

[Report of the Medical Officer of Health for London, City of].

Contributors

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Swann, William George.

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REPORT

OF THE

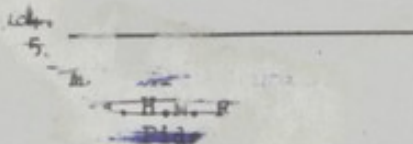
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE

CITY OF LONDON

FOR THE YEAR

1965



To be presented 16th February, 1967

1970-1971

1970-1971

1970-1971

1970-1971

1970-1971

1970-1971

STAFF

(as at 31st December, 1965)

Date of
Appointment

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH (for the Port and City of London)

SWANN, William George, M.D., B.Ch., B.A.O., D(Obst.) R.C.O.G., D.P.H., .. Jan. 1964
B.Sc., D.P.A., F.R.I.P.H.H.

DEPUTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH (for the Port and City of London)

JONES, Dilwyn Treharne, B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch., D.C.H., D.P.H., D.C.T. June 1963

ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICERS

STOTT, William, M.B., B.S., D.P.H., F.R.I.P.H.H. .. (Part-time) .. Aug. 1958
WHITE-FRANKLIN, Alfred, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., F.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.,
Child Welfare Clinic .. (Part-time) .. Apr. 1965

DENTAL OFFICER

WALLACE, Leonard John, L.D.S., R.C.S. .. June 1965

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF (Port and City of London)

BLUNT, H.F.	Chief Clerk	May 1924
RATLIFF, R.C.	Deputy Chief Clerk	March 1930
SMITH, E.V.	First Assistant Clerk	Oct. 1938
OSBORN, F.B.	Senior Assistant	May 1952
BETTS, C.W.R.	Senior Assistant	April 1926
LOTT, R.H.	Senior Assistant	May 1947
COLLINS, R.H.	Senior Assistant	Jan. 1963
SHEPHERD, Mrs. D.M.	First Class Assistant	April 1965
FLOOD, D.J.	First Class Assistant	March 1963
BALL, F.E.	First Class Assistant	April 1961
DARLISON, S.C.	First Class Assistant	April 1964
GURNEY, Miss M.L.	First Class Assistant	May 1939
MOORE, A.J.G.	First Class Assistant	April 1964
BROWN, K.B.P.	General Grade Assistant	April 1964
HAMBLIN, Miss I.H.	General Grade Assistant	Oct. 1957
HEMING, R.	General Grade Assistant	Aug. 1965
MORRIS, T.K.	General Grade Assistant	Oct. 1965
FARRELL, R.G.	General Grade Assistant	July 1965
SMITH, A.J.	General Grade Assistant	Oct. 1965
MILLER, Miss J.E.	Shorthand Typist	April 1963
SARBUTT, Miss B.K.	Shorthand Typist	Jan. 1965
WILLIAMS, Miss S.	Shorthand Typist	March 1965
THREADGOLD, A.W.	Senior Assistant (Meat Inspector's Office) ..	Nov. 1923
PETERS, E.J.	Clerical Assistant (Meat Inspector's Office)	Nov. 1935
CASH, J.E.	Clerical Assistant (Meat Inspector's Office)	March 1954
KILBY, E.H.	Senior Assistant, (Diseases of Animals Act)	April 1965
HADLEY, J.T.	Clerical Assistant (Diseases of Animals Act)	June 1965
FISHER, A.W.	Clerical Assistant (Royal Docks Office) ..	March 1964
EASTMAN, C.E.W.	Clerical Assistant (Royal Docks Office) ..	July 1965
LYONS, Mrs. J.	Clinic Clerk (Part-time)	April 1965
WOODS, T.A.	Messenger	Nov. 1955
MAIN, J.	Messenger	Oct. 1965
BARNETT, D.C.	Messenger/Driver	Nov. 1965

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTION STAFF

CAMPBELL, J.W.	Chief Public Health Inspector	Sept. 1946
THOMPSON, E.	Dep. Chief Public Health Inspector	Sept. 1948
FLYNN, M.J.	Senior Public Health Inspector	July 1951
RILEY, J.H.	Senior Public Health Inspector	Aug. 1962
WELLDON, J.B.	Senior Public Health Inspector	Aug. 1962
SHEPLEY, H.L.	Senior Public Health Inspector	May 1964
HUDSON, L.A.	Public Health Inspector	April 1934
BAXENDALE, W.J.	Public Health Inspector	Jan. 1964
HOARE, J.A.	Public Health Inspector	May 1964
CORFIELD, D.F.	Public Health Inspector	June 1964
RENDELL, J.H.	Public Health Inspector	June 1965

MEAT INSPECTION STAFF

THOMPSON, F.E., M.B.E	Chief Meat Inspector	July 1924
LEE, W.R.	Deputy Chief Meat Inspector	July 1930
GARRARD, S.S.	Senior Meat Inspector	Sept. 1946
MORRIS, W.L.	Senior Meat Inspector	Sept. 1946
SEYMOUR, K.S.	Senior Meat Inspector	July 1935
WILSON, J.C.	Senior Meat Inspector	Jan. 1936
COX, J.T.	Meat Inspector	Aug. 1954
FIELD, H.	Meat Inspector	Aug. 1954
GINGELL, G.	Meat Inspector	Aug. 1954
PAYNE, B.G., D.F.C.	Meat Inspector	Dec. 1960
ELSEY, F.E.	Meat Inspector	Jan. 1964
BERNHARDT, D.R.	'Authorised Officer' under Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955	May 1931
PREVOST, A.E.	Senior Porter	Feb. 1926

HEALTH AND WELFARE SECTION

BENFIELD, Miss G.L.	Health and Welfare Officer	April 1965
PRESTON, Miss S.	Health Visitor	April 1965
MMMS, Mrs. P.A.	Dental Surgery Assistant	Sept. 1965
JONES, R.	Chiropodist (part-time)	July 1965
6 HOME HELPS		

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT

WIGGINS, G.S., M.R.C.V.S.	Veterinary Officer	Oct. 1964
HAYHURST, R.J. D.F.C.	Inspector	Oct. 1964
GUZBINS, V.O.	Inspector	April 1965

RODENT STAFF

CARTER, J.	Rodent Officer	Sept. 1944
MASON, G.A.	Foreman Rodent Operative	Dec. 1946
TREMAYNE, L.R.	Rodent Operative	Nov. 1943
CARDY, E.G.	Rodent Operative	June 1950

MORTUARY AND DISINFECTING STATION

LAWRENCE, F.H.	Superintendent of the City Mortuary and Disinfecting Station	May 1936
SUNNICK, J.W.T.	Disinfecting Apparatus Attendant	May 1950
SMITH, R.F.	Assistant Disinfector	March 1965

MANUAL WORKERS

PORTBURY, T.	(General Duties at Smithfield Market)	July 1953
HUDSON, R.H.	(General Duties at Smithfield Market)	March 1963
PANSON, R.H.	(General Duties at Smithfield Market)	Feb. 1964
STEELE, W.T.	(General Duties at Mortuary)	Aug. 1958
HADLEY, J.H.	(General Duties at Mortuary)	Sept. 1962
PEARCE, C.E.	(General Duties at Smithfield Market)	June 1964
PEARCE, G.R.	(General Duties at Smithfield Market)	Feb. 1965
SHEENAN, Mrs. M.M.	(Bath Attendant and Cleaner)	Oct. 1962

PUBLIC ANALYST

WILLIAMS, H.A., Ph.D. (Lond), A.C.G.F.C., F.R.I.C., F.R.S.H.	Jan. 1958
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REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE CITY OF LONDON FOR THE YEAR 1965

To the Right Honourable The Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Commoners of the Corporation of London.

GUILDHALL.

E.C.2.

Telephone: MONarch 3030.

MY LORD MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit the following report on the work of my Department during the year 1965.

On 1st April 1965 under the London Government Act 1963 the Corporation became responsible for the provision of Personal Health, Welfare and Children's Services under the National Health Service Acts, National Assistance Acts, Children and Young Persons Acts and associated legislation. The Public Health (London) Act was repealed at the same time by the London Government Act 1963. The Corporation's powers under the Public Health (London) Act 1936 however are replaced by powers under the Public Health Acts of 1936 and 1961 which now, with certain reservations, apply to London Boroughs and the Corporation as they apply elsewhere in England and Wales.

These changes required the establishment of a new Health and Welfare Section in the Department. I am grateful to all members of the staff of the department who have carried out extra duties willingly and efficiently, particularly before and during the transitional period.

Finally, I should like to express my appreciation of the courtesy and consideration which the Chairman and members of the Port and City of London Health Committee have extended to me during the year.

I have the honour to be
Your obedient Servant,

W. G. SWANN, M.D., B.Sc.,
Medical Officer of Health,
Port and City of London.

HOUSING

Housing Act, 1957

1. Number of houses which on inspection were considered to be unfit for human habitation:—
Two
2. Number of houses in which defects were remedied in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers:—
Eight
3. Number of representations made to the Local Authority with a view to (a) the serving of notices requiring the execution of works or (b) the making of demolition or closing orders:—
(a) None
(b) None
4. Number of notices served during the execution of works:—
None
5. Number of houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—
None
6. Number of demolition or closing orders made:—
Two
7. Number of houses in respect of which an undertaking was accepted under subsection (4) of section 16 of the Housing Act, 1957:—
None
8. Number of houses demolished:—
None

During the year 99 families were rehoused, leaving 386 families on the Housing Register at the end of December 1965.

The new Public Services Building, Barbican, was completed and provides a new Fire Station, office accommodation for the Civil Defence and Weights and Measures Departments and for certain sections of the Medical Officer's Department, previously at 20 Golden Lane, and 13 maisonettes. Of the 2,105 flats to be built 1,877 are now under construction, together with a new City of London Girls' School and some commercial accommodation.

WATER SUPPLY

In addition to the Metropolitan Water Board supply there are 123 artesian wells in use in the City, all are used for domestic or drinking purposes. Most of these wells were constructed between 1890 - 1930 and were bored to depths of between 300 and 650 feet into the hard grey chalk below the impervious strata, yielding many thousands of gallons of clear, sparkling and bacteriologically pure water. Each of these wells is operated by the respective owners or occupiers of the premises in which they are housed and they provide an adequate supply of water for all purposes.

When the 1945 - 1948 Water Acts came into force, a restriction was imposed on new borings as the water table was known to be falling, and since that time no new bore holes have been allowed in this area. Disused wells are sometimes brought into operation and improved by means of acidisation. This process enlarges the interstices in the chalk strata and allows the subterranean water freer access and is accompanied by some nuisance to the surrounding users.

Systematic bacteriological and chemical examination of water supplies has been undertaken during the year. Samples were drawn from the following sources:-

	<u>No. of Samples</u>
Deep wells	123
M.W.B. drinking water taps	9
Other drinking water taps	
via storage tanks	11
Swimming baths	17
Total	<u>160</u>

There were no adverse reports on deep well or drinking water supplies. Swimming bath samples were of varying quality, 5 samples not complying with the Ministry of Health's standard. Advice was given by the Officer concerned and subsequent samples were satisfactory.

The Metropolitan Water Board have supplied the following information:-

"The water was generally of satisfactory quality and quantity during 1965. The supply is derived from two sources in varying and unpredictable proportions, namely, River-Thames derived water from the Thames Valley filtration stations and New River-derived water from the Board's works at Stoke Newington. The average chemical and bacteriological results of analyses carried out on the finished waters from these two sources are set out on the attached sheets.

I am informed that the permanent population of the City of London is 4,469 and none of the premises are permanently supplied by standpipe. No new sources of supply were installed by the Board during 1965 and there were no extensions to trunk mains, nor were there any changes in the general scheme of supply.

During the year some 328 yards of service mains were laid in your area. All new and repaired mains are chlorinated before being brought into use or restored to service, and samples of water from them are tested bacteriologically to ensure that the quality is satisfactory.

The Board's waters are not plumbo-solvent. Samples are collected daily at each stage of purification of the water and from the distribution system. Immediate action is taken in respect of any form of contamination or variation in quality."

METROPOLITAN WATER BOARD – Water Examination Department
BACTERIOLOGICAL RESULTS – YEARLY AVERAGES, 1965
CITY OF LONDON

Source of Supply	BEFORE TREATMENT							AFTER TREATMENT				
	Number of samples	Agar plate count per ml.		Coliform count		Escherichia coli count		Number of samples	Agar plate count per ml.		Coliform count	E. coli count
		20-24 hours at 37°C.	3 days at 22°C.	Per cent. samples negative in 100 ml.	Count per 100 ml.	Per cent. samples negative in 100 ml.	Count per 100 ml.		20-24 hours at 37°C.	3 days at 22°C.	Per cent. samples negative in 100 ml.	Per cent. samples negative in 100 ml.
All Thames-Derived								3,888	7.3		99.92	100.0
Stoke Newington								257	6.5		100.0	100.0

METROPOLITAN WATER BOARD – WATER EXAMINATION DEPARTMENT

RESULTS OF THE CHEMICAL EXAMINATION OF RIVERS AND FILTERED WATER STATION FOR 1965

Milligrammes per litre (unless otherwise stated)

Description of the Sample	Number of Samples Day of the month	Ammoniacal Nitrogen	Albuminoid Nitrogen	Nitrate Nitrogen	Oxygen abs. from KMnO ₄ 4 hrs at 27°C.	B.O.D. 5 days at 20°C.	Hardness (total) CaCO ₃	Hardness (non-carbonate) CaCO ₃	Magnesium as Mg			Chloride as Cl	Phosphate as PO ₄	Silicate as SiO ₂	Sulphate as SO ₄	Natural Fluoride as F	Surface-active material as Manoxol OT		Turbidity units	Colour (Burgess units)	pH value	Electrical Conductivity (micromhos)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)
All Thames-derived	363	0.049	0.091	4.3	1.20		264	68	4			41	1.9	10	64	0.25	0.10		0.1	15	7.6	560
Stoke Newington	52	0.050	0.068	5.6	0.72		300	66	5			42	1.5	12	60	0.25	0.07		0.1	8	7.8	610

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Sewerage and sewage disposal in the City of London are the responsibility of the City Engineer who has supplied the following information:-

"The sewerage system in the City is comprised mainly of ovoid shaped brick sewers, the average internal dimensions being four feet high and two feet eight inches wide, this size being adopted only to provide access for sewermen, as the normal dry weather flow depth of effluent is only about nine inches at an average velocity of two to three feet per second.

The Corporation sewers discharge into the Greater London Council intercepting sewers which flow eastwards across the City at a much lower depth to their Northern Outfall Works.

The system of sewerage in the City is adequate, with ample margin for diverting flows from sewers during reconstruction and maintenance works."

