

[Report of the Medical Officer of Health for Barnes].

Contributors

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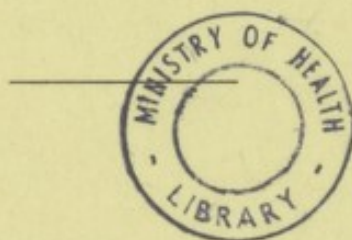
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BOROUGH OF BARNES



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

For the Year 1958

BOROUGH OF BARNES

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health —

ROSETTA HILL, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector —

WILLIAM L. LEACH, D.P.A. (London), M.A.P.H.I.*†‡

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector —

P. J. SHANNON, M.A.P.H.I.*†

District Public Health Inspectors —

E. A. SADLER, M.A.P.H.I.*†

C. E. MALLETT, M.A.P.H.I.*†

* Certificate of Public Health Inspectors' Board (formerly R.S.I.)

ANNUAL REPORT

‡ Certificate of Sanitary Science as applied to Buildings and Public Works.

OF THE

Clerical Staff —

G. W. NICROLLA

Medical Officer of Health

Public Analyst —

D. D. MOIR, Esq., M.Sc., F.R.I.C.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1958-1959

Alderman E. S. STEVENS (Chairman).

Councillor Mrs. M. E. HILL (Deputy Chairman).

The Mayor (Councillor J. S. LINDSAY).

Alderman P. W. MOYSE

Alderman H. THOMAS

Councillor A. BEILEY

Councillor E. S. BOLTON

Councillor F. A. COUNTER

Councillor F. R. COOPER

Councillor F. A. W. COUNTER

Councillor M. A. E. CRESSWELL

Councillor ROSETTA HILL, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

Councillor A. J. LINDSAY

Councillor D. J. LINDSAY *Medical Officer of Health.*

Councillor Mrs. F. K. M. LOMER

Councillor G. B. NAVLOR

1958

BOROUGH OF BARNES.

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† Certificate of Royal Society of Health as an Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.

‡ Certificate of Sanitary Science as applied to Buildings and Public Works.

Clerical Staff :—

G. W. NICKOLLS.

Mrs. J. D. WALLIS.

Miss D. R. DAY.

Public Analyst :—

D. D. MOIR, Esq., M.Sc., F.R.I.C.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE 1958-1959.

Alderman E. S. STEVENS (Chairman).

Councillor Mrs. M. E. HULL (Deputy Chairman).

The Mayor (Councillor C. GOMPELS).

Alderman F. W. MOORE

Alderman H. THOMAS

Councillor A. BEILBY

Councillor E. S. BOLTON

Councillor F. A. COLDMAN

Councillor F. R. COOPER

Councillor F. A. W. COUNTER

Councillor M. A. E. CRESSWELL

Councillor W. R. GOSLING

Councillor A. G. H. LAWRENCE

Councillor D. LEE

Councillor Mrs. P. K. M. LOMER

Councillor G. B. NAYLOR

Telephone : *Public Health Department,*
 PROspect 3443. *Municipal Offices,*
Sheen Lane, S.W.14.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of Barnes.

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for the year 1958.

The Report consists of two parts — a Preface in which reference is made to items of special interest, and an Appendix in which is tabulated the statistics relating to the health of the district, regard being given to the Ministry of Health Circular, 22/58.

The year has been a satisfactory one; the birth rate has remained the same, and there has been a slight decrease in the death rate.

The infantile mortality, which is a good index of the health of the community, has fallen to 18.2 as compared with 20.4 last year. This rate was increased by the fact that two of the infant deaths were newly born babies whose bodies were found by the river and whose cause of death was unknown. The rate for England and Wales was 22.6.

The incidence of infectious disease during the year was low; there were no epidemics. There was a slight increase in the number of Scarlet Fever Cases, but it is gratifying to report a marked decrease in the number of cases of Whooping Cough. There was an increase in the number of new cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, but there were no deaths — a point which emphasizes the value of the modern treatment of the disease.

As this will be the last Report which I shall submit as your Medical Officer, I would like to express my thanks to the Council for all the help and support which you have so willingly given me during my twelve years of office. At the same time I should like to thank all the officials for their unfailing help and co-operation, and pay tribute to all the members of the staff who have given such loyal and devoted service.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

ROSETTA HILL,

23rd July, 1959.

Medical Officer of Health.

PREFACE

STAFF AND DUTIES

There were no changes in the staff of the department during the year.

SECTION 'A' — STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

The Registrar General supplies local authorities with "Comparability Factors" in respect of births and deaths, and you will see that these have been used in the compilation of the various statistics. I would explain that the use of the factors supplied by the Registrar General gives corrected figures to the local rates, enabling truer comparisons to be made with the remainder of the country—i.e. as though the ages and sexes of the local population were in the same proportion as those for the whole country.

The Borough of Barnes, in the County of Surrey, is situated on the South Bank of the River Thames between Richmond and Putney.

One of the great advantages of the Borough is the fact that open spaces comprise almost half of its area, including Richmond Park, the River Thames, Barnes Common, Sheen Common, and other parks and recreation grounds.

The Borough is mainly residential in character with some light industry.

SECTION 'B' — GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

(a) Laboratory Facilities

PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY, EPSOM — accepts all pathological specimens and the staff are very helpful in advising in outbreaks of dysentery, food poisoning etc.

COLINDALE, CENTRAL PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY — carries out special investigations.

RICHMOND ROYAL HOSPITAL LABORATORY — deals with pathological specimens from the general practitioners.

(b) Ambulance Facilities

The Ambulance Service is based at Kings Road, Richmond, and comes under direction of the Control Station at Malden. It is administered by Surrey County Council.

(c) Nursing in the Home

There are two midwives and eight district nurses working in the area. They are based at 31/32, Ranelagh Avenue, Barnes.

There are four health visitors in the district, two based at each clinic.

(d) Treatment Centres and Clinics

There are two clinics in which infant welfare, ante-natal and school medical services are provided:—

(i) Essex House, Barnes.

(ii) Health Centre, North Worple Way, Mortlake.

These services come under Surrey County Council and are administered by the Divisional Medical Officer, Barnes and Richmond forming a division.

The Chest Clinic is held also at the Health Centre, Mortlake.

(e) Hospitals

The only hospital in the area is the Barnes Hospital, which is now used solely for the treatment of chronic sick patients. It was previously the Barnes Isolation Hospital.

