

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

Contributors

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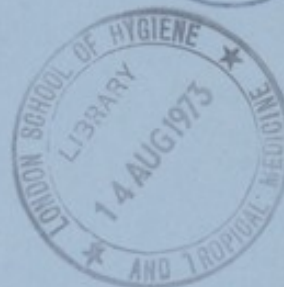


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REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

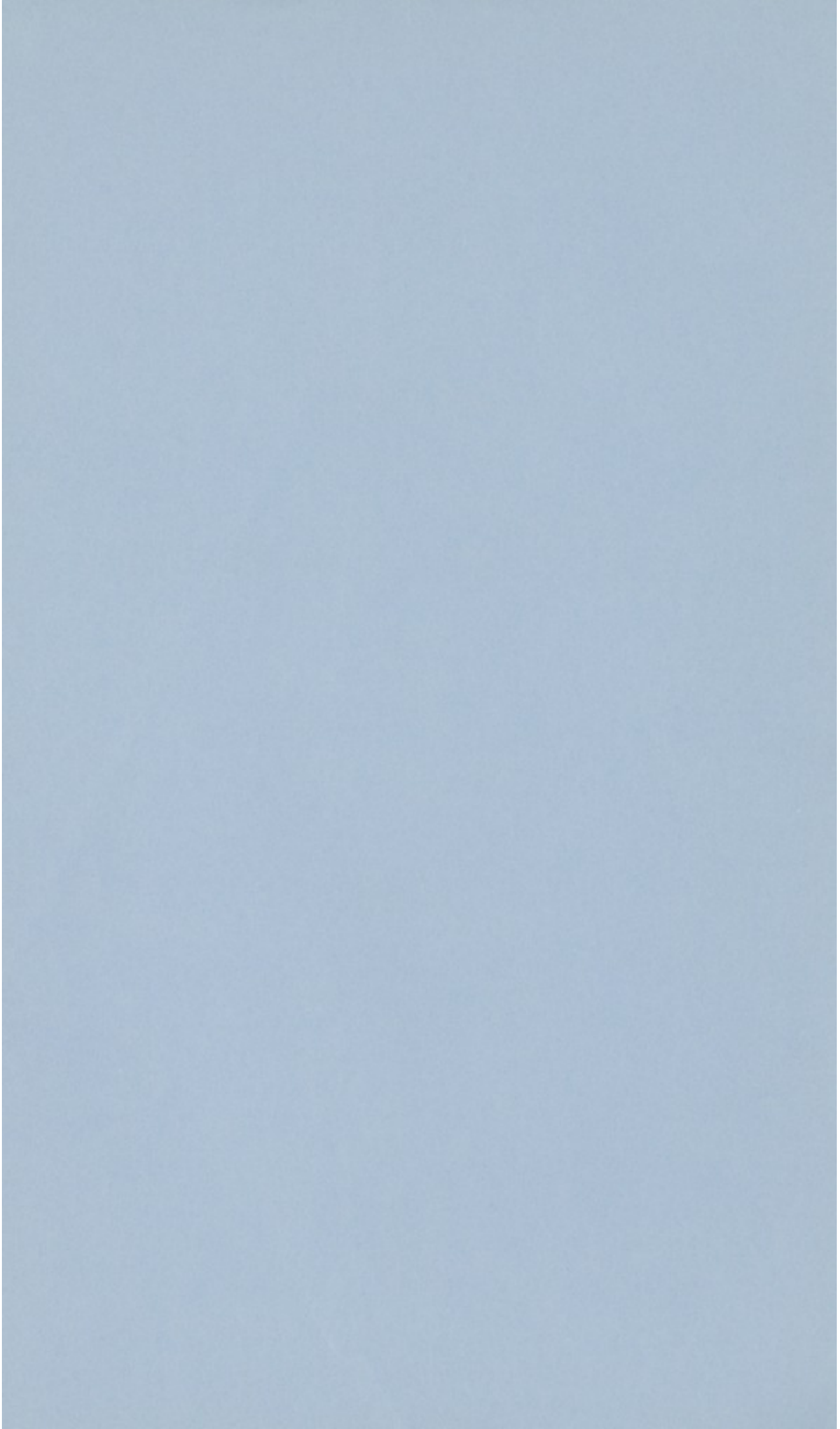
FOR THE

CITY OF LONDON

FOR THE YEAR

1968

To be presented 19th February, 1970



STAFF

(As at 31st December, 1968)

Date of
Appointment

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH (for the Port and City of London) PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER AND ACTING CHIEF WELFARE OFFICER (City of London)

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

MEDICAL OFFICER (for the Port and City of London)

De THIERRY, Albert Edward Lewis, M.A., M.B., B.Chir., D.(Obst.) R.C.O.G. March 1967

ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICERS

STOTT, William, M.B., B.S., D.P.H., F.R.I.P.H.H., F.R.S.H., (Part time) Aug. 1958

WHITE-FRANKLIN, Alfred, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., F.R.C.P., M.R.C.P.,
(Child Welfare Clinic) (Part time) Apr. 1965

DENTAL OFFICER

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

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF (for the Port and City of London)

RATLIFF, R.C.	Chief Clerk	Mar. 1930
SMITH, E.V.	Deputy Chief Clerk	Oct. 1938
BETTS, C.W.R.	First Assistant Clerk	Apr. 1926
OSBORN, F.B., A.M.R.S.H.	Senior Assistant	May 1952
COLLINS, R.H., L.M.R.S.H.	Senior Assistant	Jan. 1963
FLOOD, D.J.	Senior Assistant	Mar. 1963
MOORE, A.J.G.	Senior Assistant	Apr. 1964
SHEPHERD, Mrs. D.	First Class Assistant	Apr. 1965
DARLISON, S.C.	First Class Assistant	Apr. 1964
GURNEY, Miss M.L.	First Class Assistant	May 1939
BROWN, K.B.	First Class Assistant	Apr. 1964
HEMING, R.G.	First Class Assistant	Aug. 1965
RUTTER, R.G.	First Class Assistant	July 1968
HADDON, D.M.	First Class Assistant	Nov. 1968
HAMBLIN, Mrs. L.H.	General Grade Assistant	Oct. 1957
FARRELL, R.G.	General Grade Assistant	July 1965
DOVE, Miss J.M.	General Grade Assistant	Mar. 1968
MORROW, Mrs. E.J.A.	General Grade Assistant	Mar. 1968
NEWSON, Miss J.E.	General Grade Assistant	June 1966
DUNN, Miss S.C.	Shorthand Typist	Aug. 1967
DUFFY, Miss A.M.	Shorthand Typist	Aug. 1968
PERKINS, Miss G.L.	Shorthand Typist	Aug. 1968
THREADGOLD, A.W.	Senior Assistant (Meat Inspectors' Office)	Nov. 1923
PETERS, E.J.	Clerical Assistant (Meat Inspectors' Office)	Nov. 1935
CASH, J.E.	Clerical Assistant (Meat Inspectors' Office)	Mar. 1954
HADLEY, J.T.	Senior Assistant (Diseases of Animals Act)	June 1965
SCHOFIELD, Mrs. W.A.A.	Clerical Assistant (Diseases of Animals Act)	Aug. 1967
LYONS, Mrs. J.	Clinic Clerk (Part time)	Apr. 1965
HAMMOND, G.	Senior Messenger	Mar. 1968
LLOYD, H.T.	Messenger/Driver	Nov. 1968
LAMBERT, J.A.	Messenger/Driver	Nov. 1968

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTION STAFF

THOMPSON, E., M.A.P.H.L.	Chief Public Health Inspector	Sept. 1948
FLYNN, M.J., M.A.P.H.L.	Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector	July 1951
RILEY, J.H., M.A.P.H.L.	Senior Public Health Inspector	Aug. 1962
WELLDON, J.B., M.A.P.H.L., A.R.S.H.	Senior Public Health Inspector	Aug. 1962
SHEPLEY, H.L., M.A.P.H.L.	Senior Public Health Inspector	May 1964
HOARE, J.A., M.A.P.H.L.	Senior Public Health Inspector	May 1964
HUDSON, L.A., M.A.P.H.L.	Public Health Inspector	Apr. 1934
BAXENDALE, W.J., M.A.P.H.L.	Public Health Inspector	Jan. 1964
CORFIELD, D.F.	Public Health Inspector	June 1964
HITCHCOCK, D., M.A.P.H.L., M.R.S.H.	Public Health Inspector	Nov. 1967
MEANEY, T.B., M.A.P.H.L., F.R.S.H.	Public Health Inspector	Mar. 1968
PLUMMER, R.J.W., M.A.P.H.L.	Public Health Inspector	Apr. 1968
NUNN, B.L., M.A.P.H.L.	Public Health Inspector	Apr. 1968
WILLIAMS, A.G., M.A.P.H.L.	Public Health Inspector	May 1968
PAGE, G.L., M.A.P.H.L., A.M.R.S.H.	Public Health Inspector	July 1968
LINARD, W.E.	Technical Assistant	Mar. 1968
FREEMAN, D.T.W.	Technical Assistant	Mar. 1968

MEAT INSPECTION STAFF

LEE, W.R., M.Inst.M.	Chief Meat Inspector	..	..	..	July 1930
GARRARD, S.S., M.A.P.H.I.	Deputy Chief Meat Inspector	..	..	..	Sept. 1946
MORRIS, W.L.	Senior Meat Inspector	..	..	..	Sept. 1946
SEYMOUR, K.S., M.Inst.M., M.A.P.H.I.	Senior Meat Inspector	..	..	..	July 1935
WILSON, J.C., M.Inst.M.	Senior Meat Inspector	..	..	..	Jan. 1936
COX, J.T.	Meat Inspector	..	..	..	Aug. 1954
FIELD, H., M.A.P.H.I.	Meat Inspector	..	..	..	Aug. 1954
GINGELL, G., A.R.S.H.	Meat Inspector	..	..	..	Aug. 1954
PAYNE, B.G.F., D.F.C., M.A.P.H.I.	Meat Inspector	..	..	..	Dec. 1960
ELSEY, F.E., M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.	Meat Inspector	..	..	..	Jan. 1964
BERNHARDT, D.R.	Technical Assistant (Authorised)	..	..	..	May 1931
HUDSON, R.	Senior Porter	..	..	..	May 1963

HEALTH AND WELFARE SECTION

BENFIELD, Miss G.L., S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V., Nursing Admin. P.H. Cert., M.R.S.H.	Health and Welfare Officer	..	..	..	Apr. 1965
DOWD, Miss M.T., R.F.N., S.R.N., C.M.B., Part I, H.V.	Assistant Health and Welfare Officer	..	..	..	Mar. 1967
BERGSTROM, Miss S.M., S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.	Assistant Health and Welfare Officer	..	..	..	Apr. 1967
MIMMS, Mrs. P.A.	Clerk/Dental Surgery Assistant	..	..	..	Sept. 1965
WODZICKA, Miss A.M.	Chiropodist (Part time)	..	..	..	Nov. 1966
9 Home Helps					

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT

WIGGINS, G.S., M.R.C.V.S., F.R.S.H.	Veterinary Officer	..	..	..	Oct. 1964
HAYHURST, R.J., D.F.C.	Inspector	..	..	..	Oct. 1964
KING, K.W.	Inspector (Part time)	..	..	..	Apr. 1965
GUBBINS, V.O.	Inspector	..	..	..	July 1968

RODENT STAFF

MASON, G.A.	Foreman Rodent Operative	..	..	..	Dec. 1946
BERRY, P.M.	Rodent Operative	..	..	..	June 1967
PEGRAM, J.	Rodent Operative	..	..	..	Sept. 1967
HARRIS, R.C.	Rodent Operative	..	..	..	Dec. 1967
KIDDY, J.E.	Rodent Operative	..	..	..	Sept. 1968

MORTUARY AND DISINFECTING STATION

LAWRENCE, F.H.	Superintendent of the City Mortuary and Disinfecting Station	..	..	..	May 1936
SUNNICK, J.W.T.	Disinfection Apparatus Attendant	..	..	..	May 1950

MANUAL WORKERS

PANSON, R.H.	(General Duties at Smithfield Market)	..	..	..	Feb. 1964
STEELE, W.T.	(General Duties at Mortuary)	..	..	..	Aug. 1958
PEARCE, C.E.	(General Duties at Smithfield Market)	..	..	..	Jan. 1964
PEARCE, G.R.	(General Duties at Smithfield Market)	..	..	..	Feb. 1965
SHEEHAN, Mrs. M.M.	(Bath Attendant and Cleaner)	..	..	..	Oct. 1962
JACOBS, G.W.	(General Duties at Mortuary)	..	..	..	Dec. 1966
CONNOR, W.	(General Duties at Smithfield Market)	Dec. 1968

PUBLIC ANALYST

WILLIAMS, H.A., Ph.D.(Lond.), F.C.G.I., F.R.L.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 1968

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

GUILDHALL,

E.C.2.

Telephone: 01-606 3030.

MY LORD MAYOR LADY AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit the following report on the work of my Department for the year ending the 31st December, 1968.

I wish to express my appreciation of the collaboration and assistance rendered by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, the medical and nursing staff of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, the staff of the other Corporation Departments and all those who have so generously and willingly helped in every aspect of the Department's work during the year particularly the Chairman, Members and Staff of the Port and City of London Health Committee.

I have the honour to be, Lady and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
W.G. SWANN, M.D., B.Sc.
Medical Officer of Health, Port and City of London.

HOUSING

Housing Acts

1. Number of houses which on inspection were considered to be unfit for human habitation:—
Nil
2. Number of houses in which defects were remedied in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers:—
3
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) Nil
(b) Nil
4. Number of notices served during the execution of works:—
1
5. Number of houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—
Nil
6. Number of demolition or closing orders made:—
Nil
7. Number of houses in respect of which an undertaking was accepted under subsection (4) of section 16 of the Housing Act, 1957:—
Nil
8. Number of houses demolished:—
Nil
9. Number of inspections of housing accommodation:—
95

During the year 228 families were rehoused leaving 448 families on the Housing Register at the end of December, 1968.

The first phase of the Middlesex Street Redevelopment continued and it is anticipated will be completed in the Spring of 1969 providing 21 flats and 9 shops. When completed the Redevelopment will provide a shopping and residential precinct of 181 flats and 38 shops.

The first 107 flats in the redevelopment of the Barbican residential area were completed and work is in progress on a further 1,770 flats.

EXAMINATION OF WATER SUPPLIES AND SWIMMING BATH WATER

Regular sampling of drinking water is carried out in the City in order to ensure its purity and potability, and of swimming bath water to ensure that proper bacteriological standards are maintained.

At the present time, there are 282 deep wells in the City area; 114 of these are used for commercial and domestic purposes, and the remaining 168 are disused.

Bacteriological sampling of drinking water is carried out on a routine basis, and samples are submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service for analysis. 147 such samples were taken during the year, all of which were found to be satisfactory.