SMOKE NUISANCES

City of London (Various Powers) Act, 1954.

Clean Air Act, 1956.

During the year 127 complaints of smoke nuisances were received. These were investigated by the Public Health Inspectors and emanated from the following sources.

1. Oil fired furnaces	60
2. Solid fuel furnaces	18
3. Bonfires	27
4. Asphalt	2

The main causes of nuisance in 1 and 2 were inefficient combustion due to poor technical knowledge of the operator and bad maintenance.

Bonfire nuisances arose mainly from the disposal of combustible matter on demolition sites and were dealt with under Section 16 of the Clean Air Act, 1956.

A satisfactory measure of co-operation was secured in all cases and further action was not required.

NOISE

Noise control continued to call for considerable attention during the year, again mainly concerned with building operations.

Extending the term noise to include vibration and coupling this with the increased use of business machines an additional cause of complaint arose because of interference with the working of delicate office machinery. This is readily understood when it is realised that sheet piling or heavy earth moving operations are often carried out on sites adjacent to occupied premises. Although this would appear to concern machinery efficiency rather than the health of the operator, usually there were elements of both calling for investigation and action.

In general in the largest and noisiest operations the most effective relief has been obtained by confining work to periods outside the times of peak office activity and by limiting night work, to the benefit of the resident population.

Building operations inside buildings have given rise to repeated complaints and have been the most difficult to control by restricting the working periods. Often specialist sub-contractors are employed who are less used to the noise problem and often they have less facility to deploy labour on other work.

70 complaints were received. Of these 26 involved large projects calling for continuing observations over periods of weeks or months.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There is one mens' common lodging house in the City which is fully occupied nightly. These premises are situated at 116, Middlesex Street and are owned by the Salvation Army Authorities.

The premises house some 420 men on 6 floors. There are canteen facilities available in the basement.

During the year 16 inspections were made which included early morning and late night visits.

The premises are kept in a good state of repair, maintenance and decoration being carried out continuously. Bedding is changed weekly or after every user, whichever is the sooner.

Insect infestations are dealt with in collaboration with the Superintendent of the City Mortuary and Disinfecting Station. Infested persons are bathed and their clothes disinfected at the Milton Court Cleansing Station.

The registration of the Keeper and Deputy Keeper is carried out every 13 months and is renewed subject to satisfactory conditions prevailing at the common lodging house at the end of that period.

EXHUMATION OF HUMAN REMAINS IN DISUSED CHURCHYARDS

During 1965 in connection with road widening and extensions in Houndsditch six boxes of identifiable human remains and 220 boxes of unidentifiable remains were removed from St. Botolph's Church, Aldgate to the City of London Cemetery, Manor Park, involving thirteen early morning visits by the Public Health Inspector concerned.

At St. Giles Church, Cripplegate, in connection with the Barbican Development, 1,537 boxes of human remains were removed by the London Necropolis Co. Ltd., and reinterred at Brookwood Cemetery necessitating 95 early morning visits by the Public Health Inspectors concerned.

In accordance with Re-organisation Area Measure, 1944, St. Augustine, Watling Street site was appropriated for use as part of, or in connection with, the Choir School of St. Paul's Cathedral in accordance with a Scheme gazetted on 2nd February, 1954. The removal of 132 boxes of human remains was supervised by a Public Health Inspector and reinterred in Brookwood Cemetery, Woking, Surrey in accordance with the requirements of Section 2(2) of the First Schedule to the 1944 Measure. Further exhumations were deferred until 1966 in accordance with phasing of building operations in connection with the Choir School.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963

A large part of the inspectors' time has been taken up by advice to architects and others on the requirements of the Act in connection with proposed offices and shops and improvements to those existing. This service, though not obligatory under the Act, is considered most valuable as this is the opportune time to influence occupiers as to the spirit of the Act and thereby attain better conditions.

In the advice given to occupiers stress is laid upon providing sufficient lighting; not only sufficient for the task but sufficient to accomplish the task with efficiency and without eye strain. The standard recommended is based on the legal and recommended standards of lighting in various countries and on the better office lighting in the City of London, and is higher than that recommended by the British Illuminating Engineering Society (30 lumens/sq. ft.). (The British Lighting Council infer that a possible statutory standard would be 15 lumens/sq. ft.).

Where statutory minimum standards are laid down, these tend to become maximum standards and it is believed that better office lighting will be achieved if no such standard is set.

No advice is given about ventilation providing each room has a window opening to the external air, but where mechanical ventilation is required advice is based on a standard of 1000 cu.ft. fresh or artificially purified air/hour/person and it is recommended that heating elements are incorporated in the system. But it was generally found in shops that ventilation was poor.

Further advice is given on the general provisions of the Act and OSRI forms are issued for the notification of employment of persons.

Where the size of offices warrant the presence of persons suitably qualified in first aid, occupiers are advised that the British Red Cross Society conduct classes at Finsbury Barracks, City Road, E.C.1.

Of the points raised on general inspections the following are, perhaps, worth mentioning:-

1. Drinking water taps are generally provided in toilet accommodation. This is not the most suitable position on the grounds of both hygiene and aesthetics but attempts to achieve better siting of such points are as yet disappointing.

2. Guarding of Machinery. The small hand operated guillotine is the most common unguarded machine found in offices. Difficulty in obtaining suitable guards for such machines is a common complaint by occupiers and indeed stationers rarely stock such machines with adequate guards.

Currently the greatest problem under this section is the guarding of lift wells and dangerous parts of lift machinery in lift motor rooms.

The investigation of accidents is time consuming and no major contraventions of the provisions of the Act have as yet been brought to light by such investigations.

TABLE A
REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS

TOTALS			
Offices	211	6,188	59
Retail shops	112	948	191
Wholesale shops, warehouses	39	762	113
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	23	508	84
Fuel storage depots	Nil	Nil	Nil
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Class of premises	Number of premises registered during the year	Total number of registered premises at end of year	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year.

TABLE B
NUMBER OF VISITS OF ALL KINDS BY INSPECTORS TO REGISTERED PREMISES

3,280

TABLE C
ANALYSIS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED PREMISES BY WORKPLACE

Class of Workplace	Number of persons employed
(1)	(2)
Offices	233,159
Retail Shops	4,724
Wholesale departments, warehouses	7,278
Catering establishments open to the public	6,527
Canteens	4,068
Fuel storage depots	12
Total	255,768
Total Males	153,085
Total Females	102,683

M/c. Line No.	Class of premises (1)	No. of exemptions granted or current at 31st Dec. (2)	No. of exemptions granted or extended during year (3)	No. of applications refused or exemptions withdrawn during year (4)	No. of cases in which employees opposed application (5)	Appeals to Court against refusal to grant or extend an exemption or against the withdrawal of an exemption		M/c. Line No.	Section of Act or title of Regulation or Order			No. of persons or companies prosecuted	No. of informations laid	No. of informations leading to a conviction
						No. made (6)	No. allowed (7)							
Part I—Space (Sec. 5(2))														
1	Offices							1						
2	Retail shops							2						
3	Wholesale shops, warehouses							3						
4	Catering establishments open to public, canteens							4						
5	Fuel storage depots							5						
Part II—Temperature (Sec. 6)														
11	Offices							11						
12	Retail shops							12						
13	Wholesale shops, warehouses							13						
14	Catering establishments open to public, canteens							14						
15	Fuel storage depots							15						
Part III—Sanitary Conveniences (Sec. 9)														
21	Offices							21						
22	Retail shops							22						
23	Wholesale shops, warehouses							23						
24	Catering establishments open to public, canteens							24						
25	Fuel storage depots							25						
Part IV—Washing Facilities (Sec. 10)														
31	Offices							31						
32	Retail shops							32						
33	Wholesale shops, warehouses							33						
34	Catering establishments open to public, canteens							34						
35	Fuel storage depots							35						

TABLE F—INSPECTORS

No. of inspectors appointed under Section 52 (1) or (5) of the Act ... 15

No. of other staff employed for most of their time on work in connection with the Act ... 2

HYGIENE IN HAIRDRESSERS' AND BARBERS' SHOPS

The former powers dealing with hygienic conditions in hairdressers and barbers' shops contained in the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1954 have been repealed and these powers are replaced by legislation in the Public Health Act 1961 Section 77. There is no power, at present, to require registration of these premises.

During the year 41 inspections were made showing that byelaw requirements are generally being maintained.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

Factory premises have been under such supervision as is necessary, and the following gives details of the work carried out:—

PART I OF THE ACT

1.—INSPECTIONS for the purposes of provisions as to health.

PREMISES	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	1,184 (incl. 2 bakehouses and 1,022 kitchens)	1,842 (incl. 2 bakehouses and 1,809 kitchens)	168	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	411	235	19	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	6	10	4	—
TOTAL	1,601 (incl. 2 bakehouses and 1,022 kitchens)	2,087 (incl. 2 bakehouses and 1,809 kitchens)	191	—

2.—CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

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

PARTICULARS	No. 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.)	599	* 602	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2.)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3.)	2	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	36	* 44	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.)					
(a) insufficient	4	* 5	—	—	—
(b) unsuitable or defective	196	182	—	2	—
(c) not separate for sexes	15	2	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	2	—	—
TOTAL	838	835	2	2	—

*The number of defects remedied is higher than the number of defects found due to a 'carry over' from previous years.

PART VIII OF THE ACT
Outwork (Sections 133 and 134)

Section 133				Section 134		
Nature of Work	No. of outworkers in August list required by Section 133 (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
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Wearing apparel (Making, etc.)	285	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	285	—	—	—	—	—

OUTWORK AND THE INSPECTION OF OUTWORKERS' PREMISES, ETC.

Lists received from City Firms employing outworkers	39
Names and addresses of outworkers resident in the City received from other Authorities ..	25
Names and addresses of outworkers resident outside the City, employed by City firms, transmitted to other Authorities	285

No case of infectious disease was reported in connection with outworkers' premises in the City.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES

The general sanitary supervision has been maintained and in this connection 5,390 inspections have been made. As a consequence of these inspections, it was necessary to serve 61 Intimation Notices.

Tenement Houses were inspected and the only common lodging house in the City was kept under regular supervision.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

At the beginning of 1965 the City Corporation had four stations for the measurement of atmospheric pollution by the volumetric method in operation but the apparatus at the City Mortuary, Golden Lane was taken out of service at the end of June together with the deposit guage and the lead peroxide candle which were sited on the premises. The volumetric apparatus at Cloak Lane Police Station was dismantled in December. It is hoped that these instruments will be resited and put into service again early in 1966.

Daily readings are taken at each of the volumetric stations and the information is collated at the central office in Guildhall where the smoke stains are 'read' on a photo-electric reflectometer and forms are completed and returned to the Ministry of Technology, Warren Spring Laboratory at Stevenage where similar information from all over the country is collated.

The operators of the volumetric apparatus have again carried out observations and recordings in a most efficient manner and the co-operation of the City Police and the Superintendent of the City Mortuary and Disinfecting Station is greatly appreciated in this connection.

The results of the atmospheric pollution investigations carried out by this department are set out in the following tables:—

TABLE I — Deposit Guage

The rainwater collected at Guildhall was more than the average for the past five years and there was a further increase of insoluble deposits. This increase of insoluble deposits may be due to demolition and rebuilding work which has been carried out in the City.

TABLE II — Smoke concentration by the volumetric method.

The concentration of smoke recorded during 1965 is less than that recorded in 1964 and is well below the average concentration for the past five years.

TABLE III — Sulphur measurement — by the volumetric and lead peroxide methods.

The concentration of sulphur recorded in 1965 was less than that recorded in 1964 and is less than the average concentration for the past five years at Bishopsgate and Snow Hill but slightly more at Cloak Lane.

TABLE I — Results obtained in 1965 of the monthly observations of rainfall and deposited matter by means of the deposit gauges.

MONTH	Rainfall collected in deposit gauge				DEPOSITS						
	Equivalent to				Insoluble		Soluble		Total		
	Milli-metres	inches of rain	Milli-metres	inches of rain	Tons per square mile						
	STATIONS (see note below)										
	A		B		A		B		A		B
January	45	1.76	50	1.98	14.54	14.28	8.98	10.57	23.52	24.85	
February	10	0.40	11	0.43	8.21	15.13	5.70	7.65	13.91	22.77	
March	39	1.55	43	1.68	15.47	33.11	9.54	15.50	25.01	48.61	
April	47	1.86	45	1.76	37.16	33.75	7.85	14.62	45.01	48.37	
May	39	1.55	45	1.77	14.31	16.89	5.90	8.06	20.20	24.95	
June	39	1.53	45	1.77	12.92	12.58	7.15	7.61	20.07	20.19	
July	—	—	67	2.64	—	16.28	—	10.13	—	26.41	
August	—	—	49	1.93	—	16.86	—	6.73	—	23.59	
September	—	—	116	4.56	—	14.68	—	9.93	—	24.61	
October	—	—	17	0.66	—	19.03	—	7.72	—	26.75	
November	—	—	66	2.60	—	19.75	—	11.73	—	31.47	
December	—	—	93	3.65	—	15.94	—	9.25	—	25.19	
Averages:											
1965	37	1.44	54	2.12	17.10	19.02	7.52	9.96	24.62	28.98	
1964	36	1.44	44	1.71	25.91	15.13	14.92	12.49	40.83	27.63	
1963	37	1.45	41	1.63	16.30	12.48	16.93	10.07	33.23	22.55	
1962	43	1.69	40	1.58	14.80	14.21	9.51	8.49	24.31	22.69	
1961	42(a)	1.66(a)	44	1.71	14.02(a)	15.08	9.05(a)	7.80	23.05(a)	22.88	
1960	62	2.46	63	2.49	14.58	12.39	7.55	8.15	22.13	20.55	
1960-1964	44	1.74	46	1.82	17.12	13.86	11.59	9.40	28.71	23.26	

NOTE: A — Golden Lane B — Guildhall

(a) average for 10 months

TABLE II - Results obtained in 1965 of the daily observations of the concentration of SMOKE by the volumetric method.

MONTH	Rainfall collected in deposit gauge at Guildhall		POLICE STATIONS			
			Golden Lane	Bishopsgate	Cloak Lane	Snow Hill
	Equivalent to		Monthly Average	Monthly Average	Monthly Average	Monthly Average
	Milli-metres	inches of rain	Micrograms per cubic metre	Micrograms per cubic metre	Micrograms per cubic metre	Micrograms per cubic metre
January	50	1.98	100	124	113	85
February	11	0.43	91	98	115	88
March	43	1.68	98	121	116	91
April	45	1.76	58	58	76	52
May	45	1.77	40	59	58	40
June	45	1.77	30	49	45	32
July	67	2.64	—	45	46	27
August	49	1.93	—	64	53	36
September	116	4.56	—	132	72	56
October	17	0.66	—	138	116	101
November	66	2.60	—	132	98	75
December	93	3.65	—	134	—	84
Average:						
1965	54	2.12	70	96	83	64
1964	44	1.71	88	155	113	77
1963	37	1.45	100	183	138	87
1962	43	1.69	84	217	106	77
1961	42(a)	1.66(a)	90	200	100	80
1960	62	2.46	100	160	130	60
1960-1964	46	1.79	92	183	117	76

(a) Average for 10 months

TABLE III - Results obtained in 1965 of the measurement of SULPHUR DIOXIDE by the volumetric and lead peroxide methods.