The principal general Hospitals serving the area are:—

West London Hospital, Hammersmith,

Richmond Royal Hospital,

Kingston Hospital.

The hospital for infectious diseases is:—

Tolworth Hospital, Surbiton.

Occasionally, cases are sent to the London Hospitals.

Maternity cases are booked through the clinics for admission to the Kingston Hospital and in addition a number of patients book at the following London Hospitals:—

St. Mary Abbots Hospital, Kensington,

Hammersmith Hospital, Ducane Road.

REMOVAL OF PERSONS IN NEED OF CARE AND ATTENTION, Section 47, National Assistance Act, 1948

Under the above Section, the Council has power to apply to the Courts for an order for the removal of persons to hospitals or other suitable accommodation where they are:—

- (a) suffering from grave chronic disease, or being aged, infirm or physically incapacitated are living in insanitary conditions, and
- (b) are unable to devote to themselves and are not receiving from other persons proper care and attention.

Thirty-three cases of old people in need of care and attention were investigated during the year. In only one case was it necessary to take action under Section 47, as in the remaining cases the old people either agreed to go into hospital or other arrangements were made at home for their care.

The case in which action became imperative was one of an old lady aged 69 living alone in her own house. There had been a tendency for her over the years to hoard and not to dispose of rubbish satisfactorily, and on several occasions the Council had taken action to ensure that the premises were cleansed. On this occasion the conditions were very insanitary, and in addition the owner herself had deteriorated in health, and was in need of medical care. She refused to have her own Doctor, and would not under any circumstances agree to a medical examination.

As I considered that she was in urgent need of hospital care, application was made to Court for an Order under Section 47, National Assistance Act 1948. This was granted, and she was removed to Grove Road Hospital, Richmond, for a period of three months. At the end of this time she was fit to be discharged home, very much improved in health. Her house had been cleaned in her absence, and when she returned home regular visits were carried out by the District Nurse and Home Help. She also agreed to register with a Doctor, who now visits her at intervals.

Co-operation with Kingston Hospital remains good.

The Geriatrician who holds a joint appointment with the Hospital Board and the County Council, co-operates very well with this Department, and is always most helpful in arranging for admission of urgent cases.

The County Welfare Department is always extremely co-operative in arranging for admission of old people to other accommodation.

SECTION 'F' — PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Generally

The incidence of infectious disease during the year was low; there were no epidemics.

There were ten cases of Scarlet Fever notified during the year as compared with five in 1957; all the cases were mild and were treated at home, with two exceptions, who were admitted to hospital on account of home conditions.

There was a marked decrease in the number of cases of Whooping Cough — 6 being notified as compared with 37 in the previous year. All the cases were mild.

The practice of giving Whooping Cough immunisation combined with Diphtheria at an early age — starting at 3 months — has done much to reduce the incidence of Whooping Cough in infancy, at the time when it is a most dangerous and distressing illness.

1958 was the inter-epidemic year for Measles. There were 136 cases notified as compared with 606 in the epidemic of the previous year.

There were no cases of Diphtheria during the year; the last case notified in this Borough was in 1948.

Poliomyelitis

There was one case of Poliomyelitis notified during the year.

The patient was a young man aged 30 years who developed the disease in January. He was very gravely ill, having paralysis of the upper limbs and respiratory muscles, and was treated in the Western Hospital. Later he was transferred to St. Benedict's Hospital where after prolonged treatment he made a complete recovery, and has now resumed his work.

Tuberculosis

The number of new cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis has increased — 28 being notified as compared with 19 in the previous year. There were no new cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis during 1958, compared with 4 cases in the previous year. There were no deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis during 1958, but four persons, who had been notified as suffering from the disease, died from other causes during the year.

Mass Radiography Unit

Arrangements were made for the Mass Radiography Unit of the South West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board to visit the Borough from 6th to 22nd August to afford facilities for X-Ray of the chest for anyone wishing to attend.

The unit was based in the Public Health Department, and the visit was widely publicised.

The numbers attending were not so good as on the previous visit; it is difficult to persuade people, who consider themselves in good health, of the value of an annual X-Ray of Chest as a check-up on health.

I give below a brief summary of the findings of the survey:—

Total X-Rayed:

Men	1,060
Women	1,260
	<hr/>
	2,320
	<hr/>

Pulmonary Tuberculosis:

Persons requiring treatment or close observation:

Men	2
Women	1

Person requiring occasional supervision only:

Men	1
Women	1

Primary Lung Cancer:

Men	4
Women	1

At the end of the year a new Mobile Chest Radiography service for general practitioners was organized by the S.W. Metropolitan Hospital Board. Under the scheme a Mobile X-Ray Unit visits this area once weekly; it is based at the Municipal Offices. The unit can examine 40/50 people an hour, and is primarily intended for the use of general practitioners in referring their own patients. It is considered very important to X-Ray all men over the age of 45 who have not had a chest film during the past 12 months, and all young women between the ages of 15 and 25, as these age groups show the highest incidence of chest disease.

In addition to examining cases referred by their general practitioners, the Mobile Unit has also agreed to X-Ray any member of the Council Staff referred from this Department, and in this way it is possible to arrange for every Council employee taking up work to have a Chest X-Ray as part of the medical examination.

When this service was first introduced it was suggested by the Mass Radiography Service that it would only be continued if the response by the general practitioners was sufficient to justify its use. It is gratifying to report that at the end of four months this area showed the highest attendance in Surrey, so it is hoped that the service may be continued, as it has proved a great boon to this district.

Influenza

During 1958 there was no epidemic of influenza. The epidemic of the previous year had been in the autumn months, and there were only a few isolated cases in the early part of the year. There were three deaths in the year caused by Influenzal Pneumonia—all in elderly people.

Food Poisoning

There were 5 cases of food poisoning notified during the year.

One of the cases was a woman aged 50 who was admitted to the South Middlesex Hospital thought to be suffering from Dysentery, but was found to be infected with *Salmonella typhi murium*. The infection cleared up quickly with treatment.

Another case notified of *Salmonella typhi murium* infection was in a child aged 9 years. On investigation it was found that although notified in this area, the child had already moved to another area, and it was arranged that he should be followed up there. There were three other isolated cases of Food Poisoning notified, but no infecting organism was isolated and the cause was unknown.

Maternal Mortality

There were no maternal deaths during the year.

Infant Mortality Rate

The number of deaths of infants under one year was 8, as compared with 9 of the previous year.