Samples for chemical analysis are not taken as a routine measure, but only when there are some particular reasons indicating that such a test is desirable. Six samples of water were taken for chemical analysis during the course of the year, following complaints to this department. Details of these complaints are enumerated below:—

No.	Source	Supply	Use	Condition of Water	Remarks
1.	Drinking Point	M.W.B.	Drinking	Clear, bright without sediment, odourless, colourless and tasteless. No oily appearance of surface.	Water consistent with M.W.B. supply in City of London. Complaint of sediment and oily appearance. Not found in sample.
2.	Coffee Vending Machine	M.W.B. via Roof Storage Tanks.	Drinking	Bacteriologically satisfactory. Chemically clear almost odourless but not very bright. Minute amount of sediment.	Water consistent with M.W.B. supply in City of London. Storage tanks dirty and turbid affecting quality of water and require cleaning.
3.	Drinking Point	M.W.B.	Drinking	Bacteriologically satisfactory. Chemically clear, odourless. Normal colour and taste. Free from appreciable sediment.	Consistent in character with M.W.B. supply in City of London.
4.	Storage tank.	Deep Well 320 ft. to water level.	Drinking	Bacteriologically satisfactory. High free residual chlorine accounting for unpleasant taste.	Consistent in character with deep well supply in City. Unpalatable due to over-chlorination.
5.	Well	Deep Well 480 ft. to water level.	Drinking	Water brown and turbid, and deposited iron hydroxide on standing. Odourless and after filtration colourless and tasteless. Otherwise consistent in character with water from a deep well in the City of London.	Removal of deposited iron by filtration or other means necessary before use for drinking purposes.

No.	Source	Supply	Use	Condition of Water	Remarks
6.	Kitchen Sink.	Deep Well	Drinking	Bacteriologically satisfactory. Chemically clear, bright, free from sediment, colourless and odourless. Taste consistent with deep well water in City of London.	Consistent with deep well water in City. High proportion of mineral salts in this type of water account for difference in taste to that of M.W.B. supply. The difference might be noticeable to a person accustomed to the latter source.

There are at the present time, three swimming baths within the City and samples of the water from these swimming baths are taken at regular intervals throughout the year. Fifty such samples were taken, three of which were found to be unsatisfactory. In each case the swimming pools concerned were temporarily closed down, cleaned, and were re-opened only after further satisfactory bacteriological examinations had been carried out. Tests of swimming bath water for the effectiveness of chlorination are made on the site, and of forty tests, all were found to be satisfactory.

The Metropolitan Water Board have supplied the following Report:—

“1. (a) The supply was satisfactory both as to (i) quality, and (ii) quantity throughout 1968.

(b) All new and repaired mains are disinfected with chlorine; after a predetermined period of contact the pipes are flushed out and refilled; samples of water are then collected from these treated mains; and the mains are returned to service only after results are found to be satisfactory.

The quality control from these laboratories is carried out by means of daily sampling from sources of supply, from the treatment works or well stations, from the distribution system, and through to the consumer. Any sign of contamination or any other abnormality is immediately investigated.

(c) (i) The Board has no record of the number of structurally separate dwellings supplied in your area, but the population supplied direct according to the Registrar General's estimates at 30th June, 1968, was 4,090.

(ii) No houses were permanently supplied by standpipe.

(d) No artificial fluoride was added, and where the fluoride content is indicated in the analyses it represents the naturally occurring fluoride in the water.

2. (a) The supply was derived from the following works and pumping stations:—

River Thames (southern group)
Stoke Newington

No new sources of supply were instituted and there were no changes to the general scheme of supply in your area.

The number of samples collected and the bacteriological and chemical analyses of the supply from the above sources after treatment are shown below.

(b) On account of their hardness content and alkaline reaction the Board's river and well-water supplies are not considered to be plumbo-solvent. It should, however, be appreciated that all types of water pick up varying amounts of metal from the material of water piping particularly when it is newly installed; this applies to copper, zinc, iron and also to lead.

Special tests for lead have been carried out during 1968 on 100 premises where a lead supply pipe is installed. The premises were chosen to give an even distribution of samples throughout the whole of the Board's area. Two samples were collected from each premises; one was the first running of water standing in the lead pipe overnight and

the other was a sample of water after running the tap for a few minutes. The results are set out in the accompanying table:-

Lead content of water from main taps in consumers' premises

Lead content (mg/l Pb)	Samples of water standing in lead pipe overnight	Samples of water after running the tap
Less than 0.01	10	37
0.01	31	57
0.02	21	4
0.03	8	1
0.04	9	0
0.05	5	0
0.06	5	0
0.07	4	1
0.08	1	0
0.09	3	0
0.10	1	0
0.12	1	0
0.16	1	0
	100 premises	100 premises

The above results are very satisfactory and the figures are within the limits of the World Health Organisation European Standards for Drinking Water Quality. This states that the upper limit for lead in running water in the supply should not be more than 0.1 mg/l (Pb); but where water undertakings continue to use lead piping the concentration of lead (as Pb) should not exceed 0.3 mg/l after 16 hours contact with the pipes."

METROPOLITAN WATER BOARD – Water Examination Department
BACTERIOLOGICAL RESULTS – YEARLY AVERAGES, 1968
OF WATER SUPPLIED TO THE CORPORATION 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.
Thames-derived, South of River								1,931	10.8		99.79	100.0
Stoke Newington								257	18.9		100.0	100.0

METROPOLITAN WATER BOARD – WATER EXAMINATION DEPARTMENT

AVERAGE RESULTS OF THE CHEMICAL EXAMINATION OF THE WATER SUPPLIED TO THE CORPORATION OF LONDON DURING 1968
 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	Sodium as Na	Potassium as K	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)
R. Thames, South of River	156	0.023	0.081	4.0	1.22		271	73	4	22.9	5.3	33	2.0	10	62	0.30	0.02		0.1	14	7.9	560
Stoke Newington	52	0.014	0.062	4.8	0.69		308	78	5	29.9	5.2	40	1.7	10	66	0.30	0.01		0.1	7	8.0	330

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 4 feet high x 2 feet 8 inches wide, this size being adopted only to provide access for sewermen, as the normal dry weather flow depth of effluent is only about 9 inches at an average velocity of 2 to 3 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 Beckton Sewage Treatment Works.

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

NOISE CONTROL

Undoubtedly the public are making known their views on noise in a more specific manner. Perhaps this is an instance of people being patient for a long time and then saying in no uncertain terms "thus far and no further". They have had enough of this type of encroachment into their lives.

During the year, 380 complaints of noise were received and this necessitated 892 visits by the Public Health Inspectors. Many complaints related to noise occurring at night and during weekends. As in previous years, a substantial proportion of the complaints were of noise coming from building sites, demolition, civil engineering works, and office machinery, ventilation plants and computer cooling systems.

It will be appreciated that the large daytime population of the City are often irritated or annoyed by the volume of noise already experienced in the congested environs of the City, and any additional clangour brings sharp reaction. It seems inevitable, apart from any action local authorities may have to take, that much more attention will have to be paid to the sound-proofing of offices and other buildings.

Sooner or later it may be necessary to establish, even by resort to legal processes, that noise which is not considered a nuisance at midday can be a nuisance at midnight or at other times when residents expect to have some period of quietness.

In some instances, particularly where statutory undertakers were involved and where the City Corporation had no legal powers, amelioration of noise nuisance was brought about by informal action by the Public Health Inspectors.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

The one remaining common lodging house within the City is situated at 116, Middlesex Street. The premises are owned and managed by the Salvation Army. They are rather old, factory-type premises, adapted to their present purpose, and consist of six floors and a basement providing a canteen, and accommodation for four hundred men. A clothing store and laundry are also available.

During the year under review, a small reduction of the number of beds has been made, because some accommodation on the first floor has been converted into open-plan units with room for six beds in each enclosure.

The cleansing and disinfection of persons and clothing are carried out at the Corporation's Cleansing Station at Milton Court. The bathroom has been substantially improved during the year and with the adoption of improved cleaning measures, it is felt that better overall results will be shown.

The Public Health Inspectors have carried out twenty-four inspections during the year and all matters relating to environmental health in these premises were dealt with by consultation with the authorities at the Salvation Army, whose willing co-operation with this Department is appreciated.

OFFICES SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

The year under review has been significant in showing a substantial increase in the number of inspections carried out under this legislation. This increase is most marked in the field of office inspections, the number being quadrupled over those of the previous year (2,209 in 1968 as compared with 549 during the year 1967). This is a direct result of the recruitment of additional staff. In all, the department carried out 3,141 general inspections, and a total of 8,095 visits of various kinds were made to registered premises.

The number of registered premises at the end of the year was 8,722 this owing to cancellations, being slightly less than the previous year. The number of new registrations during the year was 410 as compared with 317 in 1967, and although this is numerically greater, as a percentage of inspections carried out, it is 12% as compared with 30% in 1967. This tends to indicate that the total number of registerable premises in the City is about 11,500 as compared with the 14,000 registerable premises previously estimated.

In the majority of cases it has been found that the simpler provisions of the Act give rise to the largest number of contraventions i.e. the want of a first aid kit, an abstract and/or a thermometer.

A number of instances of overcrowding were found, usually relating to individual rooms but in a few cases relating to particular premises as a whole. In the latter case the firms concerned were usually aware of the problem as it impeded their own efficiency. As quite a number of accidents also appear to involve people either falling over, or after falling, striking against furniture and other fittings, it could indicate that the statutory standard might not be satisfactory. The standard laid down in the Act is (a) that each person shall have 400 cubic feet of air space, any height above 10 feet being disregarded for the purpose and no allowance being made for fixtures and fittings, or, (b) that, having regard to furniture, and fittings, machinery plant and other things, a room should not be so overcrowded as to cause risk of injury to health. In practice only the "400 cubic feet per person" standard can be effectively used and in some cases this has not in our view been found to be satisfactory. It is felt that the minimum square footage per person should be in the region of 50 square feet per person rather than 40 i.e. height above 8 ft. being discounted, and an amendment to the existing legislation would be welcome.

Heating and ventilation continue to be a problem particularly in buildings constructed for speculative purposes. With regard to heating it is usually a case of the temperature being too high rather than too low and the minimum temperature of 60.8 F. (16°C) has been achieved in all but a very few cases even in the severest winter conditions.

The tendency not to have through ventilation in offices leads to an inadequate circulation of air. The Association of Heating and Ventilation Engineers have suggested standards of air change per hour having regard to the type of use to which rooms, or parts of premises are put, but these have not in all circumstances been found to be sufficient and so far there has not been a legal standard set.

This year saw the publication of a local Authority Circular giving standards of lighting in registered premises according to the type of work being carried on there. The recommended levels are much below the values given by the Illuminating Engineering Society which are published in the same Circular. Past experience indicated that minimum standards usually tend to become maximum standards and as a result no doubt difficulty will be experienced in securing any improvement to lighting in registered premises particularly those of an older type.

At the end of the year an Advisory leaflet by the Department of Employment and Productivity was produced giving guidance on the provision of washing facilities and accommodation for clothing. This will make the enforcement of these particular Sections of the Act easier in the future.

Many instances are still found of office machinery being unguarded. Usually it is the hand operated knife guillotine which is the main offender, but addressing machines, duplicators, etc. still account for a large number of contraventions. Many of these machines are available on the open market without suitable means of guarding. This appears to be a loophole in the legislation and it would be helpful if the Minister introduced Regulations prohibiting the sale, or letting for hire, for use in premises in Great Britain of such machinery without the relevant guard being attached. Section 20 (3) (c) gives him power to do this. The attitude of some manufacturers is that they will fit these safety devices as an optional extra but employers in general seem to be unaware that such machinery is intrinsically dangerous and a number of accidents still occur each year from the absence of effective guards. However, the Minister did make Regulations with regard to lifts and hoists in registered premises and these will come into full effect in the early part of 1969. Lifts are usually inspected each year for insurance purposes and the insurance companies' maintenance or engineering departments will be given the power to carry out these inspections. If defects are found they will serve a copy of the report on the Local Authority who will ensure that the necessary repairs are carried out.

The total number of accidents notified to the Corporation during the course of the year was 328. This is similar to the previous years and the majority of them were of a minor nature, again mainly due to people slipping on staircases and in passages. As a matter of interest a statistical analysis was made of such accidents and it was found that girls between the age of 15 and 20 and men of the age between 55 and 60 were particularly vulnerable age groupings. A distribution curve of accidents was also made and it appears that the majority of accidents occur in the afternoon rising to a peak round about 2.30 and again at 4.00 and just after 5.00 in the evening. The inference of the 4.00 to 5.00 p.m. peaks is obvious and there seems to be no easy answer to human nature. The 2.30 peak is interesting as there is no apparent reason why this should

occur, but two possible explanations are:

- (1) The drowsy feeling people tend to get after a reasonably large midday meal, or possibly the lack of it.
- (2) The fact that this is the period of the day when fatigue begins to set in.

There was one fatal accident during the year. This occurred when a group of men were engaged on maintaining a lift at first floor level. A box of chains resting at 5th floor level came down striking one of the two men standing on the lift cage killing him instantly and injuring another.

The increase in the amount of work carried out during the year made apparent several shortcomings in the existing legislation. Under the terms of the Act in accordance with Local Authority Circular Number 8, it is not necessary to report an accident occurring in the common parts of a shared office block although employers are encouraged to do so. Neither is it necessary for the employer to report accidents occurring to staff engaged on work away from the office premises, but as both the persons employed and the common parts fall within the main purview of the Act, this is an omission which should be remedied and the employers and/or owners required by legislation to report all accidents occurring within the curtilage of the premises and to staff employed by them on their official duties.

There are several anomalies under the "definitions" in the Act. For example, a more suitable definition of the term "employed" could be embodied into the Act. During a recent inspection of office premises an employer claimed that a young lady of foreign extraction, engaged at the time of visit in typing, was not "employed" as she did not receive any salary, did not work any regular or fixed hours and resorted to the office where she carried out any typing works available purely as part of her programme for increasing her facility in the English language. In this specific case there was no infringement of the welfare requirements of the Act involved and the ensuing discussion was mainly of academic interest. But as it can be readily envisaged that this situation could occur in other circumstances and having regard to the arguments that could be applied both for and against counting a person as being employed, a more suitable definition of "employed" could with advantage be incorporated into the Act. A further problem in this respect has arisen with the increased employment of temporary clerical staff. As a result of illness or the inability to fill vacancies, firms resort to agencies to carry out their work for them. This usually results in the clerical staff resorting to the registered premises and carrying on office work there. But they are not employed by the person who is required to register under the Act, and no money is paid to them, the fee being paid direct to the agency and the agency paying the employee's salary. As a result it could be said that the person working in the office is not employed by the person occupying the premises and therefore would not fall under the purview of this legislation.

An interesting problem of demarcation also arose during the course of the year. A Public Health Inspector carrying out general routine inspections came across premises registered as an office which were in fact a non-power factory. As these office premises were inside the curtilage of the factory the responsibility for the inspection of the office premises devolved upon the District Factories Inspectorate. However, as it was a non-power factory, Sections 1-7 of the Factories Act, 1961 came within the jurisdiction of this Department.

The Health, Safety and Welfare provisions of that part of the Factories Act and that part of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963 are basically similar in regard to the provisions of sanitary accommodation, washing facilities, lighting, ventilation, drinking water, etc. Thus, in order to "have a look" at the wash hand basins in the premises which were shared by both office and factory staff, the Factory Inspector and the Public Health Inspector would each have to make a visit. This seems rather pointless in view of the local authority circular defining the terms of enforcement by the Factories Inspectorate of offices within the curtilage of Factories, and inspection of other offices falling under the purview of the local authority. In order to avoid just such duplication it is felt that this matter should be looked into more closely and an amendment made where appropriate.

