

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

Contributors

City of London (London, England). Corporation of London.
Swann, William George.

Publication/Creation

1970.

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REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

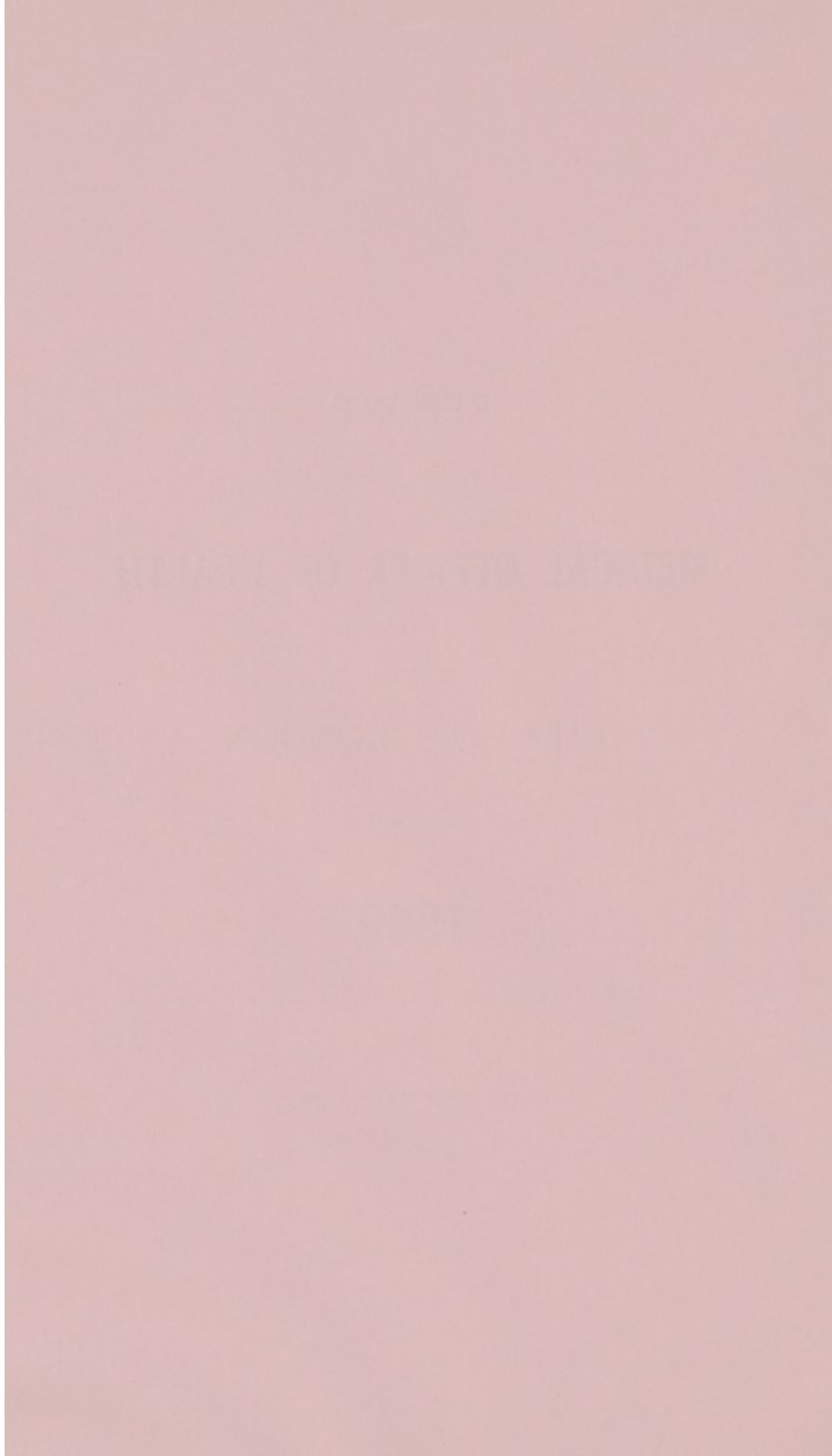
FOR THE

CITY OF LONDON

FOR THE YEAR

1969

To be presented 26th November, 1970.



PORT AND CITY OF LONDON HEALTH COMMITTEE AND WELFARE COMMITTEE

(as at 31st December, 1969)

Date of Appointment

Chairman	Christopher Selwyn Priestley Rawson, J.P.	
Deputy Chairman	Herbert Twyneham Pike, Deputy	
Aldermen	The Rt. Hon. The Lord Mayor, Lt. Col. Sir Ian Frank Bowater, Kt., D.S.O., T.D., D.Sc. Sir Denis Henry Truscott, G.B.E., T.D. Alan Pearce Greenaway Robin Danvers Penrose Gillett, R.D.	
Commoners	Anthony Wallinger Goodinge Ernest Gordon Duffett, T.D. Arthur Patrick Mills Samuel Sheppard, O.B.E. Charles George Hayes, Deputy Thomas Cuthbert Harrowing, Deputy Thomas Hugh Clifford Amies Arthur John Osborn James Mansfield Keith, T.D. Lt. Col. Charles George Surtees Shill Eric Frederick Wilkins, C.B.E., Deputy Sir Stanley Graham Rowlandson, Kt., M.B.E., J.P., G.L.C. Matthew Henry Oram, T.D., M.A. Dennis Gordon Fisher William Ian Baverstock Brooks Charles Wheeler Baker Alan Francis Gordon Stanham, Deputy Henry Wimborn Horlock, M.A. William Harold Wylie-Harris, Deputy Stanley Edward Cohen, C.B.E. Dr. James Cope William George Alfred Harries Major Henry Duckworth, J.P. William Samuels, Deputy Percy John Dyter Cyril Edward Baylis David Ivor Evans, T.D., J.P., Deputy Ronald Arthur Ralph Hedderwick Victor Allcard, Deputy Sir Thomas Kingsley Collett, Kt., C.B.E., Deputy Lady Donaldson, J.P. Donald Eustace Erlebach, Deputy.	

Mrs. Iris D. Chandler
Mrs. Rita Cohen, M.B.E.
Miss Marie Annie Westermann

Specially added as members
of the Welfare Committee.

E.L. RAILIFF	Chief Public Health Inspector	Nov 1923
E.V. SMITH	Chief Public Health Inspector	Nov 1923
C.W.A. BETTS	Chief Public Health Inspector	Nov 1923
P.B. OSBORN, A.M.R.S.H.	Chief Public Health Inspector	Nov 1923
R.H. COLLINS, L.M.R.S.H.	Chief Public Health Inspector	Nov 1923
B.J. FLOOD	Chief Public Health Inspector	Nov 1923
A.J.G. MOORE	Chief Public Health Inspector	Nov 1923
Mrs. D.M. SHEPHERD	Chief Public Health Inspector	Nov 1923
S.C. DARLISON	Chief Public Health Inspector	Nov 1923
Mrs. H.L. GURNEY	Chief Public Health Inspector	Nov 1923
R.G. HOPKING	Chief Public Health Inspector	Nov 1923
R.G. RUTTER	Chief Public Health Inspector	Nov 1923
D.M. HARRISON	Chief Public Health Inspector	Nov 1923
R.G. PARSELL	Chief Public Health Inspector	Nov 1923
Mrs. L.B. DAVIES	Chief Public Health Inspector	Nov 1923
Mrs. J.H. DAVIS	Chief Public Health Inspector	Nov 1923
Mrs. E.J.A. HARRISON	Chief Public Health Inspector	Nov 1923
Mrs. J.E. HARRISON	Chief Public Health Inspector	Nov 1923
Mrs. M.J. DAVIS	Chief Public Health Inspector	Nov 1923
Mrs. S.C. DAVIS	Chief Public Health Inspector	Nov 1923
Mrs. H.E. FOX	Chief Public Health Inspector	Nov 1923
Mrs. B. LUTHER	Chief Public Health Inspector	Nov 1923
A.W. THREAGOLD	Chief Public Health Inspector	Nov 1923
E.L. PETERS	Chief Public Health Inspector	Nov 1923
J.E. CASH	Chief Public Health Inspector	Nov 1923
J.T. HADLEY, A.M.R.S.H.	Chief Public Health Inspector	Nov 1923
Mrs. W.A.A. SCHOFIELD	Chief Public Health Inspector	Nov 1923
Mrs. J. LYONS	Chief Public Health Inspector	Nov 1923
H.T. LLOYD	Chief Public Health Inspector	Nov 1923
J.A. LAMBERT	Chief Public Health Inspector	Nov 1923
S. HARRISON	Chief Public Health Inspector	Nov 1923

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR STAFF

E. THOMPSON, M.A.P.H.I.	Chief Public Health Inspector	Nov 1923
M.J. FLYNN, M.A.P.H.I.	Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector	Nov 1923
J.H. RILEY, M.A.P.H.I.	Senior Public Health Inspector	Nov 1923
J.E. WELDON, M.A.P.H.I.	Senior Public Health Inspector	Nov 1923
R.S.H.	Senior Public Health Inspector	Nov 1923
M.J. WIDLEY, M.A.P.H.I.	Senior Public Health Inspector	Nov 1923
J.A. HOARE, M.A.P.H.I.	Senior Public Health Inspector	Nov 1923

STAFF

(As at 31st December, 1969)

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., D.P.A., F.R.I.P.H.H.	Jan. 1964
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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.	Jun 1963
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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. D.P.H.	Mar. 1967
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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. (Child Welfare Clinic) (Part time)	Apr. 1965

DENTAL OFFICER

WALLACE, Lionel John, L.D.S., R.C.S.	Jun 1965
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ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF (Port and City of London)

R.C. RATLIFF	Chief Clerk	Mar 1930
E.V. SMITH	Deputy Chief Clerk	Oct 1938
C.W.R. BETTS	First Assistant Clerk	Apr 1926
F.B. OSBORN, A.M.R.S.H.	Senior Assistant	May 1952
R.H. COLLINS, L.M.R.S.H.	Senior Assistant	Jan 1963
D.J. FLOOD	Senior Assistant	Mar 1963
A.J.G. MOORE	Senior Assistant	Apr 1964
Mrs. D.M. SHEPHERD	First Class Assistant	Apr 1965
S.C. DARLISON	First Class Assistant	Apr 1964
Miss M.L. GURNEY	First Class Assistant	May 1939
R.G. HEMING	First Class Assistant	Aug 1965
R.G. RUTTER	First Class Assistant	Jul 1968
D.M. HADDON	First Class Assistant	Nov 1968
R.G. FARRELL	First Class Assistant	Jul 1965
Mrs. I.H. HAMBLIN	General Grade Assistant	Oct 1957
Miss J.M. DOVE	General Grade Assistant	Mar 1968
Mrs. E.J.A. MORROW	General Grade Assistant	Mar 1968
Miss J.E. NEWSON	General Grade Assistant	Jun 1966
Miss M.J. GOOLD	General Grade Assistant	Oct 1969
Miss S.C. DUNN	Shorthand Typist	Aug 1967
Miss H.E. FOX	Shorthand Typist	Aug 1969
Miss B. LOVATT	Shorthand Typist	Nov 1969
A.W. THREADGOLD	Senior Asst. (Meat Inspectors' Office)	Nov 1923
E.J. PETERS	Clerical Asst. (Meat Inspectors' Office)	Nov 1935
J.E. CASH	Clerical Asst. (Meat Inspectors' Office)	Mar 1954
J.T. HADLEY, A.M.R.S.H.	Senior Asst. (Diseases of Animals Act)	Jun 1965
Mrs. W.A.A. SCHOFIELD	Clerical Asst. (Diseases of Animals Act)	Aug 1967
Mrs. J. LYONS	Clinic Clerk (Part time)	Apr 1965
H.T. LLOYD	Senior Messenger	Nov 1968
J.A. LAMBERT	Messenger/Driver	Nov 1968
G. HAMMOND	Messenger/Driver	Mar 1968

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTION STAFF

E. THOMPSON, M.A.P.H.I.	Chief Public Health Inspector	Sep 1948
M.J. FLYNN, M.A.P.H.I.	Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector	Jul 1951
J.H. RILEY, M.A.P.H.I.	Senior Public Health Inspector	Aug 1962
J.B. WELLDON, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H.	Senior Public Health Inspector	Aug 1962
H.L. SHEPLEY, M.A.P.H.I.	Senior Public Health Inspector	May 1964
J.A. HOARE, M.A.P.H.I.	Senior Public Health Inspector	May 1964

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTION STAFF (contd.)

W.J. BAXENDALE, M.A.P.H.I.	Public Health Inspector	Jan 1964
D.F. CORFIELD	Public Health Inspector	Jun 1964
D. HITCHCOCK, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.	Public Health Inspector	Nov 1967
T.B. MEANEY, M.A.P.H.I. F.R.S.H.	Public Health Inspector	Mar 1968
B.L. NUNN, M.A.P.H.I.	Public Health Inspector	Apr 1968
A.G. WILLIAMS, M.A.P.H.I.	Public Health Inspector	May 1968
G.L. PAGE, M.A.P.H.I. M.R.S.H.	Public Health Inspector	Jul 1968
B.J. DAWSON, M.A.P.H.I.	Public Health Inspector	Feb 1969
M.C.J. ELKINGTON, M.A.P.H.I.	Public Health Inspector	Feb 1969
P.G. FAIRBAIRN, M.A.P.H.I.	Public Health Inspector	Aug 1969
D.T.W. FREEMAN	Technical Assistant	Mar 1968

MEAT INSPECTION STAFF

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

HEALTH AND WELFARE SECTION

Miss G.L. BENFIELD, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V., Nursing Admin.P.H. Cert., M.R.S.H.	Health and Welfare Officer	Apr 1965
Miss M.T. DOWD, R.F.N., S.R.N., C.M.B. Part I, H.V.	Asst. Health and Welfare Officer	Mar 1967
Miss S.M. BERGSTROM, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.	Asst. Health and Welfare Officer	Apr 1967
Mrs. P.A. MIMMS	Clerk/Dental Surgery Assistant	Sep 1965
Mrs. A.M. SIERANKOWSKA	Chiropodist (Part time)	Nov 1966
R. JONES	Chiropodist (Part time)	Apr 1969
9 Home Helps		

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT

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

RODENT STAFF

G.A. MASON	Foreman Rodent Operative	Dec 1946
P.M. BERRY	Rodent Operative	Jun 1967
J. PEGRAM	Rodent Operative	Sep 1967
R.C. HARRIS	Rodent Operative	Dec 1967
J.E. KIDDY	Rodent Operative	Sep 1968
F.H. PRIEST	Rodent Operative	Mar 1969

MORTUARY AND DISINFECTING STATION

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

MANUAL WORKERS

R.H. I'ANSON	(General Duties at Smithfield Market)	Feb 1964
W.T. STEELE	(General Duties at Mortuary)	Aug 1958
C.E. PEARCE	(General Duties at Smithfield Market)	Jan 1964
E.A. HIGLEY	(General Duties at Smithfield Market)	Sep 1967
Mrs. M.M. SHEEHAN	(Bath Attendant and Cleaner)	Oct 1962
G.W. JACOBS	(General Duties at Mortuary)	Dec 1966
W. CONNOR	(General Duties at Smithfield Market)	Dec 1968

PUBLIC ANALYST

H.A. WILLIAMS, Ph.D. (Lond.), M.Chem A., F.R.I.C., A.C.G.F.U., F.C.G.I., 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 1969

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 during the year ending 31st December 1969.