MONTH	Rainfall collected in deposit gauge at Guildhall		POLICE STATIONS				LEAD PEROXIDE METHOD	
			Golden Lane	Bishopsgate	Cloak Lane	Snow Hill	Golden Lane	Finsbury Circus
	Equivalent to		Monthly Average	Monthly Average	Monthly Average	Monthly Average	Mgs. (SO ₂) per day per 100 sq. cm.	
	Milli-metres	inches of rain						
			MICROGRAMS PER CUBIC METRE					
January	50	1.98	400	500	510	531	4.81	3.39
February	11	0.43	298	388	550	506	3.61	2.74
March	43	1.68	449	550	548	506	4.76	2.78
April	45	1.76	259	355	337	340	4.05	2.25
May	45	1.77	178	282	213	196	2.08	1.15
June	45	1.77	133	236	180	177	1.82	0.88
July	67	2.64	—	225	157	137	—	0.99
August	49	1.93	—	285	196	145	—	0.88
September	116	4.56	—	333	226	179	—	1.12
October	17	0.66	—	527	479	447	—	2.03
November	66	2.60	—	471	522	451	—	3.72
December	93	3.65	—	543	—	471	—	2.74
Averages:								
1965	54	2.12	286	390	356	341	3.52	2.06
1964	44	1.71	316	448	377	383	3.06	2.27
1963	37	1.45	300	380	381	345	2.92	2.29
1962	43	1.69	284	478	352	340	2.64	2.15
1961	42(a)	1.66(a)	257	458	286	286	3.01	2.10
1960	62	2.46	257	400	372	257	3.22	2.19
1960-1964	46	1.79	283	433	354	322	2.97	2.20

(a) Average for 10 months

RODENT CONTROL

In compliance with the provisions of the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949, it is the duty of every Local Authority to take such steps as may be necessary to secure as far as practicable that their district is kept free from rats and mice.

Compliance with requirements of the Act comprised inspection to ascertain the presence of rats and/or mice, treatment of properties found to be infested, recommendation and supervision of structural and incidental proofing, and three-monthly treatments for the destruction of rats in the City sewers.

A total of 2,125 properties were inspected under the Act, the properties varying from comprehensive re-development sites in the course of construction, multi-occupied blocks of offices, riverside food wharves and warehouses, public and private catering establishments, shops and factories to domestic dwellings.

Altogether 534 complaints were received, either by notification or as a result of inspection, and of this total 471 infestations were subject to control measures. In 63 instances no action other than advice was necessary.

The total of 471 infestations requiring remedial measures comprised 7 major and 50 minor infestations of rats, and 3 major and 411 minor infestations of mice. Of the rat infestations, 7 major (21/200) and 48 minor (1/20) were of common rat (*Rattus Norvegicus*) and the remaining 2 minor were of ship (black) rat (*Rattus Rattus*) nature. The numerical density of the 7 major infestations was sufficient to exclude them from the minor scale, although they were in the main, low in the major scale.

Treatment of these infestations entailed 4,302 visits for operational purposes, and in the application of the control measures 10,572 initial baiting sites were selected for both rats and mice. For the control of rats 4,896 pre-baits were laid which necessitated the use of 522 poison baits to finalise the treatments.

These measures resulted in a minimum estimated kill of 859 rats, and of this number 396 bodies were removed from the sites on completion of the operations. Others were found in several instances following removal of structural or incidental harbourage affording nesting facilities.

The use of anti-coagulant rodenticides and other poisons entailed the application of 9,700 baiting-points for the control of mice and 595 bodies were recovered.

In 10 instances structural rat-proofing was carried out by owners or occupiers, and in 11 cases defective drainage resulting in common rat infestation was remedied. Incidental rat and mouse proofing in the nature of removal of harbourage provided by unnecessary and undisturbed accumulations has again received unremitting attention.

The Common rat infestations were mainly confined to building sites which provide every facility and are therefore conducive to infestation by both species, but bearing in mind the vast amount of re-development completed since 1950, and that now in progress, plus prior demolition, infestation has not reached the degree visualized and expected at the outset of reconstruction. From the time the footings of the sites are completed inspections are made at frequent intervals, and any necessary action taken, and fullest co-operation has at all times been received from the various contractors.

The low level of ship (Black) rat infestation gradually obtained since 1951 has been maintained and only 2 minor infestations of this nature were treated during the year. For comparison, in 1947, 643 infestations were treated and of that number 595 infestations were of ship rat character.

To illustrate further the diminished degree of rat infestation, numerically and in distribution, the up-to date summary collated from detailed records kept since 1944 is included as useful information. It should be understood that the figure referring to rat infestation is the combined total of ship and common rat infestation, the former comprising until 1957, 90% of infestation. It is also emphasised that the estimated number of rats destroyed is the absolute minimum while the total in the bodies found column is the sum of those removed from premises by the operators, and does not include any subsequently found on elimination of structural or incidental harbourage.

Year	Estimated number of rats destroyed	Total number of bodies found
1944	1,200	1,200
1945	1,100	1,100
1946	1,000	1,000
1947	900	900
1948	800	800
1949	700	700
1950	600	600
1951	500	500
1952	400	400
1953	300	300
1954	200	200
1955	100	100
1956	50	50
1957	20	20
1958	10	10
1959	5	5
1960	2	2
1961	1	1
1962	0	0
1963	0	0
1964	0	0
1965	0	0
1966	0	0
1967	0	0
1968	0	0
1969	0	0
1970	0	0

SURFACE PROPERTIES

Year	INFESTATION TREATED					RATS			Mice found	Initial baiting points	Pre-baits laid	Poison baits laid	Mice Warfarin baits
	Rats			Mice		Poison		Traps					
	No.	Major	Minor	Major	Minor	Estd. kill	Bodies found						
1944	320	261	39	13	7	11,38*	2,558	423	95	12,784	62,336	8,452	
1945	417	241	158	6	12	10,038	2,410	217	164	11,321	60,444	7,926	
1946	373	232	101	12	28	8,658	2,767	480	207	14,991	63,244	8,672	
1947	705	313	330	19	43	6,969	2,081	454	311	18,226	88,980	11,123	
1948	751	260	438	22	31	5,637	1,822	552	263	18,720	98,506	12,066	
1949	631	149	395	30	57	5,046	2,113	761	557	23,684	91,792	16,242	
1950	846	186	391	109	160	4,369	1,632	605	710	23,737	129,295	17,719	
1951	651	82	266	182	121	3,436	1,308	775	833	33,712	124,789	25,291	7,012
1952	616	50	278	152	136	2,877	1,237	514	852	11,320	48,783	5,149	16,800
1953	647	25	238	111	273	1,527	725	241	853	16,045	28,672	2,313	11,634
1954	675	20	219	116	320	1,630	955	91	1,181	16,508	25,339	1,982	16,508
1955	677	10	169	139	359	1,070	595	60	1,540	16,407	19,024	1,222	12,706
1956	661	7	141	124	389	782	459	63	1,644	16,033	10,519	823	12,829
1957	575	7	105	84	379	902	506	45	1,296	11,919	9,769	679	9,895
1958	523	2	54	36	431	343	191	16	1,012	7,645	3,034	336	6,653
1959	545	3	50	25	467	399	162	2	886	8,643	3,835	385	8,593
1960	584	2	66	33	483	634	284	12	916	12,373	5,625	574	10,029
1961	523	2	74	14	433	555	289	—	726	10,942	5,539	506	9,495
1962	508	8	76	8	416	989	535	—	659	9,987	7,036	699	9,043
1963	482	3	62	4	413	524	217	—	676	11,812	4,970	516	10,281
1964	487	5	60	2	420	507	304	—	704	10,086	5,058	452	9,173
1965	471	7	50	3	411	859	396	—	595	10,572	4,896	522	9,700
	12,668	1,875	3,760	1,244	5,789	69,139	23,546	5,311	16,680	327,467	901,485	123,649	160,351

Periodical treatment at 3 monthly intervals for the control of common rats in sewers is a primary factor in the control of this species in surface properties. It is the purpose of these treatments to keep the rat population of the sewers down to the lowest possible level, thereby preventing the infestation of surface properties via defective drainage.

During the period under review, four "Direct" poison treatments with Fluoracetamide commonly known as "1081", were applied in March, June, September and December, and an average of 390 sewer manholes distributed over 34 miles of traversable sewers were poison-baited on each occasion except in June.

The annual overall test baiting which provides an indication of the results of the previous treatments was applied prior to the June control and a total of 390 manholes were baited, the test baits being left for two days. These baits which in effect act as pre-baits were then examined and where taken replaced by poison bait.

The test bait result was 48 "takes" (30 complete, 13 x $\frac{3}{4}$ and 5 x $\frac{1}{2}$) each bait being 4 ozs and comprising sausage rusk and water in equal parts by weight. Taking into account only the complete takes recorded the summarised result is 7.5% complete "takes" of the total number test baited.

The comparable test in 1961 produced 85 "takes" of which 71 were complete which is 17.6% of the total number baited and in the years 1962-1964 the result was 11.6%, 8.9% and 6.7% respectively.

Subsequent to the initial sewer treatment in December, 1943, it was the practice to carry out six-monthly controls, comprising a two day pre-bait followed by poison baiting where pre-bait was taken. The poisons alternately used were Zinc Phosphide, arsenious Oxide and Alpha-naphthyl-Thio-urea.

The recorded result of the initial treatment was 355 pre-bait "takes" from 427 entrances baited of which 185 or 43% were complete "takes" indicating the numerical density and distribution of the rat population of the sewers at that time.

Continued six-monthly controls resulted in a gradual reduction of pre-bait "takes" and the recording in the May 1948 treatment was 118 "takes" of which 63 or 15.5% were complete "takes". From then onwards an upward trend of pre-bait takes was experienced until in December 1950, the pre-bait takes were 225 of which 185 or 45.3% were complete "takes", thus equalling the number obtained in the initial control December, 1943.

This result indicated that the use of the above mentioned poisons and six-monthly controls was no longer maintaining the low level of residual rat population and that there was increased distribution over a wider area and a possibility of some poison prejudice.

It was considered that in view of the time and effort expended on these control measures drastic action was necessary to secure a further reduction of the residual rat population in the sewers and with the approval of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, extensive experimental control measures with Sodium Fluoroacetate (1080) and intermediate tests were applied, instituting the "Direct" poison control system at 3 monthly intervals.

The first test-baiting result in June 1952 after five controls, with "1080" was 35 "takes" of which 7 or 1.7% were complete. Continued treatments and subsequent tests produced similar results.

In 1956, Fluoracetamide (1081) was substituted for "1080" and similar controls and tests were applied until 1960 with equal results, and continued controls since, with annual tests, have maintained the low level of infestation which was believed could be obtained with "1080" and "1081" in combination with "Direct" poisoning at 3 monthly intervals. This system is now standard practice and advocated in the official Handbook on Rodent Control and since adopted by commercial Pest Control firms offering their services to local Authorities.

In surface properties these rodenticides have been the major factor in the present low level of rat infestation in general and Ship (Black) rat in particular, and allied to the pre-baiting system of application which, without exception has always been strictly adhered to, has on numerous occasions resulted in complete elimination of infestations of both species with the minimum number of poison baits employed for one night only, and a high body recovery ratio relative to the number of baits.

The annual reduction of the number of rat infestations treated and their relative quantitative values has followed a similar pattern to the break down in sewers, and a reference to the surface properties summary from 1950 onwards indicates the reduction subsequently achieved since that year when controls with "1080" and "1081" were instituted.

Their use over the past fifteen years has shown that when controlled and dispensed by a responsible person, plus a strict observance of the necessary safety precautions in the handling and laying of the made up baits, in suitable and safe environments (which applies equally to less toxic poisons), a complete clearance can often be made with safety to man and domestic animals.

Having detailed at length the history and value of these rodenticides, it is regretted that the Poisons Rules 1965, restricts their use to ships and sewers, the effect of which means greater reliance on Zinc Phosphide and arsenic as acute poisons and Warfarin in the chronic field. While these poisons, as in the past, still have their place in Rodent Control, experience has shown that they have rarely produced the desired high rate of kill and consequent elimination of breeding potential, and the resistance of rats to Warfarin found to exist in parts of this country and on the continent can only add to resultant difficulties.

It is the essence of good practice, and should be the aim of every responsible person engaged on Rodent Control to destroy the highest percentage of any infestation quickly and surely and where possible avoid the often slow and painful results of less toxic rodenticides.

The restriction, therefore, on the use of "1080" and "1081" can only be considered a retro-grade step which must inevitably engender a sense of frustration in personnel engaged for many years on this important facet of Public Health, often carried out in difficult conditions.

PIGEON NUISANCE

A firm of pigeon catchers is employed under contract by the City Corporation whose policy is not to exterminate all pigeons but to control their numbers to such proportions as will ensure that the pleasure they give to residents and visitors is not out-weighted by the nuisance they cause.

During the year 4,300 pigeons were humanely trapped and killed as compared with 3,800 in 1964.

CITY MORTUARY

Bodies received	203
Post Mortem Examinations made	203
Inquests on bodies	40
Inquests held at Holloway Prison	Nil
Inquests on fires	Nil

DISINFECTION AND CLEANSING OF VERMINOUS PERSONS, ETC.

Export of Clothing, etc.

Articles, by weight	4 tons. 14 cwt.
No. of articles disinfected	463,721
Cases of horsehair	317
Fees received	£2,422 10s. 0d.

General Disinfection, Infectious Diseases, etc.

Premises disinfected after cases of infectious disease	4
Lockers at Post Offices disinfected	18
Verminous premises disinfected	13

Cleansing of Persons:—

No. of verminous persons bathed	879
No. of scabious persons bathed	5
No. of articles disinfected	8,840

OBSERVATIONS ON CATERING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE CITY

When considering a year's work in connection with all types of catering establishments undoubtedly there is, at first glance, apparently little difference between the problems and results of one year with those of another. On the other hand catering is similar to many industries. It is not static and it must either progress or deteriorate. At the present time it cannot be contended that progress is being made in the direction of hygiene, the direction from which perforce a local authority must view catering. This observation is not intended to be a condemnation of the whole catering industry, as the people engaged in this trade are themselves only too well aware of the many pressures which militate against them in present circumstances and prevent their achieving optimum standards.