During the year there has been an increase in the number of estate agents, owners, employers of persons, consultant engineers etc., who have approached this Department with a view to obtaining prior approval of the intended works in order to secure compliance with the Act and a large volume of the Inspectorate's time has been spent on this aspect of the work.

In order to make greater use of the Inspector's time a new and more abbreviated type of inspection form was devised in late 1968 and it is hoped to bring this into operation during early 1969 thus reducing the amount of work involved in the recording of defects and conditions of premises. It is hoped that the new format will help the Inspectorate to have in addition a clearer view of conditions as a whole in premises in multiple occupation.

This year, more than any previously, the Inspectorate have been able to get to grips with the

problem of Offices, Shops and Railway premises in the City. However, as some five years have elapsed since the introduction of the Act and the attendant publicity at the time has died away, on initial inspection being made some difficulty is experienced in the educating of employers of persons, particularly those smaller companies who have not got access to large well-equipped administrative departments with the relevant knowledge of their duties to secure compliance with the legislation. The department is also hampered by the great deal of re-development which is occurring involving many older premises, the defects of which the owners or occupiers are reluctant to remedy, as the premises are likely to be re-developed within "a few months".

However, the Inspectors are usually treated with a great deal of consideration and co-operation usually ensues and the department can look back with some gratification over this year's work.

TABLE A
REGISTRATION AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS

Class of premises	Number of premises newly registered during the year	Total number of registered premises at end of year.	Number of registered premises receiving one or more general inspections during the year
Offices	264	6,399	2,209
Retail shops	76	975	344
Wholesale shops, warehouses	44	812	138
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	26	536	450
Fuel storage depots	NIL	NIL	NIL
TOTALS	410	8,722	3,141

TABLE B
NUMBER OF VISITS OF ALL KINDS (INCLUDING GENERAL INSPECTIONS) TO REGISTERED PREMISES

8,095

TABLE C
ANALYSIS BY WORKPLACE OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED PREMISES AT END OF YEAR

Class of workplace	Number of persons employed
Offices	244,170
Retail shops	5,169
Wholesale departments, warehouses	6,375
Catering establishments open to the public	6,657
Canteens	4,369
Fuel storage depots	NIL
Total	266,740
Total Males	158,976
Total Females	107,764

TABLE D—EXEMPTIONS

M/c. Line No.	Class of premises (1)	No. of exemptions current at end of year (2)	No. of exemptions			During the year No. of applications		Appeals to Court against refusal to grant or extend an exemption or against the withdrawal of an exemption	
			newly granted (3)	extended (4)	expired or withdrawn (5)	refused (6)	opposed by employees (7)	No. made (8)	No. allowed (9)
Part I—Space (sec. 5(2))									
1	Offices	1	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL		
2	Retail shops								
3	Wholesale shops, warehouses								
4	Catering establishments open to public, canteens			NIL					
5	Fuel storage depots								
Part II—Temperature (sec. 6)									
11	Offices								
12	Retail shops			NIL					
13	Wholesale shops, warehouses								
14	Catering establishments open to public, canteens				NIL				
15	Fuel storage depots								
Part III—Sanitary Conveniences (sec. 9)									
21	Offices								
22	Retail shops								
23	Wholesale shops, warehouses								
24	Catering establishments open to public, canteens								
25	Fuel storage depots								
Part IV—Washing Facilities (sec. 10(1))									
31	Offices								
32	Retail shops								
33	Wholesale shops, warehouses								
34	Catering establishments open to public, canteens								
35	Fuel storage depots								

TABLE E—PROSECUTIONS

Prosecutions instituted of which the hearing was completed in the year		
Section of Act or title of Regulations or Order (1)	No. of informations laid (2)	No. of informations leading to a conviction (3)
NIL		
No. of persons or companies prosecuted		NIL
No. of complaints (or summary applications) made under section 22		NIL
No. of interim orders granted ...		NIL

TABLE F—STAFF

No. of inspectors appointed under section 32 (1) or (5) of the Act ...	3 Full time
	16 Part time
No. of other staff employed for most of their time on work in connection with the Act ...	2

HYGIENE IN HAIRDRESSING AND BARBERS SHOPS

Section 77 of the Public Health Act, 1961 empowers local authorities to make Byelaws dealing with hygienic conditions in hairdressers and barbers shops.

During the year 51 inspections were made. As a consequence of these inspections it was necessary to serve 2 Intimation Notices.

On 14th July, 1967 the Greater London Council (General Powers) Act, 1967 received the Royal Assent. Section 21 of this Act requires all persons who wish to carry on the business of a hairdresser or barber to be registered. The Common Council of the City of London resolved in September 1967 that the requirements of Section 21 of the Greater London Council (General Powers) Act, 1967 should apply in the City of London as from the 1st January, 1968.

During the year 68 hairdressers and barbers were registered in respect of their premises.

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	73 (incl. 2 bake-houses)	125	10	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	594 (incl. 2 bake-houses)	387	18	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	155	76	—	—
TOTAL	822 (incl. 4 bake-houses)	588	28	—

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.)	12	10	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2.)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3.)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4.)	4	4	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.)					
(a) insufficient	7	5	—	—	—
(b) unsuitable or defective	27	21	—	—	—
(c) not separate for sexes	1	1	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	38	28	1	5	—
TOTAL	89	69	2	5	—

Part VIII of the Act
Outwork (Sections 133 and 134)

Section 133				Section 134		
Nature of Work 1	No. of outworkers in August list required by Section 133 (1) (c) 2	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council 3	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists 4	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises 5	Notices served 6	Prosecutions 7
Wearing apparel (Making, etc.)	311	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	311	—	—	—	—	—

Outwork and the inspection of outworkers' premises etc.

Lists received from City Firms employing outworkers	31
Names and addresses of outworkers resident in the City received from other Authorities	10
Names and addresses of outworkers resident outside the City, employed by City firms, transmitted to other Authorities.	311

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 11,470 inspections have been made. As a consequence of these inspections, it was necessary to serve 470 Intimation Notices.

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

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

City of London (Various Powers) Act, 1954
Clean Air Act, 1956

During the year 904 visits were made in connection with observed smoke emissions, routine boilerhouse inspections and the National Survey. Of these, 430 were carried out under the nuisance section of the Clean Air Act, 1956, mainly in connection with the burning of debris on sites where demolition is taking place and on building sites. The remaining visits were made as a result of observed smoke emissions and complaints and the necessary following up re-inspections.

With regard to the contraventions of the City of London (Various Powers) Act, 1954 which stipulates that "no smoke shall be emitted from any premises in the City" the investigations showed that in many cases the smoke alarm equipment had not been effectively maintained or that the settings had been wrongly adjusted and informal action on the part of the Corporation Staff was sufficient to effect the necessary improvements.

Smoke nuisances from the burning of debris, particularly by demolition contractors, do give cause for concern. Whilst the difficulties of contractors are appreciated, it must nevertheless be pointed out that the people in charge of the site operations will require to prevent this nuisance as the Corporation is amending its procedure in order that more rapid and efficient action can be taken against offenders.

Measurement of Atmospheric Pollution

The measurement of atmospheric pollution has continued during 1968.

Daily readings are taken at the two volumetric stations to enable the concentration of sulphur dioxide to be found, by the volumetric measurement of sulphuric acid which is produced when air containing SO₂ is bubbled through a solution of Hydrogen Peroxide.

Air is drawn from the atmosphere, through a filter paper, thus collecting small smoke particles. This produces a grey coloured stain which by its density can give the quantity of smoke in the atmosphere.

TABLE I

The rainwater collected at Guildhall during the year was more than the average for the past five years. Whilst the insoluble deposits have increased, the soluble deposits have decreased, compared to the last five years.

TABLE II

The concentration of smoke recorded during 1968 was less than the average for the past five years.

TABLE III

There has been a very slight decrease in the amounts of SO_2 averaged over the year and less than the average for the past five years. Under the amended Clean Air Act chimneys come within a stricter control with regard to their heights. The height of the chimney is related in terms of the dispersal of SO_2 , so that the sulphur content of a fuel becomes a significant factor in the design of chimneys.

TABLE 1 - Results obtained in 1968 of the monthly observations of rainfall and deposited matter by means of the deposit gauge

MONTH	Rainfall collected in deposit gauge at Guildhall		DEPOSITS		
	Equivalent to		Insoluble	Soluble	Total
	Millimetres	Inches of rain	Tons per square mile		
January	64	2.50	23.89	10.37	34.26
February	26	1.01	32.87	21.58	54.45
March	24	0.93	32.70	4.35	37.05
April	42	1.66	19.37	6.87	26.24
May	48	1.90	13.44	6.10	19.54
June	54	2.13	39.32	6.93	46.24
July	67	2.63	13.09	5.99	19.09
August	87	3.43	23.24	8.18	31.42
September	145	5.73	14.03	10.36	24.39
October	64	2.54	15.69	7.83	23.52
November	42	1.64	13.13	8.90	22.03
December	69	2.71	15.59	8.76	24.35
Averages:					
1968	61	2.40	21.36	8.85	30.22
1967	54	2.13	19.33	11.90	31.23
1966	49	1.94	17.85	10.11	27.96
1965	54	2.12	19.02	9.96	28.98
1964	44	1.71	15.13	12.49	27.63
1963	41	1.63	12.48	10.07	22.55
1963-1967	48	1.91	16.76	10.91	27.67

TABLE II – Results obtained in 1968 of the daily observations of the concentration of SMOKE by the volumetric method

MONTH	Rainfall collected in deposit gauge at Guildhall		Public Services Building	Snow Hill Police Station
	Equivalent to		Monthly Average	
	Millimetres	Inches of Rain	Microgrammes per cu. metre	Microgrammes per cu. metre
January	64	2.50	77	80
February	26	1.01	69	75
March	24	0.93	44	50
April	42	1.66	47	36
May	48	1.90	36	27
June	54	2.13	30	30
July	67	2.63	27	23
August	87	3.43	25	12
September	145	5.73	34	39
October	64	2.54	61	59
November	42	1.64	73	59
December	69	2.71	91	84
Averages: 1968	61	2.40	51	48
1967	54	2.13	50	50
1966	49	1.94	59 (Golden Lane)	56
1965	54	2.12	70	64
1964	44	1.71	88	77
1963	41	1.63	100	87
1963 - 1967	48	1.91	73	67

TABLE III – Results obtained in 1968 of the measurement of SULPHUR DIOXIDE by the volumetric method

MONTH	Rainfall collected in deposit gauge at Guildhall		Public Services Building	Snow Hill Police Station
	Equivalent to		Monthly Average	
	Millimetres	Inches of Rain	Microgrammes per cu. metre	
January	64	2.50	404	443
February	26	1.01	397	447
March	24	0.93	303	328
April	42	1.66	291	301
May	48	1.90	209	218
June	54	2.13	136	154
July	67	2.63	142	111
August	87	3.43	124	84
September	145	5.73	206	157
October	64	2.54	280	245
November	42	1.64	369	305
December	69	2.71	467	368
Averages: 1968	61	2.40	277	263
1967	54	2.13	271	292
1966	49	1.94	284 (Golden Lane)	328
1965	54	2.12	286	341
1964	44	1.71	316	383
1963	41	1.63	300	345
1963 - 1967	48	1.91	291	338

RODENT CONTROL

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

Activity under this Act followed the well established principles, of, firstly, routine inspection of the district combined with following up complaints as received, and secondly, destruction of rats in the sewers.

Resulting from routine visits and complaints, infestations requiring treatment were dealt with as follows:—

House mouse infestations	738
Rat infestations (Major)	4
Rat infestations (Minor)	99
Total infestations treated	<u>841</u>
Infestations of rats and mice not requiring separate treatment	68
Number of baits laid in connection with house mouse infestations	10,070

Results of treatment:—

Bodies of house mice recovered	898
Bodies of rats recovered	224
Estimated kill of rats recorded by the amount of poison taken.	532
Total operational visits	4,909

All work was combined with advising occupiers on preventive measures including proofing and, particularly the protection of foodstuffs.

Sewers

Four periodical treatments were carried out in the sewers i.e. March, June, September and December. The June period required, as always, a test baiting treatment (which amounts to test baiting with a sausage rusk on a two day period) followed by poison being administered where takes were recorded.

A total number of direct poison baits laid amounted to 1,096 in the periods March, September and December.

Of the June pre-bait and poison period, a total of 358 pre-baits were laid comprised of wet sausage rusk. Of these, 53 were full takes and 24 were half takes. These takes were consequently replaced by poison baits.

The poison used on all sewer treatments was Fluoroacetamide (1081).

CITY MORTUARY

Bodies received	174
Post Mortem Examinations made	174
Inquests on bodies	30
Inquests held at Holloway Prison	NIL
Inquests on fires	1
Inquests on Treasure Trove	NIL

DISINFECTION AND CLEANSING OF VERMINOUS PERSONS, ETC.

Export of Clothing, etc.

Articles, by weight	1 ton 12 cwt.
No. of articles disinfected	653,280
Cases of horsehair	164
Fees received	£2,816 6s. 0d.

General Disinfection, Infectious Diseases, etc.

Premises disinfected after cases of infectious disease	NIL
Lockers at Post Offices disinfected	14
Verminous premises disinfected	3
Beds and bedding disinfected	703

Cleansing of Persons

No. of verminous persons bathed	639
No. of persons with scabies bathed	4
No. of articles disinfected	6,430

CATERING ESTABLISHMENTS

Before establishing a catering business, application is made for planning approval and applications are referred by the City Architect to the Medical Officer of Health, with a view to advising the developers on whether the premises will be suitable from a public health aspect.

Although this is purely an advisory service, it is useful to both caterers and the Health Department, in that future difficulties can be avoided by co-operative effort.

During the year, 77 intending caterers obtained the advice of this Department before deciding to proceed with their ventures.

OBSERVATIONS ON CATERING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE CITY OF LONDON

Almost everything that can be usefully said concerning the hygiene of catering establishments has been mentioned in previous annual reports and has been written up at great length by many authorities. Nevertheless, one cannot escape the unpalatable fact that it is becoming increasingly difficult to ensure that even minimum standards of cleanliness are maintained in some City restaurants. The cleaning of both premises and equipment is a task for which nobody wishes to accept responsibility, and one is approaching a state of affairs where it is becoming well nigh impossible to hire labour to carry out this essential part of catering activity. These difficulties have been increased by the continued relative unprofitability of the catering industry in the City, and the necessity for economy in the use of labour. Invariably, expenditure on labour for cleaning and hygiene is the first saving to be made.

