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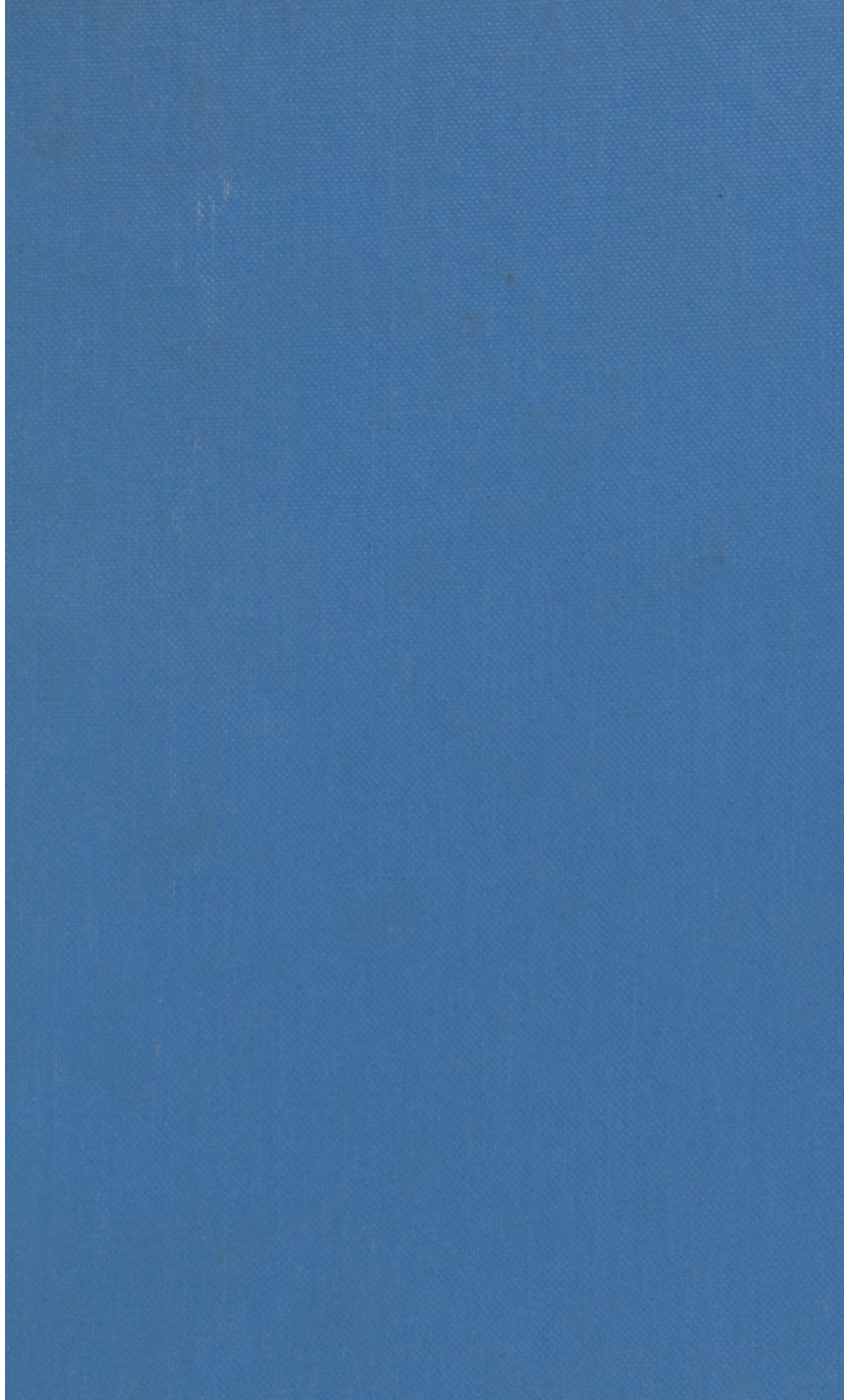
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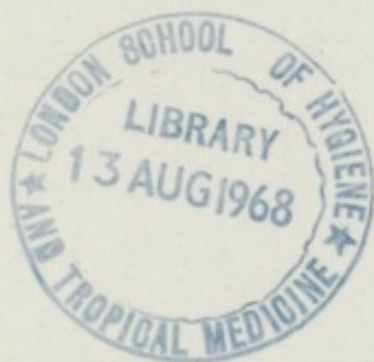
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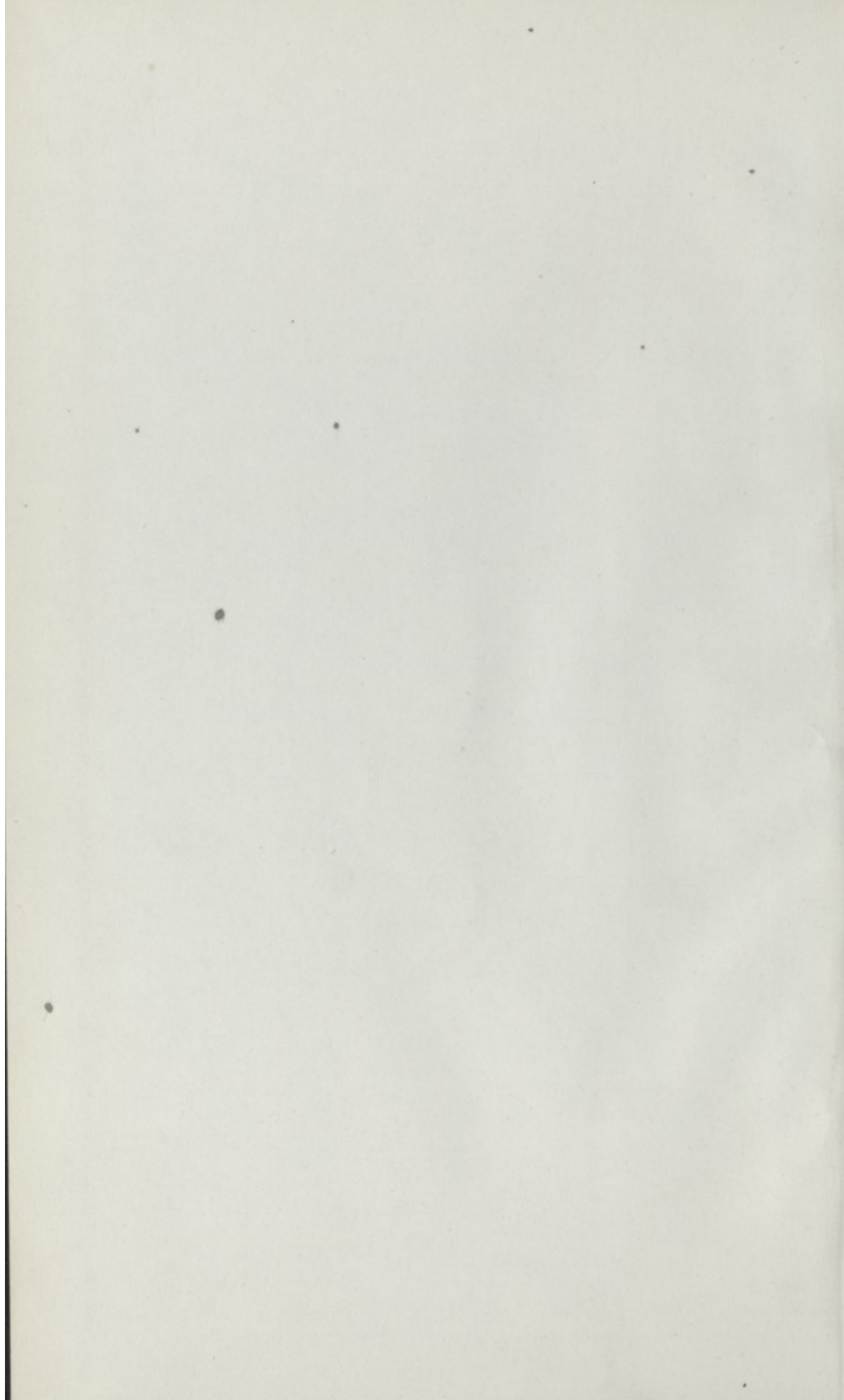


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City of Westminster



REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1959

J. A. STRUTHERS, M.D., M.R.C.P., D.P.H.

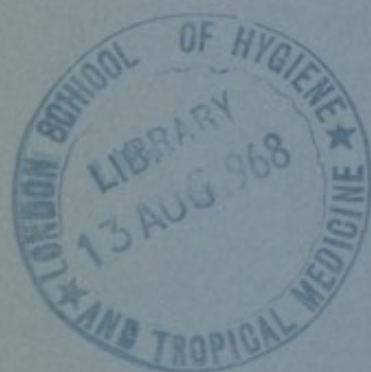
Medical Officer of Health



LONDON:

MADE IN GREAT BRITAIN
BY HARRISON AND SONS LIMITED
BY APPOINTMENT TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN,
PRINTERS, LONDON, HAYES (MIDDX.) AND HIGH WYCOMBE

68684



City of Westminster



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THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF
HAROLD GODWINSON
AND
THE CONQUEST OF ENGLAND
BY
WILLIAM THE FIRST

1066

BY
HAROLD GODWINSON

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PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

THE MAYOR (*ex-officio*):

Councillor Group Captain Gordon H. Pirie, C.B.E., J.P.

THE DEPUTY MAYOR (*ex-officio*):

Councillor David Cobbold.

CHAIRMAN:

Councillor Lady Hulbert, M.B., J.P.

VICE-CHAIRMAN:

Councillor Dr. Brian Warren.

MEMBERS:

Alderman Miss P. C. Paton Walsh.
 „ C. P. Russell (*ex-officio*).
 Councillor Dr. T. Anwyl-Davies, F.R.C.P.
 „ G. M. Boyd.
 „ T. Stirling Boyd.
 „ L. E. Johnson.
 „ Viscountess Lewisham.
 „ Miss E. A. Marsh.
 „ A. Sciver, B.Sc.(Lond.), F.R.I.C.
 „ Peter Sebastian, J.P.
 „ Mrs. A. Silverstone.
 „ W. R. Hornby-Steer, D.L., M.A., LL.B.
 „ B. J. Tibbles.