I am grateful to all those who have contributed to the work during the year especially the Chairman and Members of the Port and City of London Health and Welfare Committees, and the Staff of the Department.

Cooperation on the part of the medical and nursing staff of St. Bartholomew's Hospital has continued in a most generous manner.

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.

EXAMINATION OF WATER SUPPLIES AND SWIMMING BATH WATER

It is the duty of the local authority to ensure that a pure and wholesome supply of drinking water is available to its inhabitants. These powers are contained in various enactments which include the Public Health Act 1936, the Water Act of 1945, 1948 and 1952 and the Office of Water Supply Act 1963.

Under the provisions of the Water Act of 1945, the Corporation of London is required to provide a pure and wholesome supply of drinking water to its inhabitants.

(1) Every water supply in the City of London is subject to the supervision of the Corporation of London.

(2) The Corporation of London is required to provide a pure and wholesome supply of drinking water to its inhabitants.

(3) The Corporation of London is required to provide a pure and wholesome supply of drinking water to its inhabitants.

(4) The Corporation of London is required to provide a pure and wholesome supply of drinking water to its inhabitants.

(5) The Corporation of London is required to provide a pure and wholesome supply of drinking water to its inhabitants.

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(11) The Corporation of London is required to provide a pure and wholesome supply of drinking water to its inhabitants.

(12) The Corporation of London is required to provide a pure and wholesome supply of drinking water to its inhabitants.

(13) The Corporation of London is required to provide a pure and wholesome supply of drinking water to its inhabitants.

(14) The Corporation of London is required to provide a pure and wholesome supply of drinking water to its inhabitants.

(15) The Corporation of London is required to provide a pure and wholesome supply of drinking water to its inhabitants.

HOUSING

Housing Acts

1. Number of houses which on inspection were considered to be unfit for human habitation:-
1
2. Number of houses in which defects were remedied in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers:-
1
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:-
Nil
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:-
1
9. Number of inspections of housing accommodation:-
47

During the year 321 families were rehoused leaving 480 families on the housing register at the end of December 1969.

The first phase of the Middlesex Street redevelopment was completed in April 1969 providing 20 flats and 9 shops. When completed the redevelopment will provide a shopping and residential precinct of 181 flats and 38 shops.

A further 306 flats were completed in the redevelopment of the Barbican residential area bringing the total to 413. Work is in progress on a further 1700 flats.

EXAMINATION OF WATER SUPPLIES AND SWIMMING BATH WATER

It is the duty of the local authority to ensure that a pure and potable supply of drinking water is available to its inhabitants. These powers are contained in various enactments, which include the Public Health Act, 1936, the Water Acts of 1945, 1948 and 1955 and the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963. In the City there are two sources of supply —

- (1) From the statutory water authority — in the case of the City, the Metropolitan Water Board, and
- (2) From deep wells, of which there are 114 in use, owned by various business houses in the City.

In the case of the Metropolitan Water Board the supply is completely safe and satisfactory when delivered to the premises concerned and all examination up to this point is carried out by the Board's own staff. The supply, however, is often stored in cisterns and tanks which may become contaminated and are, therefore, the responsibility of the Health Department. The various office staffs in the City now have a right to expect a pure supply of drinking water to be provided by their employers in accordance with the provisions of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963.

City Byelaws require that tanks be cleaned out at six-monthly intervals and be properly covered to protect the supply from bird and rodent contamination. Routine inspections are carried out to see that this work is done and that the supply is kept in a satisfactory state. During the year 102 bacteriological samples were taken from drinking water points, 12 of which were found to be contaminated. If other than bacterial contamination is suspected a chemical sample is also taken. Seven samples were taken upon complaint and subjected to bacteriological and chemical examination. A table of the results is shown below:-

No.	Source	Supply	Use	Condition of water	Remarks
1	Coffee Vending Machine	Well	Drinking	Clear, colourless and tasteless. Small amount of brown sediment.	Water is alkaline and contains a high proportion of dissolved solids, particularly sodium salts. Organic matter high.
2	Well	Deep Well	Drinking	Clear, bright, odourless, colourless and tasteless. Bacteriologically satisfactory.	Water is alkaline and contains a high proportion of dissolved solids, particularly sodium salts. Could have an aperient effect.
3	Storage Tank	MWB	Drinking	Clear, bright, odourless and colourless. Bacteriologically satisfactory.	Water is hard but consistent with MWB supply to City of London. Trace of chlorine could indicate a high original concentration. No cause for complaint of Gastric disorder found.
4	Storage Tank	Deep Well	Drinking	Clear, bright, odourless and colourless. Bacteriologically satisfactory.	Water is alkaline and contains a high proportion of dissolved solids particularly sodium salts. Could have an aperient effect.
5	Drinking point	MWB	Drinking	Clear, bright, without sediment. Odourless, colourless and tasteless. Bacteriologically satisfactory.	Water is alkaline, containing high proportion of dissolved solids particularly sodium salts. Could have an aperient effect. No cause for complaint of headache and dizziness.
6	Tank Supply	MWB	Drinking	Clear, bright, odourless, tasteless and colourless. Bacteriologically satisfactory.	Water consistent with MWB supply to City of London. No cause for complaint of staff sickness.
7	Storage Tank	MWB via storage tank	Drinking	Clear, bright, odourless, tasteless and colourless. Bacteriologically satisfactory.	Water consistent with MWB supply to City of London.

Swimming Baths

During the year 41 bacteriological water samples were drawn from the three City swimming pools. Free Chlorine, Residual Chlorine and p.H. value were recorded on each occasion.

The following table shows details of bacteriological examinations of both drinking water supplies and swimming bath water.

Source of Supply	Number of samples	Number of Samples giving results above 0 per 100 mls.		Number of Samples giving plate counts above 0 Cols/ml after 24 hours at 37°C.
		Coliform Count	Bact. Coli (type I)	
(1) Deep Wells within the City Area	67	6	—	7
(2) Metropolitan Water Board	35	—	—	5
(3) Swimming Pools within the City	41	—	—	4
TOTAL	143	6	—	16

The Metropolitan Water Board have supplied the following Report:-

1. (a) The supply was satisfactory both as to (i) quality, and (ii) quantity throughout 1969.
- (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, 1969, was 4,226.
- (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

New River - derived from Stoke Newington Works.

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 on the attached sheets.

- (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. Surveys carried out between 1966 and 1968 on analyses of water from consumers' premises confirmed this statement.

METROPOLITAN WATER BOARD – WATER EXAMINATION DEPARTMENT

AVERAGE RESULTS OF THE CHEMICAL EXAMINATION OF THE WATER SUPPLIED TO THE CITY OF LONDON FOR 1969.

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 KMnO4 4 hrs at 27° C.	B.O.D. 5 days at 20° C.	Hardness (total) CaCO3	Hardness (non-carbonate) CaCO3	Magnesium as Mg	Sodium as Na	Potassium as K	Chloride as Cl	Phosphate as PO4	Silicate as SiO2	Sulphate as SO4	Natural Fluoride as F	Surface-active material as Monoxol 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)
Stoke Newington	53	0.015	0.059	4.7	0.62		314	84	5	30.8	5.3	41	1.7	10	68	0.25	0.02	0.0	7	7.9	630	
R.Thames – Derived	371	0.024	0.083	4.4	1.05		282	79	5	24.0	5.4	32	2.1	9	58	0.25	0.02	0.1	11	7.9	550	

BACTERIOLOGICAL RESULTS – YEARLY AVERAGES. 1969.

WATER SUPPLIED TO THE CITY OF LONDON

Source of Supply	BEFORE TREATMENT							AFTER TREATMENT				
	Agar plate count per ml.			Coliform count		Escherichia coli count		Number of samples	Agar plate count per ml.		Coliform count	E. coli count
	Number of samples	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.
Stoke Newington	752	38.7		59.31	2.6	75.27	0.6	257	18.0		100.0	100.0
River Thames – derived	8,196	66.5		39.79	19.0	53.97	7.0	3,698	12.9		99.89	100.0

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 sewer men, 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 General 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

It has now become accepted that noise is one of the forms of pollution of the environment which will need a concentrated effort over the next few years if it is to be controlled. Where previously only high intensity industrial noise was considered to be a hazard the following categories have now emerged -

- (1) The high intensity industrial noise already referred to.
- (2) The high intensity non-industrial noise such as that caused by pop music. Recent work has demonstrated that the increased load of noise borne by young people may well be the cause of the increasing numbers of young people found to have measurable hearing loss in their late teens. Most of this work has been done in the United States of America but there is no reason to believe that the same thing would not apply in this country under the same condition.
- (3) Low intensity noise which, it is now contended by a number of workers in this field, can cause physical changes in the body, such as changes in blood pressure and other autonomically controlled systems. It is undeniable that noise at intensities well below the 90 dbA limit which is normally regarded as "safe" can cause increased nervous stress and a loss of efficiency and accuracy, especially in the carrying out of complex selective tasks.
- (4) Some of the above contentions are arguable. What is not arguable is that noise can be, and very often is, an infernal nuisance.

All of the above categories are of importance in the City of London. High intensity industrial noise occurs on building sites. High intensity non-industrial noise may well affect, during their leisure hours, those thousands of young people who work in the City. Low intensity noise is probably the form of environmental pollution which affects most people during the greater part of each day of their lives. This is certainly so in the City. Mention has been made of noise from building and demolition sites. Traffic of all sorts, aeroplanes and helicopters are other external sources.

Inside some City offices there is just as much cause for concern. When one considers the vast contribution towards the maintenance of the Country's economy which is made in invisible exports by the City of London, one realises how important a decrease in efficiency and accuracy even as small as only one quarter of 1% could mean. If one is distracted by noise for a quarter of a minute in every hour and a half (and where in the City could one claim such ideal conditions?) this degree of loss of efficiency has been exceeded.

Realising the extent of these problems and with the ready and willing co-operation of the Corporation's Public Relations Officer and his staff, a campaign has been waged against noise in the City for many years. Advice on noise abatement techniques has always been freely available and persuasion has been used wherever possible. Compulsion, which is possible under the Noise Abatement Act and which is unfortunately the only course left open in some cases, is difficult because of the loopholes left in the Act and because of the essentially subjective nature of an individual's response to noise. After all, it is easy to define noise as unwanted sound, but it has to be accepted that, in practice, what is objectionable noise to one person is music (sometimes literally) to another. Therefore this work has required an immense amount of tact and forbearance on the part of the staff of the Health Department and has also needed a determination to push on without any expectation of spectacular or immediate results.

During 1969 the campaign was intensified by the following measures:-

- (1) In service training was provided for 3 public health inspectors at Noise Control Courses.
- (2) The Health Education programme was increased, anti-noise information being made freely available both as literature and in the form of personal advice.
- (3) A Quiet City campaign was held from the 7th to 13th July. This campaign, opened by the

Right Honourable The Lord Mayor, had the following aims —

- (a) To show City workers and residents why they should reduce the noise which assailed them and the methods by which this could be done;
- (b) To assist employers in increasing the efficiency of the City worker by reducing the noise in which he worked; and
- (c) To examine the various types of response to the campaign literature with a view to assessing the relative value of future noise abatement work.

A report on the campaign was submitted by the Port and City of London Health Committee to the Court of Common Council and received national and international press and radio coverage, as a result of which several most useful links have been forged with other agencies at home and abroad concerned with the same work.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

This Department has been closely involved in the problems which have arisen during the year at the Salvation Army Hostel in Middlesex Street. Close supervision by this Department has been necessary because acceptable standards of personal hygiene are not maintained by the inmates. The Salvation Army authorities have found it either impossible or unacceptable to impose better standards on their occupants. This absence of personal hygiene on the part of some lodgers has brought about severe infestations of lice in recent years, and the year under review has been no exception.

It is inevitable that the plight of those who find it necessary to use this type of accommodation will receive increasing publicity. Whilst there is general concern that such premises should be improved, so long as they remain in use the problems facing the Keeper will compel this Department not to relax its efforts.

Vermin infestation in the form of lice presents the biggest problem. Lice are introduced into the premises by the casual overnight lodger who, especially on warmer nights, sleeps rough, and a reservoir of infestation is set up in the regular occupants, who pick up these insects and who are not sufficiently regular in their bathing and washing habits.

Regular early morning inspections of beds have been carried out. On one occasion 40 beds out of 82 were found to be infested with vermin and this convinced the Salvation Army authorities of the gravity of the situation. It is inevitable that for the time being systematic inspections of bedding will have to be continued. The van purchased for the purpose of transporting verminous men and articles has proved invaluable. It has enabled a large quantity of bedding to be reliably disinfested and has promoted a greater zest for cleanliness on the part of hostel workers.

Following discussions between this Department and the local and headquarters staff of the Salvation Army, mechanical cleaning equipment has been provided and its use soon proved its worth. There was a noticeable and rapid improvement in the state of cleanliness of the wooden floors.

The personal cleanliness aspect cannot be over-stressed where lice are involved. This objectionable vermin will persist while men go unbathed for weeks on end and remain in their same clothing day and night. It would certainly seem that each man should be provided with personal locker accommodation for his clothing and as a condition of tenancy be required to have a weekly bath. For the most part men keep all their personal belongings on themselves.

These premises can be compared to army barracks, but without the accompanying discipline of personal and corporate hygiene. Finally, it may be said that the problem is not only one of beds and lice but of unfortunate men who for various reasons have to make such premises their home.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

During the year under review (1969) much time and energy has been devoted, among other things, to the problem of ventilation in order to secure compliance with the provisions of Section 7 of the Act of 1963.

Inquiries made at various office blocks support the view that in the basic designs of the mechanical ventilating systems of office blocks, tall or squat, priority is given to the control of temperature in the spaces used as offices. Therefore, some ventilation systems are primarily heat control units, certain ventilating factors being introduced secondary to the basic heat control design. As such designs have different methods of control resulting from the different priorities given to economy, heat control and ventilation by prospective owners and architects, the problems to be dealt with in heat loss and gain from a variety of types of building and construction are dealt with differently by various heating and ventilating engineers.

Within the City of London the ventilating systems range from the simple arrangements such as the room with its openable window with an air shaft communicating directly to the open air together with a single heating unit, to mechanical systems of:-

- (a) Through passage of atmospheric air which, after some form of treatment is used in the offices and then exhausted to atmosphere — in other words, fresh air is used;
- (b) Varying degrees of recirculation of air taken from atmosphere — treated and then recirculated continuously, fresh air being introduced only to make up any air lost from the spaces in use, which constitutes almost 100% recirculation.

The inspection of various installations using recirculation, and discussions with engineers and designers, support the opinion that the majority of existing plants are capable of being adjusted to 100% fresh air with, no doubt, an increase in the cost of running the plants to control temperature.

There would appear to be greater consideration needed in building design to the control of heat loss/gain and the glazing and size of windows in offices, and more flexibility in ventilation unit size, i.e. small units instead of one large unit, in order to facilitate the control of conditions in different parts of a large office block.

As there is no legal requirement for prior approval of office development to meet the requirements of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963, there seems to be insufficient appreciation by architects, designers and ventilating engineers of the fact that when the office is occupied it must comply with the requirements of the Act.