The infant mortality rate for this area is 18.2 per 1,000 live births as compared with 22.6 for England and Wales.

This rate was increased by the fact that two of the infant deaths were new born babies, whose bodies were found by the river, and where the cause of death was unknown.

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION

DIPHTHERIA AND WHOOPING COUGH — Immunisation was continued throughout the year. The combined vaccine was used during the winter months, but during the summer months the separate whooping cough and diphtheria vaccines were used. This followed a recommendation from the Ministry of Health that the separate vaccines were less likely to provoke paralytic poliomyelitis. The immunisation in each case is started when the child is three months old.

SMALLPOX — Vaccination was continued throughout the year, usually following immunisation against diphtheria and whooping cough at the age of six months.

POLIOMYELITIS — During the year, poliomyelitis vaccination proceeded, and the numbers registering for vaccination greatly increased.

At the beginning of the year the scheme approved by the Ministry of Health included children born between the years 1943 and 1957, babies who had reached the age of 6 months and expectant mothers. In the first quarter of the year, vaccine supplies were unequal to the

demand, but later the import of American and Canadian vaccine recommenced, and it was possible to vaccinate nearly all those registered during the summer months.

In September the scheme was extended to include young people born in the years 1933-1942, and to give third or boosting doses to all those vaccinated since the beginning of the scheme.

The scheme is operated by the County Council under the direction of the Divisional Medical Officer.

TUBERCULOSIS — B.C.G. vaccination is offered to every child between the age of 13 and 14. The scheme is carried out by the County Council.

Lung Cancer

The incidence of cancer of the lung is increasing rapidly. It is now the most common form of cancer mortality, being responsible for approximately 20,000 deaths a year, predominantly in men in the prime of life.

In this area the rate is higher than in England and Wales, but the number of deaths this year is exactly the same as last year. Once again there is an increase in the number of women dying from the condition.

There is now the strongest evidence to show that the more cigarettes are smoked the more liable one is to develop cancer of the lung, and it has been shown that the incidence is much reduced in those who have previously smoked and given it up.

It is discouraging to note that in spite of the health education carried out in schools, Youth Clubs and young people's organizations, so many young people continue to take up the habit.

**THE REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
Mr. W. L. LEACH, IS CONTAINED IN THE FOLLOWING
SECTIONS 'C', 'D' and 'E'.**

**SECTION 'C' — SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE
AREA**

Water Supply

The domestic water supply has been of satisfactory hygienic quality and adequate in quantity during the year 1958. The water is derived from the non-tidal portion of the River Thames, stored in the Metropolitan Water Board reservoirs at Staines, Littleton and Walton, and filtered and chlorinated at the Hampton Works.

The Board's waters are not plumbo-solvent.

Samples are collected at each stage of purification and in the distribution system daily. Immediate action is taken in respect of any form of contamination or of any variation in quality. All repaired mains are disinfected with chlorine before being returned to service.

I am indebted to Dr. Windle Taylor, Director of Water Examination to the Board, for the information on bacteriological sampling of water supplies given in Table 12, from which it will be seen that a very high standard is maintained.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The year under review was one in which the amount of rainfall was well above the average. There was an almost complete absence of complaints of smells from the sewers or sewage disposal works. Some of the main sewers, however, gave trouble, and substantial works of repair were effected in different parts of the Borough. This sort of work will become increasingly necessary, especially on the surface water sewers. The Borough Surveyor is preparing several re-drainage schemes and construction work on the first of these schemes will commence shortly. Mechanical equipment for more efficient and expeditious cleansing of the sewers has been ordered.

VERMINOUS PREMISES ETC.

Rodent Control

Complaints of rats and mice were at the rate of about three per week and each infestation necessitated an average of 4 to 5 treatment visits. No undue difficulties were encountered in dealing with the infestations found. With a change in the method of payments of grants from central government funds the local authorities will now be able to exercise more freedom in the allocation of funds for such purposes as sewer baiting. A more critical examination of the usefulness of this routine can now be made.

Other Pests

The number of complaints of vermin and other insect pests remained at a satisfactorily low level. All school kitchens and serveries are regularly treated at the beginning of the fly season as a routine measure, in co-operation with Surrey County Education Department.

As a general precaution Beverley Brook and parts of the Commons were treated where mosquitoes were likely to cause trouble.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Two standard deposit gauges and two lead peroxide instruments together with one volumetric apparatus are maintained at three stations in the Borough for the measurement of pollution. Average results for the past three years are given in Table 16 of the Appendix.

During the year the Council considered the implications of the Clean Air Act 1956 with particular reference to the establishment of Smoke Control Areas. It has been agreed in principle that the whole Borough will gradually be converted to the burning of smokeless fuel over a period of ten years.

Such a project will entail the adaptation or conversion of something like 15,000 dwellings. Experience in other areas shows that householders readily accept the prospect of cleaner firegrates and smokeless zones. Even at this early stage many enquiries are received regarding conversion to modern appliances, and there is considerable activity in the field of conversion to oil burning, especially in the larger properties. When it is explained that the grants are not payable until a particular area has actually been declared a Smoke Control Area enquirers are critical on this point. However, the grant is intended to help those people for whom conversion will be compulsory, whether they appreciate that they will eventually benefit or not, so that no one will be able to say that they cannot afford it. No doubt it would be preferable if grants were to be made payable at an earlier stage. It would also help if such items as the provision of flue restrictors and the improvement of fuel storage arrangements were to be included in the calculation for grant.

It is confidently expected that this measure will be implemented smoothly and with increasing tempo, and that the results will amply justify the expense, disturbance and change of habits involved.

To ensure complete co-operation with neighbouring authorities, the Council has become a constituent member of the West London Inter Borough Smoke Control Liaison Committee. Regular meetings are held, and the representatives of the Boroughs of Hammersmith, Willesden, Fulham, Acton, Brentford & Chiswick and Barnes, discuss problems and matters of mutual interest concerning atmospheric pollution.

SECTION 'D' — HOUSING

The effect of the introduction of the Rent Act 1957 on the standard of maintenance of rented property was quite noticeable. Owing to the publicity surrounding such a controversial measure most tenants were aware of the procedure for securing the execution of repairs and the abatement of rent. The number of applications for Certificates of Disrepair was relatively small, and the total for the whole year did not exceed the number applied for in the four months of 1957 after the Act was passed. The figures for the current year show an almost complete falling off in applications. This illustrates that tenants are generally most reluctant to operate the provisions of the law, designed for their protection, unless spurred on by publicity and agitation.