PUBLIC HEALTH SUB-COMMITTEE ON SMOKE CONTROL AREAS.

The Mayor and Deputy Mayor (*ex-officio*).

Alderman Miss P. C. Paton Walsh.

Councillor G. M. Boyd.

„ Lady Hulbert, M.B., J.P. (*ex-officio*).
 „ A. Sciver, B.Sc.(Lond.), F.R.I.C. (*Chairman*).
 „ W. R. Hornby-Steer, D.L., M.A., LL.B.
 „ Dr. Brian Warren (*ex-officio*).

Members of the Council were appointed to

The London County Council Divisional Health Committee, Division No. 2.

Alderman Miss P. C. Paton Walsh and Councillors Lady Hulbert and Peter Sebastian.

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH:

(Jointly for Westminster and Holborn)

J. A. Struthers, M.D., M.R.C.P., D.P.H.

DEPUTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH:

(Jointly for Westminster and Holborn)

G. W. Piper, M.B., D.P.H.

PUBLIC ANALYSTS:

(Part time)

F. W. Edwards, F.R.I.C.

T. McLachlan, A.C.G.F.C., F.R.I.C.

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR:

W. G. J. Sutton, F.A.P.H.I.

CHIEF CLERK:

W. D. Sambrook, D.S.M. (to 1.3.59).

J. H. Gillett (from 2.3.59).

DEPUTY CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR:

(and with special duties relating to Theatres, Cinemas and other places
of entertainment),

C. F. Brockett

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS:

District:

S. G. Bennett.

J. H. Brownlee.

W. Cornelius (to 31.12.59).

J. E. Drake.

S. Firsht.

F. A. Freeman.

A. A. Sleet (to 30.9.59).

F. E. Siddle (Inspector with special duties relating to Rodent
Control and Disinfection).

Housing:

J. M. Burbridge (Housing Inspector).

J. W. Baxter.

G. McFall (to 30.9.59).

Food:

J. J. Coveney.

P. A. Lloyd.

Catering Establishments:

R. F. Stubbs.

W. H. Dunstan.

Atmospheric Pollution:

W. J. Davies.

Technical Assistants:
(Smoke Control Areas).

N. H. Billing (from 20.7.59).

W. A. Huckin (from 20.7.59).

Student Public Health Inspector

W. G. Stivey.

CLERICAL STAFF:

Miss S. A. Barker (from 28.11.59). W. F. C. King.

R. L. Booker.

Miss K. Lee.

S. J. Chamberlain.

D. Levitton.

Miss B. Cleasby.

L. J. Nunn.

A. H. Cole.

J. M. Shotbolt.

P. Cox (temporary).

B. Shrensky.

Mrs. P. M. Crump (to 31.1.59).

W. E. F. Simmons.

R. W. Easton.

W. H. Smith (Senior Clerk).

Miss R. M. Fitzgerald.

E. A. Taylor.

Miss H. Woodford.

CORONER'S COURT AND MORTUARY.

Superintendent:

A. W. Nicholls.

1st Mortician:

G. Warren (to 12.4.59).

W. H. Wilshire (from 13.4.59).

Mortuary Assistants:

C. C. Evans (from 19.5.59).

H. J. Yeats.

Cleaner:

Mrs. E. Williamson.

RODENT CONTROL.

Rodent Officer:

J. W. Brown.

Foreman:

H. J. Felstead.

Rodent Operatives:

T. Izzard.

E. Jacobs.

G. Murray.

W. Weems.

GENERAL ASSISTANTS TO PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

A. Jones.

A. Murkin.

City of Westminster

Public Health Department,
TELEPHONE: TRAFALGAR 7070 Alhambra House,
31, Charing Cross Road,
W.C.2.

*To the Right Worshipful The Mayor, Aldermen and
Councillors of the City of Westminster.*

Mr. Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors,

Herewith I beg to present a report upon the health
and sanitary conditions of the City for the year 1959.

I have the honour to be

Your obedient Servant,

J. A. STRUTHERS,

Medical Officer of Health

June, 1960.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Area (acres)	2,502.7
Population (Registrar General's Estimate, mid-year, 1959)	94,640
Number of inhabited houses (Census, 1951)	27,349
Rateable Value (at 1st April, 1959)	£20,529,639

BIRTHS

Live Births (registered)—

	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
Legitimate	854	453	401
Illegitimate	102	54	48
	956	507	449

Birth rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population ...	10.10
(Rate for England and Wales, 16.5)	
Number of stillbirths (males, 10; females, 9)	19
Rate of stillbirths per 1,000 (live and still) births ...	19.48
Total live and still births... ..	975
Illegitimate live births per cent. of total live births ...	10.66

DEATHS

Net deaths (males, 552; females, 460)	1,012
Death-rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population ...	10.69
(Rate for England and Wales, 11.6)	
Deaths from causes associated with child bearing	1
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	1
Deaths of infants under 1 year (males, 13; females, 6) ...	19
Death-rate of infants under 1 year—	
All infants per 1,000 live births	19.87
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births ...	21.07
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births ...	9.80
Neonatal mortality	13.59
Deaths (all ages) from measles	Nil
„ „ whooping cough	Nil
„ „ gastritis, diarrhoea and enteritis	7
„ „ cancer	227

MATERNAL MORTALITY

The maternal death recorded was the result of an unusual complication of pregnancy.

PERINATAL MORTALITY

Perinatal Mortality (still-births plus deaths in first week of life

per 1,000 total births) 31.79

The majority of infant deaths now occur in the first week of life and most of these deaths are due to factors operating during pregnancy and birth. These are also the factors which tend to cause still-birth. The Perinatal Mortality, which is the number of still-births plus the number of deaths in the first week of life per 1,000 total births, is therefore an index of the total mortality due to factors arising before and during birth.

INFANT MORTALITY

<i>Cause of Death</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Legitimate</i>	<i>Illegitimate</i>
Pneumonia	4	4	—
Congenital malformations	3	3	—
*Other defined and ill-defined diseases	10	9	1
All other accidents	2	2	—
	—	—	—
	19	18	1
	—	—	—

* This is the Registrar-General's classification; but such conditions as prematurity, birth injuries and other fatal conditions relating to the process of birth are included under this heading.

BIRTHS, INFANT DEATHS AND DEATH RATES

Year.	All Infants.			Legitimate.			Illegitimate.		
	Total Births.	Deaths.	Death Rate.	Births	Deaths.	Death Rate.	Births.	Deaths.	Death Rate.
1959	956	19	19.87	854	18	21.07	102	1	9.80
1958	1,032	19	18.41	919	17	18.49	113	2	17.69
1957	1,056	23	21.78	949	16	16.85	107	7	65.42
1956	1,135	26	22.90	1,024	19	18.55	111	7	63.06
1955	1,083	29	26.70	959	24	25.02	124	5	40.30
1954	1,136	31	27.20	1,016	22	21.60	120	9	75.00
1953	1,223	32	26.16	1,080	24	22.22	143	8	55.94
1952	1,243	31	24.93	1,107	23	20.77	136	8	58.82
1951	1,235	42	34.00	1,110	35	31.53	125	7	56.00
1950	1,251	44	35.17	1,117	37	33.12	134	7	52.20
1949	1,246	42	33.70	1,110	38	33.30	136	4	36.80
1948	1,390	53	38.10	1,227	42	34.20	163	11	67.50
1947	1,594	53	33.20	1,427	42	29.40	167	11	65.90
1946	1,361	55	40.40	1,143	35	30.60	218	20	91.70
1945	936	67	71.50	728	41	60.40	208	26	110.60

DEATHS, 1959

Causes of Death in the City at Different Periods of Life

<i>Causes of Death</i>	<i>Sex.</i>	<i>All Ages.</i>	<i>Years of Age.</i>							
			0-	1-	5-	15-	25-	45-	65-	75+
All Causes	M.	552	13	3	1	13	36	196	149	141
	F.	460	6	2	2	1	14	107	121	207
Grand Totals ...		1,012	19	5	3	14	50	303	270	348
Tuberculosis, Respiratory ...	M.	11	—	—	—	—	1	7	2	1
	F.	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Tuberculosis, Other ...	M.	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
	F.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Syphilitic Disease	M.	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
	F.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Diphtheria	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections ...	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	M.	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	M.	14	—	—	—	—	2	5	6	1
	F.	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	M.	50	—	—	—	—	2	29	13	6
	F.	10	—	—	—	—	1	5	1	3
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	25	—	—	—	—	4	8	7	6
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	8	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	1
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	M.	50	—	—	—	3	5	16	13	13
	F.	56	—	—	—	—	—	19	22	15
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia ...	M.	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
	F.	4	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1
Diabetes	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	7	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	3
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	M.	28	—	—	—	—	—	11	11	6
	F.	67	—	—	—	—	—	10	20	37
Coronary Disease, Angina ...	M.	122	—	—	—	—	3	53	35	31
	F.	73	—	—	—	—	—	17	26	30

DEATHS, 1959—continued

Causes of Death in the City at Different Periods of Life—continued
Years of Age

[illegible]

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The undermentioned conditions are compulsorily notifiable in Westminster:—

<i>Disease</i>	<i>Authority for Notification</i>
Anthrax	L.C.C. Order dated 23.3.1909 and Public Health (London) Act, 1936—Section 305.
Cholera	Public Health (London) Act, 1936—Sections 192 and 304.
Diphtheria	Do.
Dysentery	Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations, 1953.
Encephalitis, Acute ...	Public Health (Acute Poliomyelitis, Acute Encephalitis and Meningococcal Infection) Regulations, 1949.
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	Public Health (London) Act, 1936—Sections 192 and 304.
Erysipelas	Do.
Food Poisoning	Food and Drugs Act, 1955—Section 26.
Glanders	L.C.C. Order dated 23.3.1909 and Public Health (London) Act, 1936—Section 305.
Hydrophobia	Do.
Leprosy*... ..	Public Health (Leprosy) Regulations, 1951.
Malaria	Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations, 1953.
Measles	County of London (Measles and Whooping Cough) Regulations, 1938 to 1948.
Membranous Croup ...	Public Health (London) Act, 1936—Sections 192 and 304.
Meningococcal Infection	L.C.C. Order dated 27.2.1912 and Public Health (Acute Poliomyelitis, Acute Encephalitis and Meningococcal Infection) Regulations, 1949.
Ophthalmia Neonatorum†	L.C.C. Order dated 2.11.1910 and Public Health (Ophthalmia Neonatorum) Regulations, 1926 to 1937.
Plague	Local Government Board Order, 1900.
Pneumonia (Primary and Influenzal)	Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations, 1953.