During the year the question of prior approval was dealt with simply by making it known to professional people and owners that they were welcome to visit the Guildhall and discuss their projects whilst in the planning stage. Towards the end of the year a steady stream of technical advisers were being interviewed on all the provisions of the Act.

Conditions appeared to vary between the following extremes:-

- (a) That a building and its services should be constructed and maintained to meet all the requirements of the employee; or
- (b) That the employee is secondary in consideration to building construction, especially where economy is stressed.

The Act is to make fresh provision for securing the health, safety and welfare of persons employed to work in office or shop premises. This has been interpreted, and it is hoped correctly, to mean that people should have the primary consideration.

When it came to the question of ventilation in high rise development, it was found that where tall buildings are erected with fixed windows and every effort is made to effectively seal the building from fortuitous entry of external air, the pertinent points were: (1) Are there any ventilation standards? (2) If so, how were they arrived at and on what data were they based.

With fixed windows, the occupant of the rooms has to endure or enjoy what form of ventilation is provided. There is a general impression, fondly held on the part of the public at large, that all mechanical ventilation is good, and owners of property do not seem to question the true effectiveness of any mechanical ventilation installed.

In the absence of any standards known to have a scientific basis the question was posed as to what is adequate ventilation. Along with this problem was considered the problem of what is fresh air.

The view is expressed that recirculation of vitiated air is undesirable and furthermore it would still seem to be the intention of the Act to ensure that adequate supplies of fresh air or artificially purified air shall be available to the occupants. What constitutes the proper means of meeting these requirements seems to raise many conflicting views and the grounds on which some of these varying standards are proposed appear to be of a dubious nature. We are, therefore, left with a distinct feeling of unease that the "person" is not receiving the prime consideration. In these circumstances, we have come to the conclusion that, to maintain conditions which promote the well-being of the staff, ventilation by means of fresh air or artificially purified air, supplied at the rate of not less than 3,000 cubic feet per person per hour, would be considered suitable in any room in which persons are employed to work.

It is suggested that the surroundings should be such that an employee can work without any impairment to his health or well-being and not merely survive. In practice it is sometimes found that a building is erected with openable windows but the staff are not allowed to open them. There is a recirculatory air heating system for temperature control which would be out of balance if the windows were open. In such situations the ventilation is by recirculation, even though physically the windows can be opened.

The employee's lungs can be considered as gaseous exchange units basically inspiring atmosphere made up volumetrically of oxygen 20.96%, nitrogen 79%, carbon dioxide 0.04%; alveolar air contains oxygen 14%, nitrogen 80%, carbon dioxide 6% and expired air contains oxygen 16.03%, nitrogen 79% and carbon dioxide 4.4%. On an average this chemical exchange takes place sixteen times each minute with an average inspiration and expiration, at rest, of approximately thirty cubic inches.

Simple mathematics show that at rest each person converts, on average three-quarters of a cubic foot of oxygen to three-fifths of a cubic foot of carbon dioxide each hour.

Attention is now drawn to other factors or reasons for changing air in an enclosed space. Such considerations are body odours, scents, smoking and other contaminants known to the process of living and working bacteria-carrying particles, viruses and products of combustion, and the control of humidity and temperature have to be taken into account.

In years past the office was an enclosed space with a window a fire-place and a chimney flue. Modernisation brought, first, central heating by water pipes, and then atmosphere was blown into the enclosed spaces pre-heated or pre-chilled. Finally, in recent years in order to save money the recirculation of air/mixture back to the offices after use was introduced. This recirculation is usually achieved by a split duct in the plant room, by means of which a proportion of the vitiated air is exhausted to atmosphere and the remainder is re-used.

There are two aspects of this recirculation system of importance.

Knowing that people give off a known quantity of waste gases (carbon dioxide) it is impossible to avoid an increase in the carbon dioxide content of the mixture, whatever volume of atmosphere is mixed with it in the plant room. Mathematically, this increase can be calculated when the volumes and percentage of recirculation are known, as well as the decrease of the oxygen.

Furthermore, where a recirculation system is installed, usually the plant provided has the capacity to deliver adequate quantities of fresh air as the designers usually give the volumes of mixture up to and above the ventilation recommendations of the Corporation.

Great care is devoted to ensuring that we have a pure water supply and no one would suggest that in the interests of economy we should be doomed to drink polluted water even though the pollution which has taken place cannot always be proved to be deleterious to health. In the interests of economy, are lower ventilation standards to be permitted.

In the City which has a very large daytime population and upwards of five thousand in a single building, the standard set out above, for the reasons given, has been advanced as being desirable and complying with the provisions of Section 7 of the Act of 1963. At the same time, it has been made known that the Health Department is prepared to discuss the above standard with anyone.

On a combined atmosphere heating/ventilation scheme the approximate cost is made up as follows:-

Ventilation	7% - 20%) of whole scheme
Heating	93% - 80%	

Section 6 of the Act provides for a temperature of 16° C or 60.8° F after the first hour. In practice the operative temperature is normally set at 21.1° C or 70° F without any real reason given for such a level of temperature. This central-heating setting is approximately 10° F above the requirements of the Act of 1963. With heating/cooling requirements using so great a proportion of running costs there would appear to be grounds for investigation as to what is a reasonable setting of thermostats in central heating systems. This factor is of increased importance as the only objection so far advanced against the 3000 cubic feet of atmosphere "through"-type of ventilation has been the cost factor.

It is very important to place in their true perspective the responsibilities set out in the Act between occupiers and owners. As an example: the occupier is responsible for ventilation of premises in which persons are employed to work. How is the occupier of a suite of offices in a tower block to effect improvement in ventilation if so required by the enforcing authority? This does emphasise the desirability of consulting with a Local Authority before embarking on a major project.

It is difficult to appreciate the extent of the work of the department purely in statistical form when emphasis has been placed on prevention rather than cure. For example, one Inspector was engaged exclusively on ventilation problems within the City for the second half of the year.

Where a building may eventually have five thousand employees therein it seems preferable to have discussions in the design state rather than wait to discover deficiencies after a development has been completed.

Whilst 310 written communications have been sent regarding a multitude of unsatisfactory conditions varying from lack of routine cleaning and decoration to overcrowding and inadequate sanitary accommodation and washing facilities, no great problems were encountered in securing compliance with statutory requirements. Indeed, there is a general willingness to attend to contraventions of the Act when the attention of occupiers and owners has been drawn thereto.

So far as the City is concerned, the task of making a general inspection of each occupied offices is proving to be one of gigantic proportions and the initial survey has not yet been completed, notwithstanding the fact that the enhanced rate of inspection achieved during 1968 has been maintained during the year under review.

The Offices, Shops and Railway Premises (Hoists and Lifts) Regulations 1968 came into operation on the 28th May, 1969 and the effective enforcement of these regulations has also proved to be time-absorbing, but the experience gained so far would emphasise the necessity for this particular statutory enactment.

In conclusion, it may be said that whilst a great effort has been made to enforce and to advise upon all the requirements of the Act it is in the field of ventilation that the greatest problems have arisen and are likely to continue.

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	535	6694	2241
Retail shops	68	957	122
Wholesale shops, warehouses	15	803	70
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	22	549	365
Fuel storage depots	NIL	NIL	NIL
TOTALS	640	9003	2798

TABLE B

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

7292

TABLE C

ANALYSIS BY WORKPLACE OF PERSONS EMPLOYED BY
REGISTERED PREMISES AT END OF YEAR

Class of workplace	Number of persons employed
Offices	267,006
Retail shops	5,153
Wholesale departments, warehouses	6,057
Catering establishments open to the public	6,752
Canteens	4,571
Fuel storage depots	NIL
Total	289,539
Total Males	173,679
Total Females	115,860

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	1	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				NIL				
12	Retail shops								
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				NIL				
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				NIL				
34	Catering establishments open to public, canteens								
35	Fuel storage depots								

TABLE E—PROSECUTIONS

M/c. Line No.	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)
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
11			
12			
13			
14	No. of persons or companies prosecuted		NIL
15	No. of complaints (or summary applications) made under section 22		NIL
	No. of interim orders granted	...	NIL
TABLE F—STAFF			
21			
22			
23			
24	No. of inspectors appointed under section 52 (1) or (5) of the Act	...	3 Full time
25			10 Part time
31			
32	No. of other staff employed for most of their time on work in connection with the Act	...	2
33			
34			
35			

SUMMARY OF DEFECTS FOUND AND NOTICES SENT

1.	<u>Cleanliness</u>	- Dirty conditions	90
		- Accumulations of Refuse	1
2.	<u>Overcrowding</u>		55
3.	<u>Temperature</u>	- Unreasonable	2
		- Absence of Thermometer	95
		- Absence of Warming Facilities	2
4.	<u>Ventilation</u>	- Inadequate	162
5.	<u>Lighting</u>	- Inadequate	60
6.	<u>Sanitary Conveniences</u>	- Insufficient	5
		- Unsatisfactory/Defective	172
		- Not separate for sexes	4
7.	<u>Washing Facilities</u>	- Insufficient	10
		- Unsatisfactory/Defective	37
		- No Hot water	18
		- Soap/Drying facilities	9
8.	<u>Drinking Water</u>	- Inadequate supply	12
		- Disposable vessels/Rinsing facilities	2
9.	<u>Clothing</u>	- Inadequate accommodation	21
		- Inadequate drying facilities	10
10.	<u>Seating</u>	- Inadequate	6
11.	<u>Floors, Stairs, Passages</u>	- Unsound construction	28
		- Obstruction/slipping	62
		- Handrail (lack of)	83
		- Protection of Openings	4
12.	<u>Machinery</u>	- Inadequate guarding	100
13.	<u>First Aid</u>	- Inadequate Provision	96
14.	<u>Information</u>	- No Handbook available	124
15.	<u>Dangerous Practices</u>	-	5
16.	<u>Miscellaneous</u>		27
			<hr/>
			1302
			<hr/>

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 42 inspections were made. As a consequence of these inspections, it was necessary to serve 1 Intimation Notice.

The Greater London Council (General Powers) Act, 1967 requires all persons who wish to carry on the business of a hairdresser or barber to be registered in respect of their premises.

During the year, 6 hairdressers and barbers were so registered bringing the total on the Register to 70.

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	69 (incl. 1 bake-house)	118	20	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	583 (incl. 2 bake-houses)	17	6	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	151	41	31	—
TOTAL	803 (incl. 3 bake-houses)	176	57	—

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.)	11	10	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2.)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3.)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4.)	5	4	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.)					
(a) insufficient	8	7	—	—	—
(b) unsuitable or defective	33	29	—	—	—
(c) not separate for sexes	3	3	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	47	41	3	9	—
TOTAL	107	94	3	9	—

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

Section 133				Section 134		
Nature of Work	No. of outworkers in August list required by Section 133 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Wearing apparel (Making, etc.)	289	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	289	—	—	—	—	—

Outwork and the inspection of outworkers' premises etc.

Lists received from City Firms employing outworkers	25
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.	289

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 15,969 inspections have been made. As a consequence of these inspections, it was necessary to serve 1,914 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

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1968

The above-mentioned Acts provide the legal basis for controlling atmospheric pollution in the City and this legislation is enforced by the City's Public Health Inspectors, who carried out 1,504 inspections during the year. The following statistics indicate the extent of the work carried out:—

(1) Initial Inspections	—	346 visits
(2) Re-Inspections	—	283 visits
(3) Observations Made	—	758
(4) Contraventions Noted	—	69
(5) Verbal Intimations	—	60
(6) Notices Served	—	9

Special note has been taken of the sulphur dioxide ground-level concentration in the City and concern is felt that this form of pollution is at a level which ought to be substantially reduced. There has, however, been some reduction in this form of pollution over the last five years.

Users of oil-fired boilers are encouraged to use the lower sulphur content group of oils, i.e. those with less than one per cent sulphur content. This measure, though not enforceable, has no doubt been instrumental in bringing about the reduction of sulphur dioxide mentioned above.

The number of bonfires on the City's redevelopment sites was again a source of serious concern and the situation has been worsened by the passing of the 1968 Clean Air Act and the Dark Smoke Exemption Regulations, 1969, which allow bonfires to be burnt subject to certain conditions. This has tended to make the prohibition of such bonfires impossible.

A new development has now been noticed as a result of the Chimney Height Regulations, 1968. Various conversions of plant have been carried out in which gas has become the chosen

fuel. In some of these instances a method of diluting the flue gases has been installed and the products of combustion have been discharged near ground level. As this does not affect the ground-level concentration of sulphur dioxide it is not generally realised that other forms of pollutants can be increased. These are in the form of oxides of nitrogen, some carbon monoxide and an increase of carbon dioxide. There may also be a vapour nuisance. These pollutants when discharged at low level in large quantities are likely to be prejudicial to health and this situation is being kept under close observation with a view to preventing this kind of increase in atmospheric pollution. Obviously this low-level diluted discharge has a specious appeal, in so far as it enables some architectural problems of chimneys and costs to be pushed under the proverbial carpet, but it is felt that this type of solution to a tedious problem should be viewed with a fair degree of caution.

So far, those appliances that burn more than 1½ million British Thermal Units per hour have to comply with the Chimney Height Regulations, whilst those under this figure must be judged on their merits and are subject, after their installation, to Public Health Act legislation. It is a fairly simple matter under the Chimney Height Regulations to ensure that large quantities of flue gases are discharged at the proper dispersal height, but it can be seen that smaller appliances present some difficulty as they can be dealt with only after their installation.

Measurement of Atmospheric Pollution

The measurement of atmospheric pollution has continued during 1969.

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 1 Results obtained in 1969 of the monthly observations of rainfall and deposited matter by means of the deposit gauge at Guildhall.

Month	Rainfall collected in the deposit gauge		Deposited Matter (Tons per square mile)		
	Millimetres	Inches	Insoluble	Soluble	Total
January	55	2.16	18.50	7.31	25.81
February	40	1.59	16.77	7.07	23.83
March	60	2.37	33.32	8.94	42.26
April	20	0.77	42.85	5.30	48.15
May	45	1.76	47.39	6.17	53.55
June	28	1.12	12.82	4.26	17.08
July	88	3.47	22.69	4.75	27.43
August	81	3.18	17.04	5.99	23.04
September	4	0.17	16.35	3.50	19.85
October	5	0.19	21.13	4.68	25.81
November *	—	—	—	—	—
December	52	2.05	20.40	8.80	29.20
Averages					
1969	43	1.71	24.48	6.08	30.55
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
1964 — 1968	52	2.06	18.54	10.66	29.20

* Deposit gauge inoperative during this period.

TABLE II Monthly summary of the results obtained in 1969 of the daily observations of the concentration of SMOKE by the volumetric method at the Public Services Building and at Snow Hill Police Station. The results obtained by means of the deposit gauge at Guildhall are included for comparison.