The City of London does present an almost intractable problem so far as the caterer is concerned. In so far as he can work normal hours for five days a week it is attractive, but his time of actual trading is confined to approximately fifteen hours each week and with the present low price structure it would appear that many restaurants are no longer a viable financial proposition. This is borne out by the fact that some catering firms which are household names have, during the past year, voluntarily given up their premises in the "square mile" owing to adverse trading and difficulties associated with staff.

It may be questioned why difficulties of trading and finance should concern Public Health Officials especially when statutory powers are available to deal with most contingencies. This may be answered by the assumption which might even be an axiom that when a food business begins to falter the first thing that flies out of the door is hygiene. Commodity prices are not easily cut, the standard charges for rent, rates and fuel are unassailable and the easiest way for caterers to reduce costs and so solve some of the economics of the situation is to dispense with staff, that is, of course, if they are ever fully staffed in these difficult days. Apart from such circumstances one wonders at times whether the types of employee available are really suited to the work they are expected to carry out. While work such as routine cleaning and washing up is considered to be a simple task, the layout, design and adaptation of some kitchens is so poor as to make these operations unnecessarily difficult.

Poor layout and the use of inherently unsuitable premises account for many of the obstacles facing the small caterer and in some instances can be the snare in which the enthusiastic but unwary become enmeshed.

It is in such circumstances that powers for registration and prior approval would be advantageous to all concerned. Most emphatically this is not presuming the right to tell a man he must not be in business but it is justifiable to indicate that some premises and the amenities available are basically unsuitable for catering. There are other facets of the food industry where the use of such powers is not considered unreasonable and it is illogical to contend that identical arrangements for prior approval cannot be extended to all premises which are intended to be used for catering purposes.

As a result of the extensive building operations which have been taking place in the City during recent years, problems have arisen concerning the catering arrangements provided on major building sites. Obviously whatever arrangements are made must be of a temporary nature, often in prefabricated structures where the standard of construction is often below the minimum standards found in normal catering premises. It cannot be gainsaid that as opposed to normal restaurants a considerable amount of dirt and debris are inevitably deposited in the eating areas of these canteens. This presents considerable cleaning difficulties, although in many instances the building contractors have made quite reasonable arrangements so far as kitchens are concerned.

The fact that some dissatisfaction is indicated with the state of certain City restaurants does not mean that the Inspectors have been inactive during the course of the year under review. On the contrary, the work of continuous inspection and re-inspection has been maintained with unabated energy, but all their efforts have done no more than arrest the rate of decline. Unfortunately there seems to be an impression amongst caterers that they are safe from legal action as long as they remedy dirty and unsatisfactory conditions as and when requested to do so by the local authority. At times caterers appear to be unaware of the fact that by allowing such conditions to exist they automatically render themselves liable to legal sanction. Whilst one has every sympathy with individual managers and proprietors they should understand that notwithstanding the difficulties with which they are contending in order to keep their establishments operative they cannot contract out of their legal responsibilities so far as the maintenance of clean and hygienic conditions are concerned.

Having made critical comments on the conditions found in some premises it is not unreasonable to expect criticisms that the standards sought are too high, that they are impossible to maintain and that they are unnecessary. This must be refuted categorically since there are really no half measures when handling food and any laxity in this direction must inevitably lead to trouble. Advice and guidance in trying to overcome difficulties associated with hygiene and catering can be offered but the final responsibility must rest with the caterer not to allow adverse conditions to arise.

CATERING ESTABLISHMENTS

Before establishing a new catering business planning approval must be obtained before premises, new or existing, are adapted for this purpose. In order that the applicants for such approval can be satisfied that the premises are suitable from a public health point of view and that the various statutory requirements can be met, they are referred by the City Planning Officer to your Medical Officer of Health. 73 such applications were received during the year as a consequence of which 221 inspections were made.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

It will be seen that the samples purchased by the Sampling Officer constituted a representative cross section of all articles of food in regular use and of 365 samples purchased during the course of the year only 17, or 4.7%, were the subject of an adverse report by the Public Analyst.

Three commodities were the principal source of difficulty; pre-packed bacon, sausages and lard. Two samples of sausages were found to contain an excess of fat. After correspondence and discussion with representatives of the manufacturers an assurance was given that the recipes were designed to give a fat free meat content of more than 50% of the total meat. The representations made appear to have had beneficial results as subsequent samples were to be found satisfactory.

Difficulty was again experienced with the labelling of lard. Last year it was found that the presence of antioxidants was not disclosed on the label. This irregularity was subsequently rectified but now exception has been taken to the use of the word "Pure" when describing lard containing antioxidants. Representations were again made to the packers and wholesalers who have agreed to amend their labels by omitting the use of the word "Pure".

The question of indicating each of the ingredients of pre-packed bacon was taken up with four separate packers and curers who in each case maintained that the ingredients, namely pork, salt and nitrite were an integral part of the final product and that there was, therefore, no contravention of the Labelling of Food Order, 1953. There is some substance in this contention and after legal advice it was decided not to take any further action. The attention of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food was drawn to this matter so that the position could be clarified when new regulations are made.

The complaints made by members of the public have enabled useful investigations to be made into the practices followed by various food traders and manufacturers as a result of which a number of weaknesses and deficiencies have been located and remedied.

ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION REGARDING ADULTERATION OR OTHER IRREGULARITY

<u>Article</u>	<u>Informal or Formal Sample</u>	<u>Nature of adulteration or irregularity</u>	<u>Action</u>
Apples Frozen Sliced	Informal	Contained sulphur dioxide, 130 parts per million, the presence of which was not disclosed on the label.	Written representations were made to the retailer who subsequently withdrew from sale his stocks of this commodity.

<u>Article</u>	<u>Informal or Formal Sample</u>	<u>Nature of adulteration or irregularity</u>	<u>Action</u>
Bacon) Rindless Half) Gammon) Sweetcure Bacon Back Bacon) Streaky Bacon)	Informal	The samples were pre-packed but the label did not include the appropriate designation of each of the ingredients.	The attention of each of the packers of the samples of bacon in question has been drawn to the opinion expressed by the Public Analyst. In each case an opinion contrary to that of the Public Analyst has been expressed, and the packers maintain that they were in fact complying with the provisions of the Labelling of Food Order 1953. On the advice of the Comptroller and City Solicitor it was decided not to take legal action.
* Bacon Roll	Informal	The specimen contained a mouse dropping.	The complainant was interviewed on three occasions regarding the circumstances of this case but refused to give a statement in writing. The investigation gave rise to doubts as to the true facts and further action was considered impracticable.
* Beef Hamburger	Informal	The specimen included part of an insect, identified as the terminal end of a Dermestes Larva.	The catering premises from which this beef hamburger was obtained were inspected but there was no indication of any insect infestation, nor could it be determined that the caterer in question was responsible for the presence of the insect in the hamburger. Accordingly, therefore, it was not practicable to take any further action.
Beef Steak with Gravy, Canned	Informal	Contained meat, 63 per cent. The label of the can bore the statement - "Beef content not less than 65%". Stewed steak with Gravy should contain at least 75% of meat.	Written representations were made to the importers of this commodity who indicated that importation of this particular brand had been discontinued.
* Bread	Informal	Contained baked in the bread several deposits of brown foreign matter consisting of ordinary fine bakery refuse.	This loaf was the subject of a complaint by a customer who purchased the bread in a shop in the City. After investigation this matter was reported to the Port and City of London Health Committee who instructed the Comptroller and City Solicitor to send a warning letter to the bakers in question.
* Bread, remnants	Informal	Contained baked in two of the pieces of bread streaks of foreign black substances consisting of dirty grease containing fine particles of iron.	Appropriate representations made to the baker.
* Bread, Slices	Informal	Contained baked in the bread several small dark masses of foreign matter, consisting of dried dough containing iron oxide.	Appropriate representations made to the baker.
* Brussel Sprouts	Informal	The sprouts had deteriorated, being sour and containing small black spots, due to mould and other damage.	An investigation indicated that the refrigerated container in the retailers shop was not being maintained at a suitable temperature. Appropriate representations were made to the retailer in question who took the necessary steps to rectify the situation.
* Buttered Scone Remnants	Informal	The specimen contained several fragments of coke on the cut surface of the scone.	Investigation indicated that this scone was baked at a bakehouse within the City, and it was possible, therefore, to make a very thorough enquiry into this matter. The bakehouse was operated by gas and no solid fuel of any kind is used on the premises. It was finally ascertained that the foreign matter was derived from a box of imported dried fruit. Written representations were made to the importers of this commodity who in turn pursued the matter with their suppliers in Turkey.

<u>Article</u>	<u>Informal or Formal Sample</u>	<u>Nature of adulteration or irregularity</u>	<u>Action</u>
"Doctor" Pure Tea	Informal	Consisted of ordinary tea. The label tended to imply that the tea was medically recommended, and was consequently considered liable to be misleading.	Written representations were made to the retailing company who are also responsible for the packing of this commodity. Discussions took place with their representative and an amended label has now been submitted to and approved by this Department.
* Doughnut, remains of	Informal	The specimen contained in the jam filling the carcase of a beetle larva (Terebrionid) and a small lump of earth.	Representations made to manufacturers but further action not considered necessary.
* Farmhouse Wonderloaf (Sliced)	Informal	Contained embedded in one of the slices where it had been baked, a small house fly.	The matter was taken up with the bakery concerned and the local authority in the area where the bakery is situated. The complainant did not wish to give evidence on behalf of the Corporation of London and it was not possible therefore to take any legal action.
* Fragment of glass from a plate of meat	Informal	The specimen corresponded to a fragment broken from the rim of a wine glass.	This piece of glass was found on a plate of food at a banquet and could have come from a wine glass broken during the meal. After a thorough investigation it was considered that no useful purpose would be achieved by further action.
* Ham, Sliced	Informal	The ham was slightly stale and showed extensive green phosphorescent areas on the surface. It was considered unsuitable for sale.	An inspection of the premises from which this ham was sold indicated that there was a quick and constant turnover of ham and other cooked meats and no criticism could be made in their method of storage or of their stock rotation. There was some uncertainty as to the time which had elapsed between the purchase of the ham and the complaint being made to this department. It was not possible, therefore, to take any further action regarding this complaint.
Hofferman's Swisson Rye	Informal	Consisted of processed cheese with caraway seeds. The sample did not consist of, nor contain, rye, and the description was considered incorrect and confusing.	Written representations were made to the importers who have agreed to discontinue the importation of this type of cheese.
Kipper Fillets Frozen	Informal	Contained artificial colouring matter (Brown FK) the presence of which was not disclosed on the label as required by the Labelling of Food Order.	This matter was investigated last year when the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food was informed in writing of the difficulties encountered in dealing with this problem. Accordingly therefore, no further action has been taken at the present time.
* "Laidabeille"	Informal	The label did not conform to the requirements of the Labelling of Food Order. The product was claimed to contain numerous vitamins but the quantities were not stated, and the label did not include a correct statement of ingredients.	Correspondence and subsequent discussion with the manufacturers resulted in the label being amended.
Mead	Informal	Consisted of melomel prepared from grape and apple juice fermented with honey, containing Proof Spirit 24 per cent. The term "Mead" was not considered to be an "appropriate designation" and the declaration of fruit basis and strength did not comply with the Labelling of Food Order.	Appropriate representations were made to the producers and bottlers of this commodity and as a result suitably amended labels are now in use.

<u>Article</u>	<u>Informal or Formal Sample</u>	<u>Nature of adulteration or irregularity</u>	<u>Action</u>
* Medicine	Informal	The medicine contained suspended in it a considerable quantity of dust.	This medicine was dispensed by a firm of multiple chemists. Extensive enquiries and subsequent analysis by the Chief Chemist of the firm in question of the remainder of the medicine and the stock from which it was dispensed failed to indicate the cause of the complaint. The complainant was not willing to give evidence on behalf of the Corporation of London and it was not possible, therefore, to take any legal action.
Moutarde de Dijon with White Wine	Informal	Contained no alcohol. Description appeared to be incorrect.	Written representations were made to the retailer concerned who agreed to withdraw from sale the outstanding stocks of this commodity.
* Orange Drink	Informal	Contained floating in the drink four dead spider beetles (Ptinidae) and a small curved piece of white plastic.	A representative of the firm bottling this commodity was interviewed and appropriate written representations were subsequently made.
* Pasteurised milk, carton of	Informal	Contained a hard, white, elongated piece of plastic material, probably a tailing from the plastic used to strengthen the paper carton.	Matter taken up with the Company concerned. No further action necessary.
Pork Sausages	Informal	Contained— Fat 35% Fat Free meat 30% Total meat 65% The proportion of fat in sausages should not exceed 50 per cent of the total meat content.	Written representations were made to the manufacturers who have assured this department that their recipes are such as to ensure that the proportion of fat meat is not excessive. Subsequent samples were found to be satisfactory.
Pork Sausages Preserved	Informal	Contained Fat 39% Fat-free meat 30% Total meat 69% The proportion of fat in sausages should not exceed 50 per cent of the total meat content.	Written representations were made to the manufacturers who gave an assurance that their recipes were arranged to ensure that there would be a proper balance between fat and fat-free meat. Subsequent samples were found to be satisfactory.
Pure Lard	Informal	Contained butylated hydroxyanisole) 70 p.p.m. the presence of which) disclosed on the label but the) word "PURE" was considered in-) appropriate as a description of) lard that contains any admixture.)	Correspondence has taken place with the importers of this commodity who agreed to amend their labels.
Pure Lard	Informal	Contained butylated hydroxyanisole) 60 p.p.m. the presence of which) was disclosed on the label but the) word "PURE" was considered in-) appropriate as a description of) lard that contains any admixture.)	
Pure Lard	Informal	Contained butylated hydroxyanisole, 70 p.p.m. which was disclosed on the label, but the word "PURE" was considered inappropriate as a description of a lard that contained an admixture.	Appropriate representations were made to the wholesalers and to the wholesalers/packers who have agreed to amend their labels.
* Raspberries, Canned	Informal	Contained a small dead fly (Della trichodactyla)	Written representations were made to the canners of this commodity.
* Rose and Vanilla Marshmallows	Informal	The marshmallows were mouldy and unfit for human consumption.	This article of food was the subject of a complaint by a member of the public. After investigations representations were made to the vendor and the manufacturers, but the institution of legal proceedings was considered impracticable as the complainant declined to give evidence on behalf of the Corporation of London.