* Notifiable to the Chief Medical Officer, Ministry of Health

† Notifiable to the County Medical Officer of Health for London.

<i>Disease</i>	<i>Authority for Notification</i>
Poliomyelitis, Acute ...	L.C.C. Order dated 27.2.1912 and Public Health (Acute Poliomyelitis, Acute Encephalitis and Meningococcal Infection) Regulations, 1949.
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	Puerperal Pyrexia Regulations, 1951.
Relapsing Fever ...	Public Health (London) Act, 1936—Sections 192 and 304.
Scabies ...	County of London (Scabies) Regulations, 1943.
Scarlet Fever ...	Public Health (London) Act, 1936—Sections 192 and 304.
Smallpox ...	Do.
Tuberculosis ...	Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1952.
Typhoid Fever (including Paratyphoid)	Public Health (London) Act, 1936—Sections 192 and 304.
Typhus Fever ...	Do.
Whooping Cough ...	County of London (Measles and Whooping Cough) Regulations, 1938 to 1948.

For each of the above a fee of 2s. 6d. is payable by the Local Authority to the medical practitioner if the case occurs in his private practice, or 1s. if the case occurs in his practice as medical officer of a public body or institution.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

<i>Disease</i>	<i>Notifica- tions</i>	<i>Removed to Hospital</i>	<i>Diagnosis not Con- firmed</i>	<i>Diagnosis Estab- lished</i>
Dysentery	21	13	—	21
Encephalitis	1	—	—	1
Erysipelas	2	—	—	2
Food Poisoning	15	5	1	14
Measles	442	16	—	442
Meningococcal Infection	1	1	1	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	2	—	2
Paratyphoid Fever ...	2	2	—	2
Pneumonia—				
Acute Primary	9	3	—	9
Influenzal	10	2	—	10
Poliomyelitis—				
Paralytic	1	1	—	1
Non-Paralytic	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	26	24	—	26
Scabies	9	—	—	9
Scarlet Fever	30	5	1	29
Typhoid Fever	3	3	—	3
Whooping Cough	14	1	—	14

SMALLPOX

No case of smallpox occurred in the City during 1959. There were as usual numerous cases of persons who had been in contact with smallpox—in most cases outside this country. The necessary preventive measures were taken.

POLIOMYELITIS

Only one notification of Acute Poliomyelitis (Paralytic) was received during the year, a non-immunised girl of fourteen months.

Immunisation against poliomyelitis was begun in 1956. The number of corrected notifications of poliomyelitis, including polio-encephalitis, for each year since 1947 are given below. It will be seen that the numbers vary greatly and it is not yet possible to attribute the paucity of cases during the past few years to the effects of immunisation:—

1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
21	16	29	13	1	10	9	4	15	7	5	1	1

PARATYPHOID FEVER

Two cases of paratyphoid fever were notified. Each was a solitary case in which the source of infection could not be ascertained.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA

Twenty-six cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified but one merits notice. This was the case of a young woman, a resident of another borough, who was delivered in one of the hospitals in Westminster. She developed a fever with signs of pneumonia and was accordingly notified as a case of puerperal pyrexia due to pneumonia. Subsequently *S. typhi* was isolated from her blood and it was considered that she suffered from typhoid fever with a typhoid pneumonitis.

TYPHOID FEVER

Three cases of typhoid fever were notified during the year. One was a young lady who in company with some 30 other people from various parts of the British Isles went on a tour of holy places in France and Spain. Eight members of the party contracted typhoid fever.

The other two cases were a mother and daughter. The daughter aged 17 years became ill first and was admitted to a general hospital. Three days later she was found to have typhoid fever and was transferred to an isolation hospital. Her mother was subsequently found to be infected and was admitted to hospital thirteen days after her daughter. The daughter's infection responded readily to treatment but that of the mother defied antibiotics and cholecystectomy and she was discharged from hospital a chronic carrier.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS

<i>Nature of Specimen</i>	<i>Number Examined</i>	<i>Number of specimens in which organisms were found to be present</i>			
Nasal and Throat Swabs ...	67	Haemolytic streptococci ...	8		
		Pneumococci ...	2		
		Coliforms ...	1		
		Vincent's organisms ...	1		
		Yeasts ...	1		
Faeces ...	252	Shigella sonnei ...	23		
Rectal Swabs ...	7	Salmonella typhimurium ...	11		
		Pathogenic Bact. coli ...	3		
		Clostridium Welchii and Staphylococcus aureus	1		
		Giardia lamblia ...	1		
Vaginal Swab ...	1	Trichomonas ...	1		
Other ...	5	Staphylococcus aureus ...	1		
		Haemolytic streptococci ...	1		

TUBERCULOSIS

<i>Age Periods</i>	<i>New Cases</i>				<i>Deaths</i>			
	<i>Pulmonary</i>		<i>Non-Pulmonary</i>		<i>Pulmonary</i>		<i>Non-Pulmonary</i>	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 5 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 to 15 years ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 to 25 years ...	10	10	2	1	—	—	—	—
25 to 45 years ...	32	21	—	4	1	1	—	—
45 to 65 years ...	35	2	1	1	7	1	1	—
65 to 75 years ...	5	1	—	—	2	—	—	—
75 and over ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	83	34	3	6	11	2	1	1
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

New cases

<i>Source of Information</i>		<i>Pulmonary</i>		<i>Non-Pulmonary</i>	
		M.	F.	M.	F.
Primary notifications ...	...	58	23	3	6
Transfers from other areas ...	...	18	10	—	—
Non-notified deaths ...	...	6	1	—	—
Posthumous notification ...	...	1	—	—	—

INTERNATIONAL CERTIFICATES OF VACCINATION AND INOCULATION

Arrangements continued during the year for the authentication by the Medical Officer of Health of International Certificates of Vaccination and Inoculation completed by medical practitioners in Westminster. These certificates are required by passengers proceeding abroad from this country and the purpose of the authentication is to provide proof to those health authorities abroad who desire it that the signature of the person issuing the certificate is that of a registered medical practitioner. 5,123 certificates were authenticated during the year.

The Medical Officer of Health also issues, on request and in appropriate circumstances, certificates to the effect that no cases of smallpox have occurred in the district during the preceding two weeks. These certificates are sought by persons proceeding to the United States of America who do not wish to submit to vaccination. It is understood that the United States immigration authorities reserve the right to place such persons under surveillance notwithstanding the production of such a certificate.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES—COMPENSATION FOR STOPPING EMPLOYMENT

Section 26 of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1959, provides that if a Medical Officer of Health requests a person to discontinue his employment with a view to preventing the spread of an infectious disease, a Borough Council may, if they think fit, compensate such person for any loss occasioned by complying with the request.

Insured persons who are excluded from work by reason of having been in contact with an infectious disease, can obtain benefit under the National Insurance Act, 1946. This benefit in most cases is less than the normal earnings of the person excluded from work, so that some hardship has been occasioned in the past.

Section 26 of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1959, will now enable a Borough Council to pay adequate compensation to persons excluded from work to prevent the spread of an infectious disease.

It was not necessary for any action to be taken in this connection during 1959.

MASS X-RAY SERVICE

(This report was kindly supplied by the Organising Secretary of the South-West London Mass X-Ray Service).

During 1959 mobile Units of the South-West London Mass X-Ray Service made forty-seven visits in the City of Westminster to provide chest x-ray facilities for the staffs of firms, Government Departments, and the staff and students of three University Colleges and three training

colleges. The total numbers x-rayed were 25,506, as a result of which eighty-two people were referred to Chest Clinics with a radiologically significant lesion requiring further investigation.

A Mass X-Ray Unit was also installed at the Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, S.W.1, for three weeks, when 6,063 X-ray examinations were carried out, as a result of which nine people were referred to Chest Clinics.

In view of the high incidence rate which was found during the two visits made to Bruce House, Kemble Street, in 1958, it was decided, in consultation with the London County Council, to make regular monthly visits to this Lodging House; these were carried out on the first Tuesday of each month from May to December. During these visits 548 persons were X-rayed, of whom forty-four were referred to the Westminster Chest Clinic for further investigation.

Twenty-seven firms and organisations in Westminster are co-operating in the attempt, being made by the Mass X-Ray Services in South London, to afford some protection against the hazards of lung cancer, which is causing an increasing number of deaths, particularly in men in the older age groups, by making it possible for their male employees to use the special six-monthly chest X-ray service for men over 45. Forty visits, at six-monthly intervals, have been made in connection with this special service, including one to each of the Westminster City Council Public Cleansing Depots at Gatliff Road and Monck Street.

WELFARE OF OLD PERSONS

Westminster Old People's Welfare Association

This voluntary Association, whose members include representatives of various bodies interested in the welfare of old people, continued its activities in the City during the year. These activities include the organisation in various parts of the City of 14 Darby and Joan Clubs, where light refreshments and recreation are provided; arranging holidays at seaside resorts, summer outings, Christmas parties, and other entertainments. Special outings and parties were organised during the year for handicapped old people, many of whom by reason of their infirmities, had not been outside their homes for long periods. The distribution of gift parcels at Christmas time was arranged; and also friendly visiting by voluntary helpers. The Association also provides a chiropody service for the elderly. Treatment can be obtained at two clinics in the City, or at home. The charge is 2s. 6d. per treatment; the balance of cost, which varies from 3s. 6d. to 6s. per treatment, is borne by the Association.

The City Council, under powers conferred by the National Assistance Act, 1948, makes an annual contribution to the funds of the Association.