Month	Concentration of Smoke (microgrammes per cubic metre)		Rainfall collected in the deposit gauge	
	Public Services Building	Snow Hill Police Station	Millimetres	Inches
January	79	82	55	2.16
February	77	71	40	1.59
March	77	69	60	2.37
April	43	47	20	0.77
May	36	39	45	1.76
June	31	35	28	1.12
July	32	39	88	3.47
August	37	47	81	3.18
September	39	38	4	0.17
October	65	63	5	0.19
November	55	82	*	*
December	79	100	52	2.05
Averages				
1969	54	60	43	1.71
1968	51	48	61	2.40
1967	50	50	54	2.13
1966	59	56	49	1.94
1965	70(Golden Lane)	64	54	2.12
1964	88	77	44	1.71
1964 - 1968	63	59	52	2.06

* Deposit gauge inoperative during this period.

TABLE III Monthly summary of the results obtained in 1969 of the measurement of SULPHUR DIOXIDE by the volumetric method, at the Public Services Building and at Snow Hill Police Station. The results obtained by means of the deposit gauge at Guildhall are included for comparison.

Month	Concentration of Smoke (microgrammes per cubic metre)		Rainfall collected in the deposit gauge	
	Public Services Building	Snow Hill Police Station	Millimetres	Inches
January	453	397	55	2.16
February	435	450	40	1.59
March	408	467	60	2.37
April	279	340	20	0.77
May	234	225	45	1.76
June	155	131	28	1.12
July	173	141	88	3.47
August	170	162	81	3.18
September	239	146	4	0.17
October	296	248	5	0.19
November	326	312	*	*
December	417	430	52	2.05
Averages				
1969	299	287	43	1.71
1968	277	263	61	2.40
1967	271	292	54	2.13
1966	284	328	49	1.94
1965	286(Golden Lane)	341	54	2.12
1964	316(Golden Lane)	383	44	1.71
1964 - 1968	287	321	52	2.06

* Deposit gauge inoperative during this period.

RODENT CONTROL

For the purpose of implementing the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act (1949) the procedure has been similar to previous years, comprising inspections of properties to ascertain the presence of rats and/or mice, treatment of properties found to be infested, recommendation and supervision of structural and incidental proofing, and periodical control measures for the destruction of rats in the City sewers.

Premises Inspected (routine or on complaint)	—	3,282
Complaints Received	—	1,236
House Mouse Infestations	—	909
Rat Infestation (Minor)	—	96
Initial Baiting Sites Selected	—	11,062
Results of Treatment:—		
Bodies of Mice Recovered	—	1,882
Bodies of Rats Recovered	—	94
Total Operational Visits	—	5,914

Every assistance was given concerning the disposal of waste food, and the attraction to mice caused by leaving food scraps in drawers and uncovered bins and containers was also explained. The importance of eliminating harbourage for rats, and particularly mice, in neglected parts of premises such as cupboards etc., was also strongly emphasised.

As will be observed from the figures shown above, mice now present the major problem in the City as far as rodents are concerned. They are mercurial creatures in their habits and way of life, and this is why co-operation is required by everyone experiencing difficulties in this direction.

Destruction of rats in sewers

Four periodical treatments at 3 monthly intervals were carried out during the year. During this period 3 direct poison treatments i.e. March, June and September, were carried out, the toxic agent being Fluoroacetamide (1081).

The fourth treatment (i.e. December) consisted of test baiting, and where necessary, poisoning, the toxic agent in this case being Zinc Phosphide.

The test baits which provide evidence of the results of the previous direct treatments were left down for 2 days, and where takes were recorded, were replaced by poison baits.

Altogether 364 entrances were test baited, which resulted in 44 full takes and 49 half takes being recorded. These were subsequently replaced by poison baits.

CITY MORTUARY

Bodies received	186
Post Mortem Examinations made	186
Inquests on bodies	30

DISINFECTION AND CLEANSING OF VERMINOUS PERSONS, ETC.

Export of Clothing, etc.

No. of Articles Disinfected	370292
No. of Operations	1234
Fees received	£1560.17s.0d.

General Disinfection, Infectious Diseases, etc.

Lockers at Post Offices disinfected	19
Verminous premises disinfected	9
Beds and bedding disinfected	1096

Cleansing of Persons

No. of verminous persons bathed	970
No. of persons with scabies bathed	4
No. of articles disinfected	9740

CATERING ESTABLISHMENTS

2321 inspections have been made of premises where catering is carried on — restaurants, cafes, canteens and licensed houses.

This has resulted in the service of 325 Written Notices. In addition verbal representations have been made regarding infringements of the Food Hygiene Regulations in 147 instances.

Work necessary to comply with notices previously served has become completed in respect of 125 premises.

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 86 intending caterers obtained the advice of this Department before deciding to proceed with their ventures, and 255 inspections of premises were made in this connection.

Observations on catering establishments in the City of London

Whilst the procedure outlined above is generally carried out for new developments, some difficulty has been experienced where planning approval is not required, such as the conversion of already existing shop properties for catering purposes. In some instances attempts have been made to use premises which by their very nature are inherently unsuitable and incapable of meeting even rudimentary hygiene requirements. Where attempts of this nature are discovered in time they are severely discouraged.

Fortunately, the majority of more responsible proprietors and architects seek prior consultation with the Public Health Inspectors and this goes a long way to ensuring that new and renovated premises not only reach minimal requirements but provide units which are hygienic, efficient, and, as far as possible, advanced in design. It is undoubtedly true to say that within the City of London there are more well-designed, well-constructed kitchens and efficiently run catering units than are likely to be found elsewhere concentrated in such a small area.

There are still to be found within the City a number of well-run, top quality restaurants which not only set a high degree of catering excellence but provide a model of hygienic efficiency, giving an operation which is at once streamlined, hygienic and fully geared to the needs of the customer. There are also many smaller family establishments which are well-run and their proprietors, in spite of present difficulties, still manage to achieve and maintain a commendable standard. In addition, many staff restaurants are well-managed, hygienic, and provide a very good service, although they are of necessity restricted to staff members and do not cater for the general public.

To most unsubsidised City caterers low profitability is a daily fact of life. With steady rises in costs, wages, rents, rates and taxation, ever-increasing competition and the difficulty of inducing City workers to pay more for their lunch than the minimum daily luncheon voucher allowance, there is less margin available for improvements or additions to catering premises. Only the most efficient of these establishments are capable of providing a service up to the hygiene standards required, and some proprietors, faced with the need to improve and re-equip, have been unable to meet the expense and have voluntarily closed their doors. Furthermore, lack of prosperity in the industry is resulting in some large traditional multiple caterers continuing their policy of deliberate and gradual withdrawal from the City.

With this background in mind the unfortunate truth is that it has become increasingly more difficult to ensure that even minimum standards of cleanliness are maintained in some City restaurants. There is a continuing decrease in the number of suitable persons available and willing to work in the catering industry. The "casual" or "kitchen porter" type of job is becoming more and more difficult to fill, with, consequently, still further falling away in standards of kitchen hygiene. The accumulated result of neglect, skimmed cleaning routines and low hygienic awareness is all too often evident in some City restaurants, where the build-up of filth reaches such proportions that it becomes merely "part of the scenery". In these circumstances it is generally not difficult to persuade caterers to carry out thorough and essential cleaning work once their attention has been drawn to the unsatisfactory conditions, but it is well-nigh impossible to ensure that thorough cleaning of both premises and equipment is carried out as an essential routine measure.

The pattern of eating habits in the City continues to change, with a greater emphasis on specialised catering and on snack lunches. There is a steady growth in the numbers of sandwich bars and large sales of "take-away" foods such as soups, pies, etc. Many of these establishments by their nature are smaller catering units with lower overheads than conventional restaurants. Where sandwiches and meals are made on site they are comparatively easy to control, but there is a move towards central sandwich and food preparation delivered to smaller individual premises where control is rather more difficult and where unsatisfactory conditions if occurring could have wider consequences.

There is also an increase in the number of public houses serving platter-type foods on the bar counter. This practice presents a high risk, particularly where they are of the self-service type. Some brewers still retain the attitude that they are simply brewers and sellers of beer and much of the catering is left to the individual talents of the Managers or tenants of their houses, in some instances with poor facilities. However, strong representation by the Public Health Inspectors has ensured that facilities, where seriously lacking, have been installed.

Determined efforts by the Public Health Inspectors concerned in attempting to speed up the cycle of routine inspections of catering establishments have resulted in very gratifying results and there is a very definite general increase in standards in the majority of premises. Much of this increased effort, however, has been absorbed by additional legislation and essential special projects.

Concurrently with inspections to ensure compliance with Food Hygiene Regulations the requirements of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963, are also borne in mind. The enforcement of requirements under this Act, though necessary and complementary to the enforcement of requirements under the Food Hygiene Regulations, is nevertheless time-absorbing.

Four Public Health Inspectors are engaged full-time on the inspection of catering establishments and during the year 2,904 inspections were carried out and 360 written communications were sent to individual proprietors, drawing their attention to a variety of unsatisfactory conditions. These written communications resulted in works of renovation, improvement, repair and reorganisation in 153 cases. During the year under review legal proceedings were instituted in 6 instances where exceptionally filthy conditions and unhygienic practices were found. These proceedings resulted in fines and costs totalling £478.10s.0d.

In addition 4 other official representations were pursued and satisfactorily completed without recourse to court appearances.

Full preliminary discussions and initial inspections were necessary in premises occupied by the G.P.O., which became a public corporate body during the year and came for the first time under the jurisdiction of the City Corporation.

A special environmental survey of Billingsgate Fish Market was commenced involving nearly three months of a Public Health Inspector's time.

In conclusion, it may be said that sustained effort by this Department over the year has ensured not only the maintenance of existing standards but a steady increase in the good design and layout of new and some existing premises and an all-round increase in the general standard of hygiene in catering establishments throughout the City. The work of this Department, combined with the first-class service rendered by the more responsible caterers, has ensured that good clean wholesome food has been available to City workers during the year.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

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

Of the 391 samples purchased, only 11 (2.8%) 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 packers and manufacturers concerned. It should be pointed out that these infringements were mainly of a technical nature, and 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 mince meat, sausage meat, sausages 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.

Twenty formal samples of milk were purchased from roundsmen in the City area and all proved to be satisfactory.

It was not found necessary to initiate legal action in respect of any of the samples referred to above, but as the result of complaints made direct to this Department by members of the public, legal proceedings were instituted in six cases in respect of articles of food which were either unfit for human consumption, or alternatively contained some extraneous material. The resultant fines and costs totalled £148.0s.0d.

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>
*Bread	Informal	Comprised baked in the bread a small dark brown, elongated foreign body composed of a mixture of grease, flour, sawdust, rust and fragments of poppy seeds.	A letter of warning was sent to the bakers of the bread.
Butter	Informal	Consisted of three 8oz. blocks of butter, each of which showed evidence of attack by mice.	A thorough investigation was carried out by a Public Health Inspector who advised on measures necessary for Rodent Control. As all these measures have been undertaken by the merchant concerned no further action was considered necessary.
*Cheese	Informal	The cheese was stale and unsuitable for sale.	Appropriate representations made to the manager of the public house from where the cheese was purchased.
Cake/Pastry			
*Blackcurrent and Apple Pie	Informal	Contained baked in the pie a five inch length of human hair.	A letter of warning was sent to the manufacturer concerned.
*Fresh Cream Slice	Informal	The cream was souring and undergoing decomposition.	A cautionary letter was sent to the retailer.
Cream Slices	Informal	The slices were filled with an imitation cream made from emulsified fat, sugar and water.	The cakes were mistakenly labelled in the tray. Appropriate representations were made to the retailer concerned.
*Danish Pastry	Informal	Contained embedded in the pastry a gritty brown mass composed of sand, minerals and lime, similar to mortar.	A letter of warning was sent to the retailer and manufacturer concerned.
*Soufflette Sponge	Informal	The cake was mouldy, rancid and unfit for human consumption.	Legal proceedings were instituted against the Caterer concerned. The defendant pleaded guilty and was fined £20 plus £8 costs.
Fish			
*Kipper fillets	Informal	The kippers had an unpleasant, stale smell and were not fit for consumption.	Appropriate representations were made to the retailer and the wholesaler whose premises were within the City. Written representations were also made to the manufacturers whose premises were outside the City.
Shrimps, canned	Informal	The can was only half filled with liquor, suggesting a fault in the canning. The shrimps were badly broken up and had a strong "fishy" taste; although not necessarily unfit for consumption they were below normal quality and were unappetizing.	Details of the Analyst's findings were sent to the Importers. Further subsequent samples were found to be satisfactory.
Fruit			
Dried Figs	Informal	The figs had been attacked and contaminated by mice, mites and insects.	The whole consignment was disposed of for animal food.
Stuffed Olives	Informal	The proportion of acetic acid (0.5) was insufficient to prevent decomposition and the sample rapidly deteriorated after being opened.	The attention of the supplier has been brought to the remarks of the Public Analyst.
California Prunes	Informal	Contained mineral hydrocarbon 0.25, the presence of which was not disclosed on the label.	The matter was brought to the attention of the packers who agreed to have present and future stocks re-labelled so as to conform with the Regulations.
Choc Ice Bars	Informal	The sample has a slight, unpleasant smell of stale fat suggesting storage in a contaminated refrigerator.	An investigation indicated that the storage arrangements were unsatisfactory. Suitable advice was given as to the proper storage of this commodity.

Article	Informal or Formal Sample	Nature of adulteration or irregularity	Action
Meat			
Gammon	Informal	The gammon was discoloured by streaks of black within the flesh and connective tissues which was found to consist of lead sulphide.	The whole consignment was surrendered for destruction.
Pork Sausages	Informal	Contained sulphur dioxide, 310 parts per million. Sausages may not contain preservative unless its presence is declared.	A notice is now displayed in the shop indicating the sausages contain preservatives.
*Pork Sausages	Informal	The sausages were mouldy and unfit for consumption.	Legal proceedings were instituted against the retailer concerned. The defendant pleaded not guilty but was fined £25 plus £8 costs.
*Roast Beef	Informal	The beef had an unpleasant "high" smell, due to incipient decomposition, and was unfit for consumption.	Legal proceedings were instituted against the retailer concerned. The defendant pleaded guilty and was fined £25 plus £6 costs.
Meat (Silverside)	Informal	The meat had an unpleasant, stale smell and taste and was unfit for consumption.	In view of the very high standard maintained at these premises in the past it was decided that legal proceedings should not be instituted on this occasion but that a letter of warning as to future sales should be sent to the company concerned.
Steak and Kidney pie	Informal	Contained a cut end of a flat, coppered iron staple. The staple bore adhering to it several microscopic particles of a baked flour and fat product which had been masticated or otherwise wetted.	Legal proceedings were instituted against the manufacturer of this commodity who pleaded guilty and was fined £10 and ordered to pay £6.6s.0d. costs.
*Steak and Mushroom pie	Informal	The pie was mouldy inside and unfit for consumption.	A cautionary letter was sent to the caterer concerned.
Minced Beef with Onions and Gravy, canned	Informal	Contained Meat 46%. Canned meat with onion and gravy should have a meat content of not less than 50%.	Written assurance has been received from the supplier that future deliveries of this product will comply with the Regulations.
Melton Mowbray Pork Pies	Informal	One of the pies contained several growths of green mould on the meat filling.	In view of the very high standard maintained at these premises in the past it was decided that legal proceedings should not be instituted on this occasion but that a letter of warning as to future sales should be sent to the company concerned.
Pizza (Ham Garnished)	Informal	Consisted of Mushroom Garnished Pizza, inadequately labelled.	Appropriate representations were made to the manufacturers of these commodities, who have given an undertaking that all future products will be labelled in accordance with the requirements of the Labelling of Food Order.
*Ham Sandwiches	Informal	The sandwiches were stale and unfit for consumption.	A letter of caution was sent to the catering company concerned.
*Ham and Lettuce Roll	Informal	Contained on the lettuce leaf and on the buttered surface of the roll twelve black aphids and one small dead fly.	A letter of caution was sent to the catering company concerned.
*Sausage Rolls	Informal	The sausage rolls were mouldy inside and unfit for consumption.	A letter of caution was sent to the catering company concerned.
*Cheese and Tomato Roll	Informal	Contained embodied in the butter spread on the roll a small, black, elongated foreign body consisting of mouse excrement.	Legal proceedings were instituted against the caterer concerned. The defendant was found guilty and fined £25 plus £5 costs.
*Cheese Roll	Informal	Contained a filter tip from a fully smoked cigarette which had been masticated with bread, removed and allowed to dry.	A letter of caution was sent to the catering company concerned.
*Salad Roll	Informal	Contained two small splinters of glass.	A letter of caution was sent to the catering company concerned.