A considerable amount of decontrol is being effected by the vacation of properties, either as a result of death or removal of tenants. Even poor type obsolete houses are being reconditioned and sold for owner/occupation. Quite clearly the stock of rented property is being substantially reduced, and one of the objects of the Act i.e. to improve the supply and standard of rented property, is not being fulfilled in this area.

The situation in respect of the enforcement of repairs has improved. Where difficulty is experienced in getting repairs done the reason is usually lack of ready cash, unco-operative tenants, or sheer reluctance on the part of landlords to pay heavy bills for repairs. The cost of repairs, particularly to older property, with low rateable values and therefore low rents, is still prohibitive.

The Council's policy of not paying Improvement Grants except in certain restricted circumstances, has again meant that no rented properties have been "improved" up to the standard for "satisfactory" houses. It will be interesting to see what use is made of the new Standard Grants scheme whereby amenities such as hot water supply, baths and washbasins, internal water closets and foodstores can now be provided, with half the cost being paid for out of public funds.

There has been considerable delay in dealing with the Stanton Road Clearance Area, owing to the intransigence of the owners in coming to a settlement for the acquisition of the property. Meanwhile the conditions under which the unfortunate tenants exist deteriorate still further, with the Council more or less powerless to insist on even emergency repairs. Legislation should be available to enable urgent stop gap repairs to be carried out to condemned property while ever it remains occupied.

Most of the properties listed to be dealt with in the programme for dealing with unfit dwellings have now been considered, and it is expected that the target will be reached when the five year period ends in December 1960.

OVERCROWDING

The position with regard to statutory overcrowding is reasonably satisfactory, owing to the special consideration which such cases receive when allocations of Corporation dwellings are made.

The number of overcrowded families rehoused during the year was 7.

SECTION 'E' — INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

I have pleasure in reporting continued progress in the improvement of standards for the handling, preparation and distribution of food in the district. Whenever alterations, repairs or changes of occupation occur, advantage is usually taken of the situation to improve premises and the arrangements for dealing with food. It is now rare to come across cases of real neglect. Pressure of other work has prevented the full implementation of those provisions of the Food Hygiene Regulations concerning handwashing, but some progress has been made when opportunity occurred, although the question of more precise standards has not yet been resolved.

With the growth of self-service grocers shops the degree of handling of "open" food has been substantially reduced, and attention can be focussed on the activities in the "preparation" room. Of the 29 complaints relating to food no circumstances were found necessitating legal action in connection with food produced in this district.

The district does not possess a slaughterhouse and no animals were slaughtered for food in this area during 1958.

OF THE
Medical Officer of Health

1958

SECTION 'A'— STATISTICS AND TABLES

The following statistical information relating to the Borough has been completed on receipt of the Local and National Statistics issued by the Registrar General, London. Birth-rate, Death-rate, Infant Mortality Rate, and Incidence of Notifiable Infectious Disease.

BOROUGH OF BARNES

TABLE 1.— STATISTICAL SUMMARY, 1958

Area	2,650 acres.		
Population			
Census, 1931	42,440		
Census, 1951	40,558		
Registrar General's estimate, mid-1958	39,220		
Number of inhabited houses	12,201		
Rateable Value	£851,017		
Product of a penny rate	£3,415		
Number of Deaths	Male	Females	Total
Death Rate per 1,000 pop.	248	238	486
Unadjusted	12.39		
Adjusted (Comparability Factor 0.82)	10.16		
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	91		
Deaths from Diseases (under 2 years of age)	NIL		
Live Births	440		
Live birth rate per 1,000 pop.	11.1		
Still-births	16		
Still-birth rate per 1,000 live and still-births	35.09		
Total live and still-births	456		
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births— total	12.3		
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births — legitimate	90.9		
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births — illegitimate	13.6		
Neo Natal mortality rate (first four weeks)	7.5%		
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	NIL		
Maternal deaths (including abortion)	NIL		
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still-births	NIL		

Medical Officer of Health

1958

There has been no unusual or excessive mortality during the year.

SECTION 'A' — STATISTICS AND TABLES

The following statistical information relating to the Borough has been completed on receipt of the Local and National Statistics issued by the Registrar-General in connection with Population, Birth-rate, Death-rates, Maternal Mortality, Infantile Mortality, and Incidence of Notifiable Infectious Disease.

TABLE 1. — STATISTICAL SUMMARY, 1958

Area	2,650 acres
Population :—						
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Product of a penny rate	£3,415
Number of Deaths	Males	Females	Total	
			248	238	486	
Death Rate per 1,000 population :—						
Uncorrected	...	...	...	...	...	12.39
Corrected (Comparability Factor 0.82)	...	...	...	...	...	10.16
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	...	...	...	...	...	91
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	...	...	...	NIL
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	...	...	...	NIL
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	...	...	...	...	...	NIL
Live Births	...	...	...	...	...	440
Live birth rate per 1,000 population	...	...	...	...	...	11.2
Still-births	...	...	...	...	...	16
Still-birth rate per 1,000 live and still-births	...	...	...	...	...	35.09
Total live and still-births	...	...	...	...	...	456
Infant deaths	...	...	...	...	...	8
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births — total	...	...	...	...	...	18.2
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births — legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	12.3
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births — illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	90.9
Neo Natal mortality rate per 1,000 live births ... (first four weeks).	...	...	...	...	...	13.6
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	...	...	...	...	...	7.5%
Maternal deaths (including abortion)	...	...	...	...	...	NIL
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still-births	...	...	...	...	...	NIL

There has been no unusual or excessive mortality during the year.