In 1957 the Association agreed to a proposal by the City Council to recruit on their staff a welfare worker with the appropriate qualifications, whose duties would include case-work with individual old people

and the co-ordination of services provided by the various statutory authorities for the welfare of old people; duties which were formerly carried out by a Public Health Inspector on the City Council's staff. The welfare worker commenced duty in February, 1958, and the Council reimburses the Association annually the salary and expenses of the appointment, with the consent of the Minister of Housing and Local Government, under Section 136 of the Local Government Act, 1948.

During 1959, the Association published a handbook setting out details of the services available in the City for old people, and other information likely to be of interest to pensioners.

British Red Cross Society—Mobile Meals Service

Notwithstanding the difficulties which beset the meals service in January, 1959, the Westminster Division of the British Red Cross Society continued the service which it established in the City in 1946, for the delivery of hot mid-day meals to aged people who are themselves unable to prepare meals at home.

On Friday, 2nd January, 1959, the two vans which are provided by the City Council and loaned to the Society for delivering the meals, were parked outside St. Thomas's Hospital Medical School waiting to be loaded when a large lorry collided with both vans, damaging them beyond repair. Even more unfortunately, one of the British Red Cross Society drivers was standing at the rear of one of the vans and sustained serious injuries, necessitating hospital treatment for many months.

To avoid any breakdown in the service, the City Council's Director of Public Cleansing immediately despatched two vans to take over the delivery of the meals; and it is a tribute to all concerned that not a single meal remained undelivered on that day, although a few were a little delayed in arriving at their destinations. So far as the injured driver is concerned, she is making a steady recovery; and at the time of preparing this Report (15 months after the accident) is walking with the aid of two sticks and a caliper on the right leg.

In order that the meals service should not be dislocated for a longer period than necessary, the City Council authorised the immediate purchase of two new vans at a net cost of £1,056 after credit had been allowed for an amount received from the insurers in respect of the damaged vans. The new vans were specially adapted and painted and are loaned to the Society on condition that they will be transferred to the Council should they cease to be used for the service. The City Council also makes a grant to the Society of 75 per cent. of the running costs of the vans.

In June, 1959, in an endeavour to provide more balanced and nourishing meals for the old people, the British Red Cross Society asked to be allowed to increase the price paid to the caterers from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 10d. per meal. It was decided that the price to the old person should remain

unchanged at 8*d.* per meal; with the contribution of 10*d.* per meal from the London County Council, the balance of 4*d.* per meal was borne by the City Council. The menus improved considerably and many of the old people expressed to the Society their appreciation of the better meals which were being provided.

The number of meals delivered by the Society continued to increase and in 1959 reached a total of 15,324, the highest total since the meals service was commenced in Westminster in 1946.

The Mobile Meals Service is dependent upon the help of a small band of willing volunteers who turn out regularly, whatever the weather, to assist in delivering meals to the old people in their homes; the invaluable service rendered by the Society and these voluntary helpers is much appreciated by all concerned.

Luncheon Clubs

The British Red Cross Society, in March, 1957, opened a luncheon club for the elderly in accommodation on one of the Council's Housing Estates, a second luncheon club being opened in October, 1958, in City Council premises in Monck Street. Both clubs operate on two days each week, and have proved convenient centres where aged persons who are not housebound can have a hot meal at a modest price, and enjoy the company of others. The meals are purchased by the Society from the caterers who supply the meals for the mobile service, and are conveyed in insulated containers to the clubs, where they are served out by voluntary workers.

As in the case of the "Meals on Wheels" Service, the price of the meals was increased in June, 1959, from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 1*s.* 10*d.* per meal; the old people pay 8*d.*, the London County Council pays 10*d.*, and the City Council bears the balance of 4*d.* per meal. The City Council also makes a grant to the Society of 75 per cent. of the costs of running the Clubs, as well as bearing the cost of equipment. During 1959, 4,877 meals were served at the two Luncheon Clubs.

Aged Persons in Need of Care and Attention

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

Aged and Infirm Persons

Most of the visiting of the aged and infirm is done by the Westminster Old People's Welfare Association social worker. There are occasions,

however, when a visit by the Public Health Inspector is required, either because he has specialist knowledge or because of his statutory powers.

Thirteen such visits were made during the year.

Mobile Library (Personal Delivery Service)

Anyone unable through age or infirmity to get to one of the City Council's Libraries can apply to the Librarian at any branch of the Westminster Public Libraries to be placed on the list for the Personal Delivery Service. Each person using this Service receives a fortnightly home-visit from a qualified member of the Libraries Department.

Books are also available at the Darby and Joan Clubs.

Bathing Facilities

The City Council has made available to old age pensioners facilities whereby they can have hot baths at the Council's public baths at reduced charges.

Cleansing of Bed Linen of Elderly and Infirm

Facilities have also been made available by the Council for the cleansing of bed linen of elderly and infirm people when it has become fouled and unwholesome.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES

Duties performed by the Public Health Inspectors

The following statistics show the work of the Public Health Inspectors during the year:—

DWELLING HOUSES

Analysis of Inspections:—

Complaints	...	...	...	...	...	...	834
House to House (by Housing Inspectors)	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Routine	...	...	...	...	...	...	886
Infectious Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	141
Underground Rooms	...	...	...	...	...	...	231
Other parts unfit for habitation	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Housing circumstances	...	...	...	...	...	...	81
Applications for Loans and Grants	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Drainage	...	...	...	...	...	...	889
Rodent Control	...	...	...	...	...	...	692
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	235
							4,139

Included in the above totals are:—

Requisitioned properties	...	...	...	...	...	11
Houses let in lodgings	...	...	...	...	...	174
Council properties	...	...	...	...	...	204
Aged and Infirm Persons	...	...	...	...	...	13
Common Lodging Houses	...	...	...	...	...	12

6,443 re-inspections were made following the above inspections.

Notices Served

Public Health (London) Act, 1936	...	...	...	230
London County Council (Drainage) Bye-laws, 1934	...	...	...	5
				235
Statutory Notices	...	...	...	8

Nuisances, defective and unsatisfactory conditions found:—

Defective and dirty internally	...	...	...	...	43
Damp	...	...	...	...	36
Defective drainage	...	...	...	...	14
Defective roofs	...	...	...	...	28
Water Closets:—					
Insufficient	...	...	...	...	3
Insufficient ventilation, light	...	...	...	...	1
Defective or dirty	...	...	...	...	9
Unsuitable	...	...	...	...	2
Water Supply:—					
Insufficient	...	...	...	...	1
Absence of, in upper floors	...	...	...	...	1
Cistern, dirty	...	...	...	...	1
Cistern, uncovered	...	...	...	...	1
Smells	...	...	...	...	59
Rubbish	...	...	...	...	47
Animals	...	...	...	...	5
Other Nuisances	...	...	...	...	3
Staircase lighting, tenements	...	...	...	...	1
Want of ventilation	...	...	...	...	6
Verminous	...	...	...	...	50
Cockroaches	...	...	...	...	12
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	5

HOUSING STATISTICS

1. *Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year*

- (1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ... 4,139
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ... 10,582
- (2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 ... 100
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ... 146
- (3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation... 7

(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	235
2. <i>Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal Notices</i>	
Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers ...	152
3. <i>Action under Statutory Powers during the year.</i>	
A.—Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 12 of the Housing Act, 1957.	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	Nil
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By owners	Nil
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ...	Nil
B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts.	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	235
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By owners	234
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ...	1
C.—Proceedings under Sections 16, 17 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1957.	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses represented for demolition ...	Nil
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	Nil
(3) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	Nil
(4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	Nil
D.—Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957.	
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	3 (9 rooms)
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	12 (30 rooms)

4. *Parts of buildings unfit for human habitation*

A.—Formal action in respect of parts of buildings unfit for human habitation.

(1) (a) Number of basements represented for closure...	6
	(16 rooms)
(b) Number of Closing Orders made in respect of underground rooms	3
	(9 rooms)
(c) Number of Undertakings accepted in lieu of Closing Orders in respect of underground rooms	Nil
(2) (a) Number of other parts of buildings represented for closure	1
	(2 rooms)
(b) Number of Closing Orders made in respect of other parts of buildings	Nil
(3) Number of specifications submitted and approved ...	9
(4) (a) Number of Closing Orders determined in respect of underground rooms	12
	(30 rooms)
(b) Number of Closing Orders determined in respect of other parts of buildings	Nil
(5) (a) Number of applications made for modification of Closing Orders to permit approved use	40
	(83 rooms)
(b) Number of applications approved	38
	(78 rooms)
(6) Number of cancellations of Closing Orders (premises demolished)	2

B.—Informal action in respect of parts of buildings unfit for human habitation.

(1) Number of instances of informal action initiated to secure requirements of the Housing Acts and Regulations made thereunder:—

(a) in respect of underground rooms	73
(b) in respect of other parts of buildings	4

In 21 instances the informal action procedure was adopted at the suggestion of the Medical Officer of Health, and in 56 cases on the initiative of owners.

C.—Contravention of Closing Orders.

(1) Number of contraventions of Closing Orders reported ...	Nil
(2) Number of legal proceedings instituted	Nil

5. *Housing Act, 1957—Part IV—Overcrowding*

(1) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	5
(2) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year...	4

SLUM CLEARANCE

Official representations were made in 1958 for dealing with 17 unfit houses within a site bounded by Dufour's Place, Broadwick Street and Marshall Street, in pursuance of the City Council's slum clearance programme, 1956-60.

The houses were contained in two areas which were declared to be clearance areas; and on 13th March, 1959, the City Council made a Compulsory Purchase Order for the acquisition of the properties Nos. 1-6 (consecutive and inclusive) Dufour's Place, 60-74 (even), Broadwick Street, and 7-13 (consecutive and inclusive), Marshall Street (including factory premises at the rear of 9-13, Marshall Street). The Order was cited as the Westminster (Dufour's Place, Broadwick Street and Marshall Street) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1959, and was submitted to the Minister of Housing and Local Government for confirmation.

On the 13th September, 1959, the City Council received a report that three objections had been received by the Minister to the confirmation by him of the above Compulsory Purchase Order, and that a public local Inquiry into these objections would be held by the Ministry's Inspector at the City Hall on the 5th October, 1959, at 10.30 a.m.