However, increasing emphasis is being placed on the hygiene of food premises and at the end of the year three Public Health Inspectors were engaged full time on this work. Although no general sense of satisfaction can be expressed at the conditions found to exist in many restaurants, there is some consolation to be gained from the improvements which have resulted from the energetic efforts of the inspectors concerned and the more conscientious caterers. Altogether 1,672 inspections of catering establishments were carried out during the year under review, and 171 written communications were sent to individual proprietors drawing their attention to a variety of unsatisfactory conditions. In most instances, all the necessary improvements were effected without recourse to legal action, and whilst no legal proceedings were actually instituted during 1968, there was at the end of the year a residual number of unsatisfactory premises in respect of which it was subsequently found necessary to initiate legal action. The Corporation's procedure for dealing with such cases has been re-examined and expedited, and it is anticipated that unless there is a radical improvement in the present trend of neglecting restaurant premises, legal action will be taken more frequently and more speedily than has been the practice heretofore. Certain caterers must be made to realise that they can no longer hope to continually ignore their statutory obligations with impunity.

Unfortunately, the lack of prosperity in the industry is resulting in the gradual withdrawal from the City by the large multiple caterers. For example, for this very reason, a large firm which is a household name has actually closed down five catering premises within the City during a period of six months.

It is perhaps unfortunate that the emphasis over the years on "dirty" restaurants tends to obscure the fact that a very determined effort has been made and is being made to achieve a higher standard of construction and design in City restaurants, and these efforts have, to a degree, borne fruit in the many truly excellent catering establishments which at the present time can be found within the square mile. Furthermore, the justified criticism which has been made of defaulters should not prevent an appreciation of the first class service rendered by the more responsible City caterers.

THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

During the year the work of the Sampling Officer has been directed mainly to obtaining informal samples of food which the housewife would normally buy regularly or be tempted to purchase as a consequence of modern marketing methods.

Of the 397 samples purchased, only 13 (3.27%) were the subject of an adverse report by the Public Analyst. The irregularities mostly referred to infringements of the Labelling of Food Orders, and these were resolved after consultation with the manufacturers or packers concerned. It should be pointed out that these infringements were mainly of a technical nature, or were due to an unawareness of the various implications of the Regulations, rather than a deliberate attempt to evade them.

Particular attention was again paid to the sampling of made-up foods such as fresh mince meat, sausage meat, sausages, scotch eggs and pies of all descriptions. Where possible, these commodities were purchased at the beginning of the week, preferably as soon as the premises opened for business, so that an indication of the freshness or otherwise of food offered for sale

during the early part of the week, could be obtained.

25 formal samples of milk were purchased from roundsmen in the City area. These were taken to the Public Analyst for examination and all proved satisfactory.

Formal samples of spirits, purchased from Public Houses in the City and examined by the Public Analyst were all found to conform to the legal standard.

It was not found necessary to initiate legal action in respect of any of the samples referred to above.

However, during the course of the year a number of complaints were again received from members of the public regarding various articles of food alleged to be unfit for human consumption, or alternatively containing extraneous material. All these complaints were investigated and, as a result, legal proceedings were instituted in five cases resulting in the imposition of fines varying from £5 to £50.

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>
Biscuits (Ratafias)	Informal	The biscuits had an objectionable taste due to rancid fat and were unfit for consumption.	Appropriate representations were made to the manufacturers.
*Bread Pudding	Informal	Contained a sharp fragment of brown glass weighing one gramme and measuring ½ inch across.	A cautionary letter was sent to the caterer concerned.
Carrot Juice	Informal	The sample did not consist of carrot juice but of a diluted carrot purée containing - water, 3 parts, carrot, 2 parts, with a little sugar and salt.	All stocks of this commodity have been withdrawn from sale until an amended label has been prepared.
*Cheese and Pickle Sandwich	Informal	Contained a thin splinter of glass, nearly ½ inch long.	Appropriate representations were made, to the caterer concerned.
*Cheese Roll	Informal	Contained baked in the bread was a small piece of white cotton material.	Appropriate representations were made to the baker concerned.
Cheese (Rahm Brie)	Informal	The sample, which consisted of full fat soft cheese, was not labelled in the manner required by the Cheese Regulations.	Representations were made to the firm concerned. An assurance was received that in future all cheese would be labelled in accordance with the provisions of the Cheese Regulations, 1965.
Cheese Processed (Vollfett- Schmelkase Canned)	Informal	The sample was not labelled in the manner required by the Cheese Regulations.	Representations were made to the firm concerned. An assurance was received that in future all cheese would be labelled in accordance with the provisions of the Cheese Regulations, 1965.
*Cheese and Tomato Roll	Informal	Contained under some webbing in a depression in the crust was a small live caterpillar.	Notwithstanding a detailed investigation it was impossible to determine whether the caterer or the baker was responsible. Because of this uncertainty it was deemed inadvisable to initiate legal action.
*Welsh Rarebit	Informal	Contained in the cheese covering was a greenish patch which was due to the presence of a small quantity of a compound of iron.	Appropriate representations were made to the caterer concerned.
Cream Slices	Informal	The slices contained an imitation cream made from emulsified fat, sugar and water.	These cakes are known as French pastries and in this instance the cake in question was mistakenly labelled in the tray. Appropriate representations were made to the retailer concerned.

<i>Article</i>	<i>Informal Formal Sample</i>	<i>Nature of adulteration or irregularity</i>	<i>Action</i>
*Custard Pie	Informal	Contained baked in the pastry the damaged remains of a small moth.	Legal proceedings were instituted against the manufacturer of the custard pie. The defendant pleaded guilty and was given an absolute discharge but was ordered to pay £5 5s. 0d., towards the costs of the prosecution.
(Fish) Thon a la Provencale	Informal	The label did not include the common or usual English name of the food nor any statement of ingredients.	Retailer requested to print labels indicating the English name and ingredients of the commodity.
Milk	Informal	Contained fat, 2.69% Solids-not-fat, 8.51% corresponding to the abstraction of 10% of the milk fat.	Appropriate representations were made to the firm concerned. After a thorough investigation no explanation could be found as to the cause of the fat extraction. All further samples proved genuine.
Mustard Oil	Informal	The sample was not Mustard Oil but consisted of flavoured mineral oil, coloured with an artificial colour (consistent with Oil Orange E) not permitted by the Colouring Matter in Food Regulations.	All stock of this commodity was surrendered by the merchant and destroyed by the Cleansing Department of the City Corporation.
*Nut Ring	Informal	Consisted of four broken pieces of nut brittle and contained moulded in two of the pieces two strands of jute, 4 and 2½ inches long.	Appropriate representations were made to the manufacturer.
Salad Dressing Mix	Informal	Consisted of a Salad Dressing Preparation inadequately labelled. To make a salad dressing this preparation required the addition of salad oil and vinegar. It is therefore an incomplete mix and the fact that other ingredients need to be added should in my opinion be clearly stated in close association with the description of the article on the label.	The existing stock of this commodity has been withdrawn from sale until amended labels have been prepared.
Soupe Pistou, Canned	Informal	The label of the can was in French and did not include any statement in English of the common or usual name or of the ingredients of the food.	Retailer requested to have statement in English printed on the label.
Sausages	Informal	Contained Sulphur Dioxide, 240 parts per million. Sausages may not contain preservative unless its presence is declared.	Notice now displayed in shop indicating that all sausages contain preservative.
Pork Sausages	Informal	Contained sulphur dioxide, 270 parts per million. Sausages may not contain preservative unless its presence is declared.	Notice now displayed in shop indicating that all sausages contain preservative.
Pork Sausages	Informal	Contained Meat, 61%; sulphur dioxide 340 parts per million. (1) Pork sausages ordinarily contain at least 65% of meat. (2) Sausages should not contain preservative unless its presence is declared.	Representations have been made to the company marketing this commodity, who agreed to withdraw the sausages from sale to the Public.
Pork Pies	Informal	One of the pies contained a small growth of green mould on the meat filling.	Appropriate representations were made to the caterer concerned.
Mixed Grill	Informal	The ingredients included sausages which contained sulphur dioxide, 260 parts per million. The label did not bear any declaration of preservative or other ingredients.	Notice now displayed in shop indicating that all sausages and sausage meat contain preservative..

<u>Article</u> <u>Article</u>	<u>Informal</u> <u>Former Sample</u>	<u>Nature of adulteration</u> <u>or irregularity</u>	<u>Action</u>
*Corned Beef Canned	Informal	Contained a large bur (the seed capsule of a species of Burdock) which had been introduced with the meat prior to canning.	This was an imported commodity obtained by the wholesalers concerned, from Government reserve stocks. The attention of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food was drawn to this complaint.
*Corned Beef roll and piece of corned beef	Informal	The corned beef, both in the piece and in the roll, was putrefying and unfit for consumption.	Appropriate representations were made to the catering firm concerned. Because of the small demand for this type of roll and sandwich filling the use of corned beef was subsequently discontinued.
*Cheese burger	Informal	Consisted of part of a fried meat and tomato sauce roll, and contained lying on the meat, a filter tip from a smoked cigarette.	The evidence of how, when and where the cigarette end became embedded in the "cheeseburger" was not entirely clear. A letter of caution was sent to the caterer concerned.
Suet (Shredded Beef)	Informal	Contained - Fat, 81.6% Flour, 18.4% Shredded suet should contain at least 83% of fat.	Appropriate representations were made to the manufacturers.
Sugar coated sweets	Informal	The colouring matters included a blue coal-tar colour, Blue VRS, not permitted in food by the Colouring Matter in Food Regulations, 1966.	These sweets were withdrawn from sale.
*Yoghurt (Apricot)	Informal	The specimen had an objectionable musty smell and contained a thick, paper-like skin of <i>Penicillium</i> mould. It was unfit for consumption.	A cautionary letter was sent to the caterer concerned. The Caterer has agreed to keep all future stocks in the refrigerator and to use dummy cartons for display purposes.

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

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT 1955 AND FOOD REGULATIONS

Samples Purchased and Submitted for Analysis

<u>Article</u>	<u>Informal</u>	<u>Formal</u>	<u>Article</u>	<u>Informal</u>	<u>Formal</u>
Bacon	5		Fish, Cakes	4	
Beetroot	1		Canned	5	
Biscuits	16		Dressing	4	
Bread	6		Fresh	5	
Butter - Rum flavoured	1		Frozen	1	
Butter	6		Potted	3	
Cakes & Pastries	40		Shell	1	
Cake Mix	2		Smoked	2	
Candied Peel	1		Fruit, Canned	6	
Canelloni	1		Dried	6	
Cereals	2		Fresh	4	
Cheese	8		Frozen	2	
Cheese Spread	4		Juice	5	
Chicken Croquettes	3		Pies	1	
Chicken - Barbecued	1		Horlicks	1	
Chicken Livers	1		Jam	5	
Chicken Pie	1		Jellied Cranberry Sauce	1	
Christmas Pudding	1		Jelly - Quick Jel	1	
Complan	1		Indian Tonic Water	1	
Condiments	1		Lard	1	
Cooking Fat	2		Lemon Pie Filling	1	
Cream, Dairy	6		Lentils	1	
Canned	2		Margarine	1	
Confectionery	17		Meat, Canned	9	
Crispbread	1		Cooked	2	
Cultured Buttermilk	1		Fresh	5	
Drinks, Fruit	5		Prepacked, Frozen	3	
Faggots	1		Pies	8	
			Meat Products	28	

Article	Informal	Formal	Article	Informal	Formal
Milk, Canned	3		Sauces	5	
Fresh	6	25	Sausages	14	
Long Life	1		Sausages, Canned	2	
Mince Pies	3		Sausage Rolls	5	
Mincemeat	1		Scotch Eggs	4	
Nuts	1		Soups, Canned	7	
Pastes and Pates	3		Spices and Herbs	5	
Pizza Napolitan	1		Spirits		3
Peanut Butter	1		Sponge Pudding	1	
Potato, Canned	1		Suet	1	
Crisps	2		Sugar	1	
Instant	1		Tea	7	
Rice, Pkt.	1		Tomatoes	2	
Canned	1		Vegetables, Canned	3	
Rolls & Sandwiches	23		Vinegar	1	
Salad Oil	1		Yoghurt	4	
Dressing	3				
				369	28

OTHER SAMPLES SUBMITTED FOR ANALYSIS

Aubergines	5	Potato, Instant	1
Biscuits	1	Pumpkin Meat	1
Bread fruit (Canned)	1	Pumpkin Soup	1
Bread Pudding	1	Rolls	3
Cakes & Pastries	1	Sandwiches	2
Capers in wine vinegar	1	Sauces	1
Cheese, piece	1	Soups	2
Coffee, instant	1	Tea	1,414
Corn, whole kernel	1	Tomato Puree	1
Corned Beef (Canned)	2	Juice	3
Custard Pie	1	Canned	1
Chicken in curry	1	Vegetables, Canned	3
Egg Albumen	7	Juice	1
Fish, Kippers	1	Vine leaves, Canned	1
Canned	9	Vinegar	2
Herring Fillets	1	Welsh Rarebit	1
Fruit, Canned	6	Wimpy	1
Juice	4	Yams	2
Dried	46	Yoghurt	1
Gooseberries in Syrup	1		
Macaroni	1	Total	1,546
Meat, Canned	5		
Milk, Fresh	1	Tested for Contamination	
Mustard Oil	2	Toys	
Nut Ring	1	Toy panda on motor cycle	1
Onion Powder	1	100 pieces cowboys	1
Kibbled	1		2

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS

Albumen, egg white solids, granular, flake or crystals	41
Coffee, Instant	1
Crab, canned	1
Cream, fresh	3
Egg noodles	2
Faggots	1
Saveloys	1
	50

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 49 tons, 7 cwt., 1 qr., 26 lbs., which was deposited of as follows:-

	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Cwts.</u>	<u>Qrs.</u>	<u>Lbs.</u>
Destroyed	43	7	1	22
Disposed of to Contractors	3	13	2	26
Re-exported	2	6	1	6

1 ton, 17 cwt., 2 qrs., 0 lbs., of food were placed under stop and subsequently dealt with under supervision of other local authorities.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955 (SECTION 16)

The 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

Brining of Meat	16
Boiling of Shellfish	5
Cooking of Meats and Poultry	9
Cooking of Meats and Poultry for resale	4
Manufacture of Dripping	8
Manufacture of Ice Cream	2
Manufacture of Pies	2
Manufacture of Sausages	9
Pickling and bottling of Shellfish	3
Preparation and bleaching of Tripe	1
Preparation of Jellied Eels and Shellfish	8
Preparation of Poultry	2
Sale and storage of Prepacked Ice Cream	47
Selecting and testing Sausage Casings	4
Sale of Ice Cream/Prepacked	26
Cooking of prepacked Frozen Pies	1
TOTAL	<u>147</u>

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.

66 firms were registered under this Act, 61 of which were re-registrations. No contraventions were noted. 89 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.

28 inspections were made and no contraventions came to 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.

31 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 AND 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 or 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.

Furthermore certain imported foods sold loose, such as fresh apples, raw tomatoes etc. must bear a label indicating the country of origin or the word "Foreign" or "Empire" when offered or exposed for sale.

No difficulty has been experienced in the administration of this Act.

The Trade Descriptions Act, 1968 which came into force on the 30th November 1968 repeals the Merchandise Marks Act, 1926. However, Orders in Council made under Section 2 of the Act of 1926 and requiring indication of origin shall continue for three years.

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 shellfish)</i>	<i>Weight of Fish condemned</i>	<i>Condemnation Rate</i>
82,100 tons	261 tons	0.31%

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION — SMITHFIELD MARKET

Deliveries of meat and poultry etc. to Smithfield Market dropped from 343,619 tons in 1967 to 318,257 tons in 1968.

Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963

Meat from England and Wales surrendered for diseased condition amounted to 0.03% of the 86,425 tons of such meat delivered to Smithfield Market.

Local Authorities were notified of significant losses due to disease from carcasses bearing their legible inspection stamp and were also immediately informed of any instance, for example, unstamped carcasses, where meat from their area had apparently left the slaughterhouses in contravention of these Regulations.

Some enquiries were received from local authorities concerning unstamped meat from Smithfield. All were found to refer to meat coming from Scotland where meat marking is not a requirement.

Abscess formation was the most frequently found manifestation of disease in pigs from all sources. Pyaemia or multiple abscesses accounted for 61% of pork carcasses condemned. Emaciation with oedema etc. accounted for 80% of all carcasses of mutton from the United Kingdom condemned.

Six carcasses of beef and offals in which localised infestation with *cysticercus bovis* had been found on routine examination in the slaughterhouse were, by arrangement with local authorities, received in Smithfield and detained in cold storage for the prescribed period.

Imported Food Regulations, 1968

Meat from the Republic of Ireland became "Imported Meat" for the purpose of these Regulations which came into force on the 1st August, 1968. This meat and offals etc. arrived in Smithfield and the City Cold Stores in rail containers from various ports of entry. Examination for the purposes of these Regulations is not made at the ports but deferred until the containers reach their destination. The Meat Inspectors were faced with the time consuming task of tracing

and checking contents of containers which some Port Health Authorities had difficulty in notifying in accordance with Regulation 5 (3). From 1st August to 31st December, 1968 2,270 containers from the Republic of Ireland were notified as destined for Smithfield.

Small regular consignments of meat in containers from Europe were also notified under Regulation 5 (3) and examined on arrival at Smithfield.

Imported chilled meat affected with bacterial slime or mould fungi figured largely in the total of unsound meat condemned.

Poultry Inspection

The examination of uneviscerated poultry for disease continued to be an important task of the Meat Inspectors and accounted for fairly regular and consistent quantities of poultry condemned throughout the year.

Statistics

Samples sent for histological examination	1
Samples sent for pathological examination	13
Samples sent for analytical examination	4
Samples taken for Government Chemist investigation	90
Number of demonstrations and lectures given	138
Number of exportation certificates issued	5

Table showing the amount of meat surrendered to or seized by Meat Inspectors in
the City of London for DISEASED Condition, 1968.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	TOTAL 1968	TOTAL 1967
	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
Argentina								11	168				179	1,371
Denmark					15	46	7		16				84	9
Eire	454	881	652	666	638	1,545	322	596	785	1,940	918	511	9,908	1,949
Finland	375	402	559	335	338	730	664	490	115				4,008	2,444
Great Britain													-	96,876
England & Wales	7,066	6,038	4,601	3,559	7,704	5,365	5,891	3,761	3,878	4,288	3,603	4,137	59,891	-
N. Ireland	81	63	204	27				4	69	47	26	52	573	-
Scotland	883	761	464	186	696	15	170	15	309	283	402	457	4,641	-
Hungary											13		13	
New Zealand	16			50	24		39	50			16	3	198	69
Poland			12				59						71	87
Rumania											73		73	
Sweden			20			16	42	32					110	337
Uruguay					100	85							185	
Yugoslavia							33	86		392	247		758	
1968.	8,875	8,145	6,512	4,823	9,515	7,802	7,227	5,045	5,340	6,950	5,298	5,160	80,692	-
1967.	10,520	8,745	9,335	7,831	9,390	7,026	8,791	8,913	7,071	9,276	10,512	5,732	-	103,142

Table showing the amount of meat surrendered to or seized by Meat Inspectors in the City of London for UNSOUND condition, 1968

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 1968 lbs	TOTAL 1967 lbs
Argentina	14,777	393	11,882	485	145	64	127	5,177	900	1,664	4,854	474	40,942	451,092
Australia	52			61	70		62	29					274	562
Brazil					433	2,308	283	264	116				3,404	
Canada		35	42			30							107	
Denmark				13	36	16	58	7	371		20		521	144
Eire	6,647	5,315	8,054	3,934	6,020	2,851	7,144	5,640	2,435	11,907	2,601	2,797	65,345	39,124
Finland	107	255	194	60	151	845	1,475	789	42				3,918	26,795
France								1,033					1,033	
Great Britain														247,760
England & Wales	9,464	26,273	4,269	6,587	8,387	8,879	30,235	21,209	10,557	17,960	5,505	4,001	153,326	
N. Ireland	206	543	8,376	186	173	241	352	1,739	967	672	735	451	14,641	
Scotland	721	2,103	547	827	900	4,608	2,915	3,824	5,231	1,691	536	491	24,394	
Holland	56				5	2,772				37			2,870	1,514
New Zealand	176	182	24		37	904	2,826	1,167	202	80	138	29	5,765	4,226
Poland	13	14	45	61	147		845	216	1,004	76	76	423	2,920	6,010
Rhodesia														80
Rumania			20	8	8								36	989
S. Africa	62				12		55	57			62		248	913
Sweden					25		1,519	16	35		34		1,629	15,335
U.S.A.														14
Uruguay				94	5,151	1,850	1,830	158	92	101	17,095	1,403	27,774	46,975
Yugoslavia				84	28,594	235,065	26,017	32,163	8,693	12,062	1,727	194	344,599	21,419
1968	32,281	35,113	33,453	12,400	50,294	260,433	75,743	73,488	30,645	46,250	33,383	10,263	693,746	—
1967	158,652	61,008	124,770	32,041	34,186	37,836	132,494	114,857	54,213	24,412	58,775	29,708	—	862,952

Table showing the amount of meat, poultry and other foods surrendered to, or seized by, meat inspectors in the City of London, 1968.

	Smithfield Market				Leadenhall Market and City Shops				Cold Stores				TOTAL			
	T	C	Q	L	T	C	Q	L	T	C	Q	L	T	C	Q	L
Meat (Diseased) ..	35	19	1	19			2	16			1	17	36	0	1	24
Meat (Unsound) ..	307	14	3	26	1	14	1	2		4	3	18	309	14	0	18
Offal ..	66	15	0	0		6	2	15	1	7	2	5	68	9	0	20
Poultry and Feathered Game ..	55	0	2	10	3	14	0	9					58	14	2	19
Rabbits and Hares ..	2	0	0	2		2	0	9					2	2	0	11
Tinned Meat ..	2	16	3	13		3	1	16					3	0	1	1
Other Tinned Goods ..	1	12	3	13				11					1	12	3	24
Frozen Fish ..	1	16	3	8									1	16	3	8
Other Frozen Foods ..		13	0	24										13	0	24
Cheese ..		2	0	16										2	0	16
Salami ..									2	2	6		2	2	6	
1968	474	11	3	19	6	1	0	22	1	15	1	18	482	8	2	3
1967	581	2	3	7	3	19	1	26	1	11	2	11	586	13	3	16

	1968	1967
	Tons	Tons
Meat, Poultry and other Foods ..	318,257	343,619
Delivered at Smithfield Market.		

FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS 1960 AND 1962 FOOD HYGIENE (MARKET STALLS & DELIVERY VEHICLES) REGULATIONS, 1966

There are 357 stalls on Central Markets occupied by 110 firms. All food businesses have now been fitted with sinks and with hot and cold water for washing utensils as required by Part IV, Section 18B of the Food Hygiene (Market Stalls & Delivery Vehicles) Regulations, 1966. The general cleanliness of the stalls has been maintained and where faults have been found they have been remedied.

Carrier companies' and private butchers' vehicles have also kept a good standard of cleanliness.

There has been a large increase in the number of foreign cafe and restaurant owners buying supplies from the market and a correspondingly large number of infringements necessitating a considerable amount of work and time spent on each individual case. This has been due to the difficulty of explaining the Regulations to owners of cafes and restaurants and vehicle drivers who speak very little English, and who appear not to appreciate the necessity of clean handling and transporting of supplies between the market and their premises. In a large number of cases the vehicles were entirely unsuitable for carrying food, they were dirty and there was a grave risk of contamination. The personnel themselves were not equipped with protective clothing. In such cases the meat has been transferred to market transport. The local authority, in whose area the premises are located, has been notified by telephone of the condition of the vehicle and the infringement of the Regulation and its co-operation sought in remedying the defects. This is proving very effective.

The cleanliness and maintenance of protective clothing at Smithfield Market still remains a difficulty and constant supervision is kept to ensure that clothing is kept clean and changes are made when necessary. Laundry facilities are still very limited.

During the year 695 infringements were noted and suitable warnings were given including 367 in writing as listed below:-

Infringements	Warnings Despatched
70 in connection with clothing	50
25 in connection with containers	17
56 in connection with head coverings	52
91 in connection with meat contamination	59
232 in connection with premises and equipment	38
97 in connection with incidents of smoking	77
19 regarding trucks	3
105 regarding vans and cars	71

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.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT 1950 & ASSOCIATED ACTS

Mr. G.S. Wiggins M.R.C.V.S. Veterinary Officer for the City of London, has submitted the following report:—

"Under the terms of the London Government Act, 1963 the Corporation of London is the authority for the administration of the Diseases of Animals Act 1950, in regard to the importation of animals, for the whole of Greater London. The remainder of the functions under the Diseases of Animals Act and associated Acts are the responsibility of the individual London Boroughs, but the Corporation carries out duties for 18 London Boroughs on an agency basis. 1968 was the third year in which agency arrangements have been in operation and a total of 2,211 visits of inspection were made. The work carried out under these Acts and Orders included the following:—

Psittacosis or Ornithosis Order, 1953

Enquiries were carried out under the terms of this Order on behalf of three London Boroughs following reports of two persons suffering from psittacosis. The cases concerned budgerigars and, more significantly, imported South American parrots.

Foot and Mouth Disease

Due to the development of an epizootic in October 1967 the whole of England and Wales was declared a 'controlled area' by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food on 18th November 1967. This prevented all movements of cloven-hoofed animals unless under licence by the local authority. In this respect your department issued 1,058 licences from 1st January to 4th March 1968 when the control was lifted bringing the total number to 1,958 during the whole of the outbreak.

On 26th January 1968 the Foot and Mouth Disease (Imported Meat) Order, 1968 came into force in an effort to prevent further outbreaks of disease. This prevented the distribution of meat etc. imported from countries where the disease is enzootic. One contravention of the Order resulted in a prosecution.

Anthrax Order, 1938

One case of anthrax occurred on a farm in the Corporation's agency area. The animal concerned was a heifer and your officers arranged for the disposal of the body and the cleaning and disinfection of the farm.

Riding Establishments Act, 1964

Visits of inspection were made to 36 riding establishments in eleven of the London Boroughs. Some were for the obligatory annual veterinary inspections for licencing and others to investigate incidents which had been reported from time to time.

Pet Animals Act, 1951

There is one pet shop in the City of London to which regular visits of inspection were made during the year and in addition such visits were carried out in four London Boroughs with a view to the re-licencing of pet shops, while the services of your officers were used in several Boroughs on a consultative basis or to investigate complaints.

Animal Boarding Establishments Act, 1963

25 reports were issued on establishments in the Corporation's agency area for consideration when re-licencing. Again the service was used on a consultative basis and to investigate complaints.

Performing Animals (Regulations) Act, 1925

3 certificates of registration were issued. Several visits were made to television studios concerning animals used in television productions and to circuses at Clapham Common and Blackheath.

Live Poultry (Restrictions) Order, 1957

Six licences were issued to enable the holding of live poultry shows. Your Officers carried out inspections at the shows to see that the terms of the Order were adhered to.

Agriculture (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1968

This Act, which received the Royal Assent on 3rd July 1968 deals with livestock whilst on

agricultural land. Section 2 of the Act provides that the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food may, after consulting the interests concerned, make regulations to safeguard the welfare of livestock. This may well have an effect on the agency arrangements of the Corporation.

Import and Export

Details of visits and action taken in connection with the undermentioned Act and Orders and in respect of the issue of export certificates may be found in this Authority's annual report for the Port of London.

Diseases of Animals Act, 1950 – Importations
Importation of Dogs and Cats Order, 1928
Rabies Order, 1938
Animals (Sea Transport) Order, 1930
Horses (Sea Transport) Order, 1952

I should like to take this opportunity of expressing my great appreciation to the staff of this department who are often called upon to work in difficult circumstances out of normal office hours, in particular during the early part of the year when the foot and mouth epizootic brought about special problems, the staff more than adequately coped with many trying situations without demur."

PERSONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES IN THE CITY

(Comparable figures for 1967 are given in brackets (where appropriate))

The total number of births occurring in the City (St. Bartholomew's Hospital and domiciliary births) was 996 (967).

Births (to City Residents)

	1967	1968
Hospital Live Births	21	25
Domiciliary Live Births	2	—
Number of these born with congenital malformations	NIL	—
Stillbirths	1	—

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946

The Corporation of London is responsible for services as set out in Sections 21 to 29 (excluding Section 27) of the National Health Service Act, 1946. The Greater London Council is responsible for the administration of all ambulance services within the Greater London area under Section 27 of the Act.

SECTION 21 – HEALTH CENTRES

There are no such Centres in the City of London.

SECTION 22 – CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

There were no (—) notified cases of congenital defects recorded during the year.

Infant Deaths

	1967	1968
Stillbirths	NIL	NIL
Néo Natal	NIL	NIL
Perinatal	NIL	1
Others under 5 years	NIL	NIL

There were no notified cases of congenital defects occurring in infants born of City residents. There was one perinatal death due to respiratory distress and prematurity.

Maternal Deaths

1967	1968
NIL	NIL

Maternal and Child Care

Clinic Attendance of Children under 5 years

	1967	1968
Attendances	553	547
Medical Examinations	266	205
Hearing Tests	4	17
Phenylketonuria Tests	20	31

Child Health Clinic

The clinic continues to be held in St. Bartholomew's Hospital Outpatients Department. A slight yearly decrease in clinic attendances has occurred since 1965 and investigations show a corresponding fall in the resident child population of the City.

The routine vaccination and immunisation schedule has now been extended to include measles vaccination. Almost all parents have accepted this additional protection of their children's health.

An analysis has shown that more than a quarter of the families had moved out of the City before smallpox vaccination was due.

Dr. A. White Franklin, Senior Paediatrician, St. Bartholomew's Hospital and Paediatric Consultant to the Corporation of London, reports as follows:-

"The Child Health Clinic meets twice weekly at St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Routine medical examinations are performed periodically, tests are made for early signs of deafness and the Phenistix test for phenylketonuria is still used pending arrangements for the Guthrie test to replace it.

Most families are keen to have the routine immunisations, although several suggested changes of programme during recent times have made this somewhat confusing for the staff. Smallpox vaccination, now advised in the second year of life is less easy to control. Attendance, related presumably to what the Mother gets out of it, is less in the second year when she has overcome her need for support....."

Vaccinations and Immunisations at Child Health Clinic

	1967	1968
Diphtheria/Tetanus/Whooping Cough	28	5
Poliomyelitis	16	14
Smallpox	12	6
Measles	-	61

At Risk Register

	1967	1968
Children under 5 years of age	4	5

The names of fourteen children have been placed on the register since April, 1965, nine of whom have been transferred to other local health authority areas. Of the five children on the register at the end of the year one child has been referred for heart surgery, one child is receiving treatment for a mild degree of deafness and the other three children are making normal progress.