COMPARATIVE BIRTH & DEATH RATES

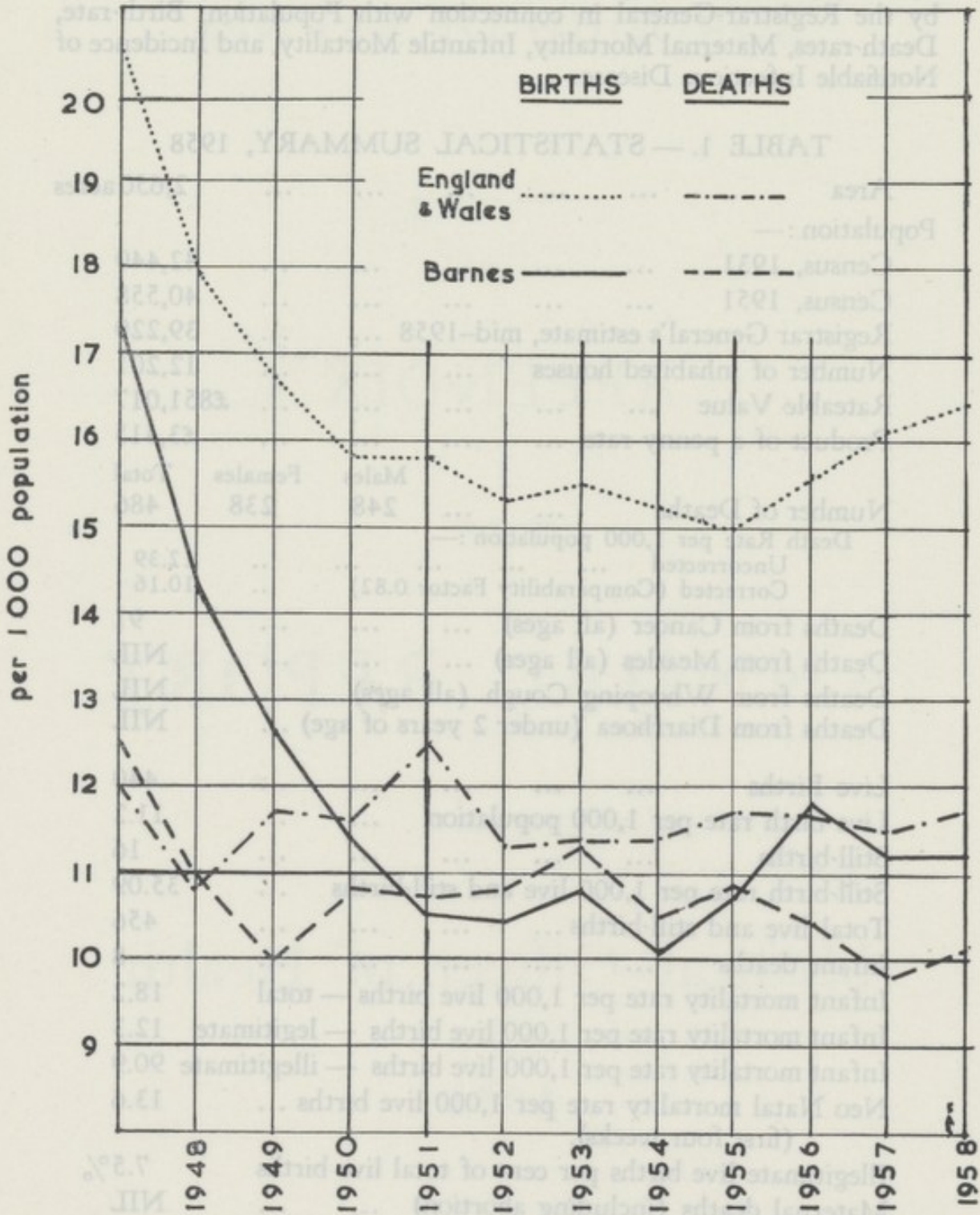


TABLE 2.—VITAL STATISTICS OF THE BOROUGH OF BARNES DURING 1958 AND PREVIOUS 5 YEARS

YEAR	REGISTERED BIRTHS			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT			
	Total	Live Births		Number	Rate per 1,000 Population	Of non-residents registered in the District	Of residents registered outside the District	Under 1 year of age		At all ages	
		Number	Rate per 1,000 Population					Number	Rate per 1,000 live births	Number	Rate per 1,000 Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1953	441	434	10.8	387	9.6	17	194	10	23.0	564	14.1
1954	417	407	10.1	344	8.6	30	207	9	22.1	521	13.0
1955	437	430	10.7	334	8.3	20	218	5	11.6	532	13.2
1956	484	475	11.8	345	8.6	29	208	5	10.5	524	13.05
1957	446	441	11.2	313	7.9	17	220	9	20.4	516	13.1
1958	456	440	11.2	284	7.2	35	237	8	18.2	486	12.4

TABLE 3. — BIRTH-RATE, DEATH-RATE, AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY FROM CERTAIN CAUSES DURING THE YEAR 1958, WITH CORRESPONDING RATES FOR ENGLAND AND WALES, AND FOR THE COUNTY OF LONDON FOR COMPARISON.

AREA AND POPULATION	Live Births	Deaths (excluding Stillbirths)	DEATHS FROM								Stillbirths	Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age
			Malignant neoplasm lung, bronchus	Whooping cough	Diphtheria	Tuberculosis (all forms)	Influenza	Acute Poliomyelitis	Pneumonia	Coronary and arteriosclerotic heart disease		
England and Wales (45,109,000)	16.4	11.7	0.44	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.05	0.00	0.54	1.86	21.6	22.6
London ... (3,225,000)	16.7	11.8	0.64	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.05	0.00	0.70	1.84	20.2	22.6
Barnes Borough ... (39,220)	11.2	10.2	0.61	—	—	—	0.08	—	0.51	2.4	35.1	18.2

Live birth and death rates per 1,000 population. Stillbirth rates per 1,000 total (live and still) births.
 Infantile mortality rates per 1,000 live births.

TABLE 4. — CAUSES OF DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1958.

Causes of Death (Registrar-General's short list of causes)		Total Deaths	Male	Female
1	Tuberculosis, respiratory	-	-	-
2	Tuberculosis, other	-	-	-
3	Syphilitic diseases	-	-	-
4	Diphtheria	-	-	-
5	Whooping Cough	-	-	-
6	Meningococcal infections	-	-	-
7	Acute poliomyelitis	-	-	-
8	Measles	-	-	-
9	Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-	-
10	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	11	4	7
11	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	24	14	10
12	Malignant neoplasm, breast	7	-	7
13	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	2	-	2
14	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	47	30	17
15	Leukæmia, aleukæmia	2	-	2
16	Diabetes	4	1	3
17	Vascular lesions of nervous system	83	26	57
18	Coronary disease, angina	93	67	26
19	Hypertension with heart disease	7	3	4
20	Other heart disease	58	27	31
21	Other circulatory diseases	32	16	16
22	Influenza	3	2	1
23	Pneumonia	20	8	12
24	Bronchitis	23	15	8
25	Other diseases of respiratory system	6	4	2
26	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	1	-
27	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhœa	1	-	1
28	Nephritis and nephrosis	4	2	2
29	Hyperplasia of prostate	1	1	-
30	Pregnancy, childbirth abortion	-	-	-
31	Congenital malformations	3	2	1
32	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	35	13	22
33	Motor vehicle accidents	-	-	-
34	All other accidents	10	5	5
35	Suicide	8	6	2
36	Homicide and operations of war	1	1	-
All Causes		486	248	238

TABLE 5. — INFANT MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1958.
Causes of death, at various ages, of infants under one year.