It was further reported that the London County Council raised no objection under Section 30 of the Town and Country Planning Act, 1947, to the demolition of No. 74, Broadwick Street, the birthplace of William Blake, painter, poet and mystic. The County Council requested, however, that the City Council should examine the possibility of preserving some of the features of architectural interest such as original doors, staircases and panelling in other properties included in the clearance area.

The public local Inquiry was duly held at City Hall on the 5th October, 1959, and the Minister's confirmation of the Order, with or without modification, is awaited.

RENT ACT, 1957—CERTIFICATES OF DISREPAIR

One application for a certificate of disrepair was received during the year. A certificate was duly issued and was still in force at 31st December, 1959.

LAND CHARGES ACT, 1957

The number of enquiries dealt with and reported upon was 3,010, relating to 5,234 properties. These figures are an increase of 621 on the number of enquiries dealt with in 1958.

These enquiries followed their usual form of questions relating to outstanding statutory or informal notices, combined drainage orders, smoke control area orders, applications for decontrol under the Rent Restrictions Acts, and certificates of disrepair.

Supplementary information has been requested on many of the search forms. These additional questions mainly concern any proposals for dealing with properties by means of clearance or re-development under the Housing Acts, restrictions on the use of underground rooms, and the suitability of premises for specific purposes such as catering establishments and workrooms.

ASSESSMENT OF HOUSING PRIORITIES ON MEDICAL GROUNDS

During the year 46 applications for re-housing on medical grounds were examined, and recommendations were made for the guidance of the Housing Committee.

In each case the precise medical condition and resultant disability were determined (frequently necessitating communication with the family doctor or with the hospital attended). Investigations concerning the present housing circumstances of the applicants were made by the Public Health Inspectors. Their detailed reports included a reference to the extent and nature of existing premises, and its adequacy for the number of persons accommodated; the sanitary and structural conditions; the risk of infection, and the existence of inconveniences, such as stairs, which might be prejudicial to the patient.

On this information, an assessment was made of the degree of priority merited on medical grounds.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There are two common lodging houses for men in the City, licensed by the City Council under the Public Health (London) Act, 1936.

These common lodging houses have accommodation for 716 and 565 men lodgers respectively.

Twelve visits were made by the Public Health Inspectors to the lodging houses during the year.

INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKPLACES, SHOPS, OFFICES AND OTHER
PREMISES (OTHER THAN FOOD PREMISES)

	<i>Total Number of Visits</i>
Factories—Power	128
Factories—Non-power	27
Workplaces, etc.	3,119
Offices	5,071
Shops (Other than Food)	526
	8,871
Analysis of Inspections:—	
Complaints	509
Routine	907
Infectious Disease	9
Drainage	1,326
Rodent Control	432
Sanitary Defects	2
Other Reasons	47
	3,232

5,639 re-inspections were made following the above inspections.

Types of premises inspected:—

Places of public entertainment	116
Carpentry, joinery, etc.	1
Wearing apparel	123
Furriers	13
Garages, motor tyres and rubberworks	67
Boots and shoes and other leather goods	15
Jewellers, precious and other metalworkers	12
Hairdressers	56
Laundries and dry cleaners	14
Printers and publishers	36
Warehouses and packers	84
Chocolate Manufacturers	1
Shops (other than Food)	1,142
Upholstery and carpets	4
Photographers, film renters	9
Opticians	2
Florists	12
Offices	5,071
Various (schools, hospitals, halls, etc.)	2,096
	8,871

Notices Served

	<i>Factories Power</i>	<i>Factories, Non- power</i>	<i>Work- places, Offices, Shops, etc.</i>	<i>Total</i>
Public Health (London) Act, 1936... ..	—	—	21	21
Clean Air Act, 1956	—	—	1	1
Factories Act, 1937	21	18	—	39
London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1955	—	—	1	1
London County Council (Drainage) Byelaws, 1934	—	—	1	1
London County Council (Water Closet) Byelaws 1930... ..	—	—	1	1
Shops Act, 1950	—	—	9	9
	21	18	34	73

Nuisances, Defective and Unsatisfactory Conditions Found

	<i>Factories Power</i>	<i>Factories Non- power</i>	<i>Work- places, Offices, Shops, etc.</i>
Defective, dirty internally	4	5	7
Damp	—	—	11
Inadequate underfloor ventilation	—	—	1
Defective drainage	1	—	11
Defective roofs	1	—	3
Sanitary accommodation:—			
Unsuitable	—	—	1
Insufficient	5	—	1
Insufficient ventilation, light	2	2	10
Defective or dirty	35	15	30
Not separate for sexes	5	1	2
Smells	2	1	101
Rubbish	—	—	75
Animals	1	—	4
Other Nuisances	—	—	5
Temperature	1	—	—
Want of ventilation	1	—	17
Cockroaches	—	—	5
Overcrowding	—	—	2
No indicating notices on doors of water closets	12	5	4

(See Appendix I to this Report.)

Factories Act, 1937

Section 54—Basement Bakehouses

Certificates of Suitability in respect of six basement bakehouses were renewed during the year. This was on the occasion of the quinquennial review. All were inspected and found to be suitable for use as regards construction, height, light, ventilation, and other hygienic aspects.

Two other premises which had previously been used as basement bakehouses, were formally removed from the Register. One had been demolished, and the other vacated and baking discontinued.

Section 110—Outworkers

Number of outworkers (includes 1,601 workers living in areas outside the City) 2,660
(See Appendix II to this Report.)

Food and Drugs Act, 1955

Inspections of all types of Food Premises

Analysis of Inspections:—

Complaints	...	...	...	...	...	...	341
Routine	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,909
Infectious Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Drainage	...	...	...	...	...	...	106
Rodent Control	...	...	...	...	...	...	271
New Catering Businesses	...	...	...	...	...	...	166
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
							2,812

3,621 re-inspections were made following the above inspections.

CATERING ESTABLISHMENTS

At the end of the year, particulars of 3,146 catering establishments were in the register.

Summary of inspections:—

Hotels, restaurants, clubs	...	...	...	...	3,497
Cafes, teashops, etc.	...	...	...	...	693
Staff Canteens	...	...	...	...	125
Public Houses	...	...	...	...	305
					4,620

Notices served

Public Health (London) Act, 1936	...	...	...	4
Food and Drugs Act, 1955	...	...	...	40
Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955	...	...	...	69
London County Council (Water Closet) Byelaws, 1930				2
				115

Nuisances, defective and unsatisfactory conditions found:—

Dirty, dilapidated internally	...	...	...	48
Defective internally	...	...	...	25
Defective drainage	...	...	...	6
Defective floors	...	...	...	56
Preparation tables and equipment worn and insanitary				31
Food storage accommodation inadequate and unsuitable	...	...	...	16
Vegetable preparation and washing up facilities worn and insanitary	...	...	...	32
Ventilation insufficient	...	...	...	17
Lighting inadequate	...	...	...	4
Staff washing facilities insufficient and unsuitable	...			26
Staff changing rooms insufficient and unsuitable	...			7
Fuel, rubbish and other extraneous materials in food preparation rooms	...	...	...	3
Cockroaches	...	...	...	3
Water Closets:—				
Insufficient ventilation and light	...	...	...	7
Defective	...	...	...	16
Dirty and dilapidated...	...	...	...	10
Unsuitable	...	...	...	3

FOOD SHOPS AND FOOD PREMISES (OTHER THAN CATERING
ESTABLISHMENTS)

Types of business and summary of inspections:—

	<i>Inspections</i>
Bakehouses (underground included)	63
Dairies and milkshops	160
Ice cream premises	90
Meat shops	165
Other meat shops (preserved food, etc.)	19
Stalls	209
Confectioners	79
Fruit and greengrocery	151
Provision shops	476
Fish and poultry	133
Fried fish shops	2
*Other food premises	266
	1,813

Included in the above totals are 47 visits of enquiry in relation to food poisoning outbreaks.

*Other Food Premises.

Under this heading are included:—

- (1) Off licences.
- (2) Food factories.
- (3) Bonded warehouses.
- (4) Chemists shops.
- (5) Visits made in connection with applications for entry on the List of Persons entitled to sell poisons included in Part II of the Poisons List.
- (6) Visits of enquiry regarding adulterated samples.

Notices Served

Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955	7
---------------------------------------	---

Nuisances and defective conditions found:—

Dirty and dilapidated internally	3
Defective internally	3
Defective floors	1
Staff washing facilities insufficient and unsuitable ...	1
Water Closets:—	
Insufficient ventilation and light	1
Defective	1
Dirty and dilapidated	1
Unsuitable	1
Absence of suitable notices	2

VISITS FOR THE PURPOSES OF OBTAINING SAMPLES AND INSPECTING FOODSTUFFS

	<i>Sampling</i>	<i>Inspection of Food</i>
Confectioners	29	77
Dairies and milkshops	94	133
Fish and poultry	18	137
Fried fish shops... ..	—	1
Fruit and greengrocery	21	372
Ice cream premises	46	85
Meat shops and stalls	32	372
Other food premises	105	192
Provision shops... ..	117	448
Cafes, teashops, etc.	31	66
Hotels, restaurants, clubs, etc.	37	107
Staff canteens	6	25
Public Houses	31	20
	567	2,035

FOOD SAMPLING

During the year the following 1,540 samples were submitted to the City Council's Public Analysts for chemical analysis. Of this number 74 were reported upon adversely, representing a percentage of 4·8:—

Ale, beer and stout	4
Baby foods	19
Baking powder	5
Biscuits	10
Bread	16
Butter and peanut butter	10
Cake, puddings and pudding mixture	57
Cereals	11
Cheese	19
Cocoa	3
Coffee, extracts and essences	39
Condiments and spices	34
Confectionery	85
Cooking fats and oils	19
Cream	13
Custard powders, blancmange and jellies	27

Drugs	38
Fish and fish products	69
Flavourings and colourings	21
Flour	16
Fruit, canned, etc.	22
Herbs and stuffing	10
Ice cream	52
Jams, marmalades and preserves	56
Malt and chocolate drinks	8
Margarine	18
Meat and meat products	71
Milk	400
Milk—condensed and evaporated	18
Nuts	7
Pickles and sauces	40
Pies and pie filling	13
Poultry	2
Salad cream and mayonnaise	14
Soft drinks, cider, perry, fruit juices, etc....	70
Soup and soup powders	42
Spirits	76
Spreads, various	6
Suet	4
Sugar	7
Syrup	4
Tea and tea extracts	28
Vegetables, tinned, etc.	26
Vinegar	10
Yoghurt	12
Miscellaneous	9

The following are a few of the samples upon which the Public Analyst reported adversely:—

Imported canned smoked saithe which, on analysis, was found to contain a preservative, contrary to the Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, 1925–58. After a prolonged investigation it was ascertained that the importers had taken reasonable steps to ensure compliance on the part of the foreign manufacturers with the provisions of the Regulations. A cautionary letter was sent to each importer.