Article	Informal or Formal Sample	Nature of adulteration or irregularity	Action
*Remnants of a Mushroom Omelette	Informal	Contained a small mass of brown hairy matter which comprised a tangle of vegetable fibres resembling jute. The foreign matter was consistent with debris from a mushroom bed.	An investigation indicated that tinned mushrooms were used in the preparation of this omelette, and appropriate representations were made to the canners.
Pizza (Mushroom Garnished)	Informal	Consisted of Mushroom Garnished Pizza, inadequately labelled.	Appropriate representations were made to manufacturers of the commodities, who have given an undertaking that all future products will be labelled in accordance with the requirements of the Labelling of Food Order.
Chicory Hearts	Informal	Partly rotten and unfit for consumption.	A letter of caution was sent to the retailer.
*Low Fat Spread	Informal	The specimen possessed a marked fishy smell and taste, consistent with the use of a proportion of oil derived from fish or whale.	A detailed investigation failed to account for the fishy smell and taste of this commodity.
Iced Lemon Tea Mix	Informal	Contained sulphur dioxide, 70 parts per million, the presence of which was not disclosed on the label. No lemon juice was found, but the sample contained lemon flavouring. A more appropriate description would therefore be Lemon-Flavoured Tea Mix.	Appropriate representations were made to the retailer and subsequently arrangements were made for an amended label to be used.
Milk	Informal	The milk was sour when received (Acidity, 0.63% lactic acid).	An investigation indicated that the carton of milk was part of old stock sold in error. Appropriate representations were made to the retailer concerned.
Quick Tips Tea	Informal	Consisted of fine, blended tea, incorrectly labelled. The term "Tip" as applied to tea denotes the tip or bud of a growing tea shoot, and the description "Quick Tips" for an ordinary blend containing only a minute proportion of tip is incorrect.	Appropriate representations were made to the retailer and arrangements have since been made for amended labels to be used.

*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

Article	Informal	Formal	Article	Informal	Formal
Apple Fritters	1		Meat, canned	14	
Bacon	1		fresh	1	
Beetroot, pickled	1		frozen	2	
Biscuits	15		minced	10	
Black Pudding	1		pies (pork)	9	
Bread	6		Puddings & Pies	11	
Bread Crumbs	1		(Steak & Kidney)	1	
Butter	5		Meat and Potato Pie	1	
Cakes & Pastries	29		Meat Products	22	
Cake Mix	2		Meat, prepacked	5	
Calcium Drink with			Milk, canned	5	
vitamin "C"	1		fresh	14	20
Candied Peel	2		dried	1	
Cereals	3		long life	2	
Cheese	4		Milo	1	
Cheese Nuts	1		Milk Puddings	2	
Cheese Spread	2		Milk Shakes	1	
Chestnut Puree	1		Mousse	2	
Chicken	1		Nuts	1	
Chicken Portion	1		Olives, stuffed	1	
Chicken Croquettes	5		Onions, Pickled	1	
Chicory	1		Ovaltine	1	
Chocolate, Drinking	1		Pasta Shells	1	
Chop Suey with Sweet			Pastes & Pates	9	
and Sour Sauce	1		Pease Pudding	3	
Coffee	2		Pizza	3	
Coffee, Dandelion	1		Potato, canned	2	
Colslaw	1		instant	1	
Confectionery	8		Rice, packet	2	
Condiments	4		Rolls	4	
Cooking Fat	1		Rolls, starch reduced	1	
Cornflour	1		Sandwiches	3	
Cornish Pasties	6		Salad, dressing	3	
Cream, Dairy	7		Russian	2	
Curry Paste	1		Sauces	4	
Custard, canned	1		Sausages	8	
Faggots	2		Sausages, bottled	1	
Fish, cakes	3		Sausage Meat	1	
canned	6		Sausage Rolls	3	
crab	1		Scotch Eggs	7	
shell	2		Semolina, pkt.	1	
Flour, self-raising	1		Soups, canned	2	
Frankfurters	3		Spaghetti, canned	1	
Fruit, canned	4		Spices and Herbs	1	
dried	2		Sponge Pudding	2	
drinks	3		Stuffed Vine Leaves		
fillings	2		with Rice in Oil	1	
juice	1		Sweet Casava	1	
prepacked	5		Tea	11	
pies	8		Tea Bags	1	
Hamburgers	1		Tomatoes	1	
Iced Lemon Tea Mix	1		Top of the Milk	1	
Jam	2		Tripe	1	
Jelly	2		Vegetables, canned	2	
Junior Egg Custard			dried	1	
with Rice	1		Vegetable Oil	1	
Lard	1		Walnuts, pickled	1	
Macaroni	2		Whole Kernel Corn	1	
Margarine	2		Wines	2	
			TOTALS	371	20

Other Samples submitted for Analysis

Article	Informal	Formal	Article	Informal	Formal
Albumen - Egg	2		Fruit, dried	40	
Blackcurrent Pie	1		drink	4	
Bread	1		Juice	16	
Butter	1		packet	17	
Cakes & Pastries	5		Omelettes	1	
Cake & Pudding Mix	3		Low Fat Spread	1	
Cereals	2		Rolls	6	
Cheese	3		Sandwiches	2	
Chicken, canned	1		Sauce	4	
Confectionery	9		Sausages	1	
Cooking Oil	1		Sausage Rolls	1	
Coffee	2		Steak & Kidney Pie	2	
Curry Chicken			Steak & Mushroom Pie	1	
Spread	1		Tea	488	
Fish, canned	27		Tomatoes, canned	11	
fresh	1		juice	4	
Fry Mix	1		Puree	15	
Jam	2		Vegetables, canned	18	
Loose Cherry			Walnut Halves	1	
Granules	1		Walnut Pieces	1	
Mango Pickle	1		Water, coffee vending		
Maple Syrup	1		machine	1	
Meat, fresh	2		Water, drinking	4	
canned	21		Water, tank	1	
Mineral Water	1		Water, well	1	
Moong, Black	1		Fertilisers	1	
Green	1		Dust from floor of		
Fruit, canned	32		lodging House	1	
			TOTAL	767	

Bacteriological Examinations

Cream	2
Egg, Albumen	41
Minced Beef	1
Chilled Beef	1
Steak and Kidney (cooked)	1
Steak and Kidney (uncooked)	1
Steak and Kidney pudding	1
Water (including 41 from swimming baths)	143
Faecal specimens	33
TOTAL	224

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 47 tons, 5 cwt, 0 qrs., 11 lbs., which was disposed of as follows:-

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Destroyed	35	11	2	26
Disposed of to Contractors	6	4	0	9
Released for Manufacture		15	0	0
Re-exported	4	14	1	4

1 ton 18 cwts, 2 qrs, 14 lbs. of food was 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 & Poultry	9
Cooking of Meats & Shellfish for resale	4
Manufacture of dripping	8
Manufacture of ice cream	2
Manufacture of pies	2
Manufacture of Sausages	9
Pickling & Bottling of Shellfish	3
Preparation & Bleaching of Tripe	1
Preparation of Jellied Eels & Shellfish	8
Preparation of Poultry	2
Sale & Storage of Prepacked ice cream	48
Selecting & Testing Sausage Casings	4
Sale of ice cream - prepacked	26
Cooking of prepacked frozen pies.	1
TOTAL	148

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.

55 firms were registered under this Act, 51 of which were re-registrations, 47 inspections were made in connection with the administration of the Act, and one contravention was noted and effectively dealt with.

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.

11 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.

8 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.

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:—

<u>Deliveries at or near Billingsgate Market (including shellfish)</u>	<u>Weight of Fish condemned</u>	<u>Condemnation Rate</u>
78,221 tons	287 tons	0.37%

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION — SMITHFIELD MARKET

Meat, Poultry and Other Foods delivered at Smithfield Market:—

<u>1969</u>	316,178 tons	<u>1968</u>	318,257 tons
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The above weights do not include 14 tons 2 cwts of pork sides which in December were exported from the United Kingdom to Europe, were rejected and returned owing to bacterial slime and decomposition and two containers containing 25 tons 13 cwts of beef from Europe in July. These three containers were, after examination, diverted to the Corporation of London contractor for destruction.

Spoilage developing on meat in transit was responsible for the bulk of unsound meat surrendered, although a consignment of beef from one establishment in South America during June was found to have abnormal odour which resulted in losses.

The Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963.

These Regulations apply to meat slaughtered in England and Wales. Deliveries of meat from these sources to Smithfield during 1969 were as follows: (1968 figures in parenthesis)

	Beef & Veal	Mutton & Lamb	Pork
Tons	18,447 (26,250)	14,509 (17,241)	41,424 (42,934)

28 tons 3 qrs. 16 lbs. was surrendered for disease and amounted to 0.038% of deliveries (1968 0.031%).

Local Authorities continued to be notified of significant losses by reason of disease from carcasses bearing their legible inspection stamps and close liason was maintained on matters concerning the Meat Inspection Regulations and Food Hygiene Regulations.

Poultry Inspection

Poultry carcasses continued to be closely scrutinised and suspect items of unviscerated poultry examined for disease.

In addition to diseases in individual birds, flock diseases in the form of coliform septicæmia and forms of mycoplasmosis were encountered and occasional consignments of old hens were found to have a high incidence of avian tuberculosis.

Imported Food Regulations, 1968.

Supplies of meat from the Republic of Ireland and Europe arriving in Smithfield by road and rail containers and unexamined at ports of entry were examined and appropriate action taken where necessary.

Acknowledgement is made to the British Rail, Smithfield Freight Office for the information they supply regularly of containers en route to Smithfield.

Sampling

Samples sent for analytical examination	3
Samples sent for bacteriological examination	5
Samples sent for histological examination	2
Samples sent for pathological examination	5
Samples collected for Government Chemist (Pesticide Research)	159

Exports

Number of exportation certificates issued	8
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TABLE SHOWING THE AMOUNT OF MEAT SURRENDERED TO OR SEIZED BY MEAT INSPECTORS IN
THE CITY OF LONDON FOR DISEASED CONDITION, 1969.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	1969	1968
	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
Argentina			95	48	43		71	99					356	179
Brazil								110					110	—
Denmark								15					15	84
Eire	854	802	1,167	1,724	900	689	1,796	822	1,273	1,607	720	484	12,838	9,908
England & Wales	6,755	3,641	7,978	5,305	5,045	6,224	5,144	5,056	5,211	4,372	4,376	3,713	62,820	59,891
Finland			426	181	351	146	274	84					1,462	4,008
Hungary													—	13
New Zealand	12		10				7	11	19				59	198
N. Ireland	18	46		119	32		141	18	24	19	21	24	462	573
Poland				34	12	23				22			91	71
Rumania					40	24							64	73
Scotland	357	200	395	152	218	147	103	64	189	632	551	641	3,649	4,641
Sweden													—	110
Uruguay				5		15							20	185
Yugoslavia		153			48	20							221	758
1969	7,996	4,842	10,071	7,568	6,689	7,288	7,536	6,279	6,716	6,652	5,668	4,862	82,167	—
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

FIGURES IN PARENTHESES ARE VOLUMES OF MEAT SURRENDERED TO OR SEIZED BY MEAT INSPECTORS IN

THE CITY OF LONDON FOR DISEASED CONDITION

TABLE SHOWING THE AMOUNT OF MEAT SURRENDERED TO OR SEIZED BY MEAT INSPECTORS IN
THE CITY OF LONDON FOR UNSOUND CONDITION, 1969.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	TOTAL 1969	TOTAL 1968
	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
Argentina	14,841	2,700	5,516	12,717	5,828	12,416	16,391	17,213	12,737	6,444	826	1,184	108,813	40,942
Australia			232	60						89			381	274
Belgium												14	14	—
Brazil	2,209	1,576	428	466	10	372	100	126	370		36		5,693	3,404
Canada				102									102	107
Denmark		18	971				485		50				1,524	521
Eire	3,162	1,956	1,738	2,645	1,443	3,171	8,270	14,697	8,622	13,153	5,649	4,602	69,108	65,345
England & Wales	6,349	2,943	4,881	4,053	8,996	6,886	48,621	11,188	18,590	19,936	4,722	37,836	175,001	153,326
Finland			48	44	570	982	305	25					1,974	3,918
France							50					731	781	1,033
Holland			56		40								96	2,870
Hungary							16						16	—
New Zealand	53		15	469	129	706	362	223	593	227	306	98	3,381	5,765
N. Ireland	165		202	469	229		214	362	193	260	49	71	2,214	14,641
Poland	51	99	42	660	310	5,295	62,883	483	293	59	16	10	70,201	2,920
Rumania					3			70				30	103	36
Scotland	785	611	714	587	1,324	1,889	1,808	12,195	3,522	6,263	937	374	31,009	24,394
S. Africa					1,123	42					230	24	1,419	248
S.W. African Federation											14		14	—
Sweden					47						184		231	1,629
Uruguay	46,126	4,752	1,950	1,910	107	257		18					55,120	27,774
Yugoslavia	112	1,450	369	421	4,884	834	3,229	222	773	1,754	158	385	14,591	344,599
1969	73,853	16,105	17,162	24,603	25,043	32,850	142,734	56,804	45,761	48,185	13,327	45,359	541,786	—
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

TABLE SHOWING THE AMOUNT OF MEAT, POULTRY AND OTHER FOODS SURRENDERED TO OR SEIZED BY MEAT INSPECTORS IN THE CITY OF LONDON, 1969

	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)	36	12	2	25						3	18		36	13	2	15
Meat (Unsound)	241	0	3	26	10	1	16		6	0	0		241	17	1	14
Offal	43	13	2	21	3	1	13						43	17	0	6
Poultry & Feathered Game ..	44	10	1	2	2	2	3	3					46	13	0	5
Rabbits and Hares	1	5	1	20				20					1	5	2	12
Tinned Meat	3	14	0	14	9	3	14						4	4	0	0
Other Tinned Goods	3	1	0	23	1	0	14						3	2	1	9
Frozen Fish		1	2	14			3	16						2	2	2
Other Frozen Foods			2	19											2	19
Cheese			1	12											1	12
Dripping		1	2	18										1	2	18
1969	374	2	2	26	3	8	2	12	6	3	18		377	18	1	0
1968	474	11	3	19	6	1	0	22	1	15	1	18	482	8	2	3

FOOD HYGIENE

The Food Hygiene (Market Stalls & Delivery Vehicles) Regulations, 1966, are enforced in Smithfield Market, which at the 31st December 1969 comprised of 329 stalls occupied by 112 tenants.