CAUSE OF DEATH	Under 1 Week	1-2 Weeks	2-3 Weeks	3-4 Weeks	Total under 4 W'ks	1-3 Months	3-6 Months	6-9 Months	9-12 Months	Total under 1 year	Deaths in the Borough	Deaths outside Borough
	Hydrocephalus & Meningococae	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Cerebral Oedema	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Prematurity	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Intestinal Obstruction ...	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Acute suppurative otitis media	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-
*Unknown	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	-
	6	-	-	-	6	1	1	-	-	8	3	5

* 2 Unknown - newly born bodies found in River Area.

TABLE 7.—CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES: INCIDENCE PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION IN 1958

considerable decrease in the incidence of these diseases in 1958 compared with 1957. The incidence of diphtheria, scarlet fever, typhoid fever, paratyphoid fever, puerperal pyrexia, erysipelas, continued fever, relapsing fever, typhus fever, small-pox, cholera, plague, tuberculosis, poliomyelitis, ophthalmia, meningococcal infection, measles, encephalitis lethargica, polioencephalitis, malaria, dysentery, pneumonia, whooping cough, and food poisoning was also low in 1958.

SECTION 'F' — PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

TABLE 6.—NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1948 TO 1958.

Year	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Diphtheria	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	30	38	27	17	42	21	29	7	8	5	10
Typhoid Fever	—	1	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2	—	1	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	1	1	—	4	1	—	3	3	1	—
Erysipelas	10	8	4	2	8	7	2	7	2	1	1
Continued Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Relapsing Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhus Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Small-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plague	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis, Pul.	40	32	37	38	39	37	27	23	18	19	28
" Non-Pul.	5	6	2	1	7	3	3	3	3	4	—
Ac. Encephalitis (Post Infections)	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis, Paralytic	4	10	1	—	8	3	1	7	4	1	1
" Non-Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Meningococcal Infect'n	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Measles	158	588	124	541	249	306	5	489	16	606	136
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Polioencephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	—	2
Dysentery	4	—	3	4	11	25	75	—	4	—	3
Pneumonia	20	21	13	29	21	27	11	31	25	28	47
Whooping Cough	56	15	58	82	19	136	25	42	17	37	6
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	1	11	5	10	—	11	5

TABLE 7. — CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES: INCIDENCE PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION IN 1958.

Disease	Barnes	London (A.C.)	England and Wales
Scarlet Fever	0.25	0.84	0.86
Diphtheria	—	0.01	0.00
Enteric Fever	—	0.01	0.00
Acute Pneumonia	1.2	0.54	0.49
Dysentery	0.76	1.4	0.84
Acute Poliomyelitis—			
Paralytic	0.03	0.02	0.03
Non-Paralytic	—	0.01	0.01
Food Poisoning	0.13	0.4	0.19
Tuberculosis—			
Respiratory	0.07	0.97	0.59
Others	—	0.09	0.07

TABLE 8. — NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1958.

Diseases	Total Cases Notified	Ages, in years													Parish				
		Under 1 year													Barnes	Mortlake	Removed to Hospital ¹		
		Under 1 year	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	65 and over					
Erysipelas	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Malaria	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Scarlet Fever	10	—	—	—	1	1	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	3	2
Whooping Cough	6	1	1	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	—
Measles	136	5	9	20	10	18	69	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	110	1
Poliomyelitis—Paralytic	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
" Non-Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pul. Tuberculosis	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	4	4	9	5	15	13	—
Non-Pul. Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plague	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis other forms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infect'n	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhus Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Relapsing Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	3	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Ophthalmia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Neonatorum }	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Pneumonia	47	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	3	2	12	26	—	26	21	7
Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	2	3	1
	239	6	11	21	15	20	78	8	5	3	11	6	24	31	—	—	80	159	14

TUBERCULOSIS.

Notification Register.

The Register of Notifications has been kept revised in accordance with the requirements of the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1952. The number of cases added to or removed from the Register during the year and the number remaining on the Register on December 31st, 1958 are as under :—

TABLE 9. — TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER.

Form of Disease	On Register, 1st Jan., 1958	Cases Added				Removed from Register					Remaining on Register, 31st Dec. 1958
		Primary Notif'ns	Other-wise	Restored	Total	Non-Tub.	Cured	Left District	* Dead	Total	
Pulmonary	216	28	16	2	262	1	23	23	4	51	211
Non-Pulm'y	20	-	1	1	22	-	1	1	-	2	20
Totals	236	28	17	3	284	1	24	24	4	53	231

* Includes 4 Pulmonary cases deceased from other causes.

TABLE 10. — TUBERCULOSIS: NEW CASES AND MORTALITY, 1958.

AGE-PERIODS	NEW CASES*				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Male	Fem'le	Male	Fem'le	Male	Fem'le	Male	Fem'le
1- 5 years ..	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-14 " ..	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-24 " ..	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-44 " ..	13	7	2	-	-	-	-	-
45-64 " ..	7	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 " and over ..	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
All ages ..	28	18	2	-	-	-	-	-

* In addition to primary notifications, all other new cases coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health are included in these figures.