A member of the public purchased a glass of milk in a restaurant. He was of opinion that it was not up to standard; this was later confirmed by the Public Analyst, who certified that the milk was 30 per cent. deficient in fat. An investigation revealed that the deficiency was due to the counter assistant's failure to shake the bottle to distribute the cream before the milk was first poured from the bottle. A cautionary letter was sent to the management.

Imported oranges on analysis were found to contain thiourea, a prohibited preservative. The importers were warned that the importation of oranges containing this preservative rendered them liable to prosecution. The Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and Port Health Authority, at port of entry, were informed. Samples taken subsequently were found to be satisfactory.

Several specimens of bread were the subject of complaints during the year:—

One, a sliced wholemeal loaf, through some inadvertence at the baker's bench, contained streaks of white bread. This was quite harmless, but presented an unusual appearance.

A loaf containing "foreign matter," which on analysis proved to be a portion of a raisin or sultana, was also the subject of a complaint.

A loaf contaminated with dirt and mould resulted in legal proceedings. The case was subsequently heard in March, 1960, when the defendants were fined £50 with £26 5s. costs.

A complaint was received alleging the presence of particles of glass in a cream doughnut, but it was not possible to ascertain where they had gained access. The complainant did not wish any action to be taken other than an informal enquiry.

Two hundred gallons of ice cream were contaminated and rendered unpalatable by the presence of excess chlorine in the water supply. No further action was required following the initial analysis.

In addition to the above, other complaints were investigated which did not necessitate the submission of specimens to the Public Analyst; where necessary, appropriate action was taken.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955—SECTION 16

Registration of Premises used in connection with the Manufacture, Sale or Storage of Ice Cream

Two hundred and seventy-two premises are registered for the manufacture and/or sale and/or storage of ice cream.

Registration of Premises used for the Preparation or Manufacture of Preserved Foods

Seventy-six premises are registered for the preparation or manufacture of preserved foods.

ICE CREAM (HEAT TREATMENT, ETC.), REGULATIONS, 1959.

The above Regulations came into operation on 27th April, 1959, and consolidated and amended the Regulations of 1947-52.

Regulation 3 allows that water ices and ice lollies of more than a certain acidity (whether or not they contain milk solids) need not be pasteurised or sterilised before freezing. This is because it is most unlikely that harmful germs will multiply in such acid mixtures. This Regulation removes many difficulties which have arisen as a result of the many varieties of ice lollies which are now manufactured.

Regulation 5 describes a method of sterilising ice-cream mix which may be used instead of the methods of pasteurisation previously prescribed. If a mix so sterilised is placed immediately and kept in a sterile airtight container, it need not be kept (as must pasteurised mixes) at a temperature below 45° F.

In a Circular which accompanied the Regulations, the Minister of Health reaffirmed the recommended provisional grading for the examination of ice cream, based on the methylene blue reduction test, but re-states his decision that the standard should not be made statutory.

During the year, seventy-five samples of ice cream were submitted for examination by the methylene blue test, and were classified in the following provisional grades:—

<i>Grade</i>					<i>No. of Samples</i>
1	...	...	...	...	40
2	...	...	...	...	18
3	...	...	...	...	6
4	...	...	...	...	11

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955—SECTION 26

Fourteen cases of food poisoning were notified during the year; four of these related to one outbreak. Of the remainder the type of organism responsible was indicated in five cases at the time of notification; and in two of these cases other members of the respective families were found to be involved.

The four persons notified who were concerned in one outbreak were resident staff at a club. The illness was of short duration. Heat resistant *Cl. welchii* and *Shig. sonnei* were isolated from the patients but not from samples of the suspected foods. The origin of this outbreak thus remained undiscovered.

Two other outbreaks were investigated. In one no conclusion could be reached, and in the other although the organism responsible was isolated, it was not possible to be certain where it came from.

Three other single cases of salmonella typhimurium infection, not formally notified, were investigated.

Prompt notification of an outbreak of food poisoning is essential if the cause is to be found. Delay may result in failure to obtain important pathological specimens and food remnants. These might contain the causative organisms which can be found by bacteriological examination.

In this respect, the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, imposes a duty on all registered medical practitioners to inform the local medical officer of health of any cases of food poisoning of which they may be aware.

The Food Hygiene Regulations 1955, say that if any person engaged in handling food is aware that he is suffering from, or is a carrier of, typhoid fever, paratyphoid fever or any other salmonella infection, or dysentery, or any staphylococcal infection likely to cause food poisoning, he must inform the occupier or owner of the food business who must then notify the medical officer of health of the district in which the premises are situated. If the occupier is the person affected, he shall himself give similar notification.

FOOD HYGIENE CODES OF PRACTICE—MEAT

Two Food Hygiene Codes of Practice were published during the year and were issued jointly by the Minister of Health and the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

The Codes were entitled "Hygiene in the retail meat trade" and "The hygienic transport and handling of meat". Copies were sent by the City Council to every butcher's shop in Westminster, with a request that the contents of the publications be brought to the attention of those concerned.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955, SECTION 8

The following table shows the amount of food condemned as unfit for human consumption during the year:—

						<i>Amount destroyed.</i>		
						<i>Tons</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>
Canned food	...	...	...	...	...	17	18	60
Meat	...	...	...	...	...	1	11	93
Fruit and vegetables	...	...	...	...	...	165	12	9
Cereals	...	...	...	...	...	—	2	21
Fats	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	90
Fish	...	...	...	...	...	5	0	84
Confectionery	...	...	...	...	...	—	8	48
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	—	14	79
Total						191	9	36

Method of disposal of condemned food

Food condemned or voluntarily surrendered to the Public Health Inspectors is disposed of by depositing in the Council's refuse barges at the Central Depot at Gatliff Road, S.W.1.

Foodstuffs disposed of at this depot are removed by barge for land reclamation by controlled tipping at Pitsea. No recovery or diversion of any goods whatsoever takes place at the central tipping site.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) REGULATIONS

The following licences authorising the sale of designated milks were issued during 1959:—

	<i>Dealers' Licences</i>	<i>Dealers' Supplementary Licences</i>
Pasteurised... ..	125	47
Sterilised	100	46
Tuberculin Tested... ..	90	46

MILK AND DAIRIES (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1959

Under these regulations, which came into force on 8th March, 1959, distributors are now required to be registered only with the local authority in whose area the premises from which the milk is distributed are situated.

At the 31st December, 1959, the following were entered in the City Council's Register of Dairies and Distributors of Milk:—

Distributors of milk with premises registered as dairies	31
Distributors of milk with premises not registered as dairies	85

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK

During the year 30 samples of milk were submitted for methylene blue and phosphatase test. The results received showed that the milk had been efficiently pasteurised.

PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT, 1933

Persons entitled to sell poisons included in Part II of the Poisons List numbered 139 at 31st December, 1959.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

Five licences were issued by the Council during the year in relation to premises subject to the provisions of this Act.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933—SLAUGHTERMAN'S LICENCES

The Council during the year granted Slaughterman's licences to 17 men who had been accepted by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals to act as their inspectors in different parts of the country.

These licences are required to be held by the pupils while undergoing training in humane slaughtering as part of the course for appointment as inspectors of the R.S.P.C.A.

SANITARY CONVENIENCES—PROVISION AT INNS, REFRESHMENT HOUSES, ETC.

Under Section 25 of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1959, a Borough Council may require the owner or occupier of any Inn, Refreshment House or place of public entertainment (not coming within certain exempted classes of premises listed below), to provide and maintain in a suitable position a reasonable number of sanitary conveniences for use of persons frequenting the premises. If necessary the Borough Council may, by agreement, execute at the expense of the owner or occupier, such works as are necessary and recover the costs, in the manner laid down in the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951. The classes of premises which are exempted are as follows:—

- (a) those in respect of which a licence is in force under the Disorderly Houses Act, 1751, or the Cinematograph Acts, 1909 and 1952;
- (b) premises licensed for the consumption of intoxicating liquor on the premises;
- (c) premises licensed for the public performance of stage plays;
- (d) premises forming part of railway stations.

It was not necessary for any notices to be served under this Section during 1959.

PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1936 LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL (DRAINAGE) BYELAWS, 1934

Drainage

Drainage plans submitted	...	...	...	...	568
Combined drainage orders made	...	...	...	...	62

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949
RATS AND MICE REPRESSION

Complaints received	...	...	...	...	...	965
Treatments undertaken	...	...	...	...	...	913
Inspections by Public Health Inspectors and Rodent Officer	...	...	...	...	...	2,298
Notices served	...	...	...	...	...	—
<i>Rodents destroyed</i>						
Black Rats	...	...	...	...	...	671
Brown rats	...	...	...	...	...	2,953
Mice...	...	...	...	...	...	6,655
						10,279

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

Under the provisions of this Act, various types of premises concerned with the upholstery trade or with the provision of materials for that trade must be registered or licensed with the local authority.

At the end of the year, seven premises were on the register and two premises licensed for storage purposes.

NOISE NUISANCE

Complaints received	...	...	...	...	...	41
Investigations made	...	...	...	...	...	72

The noises of which complaints were made were caused by power machines, compressors, pile drivers, pneumatic drills, excavators, machinery used for building and demolition work, an asphaltting machine, radios, juke boxes, bands and record players, a cockerel, and noise from loading and unloading bays.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Investigation into the atmospheric pollution in the City was continued during the year at three sites, Mayfair, Pimlico and Charing Cross, where deposit gauges, which measure the deposited pollution, and lead peroxide cylinders, which measure the sulphur activity, are sited. The following table gives the results of the monthly analyses, and shows separately the amounts of insoluble and soluble constituents.