Changing trade mainly caused by the cessation of bone in meat supplies from Argentina from the 1st October gave rise to more tenancy changes than normal.

It is estimated that within Smithfield approximately 3,000 manual workers are employed, including 440 porters licensed by the Clerk and Superintendent.

Each business is equipped with facilities for personal washing in accordance with Regulation 16 and with facilities for washing equipment in accordance with Regulation 18 of these Regulations.

Meat vehicles owned by meat carrier firms and those owned by butchers maintained a good standard of cleanliness and internal construction. The cleanliness and equipment of vehicles used by owners of small restaurants and cafes who seem to attend Smithfield in increasing numbers were often below desirable standards of cleanliness and equipment. The use of meat carriers in place of unsuitable vehicles and information to the 'home' local authority is not only a preventive measure but has proved effective.

The supply of clean protective clothing still remains a difficulty. During the year laundry facilities have not improved, in fact one laundry which served the market has closed down.

During the year 300 official warning letters were despatched, viz:—

In connection with clothing	39
.. head covering	39
.. containers	27
.. meat contamination	48
.. premises & equipment	62
.. smoking	28
.. trucks	3
.. vehicles	54

At the end of the year two prosecutions were pending in connection with offences under the Food & Drugs Act, 1955 and the Food Hygiene (Market Stalls & Delivery Vehicles) Regulations, 1966.

The Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960.

Around Smithfield, in Leadenhall Market and in the City including Billingsgate area there are 31 businesses dealing in meat, poultry and game.

Number of premises	31
Number of premises fitted to comply with Regulation 16	31
Number of premises to which Regulation 19 applies	30
Number of premises fitted to comply with Regulation 19	27 *

*Of the three not complying, one after demolition is now temporarily housed in the Fish Market at Billingsgate.

The Food Hygiene (Docks & Carriers) Regulations, 1960.

There are 5 Public Cold Stores in the City who handle meat reserves, four in the Smithfield area and one on the riverside at Blackfriars in which these regulations are enforced.

An instructional course for trainee cold store managers organised by one company included a talk on these Regulations by Mr. S.S. Garrard.

The following is a table of the categories of workers employed in the Market:—

Category	Numbers
<i>Employed workers</i>	
Adult poultry shopmen	64
Retailers' porters	47
Adult meat shopmen	1,015
Carriers' porters	269
Carriers' drivers	206
Bookers	45
Regular pullers-back	12
Regular pitchers	32
<i>Self-employed workers</i>	
Casual pitchers (meat market)	70
Casual pitchers (poultry market)	23
Casual pullers-back	28
Bummarees	118

This does not include juvenile employees, salesmen and administrative staff.

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:—

"The administration of the Diseases of Animals Act 1950 in regard to the importation of animals is the responsibility of the Corporation for the whole of Greater London under the terms of the London Government Act 1963. 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 acts, on an agency basis, for 17 London Boroughs. During 1969, the fourth year in which agency arrangements have been in operation, a total of 2,451 visits of inspection were made to various premises including riding establishments, animal boarding establishments, pet shops, kosher and orthodox butchers and poulterers, slaughterhouses, farms, piggeries, theatres, circuses, poultry and cattle shows etc. The work carried out under these Acts and Orders included the following:—

Psittacosis or Ornithosis Order 1953

Enquiries were carried out on behalf of three London Boroughs following reports of persons and birds having or suspected of having psittacosis. In each case imported parrots were concerned and consignments were traced and examined. In one case a monkey also died and specimens were submitted to the Central Veterinary Laboratory. It was later ascertained that a psittacosis agent had been isolated.

Fowl Pest Order 1938

An outbreak of fowl pest occurred in March, in the London Borough of Bromley for whom the Corporation acts. Eight farms were affected involving 138,500 poultry which had to be disposed of. A close liaison was maintained with the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food to control the outbreak and all the farms in the surrounding area were visited and farmers advised as to precautions to be taken and concerning vaccination of their poultry.

Anthrax Order 1938

In June a case of anthrax was reported on a farm in the Corporation's agency area. The animal concerned was a sow and arrangements were made for the carcase to be destroyed by burning. Form 'A' and a notice to cleanse and disinfect were served and subsequently withdrawn.

Riding Establishments Act 1964

Inspections were carried out at 42 riding establishments in eleven London Boroughs. These were mainly for the annual veterinary inspections for re-licencing purposes as required under the

terms of the Act, but also investigations and enquiries were made following reports of incidents occurring at the establishments and complaints from members of the public which are received 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. Such visits were also made to 104 pet shops in six of the London Boroughs. Recommendations were submitted to the Boroughs concerning the re-licencing of these shops. Certain London Boroughs required the services of Officers in a consultative capacity and to investigate complaints concerning pet shops and pet animals on sale in markets.

Animal Boarding Establishments Act 1963

26 animal boarding establishments were visited on behalf of five London Boroughs for whom the Corporation acts. Reports were submitted concerning re-licencing of these establishments and again the services was used on a consultative basis and to investigate complaints.

Live Poultry (Restrictions) Order 1957

Three licences were issued under the term of this Order, to enable the holding of poultry shows and exhibitions. Inspections were carried out to ensure that the terms and conditions of the Order were conformed to.

Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order 1957

Two licences were issued to owners of plant and equipment for the boiling of waste foods. Boiling plants are inspected regularly.

Performing Animals (Regulation) Act 1925

Three certificates of registration were issued under the terms of this Act. Regular visits were made to theatres, television studios, circuses etc., in the Corporation's agency area concerning the use of animals in productions. Advice was sought by the administrators of the London Palladium and Roundhouse Theatres with regard to animal acts which were appearing at these theatres. At the Palladium five bears were appearing and at the Roundhouse Robert Brothers Circus was presented. Instructions were given concerning the size, material and placing of animals quarters.

Regulation Movement of Swine Order 1959

Under the terms of this Order animals moved under the authority of a licence to premises other than a bacon factory or slaughterhouse must be kept on the premises, separate from other animals, for a period of 28 days. Animals moved to a bacon factory or slaughterhouse must be detained there until slaughtered. 319 licences were received and verified. This service was carried out on behalf of the London Boroughs of Bromley, Bexley and Greenwich.

Post Mortems

Officers are frequently requested to carry out post mortem examinations on animals which arrive dead or die at slaughterhouses or are found dead on farms, public highways etc. During the year such examinations were carried out on 58 pigs and one sheep.

I should like to take this opportunity of expressing my gratitude to the staff of this Department who throughout the year have carried out their duties so efficiently with the utmost co-operation and help to all concerned."

PERSONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES IN THE CITY

(Comparable figures for 1968 are given in brackets where appropriate)

The total number of births occurring in the City (St. Bartholomew's Hospital and domiciliary births) was 913 (967).

Births (to City Residents)

	1968	1969
Hospital Live Births	25	22
Domiciliary Live Births	NIL	1
Number of these born with congenital malformations	NIL	NIL
Stillbirths	NIL	NIL

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 (NIL) notified cases of congenital defects recorded during the year either to City residents or to non-City residents.

Infant Deaths

	1968	1969
Stillbirths	NIL	NIL
Neo Natal	NIL	NIL
Perinatal	1	NIL
Others under 5 years	NIL	NIL

Maternal Deaths

1968	1969
NIL	NIL

Child Health Clinic

Clinic Attendance of Children under 5 years.	1968	1969
Attendances	547	419
Medical Examinations	205	165
Hearing Tests	17	7
Phenylketonuria Tests	31	15

Dr. A. White Franklin, the Paediatrician, has reported as follows:

"The routine work of the Child Welfare Clinic continues to be satisfactory, with most babies being brought for routine medical examination at set periods.

The machinery for screening for Phenylketonuria now works well. Many babies are still being tested by the Guthrie method in Maternity Wards. Those born at St. Bartholomew's and those not so tested before attending the Clinic have their blood samples examined for Phenylalanine levels in the Department of Chemical Pathology at St. Bartholomew's. This estimation with a critical upper limit of normal at 6 mgm. per cent is really a specific test rather than a screening test. The number of false positives is, therefore, minimal, and fortunately, though not unexpectedly, no true positives have yet been identified.

The Triple and Polio Vaccinations are well accepted. The problem of population movement still impedes the success of smallpox vaccination as now recommended officially in the second year of life. Measles vaccination has suffered a setback owing to Press comment on the potential danger of using one of the vaccines. The recognition of the relatively high incidence of German Measles in causing congenital defects greatly increases the need for a Rubella vaccine.

The population attending has the great benefit of easily arranged consultation with the Specialists at St. Bartholomew's Hospital."

Vaccinations and Immunisations at Child Health Clinic

	1968	1969
Diphtheria/Tetanus/Whooping Cough	5	21
Poliomyelitis	14	15
Smallpox	6	11
Measles	61	2

At Risk Register

	1968	1969
Children under 5 years of age	5	4

At the end of the year four children remained on the Observation At Risk Register. One child's name had been removed following successful heart surgery and a general improvement in health.

Day Nurseries

	1968	1969
Kingsway Creche		
City children in attendance at end of year	1	4
City children on waiting list	1	NIL
Other Nurseries		
City children in attendance at end of year	3	2
City children on waiting list	2	NIL

Registered Child Minders

	1968	1969
Application for registration	1	NIL

Applications for day nursery placements continue to be received. Many parents, particularly those employed in City businesses or public houses, find playgroup facilities unsuitable and the search for vacancies in day nurseries is often a lengthy procedure. There are no registered minders in the City area.

Unmarried Mothers and their Children

The Diocesan Moral Welfare Worker has advised and assisted 8 (10) cases during the year. Only one of these was a City resident. There were no referrals to Corporation staff during the year.

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 was 1 (0) home confinement during the year, and 2 planned early discharges from hospital. No request was received for midwifery services within the Temples.

Midwives Act, 1951

The Corporation, as the supervising Authority for the City of London, received 26 (25) notifications from midwives of intentions to practise during the year.

SECTION 24 - HEALTH VISITING

	1968	1969
Home Visits to Children under 5 years		
Successful visits	321	545
Unsuccessful visits	60	119

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 matters.

A few families with children under 5 years have been located in the occupied flats in the Barbican.

Blood samples for phenylalanine levels (the test for detection of Phenylketonuria) are taken by the Assistant Health and Welfare Officers, either in the clinic or in the babies' homes. Preliminary screening of hearing ability is also carried out by the staff.

Visits to the elderly and infirm in their own homes or in hospital has enabled the staff to assess carefully a patient's requirements, and to ensure that all the necessary supportive services are given. This has proved to be of great benefit to the aged chronic sick.

The staff have continued to foster close team work with St. Bartholomew's Hospital staff in relation to patients being discharged from hospital. 10 administrative and ward sisters have each spent one day observing the Corporation of London Health and Welfare Services. One nursing officer from Yugoslavia, studying Public Health Nursing Administration at the Royal College of Nursing was received for a series of observation visits. One Health Visitor student was received from the Royal College of Nursing for three months practical training. The Health and Welfare Officer gave lectures on "Combined Health and Welfare Services" to administration students and Field Work Instructor students from the Royal College of Nursing.

Tuberculosis Health Visiting

Home visits have been made to all City residents who attend the Chest Clinic at St. Bartholomew's Hospital. These visits provide valuable contact and support to the clinic patients known to be living in the Salvation Army Hostel. Patients continue to be regularly visited as frequent supervision is often needed to ensure satisfactory progress.

	1968	1969
Cases notified (residents)	9	1
Home visits. Old and new cases	42	52
Shops and office contact tracing		
No. of investigations	142	71

SECTION 25 – HOME NURSING

The Home Nursing service is provided by the Metropolitan District Nursing Association. Approximately 75% of visits have been to those persons over 65 years of age, who are suffering from long term illnesses.

Details are as follows:-

	1968	1969
Visits to children under the age of 5 years	5	4
Visits to age group 5 to 64 years	228	956
Visits to persons aged 65 or over	2713	2505

Type of Nursing Care and Treatment

	1968	1969
Injections only	429	765
Injections plus nursing treatment	NIL	16
Nursing care and treatment	2517	2668
Total of Nursing visits	2946	3449
Number of patients at the end of the year	14	20

SECTION 26 – VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

(See School Health Section for vaccinations and immunizations of school children)

	Adults	Children under five years
Smallpox	63 (130)	11 (6)
Poliomyelitis	NIL	12 (19) (primary courses and booster doses)
Diphtheria/Whooping Cough/Tetanus	NIL	17 (5) (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 1969, 6099 (4992) 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, 2933 (2550) 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 AFTERCARE

Advice, and the provision of supportive services for the prevention of illness, and the care and after-care of the sick embrace many factors which require careful assessment of initial need and later developments, so that adjustments may be made as the patient progresses or deteriorates. The Assistant Health and Welfare Officers, with the District Nurses, undertake this duty, acting as the links between the general practitioners, hospitals and other statutory and voluntary organisations providing health and welfare services.

City of London Chest Clinic

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 disease of the chest 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 1969 we have had referred to us six patients with Tuberculosis; all these had been seen elsewhere previously. Of the six, two required immediate Hospital treatment and were admitted. Eight known cases have been seen regularly during the year.

One City child was given BCG vaccination because of close contact with a tuberculous relative.

Ten other residents referred for investigation were diagnosed as follows, Asthma three, Bronchitis five, Carcinoma Lung one.

We received nine notifications of infectious Tuberculosis among City workers. Follow up of contacts resulted in fifty two examinations at the Chest Clinic and twelve attended the Mass X-Ray examination. No defects were found. Six residents who had been in close contact with Tuberculosis were examined and no defects found.

The total figures for 1970, were 74 first attendances and 56 follow up attendances."

Mass Miniature Radiography

A Mass Miniature Radiography Unit of the North East Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board is established at Milton Court. Dr. R. Shoulman, 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 amounted to 56,803, an increase of 4,374 compared with the previous year's total. The Unit operated for the greater part of the year at Public Services Building, Milton Court, E.C.2. where a total of 50,692 persons were X-rayed. A survey was carried out in Farringdon Street during the month of September, mainly for the employees of the Newspaper groups, and a total of 6,111 individuals were X-rayed. Premises for this survey were kindly lent to us by Messrs. C. & E. Layton Ltd.

Male examinees numbered 34,972 and females, 21,831. 303 persons were recalled for large film examination, and of these 93 were referred on for further examination.

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

Medical procedures

No alteration was made in procedure during 1969. 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 is gratefully acknowledged.

Tuberculosis

Tuberculosis infection was detected in 439 examinees, of these 424 were healed lesions requiring no further action - 5 requiring occasional supervision only. Ten (nine males and one female) had significant lesions requiring treatment, giving an overall rate for active disease of 0.176 per 1000 examined, compared with 0.343 per 1000 for the previous year. The rate for males was 0.229 and for females 0.092. The highest incidence rates fell in the males 60-64 age group (1.172 per 1000) and in the male 65 plus age group (2.092 per 1000). As usual the incidence rate of active tuberculosis was higher in those not previously x-rayed i.e. 0.218 per 1000 compared with 0.156 per 1000.