<u>Article</u>	<u>Informal or Formal Sample</u>	<u>Nature of adulteration or irregularity</u>	<u>Action</u>
* Rusk	Informal	Contained baked in one of the rusks a few particles of dirty brown foreign matter, which was found to consist of rusk discoloured by iron.	Written representations were made to the importers of this commodity who pursued the matter with the manufacturers in Holland.
* Sandwich, Cheese and Tomato	Informal	The sandwich was mouldy and unfit for human consumption.	Both these sandwiches were purchased by the same person from the same premises. An investigation indicated that these sandwiches were several days old when sold and that unsold sandwiches had inadvertently been mixed up with new stock. It has now been arranged that all unsold sandwiches at the end of each day will be destroyed in the waste food disposal unit which has been installed on the premises.
* Sandwich, Ham	Informal	The ham was stale and unfit for consumption.	
* Sandwich, Salmon	Informal	The sandwich was stale and had an unpleasant smell indicating decomposition.	This sandwich was made from canned salmon and on investigation showed that it had been kept over from the previous day. Appropriate action has been taken to prevent a recurrence of this difficulty.
Savourellice Cheese	Informal	Consisted of a whole round cheese covered with a thick, somewhat mouldy, coating of grape seeds and wax, the edible part amounting to only 50 per cent of the whole sample. The article was prepacked but did not bear an English name or statement of ingredients on the label.	Written representations made to the importers of this commodity. After discussion with their representative it was agreed that an amended label would be prepared.
* Soup	Informal	The soup contained a small dead Spider Beetle of the Ptinidae family.	Matter taken up with the retailer.

* These samples were examined as a result of complaint by members of the public.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT 1955, AND FOOD REGULATIONS

Samples submitted for Analysis.

<u>Article</u>	<u>Informal</u>	<u>Article</u>	<u>Informal</u>
Almonds, Ground	1	Margarine	11
Bacon	8	“ Corn Oil	1
Batter Mixture	1	Marmalade	1
Biscuits	5	Meat	3
Brawn	1	Meat Pie	3
Bread	8	Meat, Canned	19
Butter	4	Milk	41
Butter, Peanut	2	Milk, Canned	8
Cereal	1	Mincemeat	5
Cheese	18	Mustard	2
Cheese Spread	5	Oil, Vegetable	5
Chocolate Drink	3	Pastes —	
Coffee	7	Meat	1
Coffee Concentrate	2	Pate Truffe	1
Cream, Dairy	5	Pate de Foie	1
Confectionery	10	Pastry	3
Curry Powder	3	Pepper	2
Curried Meat	4	Rice	1
Dressing, Vegetable	2	Salt	1
Drinks, Blackcurrant	1	Sauces	8
Drinks, Fruit	14	Sausages	30
Dripping, Beef	1	Sausage Rolls	1
Drugs	3	Soups	4
Fish, Canned	5	Spaghetti	2
Flavouring	1	Spices	1
Flour	7	Spirits	6
Frozen prepacked —		Suet	3
Fish	6	Sugar	5
Fruit	1	Tea	5
Meat	2	Tomatoes, Canned	7
Vegetables	5	Tomato Paste	3
Fruits — Dried	8	Vegetables, Canned	3
Fresh	3	Vegetables, Dehydrated	2
Glace	1	Vinegar	2
Fruit Pie	1	Wine	3
Gelatine	1		
Herbs	2		
Honey	2		
Jam	2		
Jelly Crystals	1		
Lard	13		
Lemon Curd	1		
		TOTALS	365

ANALYTICAL EXAMINATIONS

(Other than Food and Drugs Act)

Albumen	1	Ham	2
Bacon Roll	1	Hamburger	1
Biscuits	1	Jelly	1
Bread	4	Meat Pie	1
Canned Fish	5	Medicine	1
Canned Fruit	7	Milk	2
Canned Fruit Juice	2	Mixed Peel	3
Canned Meat	4	Onion Powder	5
Canned Tomatoes	6	Paper, Wrapping	2
Canned Vegetables	3	Peanuts	1
Chicken Cutlet	1	Peppers	1
Chicken & Ham Pie	1	Sandwiches	3
Confectionery	2	Scone	1
Fertiliser	2	Soup	1
Fish Gravy	1	Teas	1386
Frozen Foods	1	Toy Tool Kit (Plastic)	1
Fruit, Dried	55	Water, Drinking	1
Fruit, Drink	2	Water, Swimming Bath	1
Fruit, Fresh	3		
			1,516

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS

Albumen, Granular or Flake	71
Albumen, Powdered	243
Beef	2
Blood	1
Canned Sliced Carrot	1
Faeces	10
Pork	2
Water (including 20 from Swimming Baths)	163
Whole Egg Powder	8
	<hr/>
	501

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955 (Section 16)

This Section provides for registration of premises for the sale, manufacture for sale or storage of ice cream, or the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale.

The following table shows the types of business carried on:—

Nature of Business for which registered	
Sale and storage of pre-packed ice cream	76
Manufacture, sale and storage of ice cream	3
Selecting and sorting of sausage casings	8
Preparation and cooking of jellied eels and shellfish	13
Cooking of Hams	1
Manufacture of sausages, dripping and cooked meats and brining of meat	28
Cooking, smoking and canning of meat products	9
Manufacture of pies	1
Sale of cooked meats	1
	<hr/>
	140

This has required the registration of 132 premises.

FLAVOURINGS

"Dr. H. Amphlett Williams, the Public Analyst for the City of London, has contributed the following:—

In view of a trend in public taste towards highly flavoured, as well as highly coloured, foods and drinks, more attention has recently been devoted to the chemical constituents of artificial flavourings. Tests are applied in particular to ascertain the nature of the solvents used, which form the principal constituents of flavouring essences, following the earlier use of methylated spirits and, more recently, ethylene glycol, which has a toxicity similar to that of methyl alcohol and has been banned in U.S.A. following several deaths from drinking anti-freeze fluids.

Of passing interest was the detection of substantial quantities of coumarin in three samples of imported "Pure Vanilla Extract" submitted in 1965. Coumarin has a powerful taste, inferior in character to vanilla but three times as strong and has been used in the past to reduce the cost of vanilla essences. It is a hepatic and renal poison and a cumulative anti-coagulant, forming the base from which the rat poison Warfarin has been developed; and its use in flavouring has been banned in U.S.A., Canada and on the Continent. It is not yet specifically prohibited in this country, although its use was discontinued by British essence manufacturers on advice from the Ministry of Health, and is now recommended by the Food Standards Committee to be prohibited by Regulation.

A large part of one of the consignments had apparently been delivered to some premises in the Midlands while the rather difficult analysis was being completed and the Health Authorities there were accordingly informed. The presence and proportion of coumarin was confirmed by the analysts concerned on samples of the Vanilla Extract taken from the premises, but the consignment was released, subject to relabelling, on the grounds that there was no evidence that its use would be harmful. This action seems to be founded on the view that any chemical, provided it is not specifically prohibited by Regulation, may be added to food unless it can be proved in a Court of Law that the food is thereby rendered injurious to health."

PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT, 1933

This Act provides for registration by the Local Authority of persons not already registered in respect of poisons in Part I of the Poisons List who desire to sell poisons included in Part II. Part I of the Poisons List includes the more dangerous poisons such as strychnine – which may be sold only by Pharmacists registered by the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, whereas Part II includes the less dangerous poisons such as phenols, hair dyes, etc.

60 firms were registered under this Act, 55 of which were re-registrations. Two infringements were noted. 51 inspections were made in connection with the administration of the Act.

PHARMACY AND MEDICINES ACT, 1941

This act has continued to have the attention of the Inspector. It aims to protect the public from misleading claims by advertisements or by labels on medicine bottles.

21 inspections were made and no contraventions came under the notice of the Inspector.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926

This Act requires sellers of certain specified fertilisers and feeding stuffs for cattle or poultry to furnish purchasers with a statutory statement indicating the name under which the article is sold and the amount, if any, of certain scheduled ingredients.

20 inspections were made. No contraventions were noted.

ITINERANT FOOD VENDORS

Constant inspections of barrows and of itinerant food vendors have been maintained and no difficulty has been experienced in connection with this class of trade.

AGRICULTURE PRODUCE (GRADING & MARKING) ACTS, 1928-1931

Regulations made under these Acts prescribe designations referred to as "Grade designations" indicating the quality of certain articles of agricultural or fishery produce. Such regulations contain definitions of the quality indicated by every "grade designation" thereby prescribed and specify a "grade designation mark" to represent each "grade designation".

The Acts also stipulate that all "preserved" eggs shall be so marked before being offered for sale and that all premises used for the cold storage of chemical storage of eggs shall be registered with the local authority. There are no firms so registered in the City of London. No difficulty was experienced in the administration of these Acts.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926

This Act prohibits the importation of certain foodstuffs unless they bear marks indicating the "country of origin" or whether they are of "Foreign" or "Empire" origin. No difficulty has been experienced in the administration of this Act.

FISH INSPECTION

Inspection of fish in the City of London is carried out by officers of the Worshipful the Fishmongers' Company.

The Fishmeters returns indicated as follows:—

<i>Deliveries at or near Billingsgate Market (including shell fish)</i>	<i>Weight of Fish Condemned</i>	<i>Condemnation Rate</i>
88,136 tons	265 tons	0.30%

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION - SMITHFIELD MARKET

During the year, 1965, 338,982 tons of meat, poultry, etc., were delivered into Smithfield Market, a decrease of 15,106 tons compared with 1964. This was mainly due to a shortage in Yugoslavian beef, a better market being found elsewhere.

The new Meat Regulations which came into force on 1st October, 1963, have been extended and come fully into operation on 1st October, 1966, this extension was due to there not being sufficient meat inspectors to cover 100% inspection in the country.

In last year's report, it was emphasised that the use of rubber stamps on meat was not suitable, due to moisture the markings became illegible. It will be noted that of the 1,440 diseased items which were stamped by local authorities 35% of the stamped markings were illegible, and out of a total of 1,760 diseased items 18% were not stamped by local authorities.

530 licensed porters of the Market were notified of the City Corporation's offer to give antetanus injections. 57 porters took advantage of this offer.

In July Mr. W.R. Lee was invited to give a lecture on poultry diseases to the Public Health Inspectors, South Western Centre Week End School, Exeter, Devon. 80 attended.

In October Messrs. W.R. Lee and K.S. Seymour were invited to give a similar lecture to the North Eastern Centre, held at Bradford when 175 attended.

Table showing the amount of meat surrendered to or seized by Meat Inspectors in the City
of London for DISEASED Condition, 1965.

Country	January lbs	February lbs	March lbs	April lbs	May lbs	June lbs	July lbs	August lbs	September lbs	October lbs	November lbs	December lbs	TOTAL 1965 lbs	TOTAL 1964 lbs
Argentina	143		539	32	31	288	17	129	31	68	268	158	1,704	2,161
Australia	29	66			11								106	59
Eire	83	224	90	202	240		197	526	1,134	806	1,077	1,438	6,017	1,321
France														203
Great Britain	10,423	12,299	15,230	7,981	8,346	9,977	11,262	9,309	12,135	9,474	8,988	15,559	130,983	171,836
Holland			14			41					34		89	
New Zealand	6	15	27	12	13	34	11	44	7	22		25	216	1,055
Rhodesia				76	144	111	56	194	39	99	39		758	742
S. Africa												25	25	65
Sweden	54	10										50	114	219
Uruguay														26
Yugoslavia				103		7							110	304
1965	10,738	12,614	15,900	8,406	8,785	10,458	11,543	10,202	13,346	10,469	10,406	17,255	140,122	-
1964	16,691	14,972	12,379	18,840	12,397	12,280	14,343	10,477	17,672	17,091	15,666	15,183	-	177,991

Table showing the amount of meat surrendered to or seized by Meat Inspectors in the City of London for UNSOUND condition, 1965.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	TOTAL 1965	TOTAL 1964
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Argentina	5,357	16,130	24,848	38,912	10,792	6,488	3,721	19,215	26,036	7,520	3,811	20,097	182,927	250,122
Australia	416	28	207	15	121	60	10,349		192	137	612	160	12,297	2,925
Bechuanaland		220							20				240	
Brazil		22											22	83
Canada				11		11				270			292	
Chile														9
Denmark								93	14	15	15	15	152	274
Eire	334	170	211	625	549	750	4,634	676	692	623	388	1,214	10,866	5,892
France	32												32	8,542
Great Britain	10,652	6,421	8,891	10,359	16,637	19,248	22,965	21,906	23,893	21,623	9,189	10,955	182,739	216,022
Holland		26	30	55	175	400	585	520	141	718	44		2,694	2,957
Hungary		54											54	
New Zealand	376	523	3,316	4,039	65	1,440	978	10,924	15,388	14,831	13,440	1,593	66,913	6,971
Poland	62		2,327	211	903	7,651	2,908	365	198	176	84	791	15,676	623
Rhodesia	14	83	288	157	237	66	22	139	62	165	311	238	1,782	2,229
S. Africa														175
Sweden	136												136	156
Uruguay	5,553	4,172		814	56		286	1,173	37	16	12		12,119	33,700
Various						340							340	
Yugoslavia	2,155	450	1,044	379	19,024	64,752	20,091	75	2,973	384		62	111,389	297,449
1965	25,087	28,299	41,162	55,577	48,559	101,206	66,539	55,086	69,646	46,478	27,906	35,125	600,670	-
1964	39,865	46,238	24,837	37,905	61,871	110,467	162,994	153,185	119,494	34,223	22,226	14,824		828,129

Table showing the amount of various food products (EXCLUDING MEAT) surrendered to or seized
by Meat Inspectors in the City of London for UNSOUND condition, 1965

Commodity	January lbs	February lbs	March lbs	April lbs	May lbs	June lbs	July lbs	August lbs	September lbs	October lbs	November lbs	December lbs	TOTAL 1965 lbs	TOTAL 1964 lbs
Tinned Meat	1,038	524	1,356	1,555	1,194	1,162	935	1,122	3,690	1,209	2,990	1,482	18,257	11,572
Other Tinned Goods	3,084	1,437	515	468	581	2,244	819	1,070	384	1,078	1,574	2,593	15,847	14,333
Poultry & Feathered Game	9,801	7,975	6,079	4,355	13,589	8,993	23,889	14,511	20,340	8,019	8,090	25,806	151,447	119,940
Rabbits and Hares	238	490	758	574	202	354	2,008	95	193	1,171	156	340	6,579	4,286
Offal	8,063	5,691	12,616	5,514	9,280	14,366	11,490	14,619	14,345	17,202	10,283	7,618	131,087	146,994
Butter														7
Cheese		24						24					48	
Frozen Foods (Various)	507	2,488										1,250	4,245	626
Horse Meat										49			49	
Fish														207
1965	22,731	18,629	21,324	12,466	24,846	27,119	39,141	31,441	38,952	28,728	23,093	39,089	327,559	-
1964	23,311	19,843	12,042	13,222	19,246	20,933	39,214	29,680	36,895	23,863	24,088	35,628	-	297,965

MEAT INSPECTION REGULATIONS 1963

(MARKING OF MEAT)

Total number of items stamped and passed by local authorities but condemned for diseased condition on arrival at Smithfield Market.