Month.	Monthly deposits of impurities—tons per square mile.								
	Mayfair.			Pimlico.			Charing Cross.		
	Insol.	Sol.	Total.	Insol.	Sol.	Total.	Insol.	Sol.	Total.
January	14.42	21.48	35.90	19.80	22.05	41.85	36.01	19.41	55.42
February	15.24	1.19	16.43	17.61	1.85	19.46	25.06	2.65	27.71
March	15.34	8.39	23.73	20.23	8.36	28.59	21.57	8.96	30.53
April	12.68	8.12	20.80	17.58	9.40	26.98	21.96	10.52	32.48
May	10.43	4.53	14.96	11.74	4.36	16.10	13.01	6.11	19.12
June	11.25	10.26	21.51	13.59	8.79	22.38	13.11	8.30	21.41
July	10.84	7.91	18.75	9.86	6.78	16.64	12.71	7.77	20.48
August	9.55	10.23	19.78	10.53	10.14	20.67	10.62	8.20	18.82
September	10.33	5.12	15.45	10.27	5.30	15.57	10.62	5.24	15.86
October	13.81	10.26	24.07	16.81	12.45	29.26	21.31	13.47	34.78
November	13.09	10.98	24.07	14.56	13.12	27.68	20.38	13.44	33.82
December	11.46	24.75	36.21	13.15	25.07	38.22	19.98	19.98	39.96

Estimation of sulphur activity by the lead peroxide method

The cylinders for the estimation of sulphur activity are situated at Alhambra House, Farm Street Depot and Bessborough Street Clinic.

The following table gives the degree of sulphation expressed in empirical units, viz., milligrams of sulphur trioxide per day per 100 square centimetres of standard lead peroxide exposed in the standard apparatus.

Month.	SO ₃ in milligrams per 100 sq. cms. per day.		
	Mayfair.	Pimlico.	Charing Cross.
January	7.00	7.00	8.21
February	6.31	6.48	6.92
March	4.01	4.28	4.20
April	3.48	3.77	3.64
May... ..	2.12	3.06	2.49
June	1.96	2.02	2.48
July	1.40	1.77	1.79
August	1.88	2.60	2.29
September	2.10	2.91	2.61
October	3.21	4.17	5.55
November	3.97	3.90	5.36
December	3.83	3.85	5.77

Estimate of sulphur content by volumetric method

Daily estimations were continued at the Monck Street station and the results are given below:—

Month	SO ₂ p.p.m. Daily average.
January	.266
February	.228
March	.109
April	.108
May	.086
June	.070
July	.054
August	.064
September	.084
October	.116
November	.148
December	.105

Smoke.

Average readings from apparatus sited at Monck Street, S.W.1.

By means of this apparatus a measured volume of air is drawn through a filter paper which removes solid matter from it. The stain thereby produced is compared with a standard, from which the amount of pollution is calculated.

					<i>Parts per 100 c.m. Average value</i>
January	...	..	...	...	41
February	...	...	...	...	34
March ...	...	...	...	...	17
April ...	...	...	...	...	12
May ...	...	...	...	...	7
June ...	...	...	...	...	4
July ...	...	...	...	...	4
August	...	...	...	...	5
September	...	...	...	...	8
October	...	...	...	...	15
November	...	...	...	...	29
December	...	...	...	...	19

SMOKE ABATEMENT—RESULTS OF OBSERVATIONS AND
ACTION TAKEN

		1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Complaints received	...	121	87	41	67	58
Observations taken	...	2,413	2,634	1,603	625	497
Notices issued—						
Preliminary	...	7	23	6	—	1
Statutory	...	—	—	—	—	1

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

In the Report of the Government Committee on Air Pollution, issued in 1953, the City of Westminster and adjoining Boroughs were included in the list of "black areas," that is, areas where pollution is particularly bad. In January, 1959, the Minister of Housing and Local Government issued a Circular drawing attention to the fact that about half the smoke in the atmosphere comes from domestic fireplaces burning coal. The Minister expressed the hope that, although an encouraging start had been made by local authorities in using their powers to make smoke control

orders, faster progress would now be made, especially in "black areas." The Minister requested that Councils in "black areas" should consider their domestic smoke problem as a whole; decide on the smoke control orders that would be required, and the order in which they should be made; and assess how many years it would take to complete the work. Local authorities were also asked to prepare a phased programme for establishing smoke control areas over the ensuing five years.

The City Council, at its meeting on 30th April, 1959, approved the following programme which provides for the whole of Westminster to be covered by operative smoke control orders by 1st October, 1965:—

Programme for Declaration of Smoke Control Areas.

(The acreage of each Ward is shown in brackets after the name of the Ward.)

*Order in operation
from 1st October.*

1960	Covent Garden Area (100 acres) (this Area is not coterminous with the boundaries of the ward of that name).
1961	Soho (94 acres) (part not included in the Covent Garden Area mentioned above). St. James's (315) (part not included in the present Adelphi/Whitehall Area).
1962	Regent (110). Berkeley (116). Knightsbridge (355). Grosvenor (325).
1963	Abbey (94) (part not included in the present Adelphi/Whitehall Area). Victoria (200). Wilton (94). Eaton (72).
1964	Millbank (84). Cathedral (90). Warwick (48). Tachbrook (60).
1965	Alderney (43). Ebury (64). Dolphin (38). Churchill (48).

In order to implement this programme, the City Council approved the appointment of two Technical Assistants in the Public Health Department.

It was pointed out that the success of the programme would depend on the ability of local builders to undertake in a relatively

short time the necessary conversions of fireplaces and ancillary works. Attention was also drawn to the necessity for adequate supplies of suitable smokeless fuels. An assurance has been given on behalf of the Government, that all possible steps will be taken to increase the output of smokeless fuels to meet the increased demands for them.

The Temple Bar Smoke Control Order has been in operation since 1st October, 1958. The Adelphi/Whitehall Order was confirmed on 26th March, 1959, and came into operation on 1st October, 1959. Thus, at present, some 250 acres of the City are included in a Smoke Control Zone.

On the 15th October, 1959, the Council resolved to make the Covent Garden Smoke Control Order which it is hoped to bring into operation on 1st October, 1960.

Grants towards adaptations or alterations

Owners or occupiers of domestic premises in a Smoke Control Area may apply for a grant towards the cost of any necessary alterations or adaptations to their existing equipment, to enable them to use an authorised fuel. The work must have the approval of the City Council and the expense must be incurred after the confirmation of the order but before it comes into operation. The amount of grant which can be claimed is 70 per cent. of the total cost incurred; forty per cent. of this total is subsequently recoverable by the local authority from the Central Government.

Smoke Control (Exempted Fireplaces) Order, 1959

This Order came into operation in July, 1959, and exempts from the provisions of Section 11 of the Clean Air Act (the Section which provides for the designation of Smoke Control Areas) those furnaces installed after 31st December, 1956, which are equipped with mechanical stoking apparatus but do not burn pulverised fuel, as long as they are operated and maintained so as to minimise the emission of smoke and burn the fuel for which they were designed.

Two proprietary types of appliances are granted similar exemption under the Order, namely the solid fuel "Ductair" unit, and the "Fulgora" slow combustion stove (used for burning wood shavings, etc.).

It was recommended that mechanically stoked furnaces capable of working as smokelessly as those exempted by the Order but which were installed before 31st December, 1956, should be exempted individually on similar conditions. Accordingly on 15th October, 1959, the Council made Orders varying the Temple Bar and Adelphi/Whitehall Smoke Control Orders, so as to exempt three mechanically stoked furnaces. Two such furnaces were exempted from the Covent Garden Order.

London Building Constructional Byelaws

During the year, the City Council decided to raise no objection to a proposal put forward by the London County Council, to make a byelaw under the London Building Act (Amendment) Act, 1935, and the Clean Air Act, 1956, requiring that every new building should be provided with either such appliances for heating or cooking as are suitably designed for burning gas, electricity, coke, or anthracite, or appliances of a description exempted by an Order in force under the Clean Air Act.

Pollution from oil-fired furnaces

One aspect of the atmospheric pollution problem which is causing concern in Westminster and elsewhere is the emission from certain oil-fired furnaces of very fine soot and smuts which are produced when oil is burned in an atomised or mist form.

Investigations are being made into this new form of pollution of the atmosphere.

ANALYSIS OF LEGAL PROCEEDINGS, 1959

	<i>Fines</i>			<i>Costs</i>		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Food and Drugs Act, 1955.</i>						
Selling food not of the quality demanded by the purchaser (section 2)—14 convictions						
(All these cases were granted an absolute discharge on payment of costs) ...	—			21	0	0
Selling food not of the nature demanded (section 2)—1 conviction ...	1	10	0	—		
Giving a false label or advertisement to food (section 6)—1 conviction ...	1	10	0	—		
<i>Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955</i>						
Failing to comply with the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955:						
Insanitary premises and equipment—22 convictions ...	462	10	0	123	18	0
Smoking whilst handling open food (unwrapped tomatoes)—1 conviction	10	0		—		
Totals ...	£466	0	0	£144	18	0

WATER

The resident population of 94,640 in some 27,700 dwellings receive water from the Metropolitan Water Board's mains or from deep wells.

At 31st December, 1959, eighty-five deep wells were in use. In eighty-two of these wells, the water is used for domestic purposes. In the remainder, one supply is used for cooling purposes, one for stand-by in case of fire, and one for supplying boilers.

During the period of the long, hot, dry summer, reports received in respect of one of the wells showed that the water was not of the usual high bacterial standard. Investigations in regard to five other wells within a quarter of a mile showed that the water in these was also not altogether satisfactory. Advice was given to the occupiers of the affected premises, and, during the ensuing three weeks, the quality of the water reverted to normal. Despite exhaustive investigations, the cause of the pollution was not discovered.

During the year, samples of water from wells in the City were submitted for examination; satisfactory reports were received of ninety bacteriological examinations and forty-four chemical analyses.