Day Nurseries

	1967	1968
Kingsway Creche		
City children in attendance at end of year	2	1
City children on waiting list	1	1
Other Nurseries		
City children in attendance at end of year	-	3
City children on waiting list	-	2

There has been a steady increase in the demand for day nursery placements, on both medical and social grounds.

Registered Child Minders

	1967	1968
Applications for registration	NIL	1

One application has been received but after consultation with the City Architect and Planning Officer it was decided by the applicant not to proceed in the matter.

Fireguards

One (—) request for the loan of a fireguard was received from a family with 3 children under 5 years of age.

Unmarried Mothers and their Children

The Diocesan Moral Welfare Worker has advised and assisted 10 (40) cases during the year, only one of these was a City resident. Three (—) mothers, all City cases, were advised and helped throughout their ante natal period by the Assistant Health and Welfare Officers who continued to support the mothers after the birth of their babies.

Welfare Foods

The sale of Welfare Foods continues at the Child Health Clinic, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and at the Health Department Office.

SECTION 23 – MIDWIFERY SERVICE

The Metropolitan District Nursing Association continued to provide domiciliary midwifery services in the City. There were no (2) home confinements during the year. No request for midwifery services within the Temples was made.

Midwives Act, 1951

The Corporation as the Supervising Authority for the City of London received 25 (27) notifications of intention to practise from midwives during the year.

SECTION 24 – HEALTH VISITING

	1967	1968
Home Visits to Children under 5 years		
Successful visits	237	321
Unsuccessful visits	55	60
Primary visits to children under 1 year	17	22

The Assistant Health and Welfare Officers, who are both qualified Health Visitors have continued to help and advise mothers with children in all aspects of family health maintenance.

Closer liaison is being built up with the General Practitioners who have registered patients living in the City. Regular meetings have continued for discussion and work allocation with the two doctors whose surgery is within the City.

The location of the Child Health Clinic and the City of London Chest Clinic within the Out-patients' Department of St. Bartholomew's Hospital enables the Assistant Health and Welfare Officers to have close contact with many of the medical, nursing and social work staff. One Assistant Health and Welfare Officer joins the Sisters of the Maternity Department in giving a series of talks to expectant mothers booked for hospital confinements.

The links with St. Bartholomew's Hospital are growing. In 1968 it was a great pleasure to receive both Departmental and Ward sisters from the hospital into the domiciliary field of the Health Department's work and to plan special visits of observation for them. The sisters have expressed their great interest and the benefit they have derived in seeing the services in function and being able to ask questions at first hand will, they feel, enable them to help their patients return to the community with better understanding of the provision of local authority health and welfare services.

The number of children under 5 years of age living in the City at the end of 1968 was 79, new births and new child residents numbered 36, but 42 children moved to other boroughs or reached school age. Generally the health of the children has been good and no serious handicaps have been found. Mothers frequently comment on the lack of safe play places for young children and this may be the reason for the large number of families who move from the City.

Among the elderly members of the community there is a high proportion within the 80+ age group. Many live alone and are handicapped by chronic disease, the main causes being heart disease, diabetes, bronchitis, rheumatism and arthritis. Much help and advice is needed to help them maintain their maximum standard of health and mobility. The Assistant Health and Welfare Officers with the District Nurses devote many hours to visiting the older citizens to encourage them and assess their needs for supportive services.

Tuberculosis Health Visiting

	1967	1968
Cases notified (residents)	3	9
Home visits	5	42
Shops and offices contact tracing.		
No. of investigations	64	142

One Assistant Health and Welfare Officer attends the Chest Clinic at St. Bartholomew's Hospital and also visits in their own homes all City residents who attend the clinic. A large proportion of the work is the "follow-up" of contacts of diagnosed cases amongst staff of shops and offices within the City. Many visits are also made to known clinic patients living in the Salvation Army Hostel within the City, to encourage them to adhere to their drug therapy, if ordered, and to urge them to keep their hospital appointments.

SECTION 25 – HOME NURSING

The home nursing service is provided by the Metropolitan District Nursing Association. Over 90% of visits have been to those persons over 65 years of age, who are suffering from long term illnesses. Details are as follows:-

	1967	1968
Visits to children under 5 years	—	5
Visits to age group 5 years to 64 years	208	228
Visits to persons aged 65 or over	2505	2713
Type of Nursing Care and Treatment		
Injections only	344	429
Injections plus nursing treatment	12	—
Nursing care and treatment	2357	2517
Total of Nursing visits	2713	2946
Number of patients at the end of the year	19	14

SECTION 26 – VACCINATION AND IMMUNIZATION

(See School Health Section for vaccination and immunization of school children)

	Adults	Children under five years
Smallpox	130 (41)	6 (15)
Poliomyelitis	—	14 (16)
		(primary courses and booster doses)
Diphtheria/Whooping Cough/Tetanus	—	5 (28)
		(primary courses and booster doses)

In accordance with Ministry of Health instructions that smallpox vaccine should be distributed to medical practitioners by the Local Authority in whose area they practise, arrangements were made, commencing in June 1967 for the vaccine to be distributed to City doctors. During 1968, 4,992 (2,657) doses have been issued to private doctors, general practitioners, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, the medical department of Unilever, and various City business houses. Vaccine is also issued for the vaccination of trainee ambulance drivers at a City centre.

Poliomyelitis vaccine is also issued at the request of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Unilever Ltd., and City medical practitioners. In all 2550 (3260) doses were issued.

SECTION 27 – AMBULANCE SERVICE

The Greater London Council are responsible for the ambulance service in the Greater London Area.

SECTION 28 – PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER CARE

The City of London Chest Clinic is incorporated within the St. Bartholomew's Hospital Chest Clinic and so provides services for investigation and medical treatment for a wide range of diseases of the chest.

To supplement the medical treatment and advice given to patients by the Chest Physician and his Assistant, an Assistant Health and Welfare Officer is in attendance to provide health education and social advice for City residents and City workers. All other patients are referred to the Hospital Medical Social Worker.

Examination and screening of City workers who have been in contact with the disease in their workplaces continues to be a preventive function of the City of London Chest Clinic.

Dr. Neville C. Oswald, the Chest Physician, has reported as follows:-

"During 1968 we have had referred to us seven newly diagnosed patients with active tuberculosis in City offices, six of whom were either infectious or potentially so.

In connection with these patients, we examined 138 contacts altogether and found no fresh case of tuberculosis although one man had a haematoma which was surgically removed in St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

During 1968 we have had 14 new referrals of cases of tuberculosis from the Salvation Army. All of these had been diagnosed previously and two had active infectious disease and were admitted to hospital. It is extremely difficult to follow up this migrant population. We do our best to treat them as long as they are prepared to attend, but sooner or later we lose sight of them."

The men resident in this hostel continue to present a problem in so far as adequate follow-up care and supervision is concerned. The period of residence in any one area is usually too brief to complete a course of treatment.

All referrals from the hostel had attended other clinics at some time, two had active tuberculosis and were admitted to hospital and one was admitted to hospital for observation and found non-active.

Mass x-ray examinations revealed the need for further investigation of seven men, four of whom could not be traced, two were given appointments at the Chest Clinic. One attended, was non-active and failed appointments after a second visit. One other man, who was probably active, was seen in the Emergency Medical Department and referred to the Chest Physician but did not attend.

Mass Miniature Radiography

A Mass Miniature Radiography Unit of the North East Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board is now well established at Milton Court. Dr. D.J. Lawless, O.B.E., the Director of the Unit reports as follows:-

"INTRODUCTION

In the year under review Unit 6D continued to serve the City of London as heretofore. The total number examined in the year was 52,429, of which 40,906 attended at the Unit's centre in Public Services Building, Milton Court, E.C.2. The remaining 11,523 were examined at their places of work (six organisations were visited for this purpose).

Male examinees numbered 31,622 and females 20,807 the usual proportions in our experience.

There were no major interruptions of work through mechanical breakdowns, reflecting the high standard of day to day maintenance achieved by the technical staff.

MEDICAL PROCEDURE

As in former years, abnormal cases were referred to the appropriate Chest Clinic through the examinee's own doctor. Cases outside the purview of a Chest Clinic were referred to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and the ready co-operation of Dr. N.C. Oswald and Dr. Graham Hayward is gratefully acknowledged.

Tuberculosis:

Tuberculous infection was detected in 400 examinees. Eighteen (11 males and 7 females) had significant lesions requiring treatment giving an overall rate for active disease of 0.343 per 1,000 compared with 0.453 per 1,000 for the previous year. The rate for males was 0.348 and for females 0.336. Equivalent figures for the previous year were 0.593 and 0.217 respectively. The highest incidence (though representing few cases) was noted in the 60+ age group (1,423 per mille). It is again noted that the incidence of active tuberculosis in those not previously X-rayed is significantly higher than in those previously examined i.e. 0.673 per 1,000, compared with 0.213 per 1,000.

LUNG CANCER

Nine cases of carcinoma of bronchus were disclosed, all in males of the 45 and over age groups, giving a rate of 8.8 per 10,000, for the 10,297 examinees in this category. The majority

of the cases proved amenable to surgical intervention. Other important conditions, such as sarcoidosis, cardiovascular disease, chronic non-specific lung disease, etc. were detected in fair numbers but showed no significant divergence in incidence from previous years.

GENERAL COMMENTS

I mentioned in last year's report that consideration was being given to the possibility of providing a special service for men in the lung cancer age group. On further reflexion, however, and having regard to the fact that active cases of tuberculosis continue to turn up, I feel that any divergence of the Mass Radiography Service from its present function, at this point in time, would be premature.

Amalgamation of this Unit with Unit 6B has not given rise to any significant operational or administrative difficulties. The Unit under report continues to meet the requirements of the City of London with the helpful guidance of Dr. W.G. Swann, Medical Officer of Health for the City, and his department.

The Unit staff, as always, carried out their duties most efficiently and I am happy to acknowledge my indebtedness to them.

I would like to express my thanks, on behalf of myself and all members of the staff of the Mass Radiography Service, to Thames Group Hospital Management Committee and Regional Hospital Board for their readily forthcoming assistance and advice on many occasions."

Special Hostels for Tuberculous Men

	1967	1968
Men resident during the year	2	2

Loan of Nursing Aids

	1967	1968
Supplied by Health Department	33	26
Supplied by British Red Cross Society - City Branch	15	7

In general, small items are loaned from the British Red Cross Society, but in chronic illness many items of equipment are required over long periods. It has now been found necessary for the Health Department to purchase more general items of equipment as the demand increases.

The Assistant Health and Welfare Officers check the articles on loan to patients in their own homes, to ensure that maximum advantage is obtained for the benefit of patients and relatives. The equipment is also checked to see that it remains safe and in a useable condition.

Meals for Invalids and Sick Persons

Meals and, in some instances, special dietetic meals are delivered five days a week by the Meals on Wheels Service.

Chiropody

There is a continuous demand for this service and figures for the period are as follows:-

	1967	1968
Domiciliary Treatment	151	156
Clinic Treatments	81	81
Salvation Army Surgery Treatments	52	83
School Inspections	135	291
School Treatments	-	81

Mrs. A.M. Sierienkowska who is employed part time as Chiropodist has reported as follows:-

"The chiropody service as planned for the City of London came into full practice in 1968. It is comprised of four parts, hoping thus to give treatment to all who need it, while being unable to pay the private practitioner's fees.

A few words on each follows:-

(1) Milton Court

A clinic is held there once a month. This enables the attending patients to receive treatment at monthly or two monthly intervals.

(2) The Salvation Army Clinic at Middlesex Street Hostel.

This clinic, after a rather difficult beginning, is now running adequately. The residents while often in great need of treatment were seldom present on the right day. (In spite of the fact that it was a regular monthly date, of which they were also notified). But time has trained them and latterly the attendance has improved considerably.

(3) The Domiciliary Service

Most of the patients receiving treatment at home are the very old residents of the Stoney Lane area. But some are younger though unable to go out very much as a result of physical disabilities.

Patients are usually seen at 6/8 weekly intervals although when necessary monthly treatment is given. Likewise lighter cases are sometimes left for 10/12 weeks.

(4) Sir John Cass's Foundation School

1968 was the first full year of chiropody at the school. It worked out very much according to plan.

There were talks, inspections and numerous treatments. The children, as foreseen, return after initial inspections if they have developed some condition needing attention, often bringing their younger brothers and sisters for treatment as well. In one case this happened in reverse a six year old who had been treated for a verruca a while back brought in her ten year old sister who, according to her, had developed the same complaint. (She was right!)

By the end of 1968 all the children in the school had been seen but as the ideal is to see each one annually, the second round of inspections has already started. These are much easier to carry out as the children are by now familiar with the procedure and co-operative with the result that more time can be given to those needing actual treatment."

Recuperative Holidays

	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>
Adults	2	7
Children	NIL	NIL

There was a slight increase in the number of requests for recuperative holidays following illnesses during 1968. All the elderly sick persons were provided with suitable holiday accommodation according to their needs and it was a pleasure to note the improvement in their health when they returned home.

Pads for Incontinent Persons

No charge is made for this service, which greatly helps not only the person in need of them, but also the family and those providing nursing care.

Incontinent Laundry Service (Public Health Act, 1936).

	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>
Persons receiving service at end of the year	10	14
Items washed	4886	5187
Patients supplied with Incontinence Pads at end of the year	2	2

Arrangements have been made with the London Borough of Tower Hamlets for items to be laundered at their premises. A twice weekly collection and delivery service is operated by Corporation transport.

Yellow Fever Vaccination

The Corporation continued to supply yellow fever vaccine to the designated centre at Unilever House. As the Corporation is also the Port Health Authority for the Port of London arrangements have also been made for distribution to the Shipping Federation Medical Centres at King George V Dock and at Tilbury Dock. During the year 3510 (4064) doses of vaccine were distributed.

International Certificate of Vaccination

	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>
No. authenticated	2824	2140
No. returned as doctor did not practice in City	40	18

V.D. Contact Tracing

	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>
Requests received for assistance in follow up		
City Cases	NIL	1
Non City Cases	6	6

The one case required investigation within the City to find and advise a person thought to be a contact and, therefore, at risk. The investigations proved unsuccessful.

Health Education

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Place and Audience</i>	<i>Attendances</i>	<i>No. of Lectures</i>
Baby Care	Expectant Mothers, St. Bartholomew's Hospital.	73 (31)	7 (3)
Emergency Home Care Course	Corporation Staff C.D. Headquarters.	— (83)	— (13)
Child Care	Grammar Schoolgirls Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme.	95 (92)	7 (6)
Health and Hygiene	Sir John Cass's Foundation School.	— (107)	— (4)
1st Aid	Residents Salvation Army Hostel.	115 (—)	11 (—)
	Corporation Staff	15 (—)	1 (—)
Organisation of Link Group	Occupational Centre Trainees.	12 (—)	1 (—)
Use of Voluntary Workers in the Welfare Services	Toc H Mobile Action Group.	30 (—)	1 (—)
Health & Welfare Services	RCN Administration Public Health Students	13 (—)	1 (—)
	Toc H. Members	23 (—)	1 (—)
Welfare	B.R.C.S. Members	232 (—)	8 (—)

The development in the field of Health Education continues. It is of interest to note the increased number of requests for talks on Health and Welfare Services, which have been asked for by both professional and voluntary organisations. General topics of health maintenance are now an acceptable part of training for the younger age groups whereas the older generations appear to seek out information over a very wide range of subjects.