Total number of items NOT stamped by local authorities but condemned for diseased condition on arrival at Smithfield Market.

Number of items included in above table on which local authority stamp was illegible.

Bodies		Beef				Mutton				Pork				Veal			
		Qrs.		Pcs.		Car.		Pcs.		Car.		Pcs.		Car.		Pcs.	
V.	N.	V.	N.	V.	N.	V.	N.	V.	N.	V.	N.	V.	N.	V.	N.	V.	N.
3		1	1		1	113	2	28	5	136	34	290	736	87		1	2
2						128		5	1	33	8	49	72	22	2		
5		1	1		1	241	2	33	6	169	42	339	808	109	2	1	2
1		1	1		1	84	2	12	3	35	12	72	226	46	1	1	1

Key to Headings:-

Qrs. = Quarters

Pcs. = Pieces

Car. = Carcases

V. = Visible (i.e. Diseased condition could have been visibly detected at time of slaughter.)

N. = Not visible (i.e. Diseased condition could not have been detected until meat was cut into smaller portions.)

United Kingdom meat pitched at Smithfield Market

1964
137,742 tons

1965
130,432 tons

United Kingdom meat condemned for diseased condition at Smithfield Market

79 ton 11 cwt. 3qr. 4 lb.
=0.06%

61 ton 17 cwt. 0 qr. 18 lb.
=0.05%

MEAT INSPECTION

	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Cwts.</u>	<u>Qrs.</u>	<u>Lbs.</u>
Meat etc., delivered at Smithfield Market	338,982	—	—	—
Meat etc., surrendered to Inspectors at Smithfield Market	457	7	1	20
Meat etc., surrendered to Inspectors at Leadenhall Market & City Shops	9	2	3	7
Meat etc., surrendered to Inspectors at Cold Stores	10	8	2	12
Number of Eggs (Various) surrendered	1,608			
Number of Exportation Certificates issued	38			
Number of demonstrations and lectures given	127			
Number of attendances by students	1,297			
Number of samples sent for bacteriological examination	37			
Number of samples sent for pathological examination	2			
Number of samples taken for Government Chemist investigation	99			

FOOD INSPECTION

Foodstuffs, in addition to meat, condemned as unfit for human consumption as a result of the inspection of food landed at Riverside Wharves and in grocers shops, cafes, restaurants, etc., amounted to 94 tons 18 cwts. 3 qrs. 24 lbs. which was disposed of as follows:—

	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Cwts.</u>	<u>Qrs.</u>	<u>Lbs.</u>
Released for Manufacture	7	3	0	8
Disposed of to Contractors	9	10	3	25
Destroyed	60	17	2	11
Re-exported	17	7	1	8

8 cwts. 2 qrs. 0 lbs. of food were placed under stop and subsequently dealt with under supervision of other local authorities.

FOOD HYGIENE (General) REGULATIONS, 1960 and 1962.

Transport and Handling of Meat at Smithfield Market.

The stalls in Smithfield Market have been maintained to a good standard of cleanliness. Any defects have been remedied, and necessary repairs have been carried out promptly. Defective equipment has been replaced immediately.

The carrier company vans have been maintained to a good standard of cleanliness. Private butchers vans have been well maintained but the standard of cleanliness of vehicles used by some cafe and restaurant proprietors is still below standard.

The second floor of the new Fish, Fruit and Vegetable market, which was opened during the year, has been devoted entirely to the parking of barrows used by the market porters. This area is served by a battery of four lifts and features an automatic truck washing machine. This section will accommodate approximately 1,000 market workers each with a personal heated locker. There is changing, toilet and washing accommodation equipped with shower baths and electric shaving points. This is under the direction of the Market Superintendent and his staff.

During the year 477 infringements were noted and suitable warnings were given including 261 in writing as listed below. Successful legal proceedings were taken against 3 persons for smoking whilst handling food and against 4 persons for not wearing protective clothing whilst carrying meat.

<u>Infringements</u>	<u>Warning Letters</u>	<u>Prosecutions</u>
75 in connection with clothing	64	3
21 in connection with containers	13	—
58 in connection with hats	52	1
43 in connection with meat contamination	25	—
105 in regard to premises and equipment	8	—
46 were incidents of smoking whilst handling food.	43	3
51 regarding trucks	5	—
77 regarding vans and cars	51	—
1 in respect of a wound dressing which was not waterproof	—	—

The seven prosecutions resulted in the defendants being fined a total of £63 and they were ordered to pay a total of 16 guineas costs.

There are estimated to be some 7,000 persons using Smithfield Market daily, which figure includes:-

approximately 600 porters licensed by the Superintendent of the Market, including some 120 freelance porters popularly known as "bummarees".

some 200 pitchers who arrive at the Market with the various meat vans, unload the vehicles and leave the Market again on the vans.

tenants' staffs, buyers and their staffs.

there are 357 stalls on the Market occupied by approximately 110 tenants.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946. PART III.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS, PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936 and PUBLIC HEALTH (Notification of Births) ACT, 1965

Total number of births occurring in the City in 1965 was 684.

The Notifications of births to women resident in the City in 1965 were as follows:-

	<u>Domiciliary</u>	<u>Hospitals & Nursing Homes</u>	<u>Total</u>
Live Births	1	17	18
Still Births	Nil	2	2

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946. SECTION 22

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

Centres & Clinics

During the period from 1. 4. 65 the Metropolitan District Nursing Association provided a district nursing and domiciliary midwifery service to the City and the London Borough of Camden. Following information that the latter borough had made proposals to take over direct administration of the district nursing and midwifery services in that area, arrangements were made for the Association to continue to operate a service in the City only as from 1st October, 1965 with a Superintendent and 2 or 3 Nurse/Midwives, the rest of the staff on the Association being transferred to Camden.

The number of domiciliary confinements in the City is small, but provision has been made for ante and post natal clinic facilities to be available at Milton Court clinic.

The Child Welfare Clinic is held twice weekly at St. Bartholomew's Hospital. The staff consists of a part-time clinic clerk who issues welfare foods and a health visitor who carries out health education, and conducts mothercraft classes and tests for phenylketonuria and early signs of deafness. Dr. A. White Franklin the Paediatrician of the hospital is Medical Officer. He reports that "despite absence of adequate playing space for them in the City, the children continue to look extremely well and to grow well. A high proportion attend for the full course of immunisation."

It is hoped, in due course, to move this Clinic to the Milton Court premises although thanks must be extended to the Governors of St. Bartholomew's for the facilities available to the Corporation on behalf of City residents.

During the nine months there were 543 attendances at the Clinic and of these 196 children were medically examined.

An 'at risk' register is maintained of all children under 5 years of age who for any reason are considered to be 'at risk' and at the end of the year there were two names on it.

Dental Services - See Dental Officers report.

Day Nurseries

There is no nursery or creche in the City where mothers can leave children whilst shopping or working.

Several enquiries were received during the period for places in day nurseries and arrangements were made with voluntary nurseries in adjacent boroughs for the children of working mothers to be placed and maintenance guaranteed by the Corporation. However in each case the mother withdrew having been able to make other arrangements for the child/children to be cared for by relatives.

It is appropriate here to mention the Nurseries and Child Minders Regulations Act, 1948. During the period there were no enquiries for services or registration under this Act and very few are expected. However, advertisements were inserted in appropriate newspapers to draw the attention of persons to the requirements of the Act.

Unmarried Mothers and their Children

The care of such persons and their placement in homes is the responsibility of the Health and Welfare Officer in conjunction with voluntary moral welfare bodies. No cases were referred to the department up to 31st December, although Moral Welfare bodies dealt with 17 city worker cases. The Corporation would deal with any arising, either under the National Health Service Act 1946 or the National Assistance Act, 1948, whichever was more appropriate to the circumstances of the case.

Fireguards

Where necessary fireguards will be lent to necessitous families with children under 12 years of age and also to necessitous elderly, handicapped or blind persons.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT 1946 SECTION 23

Midwives Service

As mentioned previously the Metropolitan District Nursing Association provides these services in the City.

Emergency services for night and weekend calls are organised on a rota basis but by co-operation with the Whittington Hospital patients only have one number to telephone. Living accommodation for staff is provided in Corporation property in the City's Golden Lane Estate where necessary.

The authorities of the Inner and Middle Temples have requested the Corporation to provide midwifery services in their areas and this has been agreed. Under the London Government Act, 1963 the Temples, which administratively are within the City, are their own health and welfare authorities. At the end of the year no Order had been made regulating the provision of services in the Temples.

During the nine months under review the Metropolitan District Nursing Association dealt with one domiciliary confinement and one early discharge of mother and baby from hospital.

Midwives Act, 1951

The Corporation is the Supervising Authority for the City of London which includes St. Bartholomew's Hospital. 13 midwives notified their intention to practice.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT 1946 SECTION 24

Health Visiting

At 1st April one Health Visitor was transferred from the London County Council or re-transferred to the Corporation as she had, in fact, been employed by the Corporation prior to 1948.

The Health and Welfare Officer is also a qualified Health Visitor and hence the service can proceed during holidays and ill-health but it is obvious that this is unsatisfactory in view of the other demands on the time of the Health and Welfare Officer and arrangements are in hand for the appointment of a Health Visitor/Social Worker. This will enable more routine visiting of elderly persons to be undertaken and free the Health and Welfare Officer for more responsible tasks in connection with her varied duties.

During this period the health visitor made 190 effective and 65 unsuccessful home visits.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT 1946 SECTION 25

Home Nursing

At present the home nursing service is undertaken by the Metropolitan District Nursing Association. It is proposed to continue this arrangement and to expand the work. The functions of the Home Nurse will be not only to carry out clinical treatments as instructed by the General

Practitioner but also to carry out simple physiotherapy, to instruct the patient and his relatives in the best method of nursing and feeding and in general to see that the most efficient methods are brought to bear so that the patient is made as mobile and as comfortable as possible and that the inevitable loneliness of the home-bound patient living alone is reduced to a minimum.

Between 1st April and 31st December the number of nursing visits was as follows:—

Total No. of nursing visits made	1,699
No. to persons between 5 and 64	392
No. to persons 65 and over	1,307

It is interesting to note that no visits were made to children under 5 years of age.

The authorities of the Inner and Middle Temples have requested the Corporation to provide nursing services within their areas on an agency basis and this has been agreed.

The number of persons requiring injections has fallen but the staff are spending more time with patients with long term illnesses.

No. of visits for injections only	485
No. of visits for other treatments	1,214
No. of patients at 1st April	17
No. of new medical patients	20
No. of new surgical patients	4
No. of patients discharged	24
No. of patients at 31st December	17

The staff of the Metropolitan District Nursing Association attend a weekly session at the surgery of a firm of general practitioners who supply medical practitioner services to most of the City residents. It is difficult to foresee any expansion of this service to other General Practitioners in view of the large number of doctors on the periphery of the City but who have only a small number of residents who are on their books.

Loan of home nursing equipment

Small items of equipment are issued on loan by the City of London Branch of the British Red Cross Society whilst larger items of equipment such as wheelchairs, hoists and pulleys have been purchased and issued by the department.

No charge is made for this service.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT 1946 SECTION 26

Vaccination and Immunisation

Vaccinations against smallpox, diphtheria, whooping cough, poliomyelitis, tetanus and tuberculosis continue in the child welfare clinics and schools.

Diphtheria/Whooping Cough/Tetanus Immunisation

The number of children immunised at the clinic at St. Bartholomew's Hospital was as follows

	Children born in years									Total
	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1958	1957	1950	
No. of children known to have completed a full course of primary immunisation in the Authorities area up to 31.12.65.	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9

Smallpox

250 trainee ambulance drivers for the Greater London Council training school in Bishopsgate were vaccinated by Corporation staff at clinic sessions.

13 children were vaccinated at the clinic at St. Bartholomew's and 33 adult travellers were vaccinated.

T.A.B.

12 members of the staff received this treatment.

**NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT 1946 SECTION 28
PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTERCARE**

Tuberculosis

The City of London Chest Clinic is at St. Bartholomew's Hospital. The medical and nursing staff is supplied by the hospital, whilst the Corporation supplies the Tuberculosis Health Visitor.

During the period under review the Tuberculosis Health Visitor made 31 effective and 9 unsuccessful visits.

Mass Miniature Radiography

Premises have been made available at Milton Court for a permanent Mass Miniature Radiography Unit of the North East Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board to be established.

B.C.G. Vaccination

B.C.G. Vaccination is carried out at the Chest Clinic except for school children who are seen at School. The City of London School, the City of London School for Girls and Sir John Cass School were visited for this purpose and 134 children were tested and subsequently inoculated as necessary. It is hoped to extend the scope of this service to cover other schools in the City and also places of further education offering facilities to young adults.

Hostels for Ambulant Tuberculous Men

Three men were in such hostels at 31st December 1965 and maintenance was guaranteed by the Corporation.

Care Committee

There is no Care Committee in the City as a result of negligible demand. At the end of the year there were 48 persons on the T.B. Register, but 15 of these were from the Salvation Army Hostel, most of them not living there regularly and often not traceable after a short while. These men present a continual intractable problem and constant visiting and education is essential to avoid serious trouble at the hostel. Many of the men refuse treatment or discontinue it at a stage rendering themselves liable to become drug resistant.

Meals for invalid and sick persons

Arrangements have been made with the Luncheon Room Committee of the Corporation of London Staff Association for individual diet meals to be available for delivery by departmental transport. Further details will be found in the section dealing with Welfare.

Recuperative Holidays

Three such holidays for adults were arranged during this period.

Chiropody

There is a growing and continuous demand for this service and a direct service was commenced on 19th July.

The service is bedevilled by the current lack of chiropodists and the need to offer both domiciliary and clinic treatments on a sessional basis presents problems of its own although the Corporation provided new equipment and facilities at Milton Court.

Figures for the period are as follows:—

No. of domiciliary treatments by chiropodists on sessional basis	92
No. of clinic treatments by chiropodist on sessional basis	6

Pads for Incontinent Persons

Full use is made of the general encouragement from the Ministry of Health to issue such pads where appropriate. No charge is made for this service which greatly helps not only the person being nursed or otherwise in need of them but also his family and those nursing him.

Supplies of prophylactics etc.