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS

(I am indebted to the Director of Public Cleansing for the following information)

The City Council has three public baths establishments, at Buckingham Palace Road, and Marshall Street (each having two swimming pools), and at Great Smith Street, where there is one pool.

The water for each of the swimming pools is supplied by the Metropolitan Water Board and is continuously filtered and chlorinated (with modern equipment) at a rate of 25,000—40,000 gallons per hour, the whole of the water of any one pool being filtered and chemically treated in four hours.

Automatic chlorine residual controllers and recorders, which automatically adjust the chlorine content of the water to the requirements of the bathing load, have been installed at both the Buckingham Palace Road and Marshall Street Baths, and are the first of this kind to be used in any public baths in Great Britain.

An independent firm of analytical chemists take samples (without notice) of water from the swimming pools each fortnight, and the bacteriological examinations show that the water is maintained in a high standard of bacterial purity and is in every respect suitable for swimming purposes.

A further swimming pool of 70,000 gallons, which is available to the public but owned by a private company, is sited under a large block of flats within the City. The water is drawn from deep wells; continuous filtration through sand and chlorination is maintained during the time that the bath is in use, with a turn-over of four hours. Ozone treatment plant is also available. An independent firm of analytical chemists and bacteriologists take samples every week (without notice) and a high bacterial and chemical standard is maintained.

There is also the Lido in Hyde Park, which is under the control of H.M. Minister of Works.

DISINFECTION, DISINFESTATION AND CLEANSING OF PERSONS— ARRANGEMENTS WITH THE HOLBORN BOROUGH COUNCIL

The arrangement between the City Council and the Holborn Borough Council whereby the latter undertook to carry out, on agreed terms, the work of disinfection, disinfestation and cleansing of persons, and the provision of the necessary transport therefor, continued.

The arrangement came into operation on the 3rd September, 1956, and is working satisfactorily with resulting economies to both Councils.

The following is a summary of the work carried out for Westminster during the year:—

Disinfection and Disinfestation

	Rooms	Articles	Articles Washed	Books
Disinfection	175	25,397	205	279
Disinfestation	642	2,369	—	—

Cleansing of Persons

	Scabies	Head Lice	Body Lice
	Treatments	Treatments	Treatments
Men	63	—	227
Women	21	3	3
Children	—	1	—

BURIAL OR CREMATION OF THE DEAD

Under the provisions of Section 50 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, it is the duty of the City Council as a Sanitary Authority to cause to be buried or cremated the body of any person who has died or is found dead in the area, where no other arrangements have been made for the disposal of the body.

The Council is empowered to recover the cost of burial from the estate of the deceased, and is eligible to receive payments in respect of the cost of such burial from death grants payable under the provisions of the National Insurance Act, 1946.

Where persons without known relatives die in the City, it is frequently necessary not only to arrange for their burial, but to dispose of the contents of their homes. This is done in consultation with the Treasury Solicitor. Such action is necessary to enable the proceeds to be applied towards the cost of burial and also to avoid rent accruing and to release the accommodation for housing purposes as early as possible.

During the year 44 burials were undertaken by the City Council in its Cemetery at Hanwell. The requests for the burials were received from the following sources:—

H.M. Coroner	...	...	...	...	20
Relatives of the deceased	...	...	...	...	10
Hospitals in the City	...	...	...	...	13
General Practitioner	...	...	...	...	1
					—
					44
					—

CORONER'S COURT AND MORTUARY

During 1959, 303 bodies were received in the Mortuary on Coroner's Warrants, etc. Seventeen bodies were admitted to await burial.

	<i>Number of Cases</i>
Inquest cases	54
Non-inquest cases	249
Post-mortem examinations held	284

Causes of death in the foregoing were as under:—

Found drowned	...	...	...	...	6
Suicide by drowning	...	...	...	...	3
„ by other means	...	...	...	...	15
Accidents—					
Street	...	...	...	...	1
Domestic	...	...	...	...	9
Others	...	...	...	...	7
Natural causes	...	...	...	...	249
Misadventure	...	...	...	...	3
Murder	...	...	...	...	1
Miscellaneous causes	...	...	...	...	9

MORTUARY ACCOMMODATION—ARRANGEMENT WITH HOLBORN BOROUGH COUNCIL

The City Council and the Holborn Borough Council, with the approval of the London County Council, made arrangements whereby bodies from Holborn, which were not the concern of H.M. Coroner, were accommodated at the City Council's Mortuary in Horseferry Road whilst awaiting burial.

The arrangement came into operation on the 3rd September, 1956; no bodies were received in the mortuary during 1959.

TABLE 1.—BODIES RECEIVED IN THE MORTUARY, 1956-1959				
(1) Year	(2) Month	(3) Number of bodies received	(4) Number of bodies not received	(5) Total number of bodies
1956	September	1	0	1
1957	September	1	0	1
1958	September	1	0	1
1959	September	1	0	1
1960	September	1	0	1
1961	September	1	0	1
1962	September	1	0	1
1963	September	1	0	1
1964	September	1	0	1
1965	September	1	0	1
1966	September	1	0	1
1967	September	1	0	1
1968	September	1	0	1
1969	September	1	0	1
1970	September	1	0	1
1971	September	1	0	1
1972	September	1	0	1
1973	September	1	0	1
1974	September	1	0	1
1975	September	1	0	1
1976	September	1	0	1
1977	September	1	0	1
1978	September	1	0	1
1979	September	1	0	1
1980	September	1	0	1
1981	September	1	0	1
1982	September	1	0	1
1983	September	1	0	1
1984	September	1	0	1
1985	September	1	0	1
1986	September	1	0	1
1987	September	1	0	1
1988	September	1	0	1
1989	September	1	0	1
1990	September	1	0	1
1991	September	1	0	1
1992	September	1	0	1
1993	September	1	0	1
1994	September	1	0	1
1995	September	1	0	1
1996	September	1	0	1
1997	September	1	0	1
1998	September	1	0	1
1999	September	1	0	1
2000	September	1	0	1
2001	September	1	0	1
2002	September	1	0	1
2003	September	1	0	1
2004	September	1	0	1
2005	September	1	0	1
2006	September	1	0	1
2007	September	1	0	1
2008	September	1	0	1
2009	September	1	0	1
2010	September	1	0	1
2011	September	1	0	1
2012	September	1	0	1
2013	September	1	0	1
2014	September	1	0	1
2015	September	1	0	1
2016	September	1	0	1
2017	September	1	0	1
2018	September	1	0	1
2019	September	1	0	1
2020	September	1	0	1
2021	September	1	0	1
2022	September	1	0	1
2023	September	1	0	1
2024	September	1	0	1
2025	September	1	0	1
2026	September	1	0	1
2027	September	1	0	1
2028	September	1	0	1
2029	September	1	0	1
2030	September	1	0	1
2031	September	1	0	1
2032	September	1	0	1
2033	September	1	0	1
2034	September	1	0	1
2035	September	1	0	1
2036	September	1	0	1
2037	September	1	0	1
2038	September	1	0	1
2039	September	1	0	1
2040	September	1	0	1
2041	September	1	0	1
2042	September	1	0	1
2043	September	1	0	1
2044	September	1	0	1
2045	September	1	0	1
2046	September	1	0	1
2047	September	1	0	1
2048	September	1	0	1
2049	September	1	0	1
2050	September	1	0	1
2051	September	1	0	1
2052	September	1	0	1
2053	September	1	0	1
2054	September	1	0	1
2055	September	1	0	1
2056	September	1	0	1
2057	September	1	0	1
2058	September	1	0	1
2059	September	1	0	1
2060	September	1	0	1
2061	September	1	0	1
2062	September	1	0	1
2063	September	1	0	1
2064	September	1	0	1
2065	September	1	0	1
2066	September	1	0	1
2067	September	1	0	1
2068	September	1	0	1
2069	September	1	0	1
2070	September	1	0	1
2071	September	1	0	1
2072	September	1	0	1
2073	September	1	0	1
2074	September	1	0	1
2075	September	1	0	1
2076	September	1	0	1
2077	September	1	0	1
2078	September	1	0	1
2079	September	1	0	1
2080	September	1	0	1
2081	September	1	0	1
2082	September	1	0	1
2083	September	1	0	1
2084	September	1	0	1
2085	September	1	0	1
2086	September	1	0	1
2087	September	1	0	1
2088	September	1	0	1
2089	September	1	0	1
2090	September	1	0	1
2091	September	1	0	1
2092	September	1	0	1
2093	September	1	0	1
2094	September	1	0	1
2095	September	1	0	1
2096	September	1	0	1
2097	September	1	0	1
2098	September	1	0	1
2099	September	1	0	1
2100	September	1	0	1

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 TO 1959

PRESCRIBED PARTICULARS ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937

PART I OF THE ACT

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	578	27	18	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	1,768	128	21	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	59	—	—	—
Total	2,405	155	39	—

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases")

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	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	9	8	—	9	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	1	1	—	1	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	1	1	—	1	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	1	1	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	5	4	—	5	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	54	43	—	40	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	6	6	—	6	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	17	17	—	—	—
Total	94	81	—	62	—

PART VIII OF THE ACT

Outwork

(Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of work (1)	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Wearing apparel—						
Making, etc.,	2,617	—	—	—	—	—
Cleaning and washing	—	—	—	—	—	—
Household linen	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lace, lace curtains and nets	—	—	—	—	—	—
Curtains and furniture hangings	20	—	—	—	—	—
Furniture and upholstery	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electro-plate	—	—	—	—	—	—
File making	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brass and brass articles	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fur pulling	9	—	—	—	—	—
Iron and steel cables and chains	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iron and steel anchors and grapnels	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cart gear	—	—	—	—	—	—
Locks, latches and keys	—	—	—	—	—	—
Umbrellas, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Artificial flowers	14	—	—	—	—	—
Nets, other than wire nets	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tents	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sacks	—	—	—	—	—	—
Racquet and tennis balls	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paper bags	—	—	—	—	—	—
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brush making	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pea picking	—	—	—	—	—	—
Feather sorting	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carding, etc., of buttons, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stuffed toys	—	—	—	—	—	—
Basket making	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chocolates and sweetmeats	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cosaques, Christmas stockings, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Textile weaving	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lampshades	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	2,660	—	—	—	—	—