Incidence-rate—Pulmonary .. 1.17 } All forms 1.22
Non-Pulmonary .. 0.05 }

Death-rate —NIL

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS

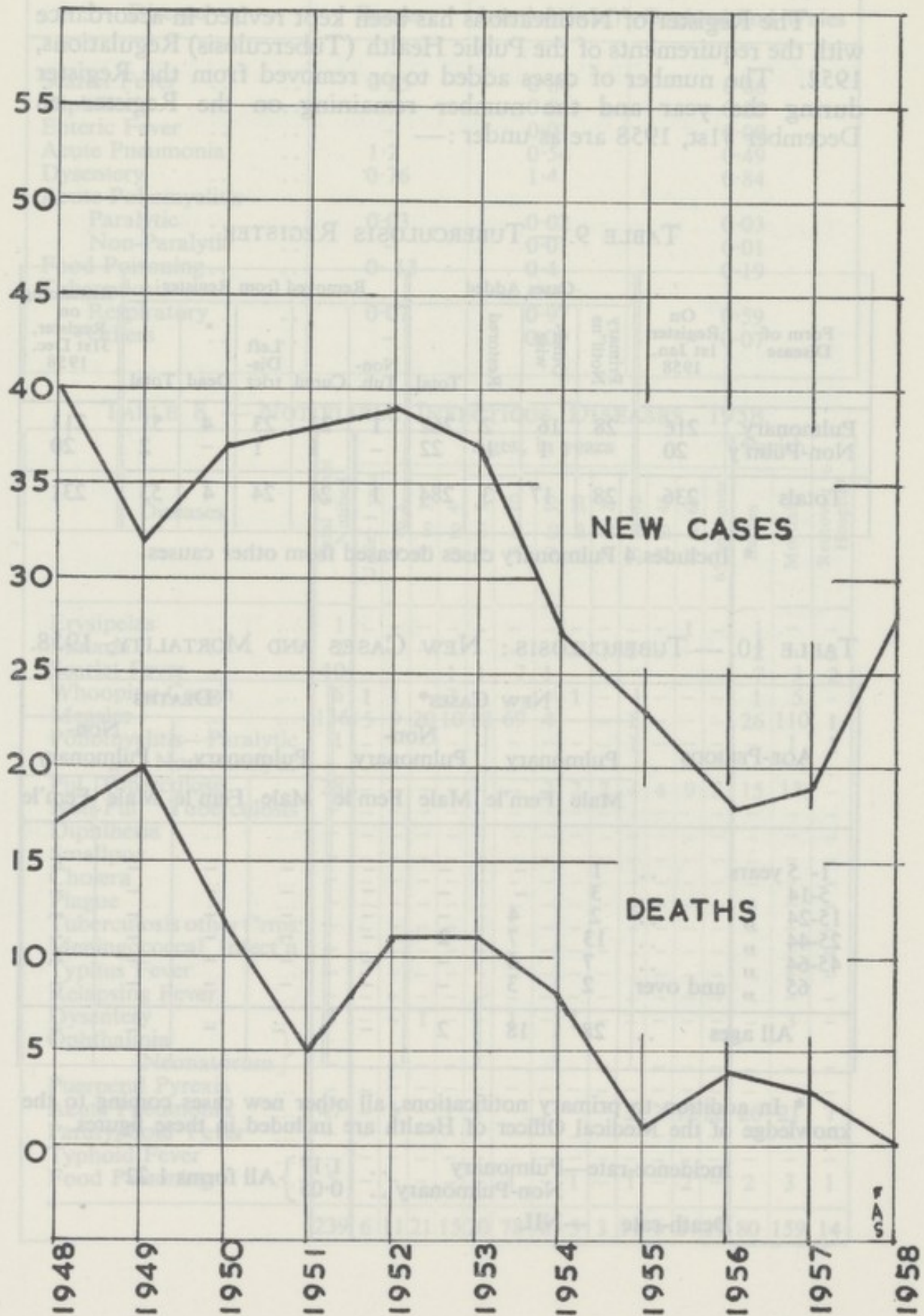


TABLE 11.—IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

The following Table shows the state of Diphtheria Immunisation of the Children of Barnes:—

	Infants 0-4 inclusive	School Children 5-14 inclusive
Estimated Child Population 1958	2,348	4,329
Number immunised during 1958	398	29
Number re-immunised during 1958	56	524
Total number immunised at 31st December, 1958	1,491	4,268
Percentage immunised at 31st December, 1958	63.5%	98.5%

WHOOPING COUGH IMMUNISATION.

Number of children immunised by primary course ... 386

Number of children who had a reinforcing injection... 7

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX.

Number of Vaccinations carried out during 1958:—

	Children
Primary Vaccination	298
Re-vaccination	10
Number of Vaccinations carried out at Clinics ...	199
Number of Vaccinations done by private doctors ...	109

Figures showing percentage of children under 1 year vaccinated during 1958:—

Number Vaccinated under 1 year	267
Estimated Mid-year population under 1 year ...	460
Percentage Vaccinated	58%

SECTION 'C' — SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

TABLE 12. — WATER SUPPLY — BACTERIOLOGICAL SAMPLING.

Type of Test	RAW WATER River Thames at Walton	WATER PASSING INTO PUBLIC SUPPLY — Hampton Works.
Plate Count per millilitre on agar 20/24 hrs. at 37°C.	Average Result 1,425	Average Result 8.2
Coliform Test ... (Count per 100 ml)	8,091	99.61 Negative
Escherichia Coli Test (Count per 100 ml)	4,695	100% Negative

TABLE 13. — INFECTED ROOMS AND ARTICLES (DEALT WITH BY THE COUNCIL).

Premises disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Lots of bedding disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
" " destroyed	...	...	...	...	...	...	4

TABLE 14. — DISINFESTATIONS (DEALT WITH BY THE COUNCIL).

Disinfestation by spraying or fumigation was carried out at various premises for the following infestations:—

Moths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Flies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Bugs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Bees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Wasps	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Ants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Fleas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Beetles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

TABLE 15. — RODENT CONTROL.

Summary of work carried out:—

Premises visited	...	...	...	...	580
Inspections made	...	...	...	...	659
Treatment visits	...	...	...	...	491
Premises treated	...	...	...	...	128
Minor infestations of Rats	...	...	...	...	146
Minor infestation of Mice	...	...	...	...	6

TABLE 16. — ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

DEPOSIT GAUGES.

Average Total Deposit expressed as Tons per sq. mile :

Year.	1956.	1957.	1958.
Castelnau	12.67	14.25	14.11
Furness Lodge	9.25	9.2	10.97

LEAD PEROXIDE INSTRUMENTS.

Average Sulphur Dioxide (Mgms per 100 sq. cms exposed) :

Year.	1956.	1957.	1958.
Castelnau	1.75	2.129	2.4
Furness Lodge	2.8	2.125	2.05

VOLUMETRIC APPARATUS.

Average Smoke (Mgms per 100 cu metres) :

	1956.	1957.	1958.
	19.03	20.24	14.9
Average Sulphur Dioxide (per 100 million parts of Air) :			
	1956.	1957.	1958.
	6.15	4.53	4.5

ROUTINE INSPECTIONS.

The following premises are subject to inspection from time to time as a routine measure. Registers are maintained of these premises and appropriate action taken where conditions warrant it.

TABLE 17. — FACTORIES.

