specially trained home helps are used to assist and educate problem families in housecraft.

Public Baths and Wash-houses

The Metropolitan Water Board supply is utilised for both baths and pool. The water is subjected to chlorination, alkali treatment and filtration with continuous circulation.

Samples of water were taken for analysis and all were reported satisfactory. In addition frequent checks are made by the staff at the baths, particularly during heavy bathing loads.

Lime Grove: The Public baths and wash-house 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 and spin drying. There are also hand irons.

There are two swimming baths at Lime Grove, the smaller being open all the year round. The larger one is available 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., and certain periods are set aside for Badminton and Indoor Bowls.

Bloemfontein Road: There is an open air pool at Bloemfontein Road, Shepherds Bush, which, during the summer months, provides for swimming and sun bathing.

Staff Medical Examinations

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 by the Assistant Medical Officers in connection with admission to the Council's Superannuation

and/or Sick Pay Scheme during the year was 330 and of this number 90 were found to be unfit for the following reasons:—

Chronic Otitis Media	.....	.....	11	Arteriosclerosis	.....	.....	1
Renal History	.....	.....	1	Old T.B. history	.....	.....	1
Hypertension	.....	.....	14	Epilepsy	.....	.....	2
Peptic Ulcer	.....	.....	2	Varicose V's & ulceration	.....	.....	1
Diabetes	.....	.....	1	Heart lesion	.....	.....	1
Parkinson Disease	.....	.....	1	Obesity	.....	.....	1
Precardial Pain	.....	.....	1	Old bayonet wounds	.....	.....	1
Operation for carotid stenosis	.....	.....	1	Bronchitis	.....	.....	4
Pitts fracture pain	.....	.....	1	Respiratory Infection	.....	.....	1
Chest condition	.....	.....	5	Gastric condition	.....	.....	3
Low back strain	.....	.....	2	Laparotomy	.....	.....	1
Heart condition	.....	.....	3	Chronic asthma	.....	.....	1
Dermatitis	.....	.....	1	Colectomy	.....	.....	1
Psychiatric condition	.....	.....	2	Papilloma of bladder	.....	.....	1
Sciatica	.....	.....	1	Emphysema	.....	.....	1
Urethral stricture	.....	.....	1	Arthritis	.....	.....	1
Chronic dyspepsia	.....	.....	1	Hydrocele	.....	.....	1
Defective vision	.....	.....	1	History of mental illness	.....	.....	1
Hernia	.....	.....	8	Duodenal ulcer history	.....	.....	2
Pituitary gland trouble	.....	.....	1	Disc lesion history	.....	.....	1
Old thrombophlebitis	.....	.....	1	Nervous debility	.....	.....	1
Pulm. T.B.	.....	.....	2				

Evidence of recent satisfactory chest X-ray examination is required from all applicants. When this is not available this service is undertaken by the Hammersmith Chest Clinic under the special general practitioners service.

This arrangement, a recent innovation, has worked extremely satisfactorily over the year. No charge is made by the Chest Clinic for these examinations, but the Council has recognised this valuable service by making a contribution of £400 to the Hammersmith Hospital Chest Clinic Instrument Fund.

The scheme for controlling sick leave works smoothly and satisfactorily. During the year 69 examinations were carried out in this connection.

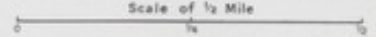
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STREET PLAN OF HAMMERSMITH

Scale of 1/2 Mile



CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956 Smoke Control Areas

- Nos. 1-6 Areas operative at 31. 12. 1964.
- No. 7 Proposed operation 1965.
- No. 8 Proposed operative date, July, 1966.
- No. 9 Proposed operative date November, 1966, and completion of programme.