Yellow Fever Vaccine

On 1st April the Corporation took over from the London County Council the provision of the supply of Yellow Fever vaccine to the designated Centre at Unilever House and also, as the Corporation is the Port Health Authority for London the supply of vaccine to the Shipping Federation at their King George V Dock Medical Centre. During the year this latter service was extended to include the Shipping Federation Centre at Tilbury Docks.

During the nine months 3,978 doses of vaccine were issued. 2,654 persons were vaccinated.

Oral Poliomyelitis Vaccine

In accordance with Ministry requirements, poliomyelitis vaccine was supplied to the Medical Department of Unilever Ltd., St. Bartholomew's Hospital, The Church Missionary Society and to medical practitioners within the City who requested it.

16 children received doses at the Child Welfare Clinic, 20 girls at the City of London Girls School completed the course, and in all some 2,700 doses were distributed.

Tetanus Vaccine

Through arrangements made with Professor Shooter at St. Bartholomew's Hospital and the Superintendent of Smithfield Market Tetanus Vaccine was offered to meat porters at Smithfield all of whom were thought to be at special risk. The result was disappointing:

No. of porters offered vaccine	530
No. of porters accepting offer	57
No. of persons completing full course	45

Venereal Disease Contact Tracing

Arrangements have been made with the consultant venereologist at St. Bartholomew's Hospital Treatment Centre for the Health and Welfare Officer to act as intermediary in respect of contact tracing in other local authority areas and to help with any contact tracing in the City. A male public health inspector is also available if necessary.

Health Education

The fact that the daytime population of the City is so huge makes for a unique opportunity to offer health education to a vast variety of people.

Regular supplies of Health Education material are sent to nearly two dozen interested bodies in the City and it is hoped to expand this steadily in addition to giving talks and showing films.

Regular lectures are already given by the Health Visitor and the Health and Welfare Officer to students of the City Day College and nurses at London Hospital and it is intended to extend the service to other centres of education within the City.

Family Planning

Rent free premises are given to the Family Planning Association at Milton Court where one lunch time and one evening session were held each week for City workers and residents. Where appropriate the Corporation underwrites the cost of supplies and treatment for City residents referred on medical grounds.

SECTION 28 NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT 1946 AND MENTAL HEALTH ACT 1959

The Medical Officer of Health for the London Borough of Tower Hamlets provides mental health services in the City on an Agency basis.

In all, 25 persons were admitted to hospital under the provisions of the Act.

Whenever necessary, mental welfare officers attend Courts at the Mansion House and at Guildhall, and assist with cases for whom a court order for hospital admission is being sought, and also with cases who are at court, for other purposes when the need for possible hospital admission under the Act arises. Six patients have been seen at these courts.

The assistance of a mental welfare officer was sought by the City Police on three occasions, to deal with mentally disordered persons who were found in public places, and a similar case was dealt with at the request of the British Railway police.

Eight domiciliary visits were made at the request of the Medical Officer of Health, general practitioners and the police, with a view to possible compulsory action, or to assess a patient's mental state.

Eleven patients in St. Bartholomew's Hospital who are residents of other areas have been attended, and arrangements made for transfer to hospitals more appropriate to their home address.

Visits have been made by the Mental Welfare Officers to the Salvation Army Hostel in Middlesex Street, with a view to providing community care. It often happens that patients referred by hospitals and other agencies cannot be contacted, because they fail to arrive at the Hostel. At the end of the year five men were actually receiving community care, but they moved away before any constructive support could be achieved and all trace was lost.

Regarding community care for the mentally subnormal one young City resident attends a junior training centre, whilst she and another young person are visited regularly at home.

At the end of the year three patients were being maintained in residential hostels at the Corporation's expense.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT 1946 SECTION 29

Domestic Help Service

On 1st April one part-time home help was transferred to the Corporation with a case load of 6 persons.

The service was developed under the control of the Health and Welfare Officer until at 1st October 1965 it was handed over to the Superintendent of the Metropolitan District Nursing Association to organise. There was at that time one full-time and 8 part-time home helps servicing some 56 cases and this was the position at the end of the year.

The service is given primarily to the elderly and physically handicapped but two mothers received help during the post natal period.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT 1936 SECTION 84

Laundry Service

Arrangements have been made with the London Borough of Tower Hamlets whereby the soiled linen of incontinent persons can be laundered. Corporation transport is used to make a twice weekly collection and delivery. At the end of the year five persons were receiving the service.

EDUCATION ACT, 1944

School Health Service and School Dental Service

This is operated in conjunction with the Inner London Education Authority in so far as the one local education authority School in the City is concerned (Sir John Cass).

During the year 1965 the following school medical inspections were carried out.

Routine	202 children inspected
Special	73 children inspected
Re-inspections	156 children inspected
Comprehensive health survey	539 children inspected
Sessions at Dental Centres	44
New cases given appointments	151
New cases attended by appointment	40
On treatment cases given appointments	40
Emergency attendance	1
Total attendances	74
1st inspections carried out at school	277
1st inspections carried out at clinic	1
Percentage requiring treatment	46.8%
Dental Officer - whole-time equivalent	0.1

Forms

One of the problems associated with the take over of services on 1st April was the provision of all the necessary forms. Supplies of specimen forms sent by the London County Council had to be thoroughly investigated and reprinted as necessary by the Corporation's own printing department. The fact that on the appointed day all the forms were ready says much for the efficiency of that department.

REPORT OF THE DENTAL OFFICER, CITY OF LONDON

A Dental Officer and a dental surgery assistant were appointed for the first time by the Corporation as a result of its assumption of responsibility as the Local Health Authority for the City. Although the appointment was taken up in July it was not until October that treatment could commence due to several delays in completion of the installation of various supply services in the Public Services Building.

Examination and treatment is required statutorily to be available for:-

- (a) Pupils at I.L.E.A. Schools. - Education Act 1944.
- (b) Children under school age, expectant mothers and mothers with a child under one year of age.
- National Health Service Act 1946 Section 22.

In addition to the above, treatment is available for all those who wish to take advantage of the service and who are:-

- (1) Employees of the Corporation
- (2) Students at the City of London School, City of London School for Girls or the Guildhall School of Music and Drama.

The latter treatment is provided under the National Health Service and this scheme is primarily intended to assist those who would otherwise have to spend long hours away from home and study in order to obtain dental attention.

Three months is not a long time in which to assess the dental state of those examined, but even so, one factor emerged at once which gave cause for alarm and some despondency, this was the amount of dental decay, treated and untreated, in the teeth of five year olds attending school for the first time. The only redeeming feature was that a good proportion of the decayed teeth had been restored with fillings.

What is the cause of this tremendous amount of tooth destruction in such young children? At first sight it was thought to be mostly due to the present day very high consumption of confectionery, ices and sweet drinks and of course a large proportion was, in fact, very possibly due to this cause. However the presence of a substantial incidence of cavities in the front deciduous, or first, teeth, gave the impression towards the end of the period under review that a considerable percentage of the decay seen might be due to the habit, in certain areas, of giving very small children concentrated orange juice and vitamin syrups in dummy feeders, so that the teeth are exposed to a constant flow of concentrated syrupy liquids. The fact that this type and amount of decay in five year olds is not seen in all sectors of the community lends support to this impression.

The incidence of dental caries is far too high to accept with any degree of equanimity, and measures to combat this must be seriously considered, and if possible implemented. These are:-

- (a) A reduction in the consumption of sweets and sticky carbohydrates between meals; human nature and mass-media advertising being what they are, this is a long uphill task.
- (b) An increased use of detergent foods to combat the effects of sweets etc.
- (c) An improvement in oral hygiene by means of tooth brushing and rinsing.

All these can only be achieved by dental health education and although a good start has been made in this field, much more remains to be done.

From the experience of some millions of people in other parts of the world - in some cases for up to twenty years, it is apparent that the situation could be much improved by adjustment of the fluoride content of drinking water to the ideal level. This appears to make the enamel of the growing teeth much more resistant to decay, a resistance which remains in some degree throughout life. On this account the Dental Officer hopes that children will not much longer be denied the benefits of fluoridation which could relieve them of so much pain and disfigurement.

Adults. Again the period under review is too short to allow one to draw any conclusions, except perhaps to say that while there appears to be no considerable reduction in the amount of decay, the awareness of the need to have teeth restored and replaced by means of filling and other techniques has improved enormously as compared with 1939 and again with 1948. This indicates that the large amount of money and dental man-hours spent since the commencement of the National Health Service are showing some results. These results are an indication only of the colossal amount of treatment required to repair the ravages of dental decay. When the same amount of time, money and energy, or even a small part of it, are spent on prevention we shall certainly see a reduction in dental disease.

WELFARE SERVICES

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT 1948 PART III.

Section 21 (i) (a)

This section relates to the provision of Residential Accommodation for persons who by reason of age, infirmity or other circumstances are in need of care and attention which is not otherwise available to them. In making such provision, the Act specifically precludes the Corporation from providing health services which are specialist services or services of a kind normally provided only on admission to a hospital.

The Corporation has 15 beds at 'Hillside' 129 St. Johns Way, N.19. on a 'sharing' basis with other boroughs; the owning borough is the London Borough of Islington. Use is also made of beds in homes managed by voluntary societies. The questionnaire and follow up work by the Health and Welfare Officer has, however, shown that this provision is likely to be inadequate, and, in any case, 'Hillside' is scheduled for run down and closure in 1973 the allocation of beds to the City reducing annually until that time. The Corporation has under consideration its own arrangements to provide residential accommodation for its own people.

One of the associated problems is the fact that there is a Salvation Army Hostel in the City from which many applications are received from residents for admission to residential accommodation under Part III of the Act. Many of the men have inadequate personalities and would not easily fit into the normal small home whereas a large home, such as 'Hillside' can absorb a high proportion of them without undue interference with the other residents. Consideration is being given to the provision of accommodation solely for such men. It is realised that not all of the residents of the Hostel come into this category and arrangements have been made for admittance to voluntary homes more suited to the needs of these other residents.

At 31st December, 1965 the position was as follows:

	Males	Females
Persons in 'Hillside'	5	8
Persons in voluntary homes	7	4

Section 21 (i) (b)

Temporary accommodation for Homeless Families

The need continues for the Corporation to have available temporary accommodation for homeless persons. There have been no cases of families in need 'arising in circumstances which could not reasonably have been foreseen' which is what the Act requires to be covered. Temporary accommodation is provided under agency arrangements with the London Borough of Hackney at Morning Lane Reception Centre and Lambert Road Hostel.

During the 9 months the following cases were dealt with:—

6 Families (totalling 19 persons)

3 other persons

Total: 22 persons (12 of whom were children).

Of the six families mentioned above only one was accepted as a City case and subsequently rehoused. This was a family returned from abroad.

Five of the six families referred to were housed at Morning Lane or Lambert Road whilst enquiries were made of them. Apart from the family accepted all others were found to be the responsibility of other welfare authorities and arrangements made to return them to their home area. Each local authority to whose area they were returned was notified of the circumstances.

There are four large rail termini in the City at which cases will always arise, apart from those occurring where the boundary of an adjoining borough is not clearly defined. In addition vagrants present a further problem but these are normally referred to the appropriate hostels or the National Assistance Board Reception Centre in Camberwell.

Temporary Accommodation for Persons arising from a Peace-time Emergency

At the 'changeover' Southern Grove Lodge was designated for use by the City for this purpose but it is realised that this is not feasible and alternative arrangements are in hand.

WELFARE SERVICES FOR THE HANDICAPPED

SECTIONS 29 AND 30, NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

At the 1st April there were three physically handicapped, five blind and one partially sighted persons on the register.

Following follow up visits as a result of replies to the questionnaire sent to all residents and normal visiting services there were 102 persons on the register at the end of the year. This illustrates the advantage of a more personal service possible in a small area and the problems which the London County Council must have faced in trying to cover the whole of what is now the Inner London area.

Home visiting of the blind and partially sighted is covered by agency arrangements with Tower Hamlets Welfare Department but cases are known to the Health and Welfare Officer and, where appropriate, they are also visited.

In April, 1965 there were four registered blind persons and no registered partially sighted persons in the City of London.

Periodic visits have been made to all these blind people and services which are especially applicable to them, for example, pastimes, clubs and summer holidays for the blind, have been discussed with them to see if they were interested in these schemes.

All registered blind persons are entitled to certain concessions; these include a special bus pass entitling the blind person and guide to travel on (red) London buses for one fare only, a free wireless set which, in this area, is supplied by the Metropolitan Society for Blind, and a wireless licence exemption certificate, supplied by the Corporation, entitling a blind person to obtain a free wireless licence from the post office. A blind person may, subject to income, be entitled to a supplementary blind pension payable through the National Assistance Board. Other schemes exist for younger people to enable them to undertake social and industrial rehabilitation and training for further employment, but at the moment there are no registered blind persons in the City to whom this applies.

Four applications were completed for blind or partially sighted registration and three people were subsequently examined by the ophthalmologist but none was registered. The purpose of registration is to allow a person with sight difficulties to have the welfare services available under the National Assistance Act, 1948 (Section 29), if he so requires.

The number of persons on the general register at the end of the year can be analysed as follows:—

	- 16	16-64	65 & over	Total
Males	Nil	10	20	30
Females	Nil	10	62	72

The primary work of assessing and sorting cases to determine need and which specialist services need to be brought into use is the responsibility of the Health and Welfare Officer but a Health Visitor/Social Worker will be appointed to take over most of the follow up work.

Arrangements have been made for elderly and handicapped persons to be taken to the 'Mermaid' theatre where places were made available to them by kind permission of Mr. Bernard Miles and use is also made of the Social Club at St. Matthew's Hospital.

Holidays for the Physically Handicapped

The finding of places in holiday homes for such persons is undertaken by the Health and Welfare Officer. In practice such cases as have arisen have been found to be more suitably dealt with as 'recuperative holidays' on medical recommendation but it is realised that this will not always be so and use will be made of the provisions of the Scheme for services for the Physically Handicapped should the need arise.

Sheltered Employment for the 'Handicapped and Elderly'.

There is very little demand for this at present but further follow up visits to the elderly and handicapped may reveal a need in which case use will be made of the provisions of the various Handicapped Persons Schemes and arrangements made with other authorities or voluntary bodies. Eventually it is proposed to provide accommodation suitable for this purpose in a new Health Centre.

Day Centres and Clubs

The City of London Old Peoples Welfare Association provide club facilities for elderly residents of the Corporation's Middlesex Street Estate but it is difficult for other elderly City residents to reach and make use of the facilities which are intended primarily for use of Corporation tenants and provided under the Housing Acts.

Section 31

Meals-on-Wheels Service

As from July 1965 this service has operated from the Guildhall Office with individual diet meals served by arrangement with the Staff Association Luncheon Room Committee to whom thanks are due.

From its inception until the end of the year 312 meals were served.