	No. of Premises on Register.	Inspection.	
		Number	Written Notices Served
Factories with mechanical power...	147	55	—
„ without „ „ „ ...	23	11	2
Other premises in which Sect. 7 is enforced by local authorities ...	5	7	—
Total	175	73	2

Legal proceedings :—

No legal proceedings were necessary during 1958.

TABLE 18. — HOME WORKERS.

Work Undertaken	No. on Register
Wearing apparel	60
Lamp Shades	13
Curtain makers and upholstery ...	6
Stuffed Toys and Nursery Articles	3
Xmas Crackers etc.	11
Artificial Flowers	2
Carding of buttons... ..	3
Total	98

TABLE 19. — OTHER PREMISES.

Nature of inspection	Number of premises	Number of visits	Notices issued and complied with
Schools	21	—	—
Public Houses, Public Halls, Cinemas and Public Conveniences	41	38	—
Stable Yards	5	1	—

In addition to the above, 77 visits were made by Public Health Inspectors to premises in connection with infectious disease.

Altogether, 219 non-effective visits were made to premises of all types where no access was gained.

SECTION 'D' — HOUSING

TABLE 20. — HOUSING INSPECTIONS.

Total number of inspections (including re-inspections) made in respect of unsatisfactory housing conditions	1,681
Number of houses inspected in respect of unsatisfactory living conditions, but where no repairs were required	103
Number of Informal Notices served	149
Number of Informal Notices complied with	103

TABLE 21. — RENT ACT, 1957.

APPLICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES OF DISREPAIR.

	6 Months Period ended :—		
	Dec. 57.	Jun. 58.	Dec. 58.
1. No. of applications for Certificates ...	44	23	8
2. No. of decisions not to issue Certificates	—	—	—
3. No. of decisions to issue Certificates ...	44	23	8
(a) in respect of some but not all defects	31	19	7
(b) in respect of all defects ...	13	4	1
4. No. of undertakings given by landlords under para. 5 of the First Schedule ...	24	16	5
5. No. of undertakings refused by local authority under proviso to para. 5 of the First Schedule ...	—	—	—
6. No. of Certificates issued ...	10	12	6

APPLICATIONS FOR CANCELLATION OF CERTIFICATES.

7. Applications by landlords to local authority for cancellation of Certificates ...	1	7	7
8. Objections by tenants to cancellation of Certificates ...	—	3	3
9. Decisions by local authority to cancel in spite of tenant's objection ...	—	—	—
10. Certificates cancelled by local authority...	—	4	4

SECTION 'E'— INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

TABLE 22. — FOOD PREMISES.

The following inspections were made in respect of premises where food is handled and distributed :—

Nature of inspection	Number of premises	Number of visits	Notices issued and complied with
Bakehouses ...	8	50	3
Bread and Cakes ...	14	35	—
Butchers ...	29	157	2
Cafes, Restaurants, etc. ...	43	158	2
Canteens, etc. ...	10	7	—
Cooked Meats ...	71	61	—
Dairies and Milk Shops ...	24	15	—
Fishmongers ...	15	53	—
Fried Fish Shops ...	3	4	—
Greengrocers ...	40	112	—
Grocers ...	79	327	4
Ice Cream :—			
Retailers ...	91	104	—
Public Houses ...	30	18	—
Street Traders ...	8	1	—
Sweets, Confectionery ...	62	101	—

TABLE 23. — MILK SAMPLING.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS.

11 samples of milk were taken and submitted to the Public Analyst for chemical analysis. These samples, taken from milk roundsmen and local retailers, proved to be quite satisfactory.

TABLE 24. — SAMPLING OF OTHER FOOD AND DRUGS.

(a) Chemical Analysis. — 58 Samples procured under the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, included:—

Foods.	
Bread	Sweets
Cakes and Confectionery	Sauces
Fruit Drinks	Soups
Jams	Tinned Meat
Medicines	„ Fish
Packaged Food Mixes	„ Fruit
Pastes	

Hereunder I give the Public Analyst's reports on the samples examined which were found to be irregular or sub-standard. Whilst no legal proceedings were instituted the matters complained of were taken up with the manufacturers concerned with satisfactory results:—

SAMPLE No. 168. — MINCED BEEF AND GRAVY.

The sample contained meat, including fat, 52 per cent. It is considered that canned minced beef and gravy should contain not less than 75 per cent of meat, including fat.

SAMPLE No. 169. — LUNCHEON MEAT.

The sample contained meat, including fat, 69 per cent. Luncheon Meat should contain not less than 80 per cent of meat, including fat, and, as judged by this minimum, the sample is deficient in meat to the extent of 13 per cent.

SAMPLE No. 174. — CHOPPED CHICKEN.

The sample contained Chicken meat, 77 per cent. An article sold under the unqualified description Chopped Chicken should contain not less than 95 per cent of chicken meat.

SAMPLE No. 179. — PORK LUNCHEON MEAT.

The sample contained meat, including fat, 67 per cent. Luncheon Meat is essentially a meat product, and a meat content of only 67 per cent is not sufficient to justify the use of the description "Pork Luncheon Meat" for this article.

In the absence of statutory standards for meat products the question of the quality of these products will continue to be the subject of controversy and complaint.

It is evident that labelling provisions are not understood by the average housewife.

TABLE 25. — UNSOUND FOOD.

The following articles were voluntarily surrendered and destroyed as being unfit for human consumption :—

Where quantities are insufficient for salvage all unsound food is collected and disposed of at the Council's Refuse Destructor, by incineration.

<i>Meat.</i>				lbs.	<i>Fruit.</i>				lbs.
Bacon	...	...	...	55	Canned Fruit	...	...	...	162
Beef	...	...	...	371	<i>Vegetables.</i>				
Canned Meat	...	...	...	185	Baked Beans—Canned	...	...	...	4
Pork	...	...	...	111½	Canned Tomatoes	...	...	...	13
<i>Poultry.</i>					Canned Vegetables	...	...	...	10
Chicken (Canned)	...	...	...	51	<i>Other Foods.</i>				
<i>Fish.</i>					Cheese	...	...	...	49½
Canned Fish	...	...	...	4	Milk (Condensed)	...	...	...	2
Whiting	...	...	...	98	Soup	...	...	...	1
Skate	...	...	...	84	Spaghetti	...	...	...	1
Dog-fish	...	...	...	84	Jam	...	...	...	2
					Tomato Juice	...	...	...	3½
					Orange Juice	...	...	...	2½