Nine cases of carcinoma of the bronchus were disclosed; 8 males and 1 female. Of the males 7 were in the 45-and-over age group, giving a rate of 6.25 per 1000 examined in this category. The majority of cases proved amenable to surgical intervention.

Other chest conditions were detected in fair numbers as in previous years.

General comments

During the year under review the Unit was under the directorship of the late Dr. D.J. Lawless, and it is sad to have to record his sudden death in February 1970.

The future of this Unit is dependent on the outcome of the recommendations made by the Department of Health under H.M. Circular (69) 97, and any comments on policy at this stage would be premature.

The Unit staff, as usual, carried out their duties most efficiently, and my thanks are due to them. I am happy to acknowledge the ready co-operation of Dr. W.G. Swann, Medical Officer of Health for the City. The advice and assistance of the Thames Group Hospital Management Committee and the Regional Hospital Board has been much appreciated."

Special Hostels for Tuberculous Men

	1968	1969
Men resident during the year	2	4

Loan of Nursing Aids

	1968	1969
Supplied by Health Department	26	44
Supplied by British Red Cross Society — City Branch	7	2

The increase in the number of nursing aids loaned to City residents in 1969 reflects the degree of chronic illness in the aged population. Wheelchairs, commodes and back rests are in frequent demand but the variety of articles increases as the number of disabilities increase.

Meals for Invalids and Sick Persons

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

Chiropody Service

During the year the Corporation in addition to continuing the service already well established in the City became responsible for the chiropody service formerly operated by the City of London Old Peoples' Welfare Association at the Three Score Club.

The following reports have been received from Mrs. A.M. Sierankowska, M.Ch.S., S.R.Ch., and Mr. R. Jones, M.Ch.S., S.R.Ch., respectively.

"There were no special changes in the Chiropody Service in the year 1969. It was run along the pattern of the two previous years, ensuring that foot treatment was available to those in greatest need living within the boundaries of the City of London.

The service is given through four channels which are as follows:-

- (1) Clinics held at Milton Court for those ambulant enough to be able to attend there; these numbered thirteen in 1969 and a total of almost one hundred treatments was given.
- (2) The Clinic held monthly at the Salvation Army Hostel in Middlesex Street, for the residents. This is proving a disappointing venture; instead of there being an increase in the number of patients requesting treatment it seems that the number is declining.
The total attendances for the year were fifty seven, about half of the Milton Court number. The Brigadier at the Hostel does much to encourage the men to attend the clinic. If the number of those interested rises sufficiently the clinic will, of course, be retained.
- (3) About one hundred and fifty domiciliary visits were made to those who are housebound because of ill-health or advanced age.
- (4) Finally, Sir John Cass's Foundation School; the sessions held there average five a term. This year 303 inspections were carried out and 105 treatments given. This is very satisfactory and ensures that all the children's feet are examined annually. Those in need of treatment receive it, of course, as need arises. The school gives great co-operation and special thanks are due to both Mr. Jarvis and his secretary."

Three Score Club Chiropody Clinic

At the end of 1969 there were 42 patients receiving treatment at the above clinic.

Three quarters of the patients are over 70 years of age and in need of regular treatment. Each patient on average, had treatment once a month and this was greatly appreciated. Two of the patients are diabetics and advice was given on general foot care and types of shoes to wear.

I feel that this service, particularly for the elderly, is now an essential feature of community care."

Recuperative Holidays

	1968	1969
Adults	7	NIL
Children	NIL	NIL

Pads for Incontinent Persons

No charge is made for this service, which greatly helps not only the individual concerned, but also the family and those providing nursing care.

Incontinent Laundry Service (Public Health Act, 1936)

	1968	1969
Persons receiving service at end of year	14	13
Items washed	5187	5481
Patients supplied with Incontinence Pads at end of the year	2	3

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 4460 (3510) doses of vaccine were distributed.

International Certificates of Vaccination against Smallpox

	1968	1969
No. authenticated	2140	2964
No. returned as doctor did not practise in the City	18	20

V.D. Contact Tracing

	1968	1969
Requests received for assistance in follow up		
City Cases:	1	NIL
Non City Cases:	6	9

Health Education

Subject	Place and Audience	No. of Lectures	Attendances
Health and Welfare Services	Student nurses Inner Wheel Groups Fieldwork instructors Church Womens Guild Occupational Health nurses and others	16	442
Social aspects of disease	Student nurses and medical students	2	40
Health and Hygiene	School children	8	277
The Health Visitor	Nurses and medical students	1	20
Healthy living in retirement	Old age pensioners	1	40
Links between hospital and community services	Nursing sisters and hospital administrators	1	60

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Place and Audience</u>	<u>No. of Lectures</u>	<u>Attendances</u>
Baby Care	Ante natal mothers	7	90
Use of voluntary workers in welfare services	Toc H	1	10

Publicity and talks on positive good health have continued.

Informal talks and formal lectures have been delivered to both professional and voluntary organisations. Lectures have been given to Public Health Nursing Administration Students and Fieldwork Instructor Students from the Royal College of Nursing.

The Health and Welfare Officer was invited to talk to nursing sisters and Administrators at a study day held at St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Talks to expectant mothers at St. Bartholomew's Hospital are now a regular feature of the Assistant Health and Welfare Officers' work. The talks on Health and Hygiene to school children took place in the Sir John Cass's Foundation Junior and Primary School.

Posters and leaflets are supplied for display in St. Bartholomew's Hospital Out Patients Department and at the Citizens Advice Bureau.

Family Planning

Rent free premises are provided for the Family Planning Association at Milton Court where three lunch-time and one evening sessions are held each week for City Workers and residents

The Corporation continues to underwrite the cost of consultations and supplies to married women residents referred on medical grounds. Following the National Health Service (Family Planning) Act, 1967, the Corporation also underwrites the cost of consultations to married women residents or other residents who seek advice on social grounds.

The Corporation has also agreed to give a grant to the Family Planning Association.

The Association has submitted the following report on their work in the City:-

"During 1969 the Clinic for family planning continued to expand and by the end of the year the four weekly sessions were always fully booked. Three of these are lunch-time sessions which seem to be greatly appreciated by those working in the City. The total number of sessions held in the year was 181, against 152 last year, and 1315 patients (962 in 1968) of whom 642 were new to FPA clinics (560 in 1968), made a total of 3759 visits (2636 in 1968). The number of City residents attending the clinic was 17.

The majority of those attending the clinics are young people under the age of 24. Most of them learn about the service from their friends, but an increasing number come because of greater publicity given to the subject through the press, radio, television, etc.. Many learn about the clinic when they visit the neighbouring Mass Radiography clinic.

Our doctors have continued to offer as full a service as possible, giving couples the opportunity to discuss methods together, taking cervical smears - (561 were screened during the year, all of which were negative) - helping with early problems and referring to special sessions those with deeper marital difficulties.

A crisis occurred in December following the publication of the Scowen Committee's report on high-risk oral contraceptives without prior warning to doctors. Alarmed and worried patients jammed the telephone lines at clinic, branch and national level. The City clinic, which held a session on the Friday following this publication, was no exception, and both medical and lay staff worked long and hard to allay fears and to see that patients were changed to lower-risk pills or alternative methods as soon as possible.

The work of the clinic is carried on in a very friendly atmosphere and we find those attending are appreciative and make full use of the service offered."

Well-Women's Clinic

The clinic, set up in 1958 with Corporation funds, is established at St. Bartholomews Hospital.

The following report on the work of the clinic during 1969 has been received from Mr. D.K. Williams, F.R.C.S., M.R.C.O.G.

"557 patients were seen and there were 2 patients with Class 5 smears.

One of these patients came in for a cone biopsy, but carcinoma-in-situ was not confirmed.

Another patient had a Class 5 smear, but the patient would not come in for further investigation as her doctor had another smear done at a local clinic and this was negative.

There were 2 patients with Class 3 smears and one of these had treatment for an in-situ carcinoma.

As usual the incidental findings were quite numerous.

Cervical polypi	27 patients
Cervical erosion	15 "
Uterine myomata	29 "
Benign swelling in the breast	5 "
Fissure in ano	4 "
Monilial vaginitis	10 "
Ovarian cyst	1 "
Solid ovarian tumour	1 "

Bank of England cervical smear scheme

The following report on the work of the clinic during the year has been received from Dr. I. D. MacDonald, M.D.

"The first series of examinations, which started in 1967, has recently been completed. 756 examinations have been made and 3 cases of carcinoma-in-situ have been treated by hysterectomy. In addition the clinic has provided a valuable means of detecting many minor gynaecological disorders which needed treatment.

No more examinations are being done at present but it is hoped to resume in the Autumn when the second series of examinations is due to begin."

Domiciliary Physiotherapy

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

	1968	1969
Patients treated during the year	2	12
Visits made by physiotherapist in seeing patients, visiting G.P.'s., hospitals and so on.	150	257

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

Eleven patients seen at Court by a Mental Welfare Officer and escorted to Psychiatric Hospitals.

One patient escorted to Saxondale Hospital, Nottingham, from Guildhall Court, twice in one month.

One patient returned to Holloway Prison from Central Criminal Court, for a further period of remand.

Police Cases

Three patients dealt with by City of London Police, pursuant to Section 136 Mental Health Act 1959.

St. Bartholomew's Hospital

Eighteen patients visited at request of hospital doctors, and dealt with pursuant to Mental Health Act, 1959.

Patients visited at Private addresses

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

British Transport Police

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

City Offices

Four patients were visited at request of various agencies, for action under the Mental Health Act.

Aboard Ship, Millwall Dock

One patient seen aboard ship and admitted to St. Clement's Hospital informally.

The Samaritans, St. Stephens Church, Walbrook, E.C.4.

Two patients were visited and admitted to hospital pursuant to Mental Health Act 1959. Numerous requests are received for help and guidance, for example, one patient said to be "High on Drugs". It was arranged for the patient to be taken to the Drug Unit at St. Clement's Hospital, and examined. The arrangement was complied with, the patient being admitted to hospital for one day.

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

During the year, tentative arrangements were made for the introduction of five patients to the centre; unfortunately, only one of the five attended, and he only attended for one day; these five patients have since left the Middlesex Street Hostel.

One patient commenced attendance in 1967 and continues regular attendance.

One patient commenced attendance in 1967. He still regularly attends. He ceased to be a City resident in May 1968, on moving from the Salvation Army Hostel, Middlesex Street, to the Salvation Army Hostel, Victoria Homes, Whitechapel.

One patient commenced attendance in 1967 and continues to attend regularly. This patient was accepted for residence in the Rawson Home, Booth House, Whitechapel in March 1969.

One patient commenced attendance in September 1968 and continues regular attendance.

One patient commenced attendance in November 1968 and continues regular attendance.

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 programmes of entertainment and activities feature Bingo, Records, Table Tennis, Darts, Billiards, Film Shows, 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 centre 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. etc. Each worker receives an ex-gratia payment

Mid-day meals and light refreshments are served free.

The Centre also provides separate facilities for the attendance of psycho-geriatric patients on three 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 persons.

Salvation Army Hostel

Ten patients seen as new referrals, included in the ten referrals, are patients already known, but who were again medically referred because of marked deterioration in their mental health.

One patient already known to mental health, was examined by a consultant Psychiatrist at the hostel, with a view to his long term admission to Long Grove Hospital. No formal action was taken after his examination. Later, the patient was again examined by a Consultant Psychiatrist, and his own Medical Practitioner, and admitted to Long Grove Hospital pursuant to Section 26 Mental Health Act, 1959.

One patient already known was informally admitted to St. Clement's Hospital. On his discharge from hospital, a place was found for him at the Salvation Army Victoria Home Hostel, Whitechapel.

One patient, with the approval of Dr. Swann, City of London Medical Officer of Health, was given accommodation in the Rawson Home, Booth House, Whitechapel.

Five patients had tentative arrangements made for psychiatric out-patient appointments and/or attendance at Tower Hamlets Day Centre, of the five, one patient did attend the Day Centre for one day only. On follow-up, the five patients had left the hostel without trace.

One patient was found alternative accommodation at Tower Bridge Hostel, Tower Bridge Road, S.E.1.

One patient expressed the wish to return to his home in Ireland. This was successfully arranged with the Ministry of Social Security.

Psychiatric Recuperative Holidays

One patient offered such a holiday but refused to accept.

Maintained in Hostels in Tower Hamlets Council

None.

Mentally sub-normal in Community Care

Two patients 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 need a training centre.

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

Admission to Hospital pursuant to Mental Health Act 1959

Courts		Section 29. M.H.A.	Section 25. M.H.A.	Sec. 26 MHA	Sec. 5. M.H.A. (Informal)	Sec. 136. M.H.A. (Police)
Sec. 60	Sec. 25					
7	3	10	10 (Not including Court Cases)	1	8	3

**Admission to Hospital pursuant to Mental Health Act 1959 – Contd.
(Address patient admitted from)**

St. Bart's Hospital		Private Address		Salvation Army Hostel		No action per Mental Health Act
Sec. 29 MHA	Sec. 25 MHA	Sec. 25. M.H.A.	Informal	Sec. 26 MHA	Informal	
8	9	1	1	1	2	4 (After Examination by Psychiatrist)

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

PATIENTS IN COMMUNITY CARE			PSYCHIATRIC 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			PRIVATE ADDRESS		S.A. HOSTEL		PRIVATE ADDRESS		S.A. HOSTEL		PRIVATE ADDRESS		S.A. HOSTEL		PRIVATE ADDRESS		S.A. HOSTEL	
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.
2	1	NIL	4	NIL	8	NIL	5	NIL	3	NIL	6	NIL	11	NIL	65	72	80	NIL

SECTION 29 – DOMESTIC HELP

There were 16 (24) new cases, 11 (17) chronic sick, 7 (3) under 65 years of age, 1 family help, 2 maternity and 2 others. 24 (10) cases were removed for various reasons.

Number of home helps employed on 31st December, 1969:-

Full time	4 (3)
Part time	4 (6)

Number of clients in receipt of service: 52 (60)

All applicants for home help service had their needs met. There is now a stable nucleus of home helps who have managed to give service to clients even during difficult period, i.e. staff holidays and sickness.

In order to carry out assessments of need and to ensure that the service was running smoothly 362 (479) visits were paid by the Metropolitan District Nursing Association Superintendent and Nursing Staff.

In December, due to a rise in salary for Home Helps, the cost of the service was revised to 10/9d. per hour. Of the 52 clients receiving the service 45 received free service, 2 paid the full cost, and 5 others paid a reduced sum.

EDUCATION ACT, 1944

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

The School Health Service functions are provided at Sir John Cass's Foundation School by doctors from the Department. One Assistant Health and Welfare Officer continues to perform the duties of school nurse.