The Citizen's Advice Bureau in the City continues to display posters and leaflets on various aspects of health, constant demand is made for leaflets on nutrition, slimming diets, care of diabetic patients, care of the eyes, asthma, the social services and home safety.

Greater contact with medical, nursing and welfare officers in offices in the City is being made and posters and leaflets continue to be circulated to them for display and dissemination amongst employees.

Family Planning

Rent free premises are provided for the Family Planning Association at Milton Court where two lunch time and two evening sessions are held each week for City Workers and residents. The Corporation meet the cost of supplies and treatment for City residents referred on medical grounds. Due regard has been given to the implementation of the National Health Service (Family Planning) Act, 1967.

The following report has been received from the Central London Branch of the Family Planning Association in respect of the City of London Family Planning Centre at Milton Court:-

"People living and working in the City have continued to make good use of the family planning clinic at Milton Court. So much so, in fact, that the number of sessions held had to be increased and by the end of the year 3-4 sessions were being held each week.

During the year 152 sessions were held (105 in 1967) and 962 patients of whom 560 had never attended a family planning clinic before, made a total of 2,636 visits. This increase of approximately 50% in the number of patients attending is very encouraging and points to the fact that the clinic services are fulfilling a very real need in the City. As always patients were able to discuss with the doctors the varying methods of birth control and were helped to find that most acceptable to them. Of the 560 new patients, 410 chose oral contraception, 123 were fitted with the cap and 27 decided on other methods.

As can be imagined news of the clinic is spread by satisfied clients and the greatest number of patients come referred by friends.

St. Bartholomew's Hospital continued to read cervical smears taken from patients attending the clinic and during the year 451 were taken. Two of these were positive and the women were referred immediately through their respective General Practitioners for treatment.

Two patients with marital difficulties were referred to the special sessions for psycho-physical difficulties held at Islington Family Planning Centre and were greatly helped by their consultations with the specially trained doctors who staff these sessions."

During the year the National Health Service (Family Planning) Act 1967, was implemented. Married residents or other City residents seeking pre-marital family planning advice on social grounds could be given such advice free of charge and in addition to the provision already agreed for married women residents referred on medical grounds to receive advice and supplies free.

	1967	1968
No. of sessions during the year	105	152
No. of new patients	344	962
Total visits made by new and old patients	1,582	2,636
No. of new City patients included above	23	16
No. of cervical smears taken	162	451

Cytology Clinic - Mammography Survey

The following report has been submitted by R.A. Kemp Harper Esq., M.D., M.B., Ch.B., D.R., F.R.C.P., F.F.R., F.R.F.P.S.:-

"As a result of the generosity of the Council of the City of London a radiographic survey of the breasts of all women attending the above Clinic was commenced in August, 1964. As, however, the Clinic is held on one afternoon only, it was found that the special X-ray tube necessary for this type of examination was over heating as a result of so many X-ray exposures during the course of the afternoon. The examination was therefore limited to patients aged 40 years or over and by July, 1969, 2,000 patients had been examined, this being considered as a suitable number on which to report on the results of the survey.

The apparatus was sited in the Women's Out-patient Department where the Cytology Clinic is held, as a result of which all women asked to co-operate by having this additional examination agreed to do so.

The apparatus was also used to examine women with known or suspected pathology in the breast whenever requested to do so by a clinician and over 400 patients in this category were also examined.

The results of these surveys are as follows:-

Cytology Clinic Survey

Patients examined	2,000
Proved cancer found	2
One recent case as yet unproved	
2 cases =	.1%
3 cases would =	.15%

(The latter figure is in accord with the results from the Mayo Clinic over a series of 5,000 similar cases.)

Benign tumour found 140 = 7%

Re-examination was requested in 2.3% in all of which patients no malignant tumour was found with one exception.

On a basis of Ministry of Health statistics on costing of work done in X-Ray Departments, the cost of finding one cancer in presumed healthy subjects was £4,500, if the third case is proved, and £6,750 if only two have been found. Of patients with known or suspected lesions in the breast, the statistics are as follows:-

Number of patients examined	= 600
Number of malignant tumours found	= 166
Number of benign tumours found	= 163
% Accuracy in malignant tumours	= 84.2%
% Accuracy in benign tumours	= 88.6%
Overall accuracy	= 86.4%

The number of malignant tumours found in the survey is fairly similar to those in the few recorded surveys carried out elsewhere, mostly in the United States of America, and it is apparent that the cost of and time which has to be devoted to these surveys gives an inadequate reward for the energy expended. The time and money would be better utilised in examining at regular intervals, those women who have already had a cancer of one breast, as the probability of a tumour developing in the other breast is about 7 - 10%.

I am of the opinion that the survey be discontinued but that the apparatus be used for the purpose I suggest and for the examination of women with known or suspected tumours.

Since the project was started in 1964, more sophisticated equipment giving much less radiation dose to the patient and with much improvement in the quality of the radiographs has been developed. This new equipment costing just over £5,000 would be ideal for detecting early malignancy in the other breast of a patient who has already had a cancer of one breast. No such survey has so far been undertaken in this country, and very few elsewhere, so that this would be an extremely valuable field of investigation in the early detection of cancer.

I am extremely grateful to the Council for the interest taken in providing the equipment for this project and to them I wish to convey my sincere thanks and appreciation."

Domiciliary Physiotherapy

During the year the Metropolitan District Nursing Association employed a sessional domiciliary physiotherapist to assist, under general practitioner supervision, those persons who could usefully benefit from this type of service which may not be provided by a local health authority under the Act.

Patients treated during the year 2
Visits made by physiotherapist in seeing patients, visiting G.P's., hospitals and so on. 150

MENTAL HEALTH ACT, 1959 and NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946

Mental Health Services

Mental Health services in the City are provided on an agency basis by the London Borough of Tower Hamlets and the following information has been given by Dr. R.W. Watton, Medical Officer of Health of that Borough:-

City Courts

Six patients (4) seen at Court by a Mental Welfare Officer and escorted to Psychiatric Hospitals.

One of these cases was exceptional in that the patient had to be escorted by two Mental Welfare Officers, by train, to St. George's Hospital, Morpeth, Northumberland, in the afternoon of a Friday.

Thames Court (for information—not included in Court Referral Figures).

One patient dealt with at this Court, and escorted to hospital. His address at time of his arrest was given as the Salvation Army Hostel, Middlesex Street, E.1.

Police Cases

Two patients (1) dealt with by City of London Police, pursuant to Section 136 Mental Health Act, 1959.

St. Bartholomew's Hospital

Ten patients (15) visited at request of hospital doctors and dealt with pursuant to Mental Health Act, 1959.

Patients visited at Private addresses

Eight patients (14) were visited at request of various agencies, for investigation, action under the Mental Health Act, or follow-up.

British Transport Police, Liverpool Street Station

No patients referred for Mental Health Action during the year. Many requests for advice and guidance, duly given.

Salvation Army Hostel, Middlesex Street

Eight (28) patients seen as new referrals, for varied reasons, such as suitability for Day Centre attendance, psychiatric out-patient appointments, advice, etc.

Tower Hamlets Day Centre for Mentally Ill and Psycho-geriatric patients

Three patients are in regular attendance to-date. A Social Club operates on Monday and Wednesday evenings for patients and their relatives or friends. Light meals and snacks are provided. The programme of entertainment and activities, feature Bingo, Records, Table Tennis, Darts, Billiards, Film Show, etc.

A quiet room is set apart for those patients who prefer such an environment.

Outings are arranged when finances permit.

Other facilities available at the Centre are:-

- (1) Personal interviews at the centre by disablement resettlement Officer.
- (2) Full time services of Social Worker at least 2 days a week for consultation, assessment, employment placement, etc.
- (3) Laundry facilities.
- (4) Services of government training centres hairdressers — (male) by kind permission of the manager, men's hair being cut free of charge once in three weeks.
- (5) Emergency clothing replaced.
- (6) Daily newspapers, small library and "Centre View" — the centre's own magazine.

Reactivation by Social activities of Day Centre patients is an integral part of the centre policy and extra to the normal day time industrial work and training undertaken. This work ranges from assembling and packing skipping ropes, paint boxes, egg cups, chess sets, etc. Each worker receives an ex-gratia payment. Mid-day meals and light refreshments are served free. The centre also provides separate facilities for attendance of psycho-geriatric patients on two days a week. These patients are collected and returned to their homes in transport provided by the Council, an escort is also provided. These elderly patients have, in most instances, attended the psycho-geriatric unit at St. Clement's Hospital, and not any longer requiring nursing attention, are well able to fit into the centre routine. An occupational therapist is in attendance for all elderly patients. An incidental object of the day centre is to provide some relief to relatives from the care of mentally ill patients.

Psychiatric Recuperative Holidays

Three patients interviewed with reference to an application for a holiday submitted by a medical practitioner.

Maintained in Hostels

One patient (1) enjoyed two weeks at Herne Bay. During the year one (1) patient was being maintained at Corporation expense.

Mentally Subnormal in Community Care

Two patients (1) regularly seen by a Mental Health Social Worker. One patient receives home training as agreed to, prior to the family moving into the City, from Middlesex, and does not attend a training centre.

One patient attends the Whitechapel Training Centre, and also a club for the subnormals. This patient also enjoyed a holiday at the Dymchurch, Kent, holiday camp."

Admission to Hospital pursuant to Mental Health Act, 1959

Courts		Sec. 29 M.H.A.	Sec. 25 M.H.A.	Sec. 5 M.H.A.	Sec. 136 M.H.A.
Sec. 60	Sec. 25				
4	2	1	12 (not including Court cases)	3	2

Admission to Hospital pursuant to Mental Health Act, 1959 - continued
(Address patients admitted from)

St. Bart's Hospital		Private Addresses		Salvation Army Hostel
Sec. 29	Sec. 25	Sec. 25	Sec. 5 (Informal)	Sec. 5 (Informal)
1	9	3	2	1

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

CLIENTS IN COMMUNITY CARE				PSYCHIATRIST OUT-PATIENT APPOINTMENTS MADE				NUMBER OF DOMICILIARY VISITS BY "APPROVED" DOCTORS ARRANGED				NUMBER OF VISITS TO NEW REFERRALS (NOT INCLUDING COURTS)				NUMBER OF VISITS TO KNOWN CLIENTS			
PRIVATE ADDRESS		S.A.HOSTEL		PRIVATE ADDRESS		S.A.HOSTEL		PRIVATE ADDRESS		S.A.HOSTEL		PRIVATE ADDRESS		S.A.HOSTEL		PRIVATE ADDRESS		S.A.HOSTEL	
M.I.	S.N.	M.I.	S.N.	M.I.	S.N.	M.I.	S.N.	M.I.	S.N.	M.I.	S.N.	M.I.	S.N.	M.I.	S.N.	M.I.	S.N.	M.I.	S.N.
5	2	4	NIL	5	NIL	3	NIL	6	NIL	1	NIL	8	NIL	8	NIL	69	64	79	NIL

Salvation Army Hostel - Weekly Clinic

In addition to the report submitted above under the Mental Health heading, the following report is also made on the overall aspect of work with the residents of the hostel.

The attendance of a Health and Welfare Officer and the Mental Welfare Officer at the Hostel continues at weekly intervals to coincide with the General Practitioner's Surgery. The men seek advice regarding their health or social needs, e.g. alcoholism, pension claims, extra nourishment allowance, homelessness, part III accommodation, clothing, alternative accommodation, surgical fitting and artificial aids, family and marital problems and general health matters.

SECTION 29 - DOMESTIC HELP

There were 24 (12) new cases, 17 (12) chronic sick, 3 (1) under 65 years of age, 2 family help, 1 maternity and 1 other. 10 (22) cases were removed for various reasons.

No. of home helps employed on 31st December, 1968:-

Full time	3 (1)
Part time	6 (8)

No. of clients in receipt of service 60 (57).

All applicants for home help service had their needs met. The employment of an additional home help to cover periods of holidays and sickness was particularly beneficial. There is now a stable nucleus of home helps who manage to give some service to clients even in difficult and busy periods.

In order to carry out assessments of need and to ensure that the service was running smoothly 479 (341) visits were paid by the Metropolitan District Nursing Association Superintendent and Nursing Staff.

In July, new assessment scales (as recommended by the London Boroughs Association) were brought into use and the cost to clients paying the full amount rose to 8/2d. per hour. Of 60 clients in receipt of the service 52 received free service and the others paid a reduced sum.

EDUCATION ACT, 1944

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

The School Health Service is operated on behalf of the Inner London Education Authority in so far as the one local education authority school in the City is concerned (Sir John Cass's Foundation School). The school population is approximately 300. One Assistant Health and Welfare Officer carries out the duties of School Nurse.

During the year the following school medical inspections were carried out:-

Routine	78 (86) children inspected
Special	6 (75) children inspected
Re-inspection	80 (52) children inspected
Comprehensive Health Survey	456 (241) children inspected
Selective Survey	226 (228) children inspected

The Comprehensive and Selective inspections are conducted by the School Nurse. The general standard of hygiene amongst the school children was good. No head nor body infestation occurred during the year. 12 home visits were made to the City parents to follow up matters arising from the medical inspections.

During the year extensive building alterations were carried out which created difficult working conditions, but with willing co-operation from the staff it was possible, with one exception, to maintain routine school health services.

A medical room has been provided in the new administrative block, which is now in use and greatly facilitates the work carried out.

School Dental Service (The statistics given here complement the Dental Officer's Report).

	1967	1968
Sessions at Dental Centre	71	61
New cases given appointments	253	184
New cases attended by appointments	212	162

	1967	1968
On treatment cases given appointments	245	306
Emergency attendances	3	1
Total attendances	452	469
1st inspections carried out at school	303	187
1st inspections carried out at clinic	4	1
Percentage requiring treatment	53.8	45.7
Dental Officer — whole time equivalent	0.25	0.1

Special Clinics

A school clinic is held at the Milton Court Clinic from time to time for those pupils who have been seen at school medical inspection and for whom further investigation is felt to be necessary. During 1968, 1 (5) such clinic was held, and 3 (17) children examined.

Audiometry

During the year no tests were held at the school because of the excessive noise caused by building alterations but all children will be tested during 1969.

Vaccination and Immunisation of School Children

	1967	1968
Poliomyelitis	63	18
B.C.G.		
School Children tested	222	347
Students tested		
No. vaccinated	Not determined	211
Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus	69	69
Measles	—	19

Infectious Diseases Reported from Schools

	1967	1968
Chickenpox	9	1
Measles	1	2
Mumps	—	8
Impetigo	1	—
Conjunctivitis	2	—
Whooping Cough	—	1
German Measles	5	1

Chiropody service in School

(See Report under Section 28 National Health Service).