Bank Holidays and weekends remain a problem in that no meals can be served but in the former case this is to a certain extent overcome by the provision of cans of soup which the individual can heat and serve.

The possibility of frozen cooked meals which only need reheating is being looked into.

Where appropriate arrangements have been made for people to receive meals from the Kosher Meals-on-Wheels Service.

VITAL STATISTICS - BIRTHS

In press reports on the high illegitimate birth rates in 1965 in certain London Boroughs and the methods being undertaken to overcome this by way of health education and family planning advice, it was said that the authority with the highest rate was the City with 21.8% and the statistics produced by the Registrar General on form S.D. 52 supported this statement.

As examined superficially, this was a disturbing state of affairs. It was decided to check the Registrar General's figures against records in the Health Department. Table 'A' sets out the position as it appeared at the time.

TABLE 'A'

Live Births	<u>Males</u>		
	<u>Legitimate</u>	<u>Illegitimate</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Registrar General's figures as on S.D. 52	14	4	18
Corporation figures from departmental records	14	1	15
Live Births	<u>Females</u>		
	<u>Legitimate</u>	<u>Illegitimate</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Registrar General's figures as on S.D. 52	11	3	14
Corporation figures from departmental records	7	3	10
Totals	<u>All Births</u>	<u>Illegitimate Births</u>	
Registrar General's figure	32	7	
Corporation figure	25	4	
<u>Illegitimate births as percentage of total births</u>			
Registrar General's figure		21.8%	
Corporation figure		16.0%	

Enquiries were made of the Registrar General's office as to the apparent discrepancy and information received from there gave detailed information in respect of 29 children (against a departmental figure of 25) and these are shown in Table 'B'.

TABLE 'B'

<u>Males</u>		
<u>Legitimate</u>	<u>Illegitimate</u>	<u>Totals</u>
14	1	15
<u>Females</u>		
<u>Legitimate</u>	<u>Illegitimate</u>	<u>Total</u>
9	3	12

Grand Total:- 27

(plus 2 illegitimate births assigned on confidential information and for which no further information was given.)

The remaining three births were presumed to relate to registrations outside the London area and could not be traced in the time and with the facilities available. Table 'C' sets this out.

TABLE 'C'

Revised Figures - Live Births

	<u>Males</u>		
	<u>Legitimate</u>	<u>Illegitimate</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Registrar General's figures accompanied by addresses.	14	1	15
Births assigned on confidential information	—	2	2
Births presumed to relate to registrations outside London area	—	1	1
Totals	14	4	18 *

	Females		Totals
	Legitimate	Illegitimate	
Registrar General's figures accompanied by addresses.	9	3	12
Births assigned on confidential information	—	—	—
Births presumed to relate to registrations outside London area	2	—	2
Totals	11	3	14 *

* These figures accord with the form S.D. 52.

It would appear from the information disclosed that the illegitimate live births were not all to genuine City residents but included three to women who gave City addresses as their home addresses but which were, in fact, accommodation addresses. The Illegitimate Birth Rate for the City is, therefore, 12½%.

The one illegitimate birth of the three untraced cases is presumed to be similar, but as the birth notification cards were not received from the areas in which babies were born, it is not possible to be sure on this point.

I am grateful to the Registrar General for the time and effort spent by his staff in helping this investigation.

Whilst it is recognised that women giving birth to illegitimate children should be protected by anonymity, it must be appreciated that this may give a grossly distorted borough figure, especially where the number of births is small.

MASS RADIOGRAPHY

The close liaison between the staffs of the Mass Miniature Radiography Unit and the Corporation has continued and I am grateful to Dr. W.D.R. Thompson, Medical Director of the Unit for the following report:—

Introduction

1965 was an eventful year for this Unit. After several postponements it commenced operations on 23rd July in the accommodation provided, without charge, by the Corporation of London in its new Public Services Building, Milton Court, Milton Street, E.C.2.

About two months previously the Unit had to vacate the Golden Lane premises as these were being demolished in connection with the Barbican Development scheme. Fortunately temporary accommodation was found on the premises of "The Observer" in Tudor Street when the opportunity was taken of examining over one hundred firms in the Fleet Street area. We are most grateful to the Directors of "The Observer" for offering us this accommodation.

During 1965 the Unit was more static than usual for besides "The Observer" Survey the only firm visited was British Petroleum Company.

Unit Results

During 1965 the Unit examined 39,273 males and 22,926 females, making a total of 62,199. This somewhat lower total came about partly from "teething troubles" arising from the move into the Public Services Building, and partly to the Unit's deliberate concentration upon small firms.

Up to the end of 1965 the Unit has examined 576,712 males and 377,483 females — making a grand total of 954,195 since it commenced operations in May 1950.

Fifty-three cases (38 male and 15 female) with significant tuberculous lesions have been discovered which gives an overall rate of .852 per 1,000 examinees. The rate of significant cases for men was .968 and for women it was .654. This denotes about fifty per cent increase in the male incident and 21.8% increase in females.

Twenty cases of carcinoma of the lung (17 males and 3 females) were discovered during the year.

Doctors' Referrals

Doctors in our zone have been constantly advised of the services of the Unit. Doctors' referrals have produced an incidence rate of 6.622 per 1,000 examinees. It must be borne in mind

that the vast majority of volunteers attending our Unit come from places far beyond the London area, e.g., Margate, Ipswich, Weybridge, Amersham, Reading, Bedford, Eastbourne, Southampton, Bletchley and Worthing, and are registered with doctors in their town of residence. The doctors would automatically refer their patients to the Mass Radiography Units and Chest Clinics in their area. This would account for the small number of Doctors' referrals examined by our Unit.

Medical Procedure

Abnormal cases have been first referred to the examinee's doctor for subsequent attention by the appropriate Chest Clinic. Eight cases with a positive sputum have been reported of which four were male and four female.

Cases not within the scope of a Chest Clinic have been referred to St. Bartholomew's Hospital. The willing co-operation shown by Dr. Neville C. Oswald and Dr. Graham Hayward is gratefully acknowledged.

WELL-WOMEN'S CLINIC

This clinic, set up with City Corporation funds in 1958, is now well established, and it is a source of justifiable satisfaction that, at a time when the Ministry of Health is recommending Local Health Authorities and Hospital Boards to take action, the Corporation of London and St. Bartholomew's Hospital can claim eight years of first class work in this important field.

The following report has been received from the hospital on the work of the clinic during 1965:-

"During the year 582 patients were seen and it is encouraging that we now see a wider range of social groups. As you know, when the clinic began there was a particular demand by professional women particularly journalists and school teachers for cervical screening. During 1965 there has been a much larger demand from patients with large families, many of whom are working in clerical or domestic jobs in the City.

Three patients were detected with a carcinoma of the cervix in its pre-invasive stage and these were treated by total abdominal hysterectomy.

As in previous years we have found quite a large number of other non-malignant gynaecological abnormalities, for example there were fifteen patients with trichomonas vaginitis.

Eighteen patients had uterine myomata and in three hysterectomy was performed.

Three other patients had a benign ovarian tumour which was removed.

Nine patients were admitted for removal of cervical polypi and it was of interest to note that two patients were found to have a double uterus although they did not require treatment."

CORPORATION STAFF

Mass Miniature Radiography

A permanent Mass Radiography Unit is operated by the North East Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board in premises in the City which are owned by the Corporation. Members of the Staff are encouraged to take voluntary advantage of the facilities provided thus for biennial X-ray of the chest. For obvious reasons no attempt is made to compile official statistics but it is known that a large percentage of Corporation employees take advantage of this opportunity for a regular "check-up".

Medical Emergencies

The arrangement which has been made with a firm of medical practitioners in the City to be on call for emergencies at Guildhall was implemented on five occasions during the year.

This emergency service was instituted because the Medical Officer of Health from the nature of his duties may often be unavailable to answer urgent calls.

Ophthalmic Optician Service

Since the beginning of March, 1959, a firm of Ophthalmic Opticians have been operating an eye testing service for members of the staff.

A weekly session is held in the Medical suite of the Guildhall Office Block.

This service is operated under the National Health Service, and examinations are free although charges are made for the dispensing of prescriptions.

During the year 126 members of the staff had their eyes tested, 34 of these had not previously had an eye test under the National Health Service, and 26 were found to have visual defects which required correction and were supplied with spectacles.

92 had been examined previously and were already using spectacles. Of these 74 needed further correction and appropriate lenses were fitted to existing frames or to new frames of the patient's choice.

Medical Examinations

During the year 664 persons were medically examined. The distribution by Departments and the reason for medical examinations are shown in Table 3.

414 persons were medically examined for admission to the Superannuation Scheme; 14 were rejected as unfit and 5 were deferred. The clinical conditions causing rejection are shown in Table 1.

40 persons were medically examined owing to prolonged absence on sick leave. At the time of examination, 19 were reported as fit for duty, 14 were reported unfit for duty, and 7 were reported unfit for further service. The clinical conditions causing unfitness are shown in Table 2.

85 persons who had reached retirement age were medically examined and 83 were reported as fit to continue in the Corporation's service for a further 12 months.

20 persons were medically examined for temporary appointments 5 were examined to verify the nature of a disability and 6 medical examinations were carried out in respect of employees at the Monument. In addition 100 persons were examined in connection with applications for exemption from parking fees.

6 candidates for teaching and canteen posts were X-rayed and all were reported as showing no abnormality of the lungs.

TABLE 1

Conditions excluding candidates from the Superannuation Scheme

<i>Disease</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Addison's Disease	1	—
Albuminuria	1	—
Arthritis, severe	1	—
Bronchitis	1	—
Defective vision	1	—
Hypertension	4	1
Kidney Disease	1	—
Ménière's Disease	1	—
Mentally unstable	1	—
Paralysis	1	—
Totals	13	1

TABLE 2

Conditions leading to Premature Retirement

Arteriosclerotic dementia	1	—
Bronchitis and emphysema	1	—
Bronchitis and valvular disease of the heart	1	—
Cerebral thrombosis	1	—
Mental Depression, severe	1	—
Polyneuritis	1	—
Post operative disability of both feet	1	—
Totals	7	—

TABLE 3
MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

DEPARTMENT	ADMISSION TO SUPERANNUATION SCHEME								REFERRED FOR EXCESSIVE SICK ABSENTEEISM OR RETIREMENT								OVER 65 YEARS OF AGE											
	Fit		Unfit		Deferred		TOTAL		Fit for Duty		Still Unfit		Unfit for further service		TOTAL		Fit		Unfit		TOTAL		SPECIAL					
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
Architect	29	16					29	16	2		1				3		3				3							
“ (works)	3						3																					
Accountant Auditor	2						2																					
Billingsgate Market	4						4																					
Cemetery	10	4	1				11	4									3	1			3	1						
Central Criminal Court	13	2					13	2										3				3						
Chamberlain	5	2					5	2	1						1													
Cleansing	4						4		3		7	1	1		11	1	16	13	2		18	13			1			
Comptroller & City Solicitor	5	5	2				7	5									1				1							
Engineer	6	1	1				7	1									1				1				2			
Epping Forest	5						5							1	1										1			
Hallkeeper	3						3		1		1				2		1	6			1	6			1			
Housing	19	11	2				21	11						1	1		2	6			2	6			4	5		
Library	13	4					13	4																				
London Central Market	5				2		7										1				1							
Medical Officer of Health	23	6	1				24	6	1					1	2		4				4				1	7		
Police	25	56	3	1	1	1	29	58	2						2		6	3			6	3			1			
Printing and Stationery	2	1					2	1									1				1							
Rating & Rate Accounts	4	3	1				5	3						1	1										84	8		
Records		1					1																					
Remembrancer		1					1																					
Schools — Boys	7	2					7	2						1	1		3				3							
— Freemans	4	7					4	7																				
— Girls		3					3																					
— Music & Drama	6	9	1		—	1	7	10																				
Secondary	1						1																					
Spitalfields Market	12						12																					
Surveyor	14	1					14	1									2	1			2	1			1			
Tower Bridge	5						5		3		3				6		4				4							
Town Clerk	3	7					3	7																	8			
Weights & Measurers	3						3							1	1													
West Ham Park & other open spaces	18		1				19		6		1				7		2				2				1			
	253	142	13	1	3	2	269	145	18	1	13	1	7	—	38	2	50	33	2	—	52	33			105	20		

FOI b 7 - D
FOI b 7 - C

Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births	21.88
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21.00

[illegible][illegible]

Infant Mortality Rates

Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	Nil
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Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	142.86
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Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	31.25
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Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	31.25
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Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live births and stillbirths)

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1965

CAUSES OF DEATH	NETT DEATHS AT THE SUBJOINED AGES OF "RESIDENTS" WHETHER OCCURRING WITHIN OR WITHOUT THE DISTRICT											
	ALL AGES	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 1 year	1 and under 5 years	5 and under 15 years	15 and under 25 years	25 and under 35 years	35 and under 45 years	45 and under 55 years	55 and under 65 years	65 and under 75 years	75 and up- wards
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
All Causes	53	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	9	22	6	11
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory ..	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Tuberculosis, other forms ..	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Syphilitic disease ..	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Diphtheria ..	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough ..	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal infections ..	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Acute poliomyelitis ..	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Measles ..	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic disease ..	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Malignant neoplasm-stomach ..	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Malignant neoplasm-lung, Bronchus	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
12. Malignant neoplasm-breast ..	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13. Malignant neoplasm-uterus ..	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ..	M	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	1	-
F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia ..	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16. Diabetes ..	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	M	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2
F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
18. Coronary disease, angina ..	M	11	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	1	4
F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
19. Hypertension with heart disease	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20. Other heart disease ..	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21. Other circulatory disease ..	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
22. Influenza ..	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23. Pneumonia ..	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1
F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
24. Bronchitis ..	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-
F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25. Other diseases of respiratory system ..	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26. Ulcer of Stomach and duodenum ..	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28. Nephritis and nephrosis ..	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29. Hyperplasia of prostate ..	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ..	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31. Congenital malformations ..	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases ..	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
F	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents ..	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34. All other accidents ..	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
35. Suicide ..	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36. Homicide and operations of war	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	M	37	-	-	-	-	-	4	6	14	5	8
F	16	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	8	1	3

INFECTION DISEASE

Notifications received:—

	<i>Total cases notified</i>
Dysentery	5
Measles	16
Puerperal Pyrexia	4
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	7
Total	32

NEW LEGISLATION DURING THE YEAR

The following enactments, which affect the work of the department, were made during the year:—

Cheese Regulations 1965
 Dried Milk Regulations 1965
 Milk (Special Designations) (Amendment) Regulations 1965
 Poisons List Order 1965
 Poisons Rules 1965
 Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Regulations 1965
 School Health Service Amending Regulations 1965