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

Routine	67 (78) children inspected
Special	8 (6) children inspected
Re-inspection	87 (80) children inspected
Comprehensive Health Survey	223 (456) children inspected
Selective Survey	55 (226) children inspected

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

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

	1968	1969
Sessions at Dental Centre	61	59
New cases attended by appointment	162	195
On treatment cases given appointments	306	203
Emergency attendances	1	1
Total attendances	469	398
1st inspections carried out at school	187	191
1st inspections carried out at clinic	1	2
Percentage requiring treatment	45.7	34.3
Dental Officer – whole time equivalent	0.1	0.1

Special Clinics

A clinic is held at the Sir John Cass's Foundation School from time to time for those pupils who have been examined at school medical inspections for whom further investigation is felt to be necessary. During 1969, 7 (1) such clinics were held, and 30 (3) children examined.

Audiometry

41 children were tested during the year at the school.

Vaccination and Immunisation of School Children

	1968	1969
Poliomyelitis	18	36
B.C.G.		
School Children		
and	347	242
Students tested		
No. vaccinated	211	103
Diphtheria/Tetanus	69	49

Infectious Diseases Reported from Schools

	1968	1969
Chickenpox	1	21
Measles	2	-
Mumps	8	2
Impetigo	-	1
Conjunctivitis	-	-
Whooping Cough	1	-
German Measles	1	-
Tonsillitis	-	2

Chiropody Service in School

(See Report under Section 28 National Health Service).

REPORT OF THE DENTAL OFFICER, CITY OF LONDON

A full year has now been completed, in which the Dental Officer has done only three days clinical work per week in the Corporation Surgery, (on the remaining two days he is on secondment to the I.L.E.A. at County Hall).

So far as school children are concerned, there has been no reduction in the service provided for them, but, in the case of the adults on the Corporation Staff, it has meant that it has not been possible to operate a recall service. This is regrettable, but the pressure for urgent treatment is too continuous and too great to permit routine maintenance checks. The considerable turnover in Corporation Staff being experienced presently, accounts for the high demand for urgent treatment, i.e. new members, who have probably not had treatment for some considerable time. An examination can always be arranged within a reasonable time on request.

Sir John Cass's Foundation School

At last one can move out of the gloomy depths of recent dental reports and state that a measure of stability has been achieved regarding the health of the children's mouths.

This means that although the incidence of decay is only fractionally down, the treatment has caught up with it, and by and large, children leave Sir John Cass's School, for senior schools, with reasonable mouths. It has unfortunately to be stated once again, that children who reside in the City, (as distinct from those who come to school from outside it), have, on the whole, very much worse mouths.

New school entrants, i.e. 5 year-olds, showed a reduction in the number requiring treatment, compared with last year.

A considerable amount of orthodontic treatment has been done during the year with good results. Orthodontic treatment, is a complete waste of time and money, unless there is complete co-operation from both child and parent and it is pleasant to state that, this is increasing very slowly—but surely—among these children and their parents.

City of London School, City of London School for Girls

A considerable number of those seen have attended for orthodontic treatment, and on the whole they have co-operated well with good results.

The mouths of those seen are slightly above the national average, so far as the incidence of decay is concerned.

Dental Health Education

For the second year running, it has not been possible to do much in the way of group dental health education, because of the school rebuilding programme. This has now been completed, with resulting excellent improvements in amenities, including the medical room. Individual instruction has of course been carried out in the surgery during this time and in 1970 it should be possible to return to group dental health education with associated projects.

Fluoridation

Despite government encouragement, fluoridation remains but a distant objective on the horizon. Meanwhile, millions of school hours are lost and much anguish incurred, both of which could have been avoided.

In the meantime, year succeeds year, in which fluoridated water has been drunk by millions throughout the world, without any independently substantiated ill effects, and surely, these if they exist, would have become apparent by now.

Government legislation would seem to be the only means by which the majority of persons throughout the Country, can be given the benefit of fluoridation, at present denied to them by a minority.

St. Bartholomew's Hospital

As in previous years, it can be stated that it would be difficult to provide the service which is given here without the highly skilled assistance so freely and courteously given by all departments, and in particular by the Dental Department, at St. Bartholomew's.

WELFARE SERVICES

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT 1948 PART III

Section 21 (i)(a) – Residential accommodation

Residential care and accommodation continue to be provided to a limited extent at "Hillside", St. John's Way, N.19 (owned by the London Borough of Islington) in accordance with the planned reduction in numbers, necessary because of its forthcoming closure. Other placements are sought in voluntary residential homes, including the Salvation Army Rawson Home. The number of applications for accommodation is small, but steady, and no change in this pattern is anticipated in the near future, but the possibility of increased demand as the population of the City increases must be borne in mind.

'Hillside'

	1968	1969
Persons accommodated at end of the year	9	6

Voluntary Homes

	1968	1969
Persons accommodated at the end of year		
Rawson Home	22	22
Other homes	10	9

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

During the year the following cases were helped:-

	1968	1969
Families referred to the department	8 Families comprising 24 persons	8 Families comprising 29 persons
Families (of those above) accepted for rehousing	NIL	2
Other homeless persons given advice or referred to hostels	8	14
Of the 8 families above temporary accommodation was provided in	5 cases	5 cases

One family consisting of 5 persons, originally accommodated in August, 1968, continued to be provided with accommodation, but by the end of the year the mother and children had returned to the North.

No homelessness occurred in families originally resident in the City, but once again there has been a steady flow of wanderers into the City, more frequently at night, requesting accommodation as homeless families. Those provided with emergency accommodation have later been redirected according to their original place of domicile.

Homeless Persons

There was an increase in the number of homeless persons requiring accommodation during 1969 and they were assisted in finding temporary accommodation in hostels.

SECTIONS 29 AND 30

Welfare Services for the Handicapped

Numbers on the register at the end of the year.

	1968	1969
Blind	4	3
Partially sighted	1	2
No. of people in Residential Homes for the Blind	—	—

Clients are visited regularly by the Tower Hamlets Social Welfare Officer for the Blind who is employed on an agency basis for this service. One active man takes part in swimming club activities and goes on holiday each year. The other cases are elderly and in poor health, but have been helped as far as possible.

The Deaf and Hard of Hearing (On register at end of year)

	1968	1969
Deaf without speech	4	4
Deaf with speech	5	4
Hard of Hearing	3	3

Handicapped Persons General Register

	1968	1969
Under 65 years of age	26	36
Over 65 years of age	103	98
Aged persons at risk	39	29

Welfare Services for the Aged and Infirm and Handicapped Persons

The number of persons on the register has decreased, due to transfers to other accommodation outside the City or through deaths. Our oldest resident is now 98 years of age, but failing health has entailed admission to hospital. Most of the handicapped persons registered are over 80 years of age. Whilst trying to remain independent, they are appreciative of the many Welfare Services provided to aid them remain active and mobile as long as possible. They also benefit socially from the visits by the staff.

Holidays for the Physically Handicapped

24 aged and handicapped residents were taken in three parties to Cliftonville where, according to the letters of thanks received, they spent an excellent holiday.

Sheltered Employment for the Handicapped and Elderly

No requests were made.

Day Centres and Clubs

The average number of elderly and infirm persons who attended the Social Club at St. Matthews Hospital twice weekly was 5, although at times 8 have attended. This Club has given the less mobile handicapped members the advantage of being in a geriatric hospital setting and Dr. Silva, the consultant geriatrician, has shown continued interest in their welfare.

Library Service for the homebound and partially sighted

The following report has been received from Mr. E.W. Padwick, F.L.A., Principal Lending Librarian:—

"There is little to report concerning the library service for home-bound persons for 1969. The number of readers visited has fluctuated a little during the year but the average number visited at three-weekly intervals with books has been 7. During the year a total of 664 books were issued and on each visit the library staff leave 5 or 6 books at each house.

It cannot be denied that we are serving a very limited number of readers by this service, but the visits are much appreciated not only for the books but for the social occasion and we consider its continuation to be well worthwhile".

SECTION 31 — MEALS ON WHEELS SERVICE

The arrangements for providing meals on five days a week from the Staff Association Luncheon Room continued until 1st April.

After that date, meals were provided from the kitchen of the Three Score Club, on the Middlesex Street Housing Estate. Additionally from 1st April, the Corporation took over the running of the meals club itself, which was formerly organised by the City of London Old People's Welfare Association.

Meals provided were as follows:—

Meals delivered to housebound persons

Provided by Staff Luncheon Room up to 31st March only	—	809) (2404)
Provided from Three Score Club from 1st April	—	1923)

Meals served to ambulant persons at the Three Score Club — 2021

The whole service has been provided to an average of 24 persons each day.

In addition, the Kosher meals service delivers meals to housebound patients and 913 (972) such meals were provided during the year, three persons receiving them at the end of the year.

Voluntary Services in the City

The Branch Director of the British Red Cross Society 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. This arrangement continued until July when the Society had to withdraw their help. The Womens Royal Voluntary Services were contacted and commenced duties later in the year but at 31st December there were difficulties in W.R.V.S. recruiting for this work and the Health and Welfare Officers were often having to perform the escort duties.

CORPORATION STAFF

Ophthalmic Optician Service

Since March 1959, a firm of Ophthalmic Opticians have been operating a weekly eye testing service for members of the staff. This service is operated under the National Health Service, and examinations are therefore free, although charges are made, in the usual way, for the dispensing of prescriptions.

Examinations carried out during the year are shown in the following table:-

Total examinations carried out	104
Number of staff who had not previously had an eye test	56
Visual defects found and corrected	49
Re-examinations of persons already using spectacles	48
Further correction needed and carried out	45

Medical Examinations

During the year, 751 staff have been medically examined, as shown in the following table:-

Reason for Examination	Result	Male	Female	Total
Admission to Superannuation Scheme	Fit	321	129	450
	Unfit	5	2	7
	Deferred	12	1	13
Referred for excessive sick absenteeism	Fit for duty	14	3	17
	Still unfit	16	6	22
	Unfit for further service	12	3	15
Staff over 65 years of age continuing in employment	Fit to continue	87	38	125
	Unfit to continue	1	0	1
Special examinations Exemption from parking meter fees Monument employees Temporary appointments etc.		87	14	101
TOTALS		555	196	751

Sheltered Employment for the Handicapped and Elderly

No request were made.

Day Centres and Clubs

The average number of elderly and infirm persons who attended the Social Club at St. Matthew's Hospital twice weekly was 5. Although at times 8 were with the Club has given the less mobile handicapped members the advantage of being in a pleasant hospital setting and Dr. Silva, the consultant geriatrician, has shown continued interest in their welfare.

STATISTICAL INFORMATION

Area — 678 acres (including the Temple and foreshore)

Population — Census 1961, 4,711; Estimated mid-year 1969, 4,350

Annual Rateable Value — as at 1st April, 1969, £48,451.201

Annual Sum Received from Penny General Rate — £198,000

VITAL STATISTICS COMPILED FROM REGISTRAR GENERAL'S RETURN

	1968	1969
Live Births		
Number	23	27
Rate per 1,000 population	5.46	6.2
Illegitimate Live Births		
Number	1	1
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	4.34	3.7
Stillbirths		
Number	NIL	NIL
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	NIL	NIL
Total Live and Still Births	23	27
Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year)	1	NIL
Infant Mortality Rates		
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	43.48	NIL
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	44.45	NIL
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)	43.48	NIL
Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	43.48	NIL
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)	43.48	NIL
Maternal Mortality (including abortion)		
Number	NIL	NIL
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	NIL	NIL
Deaths (all ages)		
Number	40	38
Rate per 1,000 resident population	9.5	8.73

PUBLICATIONS

Handbook of Factory Inspection,
H.M.S.O. 1967.

NUMBERS OF DEATHS BY CAUSE, SEX AND AGE GROUPS
(Statistics supplied by the General Register Office on Form S.D.25)

CAUSES OF DEATH		Sex	All Ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks & under 1 year	AGE IN YEARS									
						1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and over	
B19(3)	Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
B19(6)	Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus ..	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
B19(10)	Luekaemia	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		F	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	
B19(11)	Other Malignant Neoplasms	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
B46(3)	Mental Disorders ..	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
B26	Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
B27	Hypertensive Disease	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
B28	Ischaemic Heart Disease	M	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
B29	Other forms of Heart Disease	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	
		F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
B30	Cerebrovascular Disease	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	
		F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
B46(5)	Other Diseases of Circulatory System ..	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
		F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
B32	Pneumonia	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	
		F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
B33(1)	Bronchitis and Emphysema	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
B34	Peptic Ulcer ..	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
B37	Cirrhosis of Liver ..	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
B46(7)	Other Diseases of Digestive System ..	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
B38	Nephritis and Nephrosis	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
B46(8)	Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System ..	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	
		F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	
BE48	All other Accidents ..	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
BE49	Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injuries	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TOTAL		M	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	12	8	6	
		F	11	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	2	5	

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

	City Residents		Non-Residents		Total	
	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969
Dysentery - Shigella sonnei	1	3	8	4	9	7
Food Poisoning	1	6	7	12	8	18
Infective-Hepatitis	1	1	1	0	2	1
Leptospirosis	0	0	1	0	1	0
Measles	2	3	0	0	2	3
Meningitis	0	0	1	3	1	3
Malaria	0	0	0	1	0	1
Puerperal Pyrexia (not notifiable after 30.9.68)	0	0	9	0	9	0
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	5	2	4	15	9	17
Tuberculosis - other	0	0	1	8	1	8
Whooping Cough	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	10	15	32	43	42	58

NEW LEGISLATION DURING THE YEAR

The following enactments, which affect the work of the Department, were made during the year:-

Artificial Sweeteners in Food Regulations 1969.
 Children and Young Persons Act 1969.
 Children and Young Persons Act 1969 (Commencement No. 1) Order 1969.
 Children and Young Persons Act 1969 (Commencement No. 2) Order 1969.
 Clean Air Act 1968 (Commencement No. 2) Order 1969.
 Clean Air (Arrestment Plant) (Exemption) Regulations 1969.
 Clean Air (Emission of Dark Smoke) (Exemption) Regulations 1969.
 Clean Air (Height of Chimneys) (Exemption) Regulations 1969.
 Clean Air (Height of Chimneys) (Prescribed Forms) Regulations 1969.
 Equine Animals (Importation) Order 1969.
 Exotic Animals (Importation) Order 1969.
 Export of Horses (Excepted Cases) Order 1969.
 Export of Horses (Protection) Order 1969.
 Food (Control of Irradiation) (Amendment) Regulations 1969.
 Foot and Mouth Disease (Amendment) Order 1969.
 Foot and Mouth Disease (Controlled Areas Restrictions) (Amendment) Order 1969.
 Foot and Mouth Disease (Infected Areas Restrictions) (Amendment) Order 1969.
 Health Services and Public Health Act 1968 (Commencement No. 3) Order 1969.
 Health Services and Public Health Act 1968 (Commencement No. 4) Order 1969.
 Housing Act 1969.
 Importation of Dogs and Cats (Amendment) Order 1969.
 Meat (Sterilization) Regulations 1969.
 Midwives (Disciplinary Committee) Rules Approval Instrument 1969.
 Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963 (Exemption No. 8) Regulations 1969.
 Public Health (Recurring Nuisances) Act 1969.
 Slaughter of Poultry Act 1967 (Commencement) Order 1969.
 Smoke Control Areas (Authorised Fuels) Regulations 1969.
 Soft Drinks (Amendment) Regulations 1969.
 Transport (London) Act 1969.
 Transport (London) Act 1969 (Commencement No. 2) Order 1969.

PUBLICATIONS

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