REPORT OF THE DENTAL OFFICER, CITY OF LONDON

Once again it has unfortunately to be recorded that the dental state of the very young children, locally, is far from satisfactory. That it is considerably worse this year, is indicated by the substantial increase in the amount of dental disease found at examinations, as compared with last year.

Of those entering school i.e. five year-olds, 68% were found to require treatment. Similarly, 75% of those examined who had not started school (the under fives) needed attention.

On the bright side the overall figure of those requiring treatment continues to fall, so that it can be seen in tangible form, that regular inspections, treatment and dental health education, undoubtedly do have their impact.

The point to be observed here is that, we seem to be failing to put over to the parent of the pre-school child, the necessity for observing the simple rules of oral hygiene and diet. At least, one assumes that this must be the point, since pre-school children arrive at school, in a very poor state of dental health, but seem to improve as their school life proceeds.

Put another way, one can communicate with the child, — and the parent through their child — once it gets to school, but it looks as though some form of national publicity is required to get at the parent in those important early years before school.

Another factor which emerges from inspections, is that some of the worst mouths seen are generally from those who live in the City, as distinct from those who come to school in the City, but live outside it.

One rather suspects that these children when left to themselves probably have nothing much else to do, than watch the television with a box of sweets.

A factor which, not too remotely, may induce this situation, is that the City children are somewhat at a disadvantage as compared with children in other localities, in that they do not have grassed play areas, or except in one instance, just outside the City boundary, any play areas at all. It would be a tremendous boon for these children one feels, if it were possible to have a floor in a building or buildings, set aside as recreation areas, associated perhaps with an indoor running-track/gymnasium for the younger City workers.

Dental Health Education

This has not been easy this year, due to rebuilding problems, but it is hoped to get back to normal very shortly.

Fluoridation

Although the Corporation has decided in favour of increasing the level of fluoride in the water supply, the time when we might expect to see this implemented would seem to be as remote as ever. The water suppliers, The Metropolitan Water Board, currently state that it must wait until all Authorities in its area are unanimously in favour of increasing the fluoride level of water supplied. This means in effect that whilst 7½ million people wish to receive this water, they cannot do so because 1½ million object. The situation could arise where only one Authority could prevent the measure being taken.

All this means that our most potent means of attack on decay, in small children's teeth, is, at the moment denied to us.

Adults, National Health Service

The numbers seen continue to increase. It is being found difficult, on occasions, to recall all adults for routine examinations. In practice, an attempt is made to recall those unfortunate enough to have poor mouths at 6 monthly intervals, and those more fortunate in their dental health have to wait for 9-12 months, for a check. However, anyone asking for an examination may have one on request.

St. Bartholomew's Hospital

As usual one is very conscious of the tremendous assistance given by many departments and especially the Dental Department.

Apart from the high order of skill and kindness received by patients attending any of the departments, one is continually impressed by the courtesy exhibited by all members of the staff.

WELFARE SERVICES

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948 PART III

Section 21 (i) (a) - Residential accommodation

Residential care and accommodation is provided by the allocation of beds in 'Hillside', 129 St. Johns Way, N.19. This large home owned by the London Borough of Islington is due for closure in 1973. Accommodation in small voluntary residential homes is also used for City applicants, but often it is difficult to obtain a vacancy and in some cases the urgency of admission to a home means a wide scale search for a placement.

In April 1968 the Salvation Army "Booth House" hostel in Whitechapel Road, E.1., was opened by Her Majesty the Queen. Immediately following on this Her Majesty opened "Rawson Home", which is situated on the upper floors of the hostel. The latter accommodation was financed by the Corporation of London but is administered by the Salvation Army as a voluntary home under part III of the National Assistance Act, 1948 and was planned to accommodate 40 men. Some of the residents are men from the Salvation Army Hostel in the City, admission being controlled by the Medical Officer of Health of the City, whilst other residents are accepted from

elsewhere at the recommendation of the Salvation Army and also at the direction of the Medical Officer of Health of the City. Subsequent to Her Majesty's opening of the Home the Lord Mayor unveiled a plaque to commemorate the event. By this time 5 men were resident and gradually other men were accepted and have settled into their new surroundings. They all showed marked improvement in health visits within a few weeks of admission in spite of handicapping infirmities. Social adjustment took longer; nevertheless gratifying results have been recorded.

Residential Accommodation for the Elderly 'Hillside'

The number of residents at 'Hillside' was gradually reduced in accordance with the Islington Borough Scheme to close the home in 1973.

	1967	1968
Persons accommodated at the end of the year	17	9

Voluntary Homes

	1967	1968
Persons accommodated at the end of the year		
Rawson Home	—	22
Other Homes	10	10

Section 21 (i) (b) — Temporary Accommodation for Homeless Families

During the year the following cases were helped —

	1967	1968
Families referred to the Department	7 Families comprising 22 persons	8 Families comprising 29 persons
Families (of those above) accepted for rehousing	NIL	2
Other Homeless Persons given advice or referred to Hostels	6	14

Of the eight families referred to above, temporary accommodation was provided in 5 cases. No homelessness occurred in families resident in the City.

Temporary Accommodation for Homeless Persons arising from a Peace-time Emergency

A Peace-time Emergency Plan had been drawn up and this would have been put into action if such a disaster occurred. It involved the provision of a rest centre for persons rendered homeless. Voluntary organisations and the statutory services were thus organised to provide a necessary service for people in special need in an emergency. The plan was tested during the year when a combined Fire Brigade, Ambulance, Police, Hospital and Local Authority "disaster" exercise was held. It is pleasing to note that only minor modifications were necessary to the plan already drawn up.

SECTIONS 29 and 30

Welfare Services for the Handicapped

	1967	1968
Blind	5	4
Partially Sighted	1	1
No. of people in Residential Homes for the Blind	2	—

Welfare Services for the Blind

By agency agreements, the London Borough of Tower Hamlets provides a Welfare Officer for the Blind to visit registered blind and partially sighted persons resident in the City and to help them obtain those services which will benefit them both physically and socially. Two men received braille books and another was aided in obtaining clothing. At the end of the year one further person was under investigation with a view to registration as either blind or partially sighted.

The Deaf and Hard of Hearing

	1967	1968
Deaf without Speech	1	4
Deaf with Speech	3	5
Hard of Hearing	5	3

Welfare Services for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing

It has taken longer to make contact with deaf persons and in the main their response to the

offer of services is slower. They all appear to have enjoyed the social visits made by an Assistant Health and Welfare Officer.

Handicapped Persons General Register

	1967	1968
Under 65 years of age	17	26
Over 65 years of age	111	103
Aged persons at risk	33	39

Welfare Services for the Aged and Infirm and Handicapped Persons

In four years, 80 handicapped or aged persons at risk have been removed from the register due to removal to other accommodation or death. In the main the handicapped were elderly persons and required many of the Health and Welfare services to support them. They desired strongly to remain in their own homes and persisted in managing in some instances until admission to hospital was inevitable. Some of the other old folk needed frequent visits as concern was frequently felt regarding their wellbeing.

Holidays for the Physically Handicapped

Up to the present time, holidays for handicapped persons had been more suitably provided as recuperative holidays on medical recommendation. It is anticipated that 1969 will see a change in this situation.

Sheltered Employment for the Handicapped and Elderly

No requests were made.

Day Centres and Clubs

Two (3) elderly and infirm women attended the Day Social Club at St. Matthew's Hospital twice weekly.

Library Service for the Homebound Persons

In conjunction with the Principal Lending Librarian of the Guildhall Library, arrangements have been made for such a service and the Principal Lending Librarian reports as follows:-

"The library service for home bound persons was continued during 1968 operating from the Bishopsgate Library. At three-weekly intervals during the year a senior member of the library staff visited on average 9 (12) home bound readers and issued in all some 930 (903) books. The service remained on much the same level as in the previous year but it had been found expedient to let readers choose as many books as they desire for each three week period as their reading capacities varied considerably. Where necessary, large print books were issued to readers who found difficulty in reading books printed in the average size type. Although the service was somewhat limited the recipients were very appreciative of the books they received."

City of London Old People's Welfare Association

The Honorary Secretary of the Association has submitted the following report on the work of the Association during the year:-

"The Association by resolution of a Special Committee will be dissolved by 31st March, 1969, and although this will sadden many of those who have received benefits etc. provided since 1950 by the Association as a voluntary organisation, it is hoped they will feel recompensed in the knowledge that the appropriate Committees of the Corporation will continue to provide chiropody and other services to the over 60's in the Square Mile.

It would seem inappropriate in these circumstances to submit a detailed list of the Association's activities but I think that the City of London Old People's Welfare Association can look back with pride in its past achievements and feel confident that with the introduction of the London Government Act, 1963 the assessed needs of the elderly in the City will be met by the Corporation of London.

The Association is grateful to the forty-two voluntary workers who by regular visits have made the lives of many of the homebound elderly less dreary and to those who by their generosity have provided T.V. sets and other amenities and to all who since 1950 have assisted in the work of the Association."

SECTION 31 - MEALS ON WHEELS SERVICE

The arrangements for providing Meals on Wheels five days a week from the Staff Association Luncheon Room continued. At the end of the year 2404 (1558) meals had been supplied and delivered. Thirteen persons were in receipt of this service.

On request, meals are also supplied from the Kosher Meals on Wheels Service and 972 (364)

meals were served during the year. Four parents were in receipt of this service.

The British Red Cross Society (City Branch)

The Branch Director of the above Society has kindly provided a member of the Branch to act as escort on the journeys to and from St. Matthew's Hospital Day Social Club and also to assist with the delivery of Meals on Wheels.

CORPORATION STAFF

Optthalmic Optician Service

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

A weekly session is held in the Health Department in 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 116 members of the staff had their eyes tested, 48 of these had not previously had an eye test under the National Health Service and 43 were found to have visual defects which required correction and were supplied with spectacles.

68 had been examined previously and were already using spectacles. Of these, 62 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 680 persons were medically examined. The reasons for medical examinations are shown in Table I.

393 persons were medically examined for admission to the Superannuation Scheme; 2 were rejected as unfit and 11 were deferred.

52 persons were medically examined owing to prolonged absence on sick leave. At the time of examination, 13 were reported as fit for duty, 21 were reported unfit for duty, and 18 were reported unfit for further service.

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

45 persons were medically examined for temporary appointments, and 6 medical examinations were carried out in respect of employees at the Monument who are examined bi-annually. In addition 62 persons were examined in connection with applications for exemption from parking fees.

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

TABLE I

Medical Examinations

<i>Reasons for Examination</i>	<i>Results</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Admission to Superannuation Scheme	Fit	253	140	393
	Unfit	1	1	2
	Deferred	8	3	11
Referred for Excessive sick Absenteeism or retirement	Fit for Duty	12	1	13
	Still Unfit	18	3	21
	Unfit for further service	15	3	18
Over 65 years of age	Fit	74	35	109
	Unfit	0	0	0
Special		90	23	113
	TOTALS	471	209	680

STATISTICAL INFORMATION

Area - 678 acres (including the Temple and foreshore)

Population - Census 1961, 4,711; Estimated mid-year 1968, 4,210

Annual Rateable Value - as at 1st April, 1968, £46,365,052

Annual Sum Received from Penny General Rate - £199,411

VITAL STATISTICS COMPILED FROM REGISTRAR GENERAL'S RETURN

	1967	1968
Live Births		
Number	25	23
Rate per 1,000 population	5.52	5.46
Illegitimate Live Births		
Number	5	1
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	20.00	4.34
Stillbirths		
Number	1	NIL
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	38.46	NIL
Total Live and Still Births	26	23
Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year)	NIL	1
Infant Mortality Rates		
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	NIL	43.48
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	NIL	44.45
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	NIL	NIL
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	NIL	43.48
Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	NIL	43.48
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)	38.46	43.48
Maternal Mortality (including abortion)		
Number	NIL	NIL
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	NIL	NIL
Deaths (all ages)		
Number	49	40
Rate per 1,000 resident population	10.82	9.5

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1967

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		40	1	—	—	1	1	—	2	7	11	6	11
B5 Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B19(1) Malignant Neoplasm-Stomach	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B19(2) Malignant Neoplasm-Lung, Bronchus	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B19(6) Other Malignant Neoplasms, etc.	M	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
B20 Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B46(4) Other Diseases of Nervous System	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	F	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
B26 Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
B27 Hypertensive Disease	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
B28 Ischaemic Heart Disease	M	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	1
	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
B30 Cerebrovascular Disease	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
B32 Pneumonia	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B46(6) Other Diseases of Respiratory System	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B34 Peptic Ulcer	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B36 Intestinal Obstruction or Hernia	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B46(7) Other Diseases of Digestive System	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
B43 Birth Injury, Difficult Labour etc.	M	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
BE48 All Other Accidents	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
BE49 Suicide and Self-Inflicted Wounds etc.	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	M	29	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	7	9	5	5
	F	11	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	1	6

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

	City Residents		Non-Residents		Total	
	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968
Dysentery	0	1	9	8	9	9
Food Poisoning	0	1	18	7	18	8
Infective Hepatitis	0	1	0	1	0	2
Leptospirosis	0	0	0	1	0	1
Measles	2	2	3	0	5	2
Meningococcal Meningitis	0	0	0	1	0	1
Ophthalmic Neonatorum	0	0	2	0	2	0
Puerperal Pyrexia (not notifiable after 30.9.68)	0	0	14	9	14	9
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	7	5	0	4	7	9
Tuberculosis — other	0	0	0	1	0	1
Whooping Cough	1	0	1	0	2	0
Total	10	10	47	32	57	42

NEW LEGISLATION DURING THE YEAR

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

Agriculture (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1968.
 Health Services and Public Health Act, 1968.
 Medicines Act, 1968.
 Children (Performances) Regulations, 1968.
 Clean Air (Measurement of Grit and Dust) Regulations, 1968.
 Fees for Registration of Nursing and Residential Homes (Variation) Order, 1968.
 Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Regulations, 1968.
 Foot and Mouth Disease (Controlled Areas Restriction) (Amendment) Order, 1968.
 Foot and Mouth Disease (Imported Meat) Order, 1968.
 Foot and Mouth Disease (Imported Meat) (No. 2) Order, 1968.
 Health Services and Public Health Act, 1968 (Commencement No. 1) Order, 1968.
 Health Services and Public Health Act, 1968 (Commencement No. 2) Order, 1968.
 Imported Food Regulations, 1968.
 Labelling of Food Regulations, 1968.
 Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963 (Exemption No. 7) Order, 1968.
 Performing Animals Rules, 1968.
 Poisons List (No. 2) Order, 1968.
 Poisons (No. 2) Rules, 1968.
 Public Health (Fees for Notification of Infectious Disease) Order, 1968.
 Public Health, (Infectious Diseases) Regulations, 1968.
 Public Health (Infective Jaundice) Regulations, 1968.
 Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials (Variation) Order, 1968.
 Rates Support Grants (Health Authorities) (Pooling Arrangements) Regulations, 1968.
 School Health Service (Amendment) Regulations, 1968.
 Skimmed Milk with Non-Milk Fat (Amendment) Regulations, 1968.
 Welfare Foods Order, 1968.
 Welfare Foods (Amendment) Order, 1968.

PUBLICATIONS

- (1) Handbook of Poultry Inspection.
- (2) Clean Food Handling.



